



# **RTE-A**

# **Index and Glossary**

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# **Printing History**

The Printing History below identifies the edition of this manual and any updates that are included. Periodically, update packages are distributed which contain replacement pages to be merged into the manual, including an updated copy of this printing history page. Also, the update may contain write-in instructions.

Each reprinting of this manual will incorporate all past updates; however, no new information will be added. Thus, the reprinted copy will be identical in content to prior printings of the same edition with its user-inserted update information. New editions of this manual will contain new information, as well as all updates.

To determine what manual edition and update is compatible with your current software revision code, refer to the Manual Numbering File or the Computer User's Documentation Index. (The Manual Numbering File is included with your software. It consists of an "M" followed by a five digit product number.)

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# Preface

This is the Index and Glossary for the RTE-A manual set. In it are three sections:

- 1. A guide to the manuals in the set, with a document map to help you find the right manual (or manuals) quickly and a legend of codes used to identify the manuals in the glossary and index.
- 2. A glossary that defines the most important RTE-A terms. After each entry, a list of codes points to other manuals that use or describe the term.
- 3. A combined index for the entire manual set. It goes beyond the glossary manual codes to help you find every reference to all special RTE-A terms. Note that the index also has appropriate references to manuals for subsystems such as Mail/1000, Symbolic Debug, FORTRAN, and so on.

How you use this Index and Glossary is determined by how you want to use RTE-A and by how much experience you have with RTE operating systems. New users can begin in the Guide to RTE-A Manuals section, and work from left to right through the document map to learn more about the system and the languages or subsystems they need. Advanced users will usually begin with the glossary or index, and use the document map to identify manuals related to their work.

The following codes are used throughout the Index and Glossary to identify the RTE-A manuals. In the glossary, several manual codes are listed after the definitions to point to manuals that explain or use the terms. To get more information about a term, refer to the manuals listed after its definition. In the index, instead of only chapter and page numbers for each entry, manual codes *plus* chapter and page numbers are given.

Manual Code	Manual Title (and Part Number)
BKUP	RTE-A Backup and Disk Formatting Utilities Reference Manual (92077-90249)
DATA	Datapair/1000 Reference Manual (92050-90001)
DBUG	Symbolic Debug/1000 Reference Manual (92860-90001)
DDM	RTE-A Driver Designer's Manual (92077-90019)
DRM	RTE-A Driver Reference Manual (92077-90011)
EDIT	EDIT/1000 User's Manual (92074-90001)
FTN	FORTRAN 77 Reference Manual (92836-90001)
GSA	Getting Started With RTE-A (92077-90039)
HPIB	The HP-IB in HP 1000 Computer Systems User's Manual (59310-90064)
LINK	LINK User's Manual (92077-90035)
MAC	Macro/1000 Reference Manual (92059-90001)
MAIL	Mail/1000 User's Manual (92511-90001)
PRIM	RTE-A Primary System Installation Manual (92077-90038)
PRNT	RTE-A Print and Spooling Reference Manual (92077-90248)
PROG	RTE-A Programmer's Reference Manual (92077-90007)
REL	RTE-A Relocatable Libraries Reference Manual (92077-90037)
SCSI	SCSI Host Bus Adapter Card Installation and Reference Manual (12016-90002)
SDM	RTE-A System Design Manual (92077-90013)
SGI	RTE-A System Generation and Installation Manual (92077-90034)
SMM	RTE-A System Manager's Manual (92077-90056)
USER	RTE-A User's Manual (92077-90002)

# **Table of Contents**

## **Guide to RTE-A Manuals**

Descriptions
12016-90002 HP 12016A SCSI Host Card Installation and Reference Manual
59310-90064 The HP-IB in HP 1000 Computer Systems User's Guide
92050-90001 Datapair/1000 Reference Manual
92059-90001 Macro/1000 Reference Manual
92074-90001 EDIT/1000 User's Manual
92077-90002 RTE-A User's Manual 10
92077-90007 RTE-A Programmer's Reference Manual
92077-90011 RTE-A Driver Reference Manual 10
92077-90013 RTE-A System Design Manual 10
92077-90019 RTE-A Driver Designer's Manual 10
92077-90020 RTE-A Quick Reference Guide
92077-90034 RTE-A System Generation and Installation Manual
92077-90035 LINK User's Manual
92077-90036 RTE-A Index and Glossary 12
92077-90037 RTE-A Relocatable Libraries Reference Manual
92077-90038 RTE-A Primary System Installation Manual
92077-90039 Getting Started With RTE-A
92077-90050 RTE-A Software Entry Point Directory
92077-90056 RTE-A System Manager's Manual 12
92077-90248 RTE-A Print and Spooling Reference Manual
92077-90249 RTE-A Backup and Disk Formatting Utilities Reference Manual 12
92511-90001 Mail/1000 User's Manual 12
92836-90001 FORTRAN 77 Reference Manual
92860-90001 Symbolic Debug/1000 User's Manual

## **Glossary of RTE-A Terms**

Abbreviations	15
Definitions	16

## **Index to RTE-A Manuals**

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# **Guide to RTE-A Manuals**

## Descriptions

The following are brief descriptions of the manuals included with the RTE-A Operating System. The descriptions are sorted by HP part number. After the descriptions, there is a map of the RTE-A manuals. The "neighborhoods" on the map group the manuals by the kinds of system functions they describe. The "roads" are paths that you might use to other manuals when you need more information than is available in the manual you are reading.

## 12016-90002 HP 12016A SCSI Host Card Installation and Reference Manual

Describes the hardware and software interface between SCSI devices and HP 1000 A-Series computers under RTE-A. It explains how to install the SCSI hardware and software, and how to use the product.

## 59310-90064 The HP-IB in HP 1000 Computer Systems User's Guide

Describes the hardware and software interface between HP 1000 computers under RTE operating systems, including A-Series computers under RTE-A. It explains briefly how to prepare and connect the hardware, and describes HP-IB programming in detail for FORTRAN, BASIC/1000D, and BASIC/1000C. It includes detailed loading information for all RTE operating systems.

## 92050-90001 Datapair/1000 Reference Manual

Describes the Datapair/1000 paired disk system that allows the user to duplicate the contents of one disk onto a second disk so that both disks continually contain identical data. Describes how to generate Datapair/1000 into the RTE-A system and boot the system with mirrored disks.

## 92059-90001 Macro/1000 Reference Manual

Explains Macro/1000 Assembly Language programming under a range of RTE operating systems, including RTE-A. It describes the Macro/1000 machine and assembler instructions, source file generation and assembly, including conditional assembly. It also describes macro creation and macro libraries.

