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# **TSX-Plus System Manager's Guide**

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# Chapter 1

## Introduction

The purpose of the *TSX-Plus System Manager's Guide* is to provide information necessary to manage the system resources for the TSX-Plus operating system. It is intended to provide more detailed information on the internal operation of TSX-Plus for people who are already familiar with the features provided. See the *TSX-Plus User's Reference Manual* and the *TSX-Plus Programmer's Reference Manual* for information on the features provided by TSX-Plus.

### Privileges and Privilege Commands

TSX-Plus provides twenty seven privileges to be specified on a *line by line* or *user by user* basis. Privileges may be specified during program installation which temporarily authorizes privileged program execution without granting privilege to the user.

### Account Authorization Program

An account authorization program may be used by the system manager to grant access to the system by authorizing accounts. The facility allows the system manager to group accounts by project-programmer number, assign privileges, and set the maximum job execution priority. Execution of a start-up command file can also be specified which may contain system and file access security restrictions.

### System and File Access Security

The system manager can impose certain restrictions on system use and file access by selecting available security options. Terminal lines or authorized users can be locked to a program, limited in access to devices or files, or restricted to a maximum priority for program execution.

### Device Handlers

The information in this chapter provides the system manager (and system programmers who wish to write special device handlers) an understanding of the extensions and restrictions imposed on device handlers in the TSX-Plus environment. Building and debugging device handlers is discussed.

### Terminal and CL I/O Processing

The information in this chapter provides the system manager with an understanding of the internal operation of the terminal and communication line (CL) handler. Modem control and the RS-232 pin connection required for phone support are discussed.

### System Operation

An understanding of the internal operation and organization of TSX-Plus provides the system manager with the the basic knowledge necessary for optimizing system performance. The system overview provides

information concerning memory organization (with a detailed map of the TSX-Plus physical memory layout), I/O mapping, and execution scheduling (including a job scheduling flow diagram and algorithm).

### **System Tuning**

With the basic knowledge of the organization and operation of TSX-Plus, the system manager can utilize various tools to better optimize the TSX-Plus execution environment. Suggestions concerning optimization for memory, I/O, and execution scheduling are provided.

### **SYSMON—Dynamic System Display Utility**

The SYSMON utility displays information about system activities and resources. This utility can help the system manager gain more information about the specific environment to facilitate resource optimization.

## Chapter 2

# Privileges

Each job has associated with it a set of privilege flags that control which system services are available to the job. Privilege authorization is controlled by the system manager and may be allocated on a *line by line* basis or, if the LOGON facility is used, on an *account by account* basis. See chapter 3 describing the TSAUTH program for information about authorizing accounts with specific sets of privileges.

### 2.1 Privilege names

The following list of privileges shows the privilege keyword (e.g., ALLOCATE), the privilege word (1 or 2) which contains the privilege flag bit, and the bit position corresponding to the privilege flag within the word (0 to 15). The word and bit positions are provided for use with the TSX-Plus system service call (EMT) that is used to check and modify privileges. See the chapter of the *TSX-Plus Programmer's Reference Manual* on TSX-Plus EMTs for information about this EMT.

**ALLOCATE** [1/14] Allocate a device

- Perform ALLOCATE command or issue EMT to allocate a device.

**BYPASS** [1/9] Bypass device/file access restrictions

- Allows access to .TSX and .SYS files on the system (SY, boot) device.
- Allows access to any device (that is not allocated by someone else).
- Allows non-file-structured lookups.

**DEBUG** [1/13] Use debugging facilities

- RUN/DEBUG a program.
- SET CTRLD DEBUG.
- SET EMT TRACE.

**DETACH** [1/12] Affect detached jobs

- Start or kill detached jobs, commands or EMTs.

**GETCXT** [2/7] Get file context from another job

- Use of TSX-Plus EMT to copy the file context from another job. A job with GETCXT privilege may gain access to the files of any other executing job.

**GROUP [2/13]** Affect jobs with same project number

- Perform the following operations on any job which has the same project number as the job issuing the command:
  - Issue KILL command.
  - Change another job's priority (within range allowed to changer).
  - Suspend or resume execution.

**MEMMAP [1/10]** Access memory that may be significant to system (e.g., I/O page)

- EMTs to peek/poke, BIS/BIC into I/O page.
- .PEEK, .POKE requests outside of RMON (low memory or I/O page).
- RUN/IOPAGE command.
- EMT to map to I/O page or back to RMON.
- EMT to map to physical memory.

**MESSAGE [2/10]** Named message channels

- Use named message channels.

**NFSREAD [1/2]** Non-file-structured read access

- Allow non-file-structured lookup on directory structured device with read-only access. (Needed to run PIP or DIR.)
- Allows use of commands: COPY, CREATE, DELETE, DIRECTORY, PRINT, RENAME, TYPE (Some options to these commands may require NFSWRITE privilege.)

**NFSWRITE [1/1]** Non-file-structured access

- Allow non-file-structured lookup on directory structured device and reads and writes.
- Allows use of FORMAT, INIT, SQUEEZE, COPY/DEVICE, and other DUP functions.

**OPER [1/8]** Operator

- Set system date and time (keyboard command and EMTs).
- Perform any SET to device handler.
- BOOT, \$STOP, \$SHUTDOWN commands.
- SPOOL commands (ALIGN, LOCK, FORM, SKIP, BACK, SINGLE, MULT, HOLD, NOHOLD). OPER privilege is not required for SPOOL,STATUS and SPOOL,DELETE commands.
- SET TT *n* START command to initiate a time-sharing line.

**PSWAPM [1/7]** Change process swap mode

- EMT to lock job in memory or reenable swapping.
- RUN/MEMLOCK command.

**REALTIME [1/6]** Real-time EMTs

- .DEVICE request.
- EMT to gain exclusive system control.
- EMT to set processor priority level.
- EMT to attach interrupts to service or completion routines.



- EMT to release an interrupt connection.

**RLOCK** [2/9] Shared file record locking

- Use shared file access control or record locking.

**SAME** [2/12] Affect another job with same PPN

- Perform the following operations on any job which has the same project and programmer number as the job issuing the command:
  - Issue KILL command.
  - Change another job's priority (within range allowed to changer).
  - Suspend or resume execution.

**SEND** [1/5] Sending messages between jobs (not named message channels)

- SEND command or EMT to send message to another line.

**SETNAME** [1/4] Change user name or password

- SET PROCESS/NAME=*name* command.
- EMT to change process name.
- Change own password.

**SETPRV** [1/3] Affect own privileges

- SET own privileges beyond those authorized.

**SPFUN** [1/11] Use .SPFUN EMT for directory structured devices

- Allow .SPFUN (special function) operations to directory structured devices. (Needed to initialize some disks.)

**SUBPROCESS** [2/11] Use subprocesses

- Ability to use subprocesses

**SYSGBL** [2/8] Global regions

- Use named global regions. This privilege is also required to use terminal display windows since they create global regions.

**SYSPRV** [1/0] System privilege—System management operations

- Allows access to .TSX and .SYS files on the system (SY, boot) device.
- INSTALL ADD/DELETE command.
- SHOW INSTALL command.
- RESET command.
- SET CACHE, IO ABORT, CORTIM, HIPRCT, INTIOC, NUMDC, QUANx, SYSPASSWORD.
- Use the TSAUTH program under TSX-Plus.
- Use of commands such as ACCESS, SET LOGOFF, and SET SUBPROCESS/FILE which are normally only legal within a start-up command file.

**TERMINAL** [2/15] Terminal and CL commands

- Perform any SET TT to line other than your own.
- Make permanent SET to your own line.
- Change line speed, parity, bits-per-character, SYSPASSWORD control.
- Issue EMT to change line speed, parity, bits-per-character.
- Perform any SET CL command.
- Issue EMT to assign CL unit to a line.
- Issue SET HOST command to cross connect a time-sharing line with a CL line.

**UP1** [2/0] User-defined privilege 1

**UP2** [2/1] User-defined privilege 2

**UP3** [2/2] User-defined privilege 3

**UP4** [2/3] User-defined privilege 4

**WORLD** [2/14] Affect any job

- Perform the following operations on any job:
  - Issue KILL command.
  - Change another job's priority (within range allowed to changer).
  - Suspend or resume execution.
- Affect detached jobs started automatically by system initialization (jobs specified by DETACH command in TSGEN).

The four user-defined privileges, UP1, UP2, UP3, UP4, have no effect on system operation but are maintained by the system in the same fashion as the other privilege flags. User programs may check the setting of these privileges and base their operation on them.

## 2.2 Setting job privileges

At any time during the execution of a job, there are three sets of privilege flags associated with the job:

1. Authorized privileges.
2. Set privileges.
3. Current privileges.

The authorized privileges are those privileges for which the job is authorized. These are set by TSAUTH when an account is authorized, or by the SET PROC/PRIVILEGES/AUTHORIZED command.

The set privileges are those privileges which have been specified by use of the SET PROCESS command or the TSX-Plus EMT for setting privileges. Unless the job has SETPRV privilege, the set privileges will not exceed the authorized privileges.

The current privileges are the privileges currently in effect for the job. These privileges are selected as each program is started based on the set privileges and program-dependent privilege specifications for installed programs. A TSX-Plus EMT is available to allow running programs to change the current privileges.

The SET PROCESS keyboard command can be used to alter job privileges as well as other job characteristics. The form of this command is:

```

SET PROCESS [/PRIORITY=value]
           [/IDENTIFICATION=value]
           [/SUSPEND]  [/RESUME]
           [/NAME=string]
           [/PRIVILEGES=(privileges) [/AUTHORIZED]]

```

See the *TSX-Plus User's Reference Manual* for information about using the SET PROCESS command for changing process parameters other than the privilege flags.

The /PRIVILEGES qualifier is used to specify a list of privileges. If more than one privilege is being specified the privilege keywords are enclosed in parentheses and separated by commas. If only a single privilege keyword is specified, the parentheses may be omitted. The word NO may be concatenated with a privilege keyword to cause the privilege to be removed from the job. For example, the following command grants the ALLOCATE privilege and removes the SUBPROCESS privilege:

```
SET PROCESS/PRIVILEGES=(ALLOCATE,NOSUBPROCESS)
```

In addition to the privilege keywords and their NO-complements, the following special privilege keywords may be specified:

Keyword	Meaning
ALL	All privileges
NONE	No privileges
STANDARD	Standard privileges (ALLOCATE, DEBUG, DETACH, SPFUN, SEND, SETNAME, NFSREAD, NFSWRITE, SAME, SUBPROCESS, MESSAGE, RLOCK).

These special keywords may be used in conjunction with other keywords to select sets of privileges. When this is done the special keyword (ALL, NONE, or STANDARD) should be specified as the first privilege followed by additional privilege keywords. For example, the following command grants all privileges except REALTIME, SETPRV, and MEMMAP:

```
SET PROC/PRIV=(ALL,NOREALTIME,NOSETPRV,NOMEMMAP)
```

The following command grants the standard privileges plus the OPER privilege:

```
SET PROC/PRIV=(STANDARD,OPER)
```

The /AUTHORIZED qualifier can be used in conjunction with the /PRIVILEGE qualifier to cause the authorized privilege flags to be affected as well as the set and current privileges. If the /AUTHORIZED qualifier is not specified, only the set and current privileges are affected. The following command sets the standard privileges as the authorized, set, and current privileges for the job:

```
SET PROC/PRIV=STANDARD/AUTHORIZED
```

Note that this command affects the authorized privileges for the job only during the current job session.

The SET PROCESS command can always be used to remove a privilege from the authorized, set, and current privileges for the job. Privileges can only be granted for a job if the job is authorized for the privileges or if the job has SETPRV privilege which allows the job to override the authorized privileges and set any privilege.

The SHOW PRIVILEGE keyboard command can be used to display the authorized and current privileges for the job.

## 2.3 Initial job privileges

If the LOGON facility is used, a set of privileges may be specified for each account. See chapter 3 of this manual for information about authorizing accounts and setting privileges.

When a job is initiated it is authorized for all privileges. Privileges may be restricted by either of two methods:

1. the SET PROCESS/PRIV/AUTHORIZED command
2. the LOGON program

If the LOGON program is being used, a command of the form R LOGON should appear in the start-up command file for the line. When the LOGON program executes, it will set the privileges for the job based on privileges specified for the account by the TSAUTH program. If the LOGON program is not used, the job will have full privilege unless a SET PROC/PRIV/AUTHORIZED command is placed in the start-up command file.

A TSX-Plus EMT is available to allow running programs to determine the privilege sets for the job and to change privileges. See the chapter of the *TSX-Plus Programmer's Reference Manual* on TSX-Plus EMTs for information about this EMT.

## Chapter 3

# Account Authorization Program

TSAUTH, the TSX-Plus account authorization program, is used to authorize accounts for access to the system when the LOGON facility is used. It is also used to display the use accounting statistics that are collected by the LOGON facility.

A user must have SYSPRV privilege to run TSAUTH under TSX-Plus. However, TSAUTH may also be run directly under RT-11 without TSX-Plus. In a hostile environment it might be desirable to restrict access to the TSX-Plus distribution media and to keep the TSAUTH program on a removable medium rather than keeping it on the system disk. TSAUTH creates a file on SY named ACCESS.TSX. Note that SYSPRV or BYPASS privilege is required to create or execute any file with the extension .TSX.

Whenever TSAUTH is started it checks to see if an account authorization file already exists. If not, it prints the message:

```
Cannot open account authorization file SY:ACCESS.TSX
Do you want to initialize a new authorization file?
```

If you respond YES or Y to this question it will ask you how many accounts you want to reserve room for in the file. Respond by entering the maximum number of accounts that you anticipate ever needing to have authorized at any one time. As old accounts are deauthorized, file space is recovered that can be used for new accounts. Note however that the only way to enlarge the ACCESS file is to delete it and build a new, larger one from scratch. Do not underestimate the potential number of accounts desired.

### 3.1 Account entry information

Each entry in the account authorization file contains a user name, a project-programmer number, a password, the name of a start-up command file, priority and privilege information, and resource usage statistics.

The user name is a string of up to 12 characters which is used when logging onto the system; it is also used with TSAUTH commands to identify an account. Each account must have a unique user name.

The project-programmer number is a pair of numbers. The first number is the project number, the second number is the programmer number. The project-programmer number is written with a comma separating the numbers. The project and programmer numbers must be integer values in the range 1 to 65534. Normally the user name is used to log on and identify an account and the project-programmer number has little significance (TSAUTH will automatically assign a project-programmer number if one is not specified). However, if a job has GROUP privilege, it can perform certain operations on other jobs with the same project number (such as aborting the job), hence the same project number should not be assigned to two jobs that have GROUP privilege unless this type of access is desired. TSAUTH allows a wildcard character ("\*") to be specified for the project and/or programmer number with some of its commands, so it is desirable to

assign a common project or programmer number to accounts that will be managed as a group. Each account must have a unique project-programmer number combination.

A password is a string of 1 to 7 characters that is used as a security verification when logging onto the system. Accounts are not required to have passwords (although it is strongly recommended that they do). If an account does not have an assigned password, the user may log on by specifying only the user name for the account. The account password is normally assigned when the account is authorized and may be changed with the TSAUTH MODIFY command. If an account has SETNAME privilege, the user may change the password at the time that they log on. For security reasons, TSAUTH will not display account passwords. Hence, if a user forgets the password the correct procedure is to use the TSAUTH MODIFY command to assign a new password. Passwords do not need to be unique.

A start-up command file is an indirect command file that is executed when an account logs on. There are two types of start-up command file. One type of start-up command file is associated with each time-sharing line. This command file is executed whenever the line is initialized (i.e., at system startup time if the line is specified to be automatically started, or when carriage return is received for lines that are not automatically started). This line-dependent start-up command file may contain a R LOGON command to cause the logon program to be run when the line is initiated. The second type of start-up command file is associated with each account. This type of command file is executed when the account logs on. Thus the first type of start-up command file executes from the time the line is initiated up to and including the execution of the LOGON program. The second type of start-up command file is executed following the LOGON program and is determined by which account logs on. The *line dependent* start-up command file is specified in TSGEN within the line definition block. The account-dependent start-up command file is specified with TSAUTH. The start-up command file specification may be up to 15 characters long and may contain a device name as well as a file name and extension. Accounts are not required to have associated start-up files and start-up file specifications need not be unique between accounts.

The maximum execution priority limits the execution priority that may be used by the account. This may be from 1 to 127. The default execution priority (and default maximum execution priority) is 50.

Account privileges determine which system services are available to the account. Privileges are specified as a set of privilege names which may be on (privilege granted) or off (privilege denied). Chapter 2 provides complete information about each privilege; a summary of privilege keyword names and functions is shown below.

Privilege	Function
ALLOCATE	Allocate a device
BYPASS	Bypass device/file access restrictions
DEBUG	Use system debugging facilities
DETACH	Start or kill detached jobs
GETCXT	Get file context from another job
GROUP	Affect other jobs with the same project number
MEMMAP	Access system memory (e.g., I/O page)
MESSAGE	Send and receive messages
NFSREAD	Perform non-file-structured reads
NFSWRITE	Perform non-file-structured writes
OPER	Operator functions (e.g., set time, spool control)
PSWAPM	Change process swap mode (i.e., lock in memory)
REALTIME	Real-time system services (e.g., interrupt connect)
RLOCK	Shared file record locking and access control
SAME	Affect another job with same project-programmer number
SEND	Send a message to another terminal
SETNAME	Change job name or password
SETPASSWORD	Change job password (USED ONLY BY TSAUTH AND LOGON)
SETPRV	Set privileges beyond those authorized
SPFUN	Allow .SPFUN operations to directory structured devices
SUBPROCESS	Use subprocesses (virtual lines)
SYSGBL	Use named global regions and display windows
SYSPRV	System manager functions (e.g., authorize accounts)
TERMINAL	Terminal and CL line control (e.g., set line speed)
UP1	User-defined privilege 1
UP2	User-defined privilege 2
UP3	User-defined privilege 3
UP4	User-defined privilege 4
WORLD	Affect any job

Most sites find it convenient to group accounts into three categories based on the type of privileges they require:

**Ordinary accounts** These do not need any special privileges. Recommend: ALLOCATE, DEBUG, DETACH, SPFUN, SEND, SETNAME, NFSREAD, NFSWRITE, SAME, SUBPROCESS, MESSAGE, RLOCK.

**Operator accounts** Used by those who run the computer but do not need to authorize accounts or tune the system. Recommend: the same as ordinary accounts plus OPER, TERMINAL, WORLD.

**System manager accounts** All privileges.

Ordinary and operator accounts must also be given SYSGBL privilege if the process windowing facility is to be used.

NOTE: The SETPASSWORD privilege is internal to TSAUTH and LOGON. It is set in the same manner as any other privilege in TSAUTH. It is also displayed along with the other privileges when LISTing an account in TSAUTH. However, it is not displayed by the SHOW PRIVILEGES keyboard monitor command or by SYSMON.

## 3.2 Command summary

The following commands may be used with the TSAUTH program:

Command	Function
AUTHORIZE	Authorize an account
MODIFY	Modify information associated with an account
KILL	Deauthorize an account
LIST	List information about accounts
USAGE	List account usage statistics
CHARGE	Create a charge file
RESET	Reset account usage statistics
EXIT	Exit from the TSAUTH program

TSAUTH commands begin with a keyword (AUTHORIZE, MODIFY, KILL, etc.) followed (in most cases) by the user name associated with the account. Commands may be continued by typing a minus sign (“-”) as the last character on the line to be continued and then typing the continuation of the command on the next line.

### 3.3 Authorizing an account

The form of the command used to authorize a new account is:

```
AUTHORIZE username [/qualifiers...]
```

where *username* is the account user name which may be up to 12 characters long, and *qualifiers* include the following specifications:

**/PPN=project,programmer** specifies the project-programmer number to be associated with the account.

The first number of the pair is the project number, the second number is the programmer number. If a PPN is specified, it must be unique. If the /PPN qualifier is not specified, TSAUTH will automatically assign a unique PPN for the account. It does this by assigning project and programmer numbers which are one larger than the current largest PPN of any authorized account. The automatically generated numbers are never smaller than 100. If you wish to specify either the project or the programmer number but allow TSAUTH to automatically assign the other number, you may specify an asterisk (“\*”) for the number which is to be assigned by TSAUTH and a numeric value for the number you wish to specify.

**/PASSWORD=string** specifies the password for the account. The password string may be up to 7 characters long. If the /PASSWORD qualifier is omitted, no password will be required for the account to log on. If the /PASSWORD qualifier is specified without an equal sign or string, TSAUTH prompts for the password and accepts it without echoing it to the terminal. This is useful if you want to prevent the password from being printed on a hardcopy terminal listing.

**/START=file** specifies the logon start-up file specification. The file specification may be up to 15 characters long. If the /START qualifier is omitted, no start-up command file will be executed when the account logs on.

**/PRIORITY=value** specifies the maximum authorized execution priority. If specified, the value must be in the range 1 to 127. If this qualifier is not specified, the maximum priority for the job will be set to 50.

**/PRIVILEGE=privilege-list** specifies the privileges which the job is to have. If the privilege list consists of more than one keyword, the keywords must be enclosed in parentheses and separated by commas. The parentheses may be omitted if a single privilege keyword is specified. The special privilege keywords ALL, NONE, and STANDARD may be used. The standard privileges are: ALLOCATE, DEBUG, DETACH, SPFUN, SEND, SETNAME, NFSREAD, NFSWRITE, SAME, SUBPROCESS, MESSAGE, RLOCK. Initially the privileges are set to STANDARD. The privileges specified in the privilege list modify the standard privileges. For example, the specification /PRIVILEGE=(NOSUBPROCESS,SYSPRV) authorizes the account with the standard privileges but without



the SUBPROCESS privilege and with the SYSPRV privilege. The specification PRIVILEGE=(NONE, SPFUN, NFSREAD, NFSWRITE) cancels all of the standard privileges and grants only SPFUN, NFSREAD, and NFSWRITE. If the /PRIVILEGE qualifier is omitted, the standard privileges are assigned to the account.

Although not actually a TSX privilege flag, TSAUTH and LOGON also recognize the pseudo-privilege SETPASSWORD. This is used to control whether a password may be changed during logon.

### Examples

The following account authorizes an account with user name SALES; project-programmer number 20,34; password ENGLAND; maximum execution priority 60; standard privileges plus SYSGBL; start-up command file DL0:STD.TSX:

```
AUTHORIZE SALES/PPN=20,34/PASSWORD=ENGLAND/PRIORITY=60
/PRIVILEGE=SYSGBL/START=DL0:STD.TSX
```

The following command authorizes an account with the user name ACCT-MANAGER, password SECRET, standard privileges plus SYSPRV, and a start-up command file named DL0:MSTR.TSX. The default maximum execution priority (50) is used and TSAUTH automatically assigns a project-programmer number.

```
AUTHORIZE ACCT-MANAGER/PASSWORD=SECRET/PRIV=SYSPRV/START=DL0:MSTR.TSX
```

If the AUTHORIZE command is used without specifying any qualifiers, TSAUTH will prompt for each qualifier. When operating in this mode, if you press return without entering anything in response to the PPN (project-programmer number) prompt, TSAUTH automatically generates and assigns a project-programmer number.

For example, the following operation authorizes an account named OPERATOR; project-programmer number 1,1; password OP4376; start-up command file DL0:OPR.TSX; and operator privilege.

```
AUTHORIZE OPERATOR
PPN:1,1
Password:OP4376 [this is not echoed]
Start-up file:DL0:OPR.TSX
Maximum execution priority:
Privileges:OPER,TERMINAL,WORLD
```

## 3.4 Modifying an account

The form of the command used to modify parameters for an account is:

```
MODIFY {project,programmer}/qualifiers...
```

or

```
MODIFY {username}/qualifiers...
```

where either a *username* or a *project-programmer* number may be specified with the MODIFY command. If a project-programmer number is specified, a wildcard character ("\*") may be specified for either or both of the numbers causing the modification to be applied to multiple accounts. For example, the following command grants SUBPROCESS privilege to all accounts with project number 43:

**MODIFY 43,\*/PRIV=SUBPROCESS**

The *qualifiers* which may be used with the MODIFY command are: /PASSWORD, /PRIVILEGE, /PRIORITY, and /START. These qualifiers have the same form as specified with the AUTHORIZE command. The /PRIVILEGE qualifier adds or removes privileges relative to the privileges the account has at the time that the MODIFY command is executed, rather than adding or removing privileges from the standard set as is the case with the AUTHORIZE command. An account must be reauthorized to change either the user name or the project-programmer number. The user of the account that is being modified, if logged on, must logoff and log back on before the modifications will take effect.

For example, the following command modifies the account with the user name MANAGER to add BYPASS privilege and change the password to SPIRIT:

**MODIFY MANAGER/PRIV=BYPASS/PASSWORD=SPIRIT**

As with the AUTHORIZE command, if the /PASSWORD qualifier is specified without an equal sign and string, TSAUTH will prompt for the password and accept it without echo.

### 3.5 Deauthorizing an account

The KILL command is used to deauthorize an account. The form of this command is:

**KILL {project,programmer}**

or

**KILL {username}**

where either a *username* or a *project-programmer* number may be specified. A wildcard character (“\*”) may be substituted for either the project number, the programmer number, or both.

For example, the following command deauthorizes the account with the user name JONES:

**KILL JONES**

The following command deauthorizes all accounts with project number of 120:

**KILL 120,\***

### 3.6 Listing information about accounts

The LIST command is used to list information about accounts. The form of this command is:

**LIST {project,programmer}**

or

**LIST {username}**

where either a *username* or a *project-programmer* number may be specified. A wildcard character (“\*”) may be substituted for either the project number, the programmer number, or both.

For example, the following command lists information about the account with user name OPERATOR:

**LIST OPERATOR**

The following command lists information about all accounts with project number 1:

**LIST 1,\***

### 3.7 Listing account usage statistics

The USAGE command is used to list the account usage statistics which consist of the number of sessions, the connect time, and the CPU time. The form of this command is:

```
USAGE {project,programmer}
```

or

```
USAGE {username}
```

where either a *username* or a *project-programmer* number may be specified. A wildcard character (“\*”) may be substituted for either the project number, the programmer number, or both.

### 3.8 Creating a charge information file

The CHARGE command causes TSAUTH to create a file of usage information. The file is named DK:CHARGE.TSX; it contains one record for each account; each record is terminated with a carriage return and line feed. The format of a charge record is as follows:

Columns	Contents
1	<i>blank</i>
2-6	Project number
7	<i>blank</i>
8-12	Programmer number
13	<i>blank</i>
14-18	Number of logons
19	<i>blank</i>
20-24	Number of minutes of connect time
25	<i>blank</i>
26-33	CPU time used (0.1 second units)
34	<i>blank</i>
35-46	User-name (left justified and padded with blanks)
47	(carriage return)
48	(line feed)

### 3.9 Resetting account usage statistics

The RESET command resets the account usage statistics (number of sessions, connect time, and CPU time) to zero for all or a selected set of accounts. The form of the command is:

```
RESET {project,programmer}
```

or

```
RESET {username}
```

where either a *username* or a *project-programmer* number may be specified. A wildcard character (“\*”) may be substituted for either the project number, the programmer number, or both.

### 3.10 Exiting from the TSAUTH program

The EXIT command (or CTRL-C) is used to exit from the TSAUTH program. The form of the EXIT command is:

```
EXIT
```

### 3.11 Use of indirect files within commands

A portion of a command line may be drawn from an external file by typing “@filename” at the position in the command where the contents of the file are to be inserted into the command line. The default extension for these files is TSX. For example, the following command uses parameters in a file named STUDNT as part of an AUTHORIZE command:

```
AUTHORIZE JONES @STUDNT
```

The following command draws the privilege list from a file named CLERK and in addition negates the SUBPROCESS privilege:

```
AUTHORIZE FRANK/PRIV=(@CLERK,NOSUBPROCESS)
```

More than one indirect file reference may occur within a command but the indirect files may not be nested.

## Chapter 4

# System and File Access Security

TSX-Plus provides a number of security options that allow the site manager to control system resources to time-sharing users. The system manager can control who may log onto the system, which files or devices each user may access and can also lock users to particular programs. The following facilities can be used to control system access:

- System password.
- Start-up command files.
- Log-off command files.
- The RUN/LOCK switch.
- The LOGON program with logon command files.
- The ACCESS command.
- The SET MAXPRIORITY command.
- Installed programs and command files.

