Honeywell

Honeywell Information Systems Italia

X - SUPERTEAM

System
Operation
Guide

SYSTEM
OPERATIONS
GUIDE

SUBJECT

Operating instructions for the system.

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PREFACE

The purpose of this guide is to give a simple but exhaustive presentation of the system and to familiarize the reader with the necessary operations for its use.

More detailed information on the terminals and printers is given in their relative operating guides.

CONTENTS

INITIALIZATION

Description

To initialize the system means to transfer the operating system from the system disk to the main memory. This allows the user to use both his own applications and the functions offered by the system.

Initialization From Disk

Check that there are no diskettes in the diskette unit.

Two different situations may occur:

System Powered off		System Powered on
Power the console workstation on	!	Power the console on
Power the system on	!	Press POWER ON on the operator panel

The system will display some messages. Reply only to those messages which are listed below, ignoring the others.

Messages	Replies
1. Is the date .... correct? (y or n)	Enter y if the date is correct or n if you wish to change the date.
	Press RETURN and go to step 3 if the reply is y, otherwise continue with the next step.
2. Enter the correct date	Enter the date in the form MMDDhhmm:
	MM is the month DD is the day hh is the hour mm is the minute Press RETURN.

3. Do you want to check the file system? (y or n)

Enter y
Press RETURN

4. console login:

Refer to the appropriate paragraph below.

Initialization From Diskette

1. Mount the initializing diskette DKT 'BOOT1' that has been supplied with the system and initialize the system by pressing the LOAD button on the operator panel.

2. Do not enter any more commands until the "#" message appears.

At the end of this operation the initialization is executed.

LOGIN

Description

Using this function the user identifies himself to the system in order to access it.

Use

Messages	Replies

login: Reply with your identifier which has been defined by the system administrator.

Press RETURN

password: Reply with the password defined by the system administrator.

Press RETURN.

NOTE: The system is supplied with a user identifier, "root".

SHUTTING THE SYSTEM DOWN

Description

To shut the system down means to end all current activities. It is the only way to inform the system that the work has finished. Once this phase is completed, the user can only reinitialize the system.

Performing Shutdown From Disk

The "shutdown" command shuts down the system correctly. To use this command, the console workstation must be in the root directory and the system must be in "multi-user" mode. Once you have verified these conditions, enter the following commands:

cd /   positions the workstation in the
                                          root directory

shutdown 0   starts the shutdown procedure

If the shutdown command is entered when the console workstation was not positioned in the root directory, the following message appears:

shutdown: you must be in the root directory
          (/) to use shutdown

Messages	Replies
1. SHUTDOWN PROGRAM do you want to send your own message ?(y or n)	Indicates the beginning of the shutdown procedure. By replying y, a message is sent to all active terminals. What happens if you reply n, is explained in the note below.
2. Type your message followed by \<ctrl\> d...	The system asks you to enter the message and at the end press ctrl and d simultaneously.

3. SYSTEM BEING BROUGHT DOWN NOW!!!

Busy out (push down) the appropriate phone lines for this system.	The shutdown procedure continues with the following messages.
You want to continue? (y or n)	By replying n, the procedure is interrupted. By replying y, the procedure issues the following messages:

Process accounting stopped.

Error logging stopped.

All currently running processes will now be killed

**** SYSCON CHANGED TO /dev/console ****

Wait for init: SINGLE USER MODE before halting

At this point, the procedure is complete. Before powering the system off, it is recommended to wait for the initialization in "single-user" mode message to appear.

\#   sync ;sync ; sync

NOTE: By replying "n" in step 1, the user declines to send a message to the other terminal users. The system, however, sends the following messages to each of the terminals.

Broadcast Message from root (console) Date .....

PLEASE LOG OFF NOW !!

System Maintenance about to begin,

All processes will be killed in 60 seconds

All users are therefore informed of the imminent shutdown of the system.

