Prime Computer, Inc.

PRIMOS
Commands Rev. 19.2

PRIMOS Commands

Programmer's Companion

REVISION 19.2

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This document reflects the software
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by

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The Programmer's Companion is a series of pocket-size quick reference guides to Prime Software products

Note

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Table of Contents

Note

In response to user requests, a new Programmer's
Companion has been created This book, the **CPL
Programmer's Companion**, contains information
formerly in the **PRIMOS Commands Programmer's
Companion** on Command Functions and CPL direc-
tives.
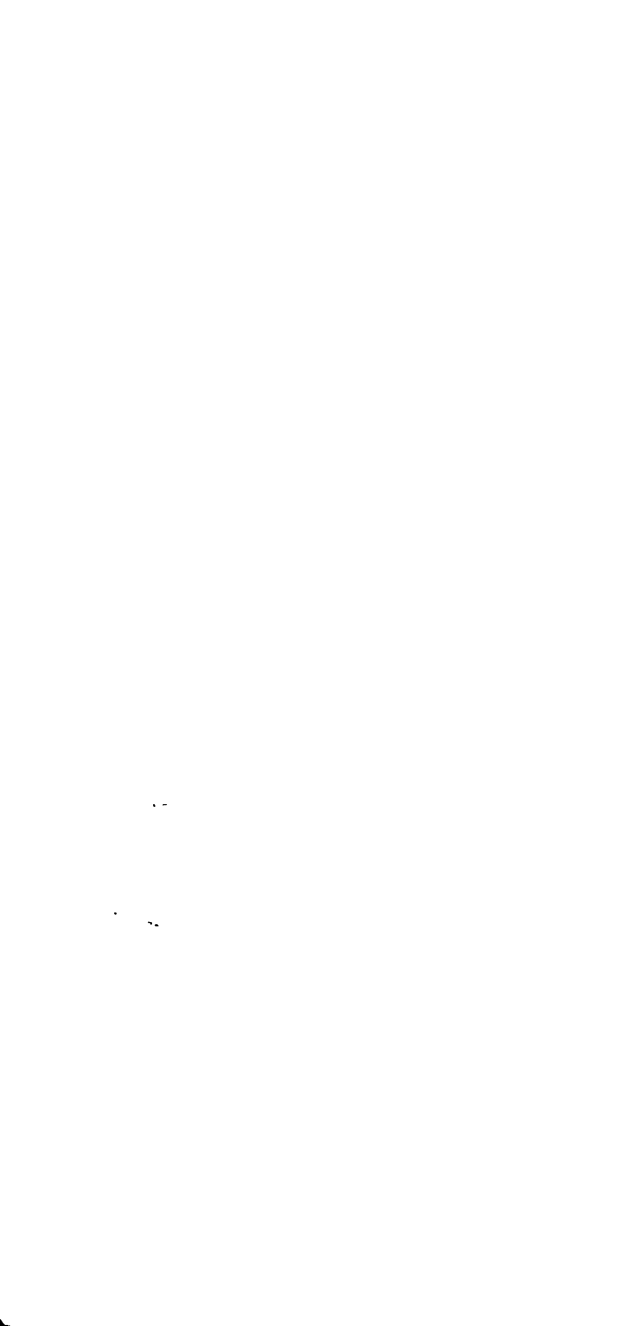
Command Format Conventions

Uppercase: Commands or keywords that must be entered literally are printed in uppercase letters
DATE [option]

Lowercase: Lowercase letters identify parameters The user substitutes an appropriate numerical or text value
ATTACH pathname

Abbreviations: The system-defined abbreviation of a PRIMOS command is shown in rust-colored letters
LOGOUT

Braces { }: Braces indicate a choice of parameters and/or keywords At least one choice must be selected
CHAP { UP }
{ DOWN }

Square brackets [ ]: Square brackets indicate that the word or argument enclosed is optional
PRINT [n]

Parentheses ( ): Parentheses in a command must be entered literally
PUNCH (ASR)

Hyphen –: A hyphen identifies a command line option
SPOOL –LIST

Ellipsis : An ellipsis means that the preceding parameter can be repeated
CLOSE –UNIT unit-1 [unit-n]

Angle brackets ⟨ ⟩: Angle brackets are used literally to separate the elements of a pathname
⟨FOREST⟩BEECH⟩BRANCH537⟩TWIG43⟩LEAF4

Commands That Do Not Affect A Suspended User Program

You can restart a suspended user program by using the START command. If you intend to restart a program, you may use only the commands on the following list before doing so.

ABBREV	LIST_GROUP
ADD_REMOTE_ID	LIST_PRIORITY_ACCESS
ASRCWD	LIST_QUOTA
ASSIGN	LIST_REMOTE_ID
ATTACH	LIST_VAR
BINARY	LON
CHANGE_PASSWORD	MESSAGE
CHAP	OPEN
CLOSE	ORIGIN
CNAME	PASSWD
COMINPUT	PHANTOM
COMOUTPUT	PM
COPY	PRERR
CREATE	PROTECT
DATE	RDY
DEFINE_GVAR	REN
DELAY	RESTOR
DELETE	RESUME
DELETE_VAR	REVERT_PASSWORD
DELSEG	RLS
DMSTK	RSTERM
DROPDTR	RWLOCK
EDIT_ACCESS	SAVE
HELP	SET_ACCESS
INPUT	SET_DELETE
LD	SET_QUOTA
LISTING	SET_VAR
LIST_ACCESS	START

STATUS	UNASSIGN
SVCSW	USERS
TIME	VRTSSW
TYPE	

All other commands are considered to be user programs. This means that you cannot restart a suspended program after using a command that is not on this list.

Commands Covered In Other Books

The following commands are not covered in this book. Refer to the appropriate guides for further information.

COMMUNICATIONS SUBSYSTEMS

See the **Remote Job Entry Phase II Guide** for:

RJQ	RJOP

See the **DPTX Guide** for:

OWLDSC	PT45DSC
PRTDSC	TCF

DBMS SUBSYSTEMS

See the **DML Reference Guide** for:

CDML	FDML

See the **DDL Reference Guide** for:

CSUBS	SCHEMA
FSUBS	

See the **DBMS Administrator's Guide** for:

CLUP	SCHDEC
DBACP	SCHED
DBUTL	

FORMS SUBSYSTEMS

See the **FORMS Programmer's Guide** for:

FAP	FDL

See the **FED User's Guide** for:

FED

MIDAS SUBSYSTEMS

See the **MIDAS User's Guide** for dialog information about:

CREATK	MCLUP
KBUILD	MPACK
KIDDEL	

POWER SUBSYSTEMS

See the **PRIME/POWER Guide.**

SYSTEM OPERATOR COMMANDS

The following commands are for the system operator. Most can be issued only from the supervisor terminal. See the **System Administrator's Guide** or the **System Operator's Guide.**

ADDISK	NETCFG
AMLC	OPRPRI
BOOT_CREATE	PHYRST
CONFIG	PHYSAV
COPY_DISK	PRIMOS
DISKS	PRINT_NETLOG
DPTCFG	PRINT_SYSLOG
DPTX	PROP
ELIGTS	REMOTE
EVENT_LOG	REMOVE_PRIORITY_ACCESS
FIX_DISK	REPLY
FIXRAT	SETIME
FTGEN	SETMOD
FTOP	SET_PRIORITY_ACCESS
LOGPRT	SHARE
LOOK	SHUTDN
MAKE	STARTUP
MAXSCH	USAGE
MAXUSR	USRASR
NET	

PRIMOS Commands

► ABBREV [pathname] [options]

Allows users to create and use abbreviations for
PRIMOS commands and their arguments ABBREV
pathname activates an existing abbreviation file
ABBREV has the following options

To create a file

-CREATE
Creates and activates an empty abbreviation file
pathname must be supplied with this option

To activate and deactivate files

-OFF
Turns off abbreviation expansion

-ON
Turns expansion on again

-VERIFY
Displays each expanded command line at the terminal
before executing it

-NO_VERIFY
Turns off verify mode (Default)

-EXECUTE rest-of-line
Passes **rest-of-line** to the command processor for execu
tion without expanding it

-EXPAND rest-of-line
Expands **rest-of-line** and displays it on the terminal
but does not execute the expanded line

-EXPAND_EXECUTE
Expands **rest of-line** and passes it to the command
processor for execution

To monitor files

-LIST [name 1   [name-n]]
Lists the specified abbreviations from the current abbre
viation file If no names are given lists the complete
file **names** can be wildcard names

6 / *ABBREV*

-STATUS
Displays the name of the current abbreviation file and
the number of abbreviations it contains

To add change or delete abbreviations

-ADD name value
Adds the abbreviation **name** to the current file and gives
it the specified **value** The abbreviation is expanded
when it occurs anywhere on the line

-ADD_ARGUMENT name value
Adds an abbreviation that is expanded only when it
occurs in the argument position of a command line

-ADD_COMMAND name value
Adds an abbreviation that is expanded only when it
occurs in the command position of a command line

-CHANGE name 1 [name-n]
Changes the specified abbreviations to be expandable
anywhere on the command line

-CHANGE_ARGUMENT name-1 [name-n]
Changes the specified abbreviations to be expandable
only in the argument position of the command line

-CHANGE_COMMAND name-1 [name-n]
Changes the specified abbreviations to be exandable
only in the command position of the command line

-CHANGE_NAME old-name new-name
Changes the name of the abbreviation **old-name** to **new-name**

-DELETE name-1 [name-n]
Deletes the specified abbreviations from the abbreviation file

-NO_QUERY
Replaces the old abbreviation without asking (Only
useful if followed by one of the –ADD options)

➤ ADD_REMOTE_ID user-id [password]
-ON nodename [-PROJECT project-id]
Specifies the id for a remote system slave Argu
ments and options are the same as for the LOGIN
command

➤ ASRCWD [number]
Used only with serial I/O, ASRCWD 0 recovers a
diverted terminal line from a serial printer, card
reader or punch

$$\blacktriangleright \text{ ASSIGN} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textbf{device [-WAIT]} \\ \textbf{DISK pdisk [-WAIT]} \\ \textbf{AMLC [protocol] amlc-line [config]} \end{array} \right\}$$