### 4.1 System password feature

A *system password* facility is available to provide additional security on dial-up lines in addition to the LOGON program. System password checking can be enabled on a *line by line* basis. If system password checking is enabled for a line, the user is prompted with an exclamation point ("!") when the line is initiated (i.e., when carriage return is pressed). After the correct password is entered, the normal logon sequence begins which prints the system greeting message and runs the start-up command file (which typically runs the LOGON program). The idea is to force the user to provide a password before displaying the logon greeting which identifies the site and the nature of the system.

To enable system password checking, specify the system password using the SYSPS macro in TSGEN, and include the \$SYSPS flag with the FLAGS macro within the line definition blocks for all lines that are to perform system password checking. The system password may be up to 20 characters long and may contain spaces. The same system password is used for all lines that perform password checking.

When a line that performs system password checking is initialized, the system does autobaud speed selection (if required) and then prints an exclamation point as the prompt for the system password. The password is not echoed as it is entered. Terminate the password by pressing carriage return. If the password is correctly entered, the system will print the standard TSX-Plus greeting message and perform the normal

line initiation sequence. If an incorrect password is entered, no error message is printed but the exclamation point is redisplayed. If the password is entered incorrectly a second time, the line is hung up. The password must be entered within the time limit specified by the OFFTIM sysgen parameter or the system will hang up.

A keyboard command of the form:

**SET SYSPASSWORD password**

can be used to change the password for the running system. SYSPRV privilege is required to use this command; the change only remains in effect until the system is rebooted. The TSXMOD program can be used to change the system password in the TSX.SAV file.

The system password can be displayed by use of the following command:

**SHOW SYSPASSWORD**

SYSPRV privilege is required to use this command.

System password checking may be enabled or disabled for individual lines by use of the following command:

**SET TERMINAL n [NO]SYSPASSWORD**

where *n* is the terminal line number. TERMINAL privilege is required to issue this command. The TSXMOD program can also be used to set or reset this flag for lines.

## 4.2 Start-up command files

In the system generation, a unique start-up command file which executes each time the line is initialized may be specified for each of the physical time-sharing lines. The command file name is defined using the CMDFIL macro within a line definition block in TSGEN. See the *TSX-Plus Installation Guide* for information on the CMDFIL macro. Different command file names may be specified for each line and any or all lines may be generated without these start-up command files.

When a line has an associated start-up command file, the command file is executed each time the line is initialized (e.g., when the user presses carriage return on an inactive line). Start-up command files are unique from other command files in that their execution cannot be aborted by typing CTRL-C. This allows the system manager to place any desired commands in the start-up command file to be executed to completion regardless of the actions of a time-sharing user.

A start-up command file may contain any keyboard command, invoke any command file, and can run one or more programs. If a command file invoked in the start-up command file is not found, that job will be logged off irrespective of the current SET ERROR setting. CTRL-C resumes its normal function when the start-up command file is terminated or a program started by it requests input from the terminal. It is suggested that start-up command files be given the extension .TSX to prevent their being tampered with by users who do not have system operator (SYSPRV) privilege or bypass access (BYPASS) restrictions (see below). If .TSX is used as the file extension, it must be specified with the file name in the CMDFIL macro since the default extension is .COM. The default device is SY:.

The SET ENDSTARTUP command can be placed within a start-up command file to mark the end of the portion of the command file that is to execute with start-up privilege. Normally start-up command files execute with special privilege: commands such as ACCESS, SET LOGOFF, and SET SUBPROCESS/FILE are only legal within start-up command files (or if the process has SYSPRV privilege) and start-up command files cannot be aborted by typing CTRL-C. This special privilege normally continues until the end of the start-up command file is reached or a program within the start-up command file performs terminal input.

A command of the form:

**SET ENDSTARTUP**

can be placed within a start-up command file to terminate the special start-up privilege. Following the execution of this command the start-up command file is executing as a normal command file—it can be aborted by typing CTRL-C and commands such as ACCESS are not allowed (unless the job has SYSPRV privilege).

This command can be used within a start-up command file to separate the portion of the file that contains restricted commands (such as ACCESS) from a non-privileged start-up command file which can be edited by non-privileged users. For example, the following start-up command file provides access to a limited set of devices and then invokes a non-privileged user start-up command file:

```
ACCESS DLO,DL1
SET ENDSTARTUP
@DL1:STRUP.COM
```

The listing of a start-up command file can be suppressed by placing the two character sequence “^” at the front of the command file. See the chapter on Command Files in the *TSX-Plus User's Reference Manual* for more information on command file control characters.

Subprocesses (previously called virtual lines) are started by typing CTRL-W followed by a digit which selects the subprocess. When a subprocess is initiated, it *inherits* a large part of the process context from the primary process but does not ordinarily execute any start-up command file. If you wish to have a start-up command file executed when a subprocess is started, place a command of the following form in the start-up command file for the primary process:

```
SET SUBPROCESS/FILE=file
```

where *file* is the file specification for the start-up command file that is to be executed when any subprocesses are initiated by the primary process. For example, the following command specifies that a file named SY:VSTART.TSX is to be executed each time a subprocess is started:

```
SET SUBPROCESS/FILE=SY:VSTART.TSX
```

The SET SUBPROCESS/FILE command is valid only within a start-up command file or if the process has SYSPRV privilege.

### 4.3 Logoff command files

It is possible to define a command file that is to be executed when a job logs off. To declare a logoff command file, place a command of the following form in the *start-up* command file for the job:

```
SET LOGOFF FILE=name
```

where *name* is the file specification for the logoff command file. The SET LOGOFF command is valid only within the start-up command file for the job (or if the job has SYSPRV privilege). The logoff command file is executed whenever the job logs off. Be careful with what you put in a logoff command file since the execution of a logoff command file cannot be aborted by typing CTRL-C. Keyboard input is not allowed during execution of a logoff command file, although input may be accepted from the command file itself. The listing of a logoff command file can be suppressed by placing “^” as the first two characters of the file.

## 4.4 The RUN/LOCK switch

The R and RUN commands accept a /LOCK switch that causes the program being run to be *locked* to the time-sharing line. The INSTALL command can also be used to associate the LOCK attribute with a program. A locked program executes in the normal fashion, and may chain to other programs (which are also locked). However, if a locked program exits or is aborted by typing CTRL-C the line is automatically logged off. Note that one can prevent an ongoing program from being aborted by CTRL-C by doing a .SCCA EMT, by installing the program with the SCCA attribute, or by defining CTRL-C as an activation character using the TSX-Plus program controlled terminal options. See the *TSX-Plus Programmer's Reference Manual* chapter on Terminal Control for information on defining activation characters.

When a locked program finally exits to the monitor, the line is automatically logged off. Thus, any commands following the locked program in a command file will not be executed.

In a situation in which a time-sharing line is to be automatically locked to a program when the line is started, simply build a start-up command file for the line and include as the last start-up entry in the file a RUN/LOCK *program* command.

## 4.5 Use of the LOGON facility

The TSX-Plus LOGON facility provides access security to the system by requiring users to enter a valid project-programmer number or username and password before granting access to the system. In addition, the LOGON facility allows the system to grant different privileges to each user and provides system use accounting on a per user basis.

To use the LOGON facility the system manager must first use the account authorization program. See chapter 3 titled Account Authorization Program to create an account authorization file. This file specifies the valid project-programmer numbers, user names, passwords, user start-up command file, and privileges. He must then generate a TSX-Plus system and specify a *line by line* start-up command file to be executed for each line that is to be forced to logon. The suggested name for this start-up command file is SY:LOGON.TSX. This command file may contain any desired keyboard commands but should end by running the LOGON program with the /LOCK qualifier. For example:

```
...
(other commands)
...
R/LOCK LOGON
```

This command causes the LOGON program to be started and *locked* to the line so that the user cannot run any other program until the logon has been successfully completed. Note that the LOGON program (LOGON.SAV) must be present on the system device. Since a successful logon via the LOGON program aborts this (line-specific) command file, no commands after R/LOCK LOGON are meaningful.

The LOGON program is normally installed by the system during startup with certain attributes and privileges (see the section on the INSTALL command) including the LOCK attribute. The logon program **MUST** be locked to the line either by specifying R/LOCK in the line startup command file or by specifying the LOCK attribute as one of its installation attributes; failure to do this will prevent the logon command file from being executed for non-privileged accounts.

Note that for each job there may be two start-up command files: the first is specified with the CMDFIL macro in TSGEN and is associated with a physical time-sharing line; the second is associated with a particular user (account name, project-programmer number) and is invoked through the LOGON program and account authorization system.

To prevent listing the start-up command file, the character sequence “^” may be placed at the beginning of the command file. Thus, the logon start-up file for a physical time-sharing line might contain:



~(R/LOCK LOGON

A SET LOGOFF command can be placed in the start-up command file to declare the name of a command file to be executed when the job logs off.

The SET ENDSTARTUP command can be placed within a start-up command file to mark the end of the portion of the command file that is to run with start-up privilege. See the description earlier in this manual of the SET ENDSTARTUP command.

## 4.6 The [NO]ACCESS command

The [NO]ACCESS keyboard command is used to limit access to devices and files. The [NO]ACCESS command is valid *only* if executed as part of a start-up command file or if the process has SYSPRV privilege. The form of the [NO]ACCESS command is:

```
[NO]ACCESS dev:file.ext/switch,dev:file.ext/switch,...
```

Up to thirty *dev:file.ext* expressions may be specified in any combination of multiple ACCESS and NOACCESS commands. Each logical subset disk mounted also counts toward the limit of entries in the access table, but do not specify LDn.

If no [NO]ACCESS command is executed, the time-sharing user is allowed to access all devices and files on the system (with the exception of files with SYS and TSX extensions on the system disk [SY, boot device]—see SYSPRV and BYPASS privileges).

The [NO]ACCESS facility works by matching the user-specified device, file and extension names with those that were specified in the [NO]ACCESS command. This matching is done after any ASSIGNS of logical to physical device names are carried out.

The ACCESS command allows the user access to the specified device or file, while the NOACCESS command disallows access to a device or file. Note that NOACCESS restrictions are applied only *after* ACCESS restrictions. If access to a file is not granted by either having no ACCESS commands or by matching an ACCESS specification, then access to the file is denied. If access to a file is tentatively granted either by having no ACCESS commands or by matching an ACCESS specification, then the NOACCESS table is checked and may be used to further restrict access to the file or device.

The ACCESS command accepts a /READ switch, while the NOACCESS command accepts a /WRITE switch. Both of these switches restrict the specified device-file to read-only access. For example, the following commands allow full access to RK1 but read-only access to RK0 and DU2:

```
ACCESS RK1: ,RK0:/READ
NOACCESS DU2:/WRITE
```

The *dev:file.ext* expression has three items: the device name, the file name and the extension. The "\*" (wildcard) character may be substituted for any or all of these three items, as well as the device unit number. In this case the wildcard will allow access to any name that occurs in the wildcarded position. For example, RK1:\*.ABC will allow access to any file on RK1 that has the extension .ABC. Consider the following ACCESS command:

```
ACCESS RK0:*.ABC,RK0:*.BAK,RK1:*.*,LP: ,DU*/READ
```

This allows access to any files on RK0 that have the extension .ABC or .BAK; it also allows access to all files on RK1 and LP, as well as read-only access to all files on any DU device. Note that RK1:\*. is equivalent to RK1: without any *file.ext* specification. Also note that the LP specification is needed if the user is to be allowed to access the line printer. Access privilege is needed to read, create, delete, or rename a file. A device can only be initialized (directory cleared) if full access to the device and non-file-structured write privilege (NFSWRITE) are granted.

Since the utility programs PIP, DUP and DIR directly access device directories, they exhibit minor deviations from expected access protection behavior. In order for DIR, PIP, and DUP to access an individual file, the job must have at least read access to the full device and non-file-structured read privilege (NFSREAD), even if access has been granted to the specific file of interest. These deviations affect the DIR, COPY, TYPE, and PRINT commands among others.

Remember that the common utility programs, such as PIP and DIR, are required by most users and consequently at least SY:\*.SAV/READ access is usually desirable. Also, access to system library files (SY:SYSLIB.OBJ, SY:FORLIB.OBJ) and the system MACRO library file (SY:SYSMAC.SML) may be necessary for program development. Because of the limited number of [NO]ACCESS entries that may be made (30 for each job), it is not advisable to enumerate each specific file to which access is desired, but rather to cluster groups of files on the system disk or on logical subset disks. For example, the following ACCESS command could be used to grant full access to DL1 and limited access to the system disk:

```
ACCESS DL1: ,SY:*.SAV/READ,SY:SYSLIB.OBJ/READ,SY:SYSMAC.SML/READ
```

The ACCESS and MOUNT commands can be used together to control access to logical subset disks. To control which logical disks are available to a user, specify the names of the files that contain the logical disks with the ACCESS command in the start-up command file and then use MOUNT commands *after* the ACCESS command to associate logical disk units with the files. This will allow the user to access all files within the logical disk but will restrict access to other logical disks or files. For example, consider the following commands which could be placed in a start-up command file:

```
ACCESS SY:/READ,DL0:CLASS1.DSK,DL0:CLASS2.DSK/READ
MOUNT LD1 DL0:CLASS1
MOUNT LD2 DL0:CLASS2
```

After executing this start-up command file, the user will have read only access to all files on the system disk (SY:), read-write access to LD1 which is associated with the file DL0:CLASS1.DSK, and read-only access to LD2 which is associated with DL0:CLASS2.DSK. This will permit the user to initialize LD1 and create, edit, and delete files on LD1. The user may also create nested logical disks within LD1. Files on LD2 may be accessed for reading only.

The case in which no ACCESS commands are issued and one or more NOACCESS commands are issued will cause a problem if logical subset disks are mounted, subsequently denying access to almost everything. This can be circumvented by explicitly granting access to everything before issuing the NOACCESS command. For example, if a startup command file did not contain any ACCESS commands, but did contain the following NOACCESS commands:

```
NOACCESS DU1:PAYROL.DSK
NOACCESS DU1:PRSNLL.DSK
```

Then the job would have normal access to everything on the system except to the PAYROL and PRSNLL logical subset disks on DU1: and any files therein. However, if the job mounts a logical disk to which it should have access, then any file which is not in that logical disk will be forbidden. The desired behavior can be ensured by explicitly granting access to everything except the restricted files, as follows:

```
ACCESS *.*
NOACCESS DU1:PAYROL.DSK
NOACCESS DU1:PRSNLL.DSK
```

## 4.7 The SET MAXPRIORITY command

TSX-Plus users can assign execution priority values to their jobs by use of the SET PRIORITY command and a TSX-Plus EMT. The maximum priority that a user is allowed can be controlled by use of either the TSAUTH program (in conjunction with the LOGON program), or the SET MAXPRIORITY command. Normally the TSAUTH program would be used to assigned maximum priorities if the LOGON facility is being used. The SET MAXPRIORITY command is intended primarily in situations where the LOGON facility is not being used but it is still desirable to limit the maximum authorized priority. In these cases the SET MAXPRIORITY command can be placed in the start-up command file for the line.

The form of the SET MAXPRIORITY command is:

```
SET MAXPRIORITY value
```

where *value* is in the range 0 to 127. The SET MAXPRIORITY command may only lower the maximum authorized priority value for the job, it may not increase it. Thus the system manager may restrict job priority by placing a SET MAXPRIORITY command in the start-up command file for a line.

## 4.8 INSTALL command

Programs and command files may be *installed* in the system to allow special attributes and privileges to be invoked when they are run. The form of the INSTALL command used to add a program or command file to the install table is:

```
INSTALL ADD program[/attribute...][/PRIV=(privileges)]
```

where *program* is the file specification for the program or command file being installed, *attribute* is one or more of the attributes listed below, and *privileges* is a list of privilege keywords which specifies which privileges are to be temporarily granted or denied while the program is executing. If a program is already in the install table, the new specifications replace the existing ones.

Note that the ADD parameter is required for correct parsing of this command. Without the ADD (or DELETE) parameter, it cannot be distinguished from the RT-11 compatible INSTALL *device* command which is ignored by TSX-Plus.

The device name specified for the program (or DK by default) is translated to a physical device name at the time the INSTALL command is executed. Similarly the physical device name for a program being started is used when the install table is searched at program start-up time. Installed programs must reside on physical disks, and may *not* be located on logical disks unless the wildcard character (“\*”) is used for the device name. The default extension for program specifications is .SAV, so .COM must be specified for installed command files.

A wildcard (“\*”) may be used as the device name for an installed program. In this case, a program with a matching name which is run from any device (including a logical disk) will match the install table entry. For example, the following command installs KED with the proper attributes to allow it to be run from any device:

```
INSTALL ADD *:KED/SINGLECHAR/NOWAIT/HIGH
```

Wildcard device names should not be used with programs that are granted special privileges because any user can create a program with the same name on any disk and acquire the privileges specified for the installed program.

The INSTALL command does not open the file of the program being installed and no error will occur if installed programs are not actually present on the system.

The following programs are automatically installed when TSX-Plus is started: DUP, IND, KED, KEX, K52, LOGON, PATCH, SETUP, SYSMON, TECO, TRANSF, TSAUTH, TSXUCL, VTCOM. (Note that this list may change from time-to-time. Programs currently installed may be determined with the SHOW INSTALL command.) These programs should be located on the disk from which the system was booted. The privileges and attributes with which these programs are installed may be determined with the SHOW INSTALL command. If you wish to remove some of these programs from the installed program table or change their characteristics (which we do not recommend under normal circumstances), you may do so with the INSTALL command. For semi-permanent changes, you may include the INSTALL command in a command file executed when TSX-Plus is started—the DETACH macro in the *TSX-Plus Installation Guide*.

Because of the installation of SYSMON, it is no longer required to have system privilege to execute SYSMON. One entry is reserved in the install table for each of the programs that is automatically installed by TSX-Plus plus the number of entries specified by the NUIP sysgen parameter.

The form of the INSTALL command used to remove a program from the install table is:

**INSTALL DELETE program**

where *program* is the file specification for the program whose entry is to be removed.

The SHOW INSTALL keyboard command may be used to list information about all installed programs.

SYSPRV privilege is required to use the INSTALL ADD/DELETE command or the SHOW INSTALL command.

The following attributes may be specified for installed programs:

Attribute	Meaning
BYPASN	Bypass all logical device assignments. DK and SY will be directed to the system disk (disk from which RT-11 was booted).
DEBUG	Run program with debugger.
DUP	Special flag for DUP program.
HIGH	High efficiency terminal mode is selected.
IND	Special flag for IND program.
IOPAGE	I/O page is mapped into PAR 7 of program virtual address space.
LOCK	Program is <i>locked</i> to job so that job is logged off if program exits.
MEMLOCK	Program is locked in lowest available memory while it is running.
NONINTERACTIVE	Program is run with non-interactive execution priority.
NOWAIT	Program is allowed to execute non-wait .TTYIN and .TTOUTr operations (bit 6 must also be set in the job status word to enable non-wait terminal I/O).
NOWINDOW	Disable window processing during program execution.
SCCA	This attribute prevents the program or command file from being aborted by typing two CTRL-C characters. It is recommended that a SET ERROR NONE command be placed in command files which must run to completion.
SETUP	Special flag for SETUP program.
SINGLECHAR	Program is enabled to perform single character activation (bit 12 must also be set in the job status word).
TRANSPARENT	Terminal output is processed in <i>transparent</i> mode where control characters such as the TSX-Plus <i>leadin</i> character are not interpreted by the system.
TSXUCL	Special flag for TSXUCL program.

Attributes and privileges specified for installed command files take effect when the command file is started (either by typing "@filename" or "IND filename") and remain in effect until the end of the command file, or until the command file is aborted, at which time all attributes are cleared and privileges are reset to the set privileges. Attributes and privileges for installed command files are *not* acquired in one case. That is, when a command file is started from within another command file that is being executed by IND. Attributes and privileges specified for a command file are applied to all programs started within the command file. Attributes and privileges are pushed and popped as nested command files are called. Attributes and privileges are *inherited* by more deeply nested command files. Note that the SCCA attribute can be specified for installed command files to prevent CTRL-C from aborting them while they are executing.

Attributes and privileges specified for installed programs take effect when the program is started (either by use of a R or RUN command or by chaining to the program) and remain in effect until the program exits or chains to another program at which time the program attributes and privileges are reset to those for the current command file or to the set privileges if a command file is not executing.

The /PRIVILEGE qualifier may be used to temporarily grant or deny any privilege including privileges for which the job is not authorized. For example, the following INSTALL command installs a program named CONTRL on DL1 which is to have PAR 7 mapped to the I/O page while the program is running. MEMMAP privilege is granted while the program is running but DEBUG privilege is denied to prevent a user from triggering a breakpoint while the program is running with access to the I/O page:

```
INSTALL ADD DL1:CONTRL/IOPAGE/PRIV=(MEMMAP,NODEBUG)
```

Note in this example, MEMMAP privilege is required to run this program since the /IOPAGE attribute was specified. If the MEMMAP privilege had not been specified when the program was installed, only those users who are authorized for MEMMAP privilege would be able to run this program. By installing the program with MEMMAP privilege, users who are not authorized for MEMMAP privilege are temporarily granted the privilege to enable them to run the program.



## Chapter 5

# Device Handlers

TSX-Plus supports the following RT-11 device handlers: CT, CR, DD, DL, DM, DP, DS, DT, DU, DX, DY, LP, LS, MM, MS, MT, MU, NL, PC, RF, and RK. MU is supported for all QBUS systems but only supported on UNIBUS systems with no more than 248 Kb of memory. DU bypass operations which perform data transfers are only supported on QBUS systems and UNIBUS systems with no more than 248 Kb of memory. In addition, the IEEE GPIB version 2.2 IB device driver should operate properly under TSX-Plus (except for IBSRQ), but requires patches. The IB device driver is, however, unsupported by S&H. The logical subset disk (LD) and single line editor (SL) are implemented in TSX-Plus as overlay regions and do not require device handlers. The virtual memory handler (VM.TSX) is proprietary and unique to TSX-Plus. TSX-Plus also supports the communication line (CL) device handler as a system overlay. XL and XC will execute (with modifications) under TSX-Plus, but, it is recommended that CL be used instead.

The following RT-11 device handlers are unsupported under TSX-Plus: BA (resident batch handler), EL (error logging pseudohandler), and PD (PDT-11/130/150 handler). The ethernet device drivers, NC, NQ, and NU are not supported. Also the IBSRQ function of the GPIB IEEE IB handler is unsupported.

### 5.1 Device handler extensions and restrictions

TSX-Plus requires device handlers which are written to support a memory management RT-11 XM environment. Error logging is not supported under TSX-Plus. See the *RT-11 Software Support Manual* for details on device handlers. Device handlers must follow the rules for RT-11 XM device handlers in order to function with TSX-Plus with certain changes and restrictions as noted below.

TSX-Plus loads device handlers specified by DEVDEF declarations in TSGEN during its start-up procedures. See the *TSX-Plus Installation Guide* for more information concerning the TSGEN DEVDEF parameter. Dynamic loading of handlers with the INSTALL and LOAD command or the .FETCH macro is not supported.

#### 5.1.1 RT-11 version number checking

TSX-Plus will not install device handlers which were issued by Digital subsequent to the version of RT-11 under which TSX-Plus is being started. In other words, you must upgrade to the appropriate version of RT-11 in order to be able to use the newer device handlers with TSX-Plus. Specifically, the following device handlers require the indicated version of RT-11 (or a later version):

Device	RT-11 version
DU	5.00
XL	5.01
MU	5.04

In addition to the RT-11 version checking, TSX-Plus determines if the device is present before installing the handler. This requires the following:

- the device is specified in TSGEN with the DEVDEF declaration
- the device driver (named dd.TSX) exists on the system device
- the address of the device CSR register, as specified in location 176 of the device handler file must respond
- the installation code starting at location 200 in block 0 of the device handler file, if present, must execute and return with the carry-bit clear

### 5.1.2 I/O queue element

TSX-Plus permanently reserves I/O queue elements in the system region. Device handlers (also loaded into the system kernel) must have access to these queue elements. As a result, the .QSET EMT (which reserves I/O queue elements in RT-11) is not necessary for execution under TSX-Plus and is functionally treated as a NOP.

TSX-Plus requires and stores more information concerning each I/O request than does RT-11. To accomplish this, TSX-Plus uses an I/O queue entry which is 22 decimal words (44 bytes) long. Each element in the I/O queue has the following format:

Name	Offset	Length	Description
Q.LINK	0	2	Link to next queue entry
Q.CSW	2	2	Address of CSW for channel making request
Q.BLKN	4	2	Physical block number of request
Q.FUNC	6	1	Special function code
Q.UNIT	7	1	Device unit number (bits 0-2)
Q.JNUM	7	1	Job number issuing request (bits 3-7)
Q.BUFF	10	2	User buffer address relative to Q.PAR
Q.WCNT	12	2	Word count (+:Read, 0:Seek, -:Write)
Q.COMP	14	2	Address of completion routine for request
Q.PAR	16	2	PAR relocation bias for buffer address
Q.PA5	20	2	Mapping value for kernel PAR 5
Q.UMRX	22	2	Address of UMR block assigned for I/O
Q.CHAN	24	2	User channel number associated with I/O request
Q.DEVX	26	1	Device index number
Q.FLAG	27	1	Device control flags
Q.JOB	30	1	Number of job that is making request
Q.UMVB	31	1	Unibus UMR base register number
Q.UMPB	32	2	Original value of Q.BUFF when I/O was initiated
Q.UMPP	34	2	Original value of Q.PAR when I/O was initiated
Q.PA6	36	2	Mapping value for kernel PAR 6
Q.UCSW	40	2	Virtual address of user's channel block
Q.ICSW	42	12	Copy of user's channel block

TSX-Plus stores the number of the job issuing an I/O request in the Q.JOB byte of the queue element. Normally RT-11 only uses bit positions 11 through 15 (Q.JNUM) of the fourth word of the queue element. For compatibility, TSX-Plus also stores the job number in these bits. For jobs numbers greater than 31 (requiring more than 5 bits for representation), all job bits in the fourth word are set. A job number of zero implies the I/O request was initiated from the operating system.

A copy of the user's channel block is stored in the last 5 words of each I/O queue element. Q.CSW points to this copy. The actual user's channel block resides in a memory region which is not mapped into kernel space



during normal handler execution. Information bits set by the handler into this copy of the user's channel block, are updated in the actual user's channel block during I/O completion processing of the queue element (from a .DRFIN request or IOFIN call).

### 5.1.3 Device handlers use of PARs

Any handler which requires the use of a kernel page address register (PAR) should use PAR 6 rather than PAR 1 as used by RT-11. This means that handlers which access the user's buffer directly or handlers with load/fetch code which access high memory regions by remapping kernel PAR 1 must be altered to use kernel PAR 6. Addresses in the I/O queue entries are automatically adjusted to pass virtual addresses within the PAR 6 region (140000-157777). In addition, boundary checking must be altered to correspond to this virtual address region.

Kernel page address register 5 is also available for use in device handlers which are not loaded as mapped handlers. If PAR 5 or PAR 6 is used within a handler in an interrupt service routine (after doing an .INTEN) they do not have to be saved since the .INTEN will do this; however, if they are used in a handler other than at interrupt or fork level (e.g., in installation or load/fetch code) they must be saved and restored by the device handler.

Time-out code which runs as the result of a .TIMIO request that supplied a job number and code following a successful .SYNCH request run with the stack's virtual address mapped in the PAR 6 region. For this reason, PAR 6 should not be altered in time-out or .SYNCH code.

### 5.1.4 Extension for the LSI-11 bus

On the LSI-11 bus, only the DL, DM (with DILOG DQ215 and Emulex SC02C controllers), DU, MS, and MU handlers are actually supported with full 22-bit DMA capability, and these devices must have controllers which also support 22-bit addressing and the controllers must be so configured in order to achieve actual 22-bit capability. In order to use any DMA device from a program located above 256 Kb in physical memory, the device and handler must be capable of and configured for 22-bit addressing or the device must be declared to use system I/O mapping in its TSGEN device definition. See the description of the DEVDEF macro in the *TSX-Plus Installation Guide* for more information on 22-bit addressing and system I/O mapping. If a DMA device or handler does not support or is not configured for 22-bit addressing and does not use system mapping, then attempts to use it will generally result in "Illegal or uninitialized directory" or "Device I/O error" error messages. Serial devices (such as LP, LS, and DX) which do not use direct memory access do not require 22-bit handlers or controllers or system I/O mapping.

