7. CONTROL MESSAGES

7.1 Introduction

Control messages are the means by which the user communicates with the Monitor during the execution of a processor or utility. At all other times the user must communicate via the CCI using control **commands** (see chapter 6).

Control messages are entered by the user on the device with file code /EF. The default device associated with this file code is TY10, the console typewriter (see file code table in section 4.1). Before keying-in a control message the user must press the interrupt button (marked INT) on the Computer Full Panel.

The Monitor will suspend execution of the processor or utility and will respond by typing out the prompt M: on the console typewriter. The user may then key-in a control message. If the control message contains an error the Monitor will type-out ER. The user must then press the INT button and re-enter the message.

7.2 Format of Control Messages

The general format of a control message is as follows:

message ⊔ [parameter[,parameter] . . . .]

"message" is a two letter mnemonic which specifies the basic message. It may be followed by one or more parameters. The significance of individual parameters depends upon the message mnemonic used. Each message must be terminated by a carriage return (CR) .

7.3 Summary of Messages

The following control messages may be used:

AB — Abort program
AS — Assign a file code
RD — Release device
RS — Restart
RY — Retry an I/O operation

7.4   Control Message Reference

This section describes the syntax and use of each control message. The syntax for each parameter in these messages is given in appendix A. The notation conventions are described in section 1.9.

| AB | | ABORT | | AB |

Syntax   :   AB

Use   :   This message is used to terminate the execution of a processor or utility. The Supervisor responds by typing out the address of the memory location at which the program stopped.

AS

ASSIGN A FILE CODE

AS

Syntax : AS ⊔ file-code, $\begin{Bmatrix} \text{device-name} \\ \text{NO} \end{Bmatrix}$

Use : This message enables the user to assign a new file-code or to change an assignment made previously. This message may be of use when, for example, a printer breaks down. In this case the print file can be re-assigned to the typewriter. If "NO" is specified instead of a device name no device will be assigned and I/O operations on this file will be ignored by the Monitor.

RD | **RELEASE A DEVICE** | RD

Syntax   : RD ⊔ unit-address

Use   : This message may be used when the Monitor types out a peripheral unit failure report (see appendix B) resulting from an I/O failure. The message *will abandon the I/O operation on the specified device.*

This message will usually result in the abortion of the control command, processor or utility performing the I/O operation.

| RS | RESTART | RS |

Syntax : RS

Use : This message is used to restart the System when it has been halted by, for example, an end of volume condition or a PSE control command.

| RY | RETRY AN I/O OPERATION | RY |

Syntax : RY ⊔ unit-address

Use : This message may be used when the Monitor types out a peripheral unit failure report (see appendix B) resulting from an I/O failure. The message will cause the I/O operation to be re-tried.

If the re-try is unsuccessful the Monitor may type out another peripheral unit failure report. The user may then key-in another RY message.

If the I/O operation continues to fail the user may key-in an RD message.