Gives user exclusive use of disk, line, or peripheral device

Device Code	Meaning
CARDR	Serial Card Reader
CENPR, CE2PR	Serial Printer
CRn (0 ≤ n ≤ 1)	MPC Parallel Card Reader or Reader/Punch
DISK pdisk	Physical Disk Partition (**pdisk** is a physical disk number in octal)
GS0-GS3	Vector General graphics display terminal
MG0-MG3	Megatek graphics display terminal
MTn (0 ≤ n ≤ 7)	Magnetic Tape Unit
PRn (0 ≤ n ≤ 3)	Line Printer
PTR	Paper Tape Reader
PUNCH	Paper Tape Punch
PLOT	Printer/Plotter
SMLCnn	Synchronous Communications Line (00 ≤ nn ≤ 07)
Protocol	Meaning
TTY	Normal terminal
TTYHS	TTY with per-character interrupt
TRAN	Transparent (no-character conversion)
TRANHS	TRAN with per-character interrupt
TTYUPC	Translates lowercase to uppercase for output
TTYHUP	High-speed TTYUPC

Config	Meaning
2033	110 Baud
2213	300 Baud
2313	1200 Baud (Default)
2413	Programmable clock (Default is 9600)

For a complete description of the arguments **protocol** and **config**, see the AMLC command in the **System Administrator's Guide.**

For magnetic tape drives, the format is:

```
ASSIGN  { MTpdn [ -ALIAS MTldn ] }  [ options ]
        { MTX -ALIAS MTldn       }
```

For interactive work, give the ASSIGN MTpdn command and either mount your own tapes or ask the operator to mount them. ASSIGN options are

Option	Description
MTpdn	Magnetic tape (MT) unit number, from 0 to 7, inclusive **pdn** is the physical device number assigned to each drive at system startup
MTldn	The logical drive number, from 0 to 7, inclusive **ldn** is a user-specified number assigned to a particular physical drive unit, mapped into **pdn** in subsequent magnetic tape operations
MTX	Tells the operator to assign ''any available drive ' Must be accompanied by the -ALIAS MTldn option The actual drive assigned depends on any other options that appear on the command line Always requires operator intervention

Option	Description
-WAIT	Indicates you are willing to wait until the requested drive is available
-TPID id	Asks the operator to mount the tape id Requires operator intervention id is a list of tape identifiers (arguments) describing a particular reel of tape and/or type of tape drive (name number etc) Identifiers must not contain the following delimiters commas, spaces NL and /* They cannot begin with a hyphen or dash (-) which is reserved to indicate the next control argument on the ASSIGN statement line
-MOUNT	Asks the operator to mount a new tape reel The tape drive must already be assigned
-RETENSION	Causes the mounted tape cartridge to be retensioned Used with cartridge tape drives only
-RINGON	Asks the operator to put a write ring on the tape, allows reading and writing of the tape
-RINGOFF	Asks the operator to remove the write ring from the tape, protects the tape against writing but allows reading
-DENSITY bpi	Selects tape density settings in bytes per inch Requires operator intervention on Version 0 1, and 2 drives bpi must be one of the following

800	**3200**
1600	**6250**

Option	*Description*
-SPEED **ips**	Allows the user to set the tape speed at 25 ips or 100 ips when the density is 1600 bpi Used only with streamer tape
$\left\{\begin{array}{c} -7TRK \\ -9TRK \end{array}\right\}$	Specifies 7- or 9-track tape Requires operator intervention The default is 9-track tape

► **ATM**

Starts up the Advanced Text Management module of the Office Automation System (OAS)

► **ATM ADMIN**

Allows the Office Automation System (OAS) Administrator to create and maintain the document data base and files for Document Database Indexing

⌐ **TTACH pathname**

Changes your current directory to **pathname.**

Examples of pathnames

```
⟨DISK⟩MYUFD⟩MYSUBDIRECTORY
⟨DISK⟩MYUFD
⟨*⟩MYUFD
MYUFD⟩MYSUBDIRECTORY
MYUFD
⟨5⟩YOURUFD⟩SUBDIR
*⟩SUBDIR
```

⟨*⟩ means ' on current disk' but *⟩ means "under home (current) directory"

To attach to an ACL directory, you must have use (U) access to all directories in the pathname To attach to a password directory give the appropriate password after the directory name If you do not specify a disk name or *⟩ as part of the pathname PRIMOS searches all disks to which you have access

► AVAIL $\begin{bmatrix} \text{packname} \\ \text{--LDFV n} \\ * \end{bmatrix}$ [--NORM]

With no argument, gives disk usage statistics for the current disk With **packname**, or with disk number (--LDEV **n**), gives statistics for the specified disk With * gives the status of all disks in the file SYSTEM⟩DISCS Measurements are in 2048-byte physical records unless you specify the --NORM option, which gives measurements in 880 byte "normalized" records

► **BASIC [pathname]**
Runs the Prime BASIC Language interpreter See the **Interpretive BASIC Programmer's Guide**

► **BASICV [pathname]**
Activates BASIC/VM, Prime's virtual-memory BASIC subsystem Executes the optional **pathname** as a BASIC program See the **BASIC/VM Programmer's Guide.**

► **BASINP pathname**
Loads a non-Prime BASIC program from paper tape into **pathname**

► BATCH $\begin{Bmatrix} \text{--DISPLAY} \\ \text{--STATUS} \end{Bmatrix}$

Displays information on jobs being processed by the Batch subsystem

BATCH --DISPLAY tells how many jobs are waiting in each Batch queue, and the user-name, job-id, user number, and queue for each job currently executing

BATCH --STATUS displays one line that gives the number of waiting and held jobs, the number of queues with waiting and held jobs and the number of executing jobs
See also BATGEN, JOB

► **BATGEN** $\begin{Bmatrix} \text{-DISPLAY [queuename]} \\ \text{-STATUS} \end{Bmatrix}$

BATGEN –DISPLAY displays name, status, and characteristics for each Batch queue If **queuename** is given information for that queue only is displayed

BATGEN –STATUS displays queue status either BLOCKED or UNBLOCKED An unblocked queue accepts jobs a blocked queue does not

BINARY pathname
Opens **pathname** for writing on file unit 3 for output Equivalent to **OPEN pathname 3 2.**

BINARY is useful for sending the output of several compilations to a single file

► **CHANGE_PASSWORD [old-password]**
Allows you to create or change your login password To create a password for the first time type CHANGE_PASSWORD To change an existing password, enter **old-password** on the command line The system prompts twice for the new password Your new password is not echoed unless the terminal is in half-duplex mode

► **CHAP** $\begin{Bmatrix} \quad \end{Bmatrix}$

Changes your execution priority level within the range assigned by the operator Higher priority levels are more favored Use CHAP UP to raise your priority by one Use CHAP DOWN to lower your priority by one

$$\text{CLOSE} \begin{Bmatrix} \text{pathname} \\ \text{unit-1 [unit-8]} \end{Bmatrix}$$

Closes up to eight specified files and file units **units** are decimal file unit numbers specifying any legal file unit except decimal 127 the comoutput file unit CLOSE **pathname** closes the named file CLOSE –ALL closes all of your open files

► **CMPF file-a file-b [file-c   file-e] [options]**
Compares lines in up to five ASCII files, showing
insertions, changes, and deletions from **file-a.** Files
can be specified by pathname

Option	Meaning
–BRIEF	Suppresses the display of differing lines
–MINL number	Sets the minimum **number** of lines that must match (Default is 3)
–REPORT pathname	Sends the output to **pathname** Suppresses terminal output

▷ **(NAME oldname newname**
Changes the name of the file (or directory) from
oldname to **newname. oldname** can be specified by
pathname; newname cannot When a pathname
has been used for **oldname, newname** replaces
only the final element of the pathname CNAME
requires delete (D) and add (A) rights for ACL direc-
tories, and owner status for password directories

⊃ **(OBOI pathname [options]**
Runs the COBOL compiler For information see the
COBOL Reference Guide

▷ **(OMINPUT [pathname] [funit]** $\begin{bmatrix} -\text{(ONTINUE} \\ -\text{I ND} \\ -\text{PAUSE} \\ -\text{START} \\ -\text{I TY} \end{bmatrix}$

Reads the command input from **pathname** instead
of the terminal Input file unit is 6 (default) unless
funit is specified **funit** must be octal

Option	Meaning
–CONTINUE	Continues reading commands from the suspended command file open on **funit**.
–END	Returns to the terminal for input, closes command input unit
–PAUSE	Returns to the terminal for input, suspending the current command file (does not close **funit**)
–START	Restarts after CONTROL–P or a subsystem error
–TTY	Same as –END

Notes

1. CLOSE –ALL closes the COMINPUT file unit, causing the error message 'End of file Cominput (Input from terminal)''
2. To insert comments in the file begin each comment line with /*

► COMOUTPUT [pathname] [options]

Sends the output stream to the file named by **pathname** or the file opened on the command output unit If you specify **pathname** but no options, and the file named already exists, the previous contents of that file are instantly overwritten Not closed by CLOSE –ALL

Option	Meaning
–CONTINUE	Appends output to existing file When unit is open (following COMOUTPUT –PAUSE) no pathname is needed When unit is not open, **pathname** must precede –CONTINUE

Option	Meaning
−END	The recommended way to close a COMOUTPUT file, equivalent to CLOSE filename
−NTTY	Turns off terminal output including the OK prompt
−PAUSE	Stops output but does not close the output file
−TTY	Turns on terminal output after COMOUTPUT −NTTY is used

► **CONCAT [pathname] [options]**

Combines a number of input files into an output file suitable for spooling

Command line options are as follows **outfile** (if specified) must be the first option, −BANNER (if specified) must be the last Other options may be given in any order

To specify the output file

outfile
  A filename or pathname of the output file If **outfile** is omitted the file open on the output unit is used instead (The default output unit is unit 2 but this can be changed with the −OUNIT option) If no file is open CONCAT returns an error message   Output file not open (CONCAT)

To specify file units

−ı **IT n**
  Specifies the unit on which the input files will be opened (Default unit is 1)

−ı **IT n**
  Specifies the unit on which the output file will be opened (Default unit is 2) If **outfile** is omitted from the command line the file open on unit **n** is used for output

To specify output file disposition

–CLOSE
Truncates and closes **outfile** on exit (Default)

–OPEN
On exit leaves **outfile** open but does not truncate it

–TRUNCATE
On exit truncates **outfile** but leaves it open

To specify output file verification

–VERIFY
For the existing outfile the system asks 'OK TO MOD
IFY OLD outfile? then asks OVERWRITE OR
APPEND (Default mode)

–OVERWRITE
Overwrites the existing outfile

–APPEND
Appends output to the existing outfile

To specify mode

–INSERT
Goes directly into insert mode (prompt is " ") and
accepts a list of files to be inserted into the output file
If neither –INSERT nor –COMMAND is given on the
command line –INSERT is assumed Use an empty
line (carriage return only) to return from insert mode to
command mode

–COMMAND
Enters command mode (prompt is ⟩) See the sec
tion below for a description of command mode

COMMANDS USED AS OPTIONS OR AS SUBCOMMANDS

The following instructions can be given either as
options on the command line (preceded by a
hyphen), or as subcommands when CONCAT is in
command mode (For example, –HEADER is a com-
mand line option, while HEADER is a subcom-
mand)

Note

When CONCAT is in command mode, it ignores blank lines and text preceded by /*.