## 5.2 Device handler requests and system interface routines

TSX-Plus supports the standard code expansion for device handler programmed requests implemented in the RT-11 system macro library (SYSMAC.SML) which include .CTIMIO, .DRAST, .DRBEG, .DRBOT, .DRDEF, .DREND, .DREST, .DRFIN, .DRINS, .DRPTR, .DRSET, .DRSPF, .DRTAB, .DRUSE, .DRVTB, .FORK (\$FKPTR interface), .INTEN (\$INPTR interface), .MFPS, .MTPS, .SYNCH, and .TIMIO (\$TIMIT interface). See the *RT-11 System Support Manual* for details concerning the use of these programmed requests.

TSX-Plus supports the standard RT-11 XM system interface routines which include \$BLKMOV (move a block of memory), \$GETBYT (get byte from user's buffer), \$MPPTR (calculate physical memory address of user's buffer), \$P1EXT (execute instructions with special kernel PAR 6 mapping), \$PUTBYT (put byte into user's buffer), \$PUTWRD (put word into user's buffer), \$RLPTR (relocate user's virtual address to PAR 6 address and mapping value), and \$USRPH (calculate user's physical address from virtual address). In addition, during load/fetch code execution both XALLOC (allocate a specified amount of memory) and FINDGR (find a global region that has the specified name) are also supported.

In some cases (as described below), TSX-Plus provides various extensions or restrictions to these programmed requests and system interface routines.

### 5.2.1 .FORK requests

In order to understand the processing of fork requests by TSX-Plus, it is helpful to review the concept of interrupt priorities. The PDP-11 family of computers has 8 interrupt priority levels, numbered 0 through 7. The priority of an interrupt is selected by the device requesting the interrupt. The processor (CPU) remembers the current interrupt priority in the processor status word. An interrupt request is held in a pending state and is not allowed to interrupt the processor if the current interrupt priority is equal to or greater than the pending interrupt priority. Priority level 0 is the priority at which the processor runs when no interrupt is being serviced.

Fork processing under TSX-Plus implements a software based interrupt system which effectively operates at an interrupt priority level greater than hardware priority 0 and less than hardware priority 1. Like the hardware interrupt system, TSX-Plus fork requests have priority values that are specified by the software component that is making the fork request. Also like the hardware interrupt system a fork request may interrupt a currently executing fork request of lower priority but may not interrupt a currently executing fork request of equal or greater priority. The fork priority values range from 1 to 127 (decimal); the higher the numerical value, the higher the priority.

Conceptually, fork priorities correspond to interrupt priorities in the range 0.001 through 0.127. Thus, any hardware interrupt request (which has a priority in the range 1 through 7) can interrupt any fork request. Fork requests are queued in order by priority value. If two or more requests have the same priority value, they are queued in the order in which the requests were made.

The standard instructions generated by a .FORK request are:

```
JSR      R5,@$FKPTR
.WORD    fkb1k-.
```

where *\$FKPTR* is a cell containing the address of the system fork routine and *fkb1k* is the address of a four word fork block. Although TSX-Plus does not actually use the four word fork block specified by the request, it does consult the device handler's fork block when necessary to determine the status of the fork entry.

The standard fork call works under both RT-11 and TSX-Plus. When this form of fork call is used under TSX-Plus, the fork request is queued with a fork priority of 50 (decimal).

An alternative fork request call may be used under TSX-Plus to specify a priority for the fork. The form of this call is:

```
JSR      R5,@$FKPTR
.WORD    100000+priority
```

where *priority* is a fork priority value in the range 1 to 127. The constant 100000 must be added to the priority value to produce a value which TSX-Plus can recognize as a priority rather than the standard RT-11 format which points to the offset of a user fork block. The assumption is that a handler fork block is highly unlikely to occur at an offset greater than 100000 from its fork request.

The current TSX-Plus fork priority values are defined in the initial part of TSGEN as follows:

Symbol	Value	Description
FP\$MAX	127.	Maximum legal fork priority
FP\$RT	100.	Real-time interrupts
FP\$CKT	70.	50/60 Hz clock interrupt processing
FP\$CDI	60.	Terminal character input processing
FP\$CDO	55.	Terminal character output processing
FP\$DEF	50.	Default fork priority
FP\$IOF	50.	I/O complete
FP\$IOA	50.	I/O abort entry
FP\$PIO	50.	PI output interrupt processing
FP\$CK1	30.	0.1 second clock processing
FP\$IOS	12.	I/O initiation
FP\$MOV	10.	Move data to/from cache buffer

Special care must be used to prevent contentions when coding internally queued handlers which must manipulate the handler's queue link pointers (CQE and LQE).

### 5.2.2 .SYNCH and completion requests

Code following a successful .SYNCH request runs essentially as a completion routine. A job scheduling cycle is required to load the context of the job number specified in the .SYNCH request block. As a result of the context load, the stack is positioned in the kernel PAR 6 mapping region. Therefore, .SYNCH code must not remap kernel PAR 6 or call any system routines which would cause kernel PAR 6 to be remapped (such as \$BLKMV and \$PIEXT). In addition, some EMTs (such as .PRINT and the message send EMT) issued from .SYNCH code in mapped device handlers may require data passed via addresses in the EMT argument block (such as the print string and the message string) to reside in the low memory region. This is due to the fact that EMT processing remaps kernel PAR 5 and no longer has access to the mapped device handler. Note that the actual EMT argument block may reside in the device handler. See the *RT-11 Software Support Manual* for more information concerning .SYNCH requests.

TSX-Plus groups completion requests into three categories. Normal completion requests (such as I/O completion, .MRKT, etc.) are assigned the lowest class number one. Completion routines scheduled as a result of real-time interrupt are assigned class number two. Completion routines resulting from a device handler which issues a .SYNCH request are of class number three. A completion request of a higher class may interrupt a currently executing completion routine of a lower class. Thus, a .MRKT completion routine can be interrupted by a real-time completion routine which can be interrupted by a .SYNCH completion routine. Completion routines cannot be interrupted by completion routines of the same or lower class but are queued serially by class number.

### 5.2.3 .TIMIO and .CTIMIO requests

Under TSX-Plus it is not necessary for a handler to go to fork level before issuing .TIMIO and .CTIMIO requests. If a job number is placed in the timer control block used with a .TIMIO request, the handler will be synchronized with the specified job number when the time-out routine is entered. A job scheduling cycle is required to load the context of the specified job. As a result of the context load, the stack is positioned in the kernel PAR 6 mapping region. Therefore, time-out code must not remap kernel PAR 6 or call any system routines which would cause kernel PAR 6 to be remapped (such as \$BLKMV and \$PIEXT). In addition, some EMTs (such as .PRINT and the message send EMT) issued from handler time-out completion code in mapped device handlers may require data passed via addresses in the EMT argument block (such as the print string and the message string) to reside in the low memory region. This is due to the fact that EMT processing remaps kernel PAR 5 and no longer has access to the mapped device handler. Note that the actual EMT argument block may reside in the device handler.

If a zero job number is specified in the timer control block, the handler time-out routine will be running at fork level but not synchronized with any job when the I/O time-out occurs. The fork priority selected is

FP\$IOS (generally assigned to be 50). Kernel PAR 6 may be remapped as required. See the *RT-11 Software Support Manual* for more information on the .TIMIO and .CTIMIO programmed requests.

### 5.2.4 \$BLKMOV System Routine

\$BLKMOV moves a specified number of words from one physical memory location to another. See the *RT-11 Software Support Manual* for more information concerning the particular interface call. The following registers are used to pass information to the \$BLKMOV routine:

R1	Source PAR mapping value
R2	Source PAR 6 normalized address
R3	Destination PAR mapping value
R4	Destination PAR 6 normalized address
R5	Word count to move

Note that the above interface requirements differ only in that RT-11 requires PAR 1 biased addresses whereas TSX-Plus requires PAR 6 biased addresses. The \$BLKMOV implementation uses kernel PAR 5 and kernel PAR 6 to perform the necessary mapping to source and destination registers. This restricts \$BLKMOV from use any time that the handler is executing as a completion routine synchronized to a particular job (such as the case of a .TIMIO with a specific job number or a .SYNCH request).

### 5.2.5 \$MPPTR System Routine

\$MPPTR calculates an address from Q.PAR and Q.BUFF in the I/O queue element for Direct Memory Access (DMA) controllers. On the QBUS, this address is an 18-bit or 22-bit physical memory address. On 256 K byte UNIBUS machines (such as the 11/34 and 11/60), this is an 18-bit physical memory address. However, on UNIBUS machines which support more than 256 K bytes of memory, the 18-bit address calculated is based on the allocated Unibus Mapping Registers (UMRs). These UMRs provide 22-bit direct memory access from the 18-bit UNIBUS backplane. Since TSX-Plus transparently manages the UMR allocation and \$MPPTR calculation for UNIBUS I/O, device drivers using these system routines will operate correctly.

### 5.2.6 \$P1EXT System Routine

\$P1EXT executes a specified set of instruction with a specified region mapped through kernel PAR 6. The instructions are copied to the stack, the particular PAR 6 region mapped, and then the instructions are executed from the stack. For more information on the \$P1EXT system routine, see the *RT-11 Software Support Manual*. Note that all references in the RT-11 manual to the PAR 1 mapping region are translated in TSX-Plus to the PAR 6 mapping region. Because this routine requires remapping kernel PAR 6, it may not be used by any device driver code which is executing as a completion routine synchronized to a particular job (such as the case of a .TIMIO with a specified job number or a .SYNCH request).

### 5.2.7 \$RLPTR System Routine

\$RLPTR (commonly referred to as RELOC) calculates a PAR 6 virtual address and mapping value given a user's virtual address. Device drivers may call this system routine by the following method:

```
CALL    @#$RLPTR
```

The following registers are used to pass information to the \$RLPTR system routine:

- R0 User's virtual address to convert
- R4 Pointer to Q.BLKN offset in user's I/O queue element
- R1 Returned value of mapping relocation value
- R2 Returned PAR 6 biased virtual address

The physical memory calculation is only valid when the job is locked in memory such that swapping will not alter its position. The job is temporarily locked in memory when any I/O request is queued to any non-terminal device driver. The job may be permanently locked in memory by using the real-time EMT (EMT 375, function 7,140 and function 13,140).

### 5.2.8 \$USRPH System Routine

\$USRPH calculates a user's physical address given a user's virtual address. For more information on the \$USRPH system routine, see the *RT-11 Software Support Manual*. Information is passed by the following registers:

- R0 User's virtual address to convert
- R5 Pointer to Q.WCNT offset in user's I/O queue element
- R1 High order address bits of physical memory address (positioned right justified at bit 0)
- R2 Low order address bits of physical memory address

The physical memory calculation is only valid when the job is locked in memory such that swapping will not alter its position. The job is temporarily locked in memory when any I/O request is queued to any non-terminal device driver. The job may be permanently locked in memory by using the real-time EMT (EMT 375, function 7,140 and function 13,140).

### 5.2.9 XALLOC and FINDGR System Routines

The XALLOC system routine allocates a specified portion of system memory. FINDGR locates a particular global region. For more information on XALLOC and FINDGR see the *RT-11 Software Support Manual*. Both of these routines are only available in the installation or load/fetch code executed during system start-up.

## 5.3 Device handler organization

Device handlers are generally organized into different sections which perform various functions. These sections are SET, installation, load/fetch, initiation, interrupt, completion, abort entry, time-out, and synch code. TSX-Plus operates in much the same fashion as RT-11 with respect to each of these code sections within a device handler. However, all code in any of these sections should avoid directly manipulating system data structures (such as the PNAME table) as these may differ between the two operating systems. See the *RT-11 Software Support Manual* for more information concerning these code sections.

### 5.3.1 SET code

Under TSX-Plus, SET code is executed under control of KMON in the user's mapping. When a SET operation is issued, TSKMON locates the specified driver file on the system device. It then reads block 0 and 1 from this file and locates the particular SET option from the .DRSET generated table. Preliminary verification of any arguments is performed, then the SET routine is called. The SET may alter any values in block 0 or 1. The SET code may not use any other memory than the 1024 Kb which contain block 0 and

1 otherwise it will corrupt part of the resident keyboard monitor and unpredictable behavior will result. It may not in any way refer to the memory resident copy of the device handler due to the fact that the device handler is loaded in kernel space while the SET code is loaded in user's space.

If the SET code returns with the C-bit clear, blocks 0 and 1 are rewritten to the disk file and in some instances these blocks are replaced in the memory resident image of the device handler residing in kernel space. These blocks are not replaced when the device is active or if the NOSET option has been specified as a device characteristic. See the *TSX-Plus Installation Guide* for information on the NOSET characteristic. The reason for preventing the reloading of blocks 0 and 1 from the disk image is to prevent corruption of dynamic information which has been placed in the device driver either by the queuing of an active I/O request or from execution of the load/fetch code.

### 5.3.2 Installation Code

TSX-Plus installs device drivers specified by DEVDEF declarations in TSGEN during start-up. Installation code (when present) is executed, starting at address 200. If the carry bit is set, the device handler may not be installed (and TSX-Plus may terminate depending on the setting of the INIABT parameter in TSGEN). The installation code may execute the XALLOC and FINDGR system routines.

### 5.3.3 Load/fetch code

Load/fetch code is executed (when present) following installation code during TSX-Plus start-up. For the most part, its execution is compatible with RT-11 with the exception that PAR 1 references should be translated to PAR 6. TSX-Plus ignores the setting of the return carry bit. The load/fetch code may execute the XALLOC and FINDGR system routines.

### 5.3.4 Initiation code

The initiation code for a device handler is entered any time an I/O request is placed on a previously empty driver queue. Installation code is executed at a .FORK priority of FP\$IOS (see the above section detailing fork prioritization). Special precautions should be taken for internally queued handlers manipulating the driver I/O queue (see the section below concerning internally queued device drivers). TSX-Plus never queues seek requests (.READx or .WRITx requests with a zero word length).

### 5.3.5 Interrupt, inten, and fork code

When an interrupt occurs, the device handler is entered at the interrupt entry point. It is up to the device handler to lower the machine priority from interrupt level, to device level (by use of the .INTEN or .DRAST system request), and finally to .FORK level. See the above section concerning fork prioritization. TSX-Plus adheres to the RT-11 rules and restrictions concerning interrupt, inten, and fork code execution. The device handler must be at inten or fork level before it may re-map PAR 6 or call any system service which would remap PAR 6.

### 5.3.6 Completion code

Completion code is entered when the device handler executes a .DRFIN or the RT-11 documented JSR version of .DRFIN. TSX-Plus will execute completion code at a fork priority of FP\$IOF (see above section on fork prioritization). Completion code transfers the user's channel information contained in the I/O queue element into the actual user's channel status words.

### 5.3.7 Abort entry code

Abort entry code may be entered any time a job issues the .ABTIO EMT request or when its execution terminated. Execution of the job may be terminated by typing a CTRL-C, a .EXIT or KILL EMT request, the KILL command, or a fatal error. The TSGEN IOABT parameter controls whether TSX-Plus waits for I/O completion (run-down) or will enter the device handler abort entry code. See the *TSX-Plus Installation Guide* for more information on IOABT.

When abort entry is selected (rather than run-down), TSX-Plus will call the abort entry code only when the device handler has an active I/O request for the terminating job. Certain device drivers (such as internally queued handlers or magtape handlers) which keep internal information about executing jobs may always be entered. This implementation is compatible with RT-11.

Both TSX-Plus and RT-11 call abort entry code with the following information:

- R4 Job number
- R5 Zero to abort all outstanding I/O or  
the channel address for the specified channel number on a .ABTIO  
request

However, due to the fact that TSX-Plus extends the I/O queue element (see section concerning I/O queue element format), device handler's abort code should reference different queue element offsets than RT-11 when comparing this information to queue entries. It is recommended that Q.JOB be used to obtain and compare the job number and Q.UCSW be used to compare the channel address.

When .ABTIO is issued, pending I/O operations which contain completion requests will be queued as normal I/O completions with the hard error bit set in the CSW. Note that the error will be reported on the first operation to the channel following an .ABTIO.

### 5.3.8 Time-out and synch code

Time-out code can be run either as a fork routine or as a completion routine synchronized to a particular job. See the above information detailing the .TIMIO request. Synch code executes as a completion routine synchronized to a particular job. See the above information detailing the .SYNCH request. When any executing code has been synchronized to a particular job, PAR 6 may not be used and any system request which requires PAR 6 may not be used.

## 5.4 Generating device handlers for use under TSX-Plus

TSX-Plus generally uses standard RT-11 XM device handlers, however, some handlers supplied with RT-11 require minor modifications to function correctly with TSX-Plus. The necessary handler modifications have already been applied and are included in the dd.TSX handlers supplied with TSX-Plus.

If you ordinarily need to make no modifications to the handlers supplied by Digital on your system, then you may use the handlers provided with the TSX-Plus distribution. Most common changes can be accommodated through device SET options. However, if you need to change the handlers supplied with RT-11, you may need to apply some patches before using them. See the *TSX-Plus Installation Guide* for information concerning patching device handlers for use with TSX-Plus.

### 5.4.1 Building device handlers

When building device handlers, it is necessary to set certain flags before assembly which control conditional code exclusion and inclusion. TSX-Plus requires memory management and optionally allows device time-out.

However, it does not support error logging; therefore, error logging should be excluded when the handlers are built.

The conditional file used to build device handlers supplied on the TSX-Plus distribution media is named TSXCND.MAC (also present on the distribution media). This file contains conditionals which control the options included in the executable handler. The first five conditionals control the execution environment characteristics and are listed below.

```

;
; TSXCND - Handler conditional file used to build TSX-Plus device drivers.
; See the TSX-Plus Installation Guide for more information on patching and
; building device drivers for execution with TSX-Plus.
;
TSX$P   =      1           ;TSX-Plus support
BF      =      1           ;No SJ support
MMG$T   =      1           ;Memory management support
TIM$IT  =      1           ;Device time-out
ERL$G   =      0           ;No error logging
:

```

Note that setting a conditional parameter to zero (0) disables the option and setting it to one (1) enables the option. Since device time-out support is always available with TSX-Plus, but is optionally supported by handlers, TIM\$IT may be either 0 or 1. Other parameters may be included to specify device characteristics. Refer to Appendix C of the *RT-11 System Generation Guide* for an entire list, default value, and description of device conditionals. For a complete list of the conditionals used to build the distributed TSX-Plus device handlers, print the file named TSXCND.MAC from the distribution media. The device specific parameters are not required and will use a default value if left unspecified.

Before building device handlers, the appropriate patches (provided as .SLP files on the distribution medium) must be applied. See the *TSX-Plus Installation Guide* for information on applying the patch files. The distribution media contains the .SLP files for all device handlers which require modification for use with TSX-Plus. Most handlers may be built by the following commands:

```

MACRO TSXCND+dd/OBJECT
LINK/EXECUTE:SY:dd.TSX dd[/BOUNDARY:512.]
[Boundary? name]

```

where *dd* represents the two character device name. The optional /BOUNDARY:512. switch should only be specified for device handlers which impose boundary restrictions due to load/fetch code or overlayed set code. This switch requires entry of the PSECT name to bound (usually SETOVR). For more information on the correct commands required to build individual device handlers, see the supplied SLP file.

The file structured magtape handlers require different commands. They may be built by using the following commands:

```

MACRO TSXCND+FSM/OBJECT
MACRO TSXCND+td/OBJECT
LINK/EXECUTE:SY:dd.TSX td,FSM[/BOUNDARY:512]
[Boundary? name]

```

where *td* represents the tape device source module name (TJ, TS, TM, or TU) and *dd* represents the corresponding magtape device name (MM, MS, MT, or MU). As above, the boundary switch is only required for device drivers which require bounded code for load/fetch or overlay SET code execution and the PSECT name is generally SETOVR. See the individual SLP files supplied on the distribution media for specific information on commands necessary to build those device drivers.



Notice that the LINK command automatically appends the .TSX file extension. Since TSX-Plus uses handlers with the extension .TSX, the handlers must be linked with that extension rather than with the extension .SYS. This allows the TSX-Plus handlers to coexist on the same system disk with standard RT-11 handlers without conflict. Handlers for all devices included in your TSGEN DEVDEF list, including the system disk, must be on the system disk when TSX-Plus is started. The TSGEN parameter INIABT controls whether TSX-Plus will execute or generate an error message and abort during start-up if the device handler file is not present on SY or cannot be installed and loaded. See the *TSX-Plus Installation Guide* for more information on INIABT.

#### 5.4.2 Defining device handler attributes

For each device to be available to the system, an entry must be made in TSGEN using the DEVDEF macro. (Note that CL, LD, TT, and SL have other generation parameters and must never be included in a DEVDEF declaration.) This entry requires optional parameters which specify the characteristics of the device handler. Based on these characteristics, TSX-Plus can determine any special operating considerations. The standard device drivers distributed with TSX-Plus have predetermined flag settings known by the TSX-Plus start-up program. Therefore, it is not necessary to specify flag options when using the device handlers distributed with TSX-Plus. In cases where non-standard handlers are installed, it is necessary to choose the correct device attributes to insure correct operation.

These optional device parameters control the following operation:

**NOCACHE** Do not use generalized data cache for this device. For certain devices, it is desirable to disable generalized data cache. For example, since the VM handler uses memory as a device, it would be wasteful of machine resources to also allow it to utilize generalized data cache. This would not only result in displacement of information contained within the cache but would also have the additional overhead of a useless memory to memory transfer.

**DMA** Device performs Direct Memory Access (DMA). In UNIBUS systems with more than 256 Kb of memory, TSX-Plus allocates and controls UMRs (Unibus Mapping Registers) to perform I/O requests for a DMA device.

**EVNBUF** Require even byte buffer address for I/O transfers. Some device controllers (DMA devices) and device handlers (VM) which implement a word transfer (rather than byte), require the buffer address to begin on an even byte address (word aligned). In these cases, odd byte addresses may cause I/O failure or fatal system errors which could halt system execution. TSX-Plus will check the buffer address to insure that the transfer is word aligned. If the I/O request does not begin on a word boundary, a user error will be returned from the EMT request.

**HANBUF** Handler contains an internal I/O buffer used for DMA transfers. Handlers with internal DMA buffers require special coding to be used as a mapped device handler. In addition, when TSX-Plus is evaluating the system definitions and device characteristics for loading device handlers, it will never map a handler which uses an internal buffer if the handler also requires mapped I/O transfers in Q-Bus systems with more than 256 Kb of memory (MAPIO) or if the handler resides in a UNIBUS system with more than 256 Kb of memory.

**MAPH** Load the device handler into a mapped handler region. TSX-Plus will place device handlers within an extended memory region, reducing the size of the low memory kernel region (restricted to 40 Kb). Handlers which are placed in extended memory are known as *mapped* handlers. TSX-Plus communicates with mapped device handlers by mapping PAR5 to the handler's extended memory base address. As device handlers are loaded, the interrupt entry point is intercepted and directed to a low memory address which will map to the handler then enter the handler's interrupt entry code.

Handlers may be mapped under the following conditions:

1. Since only one PAR register is used to access the device handler it must not be larger than 8 Kb.

2. Since handlers are accessed by kernel PAR 5, the handler must not use kernel PAR 5.
3. Since only two device interrupt vectors per handler are redirected, the handler may not connect to more than two device interrupt vectors. In addition, since the redirection is performed during initialization, the handler may not dynamically connect to interrupt vectors.
4. When the device handler contains an internal buffer used for DMA access, it must calculate the correct physical address taking into account its own mapped address. It must also declare the HANBUF option which will not allow it to be mapped on extended UNIBUS configuration or when MAPIO is also specified. See the HANBUF option for more information concerning this restriction.

**NOMAPH** Always load the handler into the low memory 40 Kb region. Some device handlers are not eligible for mapping into extended memory regions and TSX-Plus will place them in the low memory kernel region. The NOMAPH option will take precedence over the MAPH option if both are specified.

**MAPIO** Perform I/O mapping. In Q-Bus systems with more than 256 Kb of memory, TSX-Plus must buffer the I/O request into an 18-bit addressable memory region and move the information into the user's area when the user's job is above an 18-bit memory address. Requests are not buffered if the job is below the 18-bit low memory region (256 Kb).

**NOMOUNT** Do not allow mounts for this device. If this option is specified, the physical device cannot be mounted and therefore will not use directory caching.

**REQALC** Require device allocation before use. If this option is specified, access to the device units is only allowed to users who have allocated the device by use of the ALLOCATE command.

**NOSET** Do not apply SET option to the copy of handler in memory. When SETs are issued to device handlers, the SET alters the disk image which normally is then reloaded to replace the memory copy. For example, SET DL RETRY=4 permanently changes code in SY:DL.TSX to a retry count of 4. If the device handler is currently loaded, TSX-Plus will reload the memory image of the altered device handler (since DL does not require NOSET). When NOSET is selected, TSX-Plus allows the SET option to modify the system disk image but does not attempt to reload the memory resident copy of the device handler. Currently, two device handlers require this option: DU and MU. This is due to the fact that these handlers use addresses which are calculated and stored in memory locations during the initial loading of the device handler. If TSX-Plus were to reload the disk image, these stored addresses would no longer be correct. TSX-Plus must be rebooted in order to load the new copy of a device handler which has the NOSET characteristic.

The following subroutine illustrates how a handler can translate the virtual address of an internal I/O buffer into the correct physical address. This subroutine will function correctly under TSX-Plus whether or not the handler is mapped:

```

; Calculate a 22-bit buffer address from the
; virtual address of a buffer which is contained
; within the handler.
; This is necessary if the handler is mapped.
;
; Input:
;   OLDBA - Virtual address of the internal buffer
;   EXTADR - Zero
;
; Output:
;   OLDBA - Low order (16-bits) of the physical address
;   EXTADR - High order (6-bits) of the physical address
;   All registers are preserved
;
MAPADR: CMP     OLDBA,#120000      ;Handler loaded into a mapped region?
        BLO     10$              ;Br if handler is below mapped region
        MOV     R0,-(SP)          ;Save registers
        MOV     R1,-(SP)          ;
        MOV     @#172352,R1      ;Get the handler PAR5 relocation value

```

```

CLR      RO                      ;Clear high order address cell
ASHC     #6,RO                  ;Convert to physical memory address
BIC      #160000,OLDBA          ;Isolate offset (clear virtual PAR #)
ADD      R1,OLDBA                ;Add the phys. relocation to low order
ADC      RO                      ;Add carry to high order
ASH      #4,RO                  ;Shift high order to bits 4 thru 9
MOV      RO,EXTADR              ;Store high order address
MOV      (SP)+,R1                ;Restore registers
MOV      (SP)+,RO                ;
10$:     RETURN                  ;Return

```

## 5.5 Debugging a device handler

A special version of the ODT debugging program is provided with TSX-Plus for use in debugging user written device handlers. In order to perform this type of debugging the following two files must be available on the system disk when TSX-Plus is started: TSXDB.SAV and SYSODT.REL.

In order to start TSX-Plus under control of the system debugging program, type:

R TSXDB

This is analogous to the R TSX command that is normally used to start TSX-Plus but has the effect of loading the system debugging program into memory with TSX-Plus and transferring control to it before TSX-Plus performs its initialization.

The system debugging program requires approximately 2,900 bytes in the 40 Kb low-memory portion of TSX-Plus. If your generated system is so large that there is insufficient space to start it with the debugging program, regenerate the system with all handlers removed except the ones that are needed for execution and reduce the number of time-sharing lines.

When you start the system by typing R TSXDB, it responds by printing an asterisk indicating the debugger is in control and waiting for a command. The debugger only accepts commands from the machine's console terminal. The commands take the same form as for standard ODT except some of the lesser used commands (such as searching through memory) have been removed to save space.

On entry to the debugger, register R1 (\$1) contains the address of an instruction that is executed each time CTRL-R is typed. If you set a breakpoint at this location you can trigger a breakpoint whenever you wish, after the system is started, by typing CTRL-R at any active terminal.

Once the CTRL-R breakpoint is set, start the system by typing ";G". After the system has started and you have logged in, determine the address of the base of the handler by use of the SHOW DEVICE keyboard command. The handler being debugged should be specified as non-mapped (i.e., do not load into extended memory) when the system is generated. As a result of this, the "P. base" (physical memory) base address will be zero, and the "V. base" address will be the actual address of the base of the handler. This is the address of the first cell in the handler header (block 1 of the handler) which contains the device vector address. Note, this address is the *base* of the handler *not* the handler entry point; the entry point is at base address + 12 (octal).

