

CTSS BULLETIN 65

SUBJECT: New LOAD and MAD Commands with New Library

As discussed in CTSS Bulletins 55, 57 and 61, the new versions of LOAD, MAD and TSSLIB will officially be placed in the system during the 1:00 P.M. test session Wednesday, November 18, 1964.

Additions to LOAD

- a) The last argument in a LOAD, VLOAD, NCLoad, LOADGO, or USE command, may be '(MORE)', which means that more arguments will be specified. In this case, the loader restores the original Common File switching, does not print any NEED list, and calls CHNCOM. Thereafter, a USE command may be typed, or brought out of a chain of commands.
- b) The MOVIE table will always be dumped as a disk file, called '(MOVIE TABLE)'. This file is of temporary mode. The absence of this file may be interpreted as a failure of the loading.
- c) The '(MOVIE)' entry may be used by programs loaded with VLOAD or NCLoad. In this case, the loader will copy the MOVIE table at the top of the user's program, before erasing itself. It should be noted that this will be executed only when '(MOVIE)' occurs in some transfer vector, and VLOAD or NCLoad is used. The location (27)_g will then contain the MOVIE keyword.
- d) Previously, the last dummy entry in the MOVIE table contained the memory bound in place of both the entry and origin. It will now contain the memory bound only as the origin; the entry word will be set to the "1st location not used" in COMMON, according to the first program loaded. (e.g. 77461 for a program using no COMMON.)
- e) A new argument can be used in order to interpret the next argument as an entry name to be put in the list of missing subroutines.

E.G. (NEED) PRGG
forces the loader to expect the entry name PRGG, as though it occurred in some transfer vector.
- f) The (ORG) argument will now behave in a different way from that stated in CTSS Bulletin 57. The first non special argument following (ORG) will be interpreted as an entry

name which will be used as the starting address for the program. Any (ØRG) resets the previous one.

N.B. One must be careful in using the special arguments, since they may provide flexibility or ambiguity, depending on how much one is aware of their peculiarities.

E.G. ... (NEED) (LIBE) (NLIB) (CFLP) (ØRG) PRØG ...

- will:
- prevent the searching of the system library
 - search for an entry name PRØG
 - use the file PRØG BSS as a library, and read it from the public file
 - set the starting address to the entry name PRØG

The grouping of (SYS) (LIBE) is redundant, and behaves the same way as merely (SYS). Similarly, (NEED) (ØRG) is equivalent to (ØRG).