To specify formatting:

BANNER [banner-line]

Generates both banners (headers) and titles. **banner-line** is the first line of the banner. If omitted, that line is left blank.

EJECT

Generates a page eject between files. Suppresses both titles and header pages.

HEADER

Generates titles but suppresses header pages.

NHEADER

Suppresses both titles and header pages. Files are copied without change.

NRESETP

Does not reset page numbering. (Default)

RESETP

Resets spooler page numbering between input files.

To specify input file disposition:

DELETE

Deletes the input file after copying it to the output file. This option has no abbreviation.

NDELETE

Does not delete the input file after copying it to the output file. (Default)

CONCAT recognizes three further subcommands:

TITLE [new-title]

Use **new-title** as the header for the next input file. It is read as raw text so that spaces are accepted. If **new-title** is omitted, the filename is used.

INSERT [file-name-list]

If **file-name-list** is omitted CONCAT enters insert mode and accepts the names of concatenated files one per line To exit from insert mode enter a blank or null line If **file-name-list** is specified CONCAT concatenates the files in the list into the output file without entering insert mode Up to forty files can be specified on one line separated by spaces or commas If an error is made in the line, INSERT ignores the **rest** of the line Pathnames with imbedded spaced (i e , passwords) must be enclosed in quotes

QUIT

Exits from CONCAT This is the only clean way to exit from CONCAT

▶ CPY pathname [new-pathname] [options.]

Copies files, directories, segment directories, and access categories within a directory or from one directory to another COPY does not allow you to copy or overwrite the MFD, BOOT, or DSKRAT files of an MFD **pathname** names the object you want to copy (source object) **new-pathname** names the new copy of the object (target object) If you omit **new-pathname**, the source object is copied into your current directory under its original name You must have add (A) access to the directory in **new-pathname**, and delete (D) access to it if the object in **new-pathname** already exists

Option	Meaning
–COPY_ALL	Preserves all attributes of a copied object including protection
–DAM	Converts all copied SAM files to DAM files
–DELETE	Deletes the source object after copying (Default is no deletion)
–DTM	Preserves the date/time modified stamp of all copied objects

Option	Meaning
–FORCE	Force-deletes delete protected objects
–INCREMENTAL	Copies only those objects whose dumped bit is off (= 0)
–LEVELS [dec]	Copies down to the level indicated by **dec** (a decimal integer from 0 to 999)
–NO_QUERY	Asks PRIMOS to resolve any unexpected copy situations
–PROTECT	Preserves the protection attributes of all copied objects If –PROTECT is omitted copied objects are protected by the default ACLs in the target directory
–QUERY	Asks you to resolve any unexpected situations during a COPY procedure (Default)
–QUOTA	Preserves maximum quota information for a copied directory and its subdirectories
–REPLACE	Copies only the objects that are already in both the source and target directories
–REPORT	Reports the results of each successful copy operation
–RWLOCK	Preserves the concurrency lock setting of the copied object
–SAM	Converts all DAM files to SAM files

► **CPL pathname**

Activates the CPL interpreter and executes the CPL program named by **pathname.**

► **CPMPC pathname [n] [-PRINT]**
Punches the file **pathname** on cards in assigned
card reader/punch Does not punch a $E end-of-file
card

Option	Meaning
-CRn	Card reader/punch **n** (0 or 1)
-PRINT	Prints punched data on the card (if the punch can do so)

► **CREATE pathname [options]**
Creates a new directory as specified by **pathname**

- EGORY category-name
Protects the new directory with the named access cate-
gory Canot be used on a password directory

-MA quota
Sets the specified quota on the new directory

- ASS ORD
Creates new directory as a password directory Other-
wise, the new directory is the same type as its parent

► **CRMPC pathname [n] [-PRINT]**
Reads cards from parallel interface card reader 0 or
1 into **pathname** Cards are translated into ASCII
Reading continues until one of the following hap-
pens

• $E is read in columns 1 and 2 (recommended)

• Reader runs out of cards

• STOP button on reader is pressed

• BREAK or CTRl P is pressed on terminal

Option	Meaning
⌐ **n**	Card reader **n** (0 or 1)
-PRINT	Prints card contents on the card (if the card reader can do so)

► **DATE [option]**

Displays the current date and time If no option is
given, the format is

31 May 83 13 24 49 Tuesday

Other options produce the following formats

–FULL	83-05-31 13 24 49 Tue
–USA	05/31/83
–UFULL	05/31/83 13 24 49 Tue
–DAY	31
–MONTH	May
–YEAR	1983
–TIME	13 24 49
–AMPM	1 24 PM
–DOW	Tuesday
–CAL	May 31, 1983
–TAG	830531
–FTAG	830531 132449
–VIS	31 May 83
–VFULL	31 May 83 13 24 49 Tuesday

► **DBASIC [pathname]**

Runs double-precision interpretive BASIC

► **DBG**

Runs the source level debugger For a full discus-
sion of debugging, see the **Source Level Debugger
Reference Guide**

► **DEFINE_GVAR** $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textbf{pathname} [\text{ –CREATE }] \\ \text{–OFF} \end{array} \right\}$

Manipulates global variable files ''DEFINE_GVAR
pathname'' activates the existing global variable
file named **pathname** The –CREATE option creates
a new global file ''DEFINE_GVAR –OFF'' turns off
an active global variable file Do not use pathnames
with the –OFF form of the command

▶ **DELAY [min] [max] [margin]**

Sets terminal delay characteristics All numbers are in octal Can be set prior to logging in Defaults for 30 CPS terminals **min** is 6, **max** is 12 (14 octal), **margin** is 72 (110 octal) Values must be specified in octal DELAY 0 0 1 turns off delay padding

▷ **DELFTE pathname [options]**

Deletes objects files directories, segment directories, and access categories

> Note
> The MFD BOOT or DSKRAT files in an MFD cannot be deleted with this command

Option	Meaning
-FORCE	Force deletes all delete protected objects you select
-NO_QUERY	Asks PRIMOS to resolve any unexpected situations during a DELETE procedure
-QUERY	Asks you to resolve any unexpected situations during a DELETE procedure (Default)
-REPORT	Reports the results of each successful deletion

When **pathname** includes wildcards you can specify -NO_VERIFY so that PRIMOS queries only for the deletion of subdirectories and access categories If you specify both -NO_QUERY and -NO_VERIFY, PRIMOS does not query about any deletions

▶ **DELETE_VAR variable-names**

Deletes the named variables from an active global variable file **variable-names** can be wildcard names

▶ DELSEG $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{segno-1 [-TO segno-2]} \\ \text{ALL} \end{array} \right\}$

Deletes a segment The -TO option deletes all segments in a range of numbers **segno** must be specified in octal ALL releases all segments belonging to you

▶ DMSTK [options]

Produces a call/return trace of your command loop stack and static mode stack (if any) Addresses are always printed in octal

Option	Meaning
-BRIEF	Specifies a short format dump, omitting condition frames and fault frames (Default is full format)
-ALL	Begins the dump with the frame from which DMSTK was called If -ALL is not specified dumping begins with the most recent condition frame (if there is one) or with the frame from which DMSTK was called
-FROM n	Begins the dump with frame **n** (DMSTK is called from frame 1) If -FROM is not given the -ALL option determines the starting point for the dump
-FRAMES n	Specifies that only **n** frames of the stack are to be dumped **n** must be a positive decimal integer (Default dumps the entire stack)
-ON_UNITS	Produces a list of on-units established by each frame that is dumped

▶ DROPDTR

Forces the dropping of the DTR (Data Terminal Ready) signal associated with an AMLC line DROPDTR is useful only with a user line connected into a port selector or modem After logging out give the DROPDTR command to force a disconnect You can then reconnect to another port without waiting the normal amount of grace time set by the System Administrator

▶ ED [pathname]

Uses the line-oriented text editor to create a new file or edit the existing file named by **pathname** A carriage return inputs one line at a time from the terminal For more information see the **New User's Guide to EDITOR and RUNOFF**

Default	Character
Erase character	(or user s selected Erase)
Kill character	? (or user s selected Kill)
Tab character	\
Wild character	¹
Default tab settings	6 12 30 81
Command/input line terminators	(or carriage return)
Escape character to remove special meaning from next character	

EDITOR SUBCOMMANDS

APPEND string
Attaches **string** to the end of the current line

BOTTOM
Moves the pointer to the bottom of the work file

BRIEF
Suppresses verification output of APPEND CHANGE FIND GMODIFY LOCATE MODIFY NEXT and FIND Speeds up the editing process Opposite of VERIFY use VERIFY to return to verification mode

CHANGE/string-1/string-2/[G] [n]
  Replaces **string-1** with **string-2** on n lines once, or
  globally [G] The /' may be any character not appear-
  ing in **string-1** or **string-2**

DELETE [n]
  Deletes **n** lines, or the current line when no **n** is given

DELETE TO string
  Deletes lines from the file until **string** is found

DUNLOAD filename [n]
  Copies and deletes **n** lines and puts them in **filename.**
  (Default of **n** = 1)

DUNLOAD filename TO string
  Copies and deletes lines until **string** is found

ERASE character
  Makes **character** the new erase character for the current
  editing session

FILE [filename]
  Files the work file under **filename** or the current file-
  name

FIND string
  Finds the first line below the current line containing
  string in column 1

FIND (n) string
  Finds the first line below the current line containing
  string in column **n**

FN
  Displays the current filename

GMODIFY
  Alters the current line on a character-by-character or
  column-by-column basis See the **New User's Guide to
  EDITOR and RUNOFF,** Chapter 8

Subcommands	Meaning
A/string/	Copies current line and appends **string**
Bn	Moves pointer back **n** spaces
Cc	Copies up to but not includ-ing character **c.**
Dc	Skips up to but not includ-ing character **c**
En	Skips next **n** characters
F	Copies to end of line