Once the base address of the handler is known, trigger a breakpoint by typing CTRL-R, set a debugger relocation register at the base of the handler, set breakpoints within the handler, and proceed by typing ";P".

The following sequence of commands illustrates the process of starting TSX-Plus with the system debugger. The values shown for addresses within the system will vary depending on the options included when the system is generated.

```

.R TSXDB          ! Start system with debugger
ODT V04.00        ! Debugger indicates it is in control
*$1/020504        ! Get address of CTRL-R breakpoint
*020504;1B        ! Set a breakpoint at CTRL-R
*;G              ! Start the system

```

In the case where you are debugging a handler which fails before the system is started (such as the handler for the system device), the procedure for debugging is somewhat more complex. You still start the system under debugger control by typing `R TSXDB`, but instead of relying on the `CTRL-R` breakpoint (which requires that the system get started) set a breakpoint at the location whose address corresponds to the symbol `INIIMP` which can be found in the `TSEXEC` section of the system `LINK` map. The instruction at `INIIMP` is executed after the portion of the system initialization that loads handlers but before the system handler is used. Once you have set a breakpoint at `INIIMP`, start execution by typing `“;G”`.

Once the breakpoint at `INIIMP` is triggered, you must determine the base address of the handler by examining system tables. The table `PNAME` (in the `TSGEN` portion of the map) contains a one word entry for each device; the entry is the `RAD50` name of the device. Examine each entry in this table, using the `“X”` debugger command to convert the octal value to `RAD50`, until you locate the entry for the handler to be debugged. The `HANENT` table (also in the `TSGEN` section of the map) is a table that is parallel to `PNAME` and contains the addresses of the handler entry points. Examine the entry in `HANENT` that has the same offset as the device name in `PNAME`. This is the entry point of the handler. Subtract 12 (octal) to obtain the address of the base of the handler. Breakpoints can then be set in the handler and execution continued by typing `“;P”`.

## 5.6 Internally queued device handlers

Handlers that perform internal queuing must take special precautions to avoid possible contention from prioritized fork request processing. Handler initialization code is processing at fork priority 12 while all other code (interrupt, abort, timeout) is running at fork priority 50. See the previous section in this chapter discussing fork prioritization. If necessary, a fork request of priority 50 may be issued from the handler's initiation section in order to serialize processing within the device handler. In certain circumstances, it may be desirable to alter `FP$IOS` (the I/O initiation priority) in `TSGEN` to be 50.

Handlers that perform internal queuing must set the error flag in the Channel Status Word (CSW) if, for any reason, they abort or fail to complete pending I/O requests. This is particularly important when aborting a pending I/O operation which is requested by the generalized data cache facility.

## **Chapter 6**

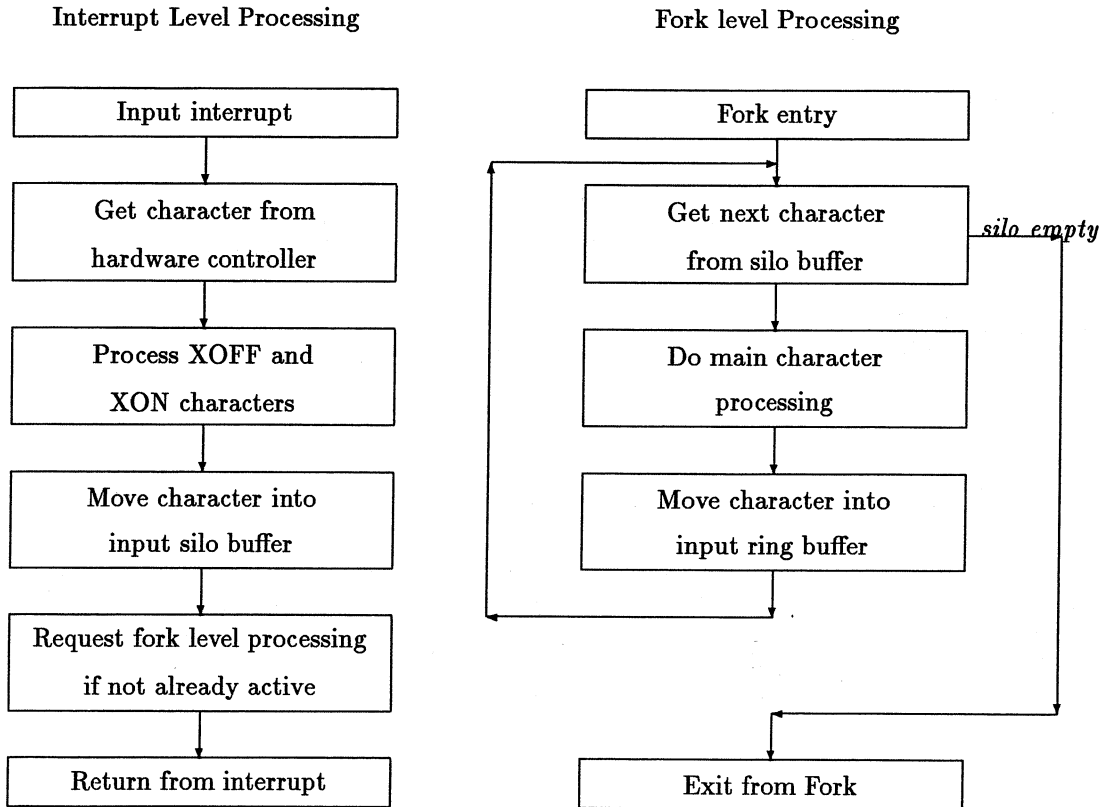
# **Terminal and CL Input/Output Processing**

### **6.1 Terminal input character processing**

To achieve maximum efficiency, TSX-Plus divides the terminal character input processing into three sections. The first section performs minimal character processing and runs at device interrupt priority level. The second section performs more lengthy character processing and runs at fork level. The third level passes characters to requesting programs and runs at program level. This system was chosen to minimize both system overhead and the time spent running at interrupt level.

The interrupt and fork level character processing routines are illustrated in the following diagram:

### Terminal Input Character Processing



#### 6.1.1 Interrupt level input character processing

In order to minimize system overhead and the length of time running at interrupt level, only a small amount of character processing takes place in the input character interrupt routine. When an input interrupt occurs, the input interrupt routine is entered at device interrupt priority level. The received character is checked to see if it is an XOFF (CTRL-S). If so, a flag is set causing character output on the line to be suspended. If the terminal controller is a DMA device such as a DH-11, DHQ-11, DHU-11, or DHV-11 the current DMA transfer is aborted and information is saved to allow it to be restarted later. Next the character is checked to see if it is an XON (CTRL-Q). If so, the *output suspension* flag is cleared for the line and transmission to the line is restarted.

If the received character is other than XOFF or XON, it is stored into a holding buffer known as the input character *silo*. It is called a silo because it functions as a *first in first out* holding buffer. There is a separate character silo for each line. The default silo size is set by the TSGEN parameter NCSILO and the size of a silo for a particular line may be controlled by the SILO macro within a TSGEN line definition block. The maximum silo size allocated is 255; specification of silo sizes greater than this are reduced to 255. If the number of free character positions available in the silo is reduced to a value equal to the TSGEN parameter NCXOFF (or specified by the SILO macro), an XOFF character is transmitted. If the silo overflows, the input character is discarded. When an XOFF character is transmitted due to the silo becoming nearly full, a flag is set which causes an XON character to be sent when the number of characters remaining in the silo decreases to a value equal to the TSGEN parameter NCXON (or specified by the SILO macro).

The process of getting a character from the hardware controller, checking it, and storing it in the input silo, is repeated until all pending characters have been accepted from devices such as DZ(Q,V)-11 and DH(Q,U,V)-11 which have hardware silo buffers.

After all pending characters have been processed and moved to the input silo, a check is made to see if fork level input character processing is active due to a previous input interrupt. If fork level processing is not active, a flag is set saying fork level processing is active and then a .FORK is done and fork level input character processing takes place. Once the fork level processing routine has been entered, the interrupt priority level is set to zero (0) and further input interrupts can occur. If additional interrupts occur while the fork level routine is running, they move characters into the input silos but do not reenter the fork level processing routine until it has finished processing all of the characters in the input silos.

The most critical parameter related to the input silo buffers is the one which controls how nearly full the silo is allowed to become before an XOFF character is transmitted. This parameter must be large enough to allow time for the XOFF character to be transmitted by the TSX-Plus system, and received and processed by the remote system. The minimum acceptable value depends on the speed of transmission and the responsiveness of the remote system. The recommended value is 12.

The silo parameter that controls when an XON character is transmitted is not critical. The recommended value is 4.

The total silo buffer size should be large enough to allow some room between the XOFF and XON points. If the character input rate is slow (for example, from a terminal being used by a typist) the buffer size can be as small as a few characters plus the XOFF and XON parameter values. However, if the input is being received from another computer which can send high speed bursts of characters, then the buffer size should be increased to avoid rapid transmission of XOFF/XON character pairs. The ideal size of the silo buffer for this type of application is equal to the received packet size plus the XOFF cutoff parameter value. The silo buffers occupy space in the 40 Kb low memory portion of TSX-Plus so they should not be made excessively large.

### 6.1.2 Fork level input character processing

The work performed on each character in the fork level routine is much more extensive than that done at interrupt level. The major tasks performed in the fork level routine are:

1. Processing of control characters such as CTRL-C, CTRL-W, CTRL-U, CTRL-R, and delete.
2. Checking for activation characters (such as carriage return) and restarting a program waiting for terminal input when one is received.
3. Echoing characters (including updating the window contents if process windowing is turned on).
4. Checking for field width activation and field width limits.
5. Storing the character into the appropriate input ring buffer.

In addition to the input silo buffer, each line has an *input ring buffer* which is used by the fork level routine to hold characters until they are accepted by the program. The default size of the input ring buffer is set by the DINSPC sysgen parameter but it may be controlled on a *line by line* basis by use of the BUFSIZ macro in TSGEN. If the number of free character positions in the input ring buffer is reduced to 8, a flag is set for the line preventing further characters from being moved out of the silo buffer. Thus characters will accumulate in the silo buffer until it is nearly full at which time an XOFF character is transmitted.

The fork level routine executes until all pending characters in silo buffers for all lines have been processed.

### 6.1.3 Program level input character processing

The third level of character processing takes place at program execution level. The primary purpose of this routine is to move characters from the input ring buffer to the user program as they are requested by system service calls such as .TTYIN, .GTLIN, and .READ. If the single line editor (SL) facility is active, its processing is performed within this routine. This routine is also responsible for suspending the execution of a job which requests terminal input when no more activation characters have been received.

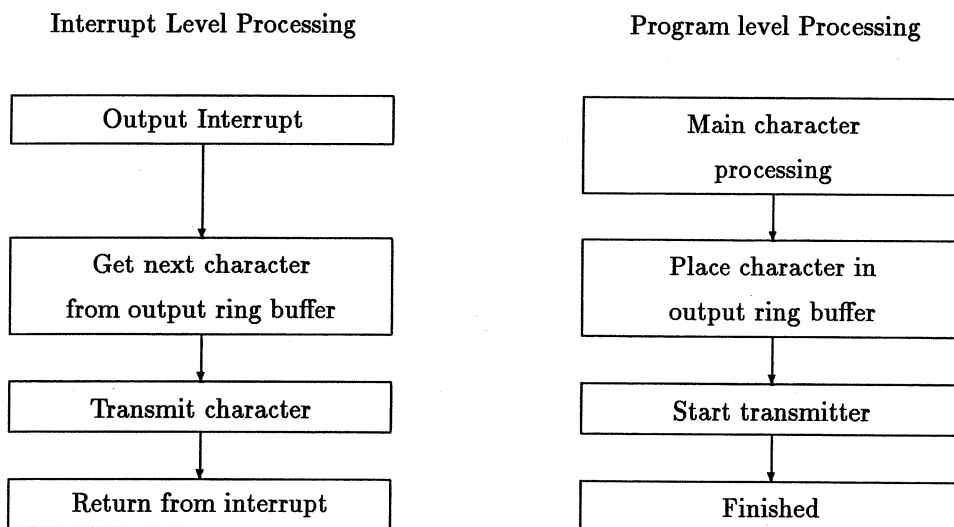
## 6.2 CL input character processing

Input character processing for CL lines is organized in a fashion similar to that used for time-sharing lines. The same input interrupt routine is used for time-sharing lines and CL lines and the same silo buffers are used to store characters as they are received. However, different routines are called to perform fork level processing. Fork level processing for CL lines is simpler than for time-sharing lines since there are fewer significant control characters. Also, no input ring buffers are used for CL lines. Instead, the fork level routine moves characters from the silo buffer into the data buffer specified for the .READ issued to the CL device.

## 6.3 Terminal output character processing

As with terminal input character processing, terminal output character processing is separated into levels. However, there are only two levels for character output processing: program level and interrupt level. The diagram below illustrates the output character processing routines:

### Terminal Output Character Processing



### 6.3.1 Program level output character processing

Almost all of the processing done on characters being transmitted is performed at program level. The major character processing operations are summarized below:

1. Check for TSX-Plus terminal control program operations such as defining a new activation character, setting field width, etc. (Lead-in character followed by function code.)
2. Optionally perform terminal logging.
3. Optionally expand tabs into spaces.
4. Optionally convert form feed characters into 8 line feeds.
5. If process windowing is turned on, update the contents of the current window.
6. Place character in output ring buffer.



As each character is processed by the program level routine, it is checked to see if it is a control character which requires special processing, such as tab, form feed, and the TSX-Plus lead-in character. Characters are then stored into the output ring buffer for the line. The default size of output ring buffers is set by the DOTSPC sysgen parameter or may be set for an individual line by use of the BUFSIZ macro in TSGEN. If the output ring buffer becomes full, the execution of the job is suspended until the number of characters in the output ring buffer equals the OTRASZ sysgen parameter, at which point the execution of the job is resumed. As characters are placed in the output ring buffer, a routine is called to try to start transmission to the line.

In the case of communication controllers such as DH-11 and DH(Q,U,V)-11 which support DMA transmission, an additional routine is called to move characters from the output ring buffer into linear buffers that are used for the DMA transmission.

### 6.3.2 Interrupt level output character processing

Since most of the character processing is done at program level, the output interrupt level routine is very simple. If the output ring buffer is not empty, the interrupt routine removes the next character from the output ring buffer and transmits that character. It also checks an *output suspended* flag which is set when an XOFF character is received.

## 6.4 CL output character processing

Output character processing for CL lines is similar to that for time-sharing lines. The primary difference is that a separate output ring buffer is used for CL lines than for time-sharing lines. The default size for the CL output ring buffers may be set by use of the CLORSZ sysgen parameter or by use of the BUFSIZ macro in TSGEN. The recommended size for output ring buffers is:  $((3 * \text{baud rate}) / 1000 + 3)$ . For example, the recommended ring buffer size for a 9600 baud line is:  $((3 * 9600) / 1000 + 3)$  or 32.

## 6.5 Terminal and modem protocols

TSX-Plus provides full support for dial-up lines connected to modems. A line is declared to be a dial-up line by use of the \$PHONE flag in the line definition block in TSGEN. The SET TT *n* PHONE keyboard command may also be used. A line which is declared to be a phone line may also be used with a directly connected terminal.

When experiencing difficulties with terminals or modems, it is important to keep in mind that several levels of hardware and software are involved. These include at least: terminal hardware, terminal firmware, cable(s) from terminal to interface card, interface card hardware, interface card firmware, computer hardware, and system software.

### 6.5.1 Interface cards

Under RT-11, the console (operator's terminal) must be connected through a DL(V)11 type interface. A serial printer using the LS handler must also use a DL(V)11 type interface. TSX-Plus supports several types of asynchronous interface protocols to which you may attach terminals, modems, serial printers, or other serial devices. These include cards such as: DL11 and DLV11, which may support one or more lines and modem control, depending on the version; DZ11 and DZ(Q,V)11 multiplexers, which support 4 to 8 lines, depending on version, and include modem control; DH(Q,V)11 multiplexers which support 8 lines and include modem control; DHU11 multiplexers which support 16 lines and include modem control; and DH11 multiplexers which support 16 lines with optional modem control. The DH11 and DH(Q,U,V)11 multiplexers utilize DMA (direct memory access) to improve terminal output efficiency. Note also that the programming protocols for DH11 and DH(Q,U,V)11 multiplexers are distinctly different—they must be declared correctly during system generation.

Non-DEC vendors also supply interface cards which implement most of these protocols, but they may vary in implementation of such features as number of lines supported or optional modem control. The type of interface selected will vary according to which features you need, number and type of peripherals to be connected and expense. The DL11 and DLV11 type cards are in most cases not programmable for features such as speed and parity control, instead being jumper or switch selectable on the interface card when it is installed. In addition, they utilize separate interrupt vectors for each individual line.

When configuring a system with many terminals, it is difficult to configure the cards without conflicting with other devices. Remember that no two devices can share the same interrupt vectors or CSR addresses. Interface card selection is also influenced by the relative power consumption of the boards. For example, the 4-line DLV11J only draws 1 Ampere from the 5 Volt supply, whereas the 8-line DHV11 draws 4.3 Amperes at 5 Volts (as listed in the *Digital Networks and Communications Buyer's Guide*). The consequences of inadequate or marginal power can lead to errors which are extremely difficult to reproduce and to diagnose.

The DZ11, DZ(Q,V)11, DH11 and DH(Q,U,V)11 type interfaces permit software selection of features such as speed and parity control. They support multiple terminals through the same vector and CSR. This enhances the flexibility of configuration and use when adding or changing peripherals. However, most serial device handlers such as LS or specially written handlers support only the DL11 and DLV11 type interfaces.

TSX-Plus includes a special device handler, CL, which supports up to 16 lines as serial I/O devices. The CL handler can use any mixture of the interface types listed above and may be used to connect serial printers through multiplexers. The CL handler can replace the standard LS and XL (and XC) device handlers for most purposes. But, if you have special requirements like filler characters or flow control other than the XON/XOFF protocol, you will probably need to use a special device handler and a DL11 or DLV11 type interface card. If you wish to attach a modem, you should also have an interface card which supports modem control.

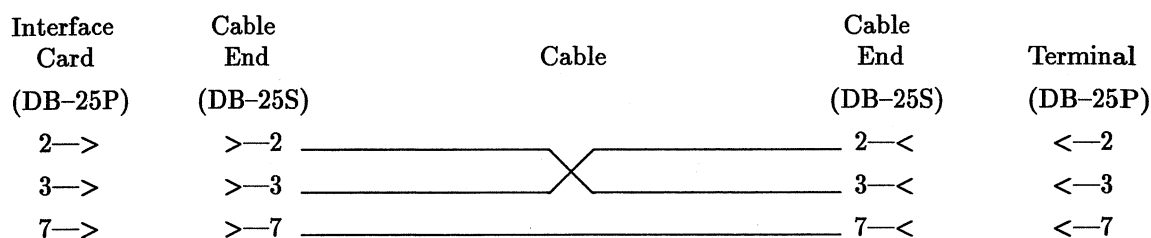
### 6.5.2 Wiring

The connection from the interface card to the peripheral device is most commonly made according to the EIA RS-232-C standard with DB-25 connectors. The interface cards themselves usually terminate in DB-25P (male) connectors, and are considered as DTE (Data Terminal Equipment) devices. (DLV11J cards have 2X5 pin AMP connectors, but are commonly converted with short *pigtail* cables to a DB-25P connector.) Most terminals are also DTE devices and have DB-25P connectors. For DEC interface cards, only a few of the 25 pins in these connectors are significant. The pins significant to TSX-Plus are:

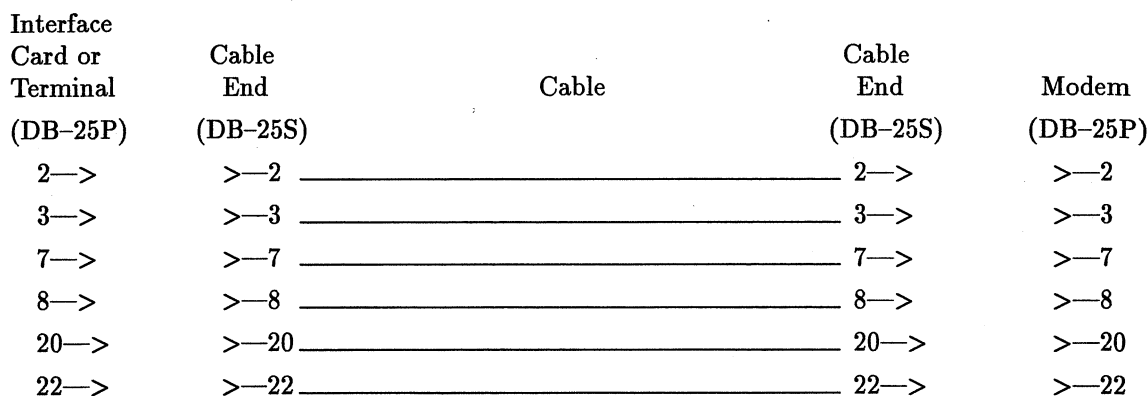
Pin	Signal Name
1	Protective ground
2	Transmitted data
3	Received data
7	Signal ground
8	Received line signal detector (Carrier detect)
20	Data terminal ready
22	Ring indicator

When using DEC interface cards and DEC peripherals, protective ground (pin 1) is usually connected internally to signal ground (pin 7) so there is no need to wire it through the cable. Since both the interface cards and peripherals are DTE equipment, there is a slight conflict in definition of the sender and receiver, resulting in a conflict on pins 2 and 3. When two DTE devices are connected through modems (modems are DCE devices, Data Communications Equipment), the modems translate the signals and reverse the sense of send and receive between the two devices so that what one device sends is considered received data on the other device. However, when the interface card is directly connected through a simple cable to the peripheral, the send and receive lines need to be reversed so that transmitted data from one end is correctly converted to received data at the other end. This type of connection is usually called a *null modem*. DCE devices like modems usually use DB-25S connectors, so a null modem should also terminate in DB-25S (female) connectors. In the simplest case of connecting a terminal directly through a null modem cable to

the interface card (or panel connector routed to it), only pins 2, 3, and 7 need be connected and 2 and 3 should be reversed at the two ends. This would look diagrammatically something like:



When actually attaching to a modem or *modem like* device such as a *line driver*, the DCE device performs the translation of transmitted data to received data and pins 2 and 3 should not be reversed. If you are connecting to a device which uses modem control (declared to TSX-Plus as a phone line), then pins 8, 20 and 22 should also be wired. An extension cable with 6 wires is then usually used to connect the interface card or terminal to the modem. This typically looks like:



Other devices, such as non-DEC terminals or printers, can sometimes have additional wiring requirements. For example, we worked a long time to correct a buffer overrun condition on a NEC printer attached to a DHV11 using the CL handler. There appeared to be some problem with XON/XOFF flow control which caused CL to send characters when the printer was not ready to accept them, while the same printer worked correctly with an IBM PC. We finally identified the additional requirement of the NEC printer to receive a signal on pin 6 (Data Set Ready) before it could transmit. This prevented it from sending XOFF to the system, resulting in the buffer overruns. This signal was present with the interface and cable used with the IBM PC. The problem was finally remedied by simply shorting together pins 6 and 20 at the printer end of the cable. Since CL always raises DTR (Data Terminal Ready, pin 20) for each I/O operation, this kept pin 6 high for the NEC, allowing it to transmit an XOFF when its buffer fills. The object lesson is to fully understand the requirements of your hardware when dealing with unusual equipment.

### 6.5.3 Communication parameters

Several parameters control the data transmission format. For DL11 and DLV11 type cards, the character formats are selected by jumpers during installation of the cards. Baud rates are also preset by jumper, except on the DLV11E for which programmable baud rates are available, but not character length or parity.

On DZ11, DZ(Q,V)11, DH11 and DH(Q,U,V)11 type cards, TSX-Plus allows you to dynamically select: baud rate within the range supported by the card; parity control of even, odd or none; and 7 or 8 data bits. The most common format for terminals is 9600 baud with 8 data bits and no parity. For hardcopy terminals such as an LA120, the common settings are 1200 baud with 8 data bits and no parity control.

### Character frames

The character format can be conceptualized as a stream of high and low voltage pulses (representing bits) clustered into groups, called frames, which represent individual characters. All the devices supported as terminals or CL units by TSX-Plus are asynchronous, which means that a new frame is signalled by a start bit and ended with a stop bit, and that the separation between frames (characters) may be variable. The baud rate controls the duration of voltage pulses within each frame; the higher the baud rate, the less time between individual data bits.

A new frame is always signalled by one start bit. This is followed by either 7 or 8 data bits representing the character, then an optional parity bit and at least one stop bit. The number of data bits, parity control and number of stop bits are selected by jumpers on DL type interface cards. Multiplexer lines may be set to either 7 or 8 data bits during system generation (default is 8), or during operation with the SET TT BITS command. Parity may be set to EVEN, ODD or NONE on multiplexer lines either during system generation (default is NONE), or during operation with the SET TT PARITY command. TSX-Plus always defaults to 1 stop bit on multiplexer cards. The number of stop bits is not usually critical since it effectively controls only the minimum separation between frames.

### Parity

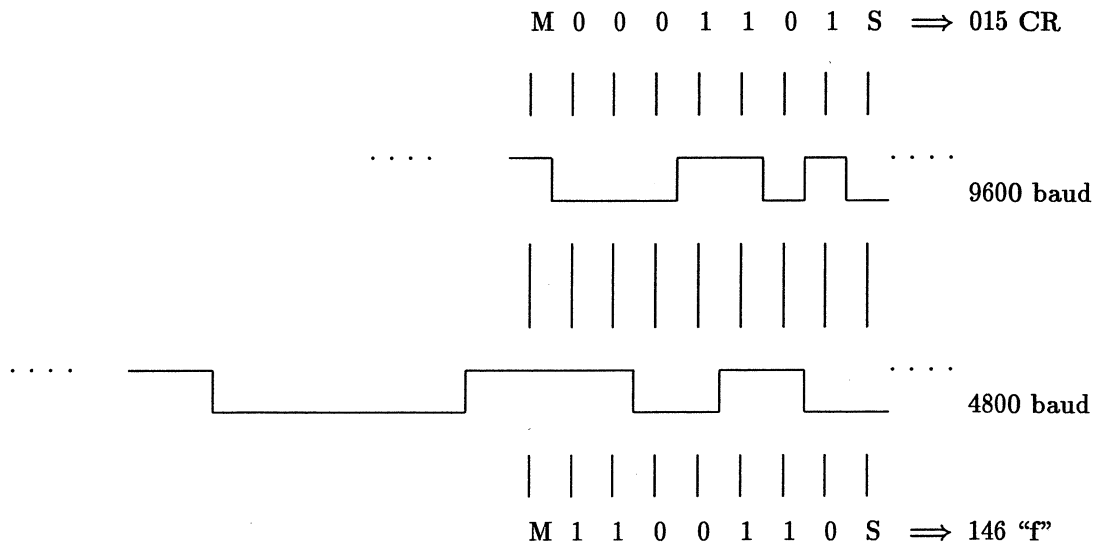
Parity control works by counting the number of data bits in the frame which are a logical 1. If parity is turned off, then no parity bit is transmitted or it is ignored on receipt. If parity is set EVEN, then the parity bit will be turned on when the number of logical 1 data bits in the character is odd and will be turned off when the number of logical 1 data bits is already even, so that the cumulative count of data and parity bits is even. The inverse operation is performed for odd parity. TSX-Plus does not support other parity protocols such as: MARK—parity bit always on; or SPACE—parity bit always off.

### Automatic baud rate determination

TSX-Plus permits time sharing lines to be generated with automatic baud rate detection. That is, the speed of the terminal does not have to be preselected during system generation, but rather can be determined by the system by analyzing the first one or two carriage returns received from the terminal when it first logs on. This is done by initially setting the inactive line speed to 9600 baud. Then, when the first carriage return character is typed to activate the line, the character received by the interface may or may not appear to be a carriage return. If the terminal is set to 9600 baud, then the character should match and the system leaves the baud rate set at 9600. If the terminal is not transmitting at 9600 baud, then the bit pattern seen by the interface card will not match a carriage return. The character apparently received by the interface card is compared with a table of values which would be received if the terminal were transmitting at some other speed. If a match is found, then the line is set to the corresponding baud rate. If no match is found, then the speed for that line is set to 600 baud and another carriage return is required. The process is repeated to match the apparent character with a table of expected values for a lower range of baud rates. If no match is found with this lower set of baud rates, then the speed is reset to 9600 baud and characters are ignored for a few seconds; the process then repeats until one of the allowed baud rates is selected.