## 92074-90001 EDIT/1000 User's Manual

Guides new EDIT/1000 users from the basic editing concepts of creating, modifying, and manipulating ASCII files to detailed descriptions of EDIT/1000's powerful commands. For advanced users, it includes an alphabetic listing of descriptions of the complete EDIT/1000 command set and special editing characters. It also explains how to load EDIT/1000 into an RTE operating system.

## 92077-90002 RTE-A User's Manual

Introduces interactive use of RTE-A through the Command Interpreter program, CI, and the File Manager program, FMGR. It also describes the RTE-A optional VC+ Virtual Code feature package. For new RTE-A users, a tutorial section starts with simple system information requests and advances to program control and multi-user functions. For experienced RTE-A users, a reference section lists and describes the CI and FMGR commands.

## 92077-90007 RTE-A Programmer's Reference Manual

An advanced manual for programmers who wish to access the RTE-A Operating System directly from their programs. Describes I/O and device control, resource management, and program scheduling from other programs. It also explains use of the optional VC+ features of RTE-A from user programs. Program use of the file management package (FMP) subroutines is also described.

## 92077-90011 RTE-A Driver Reference Manual

For programmers who wish to use the RTE-A interface and device drivers to control I/O peripherals. All of the available drivers are described. For all of the drivers, the EXEC calls that give user programs access to the drivers are described in detail.

## 92077-90013 RTE-A System Design Manual

Explains the RTE-A Operating System with special emphasis on helping the system manager configure a new system, troubleshoot a problem system, or alter the existing system. It describes RTE-A data structures, system memory use, internal system routines, and some system generation and installation considerations.

## 92077-90019 RTE-A Driver Designer's Manual

For advanced programmers who want to write new interface or device drivers, or alter existing drivers for special purposes. Describes the I/O conventions and operating system interface considerations that must be followed to design a driver that cooperates with the others and with the system and its peripherals.

## 92077-90020 RTE-A Quick Reference Guide

Lists and briefly describes the commands for CI, FMGR, EDIT/1000, LINK, and the interactive RTE-A utilities; lists and describes the FMP and FMGR file-handling subroutines, system library subroutines, EXEC calls, and VMA/EMA subroutines; describes the RTE-A boot-up procedure; shows the system tables; and explains the error messages generated by the operating system and its utilities, routines, and subsystems.

## 92077-90034 RTE-A System Generation and Installation Manual

Helps the system manager generate a new RTE-A Operating System and install it in an A-Series HP 1000 Computer System. It explains how to use the RTAGN generator program, how to create a generator answer file, and lists the generator program commands. Finally, it describes installation of the newly-generated system.

## 92077-90035 LINK User's Manual

Guides a new user from a sample loader session to illustrate how LINK takes a relocatable file and creates a type 6 program file that can be run on an RTE-A system to a detailed functional description of the features of LINK, and special performance optimization methods. For experienced users, it includes a reference section of the LINK commands. There is also an error messages list, and an installation guide for loading LINK on an RTE-A system.

## 92077-90036 RTE-A Index and Glossary

You've got it in your hands. A roadmap to the RTE-A manual set. It describes the manuals, defines the terms they use, and cross references their indexes.

## 92077-90037 RTE-A Relocatable Libraries Reference Manual

For programmers who need to use the system library from their programs. It describes the library routines and call sequences, lists the subroutines for reference, and explains the feature routines available with the RTE-A optional VC+ package.

## 92077-90038 RTE-A Primary System Installation Manual

Explains how to install a newly purchased RTE-A Operating System, boot the new system, and prepare it for use. It explains the installation procedure from any of the media on which HP software is shipped.

## 92077-90039 Getting Started With RTE-A

Takes the first timer from starting up the system and logging on, through the beginning CI commands for file handling, into the editor to learn how to create a program or text file, and on to how to create and run simple programs. It tells how to find help or additional information, and makes it easy to become comfortable with the RTE-A system.

## 92077-90050 RTE-A Software Entry Point Directory

Lists all the entry points and the modules in which they reside in the RTE-A Operating System and Virtual Code (VC+). This manual also contains entry points names for all HP 1000 languages, data communication and data management products. RTE Profile Monitor, Symbolic Debug/1000, Forms/1000, Control/1000, PMC/1000, QDM/1000, and PCIF/1000 entry points are listed also.

## 92077-90056 RTE-A System Manager's Manual

Describes the duties of a system manager. It complements the RTE-A System Generation and Installation Manual and refers particularly to the System Design Manual, the Driver Reference Manual, and the Programmer's Reference Manual. The manual also describes the Group and User Management Program (GRUMP), Security/1000, and the SECTL, SESLU, and KILLSES utilities.

## 92077-90248 RTE-A Print and Spooling Reference Manual

Describes the programs available on RTE-A to print or spool files. It contains usage information for the RTE-A user as well as information required by the system administrator to set up the spooling system.

## 92077-90249 RTE-A Backup and Disk Formatting Utilities Reference Manual

Describes the use of backup and disk formatting utilities available on RTE-A. The detailed description of each of the utilities is organized alphabetically in Chapter 2.

## 92511-90001 Mail/1000 User's Manual

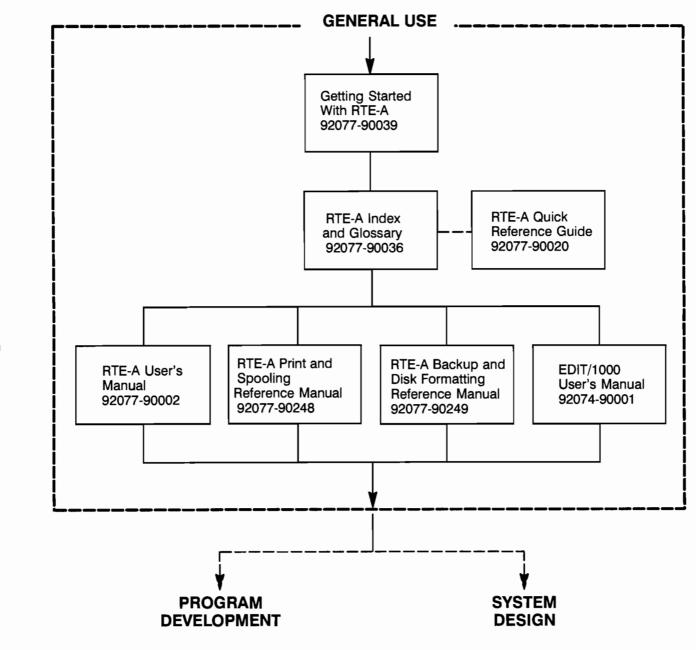
Describes the Mail/1000 message system, how it works, and the tasks you can perform. The manual is a reference document with a task-oriented format. Commands are described in terms of specific tasks, in a generalized form accompanied by specific examples as needed.