Subcommands	Meaning
I/string/	Inserts **string** starting at current column
Mn	Copies **n** characters
N	Tests for ''not character'' in next C or D command
O/string/	Overlays **string** starting at current column
R/string/	Retypes, using **string**, from current column
S	Moves pointer to column 1

IB string
Inserts **string** as a new line immediately before the current line

INPUT [device] (rarely used)
Reads from either (ASR), (PTR), or (TTY) (the default) device

INSERT newline
Inserts **newline** below the current line Causes EDITOR to change from EDIT to INPUT mode

KILL character
Makes **character** the kill character for the current editing session

LINESZ [n]
Makes **n** the maximum line length (Minimum **n** is 10)

LOAD filename
Copies **filename** into the work file just below the current line

LOCATE string
Finds the first line below the current line containing **string** Searches for the first occurrence of **string** below the current line

MODE CKPAR
Checks the parity bit, if 0, prints characters as octal numbers

MODE NCKPAR
Displays characters normally, regardless of the parity bit (Default)

MODE COLUMN
Displays a header showing the column position at the beginning of INPUT mode

MODE NCOLUMN
Does not print a column position header (Default)

MODE COUNT [start] [incr] [wi] [options]
Increments a counter symbol after each use and replaces it in the text by the current value Used with the following commands APPEND, INSERT, OVER LAY, RETYPE, or GMODIFY

start	Initial value >0 (Default is 1)
incr	Initial increment ≠ zero (Default is 1)
wi	Field width (number of digits) Must be from 1 to 10 (Default is 5)
PRINT	Prints leading zeros (Default)
BLANK	Replaces leading zeros with blanks
SUPPRESS	Suppresses leading zeros

MODE NCOUNT
Deactivates the counter (Default)

MODE INFO
Treats all carriage returns in command mode as NEXT commands (To enter INPUT mode, type the INPUT command)

MODE NOINFO
Returns to ordinary operating mode (Default)

MODE NUMBER
Displays line numbers in the first five columns

MODE NNUMBER
Does not display line numbers (Default)

MODE PROMPT
Displays prompts for INPUT and EDIT modes

MODE NPROMPT
Does not display prompts for INPUT and EDIT modes (Default)

MODE PRALL
Handles upper- and lowercase characters normally (Default)

MODE PRUPPER
Flags uppercase letters with ˆ U (up-arrow-U) and lowercase letters with ˆ L (up-arrow-L) The default assumes that all lines begin with uppercase

MODE PRLOWER
Flags uppercase letters with ^U (up-arrow U) and lowercase letters with ^L (up-arrow-L) The default assumes that all lines begin with lowercase

MODE SEMI
Treats a semicolon as a line separator even in INPUT mode (Default)

MODE NOSEMI
Treats a semicolon as an ordinary character in INSERT, APPEND, OVERLAY, and INPUT modes Treats a semicolon as a command separator in EDIT mode

MODIFY/old/new/[G] [n]
Changes **old** to **new** without changing column alignment G changes every occurrence on a line **n** changes every occurrence in **n** lines

MOVE buffer-1 { buffer-2 }
{ /string/ }
Moves **string** or contents of **buffer-2** into **buffer-1** Buffer names are EDLIN, INLIN, and STR 1 through STR 10 Does not change the current line pointer

NEXT [n]
Moves the pointer **n** lines and displays the new current line A positive **n** moves down the file A negative **n** moves up the file An unspecified **n** defaults to 1

NFIND string
Finds the first line that does not begin with **string** in column 1

NFIND(n) string
Finds the first line that does not begin with **string** in column **n**

NLOCATE string
Finds the first line that does not contain **string** anywhere in the line

OOPS
Undoes the last modification to a line, provided you are at the line last modified

OUTPUT { (DISPLAY) }
{ (TTY) }
Sends verification output to a specified device (Default is TTY) Rarely used

OVERLAY string
Superimposes **string** on the current line

PAUSE
Freezes the EDIT session, goes to PRIMOS-level
(Return with START)

POINT n
Moves the pointer to line **n**

PP [m] [n]
Prints from five lines before to five lines after the current line Specifying **m** and **n**, PP –8 12 (for example) would print from 8 lines before to 12 lines after the current line

PRINT [n]
Prints the current line, or the next **n** lines, including the current line

PSYMBOL
Displays the current values of the symbols (such as your erase and kill characters) that can be set by the ERASE, KILL, and SYMBOL commands

PTABSET ptab-1 ptab 2...
This rarely-used command sets physical tab stops on your terminal

PUNCH $\begin{Bmatrix} (ASR) \\ (PTP) \end{Bmatrix}$ **[n]**
Punches **n** lines of the indicated device Rarely used

ASR	Teletypewriter punch
PTP	High-speed punch

QUIT
Leaves the EDITOR without saving the results of a session

QF
Quits to PRIMOS without question, even if the work file is modified

RETYPE string
Deletes the current line replacing it with **string**

SAVE [filename]
Saves the file without leaving the EDITOR It is good practice to use SAVE frequently

SYMBOL name character
Changes the character value of a special symbol For example, SYMBOL TAB + changes the tab symbol from \ to +

Special Symbol Name	*Character*
KILL	?
ERASE	,,
WILD	!
BLANKS	#
TAB	\
ESCAPE	^
CPROMPT	$
DPROMPT	&
SEMICOLON	,
COUNTER	@

TABSET tab-1 tab-2... tab-8

Sets these logical tab stops for EDITOR's tab symbol
Default is 6 12 30, 81

TOP

Moves the pointer to the top of the file (null line)

UNLOAD filename [n]

Copies **n** lines (starting with the current line) from the
work file into **filename** If **n** is omitted, one line is cop-
ied If **filename** already exists, its contents are replaced
with the copied lines

UNLOAD filename TO string

Copies text into **filename** from the current line until
string is found If **string** is not found, copies everything
down to the bottom of the file

VERIFY

Turns on verification output, opposite of BRIEF
(Default)

WHERE

Prints the current line number

XEQ [buffer]

Executes the contents of the buffer as a command line
If a buffer is not specified, XEQ executes the previous
command

*[n]

Repeats the preceding commands on the line either **n**
times or until TOP or BOTTOM is reached

► EDB inputfile [outputfile]

Starts the binary editor, used for building and
maintaining libraries of subroutines The input and
output files can be on disk or paper tape If the
pathname **outputfile** already exists, the output file
overwrites it If **inputfile** or **outputfile** is on paper
tape, use the name –PTR For example EDB –PTR
NEWLIB

EDB SUBCOMMANDS

BRIEF

Suppresses the display of subroutine names and entry
points

COPY { name }
{ ALL }

Copies main programs and subroutines from the EDB
pointer until it finds **name** The EDB pointer remains at
the beginning of **name** If **name** is not found or if
COPY ALL is given EDB copies to the end of the input
file and displays BOTTOM on the terminal

FIND { name }
{ ALL }

Moves the pointer to the subroutine **name** or the end of
the infile In VERIFY mode displays subroutine and
entry names

INSERT pathname

Copies **pathname** to the outfile (pointer unchanged)

NEWINF pathname

Closes the infile opens **pathname** as the new input file

OPEN pathname

Closes the outfile opens **pathname** as the new output
file

QUIT

Closes all files returns to PRIMOS

REPLACE name pathname

Replaces the subroutine containing **name** by
pathname

RFL

Writes a reset force load flag block to the output file
Places a loader in library mode only referenced mod
ules are loaded RFL mode is in effect until the loader
encounters an SFL block

SFL

Writes a set-force-load flag block to the output file. Places a loader in force-load mode; all subsequent modules are loaded, whether or not they are called. SFL mode is in effect until the loader encounters an RFL block. It is good practice to end a library file with an SFL block.

TERSE

Enters terse mode (displays first entry point only).

TOP

Moves the pointer to the top of the file.

VERIFY

Enters VERIFY mode. (Default) Displays all subroutine names and entry points.

▶ **EDIT_ACCESS target acl [–NO_QUERY]**

Modifies existing access control lists (ACLs) for **target** to correspond to the access given in **acl**. **acl** lists access rights for an individual or a group. The format for **acl** is:

identifier : rights [...identifier : rights]

identifier is either a user id, an ACL group name, or the string $REST. **rights** may be: NONE (no rights); ALL (all rights); or any combination of P (protect), D (delete), A (add), L (list), U (use), R (read), and W (write). If access for any identifier is null (that is, **identifier:**), the id is removed from the list. **target** can be an ACL-protected file or an access category. If you specify –NO_QUERY, all actions are carried out without question.

Do not use EDIT_ACCESS on files that have default protection or are category-protected. Use SET_ACCESS instead.

► **EDIT_PROFILE [pathname] –PROJECT project-id**
Allows System and Project Administrators to add, change, and delete information about users, projects, and their respective attributes To enter Project Administrator mode, use the –PROJECT option and specify a project id The project you specify becomes your current project All commands are performed on that project unless you specify an optional **project-id** in an EDIT_PROFILE subcommand Specify **pathname** only when the project is not on your local system

This companion gives Project Administrator subcommands only For System Administrator subcommands, refer to the **System Administrator's Guide.**

EDIT_PROFILE SUBCOMMANDS

HELP [command-name]
Displays arguments, options and option arguments for one or all EDIT_PROFILE subcommands All subcommands are shown unless you specify **command-name.**

ATTACH_PROJECT [project-id]
Names the new current project for this EDIT_PROFILE session If you do not specify **project-id**, EDIT_PROFILE prompts for it

ADD_USER [user-id] [options]
Adds a new member to your project and creates the user's profile Options are as follows

Option	Meaning
user-id	Used alone adds that user to the project as a new member with default attributes of the project profile
–LIKE reference	Gives the new user the same attributes as user **reference**
–NO_QUERY	Prevents EDIT_PROFILE from asking whether you want to check or change the newly created user profile

Option	Description
-PROFILE	Instructs EDIT_PROFILE to prompt for the profile of the new user Default is the project profile
-PROJECT **[project-id]**	Names the project to which the user is added (needed only if you administer several projects)

CHANGE_PROJECT [project-id] [-PROFILE] [-LIST]
Changes the project profile -PROFILE causes EDIT_PROFILE to prompt for changes to the project profile -LIST displays the latest version of project attributes

CHANGE_USER [user-id] [-PROJECT project-id]
[-LIST]
Changes a user s project-based attributes **user-id** identifies the project member whose attributes you wish to change If you do not give **user-id**, the system prompts you to enter it The -LIST option displays the latest version of the user's attributes

DELETE_USER [user-id] [-PROJECT project-id]
Deletes a user from your project

DETACH_PROJECT [project-id]
Clears the setting of a current project set by a previous ATTACH_PROJECT command