Because of the bit patterns generated, there is a conflict between 2400 baud and 19200 baud which makes it difficult to distinguish between these two speeds. Since 19200 baud is primarily used with hard-wired terminals which don't need to be autobauded, the tables used for automatic baud rate detection are biased for 2400 baud. This allows automatic baud rate detection for 300/1200/2400 baud modems. The autobaud tables are based on experience with a variety of interface cards and external devices, but due to slight timing differences they may not be correct for specific equipment combinations.

The autobauding process can be demonstrated by looking at the input bit pattern for an ASCII CR (carriage return) character at 9600 and 4800 baud. The diagram below shows how the signal voltage levels might look on an oscilloscope trace for a single character frame (ASCII CR) at the two rates. Think of the signal as flowing in from the left and moving out to the right. The inactive line between character frames is indicated by the dots, usually at the MARK level (M). The start of the character frame is signalled by a start bit (usually a SPACE level (S)), followed by high or low levels appropriate for the individual bits of the character being transmitted, least significant bits first. The vertical lines indicate the approximate time points at which a device monitoring the line at 9600 baud would measure the voltage in both cases. Note that the character that would appear to be received if the 4800 baud CR were sampled at the expected timing for a 9600 baud line would be an octal 146 ("f") instead of 015 for a CR. Other baud rates would generate other apparent characters, and by matching the current baud rate with a table of these apparent characters the actual external baud rate can be surmised.



### Break keys

Pressing the break key on a terminal usually generates a *long space* condition. When received, this results in a framing error because the stop bit does not occur within the expected time interval after the start bit. If the time-sharing line is set for a fixed baud rate or speed has already been selected on an *autobaud* line, then the (NUL) character is flagged with a framing error and passed through to normal character input handling. If the line is set for autobaud, and speed has not yet been selected, then it is handled as described in the section on autobaud. What happens at the computer on receipt of a break also depends on the type of interface card receiving the character. On multiplexer cards, receipt of a break character simply sets the framing error flag for the line. On DL type cards, installation options determine the result of incoming break signals; when the framing error bit is set it may cause a reboot or cause the processor to halt. On DLV11-J cards, these options only apply to channel 3, and should only be enabled when connected to the console terminal. The only effect of framing errors on terminal input to TSX-Plus (except as noted for autobaud detection) is to bypass masking for 7-bit characters and skipping the tests for XON/XOFF receipt. The (erroneous) character is otherwise simply stored in the terminal input buffer.

### 7 or 8 data bits

There are two separate levels of data bit control. One level controls the multiplexer hardware (number of data bits on DL type interfaces is selected by jumpers at installation) and determines whether the multiplexer will transmit 7 or 8 data bits. This *hardware* control is selected by the SPEED macro in TSGEN or dynamically with the SET TT BITS command.

In addition, software masking of characters may also be done, regardless of whether the hardware is set for 7 or 8 data bits. This is the process of using only some of the characters which may actually be presented

by the hardware. When 7 bit mode is selected, TSX-Plus clears any incoming eighth bit on terminal input before passing the character on to the program and masks output characters to the low 7 bits before sending them to the terminal interface card. This *software masking* is selected with the \$8BIT option to the FLAGS macro in TSGEN or by the SET TT [NO]EIGHTBIT command during execution. Note that high efficiency terminal mode and CL binary mode bypass software 7-bit masking.

#### 6.5.4 Flow control (XON/XOFF)

You may use almost any standard asynchronous terminal with TSX-Plus. However, the only flow control method supported is XON/XOFF (DC1/DC3, CTRL-Q/CTRL-S). Filler characters or other protocols such as ETX/ACK are not supported. Using the XON/XOFF protocol, if the terminal cannot handle characters sent to it as fast as the computer can transmit them, then it sends to the computer an XOFF character, which causes the system to stop transmitting until it sees an XON character. Then, when the terminal empties its internal buffer and is ready to accept more characters, it sends an XON character to the system which in turn resumes transmission of characters to the terminal. If your terminal does not understand XON/XOFF, then buffer overruns are likely except at very low baud rates. Similarly, if the terminal transmits characters faster than the system can handle them, the system will send an XOFF to tell the terminal to stop transmitting, and will send an XON when it is ready to receive more characters.

In some special circumstances, it may be desirable to disable XON/XOFF processing by the system, such as when it is necessary for a program to read one of those two special characters from the terminal or when special circumstances dictate that the program handle its own flow control. The \$PAGE option to the FLAGS macro in TSGEN and the SET TT [NO]PAGE command control whether TSX-Plus uses XON/XOFF flow control. The choice is between XON/XOFF control or no control. Disabling system XON/XOFF control causes TSX-Plus to treat XON and XOFF as ordinary control characters. The system does not intercept them, but rather passes them through to the terminal input buffer. This allows *user written* programs to handle special cases.

#### 6.5.5 Terminals

TSX-Plus cannot create features which your terminal does not have; for example, lower case characters are meaningless when using an ASR33 teletype. Other terminals may or may not understand such characters as TAB or FORM FEED. These, however, can be simulated to some extent by TSX-Plus. You may use the SET TT NOFORM and SET TT NOTAB commands to simulate them when necessary.

The SYSMON program, which is currently the only screen oriented utility supplied with TSX-Plus, can use several terminal types (VT200, VT100, VT52, ADM3A and HAZELTINE).

The RT-11 KED editor is used with VT100 type terminals or VT200 type in VT100 mode. VT52 terminals should use the similar K52 program. Lower case must be enabled to use either of these programs since the numeric keypad in alternate keypad mode generates escape sequences with lower case characters. If the system translates these to upper case, then the editing programs will not correctly recognize some keypad commands. When the terminal type is known to TSX-Plus, it automatically selects the correct program, according to the terminal type, when either KED or K52 is invoked through the EDIT command. This means that if you use the commands:

```
SET TT VT52
SET EDIT KED
EDIT TEST.DAT
```

then the program which is actually run by the system will be K52 to correspond to the terminal type, rather than KED as requested. If, on the other hand, you explicitly RUN KED, then you will actually execute KED. The system interprets the EDIT command and selects the appropriate program, but does not override explicit program selection.

VT200 series terminals may be used in either VT100 or VT200 mode. When in VT100 mode, the terminal setup should be VT100 with 7-bit controls. When in VT200 mode, the terminal setup should use 8 data bits and no parity. Some VT200 keys behave differently in VT100 and VT200 modes, most notably the F11, F12, and F13 keys. In VT100 mode, these keys are:

Key Label	Effect
F11	ESC (escape)
F12	BS (back space)
F13	LF (line feed)

However, in VT200 mode, the top row function keys F6 through F20 all generate four character special ANSI escape sequences. Most programs written for use with VT100 or VT52 terminals will not recognize these sequences. Using the TRMTYP VT200 macro in TSGEN or the SET TT VT200 command also automatically sets the \$8BIT flag; unless the terminal itself is also set to 8 data bits and no parity, it will appear dead. The \$8BIT flag is not automatically reset by the SET TT VT100 command.

### 6.5.6 Modems

There are many kinds of modems available today, ranging from those with only the most basic capability to convert between digital signals and acoustic tones to very sophisticated, *intelligent* devices. Most modern modems at least have the features of direct connection to the telephone system and automatic answering capability. We will not specifically discuss acoustic coupler type modems as they require a lot of manual intervention.

If TSX-Plus is to handle a line as a modem, then it must be identified as a phone line either by the \$PHONE option to the FLAGS macro in TSGEN or with the SET TT PHONE command during system execution. If TSX-Plus is to handle the modem, then the line must also be connected to an interface card which supports modem control (most multiplexers do, a DLV11J does not), the modem must be configured to a *standard* auto-answer configuration, and the modem and cable must support the following signals:

Pin	Signal name
2	Transmitted data
3	Received data
7	Signal ground
8	Carrier detect
20	Data terminal ready
22	Ring indicator

The normal sequence of events for a dial-in phone line is:

1. The phone rings (possibly several times)
2. TSX-Plus detects the ring signal, raises the data terminal ready line, and starts the ONTIM and TIMIN timers
3. When DTR is raised, the modem should answer the phone and establish a connection with the remote modem, raising the carrier detect signal when successful
4. When carrier detect is present, TSX-Plus cancels the TIMIN timer
5. A carriage return is typed at the remote terminal
6. TSX-Plus transmits the greeting message, performs line initialization, executes the start-up command file(s) (should include running LOGON), and cancels the ONTIM timer
7. Normal time-sharing session operations
- :
8. The remote terminal logs off
9. TSX-Plus starts the OFFTIM timer

10. The remote modem hangs up
11. The local modem drops carrier detect
12. TSX-Plus starts the TIMEOUT timer
13. When either the OFFTIM or TIMEOUT timer elapses, TSX-Plus lowers DTR
14. The local modem hangs up the phone

In this normal sequence of events, any time the carrier detect signal is lost, TSX-Plus starts the TIMEOUT timer. If the carrier detect signal is re-established, then TSX-Plus cancels the TIMEOUT timer. If the carrier detect signal remains lost for the period specified by TIMEOUT, then TSX-Plus logs off the line and lowers DTR which should cause the modem to hang up the phone. This takes care of the case in which the operator of the remote terminal hangs up the phone without logging off. The converse case, in which the operator of the remote terminal logs off but does not hang up the phone, is handled by the OFFTIM timer. If the line remains logged off, but connected (carrier detect signal present) longer than the period specified by OFFTIM, then the system lowers DTR and the modem should hang up the phone. The ONTIM value deals with the case in which someone dials in and is unable to successfully log in within the specified period. The TIMIN value controls how long a line will remain active without establishing carrier after its ring has been answered (by raising DTR). Some trial and error adjustment is usually necessary for these four parameter values to account for the timing variability of the particular interface card, modem and phone system at each installation.

When the PHONE parameter in TSGEN is given a value of 0, a line that has been declared to TSX-Plus as a phone line will be treated as a true phone line only if the carrier detect signal is asserted when it first logs on (first carriage return received on an inactive line); if not, then TSX-Plus treats it as a local line and does not perform any of the modem control functions described above. This is usually the case for an *intelligent* modem, which answers the phone for itself without regard to the DTR signal, and does not assert carrier detect to the system or is connected through an interface which does not support modem control. If the PHONE parameter is set to 1, then lines declared as phone lines are always treated as phone lines regardless of whether or not carrier detect is present at line initiation. This creates the necessity of another parameter, TIMLOC, which controls the length of time that a phone job may be connected as an apparent local job (never generated the ring signal) without establishing carrier.

If it is necessary to connect a modem to an interface card which does not support modem control (e.g., DLV11J), then it is necessary to either manually establish the connection or use an *intelligent* modem which itself takes care of monitoring the signal quality (carrier) and answering and hanging up the phone. Lines connected in this manner may be generated either with or without the \$PHONE flag; TSX-Plus will treat them as local lines in either case and will not provide any form of modem control, including establishing or monitoring the TIMEOUT and OFFTIM telephone security timers.

When using *intelligent* modems, it is important to keep them quiet except for normal operations. Some modems offer an option of providing information messages concerning their operation. This can cause futile loops when used with TSX-Plus. Consider, for example, the following cycle:

1. An incoming call is recognized by the modem which transmits the message "RING" preceded and followed by carriage return/line feed combinations.
2. TSX-Plus sees the first carriage return, activates the line, displays the greeting message, sees no carrier (since the connection has probably not yet been established) and assumes it is a local line.
3. The modem either then attempts to respond to the greeting message as a command or TSX-Plus attempts to accept "RING" as a command, which it normally is not, or if LOGON is running, attempts to use "RING" as a logon user name, followed by whatever comes in next as the password. This normally does not match the correct password.
4. Synchronization almost always fails between the informative messages from the modem and the greeting message. This results in the modem continually sending ERROR, RING, CONNECT or other messages to TSX-Plus, and TSX-Plus continually sends the greeting message, fails to log the line on, and disconnects the line.



The outcome is that the line repeatedly initiates and runs the LOGON program, but never successfully logs on. This informative message mode is good when the modem is connected directly to a terminal, but wreaks havoc with normal modem operations by TSX-Plus. When using a D.C.Hayes Smartmodem (or compatible modem), it is normal to enable messages when using it as a dial-out device, but the default switches should be set to disable messages on *power up* (on a Hayes Smartmodem 1200 for example, switch 3 should be UP) and the modem should always be reset to the quiet mode before returning the line from a CL *dial-out* operation to use as a time-sharing line. The following example dial-out session shows how to take over a time-sharing line, connect to it as a virtual terminal with VTCOM, issue Hayes style modem commands, execute a time-sharing session on the host system, and then return everything to the original state. Text after an exclamation point and everything in parentheses are comments. Especially note the modem command to set it to quiet mode (AT Q1), which is essential for subsequent use of the modem as a *dial-in* time-sharing line.

```
.SET CL1 LINE=8,SPEED=1200,NOLFOUT !TAKE OVER T-S LINE
.SET SL OFF !TURN OFF SINGLE LINE EDITOR
.ASSIGN CL1 XL !ASSIGN FOR VTCOM
.ALLOCATE XL !EXCLUSIVE USE
.R VTCOM !CONNECT TT TO XL
AT Q0 (TURN ON MODEM INFORMATION MESSAGES)
(CR/LF FROM MODEM)
OK (MODEM MESSAGE)
AT DT 19005551212 (MODEM COMMAND DIAL THIS NUMBER)
(CR/LF FROM MODEM)
CONNECT (MODEM MESSAGE)
^G (SINGLE BELL CHARACTER)
```

?VTCOM-I-Connection established

```
^G (SINGLE BELL CHARACTER)
```

#### Exemplary VAX/VMS System

Username: USERNAME

Password: PASSWORD

Welcome to VAX/VMS version V4.1

Last interactive login on Wednesday, 1-MAY-1985 12:52

... (TIME-SHARING OPERATIONS ON HOST)

\$ LOG/BRIEF

USERNAME logged out at 1-MAY-1985 12:56:21.43

?VTCOM-I-Connection lost

```
^G^G^G (FOUR BELL CHARACTERS)
(CR/LF FROM MODEM)
NO CARRIER (MODEM MESSAGE)
AT H (MODEM COMMAND HANG UP PHONE)
(CR/LF FROM MODEM)
OK (MODEM MESSAGE)
AT Q1 (MODEM COMMAND QUIET ***IMPORTANT***)
^P (VTCOM COMMAND TO COMMAND MODE)
TT::VTCOM> EXIT (VTCOM COMMAND EXIT)
.SET SL ON !TURN SINGLE LINE EDITOR BACK ON
.SET SL KED !SET SL KED MODE
.DEALLOCATE XL !NON-EXCLUSIVE USE
.DEASSIGN XL !CLEAN UP XL ASSIGN
.SET CL1 LINE=0 !RETURN CL LINE BACK TO T-S USE
```

Although most *intelligent* modems support the de facto Hayes *standard*, not all do. And many of those that do are not completely compatible. They must be configured either to conform to the modem control method supported by TSX-Plus or to handle the telephone themselves without modem control signals from the system.

A note on using VTCOM: When running VTCOM, the command character to return VTCOM from terminal mode to command mode is a CTRL-P (^P). (Note the use of ^P in the example above.) This is a minor conflict with the console break character on some computer models (e.g., PDP-11/44). When using VTCOM from the console terminal on such computers, you must set the computer itself into the *local disable* mode. Otherwise, hardware ODT will intercept the ^P character and begin ODT execution on the console rather

than pass the ^P through to the VTCOM program. This is not a problem on terminals other than the console.

### 6.5.7 TSX-Plus system generation of terminal lines

The configuration of time-sharing lines for TSX-Plus is done by including certain declarations near the end of the user-modifiable section of TSGEN.MAC. Macro operators are provided to handle most of the work. Remember that information on any line to the right of a semicolon (“;”) is ignored by the MACRO assembler. In other words, lines which begin with a “;” are treated as comments. The assembler also treats numbers as octal values unless the radix is specifically changed (we do not ever do that in TSGEN) or the number is followed by a decimal point (“.”). Except for vector and address values, we recommend that you use a decimal point for most numbers unless you are in the habit of thinking in base 8 (octal). This applies in particular in the time-sharing line definition section in the DZDEF, DHDEF, DHVDEF and LINDEF macros. By convention, vectors and CSR addresses should always be specified as octal values. Referring to them in any other way will only lead to confusion and error. Port numbers on a multiplexer should be specified as decimal values (e.g., 0-15.).

#### TBLDEF

The TBLDEF macro declares the number of primary time-sharing lines (physical terminals) which will be attached to the system, the number of subprocesses (virtual jobs which are secondary to some primary line i.e., use the same terminal), the number of detached jobs (jobs which run independently of any terminal), and the number of dedicated CL lines (lines which will only be used as I/O devices and never used as a terminal). The number of primary lines (first TBLDEF parameter) *must* correspond to the number of LINDEF macros which follow. The maximum number of jobs possible in a given system is determined by the total of the first three parameters (primary+detached+subprocess). Jobs are identified during system operation based on these numbers. Primary jobs are numbered from 1 to the number of primary lines. Detached jobs (both active and unused) are numbered next, followed by subprocesses. The SYSTAT (or WHO or SHOW JOBS) command identifies jobs according to these numbers. The SHOW TERM command only displays primary lines. The parameters to TBLDEF should be decimal numbers. For example:

```
TBLDEF    11.,2.,3.,0.
```

declares eleven primary time-sharing lines which will be numbered 1-11, two virtual job slots which will be numbered 15 and 16, and three detached job slots which will be numbered 12-14. No dedicated CL lines are reserved. Dedicated CL lines are generally used for printers, plotters and similar devices which are read and written by jobs on other lines and do not need to act as terminals. If these devices are attached to DL(V)11 type interface cards, then they might well be serviced by an LS handler. If they must be attached through multiplexer ports (DZ, DH or DHV) then they must be used through the CL system. Note that the CL pseudo-device is *never* declared in the device definition section of TSGEN. (Neither TT nor LD is declared with a DEVDEF either.)

#### Multiplexer definitions (DZDEF, DHDEF and DHVDEF)

These are used to define DZ(Q,V)11 and DH11 and DH(Q,U,V)11 multiplexer devices. These macros accept vector and CSR addresses which are octal numbers. (The old MUXDEF macro is equivalent to DZDEF.) Some vendors supply multiplexers which are compatible with either DH or DHV protocols (which are significantly different from each other). You must select the correct multiplexer definition macro according to the protocol option enabled with the hardware.

**LINDEF**

On DL(V)11 interfaces, this macro requires the port vector and CSR address. Within multiplexer definition blocks, this macro requires only the port number. Multiplexer ports are numbered from 0 to the number of ports supported by the device, up to a maximum limit for each device. Other vendors may permit one multiplexer to support more than these numbers of ports, but TSX-Plus constrains the multiplexer definitions to certain upper limits. You may specify multiplexer port numbers to the LINDEF macro within the following limits (remember to either use decimal points or think octal):

Multiplexer	Mux. Definition	# of Ports	Port Numbers
DZ11	DZDEF	8	0.-7.
DZ(Q,V)11	DZDEF	4	0.-3.
DH11	DHDEF	16	0.-15.
DH(Q,V)11	DHVDEF	8	0.-7.
DHU11	DHUDEF	16	0.-15.

Remember that the total number of LINDEF macros (both DL(V)11 type and within multiplexer definition blocks) must add up to the number of primary lines declared with the TBLDEF macro (first parameter).

Also remember when specifying vectors and addresses for DL(V)11s and multiplexers, that you must not have a device handler which uses the same vector or address. In fact, it is a general rule that no two device interfaces (whether they be time-sharing lines, printers, plotters, modems, disk drives, or any other device) can share the same vector and CSR address. This is a common mistake when a DL(V)11 port is to be used with VTCOM. VTCOM uses the XL device which communicates through a serial port. It is acceptable to use XL with VTCOM under TSX-Plus; you should then include a device definition (DEVDEF) for XL, but then no time-sharing line may also use that port. Note also that XL can only be used on a DL(V)11 type port. If a port is to be used sometimes as a time-sharing line and sometimes as a communications line with VTCOM, then:

1. declare it as a normal time-sharing line (possibly with the \$PHONE flag);
2. do NOT include the XL device handler;
3. include at least 1 CLXTRA line;
4. do NOT declare a device definition for CL;
5. do NOT declare the port as a dedicated CL line (CLDEF).

Several other macros may be used within a line definition block, such as FLAGS, SPEED, and TRM-TYP. These and others are described in the *TSX-Plus Installation Guide*. (Note that most terminals use XON/XOFF control and should have the \$PAGE flag set either in their unique FLAGS macro or in NRMFLG.)

**LINEND and MUXEND**

For each LINDEF, there must be a corresponding LINEND. For each DZDEF, DHDEF, DHUDEF, or DHVDEF, there must be a corresponding MUXEND. Failure to observe these rules will probably result in an error during assembly of TSGEN.MAC. Failure to match the number of LINDEFs with the number of primary lines declared as the first parameter to TBLDEF may result in an "Invalid status register address for T/S line." error message during start-up of TSX-Plus.

**6.5.8 Troubleshooting**

When communication trouble occurs with terminals or modems, several approaches can provide insight to the origin of the problem. Do not overlook the obvious: Is it plugged in? It is not uncommon to suffer much exasperation only to discover that a cable is not securely connected.

### A note about hardware addresses

Device addresses are always specified in TSGEN as 16-bit virtual addresses. By convention, they are always specified as octal values. Due to the virtual system address mapping, device virtual addresses will always be in the range 160000–177776. This 8 Kb range of virtual addresses is referred to as the I/O page. The actual physical addresses which encompass the I/O page depend on your computer. If your machine can only address 64 Kb of memory (16-bit addressing), then the I/O page will be in physical addresses 160000–177777. However, you cannot use TSX-Plus on a machine that only supports 16-bit addressing. If your computer supports 18-bit addressing, then the physical addresses of the I/O page are from 776000–777777. The PDP-11/34 and LSI-11/23 (not PDP-11/23-Plus) are typical 18-bit machines. Newer machines such as the PDP-11/23-Plus, LSI-11/73, PDP-11/24 (with PAX option), PDP-11/44, and PDP-11/84 support 22-bit addressing. The physical addresses of the I/O page on 22-bit machines are in the range 1776000–1777777. When using ODT to address locations in the I/O page you must specify physical addresses as appropriate for your hardware.

### 6.5.9 Unknown configurations

One of the most common errors when interfacing terminals is not knowing the correct CSR and vector addresses at which the card was configured when it was installed. A second common error is to use the same CSR and/or vector for two different pieces of equipment, e.g., both a terminal and a printer. This mistake is most frequently made on DL(V)11 type interfaces, since they are commonly used for both serial printers and terminals.

Determining the correct CSR and vector is best done at the time of installation. The configuration information should then be recorded where it can be conveniently found for later reference. In fact, a blank form is provided as an appendix to the *TSX-Plus Installation Guide* for recording device interface information.

If the addresses were not recorded during installation or have since been lost, the second best method of determining the configuration information is removing the card and comparing the jumpers or switches with the installation and configuration instructions.

Finally, if you think you know the CSR but are not sure, or if you are willing to do some hunting by trial and error, then you can use the hardware ODT on most machines to test the address.

### Using ODT

On Q-Bus machines, examining an address in the I/O page will return a value only if some installed hardware responds to that address, otherwise it will return with a question mark. For DL type cards, you can deposit values into the XBUF (transmitter data buffer). If everything is wired correctly, the value will be transmitted to the terminal and should display on its screen. Depending on your machine, you may need to use either 18-bit or 22-bit addresses to access the I/O page. This method can be tested with the console terminal interface on almost all machines.

The logical structure for control of and I/O to a DL type interface card (including the console terminal) is four words located in the I/O page for each device. These are:

Word	Meaning	Location
RCSR	Receiver Control & Status Register	Base address
RBUF	Receiver data BUfFer	Base+2
XCSR	Transmitter Control & Status Register	Base+4
XBUF	Transmitter data BUfFer	Base+6

The address at which the device is configured is the base address. This is also the address of the RCSR for the device and the octal value of this address always ends with a 0. That is, the base address is always a multiple of 10 (octal). Some common base addresses for DL type cards are: 177560 (console terminal), 176500 (default serial printer), 176510, 176520, 176530, 176510. In order to determine whether a card is

configured at a given address, first try to examine the base address. If it responds (gives a value rather than a "?"), then try to send a character through the XBUF, where XBUF equals RCSR plus 6, to the terminal attached to it. If the terminal displays the character put in the XBUF, then that is the correct base address for that interface card or port. If not, then:

- the terminal is attached to a different interface card or port
- the terminal is not correctly wired to the interface card
- the baud rate or parity is incorrect
- the port is defective
- the terminal is defective

If a garbled character shows up on the terminal, then the baud rate or parity is probably mismatched between the terminal and the interface card.

For example on a PDP-11/23-Plus (with 18-bit ODT):

```
*777560/000100      (SEE IF CONSOLE RCSR RESPONDS)
*777566/000000 101  (TRANSMIT CAPITOL "A" TO CONSOLE)
*777566/000000 7    (TRANSMIT "BELL" TO CONSOLE)
*777570/             (TEST NON-EXISTENT HARDWARE)
?
*
```

On a MicroPDP-11/73 (with 22-bit ODT):

```
*1777560/000100      (SEE IF CONSOLE RCSR RESPONDS)
*1777566/000000 101  (TRANSMIT CAPITOL "A" TO CONSOLE)
*1777566/000000 7    (TRANSMIT "BELL" TO CONSOLE)
*1777570/             (TEST NON-EXISTENT HARDWARE)
?
*
```

The ODT interface looks slightly different on some other machines, such as old PDP-11/34s on which you may have to operate through the front panel. Once you demonstrate that you can use the ODT to read and transmit to the console, you can use the same technique with different addresses to test the presence of the interface card you are interested in and try to send characters through the XBUF if it is a DL type card.

If your problem is with a multiplexer interface card (DZ, DZ(Q,V), DH or DH(Q,U,V)), then you can test the presence of the device's base address, but it is usually not worth the effort to try to manipulate the registers to transmit a character to a specific port. This is much more easily done with a program designed to use or test the specific type of multiplexer port. TSX-Plus is generally quite effective at exercising these type of multiplexers.

Determination of the vector at which a card is configured is not as simple as testing the base address (CSR). If the vector is not known from installation or from examination of the card, then you can generate a line definition block (LINDEF) for the device with a guess at the vector (but do not use a vector known to be used by another device). If you are lucky, then your guess will be correct and a terminal attached to the port will behave correctly. If not, then sending a character from the terminal will cause the following error:

```
?TSX-F-Fatal system error
UEI-Interrupt occurred at unexpected location
```

(Be sure that the TSGEN parameter UXIFLG is set to 1, or TSX will ignore unexpected interrupts.) The argument value which follows the error message is the vector selected in the card's hardware. Go back and correct your LINDEF and regenerate TSX-Plus. This method only works if the card's RCSR interrupt bit is enabled. TSX-Plus does this for you if the CSR is correctly specified in the LINDEF, otherwise you will have to go back and set it yourself using hardware ODT. Input interrupts are usually enabled by loading a 100 into the board's CSR address. To enable input interrupts, put a 100 in the CSR (same as base address on a DL or DZ type card). For example:

```
*776510/000000 100      (ENABLE INTERRUPTS ON DLV11J CHANNEL 1)
                        (TOGGLE HALT SWITCH TO "RUN")
*P                        (ODT PROCEED COMMAND)
                        (TYPE A CHARACTER AT TERMINAL ON CHANNEL 1)
?TSX-F-Fatal system error at 23626
UEI-Unexpected interrupt
Arg. value = 310
```

The argument value will be the vector through which the device interrupted.

When dealing with multiport interface cards, always be sure your terminal is actually plugged in to the port number you want. Some cards have the ports numbered left to right, some are numbered the opposite direction. Some cards have the ports brought out in two groups of four so you have both left/right and two banks to choose from. If the ports are not correctly or clearly marked, then trial and error may be necessary to determine the actual port numbering. For multiport interface cards, it sometimes can be simplest to generate your TSX-Plus system to include all the ports on that interface card in your line definition blocks, then plug a terminal into one of the ports, hit return, log on, and use the SHOW TERMINALS command to see to which port it is attached. Note that multiplexer port numbers for the LINDEF macro in TSGEN may be from 0-3 for a DZ(Q,V)11, 0-7 for a DZ11, 0-7 for a DH(Q,V)11, and 0-15 for a DH11 or DHU11. If you use a DZV11 with 4 ports, include a DZDEF in TSGEN, and specify a LINDEF 4, then you will never get any errors, but neither will you ever be able to use the line since there is no number 4 port on a DZ(Q,V)11.