## 92836-90001 FORTRAN 77 Reference Manual

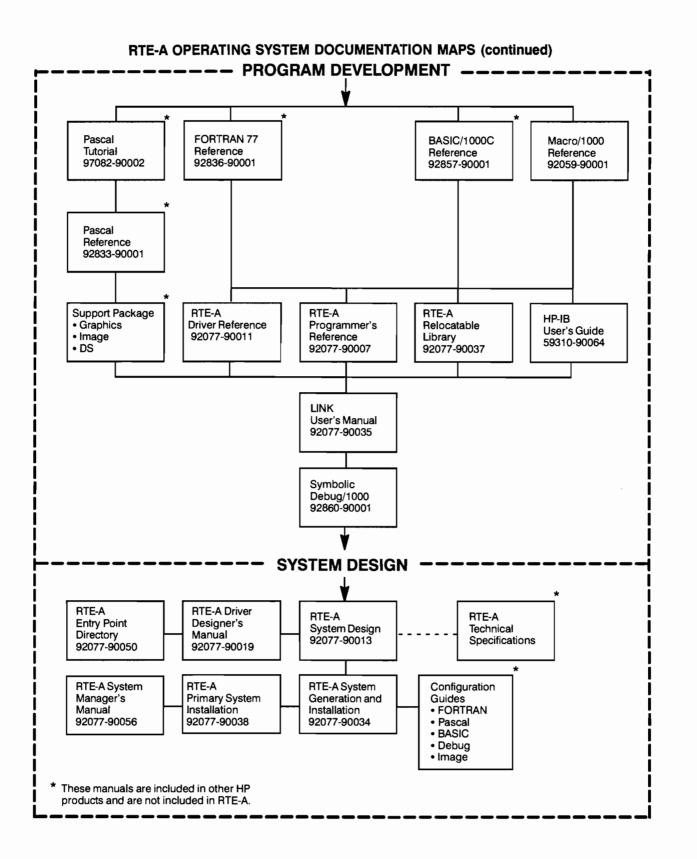
This is the reference manual of the FORTRAN 77 programming language for the HP 1000 Computer System. The compiler for the FORTRAN 77 language operates under both the RTE-6/VM and the RTE-A operating systems.

## 92860-90001 Symbolic Debug/1000 User's Manual

This manual is a tutorial guide and reference for the Symbolic Debug/1000 program. The manual gives installation and configuration information, describes the steps necessary to prepare a program for debugging, and describes how to use the Debug program.



(See following page)



# **Glossary of RTE-A Terms**

## Abbreviations

- CDS Code and Data Separation
- CI Command Interpreter
- CRN Cartridge Reference Number
- CTD Cartridge Tape Drive
- CTU Cassette Tape Unit
- DCB Data Control Block
- DMA Direct Memory Access
- DMS Dynamic Mapping System
- DVT Device Table
- EMA Extended Memory Area
- EVB Environment Variable Block
- FMGR File Manager
- FMP File Management Package
- IFT Interface Table
- INT Interrupt Table
- LU Logical Unit
- LUT Logical Unit Table
- MSEG Mapping Segment
- SAM System Available Memory
- TBG Time Base Generator
- UDSP User-Definable Directory Search Path
- VCP Virtual Control Panel
- VMA Virtual Memory Area
- VSEG Virtual Memory Mapping Segment

## Definitions

## absolute program

A program that has been relocated by the LINK loader. The relative addresses in the program have been replaced with absolute addresses: the program can be loaded directly from a disk or other mass storage device into memory for execution. Absolute programs are usually called relocated programs, binary memory images, or type 6 files. Some absolute programs can be run stand-alone (offline) without the RTE-A Operating System. See *offline*. PROG, MAC

### absolute system

The RTE-A Operating System in the form of an absolute program that can be loaded directly from a disk or other mass storage device into main memory. See *boot up*. MAC

#### account

In the multiuser environment, users and sets of users (groups) are assigned to accounts. Accounts enable the operating system to maintain the multiuser environment that allows users and groups to tailor their use of system resources. SMM, USER

### answer file

A file that contains commands for defining system parameters and configuring supported I/O devices; an answer file is provided with the Primary System and may be customized to generate a new system. SGI

#### asynchronous device

An I/O device that transmits characters synchronized by handshaking or start/stop characters passed between the device and the computer. Compare synchronous device.

#### back up

Copy the contents of a set of disk volumes, usually onto magnetic tape, but often onto another disk. Disks should be backed up periodically to prevent loss of data from hardware, software, or operator errors. SGI

## backing store file

A file on disk that contains all of the VMA data except the working set. The backing store file can contain up to 65536 pages of VMA data. See *virtual\_memory area* and *working set*. PROG

#### base page

See system base page and user base page.

## binary memory image

See absolute program.

#### bit bucket

An I/O address at which I/O requests are completed by ignoring the data. I/O requests directed to a bit bucket complete immediately. LU zero is an example of a bit bucket. USER

## block

Two logical CS/80 disk sectors of 128 bytes each, totaling 256 bytes, or 128 words. The block is used to express the size of files or data transfers. The actual sectoring of a physical disk may or may not be the same as the logical sectoring of a disk. USER

## BOOTEX

The boot up extension program, located at the beginning of the system disk, outside of the user file area. Its main job is loading the operating system into main memory, but it also mounts disk LUs, defines program partitions, sets up the swap file, and restores programs to be included in the operating system. SGI, PRIM

## boot up

Load the operating system into main memory from a disk or other storage device. SGI, PRIM

#### buffer

An area in main memory or on a peripheral device used to store data temporarily, especially for I/O. SDM

## capability level (CPLV)

An integer ranging from 0 - 31 assigned by the system manager to users, system level routines, system level commands, and programs for the purpose of governing function and resource use. SMM

## cartridge reference number (CRN)

An integer from 0-32767 or two ASCII characters used to identify a FMGR disk cartridge. USER

## cartridge tape drive (CTD)

The unit into which a cartridge tape can be inserted for the purpose of loading data from the tape to the disk or making a tape back-up of the disk. The CTD may be either stand-alone or part of a CS/80 disk drive. SGI