LIST_PROJECT [project-id] [options]
Displays project and user attributes Always includes project limits set by the System Administrator

Option	Meaning
-ALL	Lists profiles for all project members
-OUTPUT **pathname**	Directs output into the file specified by **pathname**
-APPEND	Used with -OUTPUT to append to a file, rather than overwrite it
-PROFILE	Displays the project attributes
-TTY	Displays output at the terminal May be used with -OUTPUT (Default)
-USER user-id	Lists the profile of the specified project member

LIST_USER [user-id] [-PROJECT project-id] [-ALL]
Lists a user's attributes The -ALL option displays the user's attributes in each project that you administer

REBUILD [-PROJECT project-id] [-SIZE entry-count]
Rebuilds your project to hold more members Specify -SIZE to reserve space for **entry-count** users Project members cannot log in to your project while EDIT_PROFILE rebuilds it

QUIT
Leaves EDIT_PROFILE and returns to PRIMOS command level

▶ **EMACS**

Activates the EMACS character-oriented screen edi tor For more information, see the **EMACS Primer**, the **EMACS Reference Guide**, and the **EMACS Extension Writing Guide.**

▶ **F77 pathname [options]**

Runs the FORTRAN 77 compiler For information, see the **FORTRAN 77 Reference Guide.**

▶ **FILMEM [ALL]**

Clears the contents of user address space to zeros for unsegmented (R-mode) programs

- Under PRIMOS FILMEM clears locations '100 through '77777 FILMEM ALL clears 100 through '177777

- Under PRIMOS II FILMEM clears locations '100 through '47777, except for those occupied by PRIMOS II itself FILMEM ALL clears all user space except for that occupied by PRIMOS II

▶ **FILVER [pathname-1] [pathname-2]**

Compares two files Prints out the differences in octal, in the format

    DIFF w x y z

where

    w is sector number, in octal
    (1000 octal words per sector)
    x is offset in words in octal
    y is first file value, in octal
    z is second file value in octal

► **FTN** pathname [options]
Runs the FORTRAN compiler For more information see the **FORTRAN Reference Guide**

► **FTR**
The File Transfer Request utility (FTR) allows you to request and manage file transfers between Prime computers connected by PRIMENET FTR is part of the File Transfer Service (FTS) a separately priced product

To request a file transfer use the following format

FTR source-file [**destination-file**] [**options**]
source-file is the pathname of the file to be transferred **destination-file,** also a pathname is the name of the transferred file Do not give a destination-file if you use the –DEVICE option

Option	Meaning
–DSTN_SITE sitename	Names the destination site You must specify this option when you send a file to a remote site
–DSTN_USER username	Names the owner of the file at the destination site
–DEVICE LP	Allows direct file transfer to a line printer at a remote site
–HOLD	Holds the request until a user or operator releases it
–LOG pathname	Creates a log file recording progress of this request
–NAME external-name	Specifies the external name of the request (Default is source file)
–SRC_SITE sitename	Specifies the source site (Default is your local site) You must use this option to transfer a file from a remote site
–SRC_USER username	Names the owner of the file at the source site

To manage requests after they have been submitted, use the following format:

   FTR [option]

Option	Meaning
-ABORT requestname	Aborts a file transfer request.
-CANCEL requestname	Cancels a file transfer request.
-DISPLAY [requestname]	Displays the contents of one or more requests.
-HOLD requestname	Delays a file transfer until a user or operator releases the request by using the -RELEASE option.
-MODIFY requestname [options]	Modifies the characteristics of the specified request. **options** are the same as the submittal options.
-RELEASE requestname	Releases a held request.
-STATUS [requestname]	Displays the status of one or more requests.

► HDXSTAT

Displays the current status of all lines and sites of a half duplex (HDX) network configuration.

► HELP [command name
        topic-name]

Accesses online information about commands or topics you specify. If you type HELP without specifying a command or a topic, the system displays a list of all commands and topics included in the online HELP facility.

► HPSD

HPSD loads a version of PSD (Prime Symbolic Debugger) that is stored in the upper portion of memory. See the **Loading and Debugging Programmer's Companion.**

► INPUT pathname

Opens **pathname** for reading on file unit 1. Equivalent to **OPEN pathname 1 1.**

▶ JOB
Submits and controls jobs for Batch execution

SUBMITTING JOBS

JOB $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{filename} \\ \text{job-id} \end{array} \right\}$ [options]

Option	Meaning
-ACCOUNTING information	Allows you to specify accounting information for your job
-ARGS cpl-arguments	Passes CPL arguments to the job being processed ARGS must be the last option issued on a command line Everything that follows on that line (except comments) is assumed to be CPL arguments being passed
-CPL	Runs the submitted file as a CPL file no matter what the file's name is Not needed if -ARGS is used or if **filename** ends with " CPL'
-CPTIME $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{seconds} \\ \text{NONE} \end{array} \right\}$	Specifies the maximum amount of CPU time (in **seconds**) for the job NONE requests that no limit be placed on the job
-ETIME $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{minutes} \\ \text{NONE} \end{array} \right\}$	Specifies the elapsed time allowed (in **minutes**) before the job is aborted
-FUNIT number	Specifies the file unit for command input
-HOME pathname	Specifies the UFD in which a job runs The pathname for a -HOME option cannot be null or begin with * ⟩
-PRIORITY value	Determines the job s priority within its queue Possible **values** are 0 to 9 with 9 as the highest (most favored) priority

Option	Meaning
-QUEUE queuename	Allows you to specify the name of the queue in which your job is placed Default is first queue available
-RESTART $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{YES} \\ \text{NO} \end{array} \right\}$	Determines whether a job can or cannot be restarted following an ABORT or a system shutdown (Default is always -RESTART YES)

To specify any or all of the above options within the command input or CPL file itself use the format

$$\$ \$ JOB \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{c} * \\ \text{user-name} \end{array} \right\} \quad [\text{ options }]$$

If * is used, any user can submit the file to Batch, otherwise only people logged in as **user-name** can submit it

MONITORING JOBS

$$JOB \quad \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{job-id} \\ \text{jobname} \end{array} \right] \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{-STATUS} \\ \text{-DISPLAY} \end{array} \right\}$$

Option	Meaning
job-id	A five-digit number preceded by a # assigned to a job by the monitor when the job is placed in the queue Use **job-id** to request information on one job only
jobname	The name of the file being run If the job was submitted as a pathname (e g JOB FELLOWSHIP)HOBBITS) FRODO) its **jobname** is the final element of the pathname (e g FRODO) Use **jobname** to request information on multiple submissions of a file If you omit **jobname** and **job-id** JOB requests information on all of your jobs

Option	Meaning
-STATUS	Prints out the job's **jobname** and **job-id** the name of the queue it is in and its execution status whether it is held, waiting, or running
-DISPLAY	Provides status information and values for all JOB and $$ JOB command options (except -HOME) specified by you and for those assumed from queue defined defaults

CONTROLLING JOBS

$$
\text{JOB job-id}
\left\{
\begin{array}{l}
\text{-ABORT} \\
\text{-CHANGE [options]} \\
\text{-CANCEL} \\
\text{-RESTART}
\end{array}
\right\}
$$

Option	Meaning
-ABORT	Terminates the execution of a running job and cancels a held or waiting job
-CANCEL	Prevents the execution of held or waiting jobs Can celing a running job does not halt its execution but marks the job as not restart-able
-CHANGE	Allows you to change the -ACCT -ARGS -CPTIME, -ETIME -FUNIT -HOME or -RESTART options on a waiting job (-CPL, -QUEUE and -PRIORITY cannot be changed)
-RESTART	Terminates and then restarts a job

▶ **LABEL MTn [options]**

Writes an IBM or ANSI COBOL level 1 volume label on a magnetic tape Reads existing VOL1 and HDR1 labels The magnetic tape unit (**MTn**, where **n** is unit number 0-7) must have been assigned with the ASSIGN command **options** can be selected from the list below

–TYPE type
  May have one of three values

A	9-track ASCII (ANSI, default)
B	7-track BCD (IBM)
C	9-track EBCDIC (IBM)

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textbf{–VOLSER} \\ \textbf{–VOLID} \\ \textbf{–VOLUME} \end{array} \right\}$ **volume-id**

  Supplies a 1–16 character name for the tape

–OWNER owner-id
  Supplies a 1–14 character owner name (Default is user's user id)

–ACCESS access
  Supplies 1 character access indicator (Ignored by PRIMOS Default is a blank)

–INIT
  Must be used when a brand-new tape is mounted

To read existing labels from magnetic tape, use the format

   LABEL MTn [–TYPE type]

▶ **LATE**

Defers execution of the next command until a later time The PRIMOS response asks ''Time of day (HHMM) to execute next command '' This is useful for causing batch files to run at a later time Giving a time earlier than the current time defers execution until the following day The terminal cannot be used for any other purpose until after the time specified Use CONTROL-P to escape

► LD [pathname] [wild1   wild15] [options]
Lists directory contents of **pathname** and, option-
ally the various directory entry attributes
pathname specifies both the directory to be listed,
and the first wildcard name, **wild1...wild15** are
additional wildcard names By default LD sorts
entries alphabetically by name within the entry
type, then sorts types in the following order file,
segment directory, directory, access category A
header precedes each type, identifying the type
and the number of entries of that type Output
pauses after every 23 lines and LD displays a
--More-- prompt and awaits a response Type
QUIT or NO to leave LD, any other character con-
tinues the listing **options** can be selected in any
order from the list below

-BRIEF
 Confines top header to one line suppresses column
 headers and suppresses blank lines before More--
 prompt

-CATEGORY_PROTECTED [name]
 Lists only entries protected by access categories If
 name is given, lists only the entries protected by the
 access category identified by **name**

-DEFAULT_PROTECTED
 Lists only the entries protected by default access con
 trol

-DETAIL
 Lists all attributes for each entry you select on two
 lines after the entry name in the following order
 access rights entry size delete protection switch date/
 time modified type of access protection entry type
 entry quota concurrency lock setting incremental
 dump switch and date/time saved (currently ** not set
 **)

-DTM
Prints only the date/time modified information for each entry

-DTS
Reserved for future use

-NO_HEADER
Suppresses all header lines.