Performing Shutdown From Diskette

To correctly shut down the system which was initialized from a diskette, enter the following commands:

\# sync;sync;sync   Press RETURN

FORMATTING

Formatting is the preliminary phase of the preparation of a magnetic media (disk or diskette). It consists of structuring the area in which the data will be stored. The VTOC is a field of 128 bytes in which the characteristics of the media (disk or diskette) are indicated.

The formatting operation erases any data present on the media therefore; it must executed only be on new media or on disks and diskettes containing data that is no longer valid.

Use

1. Initialize the system using the disk.

2. Reply "root" to the login prompt:

    login: root   press RETURN.

3. Enter the following command:

    # diskinit   press RETURN

    The main menu is now displayed:

    a-   FORMAT
                b-   READ VTOC
                c-   WRITE VTOC

                q-   QUIT
                Option Selected ->

a- **FORMAT**

Enter a and press RETURN

The following menu appears:

FORMAT
a- FLOPPY

b- WREN 2

g- QUIT

Type Disk Selected->

a-   Formatting a Diskette

To format a diskette, remove the write-protect tab and place the diskette in the drive.

Enter a and press RETURN

1.   Floppy Number [1-2]->   Enter the number corresponding
                                               to the drive in which the
                                               diskette has been placed and
                                               press RETURN.

Boot device (y[es], or n[o])?

                                               If the diskette to be formatted
                                               can be a bootstrap diskette,
                                               answer y, otherwise answer n.

*** DRIVE X WILL BE OVERWRITTEN DURING FORMATTING
        PROCEED? (y[es], or n [n]

                                               where X corresponds to the
                                               physical drive.   If you wish to
                                               format the diskette, enter y.

cylinder = 79 track = 1
cylinder = 79 track = 0
•••

**DONE **

Hit <return> to continue

                                               Press RETURN.
                                               The main menu reappears.   The
                                               diskette formatting procedure is
                                               completed.

b- Formatting a Disk

This procedure must be used each time you wish to format a disc. You should bear in mind the information provided by the manufacturer regarding the location of bad sectors.

This information can be found on the label applied to the disk.

Enter b and press RETURN.

1. Disk Number [0-2]->

Enter the number corresponding to the disk (0,1,2). A table of the disk partitions

and the relative cylinders is displayed.

2. Total Number of Cylinders:924

Slice 0 Start Cylinder 0 Number of Cylinders 200
Slice 1 Start Cylinder 200 Number of Cylinders 723
Slice 2 Start Cylincer 0 Number of Cylinders 0
Slice 3 Start Cylinder 0 Number of Cylinders 0
Slice 4 Start Cylinder 0 Number of Cylinders 0
Slice 5 Start Cylinder 0 Number of Cylinders 0
Slice 6 Start Cylinder 0 Number of Cylinders 0
Slice 7 Start Cylinder 0 Number of Cylinders 923

Slice OK (y or n)?

If you wish to alter the number of cylinders relative to a partition, answer n, otherwise answer y and skip to point 4.

Press RETURN

3. Slice 0 Start Cylinder: 0

Enter the new value and press RETURN, otherwise simply press RETURN. If the value has not been altered, the (no change) message appears.

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Number of Cylinders:200

Enter the new value and press RETURN, otherwise simply press RETURN.

Carry on until you reach the final partition (SLICE 7). At the end, the table of partitions with the relative cylinders appears, containing the alterations made, followed by the question:

Slice Ok (y or n) ?

If you still wish to alter partitions, answer y, otherwise answer n and go back to point 3.

4. Boot device (y[es], or n [o])

If the disk to be formatted can also be a bootstrap disk, answer y, otherwise answer n.

Is there a bad sectors map on disk? (y[es], or n [o])

If the disk is to be formatted for the first time, the bad sectors map must still be created with the values listed on the disk label. Answer n, press RETURN and skip to point 6. If this is not the case, the map will already have been created; answer y and press RETURN.

5. Do you want to recover the bad sector map? (y[es], or n [o]

In order to redisplay the existing bad sector map (or one which has just been created), answer y and press RETURN.