## cassette tape unit (CTU)

Tape unit in a 264x terminal for data storage and retrieval. DRM

#### class I/O

A method of buffering data transfers between programs or between devices and programs that lets the program continue executing while the I/O takes place. Class I/O is also called I/O without wait, or mailbox I/O. SDM

## closed file

A file that is not available for read and write access by a program. Compare *open file*. PROG

#### code and data separation (CDS)

An optional RTE-A feature that lets the operating system support large programs or programs that share code. In a CDS program, the code (instructions) and data are stored in separate areas of memory. USER, SDM, SGI, MAC

## code block

A subdivision of the code partition of a CDS program. Each code segment of a CDS program is loaded from disk into a code block as the program is executed. PROG, SDM

#### code partition

An area of memory that contains the code portion of a CDS program while the program executes. Compare *data partition*. PROG, SDM

#### code segment

A subdivision of the code portion of a CDS program. The LINK loader divides the code portion of large CDS programs into a number of segments, each up to 31 pages long. There may be as many as 128 code segments in a CDS program. PROG, SDM, LINK, USER, MAC

#### **Command Interpreter (CI)**

A program to process operator commands for RTE-A. CI lets the operator manipulate files and manage disk storage, run and terminate programs, modify system parameters, and gain access to a number of operating system features. CI is identified by the CI> prompt. CI is the primary RTE-A file management program. Compare *File Manager*. USER

#### common

A reserved area of memory used to pass data between a main program and its subprograms. In RTE-A, system common memory can be used to pass data between programs. SDM, MAC

#### configuration

The I/O and memory mapping structures of the operating system, and the modifications made to the operating system to create the structures. There are two main steps in system configuration: generation and modification by BOOTEX. SGI, SDM

## CRN

The Cartridge Reference Number, either an integer from 0 through 32767 or two ASCII characters, identifies an FMGR cartridge. USER

#### **CS/80**

Command Set/80, a Hewlett-Packard instruction convention for mass storage devices, and the disk drives and tape drives that conform to it. BKUP, PROG, SGI, SDM

#### current directory

See working directory.



## current page

The memory page in which the currently executing instruction is located. Some memory reference instructions can refer directly only to locations in the current page and the base page. SDM

#### cylinder

A collection of tracks, one from each disk surface. See track. SGI

## data control block (DCB)

A buffer within an executable program that contains information used by the File Management Package (FMP) for file accesses. PROG, SDM

#### data partition

An area in memory that contains the data portion of a CDS program. Compare code partition. PROG, USER, SDM

#### data segment

The data portion of a CDS program, up to 31 pages long without the EMA/VMA feature or longer with EMA/VMA. PROG, SDM, MAC

#### default directory

See working directory.

#### device driver

A software module that passes data and control information between the operating system and an interface driver. The device driver processes I/O request data for a particular device so that the information matches the requirements of the device. Device drivers are always associated with an interface driver. A typical device driver and interface driver pair is ID.37 and DDC12. ID.37 is the interface driver for the HP-IB. DDC12 is the device driver for the 2608S printer when it is controlled by the HP-IB. DDC12 prepares data for the printer and passes it to ID.37. Compare *interface driver*. SGI, SDM, DRM, DDM

#### device-independent

A program that refers to an I/O device by its LU number without regard to the type of device represented by the number.

#### device table (DVT)

A table created during system generation for each LU in the system. It contains the device type, time-out value, and driver type, if there is a device driver. Device LUs are associated with DVTs in the logical unit table (LUT). Each DVT refers to an entry in the interface table (IFT). SDM

#### direct memory access (DMA)

An I/O method that permits data to be transferred directly from memory to an interface card without CPU intervention. PROG, SDM, DDM

#### directory

A data structure containing the names of subdirectories and files on a disk LU. The directory contains information about the subdirectories and files within it, including file lengths, file types, and location on the disk. See *working directory*. PROG, USER

#### disk-based

A program stored, in part or completely, on disk while it is running or waiting to run. Disk-based systems and programs take up less memory than memory-based systems, but execution speed is traded for the memory gain, because time is spent loading sections of the system into memory as they are needed. This term is also used for an operating system which supports such programs.

Disk-based also describes a real-time system that permits programs to be swapped between disk and memory to let other programs run. SGI

### disk formatting

Defining track, block, and sector address information for a disk, and writing it to the disk. disk formatting usually includes verification and bad-track sparing. BKUP, SGI

## disk-resident

Stored on a disk, usually referring to absolute programs or subroutines that are stored on disk and loaded into memory for execution in response to a program or operator request, a time schedule, or an I/O interrupt.

#### disk volume

See volume.

#### dismount

Remove a disk or tape volume from the system, either logically or physically. Compare *mount*. USER

#### dispatcher

An RTE-A system routine that selects, from the scheduled programs list, the program to be executed. The dispatcher is central to RTE-A multiprogramming. It selects the program to be executed according to program priority, time scheduling, and availability of I/O devices. If the selected program is not already in main memory, the dispatcher loads it from the disk and begins execution. SDM

#### dormant program

An executable program that is not executing, scheduled, or suspended. A program becomes dormant when it is restored by the RP operator command but not scheduled or when it aborts or completes and the ID segment is not released. See *program* management, executing program, scheduled program, and suspended program. PROG

#### down

The state of a peripheral device or I/O controller that is not available to the system. Devices can be down for a number of reasons, including a device time-out or execution of the FMGR command DN. Compare up. USER

## driver partition

An area of memory that contains an interface or device driver during execution. SGI, SDM, DDM

### dynamic buffer space

Buffer space allocated to a program, located in memory after the program itself. The buffer size can be altered by the program. SDM

#### dynamic mapping system (DMS)

A hardware feature that lets the 16-bit A-Series computer address up to 32 megabytes of physical memory. PROG, SDM, MAC

#### dynamic memory allocation

Creating a memory partition in the dynamic memory area for a program or shareable EMA. The process is dynamic because the area is allocated as it is needed, and the memory is freed afterwards. The dispatcher controls dynamic memory allocation. PROG, SDM

#### dynamic memory area

The area of physical memory in which the dispatcher performs dynamic memory allocation. PROG, SDM



#### environment variable block

Environment variables allow programs within a session to share variables. Any program in the session can be allowed to access the value of an environment variable. The environment variables are stored in a memory space called the Environment Variable Block (EVB). USER

#### EXEC

An RTE-A system module that permits user programs to use operating system functions, such as I/O operations, program scheduling, and system time requests. Programs can access these functions through calls to EXEC. PROG, REL

#### executable program

A program with an assigned ID segment that can be scheduled and executed. Executable programs are present in the operating system's program lists. See *executing program*, *restored program*, and *ID segment*. PROG, USER

#### executing program

The highest priority scheduled program. Given below are some of the conditions that move programs from the scheduled, dormant, and suspended program lists to the executing program state.