### Replace the device

When problems arise with a particular device, try replacing it with a different device to see if it makes any difference. If it does, then determine what different characteristics that device has and correct the problem. For example, when a dial-out modem connected to a CL line does not seem to respond, attach a terminal to the line in place of the modem. Can you send data through the CL line to the terminal? (Be sure the terminal baud rate is set correctly. You will also probably need a null modem cable.)

### Break out boxes

One of the most helpful and inexpensive tools available to solve wiring and cable problems is a device called a *break out box* or *signal activity monitor*. These are devices with DB-25 connectors and indicator lights which monitor some or all of the RS-232-C signals. Many modem problems are easily solved in a few seconds when you have the ability to monitor the signals passed between the modem and the interface card, easily justifying the cost of some type of RS-232-C signal monitor. These devices are particularly useful for watching the ring, DTR, and carrier detect signals when interfacing a modem, for checking cable continuity (Is it broken?), and for determining when a null modem cable is necessary. They are available from most computer supplies companies through a wide range of price and capability. Most needs can be satisfied with the simplest devices in the \$40 to \$100 range. Examples are: Micro Peeper from Global; Line Status Indicator from Jade; Easy-Cabler from Misco; or Quick Test from Black Box.

Assuming the signal monitor is attached to a terminal or printer as the test device, then typing or printing text from the computer to the peripheral should modulate the received data line (pin 3) and typing characters at the terminal should modulate the transmitted data line (pin 2). If transmissions from both the computer

and the terminal cause the same indicator to light, then you probably need a null-modem cable to reverse pins 2 and 3. Some test devices even incorporate a normal vs. null modem switch to instantly verify the need for inverting the wiring. If TSX-Plus refuses to treat an incoming modem line as a *phone* line, see if the carrier detect signal (pin 8) is raised when the line logs on. If not, TSX-Plus will treat it as a local line and neither manipulate the DTR signal nor use the TIMEOUT and OFFTIM timers. If TSX-Plus never answers an incoming call, see if the modem passes the ring signal (pin 22) through to the interface card. (Remember, the card must also support modem control.)

### 6.5.10 References

Many sources of information are available to aid in understanding data communications. However, most references either present much more than you ever wanted to know or not enough to be of any use. The following are among the more usable:

- Technical Reference section of the Black Box catalog.
- RS-232 Made Easy, Martin D. Seyer (1984) Prentice-Hall.
- Technical Aspects of Data Communications, John E. McNamara (1978) Digital Press.



## Chapter 7

# System Operation

This chapter presents an overview of the TSX-Plus system organization and operation. It is intended to provide background information for users who want to know more about the internal system organization and operation.

### 7.1 Memory organization

Memory is organized into two major divisions: memory used by the operating system and memory available for user programs. The memory required by the operating system is permanently allocated and contains both code regions and data structures reserved for its exclusive use. In contrast, the content of user memory changes frequently as different jobs are swapped in and out of memory. Associated with each job, the system maintains a 6 Kb job context region. Job swapping only occurs when a user job needs service and there is not enough contiguous free memory to load it and its job context region. Job swapping may be disabled entirely as a system generation option. In this case, a new job can only be started when sufficient user memory is already available.

#### 7.1.1 System memory mapping

The operating system is divided into four distinct regions: kernel root, system overlays, mapped data, and the I/O page. The kernel root is mapped using kernel PARs (page address registers) 0-4. Because of this, the kernel root code region is restricted to a maximum of 40 Kb (each PAR maps 8 Kb). The I/O page is mapped through kernel PAR 7.

Each system overlay code region and mapped device handler is accessed through kernel PAR 5 and is therefore restricted in size to a maximum of 8 Kb. Only one memory resident overlay or handler code region may be mapped at a time.

Each mapped data region is an individual storage area mapped through kernel PAR 6. Because of this, each data region is restricted in size to a maximum of 8 Kb. Only one data region may be accessed at a time.

The following diagram illustrates the virtual address organization of TSX-Plus during execution.

### Virtual Memory in the TSX-Plus Kernel

I/O Page	177777
Mapped Data Regions	160000
System Overlay or Mapped Handler Regions	140000
Kernel Root Code and Data Region	120000
	0

### Kernel root

The kernel root contains:

- device handler vectors (located from zero to octal 500)
- the memory resident overlay handler and tables necessary for interfacing to overlay code sections
- data tables allocated in TSGEN
- executive code including the job execution scheduler
- I/O related processing code
- clock and terminal interrupt entry code
- startup initialization code
- generalized data cache code (optional)
- and shared file record locking code (optional)

To conserve space, TSX-Plus re-uses the memory containing the startup initialization code by loading the optional generalized data cache code and the shared file record locking code over the initialization code once the initialization is complete. Data structures which do not require initialization are also allocated over the initialization code. If additional space is necessary, the top of TSX-Plus is extended. Unmapped device handlers are loaded above these data structures. The size of the entire kernel root region described here (including unmapped device handlers) must not exceed 40 Kb.

### System overlay and mapped handler regions

There are currently 21 memory resident overlay code regions. They are separated logically by function. Since only one overlay code region may be mapped at a time, this functional separation reduces the number of calls to the overlay handler. Thirteen of the overlay code regions are optional and will only be loaded if the feature is selected in TSGEN. The functions performed by the overlay code regions are:

- Terminal input and output operations
- Programmed EMT requests code

- Directory manipulation requests and directory cache buffers
- Miscellaneous executive functions such as clock processing and fatal error processing
- Job swapping \*
- Program logical address space requests (PLAS) \*
- Device spooling with buffers \*
- Shared file record locking \*
- Message communication \*
- Real-time service requests \*
- Mapped I/O servicing \*
- Single line editor \*
- Communication line (CL) handler \*
- User program debugger \*
- Process windowing \*
- System crash dump generation \*
- Generalized data cache \*

*\* Denotes optional overlays that are only loaded into memory if the corresponding feature is selected during system generation.*

The number of mapped handlers will depend on the device declarations (DEVDEF) in TSGEN and the corresponding attributes declared or imposed by the initialization routine for each device handler.

### Mapped data regions

The mapped data regions allocated during startup contain the memory map table, the terminal input and output character buffers, and the following optional buffers: shared data cache buffers, mapped I/O buffers, performance monitor buffers, generalized data cache buffers, shared file record locking tables.

### Shared run-time systems

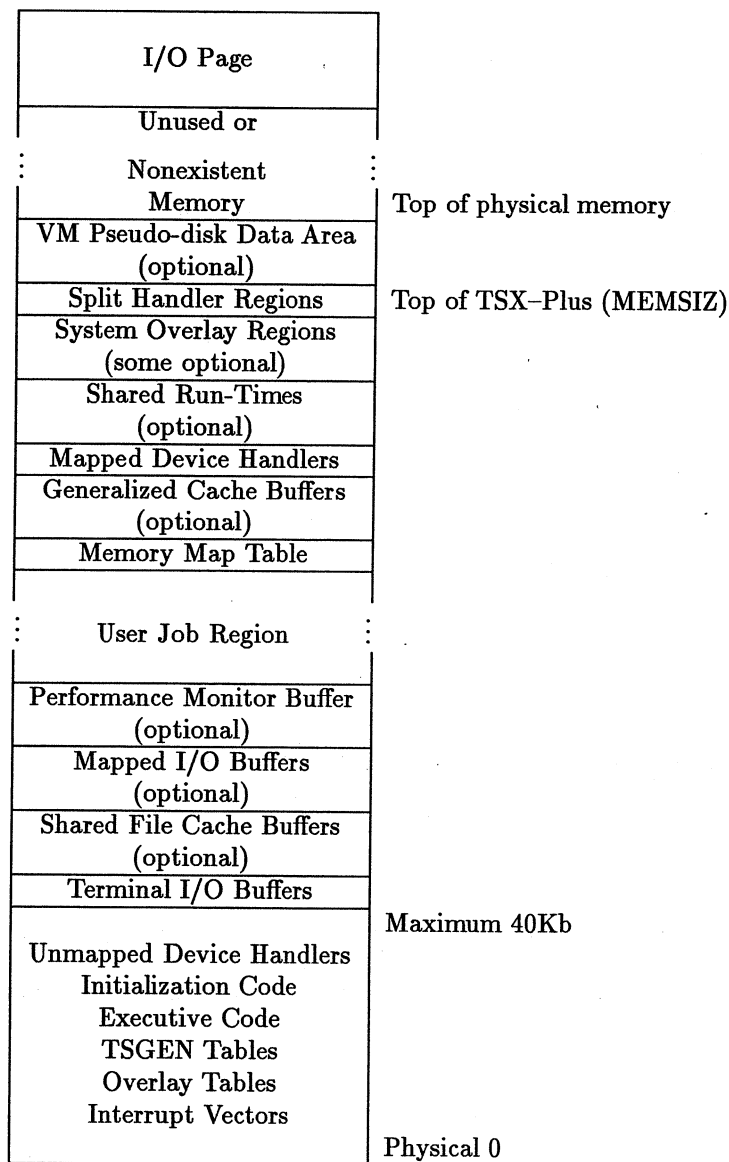
In addition to the system regions described, a reserved memory region, also pre-allocated by the system, contains user-defined shared run-time systems such as those provided with COBOL-Plus and DBL.

#### 7.1.2 Physical layout of TSX-Plus

The kernel root begins at physical memory address zero. Its size is variable, depending on options selected during system generation, and may extend up to 40 Kb. All of the mapped data regions are allocated directly above the kernel root with the exception of the generalized data cache buffers which are allocated directly below the system overlay regions and any optional shared run-times. The system overlay regions are allocated at the top of physical memory, or at the top selected by the MEMSIZ parameter if not all physical memory is to be used by the system. For example, some portion of memory may be reserved for use by a memory based disk emulator such as VM. Shared run-time systems, if any, are loaded directly below the system overlay regions as are mapped device handlers. Data buffers used by the generalized data caching facility are allocated below any mapped device handlers. Finally, all the physical memory between the two memory areas allocated by the operating system is available for time-sharing users.

The following diagram depicts the physical memory allocation of TSX-Plus during execution:

### Physical Memory Use by TSX-Plus



### 7.1.3 User memory

The user's job region, sandwiched between memory used for the operating system, is allocated dynamically, placing each user's job in the first available free memory area large enough to contain it. In a swapping system, each job can potentially be positioned anywhere within the region. A 4 Kb job context region is appended immediately below each job image, allowing the job and its context region to be swapped together.

The virtual address space of each job is intrinsically limited to 64 Kb by the PDP-11 architecture, although the job may remap itself by use of real-time or shared run-time EMTs. In addition, each job may request and be granted more physical space by use of PLAS requests. These extended memory regions may be used for virtual overlays or virtual arrays and need not be contiguous with the job's base image. When an extended job is swapped, the PLAS regions are swapped into a disk file separate from the base image.

## 7.2 I/O mapping

I/O mapping is a facility which allows DMA devices with 18-bit controllers or device handlers to be used with Q-Bus systems with 22-bit address space.

The original LSI Q-Bus used with 11/23 systems had 18 address lines allowing I/O transfers to take place within 248 Kb of memory. Device controllers developed during this period supported 18 address bits. With the introduction of the 11/23-Plus processor, four additional address bits were added to the Q-Bus bringing the total to 22 address bits which allowed I/O transfers to take place to 4M bytes of memory. Unfortunately, many sites still have older device controllers that only support 18 bits and, in fact, DEC still does not build a Q-Bus DY (RX02) controller that supports 22 bit DMA transfers. The 18-bit controllers will operate satisfactorily with 22-bit Q-Bus systems provided that the I/O transfer is always within the lower 248 Kb of memory. This could cause problems with TSX-Plus since jobs may be located anywhere in physical memory and I/O transfers are normally done directly to buffers located in the job region.

The I/O mapping facility causes the system to *map* I/O transfers through system buffers that are always located in the lower 248 Kb of memory. This facility may be specified selectively for those DMA devices that only have 18-bit controllers or device handlers. The MAPIO option for the DEVDEF macro is used to indicate that I/O mapping should be done for a device. Devices which support 22-bit addressing and have device handlers which will execute 22-bit DMA transfers do not need system buffering and can operate normally. See the *TSX-Plus Installation Guide* for information pertaining to device handlers which support 22-bit DMA.

When I/O mapping is selected for a device, TSX-Plus examines each I/O operation directed to the device and if the buffer is outside of the lower 248 Kb, it moves the data from the user's buffer to/from a system buffer located in the lower 248 Kb memory area and performs the actual data transfer from the system buffer to/from the I/O device. This allows 18-bit devices to be accessed by all time-sharing jobs regardless of their location in physical memory. However, it introduces a significant speed penalty since the data must be moved between the system buffer and the buffer in the job space. A further speed penalty is introduced in cases in which the amount of data being transferred is larger than the system buffer. In this case, an I/O operation which would normally be accomplished as a single transfer will be broken down into a series of smaller transfers. When a large operation is broken down into a series of smaller operations time is lost waiting for the device to reposition itself for the start of the next operation. This speed penalty can be minimized by allocating a large enough system buffer to accommodate most I/O transfers as a single operation. The generalized data caching facility can also significantly overcome the speed penalty since data read from the cache does not have to be mapped.

## 7.3 Job scheduling

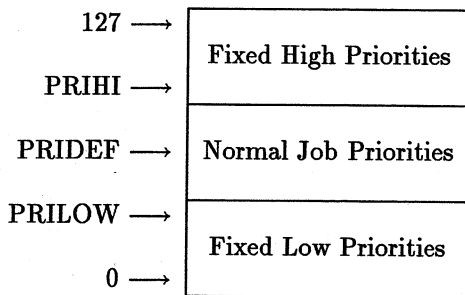
TSX-Plus uses a unique Adaptive Scheduling Algorithm trademark which schedules jobs for execution based on two factors:

- the value of a user-assigned job priority that may range from 0 to 127
- the execution state of the job

### 7.3.1 Job priorities

Job priority values are arranged in three groups: the *fixed low priority* group consists of priority values from 0 up to the value specified by the PRILOW sysgen parameter; the *fixed high priority* group ranges

from the value specified for the PRIHI sysgen parameter up to 127; the middle priority group ranges from (PRILOW+1) to (PRIHI-1). The following diagram illustrates the priority groups:



### Fixed priority jobs

Job scheduling is performed differently for jobs in the *fixed high priority* and *fixed low priority* groups than for jobs with normal interactive priorities. Jobs with priorities in the *fixed low priority* group (0 to PRILOW) and the *fixed high priority* group (PRIHI to 127) execute at fixed priority values. That is, the priority absolutely controls the scheduling of the job for execution relative to other jobs. The job state does not influence the execution scheduling except as to whether the job is in a *ready to run* state or a wait state. A job with a fixed priority is allowed to execute as long as it wishes until a higher priority job becomes active. Jobs having identical fixed priorities are scheduled on a round-robin basis at rates determined by the QUAN0 and QUAN3 parameters.

The *fixed high priority* group is intended for use by real-time programs. See the chapter on real-time program support in the *TSX-Plus Programmer's Reference Manual*. The *fixed low priority* group is intended for use by very low priority background tasks. Normal time-sharing jobs should not be assigned priorities in either of the fixed priority groups.

### Normal priority jobs

The middle group of priorities from (PRILOW+1) to (PRIHI-1) are intended to be used by normal, interactive, time-sharing jobs. Jobs with these assigned priorities are scheduled in a more sophisticated manner than the fixed-priority jobs. In addition to the assigned priority, external events such as terminal input completion, I/O completion, and timer quantum expiration play a role in determining the effective scheduling priority. For these jobs the job state is the primary factor in determining execution scheduling and the user-assigned job priority only influences the scheduling of jobs in the same state.

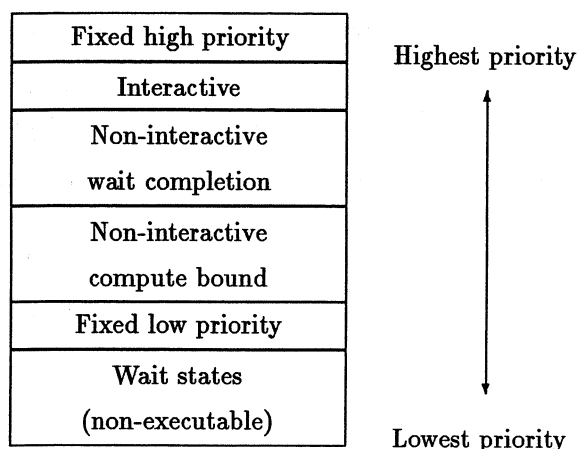
For most situations, the best strategy is to assign a single priority in the middle of the interactive job priority group to all interactive jobs and reserve the fixed priority groups for real-time or very low priority jobs. The default job priority is specified by the PRIDEF sysgen parameter.

When a job with a normal priority switches to a subprocess, the priority of the disconnected process is reduced by the amount specified by the PRIVIR sysgen parameter. This causes jobs that are not connected to terminals to execute at a lower priority than jobs that are. This priority reduction does not apply to jobs with priorities in the *fixed high priority* group or the *fixed low priority* group. Priority reduction is also constrained so that the priority will never be reduced below the value of (PRILOW+1).

### 7.3.2 Execution states

TSX-Plus assigns each job a *state* based on actions taken by the job, and external events such as I/O interrupts and timed interval expirations. These states can be grouped into six categories as illustrated by

the following diagram:



### Wait states

Currently, there are seventeen states to identify jobs waiting for events or resources. These jobs are in non-executable states. When a particular event occurs or resource becomes available, the jobs waiting for these events or resources are readily identified by their wait state and are scheduled for execution.

### Executable states

There are 10 executable job states which can be grouped into five categories:

- fixed high priority
- interactive
- non-interactive wait completion
- non-interactive compute bound
- fixed low priority

Jobs that have user-assigned priorities greater than or equal to PRIHI are always in either a wait state or in the *fixed high priority* state. They are never assigned one of the other executable states. Similarly, jobs with user-assigned priorities less than or equal to PRILOW are always in either a wait state or the *fixed low priority* state. Jobs with priorities between (PRILOW+1) and (PRIHI-1) are in one of the states: interactive, non-interactive wait completion, non-interactive compute bound, or wait.

The job scheduler gives preference to interactive jobs to provide rapid terminal response. Each time a job accepts a character from the terminal the job is classified as *interactive* and the following actions are taken:

1. The job is placed in the highest priority state within the interactive state group.
2. A system timer is started for the job.
3. The I/O count for the job is set to zero.

The job remains in the highest priority interactive state until it either has executed for QUAN1C units of time or performs an I/O operation. At that time, the job is rescheduled into the next lower execution state in the interactive group (interactive-CPU). On return from an I/O operation (during which the job was probably in an I/O wait state) an interactive job is placed in the interactive-CPU state. Interactive jobs





The scheduler selects the job to be executed according to the following steps:

1. Select the job in the highest priority state that has the highest user-assigned priority.
2. If this job is not in memory, bypass it and search the job queue in order of decreasing state priority and, within a state, decreasing user-assigned priority looking for a job that is in an executable state and in memory. If there are no jobs in memory in an executable state, then no job is executed until some job enters an executable state or an executable job is swapped into memory.
3. Run the job until:
  - (a) the job enters a wait state—remove it from its current queue position and place it in the appropriate wait state queue.
  - (b) the allotted time-slice has expired—remove the job from its current queue position and reposition it in the queue based on
    - the priority of its state, and
    - the value of the user-assigned priority.
 The job is placed behind any other jobs that have the same state and priority. (Note: the quantum expiration may cause the job state to change to a lower priority state.)
  - (c) an external event interrupts an executing job before it either enters a wait state or its time-slice expires—then leave the job in its current state and queue position, but execute the higher priority job. When the interrupted job is resumed, continue its time-slice with the unused remainder of its previous time-slice parameters.

## 7.4 Job swapping

The role of the job swapper is to keep in memory the highest priority jobs that are in an executable state.

A job swap is initiated when the following three conditions occur together:

1. A job is in an executable state and is swapped out of memory.
2. There is insufficient contiguous free memory space available for the job.
3. There is a job in memory with a lower priority executable state than the *out of memory* job.

Note that the wait states have a lower priority than any executable state. When a job swap becomes necessary, the job with the highest priority executable state that is out of memory is selected to be brought into memory. The lowest priority job that is in memory is swapped out of memory to make room for the job being brought in. If this outswap does not yield adequate free memory space, the next lowest priority job is outswapped and the process is repeated until enough space is made available for the selected job to be brought into memory.

The job scheduler attempts to overlap job swapping time with the execution of jobs that are in memory. The “Swapping-I/O” statistic produced by the SYSTAT command indicates the percentage of time that some job swapping was taking place; the “Swap-wait” statistic indicates the percentage of time that no executable job was in memory and swapping was taking place.

A system parameter (CORTIM) is used to keep executable jobs in memory for a reasonable minimum length of time. As long as the job remains executable, it is not eligible to be swapped out of memory until CORTIM units of clock time have elapsed. If the job enters a wait state (other than waiting for non-terminal I/O completion), then it becomes immediately eligible for swapping.

Jobs are temporarily locked in memory by the system during non-terminal I/O until released by the device handler in order to make the data transfer into the correct job area. If the job has exceeded its time-slice parameter and the job swapper wants to swap it out of memory, then the system *holds* its I/O by preventing it from starting any new I/O operations. Jobs may also lock themselves in memory by using real-time EMT requests.

## 7.5 Real-time interrupt processing

The real-time interrupt handling facility has two subdivisions: real-time interrupt service routines and real-time interrupt completion routines.

### 7.5.1 Real-time interrupt service routines

Real-time interrupt service routines provide rapid interrupt response by running at fork level in user mode, but do not maintain the full context of the job. They can execute without requiring a job scheduling cycle, but only a very limited subset of system service calls can be used from within an interrupt service routine. Since real-time interrupt service routines execute at fork level, they are intermixed with system interrupt service fork routines and are queued and executed in order of occurrence. These real-time interrupt service routines will execute prior to any other job regardless of the associated job's priority.

### 7.5.2 Real-time interrupt completion routines

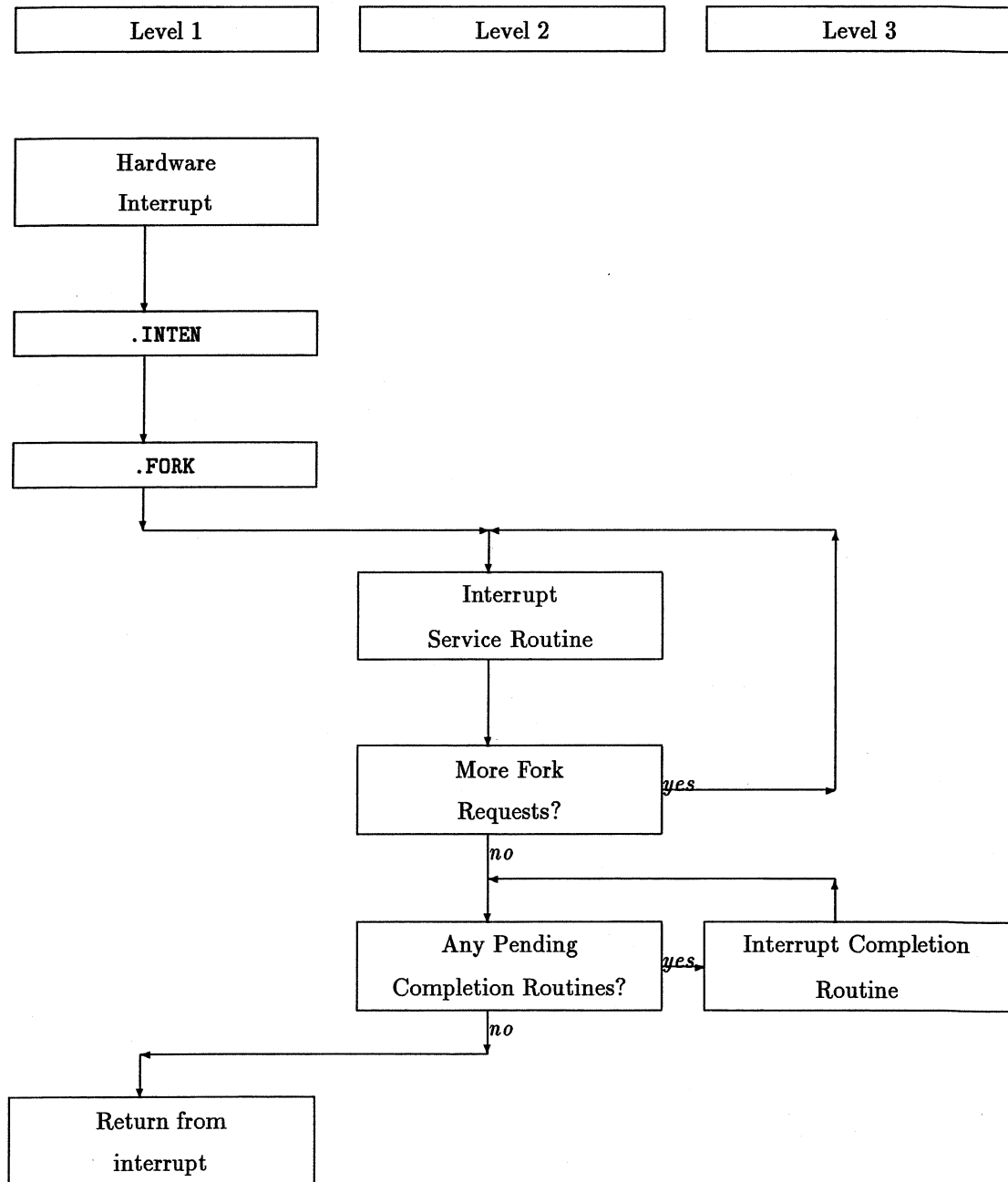
Real-time interrupt completion routines run with the full context of the job and require a job scheduling cycle before execution. This mechanism does not provide as rapid response as interrupt service routines, but allows normal access to programmed requests from within the completion routine. Each real-time interrupt completion routine has a real-time software priority which is used by the scheduler to compute the execution priority of the real-time completion routine. The priority of the completion routine is calculated by adding the priority specified with the EMT that connects the interrupt to the completion routine to the PRIHI system generation parameter; this priority is constrained by the maximum allowed (127). If a real-time completion routine enters a wait state, then when it resumes execution it returns to the same priority as prior to the wait condition.

A real-time interrupt completion routine may also have a software priority of zero, in which case its execution priority depends on the execution priority of the job. If the execution priority of the job is greater than or equal to PRIHI, then the real-time interrupt completion priority is calculated to be PRIHI and the real-time completion routine is treated the same as above. If the priority of the job is less than PRIHI, then the real-time completion priority is scheduled as a time-shared job in a non-interactive wait completion state.

The following diagram illustrates the processing of an interrupt and shows the relationship between interrupt

service routines and real-time interrupt completion routines:

### Interrupt Processing



This diagram shows that there are three *levels* of interrupt processing. Level 1 is entered when a hardware interrupt occurs. In this level the processor (hardware) priority is set to 7 which causes other interrupt requests to be temporarily blocked. After some brief interrupt entry processing, the system performs a **.FORK** operation which queues up a request for processing at fork level and then drops the processor priority to 0. At this time another hardware interrupt can occur, in which case the cycle will be repeated and another request for fork level processing will be placed on the queue.

Level 2 processing is also known as *fork level* processing. This level of interrupt processing services requests that were placed on a queue by the **.FORK** operation. Hardware interrupts are enabled during this processing

and if any other interrupts occur their service requests are placed at the end of the fork request queue. Interrupt service requests are processed serially in the order that the interrupts occurred. Only a limited set of system service calls can be used from service routines running at fork level. One of the valid EMTs for subsequent processing.

Level 3 processing occurs in *job state*. That is, the TSX-Plus job execution scheduler selects the highest priority job or completion routine and passes execution to it. During level 3 processing, interrupts are enabled and job execution may be interrupted to process fork level interrupt service routines.

## 7.6 Window Print Operation

TSX-Plus provides a facility known as Process Windowing (tm) which, if enabled for a process, causes the system to monitor all characters sent to the terminal and maintain an *in memory* image of what is currently presented on the terminal screen. This allows the system to restore the terminal display when switching between subprocesses. Process windowing also provides a PRINTWINDOW function which allows a user to request that the current window contents be printed by typing a control character.