Bad sectors:

cyl=XXX,trk=8,sec=7

6. Do you want to insert a bad sectors list? (y [es], or n[o])

                                    To create or update the map of
                                    bad sectors, answer y and press
                                    RETURN. If the map is to be
                                    created, the values to enter can
                                    be found on the bad sector
                                    label on the disk.

    cylinder:0/   Input the corresponding value
                                    and press RETURN.

    track: 0/   Input the corresponding value
                                    and press RETURN.

    b.c.a.i.:0/   Input the corresponding value
                                    and press RETURN.

                                    Continue until the bad sectors
                                    are completed, then enter q.

7. Do you want to verify/correct the bad sector List? (y[es], or n[o])

                                    To check the bad sectors list,
                                    enter y. Otherwise, answer n
                                    and skip to point 8.
                                    Press RETURN
                                    The list reappears with the
                                    cylinder, track and b.c.a.i.
                                    values specified, followed by the
                                    same question.

NOTE: The b.c.a.i. displayed is not the same as the one entered. In
       fact, the b.c.a.i. entered is the bad byte, while the one which
       is displayed is actually the first byte of the bad sector. The
       value input must be betwen the value displayed and the value
       displayed increased by 573.

    Do you want to verify/correct the bad sector List? (y[es], or n [o])

                                    Answer n and press RETURN.

8. *** DRIVE X WILL BE OVER-WRITTEN DURING FORMATTING
    PROCEED? (y[es], or n [n])

                                        (where x is the number
                                        corresponding to the disk).

                                        If you answer n, the formatting
                                        procedure will not commence.
                                        Skip to point 10.

                                        If you answer y, the main
                                        formatting procedure will
                                        commence. At the end, the list
                                        of alternative sectors and bad
                                        sectors is displayed.

9. ALTERNATIVE   BAD

    DONE

    Hit <return> to continue

                                        Press RETURN and skip to
                                        point 11.

10. **CANCELLED**
    ** DONE **
    Hit <return> to continue

                                        The operation is aborted and
                                        any alterations made to the bad
                                        sector list are not saved. Press
                                        RETURN.

11.   a-   FORMAT
                        b-   READ VTOC
                        c-   WRITE VTOC

                        q-   QUIT Option Selected

b- **READ VTOC**

Enter b and press RETURN.

The following message appears:

> READ VTOC
>
> a-   FLOPPY
> b-   WREN 2
>
> q-   QUIT
>
> Type Disk Selected->

a- **Floppy**

To display the VTOC of a diskette, place the diskette in the drive, enter a and press RETURN.

1. Floppy Number [1-2] ->

Enter the number corresponding to the drive in which the diskette was placed and press RETURN.

2. Desciption for unit X
   magic number=fb...cf
   number of cylinders   = ..
   removable surfaces   = .
   sectors per track   = .
   bytes per sector   = ...
   special flags   = .
   motor on delay   = ..
   stepping rate   = ..
   head settling time   = ..
   head load time   = ..
   interleave factor   = .
   command options   = ..
   seek type   = .
   low write curren,t cylinder = ..
   precompensation cylinder   = ..
   Slices (start cylinder/number of cylinders=blocks):
   0/80=1440,
   ** DONE **

Hit <return> to continue

Press RETURN. The main menu reappears.

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b- **Wren 2**

To display the VTOC of a disk, enter b and press RETURN.

1. Disk Number [0-2] ->

Enter the number corresponding
to the disk and press RETURN.

2. Desciption for unit X
    magic number=xxxfxxxb
    number of cylinders   =xxx
    fixed surfaces   = x
    sectors per track   = x
    bytes per sector   = xxx
    alternative cylinders   = x
    interleave factor   = x
    command options   = xx
    seek type   = x
    low write curren,t cylinder = x
    precompensation cylinder   = x
Slices (start cylinder/number of cylinders=blocks):
./..=...., .../...=....

** DONE **

Hit <return> to continue

Press RETURN.   The main menu
reappears.

c- **WRITE VTOC**

Enter c and press RETURN.

The following message appears:

WRITE VTOC

a- FLOPPY
b- WREN 2

q- QUIT
Type Disk Selected ->

a- <u>Floppy</u>

To alter the VTOC of a diskette, place the diskette in the drive. Enter a and press RETURN.