-NO_SORT
Does not sort entries by type

-NO_WAIT
Suppresses pause and - More-- prompts

-PROTECT
Prints only the protection information for each entry, including access rights, delete-protection switch, and type of protection

-REVERSE
Reverses the sort order from its default Does not affect the sort order of entry types

-SINGLE_COLUMN
Prints the name of entries one per line Useful only if the default format (names only) is used

-SIZE
Prints size information for each entry

-SORT_DTM
Sorts entries by descending date/time modified within their type Incompatible with -SORT_DTS, -SORT_NAME, and -SORT_SIZE

-SORT_DTS
Reserved for future use

-SORT_NAME
Sorts entries alphabetically by name only, not within their type Incompatible with -SORT_DTM -SORT_DTS, and -SORT_SIZE

-SORT_SIZE
Sorts entries by descending size within type, and displays size of all entries except access categories Incompatible with -SORT_DTM, -SORT_DTS, and -SORT_NAME

-SPECIFIC_PROTECTED
Lists only the entries protected by specific ACLs

-WIDE
Displays output in wider than normal 79 character lines Uses 100 character lines for name only output otherwise assumes name and associated attributes fit on one line Useful for line printer output

You can also use command processor options such as -FILE or -DIRECTORY to select entries by type

▶ **LISTING pathname**
Opens a file for writing on file unit 2 Equivalent to **OPEN pathname 2 2**

▶ **LIST_ACCESS [object]**
Lists access rights of the named object or of the current directory if you do not name an object If **object** is an access category its ACL is displayed If **object** is a file or directory the ACL or ACLs protecting it are displayed If **object** is on a partition with priority access in effect the priority access is listed

▶ **LIST_GROUP**
Lists ACL groups to which you belong

▶ **LIST_PRIORITY_ACCESS disk-name**
Lists the priority access on any given disk partition

▶ **LIST_QUOTA [pathname] [-BRIEF]**
Lists current disk quota and storage information for **pathname** or for your current directory if no pathname is given The -BRIEF option displays a one line summary

▶ **LIST_REMOTE_ID [-ON nodename]**
Displays the user and project id s set up by previous ADD_REMOTE_ID commands The -ON **nodename** option lists only the id for the named system

► **LIST_VAR [variable-name [variable-name]]**
Lists named variables and their values from an
active global variable file **variable-name** can be a
wildcard name If no **variable-name** is given,
LIST_VAR lists all the variables in the file

► **LOAD**
Invokes the Linking Loader Loads programs for
R-mode code generated by PMA, FORTRAN, or
RPG II To load segmented code use the command
SEG For complete information see the **SEG and
LOAD Reference Guide**

► **LOGIN [user-id [password]] [–ON nodename]]
[–PROJECT project-id]**
Allows you to start work on the system Your **user-
id** identifies you To log in to a remote system, use
the –ON nodename option The System Adminis-
trator may require you to specify your **password**
and **project-id** The SA may also require **password**
to be entered on the next line

► **LOGOUT [uu]**
Logs you out With **-uu**, logs out user or phantom
user number **uu** User **uu** must have your user id

► **LON** $\begin{bmatrix} -ON \\ -OFF \end{bmatrix}$
Enables or disables the printing of phantom logout
notification messages LON –OFF defers messages
until LON –ON (the default) is given

► **MAGNET [-SILENT]** $\begin{bmatrix} -USER \\ -OPERATOR \end{bmatrix}$
Reads writes and/or copies non-Prime format
magnetic tapes to and from PRIMOS disk files
Options follow

Option	Meaning
-SILENT	Prints only severity 2 and 3 errors
-USER	Displays mount or dismount messages at your terminal
-OPERATOR	Displays mount or dismount messages at the supervisor terminal

Note

MAGNET is not an archiving or system backup facility For archiving, use MAGSAV and MAGRST, for system backup use MAGSAV and MAGRST or PHYSAV and PHYRST

For complete information, see the **Magnetic Tape User's Guide**

▶ **MAGRST [-7TRK] [-TTY]**

Restores files, directory-trees, or partitions from a magnetic tape created with MAGSAV The tape unit must be assigned The -7TRK option specifies 7-track tape (Default is 9-track) The -TTY option takes the tape unit number from your terminal, and all other information from the current input stream (for example, CPL or command files)

MAGRST queries and possible responses are:

TAPE UNIT
  Physical unit number of the tape (0-7)
ENTER LOGICAL TAPE NUMBER:
  0 The logical tape is already positioned
  1 Rewinds and positions the first logical tape
  2 Rewinds and positions the second logical tape
  etc.

READY TO RESTORE:

\ ES Restores the entire tape

N̖O Requests the new tape drive and logical tape numbers

PARTIAL Restores part of the tape

$I [pathname] [level] Displays an n level index of all files and directories restored or writes the index into **pathname** (**level** default prints 2 levels)

NW [filename] [level] Prints an n-level index into the file or at the terminal but does not restore anything to disk (**level** default prints all levels)

SA pathname Changes the home UFD

TREE NAME
Enters the treename for a partial restore Ends with a blank line

---

     \ [options]

Writes a PRIMOS disk file, directory-tree, or disk partition to 7- or 9-track magnetic tape The tape unit must be assigned

Option	Meaning
–LONG	Uses 2048-byte records
–VAR	Allows variable length records, up to 4096 bytes (Default)
–P300	Uses 1024-byte records
–INC	Indicates an incremental dump, only the files and directories with the DUMPED switch set to zero are saved (Same as command $INC ON)
–UPDT	Sets the DUMPED bit on all files saved (Same as command $UPDT ON)
–7TRK	7-track tape format (Default is 9 track)
–SUFD	Always saves directories Useful only with the –INC option

Option	Meaning
-TTY	Takes the tape unit number from the terminal and all other information from the current input stream
-NO_ACL	Does not save any ACLs or ACL references

MAGSAV queries and possible responses are

TAPE UNIT
Physical unit number of the tape (0-7)

ENTER LOGICAL TAPE NUMBER

0 The logical tape is already positioned

1 Rewinds and positions the first logical tape

2 Rewinds and positions the second logical tape

etc

TAPE NAME
Any name up to six characters

DATE
Valid date in format **mm dd yy** (Default is current date from PRIMOS)

REV NO
Any number Must be integral

NAME OR COMMAND
Filename to be saved, or one of the following

$A pathname Changes the home UFD

$Q Terminates the logical tape and returns to PRIMOS

$R Does a $Q and rewinds the tape

$I [pathname] [level] Prints an index **pathname** writes the index into the named file The default prints the index on the terminal **level** specifies the level of the index The default prints two levels

MFD Saves an entire disk (Must be attached to MFD)

Saves the contents of the current directory

$UPDT {ON / OFF} Sets the dumped bit (Default is OFF) Same as the option -UPDT

$INC {ON / OFF} ON saves only files and directories with the DUMPED switch set to zero (Default is OFF) Same as the -INC option

---

► MESSAGE $\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{username} \\ \text{-usernum} \end{array}\right]$ [-NOW] [-ON node]
    text of message

Sends a one-line message. **username** sends **text of message** to all users who are receiving messages and are logged in under that name **-usernum** sends text only to the user with that user number. If neither **username** nor **-usernum** is given, **text of message** is sent to the operator. **-NOW** sends **text of message** immediately to the recipient's screen. Otherwise, **text of message** appears when the recipient next returns to command level The **-ON node** option sends **text of message** to a user at a remote site

Other forms of the MESSAGE command determine or check receive states, as follows.

MESSAGE -ACCEPT
  Enables reception of all messages

MESSAGE -DEFER
  Accepts deferred messages, inhibits -NOW messages

MESSAGE -REJECT
  Inhibits all messages

MESSAGE -STATUS $\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{username} \\ \text{usernumber} \\ \text{ML} \end{array}\right]$

  Lists receive states of specified users If no user is specified, lists receive states of all users

You cannot send messages while in the -REJECT state; you cannot use the -NOW option while in the -DEFER state

► **MRGF file-a file-b [file-c…file-e] -OUTF ofile**
  $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{-BRIEF} \\ \text{-MINL number} \\ \text{-FORCE} \\ \text{-REPORT pathname} \end{array}\right]$

Merges up to five files (file-a through file-e) into a single output file, **ofile**. Note that -OUTF must appear on the command line.

Option	*Meaning*
–BRIEF	Suppresses the printing of differing lines
–MINL number	Specifies the minimum number of lines that must match for resynchronization (Default is 3)
–FORCE	Uses **file-b** to resolve conflicts (rather than asking you)
–REPORT pathname	Outputs differing lines to **pathname** instead of printing them on the terminal

▶ NCOBOL

Runs the nonshared COBOL compiler Options and defaults are the same as those for the shared COBOL compiler COBOL Rarely used

▶ NETLINK [options]

Connects you to any system on the Public Data Network The basic procedure is

1 Enter NETLINK Command mode by giving the NETLINK command When Command mode is entered the @ prompt appears

2 Connect to the remote system by giving the NC address or C address command **NC** means no reverse charge (required for many international calls) **address** is either the host address assigned by the Public Data Network or a PRIMENET system name For example both NODE1 and 409522 are valid addresses

For international calls use the following format country identifier host address For example 2080 12300011

When a connection has been established the message address Connected appears

3 Log in to the system as you would normally entering any validation codes as required

4 Once you finish a terminal session, log out as you
   would normally The message "address Disconn-
   ected" appears When a connection to a remote
   host has been terminated by logging out, com-
   mand mode is reentered and the @ appears You
   can now connect to another site or return to
   PRIMOS
5 To return to PRIMOS type QUIT

For full details on NETLINK and its options, see the
PRIMENET Guide.