The WINPRT program must be executing to process a PRINTWINDOW request. (The WINPRT.SAV program is supplied with the TSX-Plus distribution). This program is ordinarily run as a detached job. A command file named WINPRT.TSX is provided which may be specified with a DETACH command in TSGEN to cause WINPRT to be started as a detached job when TSX-Plus is initiated.

Each time a PRINTWINDOW request is made, a completion routine is executed in WINPRT. This completion routine accesses the current window contents for the job issuing the print request and saves this information in a memory area that is part of the WINPRT job. If multiple print requests occur rapidly, WINPRT captures the window data and queues the print requests for processing in the order in which they occurred.

The number of print requests which can be queued by WINPRT is determined by the amount of memory space available to the WINPRT job. The space required for the program itself and one print request is 11 Kb. Each additional print request requires an additional 6.4 Kb. Thus by using a MEMORY command in the command file that starts the WINPRT detached job or by use of the SETSIZ program, you can control the amount of memory used by WINPRT and the number of requests it can queue.

WINPRT must execute with GETCXT privilege. It must also have access to all of the devices to which print window requests will be directed.

If you have problems getting the print window function working, check the following things:

- Is windowing turned on (SET WINDOW)?
- Are you using the correct control character to request the window to be printed? CTRL-B is the default character but it may have been changed by use of the PWCH sysgen parameter.
- Is the WINPRT program running?
- Does the WINPRT job have GETCXT privilege and can it access the print device you specified with the SET PRINTWINDOW/DEVICE=device command?

If you still have problems, try running WINPRT from a time-sharing line rather than as a detached job. It will print error messages if any error occurs.

## Chapter 8

# System Tuning

Since every computer site is unique, there is no single optimum set of parameters for TSX-Plus system generation. Performance depends on both the system configuration and its actual use. It is necessary to analyze the hardware available as well as the type of application programs which are most commonly run. Together with a knowledge of those programs' characteristics and a basic understanding of the performance features of the operating system, decisions can be made to improve system performance. System tuning is an ongoing process which becomes more apparent with increased experience.

Since the basic function of the operating system is to execute user programs, the most important tool in tuning system performance is knowledge of the features used by these jobs and the resources available to them.

Above all, have reasonable expectations; do not expect a LSI-11/23 with slow disk devices to perform like a LSI-11/73 or PDP-11/44 with high speed disks.

Three distinct system concepts interact with each other to affect system performance tuning: memory utilization, job execution scheduling, and I/O optimization.

### 8.1 Memory utilization

With the drastic reduction in memory price that has taken place in the past few years, and the availability of models of the PDP-11 family such as the 11/23-Plus, 11/24, 11/44, and 11/73 which can address up to 4 Mb of memory, there is a tremendous disparity between the sizes of systems running TSX-Plus. Fortunately, TSX-Plus has the flexibility to run well in small systems and also take full advantage of large memory systems.

The tuning of TSX-Plus is quite a bit different depending on the amount of memory available. From the point of view of system tuning and operation, a *small* system is one which has inadequate memory to simultaneously accommodate all of the time-sharing jobs that are routinely active. A *large* system is one which has more than enough memory to accommodate all active jobs. A *medium* size system is one which has enough memory to accommodate most active jobs and which has some, but not heavy, job swapping. It must be realized that the most careful tuning of a small system will not yield the performance improvement that could be gained from upgrading the system by adding more memory.

In tuning a small system, the primary consideration is to minimize job swapping. This, in turn, reduces to a problem of minimizing the size of the operating system and the amount of space used by frequently run applications.

#### 8.1.1 System memory utilization

The memory utilization of the operating system is discussed and illustrated in chapter 7 titled System Operation. The components over which you have some control are:

- Optional features such as the single line editor, generalized data caching, PLAS support, real-time support, etc.
- The number of device handlers.
- Space allocated for job tables; this depends primarily on the number of lines generated into the system (real, subprocess, and detached) and, to a lesser extent, on the size of the terminal character buffers allocated for each line.
- The use of shared run-time systems that allow multiple users to access a common run-time system.

Since the operating system is permanently resident, keep it to a minimum size. Do not include unused device handlers or unused time-sharing line definitions. Do not include more subprocesses or detached jobs than will be actually used. Do not include optional features which will not be used (e.g., PLAS, performance monitoring, real-time support). The *TSX-Plus Installation Guide* provides specific information about the amount of memory space used by each optional feature and each additional time-sharing line. Features such as the single line editor, PLAS support, and the generalized data cache are not recommended for small systems.

Include a shared run-time if it will be used regularly by more than two jobs. But, remember that shared run-times are permanently resident and are wasting system space when not in use.

Specify reasonable values for system parameters such as terminal I/O and spool buffers. Some experimentation may be necessary to determine what buffer sizes are necessary to achieve satisfactory performance for the job mix in your situation. Balance the use of adjustable system features with the knowledge that excessive job swapping may be caused by overly large system parameter selections.

### 8.1.2 User program memory utilization

The memory partition allocated to a job under TSX-Plus is dynamic and may change size from time to time. The key to user memory optimization is to set the partition size to the smallest size possible for each program that is run. The amount of memory that is allocated to the job partition can be controlled through three techniques:

- The MEMORY keyboard command.
- A TSX-Plus system service call (EMT).
- The SETSIZ program that can store into a SAV file a value indicating how much memory to allocate for the program when it is run.

The .SETTOP EMT does not change the amount of memory allocated to a job partition. If the partition size is to be changed while a program is executing, a TSX-Plus specific EMT must be used.

The first step in optimizing program memory utilization is to determine how much memory space is actually needed by each application program. This is most easily done by using the MEMORY keyboard command to set the partition size and then attempting to run the application program. By varying the size specified with the MEMORY command you should be able to determine the minimum amount of memory which can be allocated for each program.

Note that most programs either execute or not, depending on whether there is adequate memory available; however, some programs such as the COBOL-Plus run-time system may execute more slowly if there is restricted memory space. Hence, you should not only determine the minimum amount of memory required to run the program but should also note the effect of restricted memory space on the performance of the program.

Once the minimum memory size has been determined for a program, the SETSIZ program can be used to store a value into the SAV file for the program that automatically sets the partition size each time the program is run. A command file named SETSIZ.COM is provided with the TSX-Plus distribution to set

appropriate sizes for system utility programs such as PIP, DIR, KED, etc. Note that the SETSIZ.COM file needs to be executed only once—when the TSX-Plus system is installed.

The default partition size (as specified by the DFLMEM sysgen parameter) should be set to a reasonable value.

The SHOW MEMORY command can be used to determine the distribution of memory resources between the system and users.

## 8.2 Job scheduling optimization

Eight time-slice and two I/O count parameters are used to control job scheduling. The eight time-slice parameters are QUAN0, QUAN1, QUAN1A, QUAN1B, QUAN1C, QUAN2, QUAN3, and CORTIM. The two I/O count parameters are INTIOC and HIPRCT. These parameters are assigned initial values during system generation. Their values can be changed dynamically during the operation of the system by use of a command of the form:

**SET parameter value**

where *parameter* is the name of one of the ten parameters. Values for the time-slice parameters are specified in 0.1 second units. Operator command privilege is required to change the value of a system parameter. Note that system tuning parameters (QUAN0, QUAN1, QUAN1A, QUAN1B, QUAN1C, QUAN2, QUAN3, CORTIM, INTIOC and HIPRCT) are global to all users and may not be set on a *line by line* basis.

The SET SIGNAL command can be used to monitor the job state transitions and is very useful for selecting values for job scheduling parameters. The form of the SET SIGNAL command is:

**SET SIGNAL [NO]parameter**

where *parameter* is one of the following system parameters: QUAN0, QUAN1, QUAN1A, QUAN1B, QUAN1C, QUAN2, QUAN3, INTIOC, or HIPRCT.

When signaling has been set for a system parameter, the bell will be rung at the terminal of the job which set the signal each time a job state transition occurs because the job has reached the specified parameter value. This allows the system manager to observe how often the job changes state based on different parameter values. The SET SIGNAL command operates on a *line by line* basis and affects only the line that issued the command.

Signaling may be turned on for any combination of parameters, but each parameter must be specified by a separate SET SIGNAL command. Signaling for an individual parameter may be turned off by specifying NO in front of the parameter name. All parameter signaling may be turned off by use of the following command:

**SET SIGNAL OFF**

When a job receives an activation character from the terminal, it is classified as *interactive* and placed in the highest priority state within the interactive state group. The job remains in this state until QUAN1C units of time have passed at which time the job is reclassified into a lower priority state that is still within the interactive job state group. Jobs in this group are scheduled on a round-robin basis every QUAN1B units of time.

If a job performs more than INTIOC I/O operations or exceeds QUAN1 units of time before it receives another activation character from the terminal, it is classified as non-interactive and is placed in the non-interactive compute bound state. Jobs in this state are scheduled on a round-robin basis every QUAN2 units of time. Whenever a non-interactive job waits on a resource (such as an I/O operation), the job is placed in a wait state. On completion of the wait condition, the job is placed in a non-interactive wait completion state which has a higher priority than the compute bound state but a lower priority than the interactive

states. The job is allowed to run in the completion state for QUAN1A units of time after which it is placed back in the non-interactive compute bound state.

In selecting values for these parameters, the following guidelines should be considered: It is highly desirable that interactive jobs such as data entry applications and editing programs be classified as interactive through each terminal interaction. Thus, QUAN1 should be set large enough so that the *total* CPU time used by the application program during one interaction can be completed. Note that if a job performs I/O operations the CPU time counter is suspended (time is not counted while a job is in a wait state) and restarted (but not reinitialized) when the I/O operation completes. Also, the INTIOC parameter should be set to a value large enough to allow all I/O operations required during a single interactive transaction to be completed.

It is much better to select values for QUAN1 and INTIOC that are too large rather than too small. If the values are too large they will allow long running (non-interactive) programs to be scheduled as interactive slightly longer than necessary. If they are too small, interactive jobs will be reclassified as non-interactive (and given a lower priority) while they are executing an interactive transaction.

The QUAN1 and INTIOC system parameters are two of the most critical scheduling parameters. Jobs are classified as interactive from the time that a character is received from the terminal until QUAN1 units of CPU time are used or INTIOC I/O operations have been performed. The following procedure can be used to select optimum values for these parameters:

1. Issue the following keyboard commands:

```
SET SIGNAL QUAN1
SET SIGNAL INTIOC
```

2. Set INTIOC to a large value by use of the following keyboard command:

```
SET INTIOC 1000
```

3. Run an application program whose execution is to be optimized.
4. From a separate terminal, vary the value of QUAN1 by use of the keyboard set command:

```
SET QUAN1 value
```

For each trial value of QUAN1, enter several transactions to the application program and see if the bell rings at the terminal running the application program. If the bell rings, increase the value of QUAN1 and try again. The optimum value of QUAN1 is slightly larger (add 1 to 5) than the smallest value found which is large enough so that the bell does not ring while processing a transaction.

5. Repeat the process for INTIOC by setting QUAN1 to a large value (e.g., 1000) and varying INTIOC starting with a reasonable value such as 30.
6. Try several values of INTIOC until the smallest value is found which is large enough to keep the bell from ringing while processing a single transaction. The optimum value for INTIOC is slightly larger than this (i.e., add 2 to 10).
7. After the appropriate value for QUAN1 and INTIOC have been determined, the system default values for these parameters may be set by modifying TSGEN and regenerating TSX-Plus.

**NOTE:** When performing this type of optimization, choose the most frequent and important type of transactions for the test. Do not worry about longer and less frequent operations such as chaining between separate programs. The performance measurements should be carried out with a variety of application programs. Then use the largest values of QUAN1 and INTIOC found for the various applications as the standard system values. Note that system parameters (QUAN0, QUAN1, QUAN1A, QUAN1B, QUAN1C, QUAN2, QUAN3, CORTIM, INTIOC and HIPRCT) are global to all users and may not be set on a *line by line* basis.



The QUAN1C parameter controls the length of time after each terminal input activation that a job remains at the highest priority interactive state before being dropped down to a lower priority interactive state. The ideal value for QUAN1C is just large enough to allow programs, such as KED, which do single character processing to complete the processing of a single character at the highest priority state. It is not desirable to set QUAN1C large enough to encompass longer editing operations such as cutting and pasting, or moving to the top or bottom of a file.

To select the optimum value of QUAN1C, use the SET SIGNAL QUAN1C command and find that value of QUAN1C which is as small as possible but which does not cause the bell to ring while performing normal text entry to the editor.

The QUAN1B parameter controls the round-robin scheduling of interactive jobs within the same state. Its value is usually not critical but should be in the same range as QUAN1C (typically 1-4).

The QUAN2 parameter controls round-robin scheduling of non-interactive, compute bound jobs. In medium to large systems where most programs reside in memory, the value of QUAN2 is not critical and should be set to a reasonably small value in the range 2 to 5. In small systems, the value of QUAN2 should be set large enough to reduce job swapping that could take place when multiple compute bound programs are running. The recommended value for small systems is in the range 10 to 30.

Each time a non-interactive job completes an I/O operation, or finishes waiting on some other resource, the job is given a priority boost. The job remains in the high priority state until either (1) it goes into a wait state again, such as waiting on another I/O operation; or (2) it has executed for QUAN1A units of time, at which time it is rescheduled in the non-interactive compute bound state. The idea is to give the job a chance to start another I/O operation without having to wait its normal turn for service. This allows I/O intensive jobs to keep their I/O active even if there are multiple compute bound jobs also running.

Jobs with the same user-assigned priority in the *fixed high priority* group are scheduled in a round-robin fashion based on the QUAN0 system parameter. If QUAN0 is set to zero (0), no round-robin scheduling is done for high priority jobs. Jobs with the same priority in the *fixed low priority* group are scheduled in a round-robin fashion based on the QUAN3 system parameter. Note that this round-robin scheduling of fixed priority jobs only pertains to jobs that have the same assigned priority value. A job with a higher fixed priority is never time-sliced with a job with a lower priority.

The CORTIM system parameter controls how long a job is held in memory after being swapped in from disk. Each time a job is swapped into memory, a timer is started for the job. The job is not eligible to be swapped out of memory until either:

- The job begins executing and enters a wait state (other than non-terminal I/O), or
- CORTIM units of time have elapsed.

Note that a job is never swapped out of memory just because a certain time interval has elapsed. There must be a higher priority job in an executable state out of memory to force a lower priority job to be swapped. The CORTIM parameter serves as a *throttle* to control the job swapping rate. Increasing the value of CORTIM decreases the job swapping rate but slows the interactive response time. Jobs with user-assigned priorities equal to or greater than PRIHI override the CORTIM parameter and may force outswapping of lower priority jobs regardless of the length of time they have been in memory.

## 8.3 User program optimization

The TSX-Plus performance monitor feature allows the execution of some application program to be monitored and a histogram produced showing the percentage of time spent in various regions of the program.

The use of single character input activation should be minimized because of the frequency with which this places programs in the high priority terminal input complete state. The use of no-wait character input may degrade system performance even more since this can place the program in a high priority terminal input completed state without having received an input character. If at all possible, terminal input should be buffered and completed with a specific activation character (this is normally a carriage return although other activation characters may be defined).

During buffered input, the job is suspended and may even be swapped to disk to allow other jobs to execute. High efficiency terminal mode can be used to reduce the system overhead by eliminating much of the special character processing associated with terminal I/O.

## 8.4 I/O optimization

TSX-Plus uses three basic techniques to improve system I/O efficiency:

- overlapping of job execution with I/O wait
- device data caching
- device spooling

It is not obvious, but true, that memory size is one of the key factors in optimizing I/O with TSX-Plus.

### 8.4.1 I/O wait overlap with computation

One of the benefits of a multi-user operating system like TSX-Plus is that system resource utilization is improved by allowing multiple users to be accessing different system resources concurrently.

Whenever one job enters a wait state, waiting for a resource such as an I/O device to transfer data, the TSX-Plus job scheduler looks for another job that is ready to run. The second job might initiate an I/O operation on a different device or might compute and utilize the CPU while the first job is waiting on the I/O operation to complete. Thus, in an ideal situation, the CPU could be utilized 100% of the time as could all of the I/O devices. Generally, 100% utilization of all resources is neither possible nor desirable but the overall system utilization is typically much higher than for a single user system.

The SYSTAT command provides statistics that indicate the degree of overlap that occurred between job execution and I/O. The "User I/O" statistic is the percent of time that some I/O was being performed; the "I/O wait" statistic is the percent of time that the system is idle because there is no executable job and some I/O is taking place. If 100% I/O overlap took place, the "I/O wait" value would be zero (0) because there would always be some job to run whenever I/O was active. You can demonstrate this by running a small *loop* program that will execute continuously while other jobs perform I/O. The RESET command can be used to reset SYSTAT statistic values.

In attempting to optimize overall system utilization, the first factor to consider is the number of programs that can fit in memory. Naturally the more programs that are in memory and ready to run, the better the system utilization will be. Also remember that job swapping has multiple negative effects on system utilization: the job being swapped into or out of memory cannot be executed but the memory space is tied up during the swap and cannot be used by any other job; the I/O device to which job swapping is being done is tied up by the swapping and may block I/O operations by the jobs that are in memory and want to run.

The QUAN1A and HIPRCT parameters affect the amount of overlap that occurs between *compute bound* and *I/O bound* jobs. A non-interactive job is given a priority boost each time it completes an I/O operation. This is done to increase the amount of overlap that occurs between *compute bound* and *I/O bound* jobs.

For example, consider a system that has two continuously executing compute bound jobs and one I/O bound job. If the job priority was not boosted on I/O completion, the following cycle would occur:

1. Initiate an I/O operation.
2. Place the I/O job in a wait state, waiting for the I/O operation to complete.
3. Alternately execute the two compute bound jobs while the I/O is taking place.
4. When the I/O completes, place the I/O bound job at the tail of the compute bound queue.

In step 4, the I/O job is placed at the tail of the compute bound queue which means that it will have to wait until both compute bound jobs have used up their time slices before it is allowed to execute and initiate another I/O operation.

Instead of this, the TSX-Plus job scheduler handles the situation as follows:

1. Initiate an I/O operation.
2. Place the I/O job in a wait state, waiting for the I/O operation to complete.
3. Alternately execute the two compute bound jobs while the I/O is taking place.
4. When the I/O operation completes, place the I/O job in a higher priority state which causes it to interrupt the execution of the current compute bound job.
5. The I/O bound job executes for a short period of time and initiates another I/O operation.
6. Put the I/O bound job back in the I/O wait state.
7. Resume execution of the interrupted compute bound job.

The effect is that the I/O job is able to keep the I/O device busy by *stealing* time from the compute bound jobs when each I/O operation completes. However, if there are several I/O intensive jobs they may tend to steal so much time from the compute bound jobs that the compute bound jobs receive little or no time. The HIPRCT parameter is used to control this. After HIPRCT consecutive priority boosts, the I/O job is scheduled at the tail of the compute bound state queue, which means that it will not be executed until all other jobs in the compute bound queue have executed for their full time slice.

If HIPRCT is set to zero (0), jobs are never given a priority boost on I/O completion. The recommended value is in the range 5 to 50. The SET SIGNAL HIPRCT command can be used to monitor how often the HIPRCT parameter cuts off a priority boost.

QUAN1A should be set to a small value which is just long enough for I/O intensive jobs to perform completion processing for one I/O operation and initiate another I/O operation. For example, a data base application might have to follow a linked list through an index file to find a selected record. The QUAN1A parameter should be set large enough to allow the program time to locate the forward link in each index block and initiate the I/O operation to read the next block. The SET SIGNAL QUAN1A command can be used to monitor the effect of varying the value of the QUAN1A parameter. The recommended value for QUAN1A is in the range 1 to 4.

#### 8.4.2 Device spooling

Spooling is a technique which intercepts output to slow devices, like printers, directs the output to a disk file, and then services the printer as it becomes ready for more data. This mechanism is transparent to the user job and returns the job to an active status more quickly than if the job actually had to wait for the slow device to complete the transfer.

When the operating system services an I/O queue request, it temporarily locks the job into its current memory position so that the data transfer can be correctly fulfilled according to the information in the I/O queue element. When the output is sent to a slow device, this would prevent job swapping until the last data was accepted by the handler and the transfer request satisfied. If several users need access to the system, this could seriously degrade apparent system performance to those users waiting to be activated. However, when a slow device is spooled, then the output is redirected to the system spool file and the transfer completes at the faster rate of disk I/O, returning control to the job and permitting it to be swapped if necessary. In addition, TSX-Plus will always attempt to double buffer the spooled output request if two or more buffers have been defined.

#### 8.4.3 Caching

Caching is a technique for improving system performance by keeping in memory a *cache* of the most recently accessed blocks of data. Each time a read operation is performed a check is made to see if the requested data block(s) are in the cache. If so, the data is copied from the cache buffer to the receiving program buffer and no actual device I/O is done. Write operations update the data in the cache as well as writing to the I/O device.

Caching speeds up read operations so that they are performed at the speed that the CPU can move data around in memory rather than the speed of an I/O device. Write operations are slightly slowed down by caching since updating of the cache must be done as well as writing of the data to the I/O device.

TSX-Plus offers three distinct types of information caching: directory caching, generalized data caching, and shared file data caching.

### Directory caching

When a program opens an existing file on a disk, it is necessary to determine the location of the file by consulting the file directory on the disk. This results in one or more disk I/O operations each time a file is opened. In order to speed this process, TSX-Plus contains a memory resident cache which contains directory information for a selectable number of files. If one or more jobs open the same file several times, then the ability to locate that file's directory information in the directory cache can eliminate many I/O requests and significantly improve system performance.

The system device directory is always cached; directory caching for other devices can be enabled by use of the MOUNT keyboard command. See the *TSX-Plus User's Reference Manual* for a detailed description of the MOUNT command.

TSX-Plus manages the entries in the directory cache by retaining those most recently used. When no space is available in the cache buffer to add a new directory entry, the least recently accessed entry is discarded and replaced with the new entry. File operations which change the disk directory information (such as .ENTER, .DELETE and .RENAME) are always *written through* the cache, changing both the directory cache entry and the disk directory. This eliminates the speed advantage on these types of operations, but reduces the chances of data corruption.

It is very important to remember to DISMOUNT a disk when changing removable packs on that device. The DISMOUNT command clears all entries from the directory cache for the device. If this is not done the new pack may be corrupted by use of the (incorrect) directory information maintained in the cache for the previous disk pack. The SHOW MOUNTS command identifies which devices are currently eligible for directory caching. Note that all jobs which have MOUNTed a device must either DISMOUNT it or log off before the device's directory entries are cleared from the cache.

### Shared file data caching

Shared file data caching maintains memory resident copies of data blocks from files which have specifically been declared to use data caching. After a file is opened in the normal manner, a special system service call must be issued to declare that file eligible for data caching. (Data caching is requested by using the TSX-Plus EMT to request shared access to the file, regardless of the protection level selected.)

When a request is issued to read data from that file, a check is made to see if the requested block(s) are currently in the data cache. If the data is in the cache the data is moved from the cache to the user's program with no disk I/O. Data blocks are maintained in the cache according to frequency of use. When the data cache is full, the least active block is replaced whenever a new block is read. This replacement algorithm is highly efficient for files with indexed organization, like COBOL-Plus ISAM files. As with directory caching, the data cache is always written through. That is, if the information in a block in the cache is changed, then the disk copy of that block is also updated. If shared file data caching is used at all, it is recommended that at least 8 blocks be allocated for the cache. If a large area is available for a data cache, it is recommended that the generalized data caching facility (described below) be used instead of shared file data caching.

The number of blocks allocated in memory for the shared file data cache is controlled by the NUMDC parameter in TSGEN. One way to determine the best value for this parameter is to generate a system with a large number of cache buffers and then use the SET NUMDC keyboard command to vary the number of buffers used while observing the effect on system performance. The SYSMON program can be used to display statistics about shared file data caching operation.

### Generalized data caching

Generalized data caching maintains memory resident copies of data blocks from devices which are mounted using the keyboard MOUNT command. Each time a read operation is performed, the memory resident cache of data blocks is searched to see if the block(s) requested are already contained in one of the data cache memory buffers. If the block is in the memory cache, it is moved directly from the cache buffer without performing any disk I/O. If the block(s) are not within the data cache, they are read into the least recently used data cache buffer(s) and then moved to the requesting job. Write operations update the memory cache as well as writing to the device, thus eliminating the possibility of data loss or corruption.

Unlike shared file data caching, generalized data caching applies to all files that are on mounted devices. This means that SAV files for commonly executed programs such as PIP, KED, TSKMON, and application programs will benefit from the cache as well as program overlay segments, and application data files.

To enable generalized data caching, assign a non-zero value to the CACHE parameter in TSGEN. This causes the data caching code to be included in the generated system and controls the number of blocks of memory allocated for data caching buffers. If data caching is not wanted, set the CACHE parameter to zero (0).

A SET command is available to dynamically alter the number of blocks of data held in the data cache. The form of this command is:

#### SET CACHE value

This command does not alter the amount of space allocated for the data cache (that is directly controlled by the CACHE sysgen parameter), but can be used to cause the system to use less than the full cache area. Operator command privilege is required to use the SET CACHE command. The primary use of this command is to allow the system manager to experiment with different cache sizes to determine the effect on system performance. Once an optimum cache size has been determined, the TSGEN parameter CACHE can be set to this value and the system regenerated. The SHOW CACHE keyboard command can be used to display the current number of blocks currently being used in the data cache.

The effectiveness of the data caching facility increases with the number of blocks allocated for the data cache. In systems with large amounts of memory it is reasonable to allocate several hundred blocks to the data cache. However it is not wise to allocate so much memory space to the data cache that job swapping is significantly increased due to limited memory space for time-sharing users.

The amount of improvement due to data caching also depends on the ratio of the processor (CPU) speed to the speed of the I/O device being cached. The effects of data caching are most pronounced when a fast processor is running with a slow I/O device. Data caching is not recommended for systems which are primarily bound by CPU utilization rather than I/O throughput.

Data caching can have a dramatic effect on the execution of overlayed programs if the cache is large enough to hold the overlay segments. FORTRAN and COBOL-Plus compilation times are typically reduced by 20% to 40% by data caching.

The following table shows typical cache *hit* rates as a function of the cache size (in blocks) for various

language processors performing assemblies or compilations:

### Cache size versus percent of blocks read from cache while performing assemblies and compilations

Cache Size	MACRO	FORTTRAN	F77	COBOL-Plus	DBL	Pascal-2
20	2%	0%	23%	11%	5%	0%
35	3	1	23	21	9	0
50	4	1	23	82	10	5
75	14	2	24	83	25	8
100	36	2	24	84	45	9
150	48	4	27	84	55	90
175	49	51	33	87	84	90
200	50	87	33	87	84	90
250	66	90	34	87	84	90
275	92	92	35	88	84	91
300	92	93	87	88	84	92
400	92	94	94	95	84	92
500	92	97	94	98	84	93

The single job (non-XM) versions of F77 and Pascal-2 were used in making these measurements.

The following statistics for cache hit rates were measured while running a COBOL-Plus program performing 5000 random reads on an indexed organization (ISAM) file containing 44000 records with a 16 byte key.

### Cache Size Versus Hit Rate For Reads From ISAM File

Cache Size	Cache Hit Rates for random reads
5	24 %
10	32
15	38
20	46
25	50
30	55
40	60
50	64
60	65
70	67
80	70
90	71
100	72
200	79
300	82
400	83
500	84
1000	85

These statistics were gathered by generating a TSX-Plus system with a 1000 block data cache and then using SYSMON to measure the cache hit rate while varying the effective cache size by use of the SET CACHE *nnn* command. It is recommended that a similar procedure be carried out to determine the optimum cache size for a given application program.

The shared-file data caching facility should be used instead of the generalized data caching facility in the following cases:

- If the primary goal is to speed up application programs which make heavy use of shared files, and the memory space which can be devoted to data caching is limited (less than 50 blocks), then the shared-file data caching facility is more effective than the generalized data caching facility.
- If the size of the unmapped portion of the TSX-Plus system is such that code for the generalized data caching facility cannot be added. Note that the shared-file data caching facility does not add any code to the unmapped portion of the system.

If the generalized data caching facility can be used, it is recommended that the shared-file caching facility not be used (it is redundant) and the NUMDC sysgen parameter be set to zero (0).