A dormant program cannot be executed until it has been scheduled (placed in the scheduled programs list).

A suspended program executes when either of the following occur:

- 1. The unavailable resource that suspended it becomes available.
- 2. The operator issues a GO command, after the program was suspended by the SS command.

A scheduled program executes when either of the following is true:

- 1. It is scheduled for immediate execution.
- 2. The system time matches the program's scheduled execution time.

See program management, dormant program, scheduled program, and suspended program. PROG

#### extended file

A file that has been made larger in response to a write request beyond the end of the file. An extent (additional space on the disk) is created by the operating system to contain the new data, and the write request continues. USER

#### extended memory area (EMA)

An area of physical memory that extends beyond the logical space of a program, and it can be used as a large data area. The EMA is contained entirely in physical memory, and it can occupy all the free physical memory in a partition. EMA areas can be shared by two or more programs, as described in the Programmer's Reference Manual. Compare *virtual memory area*. PROG

#### extended system available memory (XSAM)

XSAM is temporary storage in physical memory used by the system for requests that typically stay around longer than I/O requests: signals, UDSPs, LU access tables, and prototype ID segments. XSAM is very similar to SAM and it is possible to have SAM and XSAM use the same block of memory. SDM, SGI

#### file

A series of records on a mass-storage device that contains data or a program and identification information. The storage device contains at least one file, called the directory, that lists all the files on the device. USER, MAC

#### file descriptor

The various parameters that specify a particular file. Refer to the RTE-A User's Manual for a definition of the file descriptor.

The CI file descriptor consists of the following parameters:

```
/dir/subdir/filename.typex[.qual:::[type[:size[:reclen]]]]
```

USER, EDIT, PROG

#### file extents

See extended file.

#### file management

The operating system functions associated with maintaining disk files, such as translating file names to disk addresses, maintaining directories and subdirectories, and checking for file security. see *file manager* and *command interpreter*. PROG, USER

### file management package (FMP)

A collection of RTE-A routines that perform file management. See *file management*. PROG

### File Manager (FMGR)

An RTE-A program that helps create and use files. FMGR is the secondary RTE-A file management program, used to maintain files from other versions of the RTE operating system. Compare *command interpreter*. PROG

#### file mask

A feature in the file system used to specify several files at once. It includes wildcard characters in the file name and file type extension and other file information in a qualifier field. USER

#### file type extension

A field of up to four characters that specifies the type of information in the file. This field is appended to the file name in the CI file descriptor separated by a period. USER, PROG

#### filedescriptor

A parameter in a subroutine specifying a file descriptor. USER, PROG

#### filename

A file descriptor parameter that identifies the name of a file on a mass storage device. For FMGR files, it consists of 1 to 6 characters, subject to RTE file naming conventions. For CI files, it consists of one to 16 uppercase or lowercase letters, numerals, or symbols subject to the CI file naming conventions as defined in the User's Manual. USER, EDIT, PROG

#### firmware

Code stored in ROM, including microcode and machine language programs. The ROM loader, self-test, and VCP programs are firmware.

## function

An activity carried out by the system on behalf of the user.

#### generation

Creation of an operating system that meets specific I/O and memory mapping needs. The primary operating system shipped with the computer system was created with a general I/O configuration that works for many applications; it may need to be changed for some applications. See *configuration*.

#### group

In a multiuser system, a group is a set of system users – usually users who will share common functions, applications, and/or resources – for which a unique configuration file may be created and modified. USER, SMM

## **GRUMP utility**

The GRoup and User Management Program is a command driven utility for managing a multiuser account system. It is part of the VC+ multiuser product. USER, SMM

#### HP-IB (Hewlett-Packard Interface Bus)

Hewlett-Packard's enhanced version of IEEE 488-1978, Digital Interface for Programmable Instrumentation. The HP-IB is an eight-bit parallel interface bus that lets computers and peripherals communicate. HPIB, DRM

#### ID segment

A program table entry in physical memory that identifies an executable program. It is similar to the task control block in other operating systems, and contains information such as the program name, priority, location on disk, and so on.

The number of available ID segments in the system is fixed at generation, and each ID segment can identify only one program at a time. See *restoration* and *executable program*. SDM

## **IFT extension**

Extra buffer space added to an interface table entry during system generation. The IFT extension gives more storage space for buffering I/O data. See *interface table*. SDM

## indexed library

A subroutine library that has been indexed by the LINDX utility. Indexed libraries can be scanned faster by LINK, which speeds up program loading time. LINK

#### interface driver

A software module that passes data and control information from the operating system or a device driver to an interface card. If there is a device driver, the interface driver processes I/O requests for the interface card. If there is no device driver, the interface driver processes requests for the card and for the devices attached to the card. Compare *device driver*. SDM, SGI, DRM, DDM

#### interface table (IFT)

A system table set up at generation time for each interface card. This table lists the interface driver type, time-out queuing, and driver parameters for the card, and includes an extension for buffering I/O data. Refer to the RTE-A System Design Manual for the IFT format. SDM

#### interrupt

A raised flag on an interface card, the system clock, or the power fail/auto restart system to indicate the need to initiate or complete an I/O transfer, update the system time, or respond to a power failure. SDM

## interrupt location

A location in the base page that contains an instruction to be executed in response to an interrupt. There is one interrupt location for each select code. The instruction in the interrupt location is a branch to the interrupt table entry for the select code with the following exceptions:

- The interrupt location for a privileged driver contains a branch to the driver. Privileged drivers process their own interrupts. See *privileged driver* and *privileged interrupt*.
- The interrupt locations for the time base generator (TBG) and the power fail/auto restart system are branches to operating system routines for those devices.

Interrupt locations are also called trap cells. SDM

### interrupt table (INT)

A table set up at generation that matches IFTs to select codes. When an interrupt is generated by an interface card, the interrupt handling system routine performs a branch to the trap cell corresponding to the select code of the interface card. The trap cell contains a branch instruction to the INT entry for the select code. The INT entry points to the address of the IFT for that select code. The IFT contains the name of the interface driver that should be called to process the interrupt. SDM

#### I/O (Input/Output)

A general term for any transfer of data between a computer and its peripheral devices.