1. Floppy Number [1-2] ->

                                    Enter the number corresponding
                                    to the drive in which the
                                    diskette was placed and press
                                    RETURN.

2. Description for unit X
    magic number=fb020cf
    number of cylinders   = ..
    removable surfaces   = .
    sectors per track   = .
    bytes per sector   = ...
    special flags   = .
    motor on delay   = ..
    stepping rate   = ..
    head settling time   = ..
    head load time   = ..
    interleave factor   = .
    command options   = ..
    seek type   = .
    low write curren,t cylinder = ..
    precompensation cylinder   = ..
Slices (start cylinder/number of cylinders=blocks):
0/80=1440,

    Floppy Number [1-2] ->   Enter the number corresponding to
                                the drive in which the diskette was
                                placed and press RETURN.

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Boot device (y[es], or n[o])?

                    If the diskette to be formatted
                    can   also   be   a   bootstrap
                    diskette,   answer   y,   otherwise
                    answer n.

Ready? (y[es], or n[n], or c[hange])

                    To   change the values, enter c
                    and press RETURN.

                    At the end, the modified VTOC
                    of the diskette is displayed.

Ready? (y[es], or n[n], or c[hange])

                    If   all   the parameters are
                    correct, enter y and press
                    RETURN.   Enter n to cancel
                    all previous alterations.

** DONE **

Hit \<return\> to continue

                    Press RETURN. The main menu
                    reappears.

b-   **Wren 2**

To alter the VTOC of a disk, enter b and press RETURN.

1.   **Disk Number [0-2] ->**

Enter the number corresponding to the disk and press RETURN.

2.   **Total Number of Cylinders: 924**

Slice 0	Start Cylinder 0	Number of Cylinders 200
Slice 1	Start Cylinder 200	Number of Cylinders 723
Slice 2	Start Cylinder 0	Number of Cylinders 0
Slice 3	Start Cylinder 0	Number of Cylinders 0
Slice 4	Start Cylinder 0	Number of Cylinders 0
Slice 5	Start Cylinder 0	Number of Cylinders 0
Slice 6	Start Cylinder 0	Number of Cylinders 0
Slice 7	Start Cylinder 0	Number of Cylinders 923

Slice Ok (y or n) ?

If you wish to alter the number of cylinders relative to a partition, answer n, otherwise answer y and skip to point 4.

Press RETURN

3.   **Slice 0 Start Cylinder: 0**

Enter the new value and press RETURN, otherwise simply press RETURN. If the value has not been altered, the (no change) message appears.

Number of Cylinders:200

Enter the new value and press RETURN, otherwise simply press RETURN.

Carry on until you reach the final partition (SLICE 7). At the end, the table of partitions with the relative cylinders appears, containing the alterations made, followed by the question:

Slice Ok (y or n) ?

If you still wish to alter partitions, answer y, otherwise answer n and go back to point 3.

4.   Boot device (y[es], or n [o])

If the disk to be formatted can be an initializing disk, answer y, otherwise answer n.

Description for unit X
magic number=...f...b
number of cylinders   = ..
fixed surfaces   = .
sectors per track   = .
bytes per sector   = ...
alternative cylinders   = .
interleave factor   = .
command options   = ..
seek type   = .
low write curren,t cylinder   = .
precompensation cylinder   = .
Slices (start cylinder/number of cylinders=blocks):
./..=...., .../...=....

Ready? (y[es], or n[n], or c[hange])

Enter c if you still wish to alter the VTOC. Return to step 2.

Enter n if you wish to cancel alteration to the VTOC.

Enter y to save alterations to the VTOC.

** DONE **

Hit <return> to continue

Press RETURN. The main menu reappears.

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q   QUIT

To exit from procedure, enter q and press RETURN.

The prompt (#) reappears.

SAVE FROM DISK TO DISKETTE

Description

This operation is used to copy one or more partitions from a disk to a set of diskette.

Use the option -s when running the procedure (save -s) to know the number of diskettes needed to save one partition or the whole disk. In this way, for each partition the number of diskette required for the save is given.