#### 8.4.4 Virtual memory handler (VM)

The virtual memory handler (VM) allows memory which is not allocated for use by the operating system to be used as a RAM based pseudo-disk device. Since a memory access is quite a bit faster than a disk access, VM can be used for greater speed in locating and reading files which are frequently accessed.

Since most machines will lose the contents of memory during a power outage, VM should be restricted to read-only, scratch, or executable files. It may be used to speed the execution of heavily overlaid programs or store temporary intermediate sort or work files.

VM is similar to data caching and the following considerations may help you to decide which is best suited to your application:

- Data is *written through* the cache to the I/O device that is being cached. Since there is no I/O device associated with the VM handler, no I/O takes place on write operations. This means that it is faster to write to VM than to a cached I/O device. This could make VM considerably faster for a *scratch* file that has as many blocks written to it as read.
- Data written to VM is volatile and will be lost when the system is shut down or halts due to hardware or software malfunction.
- The amount of space in VM is fixed at sysgen time and an attempt to use more space will result in a *no free space* error return. The number of blocks allocated for caching affects the performance of the cache but not the capacity. As long as there is available space on the I/O device, it is accessible through the cache.
- Caching is automatic and transparent to application programs. VM requires that program and data files be copied to VM and that application programs open files on VM.
- Data placed in VM is held there until it is deleted or the system is restarted. Data in the cache is dynamic and may be replaced by data accessed more recently by other jobs. Therefore the speed of access to data in VM is guaranteed whereas the speed of accessing data through the cache depends on whether the data is currently in the cache.





## Chapter 9

# SYSMON: System Dynamic Display Utility

SYSMON is a dynamic interactive utility program used to display information about system activities at a VT2nn, VT1nn, VT52, ADM3A, TVI-912, or HAZELTINE type terminal. It is used to assist the system manager in optimizing system resource use and judging the effects of system tuning operations. SYSMON can also be used by the general user to obtain information regarding system load and resource usage. It currently provides dynamic screen displays of CPU and I/O usage; job status; terminal status; message channel status; user time bar chart; CPU time bar chart; directory cache contents; data cache usage; and CL device status.

SYSMON obtains much of its information from tables within TSX-Plus, and thus requires the use of the TSX-Plus EMT to map to physical memory. Therefore, either the user must have the MEMMAP privilege, or this must be provided for SYSMON in the program installation tables. SYSMON is, by default, installed with the MEMMAP privilege, providing that it is run from the system disk. If SYSMON is run without the MEMMAP privilege, the user will receive the message:

```
?SYSMON-F-MEMMAP privilege required to run SYSMON
```

SYSMON requires the user to have either OPER or SYSPRV privilege to use the message channel display screen. This is done to prevent unauthorized users from discovering file names and other sensitive information that might be passed in a message channel (to RTSORT, for example). If a user attempts to run this display without the required privilege, they will receive the message:

```
?SYSMON-E-You must have SYSPRV or OPER privilege to examine  
message channels
```

To run SYSMON on a HAZELTINE or TVI-912 type terminal, execute the TSX-Plus keyboard command:

```
SET TERM HAZELTINE
```

before running SYSMON. Similarly, set the terminal type to ADM before running SYSMON on an ADM3a type terminal. Note that if the terminal type is not one of the above terminal types, SYSMON will query the terminal to determine if it is a VT52, VT100, or VT200 class terminal. If the terminal is none of these, SYSMON will refuse to run with the message:

```
?SYSMON-F-Invalid terminal type for SYSMON
```

## 9.1 Creating and running SYSMON

SYSMON is automatically created by the command file which links TSX-Plus. Because it depends on global information from TSX-Plus, it must be relinked whenever TSX-Plus is changed. If TSX-Plus is not linked on the system disk, copy the file SYSMON.SAV from the link output device to SY:.

SYSMON may be run in either menu or pre-selection mode as follows:

```
R SYSMON [s,r[,t]]
```

If no command line argument is present, a main selection menu will guide you through the available displays. The optional parameter string (two or three digits separated by commas and no whitespace) specifies the screen (s) or sub-menu option, refresh rate (r), and selects the line or terminal (t) of interest. If these optional arguments are present and valid, then SYSMON bypasses the main menu and goes directly to the specified screen display. If the specified screen does not accept a terminal or line number, the third digit is ignored. For example:

```
R SYSMON 3,5,1
```

would pre-select screen 3 (the terminal display) with a 5 second refresh interval and terminal line 1 as the terminal for which the information is to be displayed.

If an invalid screen number is specified, an error message indicating this will be displayed. If the time (second) parameter is invalid or missing, the default (5 seconds) will be used. If the third parameter is invalid or missing, the default for that screen will be used.

If you do not choose to put SYSMON on the system disk, you must use the RUN command with the full device/file specification. SYSMON must be installed with the MEMMAP privilege (the default case) if non-privileged users are to run it. Note that many of the displays shown here are slightly narrower than SYSMON produces; this is done to allow the examples to fit on the printed page.

## 9.2 SYSMON menu

TSX-Plus SYSMON Utility  
09-Dec-90 18:50:29

Enter selection :  
(RETURN to exit)

Sample time :  
(RETURN defaults to 5 seconds)

- |                             |                           |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. System status            | 8. Shared file data cache |
| 2. Process execution status | 9. Generalized data cache |
| 3. Terminal status          | 10. CL device status      |
| 4. Message channels         | 11. Window Status         |
| 5. User times               | 12. Memory map            |
| 6. CPU modes                | 13. Privilege and Access  |
| 7. Directory cache          |                           |

Once you have started SYSMON, you will be prompted from this menu for a display number and the sample rate. The minimum sample time is one second; you may set the sample time as high as you wish. Be aware that on slower systems (for example, 11/23 based systems) using a small sample time can have a detrimental effect on system response in general. Once you are in a display, press RETURN to return to the menu.

### 9.3 System status display

TSX-Plus SYSMON Utility  
25-Jan-88 16:52:28

\*\*\*\*\* System Status \*\*\*\*\*

Total Uptime	08:45:27.0	Cur	Total	System Parameters
User Time	00:20:07.6	94.1%	22.9%	QUANO = 2
I/O Wait Time	00:48:06.8	4.8%	3.9%	QUAN1 = 20
Swap Wait Time	00:00:09.4	0.0%	0.0%	QUAN1A = 2
Idle Time	07:37:03.1	0.0%	73.0%	QUAN1B = 2
User I/O Time	00:52:13.9 *	6.7%	6.2%	QUAN1C = 1
Swap I/O Time	00:00:10.7 *	0.0%	0.0%	QUAN2 = 10
				QUAN3 = 20
				INTIOC = 30
				HIPRCT = 40
				CORTIM = 2
				IOABT = 1
				CLVRSN = 18

\* - Time is overlapped

The system status display provides information on how time is being used in the system and current settings for the dynamically modifiable scheduling parameters.

Three columns of information are presented for the system time usage display. The first is the total time spent in a given activity since the system was booted. (The RESET keyboard command also clears the time counters as if the system had been booted.) The second column is the percentage of total time spent in that activity during the last sample period. The final column is the percentage of time spent in that activity since the system was booted or the keyboard RESET command was last issued.

Seven rows of information are presented. The first is Total Uptime; the amount of time since the system was booted. The User Time is the time used in computation, that is, actual CPU activity. The I/O Wait time is the amount of time user processes spend waiting on information from various I/O devices. The Swap Wait time is the time the system spends waiting for a process swap to complete. The Idle Time is the amount of time the system spends idle. The User I/O time is the amount of time user processes spend performing I/O. Finally, the Swap I/O time is the amount of time the operating system spends swapping user processes in and out of memory. Note that the percentages will not always add up to 100 percent. TSX-Plus overlaps I/O and execution time, so I/O time might be building up on one process as another process is executing. Also, program execution and particularly, the actual sample rate, are dependent on current system load and number of real-time interrupts taking place. As an example, the display may be interrupted while computing I/O wait time, during which the times for the subsequent display items may change.

Job scheduling parameters are displayed down the right side of the screen. The values of these parameters can be dynamically changed during system operation by use of the keyboard SET command.

## 9.4 Process execution status display

TSX-Plus SYSMON Utility								
25-Jan-88 16:52:34								
***** Process Execution Status *****								
Job	Line	Pri	Program	User Name	Size	Pos	Run	State
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1	1(0)	50		SAM	38	354		Wait-TT input
2	2(0)	50	KED	SCB	37	90		Wait-TT input
3	3(0)	50		Steve	38	317		Wait-TT input
4	4(0)	50	SYSMON	John Bowen	63	255	I	TT input done
5	5(0)	50		TSX	38	127		Wait-TT input
15	Det.	50	RTSORT	System sort	62	Swp		Wait-.SPND/.RSUM
16	Det.	50	WINPRT	Window print	30	56		Wait-.SPND/.RSUM
17	Det.	50	CLINWT	SYS\$44::	44	198		Wait-timed interval

For each process on the system, the process execution status display provides:

**Job Number** the TSX-Plus process number assigned to that particular process, subprocess, or detached process.

**Line** This entry tells the process number for the primary process and the subprocess index of this process for that primary line. If the subprocess index is 0, then the process is a primary process. If "Det." appears, then the process is detached, and as such belongs to no line.

**Priority** the current execution priority for this process.

**Program being run** the name of the program file being executed.

**User** the name of the user who owns the process. If there is no user name associated with the process (detached process or no name assigned to an account), then the process's project-programmer number will be displayed.

**Memory size** the amount of memory that the process is using, expressed in kilobytes (1024 bytes).

**Memory position** the start of the process's region in memory, expressed in Kb from the beginning of physical memory. "Swp" indicates that the process is swapped out of memory.

**Running state** All processes that are not in a wait state are classified as either interactive or CPU-bound, depending on the nature of the work being done.

**Current execution state** What the process is currently doing.

The execution states are:

State Displayed	Meaning
Real time state	Executing high priority realtime process
TT input—sing char act	Input character just received while in single character activation mode.
TT input done	Activation character just received
TT output buffer empty	Terminal output buffer empty
Interactive compute	Interactive priority process executing
Timed wait completion	Finished .TWAIT or .MRKT request
TT output buffer low	Ready for program to continue output
I/O completion	I/O transfer completed
CPU bound	Normal process executing
Low Priority Computation	Low priority process executing
Wait-I/O queue element	Waiting on I/O queue element
Wait-Mapped I/O Buffer	Waiting for buffer to be available
Wait-Cache Control Block	Locating device cache control block
Wait-Proc Context Block	Waiting for access to the Process CB
Wait-USR data access	Waiting on access to USR data base
Wait-I/O completion	Waiting for I/O operation to complete
Wait-TT output buf full	Terminal output buffer full
Wait-locked block	Shared file block needed by program locked
Wait-system message buf	Waiting for free system buffer
Wait-spool file space	Print spool file currently full
Wait-TT input	Waiting for activation character
Wait-SPD access	Waiting for access to device data base
Wait-spool entry	Waiting for spool file control block
Wait-message	Waiting for a message
Wait-.SPND/.RSUM	Waiting for .RSUM request after .SPND
Wait-timed interval	Waiting for interval to finish
Wait-memory expansion	Waiting for memory expansion to complete

## 9.5 Terminal status display

```

                                TSX-Plus SYSMON Utility
                                25-Jan-88          16:52:41

                                ***** Terminal Status *****

Job number      = 5 (DH- 3)
TT line name    = Pro link
TT type        = VT100, logged on, local
SL status      = Enabled, KED, NOTTYIN, SUBSTITUTE, Active
SET options    = IND NOABORT, ERROR ERROR
SET TT options = DEFER ECHO NO8BIT NOFORM NOFORMO NOGAG LC PAGE NOPHONE
                  NOQUIET SCOPE NOSINGLE NOSYSPASSWORD TAB NOTAPE WAIT

Speed . . . . . 9600          Command file input . . . Disabled
Parity . . . . . None        Echo LF after CR . . . Enabled
Bits per character . . . 8    Escape-letter activation Disabled
XOFF sent . . . . . No       High-efficiency mode . . Disabled
XOFF received . . . . . No   Non-wait .TTYIN . . . Disabled
Rubout filler character . " " Single char activation . Disabled
Field width activate . . 0    Transparent output . . . Disabled
Field limit activate . . 0    Subprocesses . . . . . Enabled
UCL setting . . . . . Middle  Default editor . . . . . KED
Activation characters . . "?"<001><010><022>

```

The terminal status display shows the parameters that are currently set on a given terminal line, various terminal characteristics, the terminal's owner, the type of process the terminal is connected to, and if an ASCII DC3 (CTRL-S) has been transmitted or received. This display will prompt you first for a process number—this can be obtained from the TSX-Plus SYSTAT command or the process execution status display. If you simply type return at this point, you will see the information on your own process. If you enter 0, you will get a cycling display through all of the processes. For information on the parameters displayed, see the *TSX-Plus User's Reference Manual*.

## 9.6 Message channel display

```

                                TSX-Plus SYSMON Utility
                                25-Jan-88          16:52:49

                                ***** Message Channels *****

Job   Channel   Message                                     PAGE   1
---   -
15    RTSORT    SYS:SLSANL.DDF/IT:DRA/SI:250/EOF:134/KEY:CA2.2:DA58.2:DA60.3:
          CA222.2:CA224.2:CA16.10:DA91.2:DA87.4
15    RTSORT    SYS:GHGARG.DDF/IT:DRA/SI:250/EOF:134/KEY:CA222.2:CA224.2:DA87
          .4:CA16.10
13    MSGTST    [Message request - completion routine]
 3    TSTPRG    [Message request - process waiting]

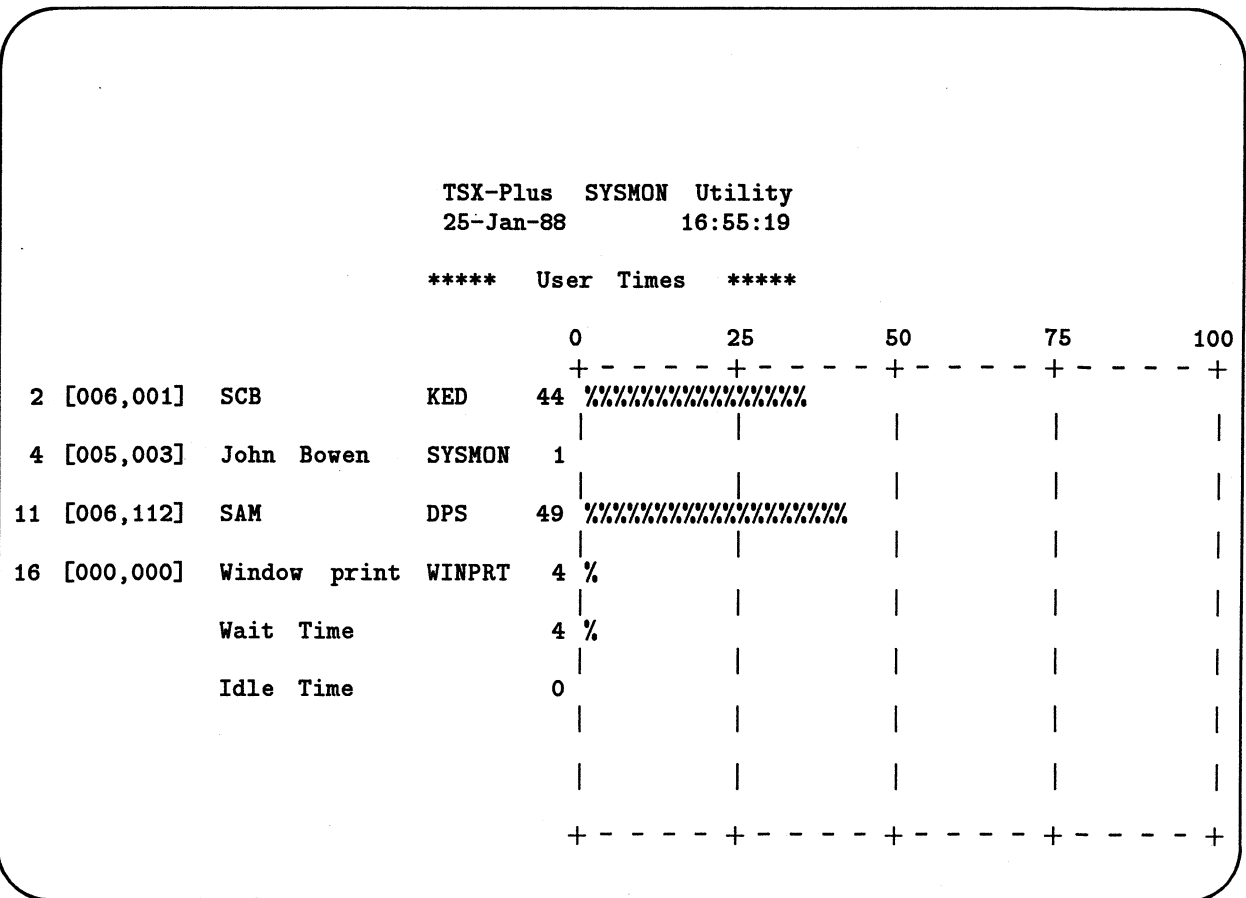
                                MAXMC = 5      MSCHRS = 200      MAXMSG = 6      MAXMRB = 10
Press 'R' for RAD-50 display 'A' for ASCII

```

The message queue display shows waiting messages and their respective channel names. This information is useful to verify correct message channel usage, and to debug programs using message channels. In this example, a sort command string is sent on the RTSORT message channel without RTSORT running to verify that the proper information is being sent (the message will remain in the channel until read). Similarly, you can verify that a process is waiting on the proper channel, or that a completion request is active. In order to display the message channel names in RADIX-50 format simply press <R>. To display them in ascii format press <A>. For more information on message channels see the *TSX-Plus Programmer's Reference Manual*.



## 9.7 User times display

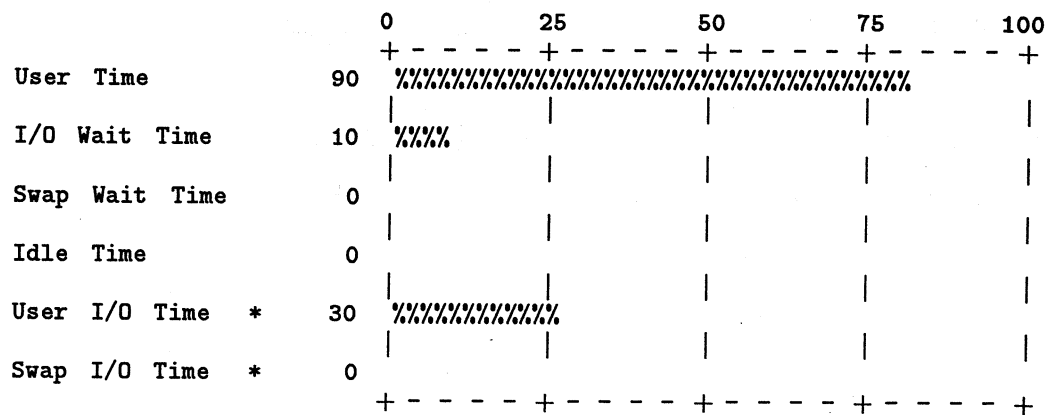


For each process that used at least one percent of the CPU time during the last sample period the user times display shows: the process number, project-programmer number, username, program running, percentage of time used by that process during the last sample period, and a bar graph depiction of that percentage. This display is useful for determining how CPU time is being used, and the relationship between process time, wait time (which includes both I/O wait and swap wait time), and idle time.

## 9.8 CPU modes display

TSX-Plus SYSMON Utility  
 25-Jan-88 16:58:12

\*\*\*\*\* CPU Modes \*\*\*\*\*



\* - Time is overlapped

The CPU modes display shows the same information about sample period time usage that is shown in the system status display. It is shown above in a bar chart format.

## 9.9 Directory cache display

```
TSX-Plus  SYSMON  Utility
25-Jan-88      16:58:25

*****  Directory  Cache  *****
MAXCSH  = 30      NMFCSH  = 60
                        Page  1

DB5:[JOHN]MSGDIS.MON      DB0:MALDIR.MAL
DB0:SYSMON.SAV            DB0:MAIL.SAV
DB0:TSXUCL.TSX            DB5:[JOHN]PROB2.DSK
DB0:TSXUCL.SAV            DB5:[JOHN]DPS.DSK
DB0:PIP.SAV               DB5:[JOHN]DATA.DSK
DB5:[JOHN]MODDIS.MON      DB5:[JOHN]PROB.DSK
DB0:DIR.SAV               DB0:STDASN.COM
DB5:[JOHN]X.COM           DB0:SU053.TSX
DB0:KED.SAV               DB0:ACCESS.TSX
DB5:[SYSWRK]RADMSG.SAV    DB0:LOGON.SAV
DB5:[JOHN]SYMENU.MON      DB0:LINE2.TSX
DB5:[JOHN]SYSDIS.MON      DB0:LINE1.TSX
DB5:[JOHN]CLNDIS.MON      DB5:[SYSWRK]SNDMSG.SAV
DB5:[JOHN]USRDIS.MON      DB0:VAXIND.COM
DB5:[JOHN]PWNDIS.MON      DB0:VTCOM.SAV
DB0:MBX003.MAL            DB0:IND.SAV
```

The directory cache display shows what file entries are in the directory cache. This information can be used to determine what files are being used frequently and to determine the best size for the directory cache. Logical disks are shown in square brackets; if the file in the entry is nested more than two logical disks deep, each omitted intervening logical disk is denoted with an extra period.

## 9.10 Shared file data cache display

```
TSX-Plus SYSMON Utility
25-Jan-88      16:58:39

***** Shared File Data Cache *****
```

	Cur	Total
Reads from shared files	240	6818
Reads from data cache	196	4924
Percent reads from cache	81 %	72 %
Writes to shared files	30	3328
Writes through cache	28	3216
Free shared file channels		25
Blocks in cache (NUMDC)		0

The shared file data cache display shows information on utilization of the TSX-Plus file locking facility. The NUMDC parameter controls the number of buffers used for shared file data caching. The I/O counters can be reset using the TSX-Plus monitor RESET command. This may be necessary, as the I/O counts are stored in TSX-Plus as sixteen bit (single word) integers; these tend to overflow after a large amount of processing. The information presented here can be useful in tuning the data cache. This is done by setting NUMDC to various values and observing the speed of the I/O and the percentage of I/O being done out of the data cache. Also, other effects can be noted, such as the effect of two programs doing shared file I/O, and the speed of I/O on various devices.

## 9.11 Data cache display

```

TSX-Plus  SYSMON  Utility
25-Jan-88      16:59:12

***** Generalized Data Cache *****

                                Cur      Total
Reads from mounted devices           5      23558
Blocks read from mounted devices    292     131785
Blocks read from cache              292     112138
Percent blocks read from cache      100 %       85 %
Writes to mounted devices          101       6094
Blocks written to mounted devices   103       8314
Blocks updated in cache            103     27961
Data cache size (CACHE)                        1000

```

The data cache display shows information on utilization of the TSX-Plus generalized data caching facility. The information presented here can be useful in tuning the data cache. This is done by using the SET CACHE command to enable various cache sizes, and observing the effect on the cache hit ratio. The intent is to allow as much memory for the data cache as may be effectively used, but to also leave as much free memory as possible for user processes to minimize process swapping. In this context, swapping activity includes both swapping of processes in and out of memory, and the moving of processes around in memory to enable all processes to get the memory they need when process sizes are changing. Note that both the SET CACHE command and the RESET command will reset the cache counters.

## 9.12 CL device display

```

                                TSX-Plus SYSMON Utility
                                25-Jan-88          17:00:28

                                ***** CL Device Status *****

CL Number          = 0    (Not Spooled)
Assigned to line   = 13   VAX link
In use by         = 4    Support

SET CL Options     = CR NODTR NO8BIT NOFORM NOFORMO LC NOTAB CTRL LFIN LFOUT
                   NOBININ NOBINOUT

Line Speed . . . . . 9600          XOFF sent . . . . . No
Parity . . . . . None          XOFF received . . . . . No
Bits per character . . . . . 8    Read pending . . . . . Yes
Line Width . . . . . 0          Write pending . . . . . No
Page Length . . . . . 66        Input silo buffer used . 0
Skip at bottom of page . 0      Output silo buffer used . 0
Cross connected to line . 0      Break being sent . . . . . No
End of file form feeds . 0
End of file string . . . . None

```

The CL device status display shows the CL device settings, which process has the device allocated or actually in use, and various device status values. To obtain a cycling display of all the CL devices, press RETURN when prompted for the device number.

## 9.13 Window status display

```

                                TSX-Plus  SYSMON  Utility
                                09-Dec-90      18:52:39

*****  Window and Print Window Status  *****

      Job Number = 8      Job Name = Steve B.

Window ID Number      =      1
Window Terminal Type =  VT200
Window Characteristics

Application keypad
Normal video          Cursor displayed
Screen      Lines.    24   Width . . 80
Scroll reg Top. .    1   Bottom. . 24
Current     Line .    24   Column. . 41
Det scroll Limit.    16   Scrolled.  0

G0: Ascii          G1: UK set
G2: Ascii          G3: Unknown
GL: Mapped to G0   GR: Mapped to G0

Printwindow Dev. = DU2:
Printwindow Characteristics
Line Graphics . . . . . No
U. K. Char Set. . . . . No
DEC Supplemental. . . . . No
Bold characters . . . . . No
Underline characters. . . . No
Double wide characters . . . No
Draft & Letter quality. . . No
Letter Quality selected . . No
Ring bell on queueing . . . Yes
Suppress width control. . . No
Print flag page . . . . . Yes
Print date/time stamp . . . Yes

```

The window status display shows various window and printwindow settings, and various bits information about the window.





TSX-Plus SYSMON Utility  
12-Jan-89 10:12:25

### Memory Map Symbol Definitions

0 - TSX-Plus System Regions	A - Job 1 . . . Z - Job 26
1 - Device Handler Regions	a - Job 27 . . . n - Job 40
2 - Terminal I/O Buffers	< - Beginning of a PLAS Region
3 - Cache Buffers	> - End of a PLAS Region
4 - Mapped I/O Buffers	. - Unused Portion of user Memory
5 - Performance Monitor Buffer	# - Memory above TSX-Plus or
6 - Memory Map Table	Restricted Memory
7 - Shared Run-Time Regions	
9 - VM Pseudo Disk Data Area	

Press a number followed by a '^A' to display only that screen.  
Press a number followed by a '^R' to display screens 0 through that number.  
Press a symbol followed by a '^H' for a brief description of that symbol.

Examples: 0^A - displays only the first screen ( 0 - 511 Kb)  
2^A - displays only the third screen (1024 - 1535 Kb)  
3^R - displays screens 0 through 3 ( 0 - 2047 Kb)

Press '?' to return to the Memory Map display

This screen may be referred to while viewing the memory map display by simply typing a question mark (?) to the terminal.

The memory display also has a mini-help facility. A one line description of any symbol in the memory display may be obtained by typing that symbol followed by a control-H. If that symbol represents a job, then the line number, the program the job is running, the job name, and the job state are displayed.

## 9.15 Privileges and Access restrictions display

```

                TSX-Plus SYSMON Utility
                28-Mar-89          13:20:07

        ***** Privileges and Access Restrictions *****

                Job Number = 4      Job Name = Geraldo

Auth Set Cur  Auth Set Cur  Auth Set Cur  Auth Set Cur
ALLOCATE  1   1   1  BYPASS  0   0   0  DEBUG  1   1   0  OPER  0   0   0
NFSREAD   1   1   1  DETACH  1   1   1  GETCXT 0   0   0  SAME  1   1   1
NFSWRITE  1   1   1  MEMMAP  0   0   1  GROUP  0   0   0  SEND  1   1   1
REALTIME  0   0   0  MESSAGE 1   1   1  RLOCK  1   1   1  UP1   0   0   0
SETNAME   1   1   1  PSWAPM  0   0   0  SPFUN  1   1   1  UP2   0   0   0
SUBPROC   1   1   1  SETPRV  0   0   0  SYSGBL 0   0   0  UP3   0   0   0
TERMINAL  0   0   0  SYSPRV  0   0   0  WORLD  0   0   0  UP4   0   0   0

ACCESS DU0:*.SAV/R,DU5:*.
NOACCESS DU5:HARRY.DSK

```

The SYSMON privileges and access restrictions display can be used to determine what privileges and access restrictions apply to a particular job.

## 9.16 Exiting SYSMON

To exit SYSMON, press RETURN to leave the current display, and type RETURN to the display number prompt. This will cause SYSMON to exit, and will clear the screen.

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