#### I/O controller

An interface card, used to control one or more I/O devices. SGI, SDM, DDM

#### I/O device

Any peripheral device that receives data from the computer or sends data to it. Printers, modems, terminals, and disk drives are I/O devices. SGI, SDM

#### I/O management

Control of all I/O by the operating system. RTE-A takes control of I/O transfers to facilitate multiprogramming. SDM

#### I/O without wait

See class I/O.

#### library

See relocatable libraries.

## LINK

The RTE-A loader. LINK converts the relative addresses of relocatable programs to absolute addresses. LINK produces type 6 files, ready to be loaded into memory and executed. LINK

## locked file

A file opened exclusively to one program and therefore not available to any other program. Compare *open file*. USER

## locked LU

An I/O device available for exclusive access by one program, to prevent multiple requests on the device. PROG

#### logical memory

The memory area (up to 64k bytes) defined by the currently enabled memory map. See system map, user maps, and port maps. SDM

#### logical unit (LU) number

A number used to identify I/O devices in RTE-A. Programs refer to I/O devices by their LU numbers, which are match to devices in the logical unit table (LUT). SDM, SGI

### logical unit table (LUT)

A system table that links logical unit numbers with device table (DVT) entries. The operating system uses the LUT in I/O request processing to identify peripherals. SDM

#### log off

Terminate operations in the multiuser environment. USER

#### log on

Supply identification information to the system to establish a session and use the system. USER

#### mailbox I/O

See class I/O.

#### main program

The main body of a program, excluding any subroutines or program segments.

#### mapping segment (MSEG)

The part of a program's logical address space that is used for mapping into the EMA or VMA area. The mapping segment size is the maximum window size into EMA/VMA, expressed in pages, that the program uses without remapping. SDM, MAC

#### memory image

See absolute program.

#### memory map

One of the 32 sets of 32 map registers used by the dynamic mapping system. See *dynamic mapping system*. SDM



## memory page

See page.

#### memory protect

A hardware feature that protects pages of physical memory against unauthorized access. SDM

#### module

A unit of code, usually a subroutine. MAC

#### mount

Add a disk volume or magnetic tape unit to a list of available mass storage units. disk and tape drives must be mounted before they can be accessed. The term evolved from the physical mounting of a magnetic tape on a tape unit or a disk cartridge in a disk drive. USER

### multiprogramming

An interleaving technique that lets two or more programs appear to run at the same time. Multiprogramming improves the efficiency of a computer by taking advantage of the fact that most programs only use part of the computer's resources while they run.

In a real time multiprogramming system, several programs can be active at the same time. Each program has a priority number that determines when it can run. The highest priority active program always runs until it completes or makes a request for a system resource that is not available. While the highest priority program waits for the resource, the second priority program runs. If the second priority program also must wait for a resource, then the computer runs the third priority program, and so on. When any higher priority program becomes ready again, the computer suspends the low priority program, and continues running the higher priority program. See *timeslicing* and *real-time executive*. SDM

#### multiuser environment

An operating system that can support several users at a time. USER

#### namr

In FMGR file descriptions, the representation of a file descriptor or an LU number. See *logical unit (LU) number, file, and file descriptor.* PROG, EDIT

## offline

Used without RTE-A. Some A-Series software and hardware can be used without the RTE-A Operating System, either stand-alone or with a special-purpose operating system. The disk formatting utility FORMF is an offline utility.

#### online

Refers to programs that are run with RTE-A. These programs are disk-resident and require the RTE-A operating system to schedule and execute them.

#### open file

A file that has been made available for read and write operations by a program. Compare *closed file*. USER

### operating system

A collection of software designed to make best use of a computer system. It is the main software interface between user programs and the computer hardware. The operating system performs memory management, file management, interrupt handling, program scheduling, and I/O operations. In general, these functions are transparent to the user of the system, but they can be accessed through a command interpreter (CI) or through program calls (EXEC). See *Real-Time Executive*, *Command Interpreter*, and *EXEC*. SDM

#### overlays

See program overlay.

#### page

The largest area of memory (1024 words) that can be directly addressed by a one-word memory reference instruction. SDM

#### page table

A list of the VMA data pages currently in the working set, and the locations of the pages. SDM

#### partition

An area of physical memory allocated to contain a program while it is executing. There are two partition types: reserved and dynamic. Reserved partitions are defined at boot up, and their sizes are fixed. Dynamic partitions are defined in an area of free memory when a program is run; the size is set by the dispatcher. See *dynamic memory allocation*. PROG, SDM, MAC

#### physical memory

Physical memory is the entire memory area defined at generation and available to the operating system. RTE-A, with the dynamic mapping system, can access up to 32M bytes of physical memory. SDM

#### port maps

Sets of map registers that describe the physical memory areas to and from which I/O is taking place. SDM

## positional variables

Up to nine values that can be passed to a command file as parameters of the TR command. The command file can recall a value by referencing \$1 through \$9, according to the position of the parameter in the runstring. USER

#### power fail/auto restart

A system in the HP 1000 that lets it save the current state of the system in memory when power is lost, and to restart the system to a predefined condition when power returns. SGI

## predefined variables

Session-management variables initialized by CI at the start of each session. These variables have names starting with a \$ sign, like \$session. You cannot change the name or delete a variable, but you can change its value with the SET command, or display its value with the ECHO command. USER

### primary

The Primary System is a tested, factory preconfigured operating system providing a starter system that can be used to regenerate a customized operating system. SGI

#### priority

The number assigned to a program that determines whether it runs immediately or waits for higher priority programs to complete or become suspended. Program priorities are represented as integers between 1 (highest) and 32767. See *multiprogramming*. USER

#### privileged drivers

I/O drivers that process the interrupts generated by the interface cards under their control (see *privileged interrupts*). Privileged drivers offer improved interrupt response time, but they must save the status of the interrupted program and restore the program after processing the interrupt, functions normally performed by the operating system. SDM

#### privileged interrupts

Interrupts that bypass normal interrupt processing to improve response time. Privileged interrupts are used when the interrupt must be processed immediately. Privileged interrupts are processed by privileged drivers. SDM

#### program management

Maintenance of the dormant, scheduled, and suspended program lists, and control of programs as they execute and move between the lists. The program lists are diagrammed in the RTE-A Programmer's Reference Manual. See *dormant program*, *executing program*, *scheduled program*, and *suspended program*. PROG, USER

#### program overlay

A technique for accommodating non-CDS programs that are larger than the available logical memory. The data portion of a large non-CDS program can be divided into a main program section and several smaller sections, which fit into the available memory. The main program section remains in memory while the overlays are copied from disk into memory as they are needed. Each new overlay is copied into the same memory area as the previous one. PROG, USER

#### program state

The current status of an executable program. Programs may be dormant, executing, scheduled, or suspended. See *dormant program*, *executing program*, *scheduled program*, *suspended program*, and *program management*. USER

### prototype ID segment

A skeleton program ID segment stored in a list in XSAM which is used to quickly create a program ID segment when that program is scheduled. Also referred to as proto ID. PROG, SDM

#### purge

Instruct the operating system to delete a file from a mass-storage device directory. It is usually used to describe deletion of disk files by the PU operator command. USER

## **Real Time Executive (RTE)**

The operating system of the HP 1000 computer. The operating system is made up of software modules (routines) and a number of tables through which the modules communicate. In RTE-A documentation, the terms operating system, real-time executive, and RTE-A are synonymous.