It is advisable to execute this operation at the end of the installation phase, before starting any activity.

This operation may be repeated periodically, whenever the contents of the operating disk is changed, or at the end of the day. The save copy may also be executed weekly or monthly. For any decision ask the System Administrator.

It is recommended to execute the save operations using two sets of diskettes, in order to have a recent version of any updated data.

Use

NOTE: In this paragraph, x indicates the number corresponding to the disk to be saved; N indicates the number of the diskettes requested to save specific partition

1. Initialize the system from disk (see "Initialization")

2. Enter the following command:

   # save -s   press RETURN

                                            When the following messages are displayed:

   Save V 0.0: Honeywell Information System Italia 1986

   which disk do you want to save (0-5)?><

                                            enter the number (x) corresponding to the disk to be saved and press RETURN

3. The following messages are displayed:

Slice name = /dev/dskx0
Do you want to save partition /dev/dskx0 (y/n)?

> If you wnat to save partition 0 reply y and press **RETURN**. Otherwise reply n, press **RETURN** and go to step 4.

N Diskette Needed for /dev/dskx0

4. Slice name = /dev/dskx1
Do you want to save partition /dev/dskx1 (y/n)?

> Reply y if you want to save partition 1.
>
> Continue from step 3 until the last partition. At the end the following message are displayed.:

END

The total number of diskettes required perform either a partial or total save of the disk, is obtained by summing the numbers of diskettes required for each partition.

Format the required number of diskettes (see "Formatting").

6. Enter the following command:

 # save   press RETURN

> When the following messages are displayed:

Save V0.0: Honeywell Information System Italia 1986

which disk do you want to save (0-5)?

> Enter the number (x) corresponding to the disk to be saved.

7. The following message are displayed:

Slice name=/dev/dskx0
Do you want to save partition /dev/dskx0 (y/n)?

> If you want to save partition 0 reply y. Otherwise reply n and go to step 8.

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Saving /dev/dskx0: N formatted Diskettes needed
Insert a formatted diskette, done (y,n)?

> Insert a formatted diskette.
> Reply y and press RETURN.

Insert a formatted diskette, done (y/n):

> Replace the diskette which has just been written with a new one.
>
> Reply y and press RETURN.
>
> Continue until the whole partition 0 has been saved.

Slice name= /dev/dskx1
Do you want to save partition /dev/dskx1 (y/n)

8. Perform step 7 for every partition of the disk.

9. At the end the following message is displayed:

    -- End of save.

NOTE: If, during the execution of the procedure, the diskette which has just been written is not replaced, the following message is displayed:

Bad diskette!   Please change diskette, done (y/n)

> Replace the diskette with a new one.   Reply y and press RETURN.

Continue the procedure as above.

RESTORING A DISK FROM DISKETTE

Description

This operation is used to copy ON DISK the content of the one or more partitions of a disk previously saved on a set of diskettes.

The diskettes must be inserted in the same order in which they have previously been inserted in the saving procedure.

Use

NOTE: In this paragraph, X indicates the number corresponding to the disk to be saved; N indicates the number of the diskettes requested to save the specific partition.

1. Initialize the system from diskettes (see "Initialization" paragraph)

2. Format the disk (see "Format" paragraph)

3. Enter the command:

    # restore   press RETURN

4. The following messages are displayed:

    **Remove the bootstrap diskette and insert
    backup diskette,done? (y/n):**

    > Remove the bootstrap diskette DKT'BOOT1' from the drive. Insert the first diskette obtained from the save procedure.
    >
    > Enter y and press RETURN.
    >
    > The number (X) corresponding to the disk that must be restored is displayed followed by the number (N) of the partition of the disk that must be restored.

Restoring disk /dev/dskX

Restoring slice /dev/diskXn

Insert next backup diskette,done? (y/n,0=end)

> Replace the diskette with the next one obtained from the save procedure.
>
> Enter y and press RETURN.
>
> Go on until the diskettes are finished.
>
> If several partitions have been saved on the' inserted diskettes, at the beginning of the restore procedure of each partition, the messages indicating the disk and the selected partition is displayed:

Restoring disk /dev/dskX

Restoring slice /dev/diskXn

5. When the last diskette has been completely read, the following messages are displayed:

Insert next backup diskette,done? (y/n,0=end):

> Enter 0 and press RETURN.