► **NSED**

NSED is the nonshared version of the text editor It
is identical in function to ED, the shared editor
PRIMOS II, which does not support the shared edi-
tor, can use NSED

▷ NUMBER

Numbers or renumbers the statements in a BASIC
program Asks for the pathnames of input and out-
put files, and for values (1-1999, default is 1) for
starting and incrementing the statement numbers

▷ OAS

Starts up Prime's Office Automation System (OAS)

► **OA_ADMIN**

Allows the OAS Administrator to create and main-
tain master OAS files

▷ OA TERM

Downline loads the PT65 Terminal (Administrative
Workstation) for Office Automation

▷ **OPEN [pathname] funit key**

Opens **pathname** on the specified file unit **funit**
The value of **key** is the logical OR of an action key, a
reference key, and a new file key Use octal values
for **funit** and **key** Commonly used keys follow

Action Key	Meaning
1	Open for reading
2	Open for writing
3	Open for reading and writing
New File Key	Meaning
0000	Sequential file (SAM)
2000	Direct access file (DAM)

ORIGIN

Changes your home and current attach point to your origin directory (initial attach point at login)

pathname [options]

Runs the PASCAL compiler For information, see the **PASCAL Reference Guide** or the online HELP facility

PASSWD [owner-password [nonowner-password]]

Changes the owner and nonowner passwords of the current passworded directory The user must have owner rights The defaults are blank owner and null nonowner (See the SET ACCESS command for access control on an ACL directory)

PHANTOM pathname   [CPL-arguments funit]

Runs the command file or CPL program **pathname** as a phantom user **funit** cannot be used with CPL programs The default **funit** for COMINPUT files is 6

pathname [options]

Runs the PL/I Subset G compiler For information, see the **PL/I Subset G Reference Guide.**

M

Displays the contents of the RVEC user register vector

See also DMSTK

▷ PMA **pathname [options]**
Runs the Prime Macro Assembler For more information, see the **Assembly Language Programmer's Guide.**

▷ PRERR
Useful only for debugging obsolete programs Displays the ERRVEC message set by the ERRSET subroutine, and the first six octal locations in ERRVEC, or prints ERRVEC and the last error message

▷ PRMPC **pathname**
Prints **pathname** on an MPC parallel interface printer (PRn) previously assigned
See also SPOOL

▶ PROP $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{-STATUS} \\ \text{printer-name -DISPLAY} \end{array} \right\}$

Displays a list of all printers on the current system, telling which ones are running and which are not. -DISPLAY gives the following information.

Parameter	Meaning
DEVICE:	Displays the name of the device the phantom controls (Can be used in the SPOOL -AT option)
PAPER:	Names the type of paper mounted on the printer (Blank signifies the default type)
FORM:	L sts synonyms for PAPER (Can be used with SPOOL -FORM option) It no synonyms exist, FORM does not appear.
DEST:	Lists synonyms for **printer-name** (Can be used with SPOOL -AT option) Appears only if the System Administrator has established a list of synonyms

Parameter	Meaning
MESSAGE	Prints this message on each header page
COMOUT	If on the phantom is keeping a COMOUTPUT file of its activities
UPCASE	If on the printer prints all characters as uppercase If off it prints both upper and lowercase
PRINT:	If on the printer processes print requests
PLOT:	If on the printer processes plot requests (Device must be PLOT)
LENGTH	Shows the number of lines printed per page
LARGE	Gives priority in the spool queue to files of less than this number of records
LIMIT	Does not print files exceeding this number of records
UPPER	Sets the highest logical disk on which the phantom looks for SPOOLQ UFDs
LOWER	Sets the logical disk on which the phantom begins to search for SPOOLQ UFDs
HEADER:	Sets the number of header pages to be printed
WIDTH	Sets the number of columns per page
LINES	Sets the actual number of lines per page (off represents default length which is LENGTH plus 13 lines)

► **PROTECT** pathname
   [owner-code [non-owner-code]] [-REPORT]
Sets protection rights for password protected files
directories and segment directories specified by
pathname The -REPORT option reports the
results of each successful setting of protection
rights (Note that PROTECT uses mnemonic protec
tion codes and is not the same as the pre Rev 19
PROTEC command)

Owner and nonowner codes designate various
types of protection as follows

Code	Description
NIL	No access of any kind (Default)
R	Read access only
W	Write access only
D	Delete access only
RW	Read and write access only
RD	Read and delete access only
WD	Write and delete access only
RWD	All rights (read write and delete)

► **PRSER** pathname
Prints **pathname** on the serial interface printer
(CENPR CE2PR) previously assigned

► **PRVER** pathname
Prints **pathname** on a configured printer/plotter
(PLOT) previously assigned

► **PSD**
Loads and starts the Prime Symbolic Debugger
(PSD20 is a version of PSD of 16K PRIMOS II) For
details see the **PMA Reference Guide**

► **PTELE**

Accesses the Office Automation System (OAS) Telephone Inquiry function

► **RDY [option 1] [option 2]**

Allows you to choose the prompt messages you want displayed at your terminal and in COMOUTPUT files.

Option	Function
−LONG	Switches to the long format of the prompt message giving the time of day, and the CPU and I/O times since the last prompt
−BRIEF	Switches to the short format (Default at login)
−OFF	Suppresses prompt messages
−ON	Reenables the printing of prompt messages Unless the −LONG or −BRIEF option is given with the −ON option, messages appear in the format last specified
−READY_LONG text	Changes the text portion of the long ready message to **text** The default at login time is ''OK''
−READY_BRIEF text	Changes the text portion of the brief ready message to **text** The default at login time is ''OK''
−ERROR_LONG text	Changes the text portion of the long error message to **text** The default at login time is ''ER''.
−ERROR_BRIEF text	Changes the text portion of the brief error message to **text** The default at login time is ''ER!'' **text** can be up to 20 characters

► **REN**

Reenters a subsystem following a QUIT or an error condition If no on-unit exists in the subsystem, REN returns you to PRIMOS command level

► **RESTOR pathname**

Restores the runfile **pathname** from disk to memory

▷ **RESUME pathname [arguments ..]**

Executes both R-mode runfiles and CPL programs contained in **pathname** CPL programs define the arguments Runfiles use the following to set new values for the RVEC

[p] [a] [b] [x] [keys] [program arguments.]

Do not use RESUME for 64V segmented mode programs, use SEG instead

► **REVERT_PASSWORD**

Converts your current directory from an ACL directory to a password directory The current directory must not contain ACL directories or access categories

► **RJQ**

The RJQ command has five different command line formats One builds a concatenated file, others queue files for transmission to a remote site, list queue entries, cancel entries, or restart aborted file transmissions RJQ replaces the obsolete RJ1004 RJ7020, RJX80, RJGRTS, RJHASP, and RJ200UT commands For detailed information on the various forms of this command, see the **Remote Job Entry Phase II Guide.**

► **RLS [option]**
Discards unwanted stack history.

Option	Meaning
-ALL	Releases the entire stack
-TO n	Releases stack levels down to level **n** **n** must be a positive decimal integer, and must be less than the current level number
-LEVELS n	Releases **n** levels Must be positive decimal integer such that the current level minus **n** is less than or equal to 1 (Default is -LEVELS 1)

► **RPG pathname [options]**
Runs the RPG II R-mode compiler For detailed information, see the **RPG II Programmer's Guide.**

► **RSTERM [-READ] [-WRITE]**
Empties the user terminal's read (input) and/or write (output) buffers Specifying no option empties both buffers.

► **RUNOFF [pathname]**
Processes the file **pathname** (assumed to be in RUNOFF input form) to create an output file of formatted text. See the **New User's Guide to EDITOR and RUNOFF** for detailed and tutorial information.

► **RWLOCK pathname lock [-REPORT]**
Sets the read/write concurrency lock on a file or segment directory to control the number of users at one time. **pathname** gives the file system object to be protected (can be a wildcard) **lock** identifies the concurrency lock to be set on the file system object. May take one of the following four values:

Option	Meaning
SYS	Uses the system read/write lock (Default)
EXCL	Allows N readers OR one writer
UPDT	Allows N readers AND one writer
NONE	Allows N readers and N writers

–REPORT displays results for each successful lock setting To use RWLOCK, you need owner access to a password directory, or protect (P) access to an ACL directory

► **SAVE pathname [sa] [ea] [pc] [a] [b] [x]**
   [keys]

Saves memory (segment '4000) from **sa** (start address) to **ea** (end address) as the file **pathname** The other values are the RVEC parameters If not specified, they default to current RVEC values Not for 64V segmented runfiles, use SEG's SAVE subcommand instead

► SEG $\left[\begin{array}{c} \textbf{pathname} \\ \textbf{–LOAD} \end{array}\right]$

Creates or executes V-mode and I-mode runfiles With **pathname**, excutes the V-mode or I-mode runfile named in **pathname.** With –LOAD creates a new V-mode or I-mode runfile

For a complete discussion of SEG, see the **SEG and LOAD Reference Guide.**

► SET_ACCESS target $\left[\begin{array}{l} \textbf{acl [–NO\_QUERY]} \\ \textbf{–LIKE reference} \\ \textbf{–CATEGORY category-name} \end{array}\right]$

Specifies access rights for the file, directory, or segment directory given in **target.** If **target** does not exist, a new access category is created With no options, use the default access for the parent directory The command line options follow

Option	*Meaning*
acl	Defines, creates, and sets an ACL, or queries before it replaces an ACL The format for acl is
	identifier: rights **[...identifier:rights]**
	identifier is either a user id, an ACL group name or the string $REST **rights** are NONE (no rights), ALL (all rights), or any combination of P (protect), D (delete), A (add), L (list), U (use), R (read), and W (write)
-LIKE reference	Gives **target** the same protection as **reference.**
-CATEGORY **category-name**	Protects **target** with the existing access category **category-name**
-NO_QUERY	Suppresses the query generated in replacing an existing ACL Used only when specifying both **target** and **acl**

► SET_DELETE pathname $\begin{bmatrix} \text{-PROTECT} \\ \text{-NO\_PROTECT} \end{bmatrix}$

Prevents accidental deletion of the file, directory, or segment directory given in **pathname** -PROTECT ensures that a user trying to delete an object is queried before the object is deleted This is the default -NO_PROTECT allows deletion without query by PRIMOS

► SET_QUOTA pathname [-MAX n]

Sets the maximum record quota on the directory or subdirectory given in **pathname** Omitting -MAX **n** removes a quota, and is the same as setting **n** to zero

► SET_VAR name [   ] value

At command level, defines a global variable and places it and its value in the global variable file **name** is any legal variable name up to 32 characters long Names of global variables must begin with a dot ( ) **value** can be

- A character string At command level the string must be short enough so that the entire command line does not exceed 160 characters In CPL programs the string can be up to 1024 characters long A string must be enclosed in single quotes if it contains blanks or special characters The single quotes are included in the character count

- A numeric character string representing an integer between the values of $-2**31$ to $2**31 - 1$

- A character string consisting of the logical value TRUE or FALSE

Inside a CPL program SET_VAR sets the value of global or local variables

► SIZE pathname [-NORM]

Displays the size of the file, segment directory, UFD or access category given in **pathname** -NORM displays size in 880-byte records (The default is 2048 byte records) SIZE displays different units for different entry types For files it displays the number of records in the file For UFDs and segment directories it displays the number of top-level entries For access categories it displays the number of entries in the access category

► SLIST [pathname]

Displays file contents at the terminal

▶ SORT [options]

Sorts ASCII, variable-length, or fixed-length files
Requests input and output filenames, number of
columns and starting and ending columns Allows
up to 64 sort keys The maximum logical record is
32760 bytes The maximum key length is 312 char
acters