The RTE-A operating system is called real-time to differentiate it from time-shared systems. In a time-shared system, all programs are given an equal share of the CPU processing time. The system simply steps from one program task to the next. In a real-time system, priority numbers determine how much processing time is allotted for each program. See *priority*. Real-time also means that the operating system can respond immediately to asynchronous events. PROG, SDM

#### record

A logical subdivision of a file terminated by an end-of-record mark. USER

#### reentrant routine

A routine that can be used by a number of programs at the same time. A high priority program can suspend a low priority program and take over use of the routine. When the high priority program is finished, the original program can reenter the routine at the point where it was interrupted. SDM, USER

## relocatable code

A compiled program containing instructions with relative addresses that must be replaced with absolute addresses before the program can be loaded into memory and executed. The LINK loader relocates (replaces the addresses) the code and creates a type 6 file that can be loaded and executed. LINK, MAC

#### relocatable libraries

A collection of often used relocatable subroutines. For example, the \$FMP library contains file management subroutines. Libraries of often used subroutines, such as math routines, simplify and standardize programming. Libraries are usually indexed with the LINDX utility. SGI, SDM, REL

#### relocating loader

See LINK.

#### reserved partition

A fixed area in memory that contains a program while it is executing. The size of reserved partitions is defined at boot up time. PROG, SDM, DDM

#### response time

The total amount of time required to bring a program or routine into execution in response to an interrupt, an interval timer, a call from another program, or an operator request.

#### restore

Set up a real ID segment or a prototype ID segment for a program. All type 6 (program) files begin with a block of information used by the operating system to create an ID segment. Programs can be restored by the operator with the RP, RU, or XQ commands, or by another program with a call to the operating system routine FmpRpProgram. If the ID segment is set up by RU or XQ, it is released automatically after the program completes. If it is set up by RP or FmpRpProgram, then it may need to be released by the OF command. See *ID segment* and *executable program*. PROG, USER

#### **ROM-resident**

Program storage in read-only memory (ROM). Programs in ROM can be run as soon as the system is turned on, without having to load them from a disk. As a result, self-test and boot up programs, and often operating system or language subsystem programs are ROM-resident, so that the computer is ready to run as soon as it is turned on.

## RTE-A

See real-time executive.

#### scheduled program

A program that has been entered in the scheduled programs list, but has not yet begun execution. Programs are entered in the scheduled programs list in response to an operator request for immediate or delayed execution of the program, or a request from another program. See *program management*, *dormant program*, *executing program*, and *suspended program*. USER

#### scheduler

An RTE-A system routine that manages the movement of programs from one program state to another. For example, when a program is run with the RU operator command, the scheduler is called to move the program from the dormant state to the scheduled state. When there are no higher priority scheduled programs, the dispatcher moves the program to the executing state. See *dormant program*, *executing program*, *scheduled program*, *scheduled program*, *scheduled program*, *and dispatcher*. SDM

## SCSI (Small Computer System Interface)

An industry-standard hardware and software interface protocol that allows computer peripherals from different manufacturers to be used on a single interface bus. SCSI

#### sector

A 128-byte area on a disk. disk memory is divided into logical units, cartridges, cylinders, tracks, blocks, logical sectors, records, bytes, and bits. The sector is one-half of the smallest division that most disks can address. In RTE-A, disk access is always to blocks which are two sectors long. The block is the smallest addressable division on HP disk drives. Access to the smaller divisions, down to the individual bits, must be performed by software. SGI

#### security table

Contains the set of rules based on capability levels, categories, and functions as the system manager defines them.

### segmented program

The code portion of a large CDS program that has been divided into segments by the LINK loader. The data portion is never segmented. Each code segment can be up to 31 pages long. There may be up to 128 code segments in a segmented program, but only one data segment. The data segment can be expanded to more than 31 pages if the VMA/EMA feature is used. Segmentation permits programs that are larger than the available logical memory to run under RTE-A. MAC

#### select code

An octal number (20 through 77) that specifies the address of an I/O device interface card. SGI, SDM, MAC

## session

For each user of the system, a set of records are set up when he or she logs in. The session keeps track of various information about the user and his or her tasks. Each session is identified by a session number. USER

#### shared code

The code portion of a CDS program that can be executed by several users at once. PROG

## shareable EMA

An area of memory containing program data that is available to up to 63 programs. The area occupies its own partition in physical memory, and is described in detail in the RTE-A Programmer's Reference Manual. See *EMA*. PROG

#### signals

A functionality which provides a means for programs to react to externally generated asynchronous events through the use of a "software interrupt" routine. The three types of signals are program violation (MP, VI, CS06, and so on), timer events, and class I/O completion. PROG

### **SNAP file**

A type 3 file created at system generation time that lists and locates entry points, tells which libraries are to be searched by LINK, and other loader information. The SNAP file is required by LINK to load programs. LINK, SGI

## SPOOL

Simultaneous peripheral operations online, an RTE-A feature that speeds up I/O operations. In a SPOOL output operation, output data from a program is written to a disk, then transferred from the disk to a peripheral while the program continues to execute. Spooling is useful for performing I/O with slow devices, because disk I/O is much faster than most other peripheral I/O. The program that performs spooled I/O completes its I/O operations sooner than if it performed I/O directly to the slow device. PROG, USER

## subdirectory

A directory contained in another directory or subdirectory. Directories can be nested to any level. There is always a top-level (global) directory for any set of subdirectories. USER

## superuser

A user that has access to all functions and resources in the system. A superuser is not subject to file system protection, system routine and command protection, CI command protection, and so on. In most instances, only the system manager is given superuser capabilities. USER

## suspended program

A program that has been put aside by the operating system. Programs are suspended when a higher-priority program is scheduled, when an I/O request that cannot be executed immediately is made, or when the SS command is issued by the operator. The suspension point is recorded in its ID segment, and the program name is entered in the suspended programs list. See *dormant program, executing program, scheduled program,* and *program management.* USER

## swap file

Programs that are swapped out of physical memory are stored in a swap file while they are suspended. The swap file is defined at boot up. SDM

## swapping

In a multiprogramming system, suspending a program and transferring it to mass storage so that a higher priority program can occupy the same memory partition. When the higher priority program completes or is suspended by an I/O wait, the original program can be swapped back into the partition to continue at the point where it was suspended. See *suspended program*. SDM

## synchronous device

An I/O device that transmits or receives characters at the same rate that the computer or other device receives or sends them. Error detection is performed by transmission of checking characters.