Insert bootstrap diskette,done? (y/n):

> Remove the last diskette saved with the save procedure from the diskette unit.
>
> Insert the DKT 'BOOT1' bootstrap diskette.
>
> Enter y and press RETURN.

6. When the following message is displayed:

End of Restore

the restore procedure of one or more disk partitions has ended.

PROCEDURE FOR PERSONALIZATION OF THE PORTS (termconf)

Description

This procedure is used to enable or disable the ports. Note that when enabling ports, it is also possible to define the type of workstation connected to that port.

The system is delivered with the following characteristics:

o   The only port enabled is port 3 (the console workstation)

o   The other ports are disabled

o   All the workstations are of the VIP72xx type.

Use

NOTE: In this section X identifies the number of the disk to be saved; N is the number of diskettes needed to save the current partition.

Messages	Replies
#	cd /etc and press RETURN
#	termconf and press RETURN

The following message will be displayed at the workstation:

Terminal Configurator

COMMANDS

```
0-   Exit program
1-   Disable a terminal
2-   Enable a station processor terminal
3-   Enable a line processor terminal
4-   Change characteristics of a terminal
```

Enter your choice> <

Type 0 to exit from the procedure.
Type 1 to disable a terminal.
Type 2 to enable a terminal.
Type 3 to enable a line for connection to a network.
Type 4 to change the characteristics of a terminal (speed, size, type).

1-   Disable a terminal

To disable a terminal, type 1 and press RETURN.

1.	Disable which terminal?	Enter the identifier (ttyNX) of the port to be disabled. (See the table "Port number to Device Name Lines Correspondence").

ttyNX is ON.
It will be turned OFF

where X is the number of the tty specified.

The main selection menu will be redisplayed.

NOTE: It is not possible to disable the console.   If you enter "console" in response to the question in point 1, the following message is displayed:

you can't disable console

If you want to change type of the console run changing phase.

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2- <u>Enable a station processor terminal</u>

To enable a terminal, type 2 and press RETURN.

1. Enable a terminal mounted on a station processor board:

    Enter the name of the terminal that you want to enable terminal>
    <

> Enter the identifier (ttyNX) of the port to be enabled. (See the table "Port number to Device Name Lines Correspondence"). Press RETURN.

2. These are the possible terminal types:

    a- VIP72xx
    b- VIP73xx
    c- VIP78xx
    d- TEKTRONIX
    e- VTU0010
    f- VTU0020
    g- VTU0040 ,

    choose one (default is type 'a'= VIP72xx)?> <

> Enter the letter corresponding to the type of terminal you wish to enable and press RETURN.
>
> If the terminal type is VIP72xx, simply press RETURN.

3. Now enter the terminal baud rate (default is 9600)> <

> Enter the baud rate you require (permisible values are 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19200, 38400) and press RETURN. If the baud rate you require is 9600, simply press RETURN.

4. **Enter character size (default 7)> <**

> Enter the character size required (permissible values 7 or 8) and press RETURN . If the character · size required is 7 simply press RETURN.
>
> If the enabling operation is being performed for the first time, the following messages are displayed:

ttyX is not present wait for creation ....

Terminal N0
Terminal N1
Terminal N2
Terminal N3
Terminal N4
Terminal N5
Terminal N6
Terminal N7

ttyNX is OFF. It will be turned ON

> Otherwise, only the following message is displayed:

ttyNX is OFF. It will be turned ON

At the end of the operation the initial selection menu will be redisplayed.

NOTE: The values entered for "baud rate" and "character size" must be the same as those entered in the "SET UP" of the terminal in question.

4- Change characteristics of a terminal.

      To change the charcteristics of a terminal (type, baud rate, character size), enter 4 and press RETURN.