The default SORT is straight ASCII (upper- and
lowercase are sorted differently) Other sort types
are shown below Put a space and the key type sym-
bol after the column numbers of the sort field Put a
space and R after the column numbers of any field
to be reverse-sorted

Option	Meaning
-BRIEF	Suppresses printing of SORT program messages at the terminal
-SPACE	Deletes any blank lines from the SORT output file
-MERGE	Merges a maximum of ten unsorted files at a time The SORT program asks for the number of files to be merged Types their names one per line
-TAG	Requests a TAG sort -TAG is the default It is faster than -NONTAG for large or unordered files
-NONTAG	Requests a NONTAG sort often preferred for small or well ordered files

SORT INFORMATION

Code	Key Type	Definition
A	ASCII (default)	Character strings stored one character per byte String length is limited only by the length of the record
I	Single-precision integer (short)	Length is 2 bytes, range is − 32767 to + 32767
J	Double-precision integer (long)	Length is 4 bytes, range is − 2**31 to + 2**31 − 1
F	Single-precision real	Length is 4 bytes, range is ± (10** − 38 to 10** 38)
D	Double-precision real	Length is 8 bytes, range is ± (10** − 9902 to 10** 9825)
U	Numeric ASCII, unsigned	Like plain ASCII These are stored one digit per byte and are limited only by the length of the record
LS	Numeric ASCII, leading separate sign	Numbers are preceded by " + " or " − " to indicate positive or negative value (A blank space is treated as a positive sign)
TS	Numeric ASCII, trailing separate sign	Same as LS except that the " + " or " − " follows the number
LE	Numeric ASCII, leading embedded sign	One digit per byte Alphabetic characters can represent digits, as shown in the insert table below The first character represents both a digit and the sign of the field (e g L579 represents − 3579)

Code Key Type	Definition

LE (cont)

Digit	Positive	Negative
0	0 − +,{	} −
1	1A	J
2	2B	K
3	3C	L
4	4D	M
5	5E	N
6	6F	O
7	7G	P
8	8H	Q
9	9I	R

Code Key Type		Definition
TE	Numeric ASCII trailing embedded sign	Same as LE except that the last digit carries the sign (e g 357R represents −3579)
PD	Packed decimal	A 4 bit nibble represents each digit the number ends with a sign nibble A negative sign is represented by the hex D in the sign nibble any other value in the sign nibble indicates a positive number A packed field must have an odd number of digits plus the sign Because they are stored 2 nibbles (digit or sign) per byte this is a full number of bytes Packed decimal keys can be up to 63 digits plus a sign
AU	ASCII, upper- and lowercase sort	Storage is identical to regular ASCII Lowercase characters are sorted as uppercase then put into the output file as lowercase
UI	Unsigned integer	Length is 2 bytes, range is 0 to 65535

SORT information can also be given with keywords as follows

Specifying filenames and types:

Keyword	Usage
-INPUTFILE name	Specifies a file to be sorted **name** can be a pathname of up to 80 characters Repeat this keyword for each input file
-OUTPUTFILE name	Creates a file to hold the sorted output Only one output file per sort is allowed
KEYS n	**n** is the number of keys for the sort
-INTYPE $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\textbf{COMPRESSED}\\ \textbf{UNCOMPRESSED}\\ \textbf{FIXED}\\ \textbf{VARIABLE}\end{array}\right\}$	Specifies the type of file(s) to be sorted All input files must be of the same type If this keyword is not given, a default file type is taken from the key type
-OUTTYPE type	Specifies file **type** for the output file Types are the same as those for input files If this keyword is not given, the output file will have the same type as the input file(s)
-INLENGTH n	Gives the maximum length of the input records (in bytes) (The greatest possible **n** is 32760 bytes the default) This keyword must be given for fixed-length records
-OUTLENGTH n	Specifies the maximum length for records in output file Defaults to the length of the input record If you specify a fixed-length record output file you must also specify the record length

Specifying keys

Keyword	Usage
–START n	**n** is first column of the key
–END n	**n** is last column of the key
–DESCENDING	Requests a sort in descending order
–TYPE code	Any of the codes from the table of key types, above
–EBCDIC	Uses an EBCDIC collating sequence for sorting (used only with A or AU key types)

➤ **SPOOL [pathname] [options]**
Queues disk files for the line printer or the plotter

Option	Meaning
–AS alias	Uses **alias** as **pathname** on the header and in the SPOOL –LIST displays
–AT destination	Prints only on the printer at the given destination
–CANCEL [PRT]xxx	Removes file **xxx** from the spool queue Must be the last option on the command line Can cancel more than one file CANCEL 1 2 3
–COPIES n	Prints **n** copies of the file (**n**<99)
–DEFER time	Defers printing until **time** (**hh mm** on a 24 hour clock or **hh mm** AM or PM on a 12 hour clock)
–FORM name	Prints on the specified paper type
–FTN	Obeys FORTRAN output conventions in the file

Option	Meaning
-LIST [options]	Lists spool-queue entries Must be the last option on the command line

Option	Meaning
ALL	List all files (Default)
DEFER	Lists the deferred files
FORM [type]	Lists the forms of specified type Omit **type** for the default form
OWN	Lists the files spooled under your login name
PLOT	Lists the files in the plot queue
PRINT	Lists the files in the print queue

Option	Meaning
-LNUM	Generates line numbers Incompatible with -FTN option
-NOFMT	Disables the normal spooler control (header generation/ pagination) You must insert your own line-printer control modes
-NOHEAD	Does not print any header or trailer pages
-OPEN	Opens the print file in the queue for writing on the TO-unit
-PLOT [nwords]	Indicates the plot file **nwords** is the decimal number of words to be read and output per raster scan (The default is 128 for 200 raster/ inch plotter)
-TUNIT unit	Specifies the TO-unit (1–126) (The default is 2)

► **START** [pc] [a][b] [x] [keys]

Starts execution of a static mode program (START
assumes that the program is in memory) START
initializes process registers and keys, then starts
execution at **pc** If **pc** is not given, execution re-
sumes at the point of interruption

$$
\text{► STATUS} \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{AI L} \\ \text{DEVICE} \\ \text{DISKS} \\ \text{ME} \\ \text{NETWORK} \\ \text{PROJECT} \\ \text{SEMAPHORES} \\ \text{SYSTEM} \\ \text{UNITS} \\ \text{USERS} \\ \text{COMM} \end{array} \right]
$$

Displays user or system status, including user
number, line number, disks in use, devices in use,
priority level, and network connection, if applica-
ble Defaults are information about PRIMOS
version, units, disks, semaphores, network, and
user ids, in that order

► **SVCSW** $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 \\ 1 \end{array} \right\}$

Sets the SVC switch, which controls handling of
the SVC instruction in the virtual memory environ-
ment

0 SVC instructions are trapped and processed by
PRIMOS (Default)

1 SVC instructions cause a virtual trap handled
through the user's program location 65

$$\blacktriangleright \text{ TERM} \begin{cases} -\text{DISPLAY} \\ -\text{ERASE char} \\ -\text{KILL char} \\ -\text{BREAK ON} \\ -\text{BREAK OFF} \\ -\text{FULL} \\ -\text{HALF LF} \\ -\text{HALF NOLF} \\ -\text{NOXOFF} \\ -\text{XOFF} \end{cases}$$

Sets terminal characteristics (Resets to the defaults at logout except for –HALF, –FULL)

–BREAK $\begin{Bmatrix} \text{ON} \\ \text{OFF} \end{Bmatrix}$		Enables or disables BREAK action of the BREAK key or the CONTROL-P key
–DISPLAY		Displays current terminal characteristics
–ERASE char		Sets the ERASE character for PRIMOS
–FULL		Full-duplex mode (Default)
–HALF $\begin{bmatrix} \text{LF} \\ \text{NOLF} \end{bmatrix}$		Half-duplex mode LF means do a line feed when the carriage return is hit. NOLF means do not do a line feed
–KILL char		Sets the new KILL character for PRIMOS
–NOXOFF		Disables the CONTROL-S/ CONTROL-Q keys
–XOFF		Enables CONTROL S (halt) and CONTROL-Q (resume) keys for inspecting screen output

▶ TIME

Displays connect time in hours and minutes, compute and disk I/O time in minutes and seconds.

► **TRAMLC**

Transmits or receives a file over an assigned AMLC line between two Prime computer systems Generally useful only when PRIMENET is not available TRAMLC requests FNAME (pathname of the file), then requests T/R (transmit or receive), LINE # (number of the assigned AMLC line) and BLOCK (desired frequency of acknowledgment message) The TRAMLC command may be given first on either the transmitting or receiving computer

► **TYPE text**

Prints **text** at the terminal or into a command output file **text** can include variable references or function calls

► **UNASSIGN device**

Releases **device** (or communications line) previously assigned See ASSIGN for device names All of a user's assigned devices are automatically unassigned at logout

Magnetic tape drives may be unassigned either by physical device number or by their logical alias

   UNASSIGN MTpdn [–UNLOAD]

   UNASSIGN –ALIAS MTldn [–UNLOAD]

The –UNLOAD option causes the tape to be rewound and unloaded

► **UPCASE in-pathname cut-pathname**

Replaces lowercase letters in **in-pathname** with corresponding uppercase letters Output is to **out-pathname** UPCASE makes files suitable for output to devices with only uppercase alphabetic characters

► **USERS**

Displays the number of current users

► **VISTA**

Activates DBMS/QUERY, the Data Base Management System query language and report writer For detailed information see the **DBMS/ QUERY User's Guide** and the **DBMS/QUERY Reference Guide.**

► **VPSD, VPSD16**

Runs the Virtual-mode Prime Symbolic Debugger See the **Assembly Language Programmer's Guide** for details

► **VRPG pathname [options]**

Runs the RPG II V-mode compiler For detailed information, see the **RPG II V-mode Compiler Reference Guide,** or the online HEI P facility

► **VRTSSW [octal-number]**

Sets virtual sense switches, and is available to the user's program via the INA '1620 (read sense switches) instructions (This feature retains compatibility with early programs that accessed the real control panel switches under PRIMOS II)

► **WP_ADMIN**

Allows the OAS Administrator to create and maintain the Global Keyword List, which is used in the Document Keyword Indexing function

► **\$\$ JOB** $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} * \\ \text{user-name} \end{array} \right\}$ **[options]**

Controls submission and execution of Batch jobs Must appear as the first line in the command file Options are the same as for the JOB command