1.   Enter terminal you want to change characteristic terminal:

    you can change:

Type
Speed
Character size
All of these

Type only the first capital letter or <RET> for default
Which characteristic do you want to change (default is type)> <

                    Enter the first capital letter of the 4 possible options:

                    T to change the terminal type.
                    Go to point 2.

                    S to change the baud rate.
                    Go to point 3.

                    C to change the character size.
                    Go to point 4.

                    A to change all three characteristics.
                    Go to point 5.

2. These are the possible terminal types:

   a- VIP72xx
   b- VIP73xx
   c- VIP78xx
   d- TEKTRONIX
   e- VTU0010
   f- VTU0020
   g- VTU0040

   Chose one (default is type 'a'= VIP72xx)?> <

> Enter the letter that corresponds to the type of terminal required and press RETURN. If the terminal type is VIP72xx simply press RETURN .
>
> The initial selection menu is redisplayed.

3. Now enter the terminal baud rate (default is 9600):

> Enter the new baud rate (permissible values: 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19200, 38400) e press RETURN. If the baud rate required is 9600, simply press RETURN.
>
> The initial selection menu is redisplayed.

4. Enter character size (default 7):

> Enter the new character size (permissible values 7 or 8) and press RETURN. If the character size required is 7 simply press RETURN.
>
> The initial selection menu is redisplayed.

5. These are the possible terminal types:

   a- VIP72xx
   b- VIP73xx
   c- VIP78xx
   d- TEKTRONIX
   e- VTU0010
   f- VTU0020
   g- VTU0040

chose one (default is type 'a'= VIP72xx)?> <

> Enter the letter that corresponds to the type of terminal required and press RETURN. If the terminal required is a VIP72xx simply press RETURN.

Now enter the terminal baud rate (default is 9600):

> Enter the new baud rate (permissible values: 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19200, 38400) and press RETURN. If the baud rate required is 9600, simply press RETURN.

Enter character size (default 7):

> Enter the new character size (permissible values 7 or 8) and press RETURN. If the character size required is 7 simply press RETURN .

NOTES:

o   The values entered for "baud rate" and "character size" must be the same as those entered in the "SET UP" of the terminal in question.

o   Only the "type" characteristic of the console can be changed. If "console" is typed in response to the questin in point 1, the following message is displayed

For console you can only change type

These are the possible terminal types:

a- VIP72xx
b- VIP73xx
c- VIP78xx
d- TEKTRONIX
e- VTU0010
f- VTU0020
g- VTU0040

Chose one (default is type 'a'= VIP72xxx)?> <

0-   Exit

To exit from the termconf procedure, type 0 and press RETURN. The prompt (#) is redisplayed.

ORGANIZATION OF DISKS AND DISKETTES AND THE MEANING OF THE NAMES

The operating system handles:

o. WREN II

o Diskettes.

Correspondence Between Names and Devices

The names of the special files corresponding to disks have the following structure:

DP

where:

D indicates the physical number of the unit and may have values between 0 and 5.

P indicates the logical partition and may have values between 0 and 7.

The system disk is delivered with the following structure:

Partition   Contents

0   root
1   usr
7   entire disk

PORT NUMBER/LINE DEVICE NAME CORRESPONDANCE

station processor number	port	device
0	0	tty00
0	1	tty01
0	2	tty02
0	3	tty03
0	4	tty04
0	5	tty05
0	6	tty06
0	7	tty07
1	0	tty10
1	1	tty11
1	2	tty12
1	3	tty13
1	4	tty14
1	5	tty15
1	6	tty16
1	7	tty17
2	0	tty20
2	1	tty21
2	2	tty22
2	3	tty23
2	4	tty24
2	5	tty25
2	6	tty26
2	7	tty27
3	0	tty30
3	1	tty31
3	2	tty32
3	3	tty33
3	4	tty34
3	5	tty35
3	6	tty36
3	7	tty37
4	0	tty40
4	1	tty41
4	2	tty42
4	3	tty43
4	4	tty44
4	5	tty45
4	6	tty46
4	7	tty47

Conoscere e risolvere insieme.

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