## system available memory (SAM)

A temporary storage area in physical memory used by the system for class I/O (mailbox I/O), re-entrant I/O, automatic buffering, and parameter string passing. PROG, SDM, SGI

#### system base page

An area of memory that contains trap cells for interrupt processing, system tables and special system variables. SDM, SGI, MAC

#### system common memory

An area of memory that can be shared by programs to pass parameters. See *common*. SDM, SGI

#### system library

A group of subroutines available to user programs that perform operating system functions, but are independent of the system itself. The subroutines permit user programs to perform operating system functions without calling the operating system. SDM, SGI

#### system logical memory

See logical memory.

#### system map

A set of registers that describe the areas of physical memory restricted for operating system use. SDM

#### system tables

Lists of information kept by RTE-A, such as the interface tables (IFTs), device tables (DVTs), ID segments, interrupt table (INT), and the dormant, scheduled, and suspended program lists. SDM

#### tape block

The smallest unit of information that can be addressed by a CS/80 tape unit, 1024 bytes (512 words) in length. BKUP

#### time base generator (TBG)

A hardware clock that generates an interrupt, called a TBG tick, every 10 milliseconds. It is used to trigger execution of time scheduled programs, to control timeslicing for multiprogramming, and for determining device timeouts.

#### timeout

A time limit that the operating system will wait for a device to respond to an I/O request. If the system tries to access a device, and the device does not respond within its timeout period, the system assumes that the device is inoperative, and makes the device unavailable. The timeout feature prevents programs from being hung by malfunctioning devices. USER

#### time-scheduling

Placing a program on the time-scheduled programs list for execution at a preset time of day and, if desired, at regular intervals afterwards. Programs are time-scheduled with the AT command. USER, PROG

## timeslicing

A method of resolving CPU usage conflicts among programs of equal priority. When several such programs contend for processing time, the system gives each a fixed period of time to execute before another gets its turn. If a higher priority program becomes active, it supersedes the timeslicing. Without timeslicing, one program could monopolize the CPU until it completed. SDM, USER

#### track

An addressable unit of a disk surface. It is the area of a single disk surface at a particular distance from the center of the disk that passes under a head in one revolution. Compare *cylinder*. SGI, REL

#### trap cell

See interrupt location.

#### up

The state of a device that is available for use by the system. UP refers to the system UP command. Compare *down*. USER

#### user base page

The first page of a user program partition, containing links to the other memory areas in the system, such as the system common, and a number of special storage registers. SDM, SGI, MAC

#### user logical memory

The 64k-byte memory space used by a user program during execution. CDS programs require two areas: one for code, another for data. SDM

## user-definable directory search path (UDSP)

The order in which you want the system to search directories for a file. Use the PATH command, either interactively or in your LOGON file, to specify up to eight different UDSPs for your session. USER

#### user-defined variables

CI variables with both names and value defined by the SET command. To reference a variable after it has been defined, use the name preceded by a \$ sign. USER

#### user maps

Sets of map registers that describe the areas of physical memory available to user programs. SDM

## virtual control panel (VCP)

A ROM-resident program in the A-Series computer that replaces the hardware front panel of earlier computers. One terminal can be defined as the VCP terminal. The VCP program is activated by pressing the BREAK key on the VCP terminal or the RESET switch on the CPU, or by turning the system on (refer to the Computer Reference Manual for startup options). The VCP display shows the contents of the CPU registers and the VCP prompt:

P 001604 A 000000 B 000000 RW 100003 M 001603 T 100020 VCP>

The VCP program lets you change the contents of the registers, as with a hardware front panel. The operating system can be booted up from the VCP prompt. GSA, PROG, SGI

# virtual memory area (VMA)

An area on disk (the backing store file) used as an extension of physical memory, and an area of physical memory (the working set) used to permit program access to the data in the backing store file. The EMA/VMA feature lets programs manipulate data structures as large as 65536 pages. The VMA/EMA operations are transparent to the user program. See *working set* and *backing store file*. PROG, SDM

# virtual memory mapping segment (VSEG)

The last two pages of a program's logical address space, used by the EMA/VMA firmware to map data in the EMA and VMA. PROG

## volume

For a disk, an addressable portion of the storage media on a given unit. When the term is used in file management descriptions, it is synonymous with a disk LU. USER, PROG

## working directory

The directory used by default when no other directory is specified in a file descriptor. In the multi-user environment, each user can have a different working directory. The working directory is also called the default directory or current directory.

# working set

Data transferred from the backing store file into physical memory for access by a program. Not all VMA data reside at all times on disk. The part that is on disk is located in the backing store file. The remainder is the working set. The working set page addresses are stored in the page table. See *virtual memory area*. PROG, USER, SDM



# **Index to RTE-A Manuals**

#### Symbols

..CCM: REL 3-132 ..DCM: REL 3-133 ...DLC: REL 3-134 ..FCM: REL 3-135 ..MAP: REL 5-41 ..TCM: REL 3-136 .ABS: REL 3-62 .AND .: FTN 2-25, E-2 .ATAN: REL 3-63 .ATN2: REL 3-64 .BLE: REL 3-65 .CADD: REL 3-66 .CDBL: REL 3-67 .CDIV: REL 3-68 .CFER: REL 3-69 .CHEB: REL 3-70 .CINT: REL 3-71 .CMPY: REL 3-72 .CMRS: REL 3-73 .COS: REL 3-74 no error return, /COS: REL 3-167 range reduction, /CMRT: REL 3-168 .CPM: REL 3-75 .CSUB: REL 3-76 .CTBL: REL 3-77 .CTOI: REL 3-78 .DADS: REL 4-3 .DBG file extension: DBUG 2-4 .DCO: REL 4-4 .DCPX: REL 3-79 .DDE: REL 4-5 .DDI, .DDR: REL 4-6 .DDS: REL 4-7 .DFER: REL 3-80 .DIN: REL 4-8 .DINT: REL 3-81 .DIS: REL 4-9 .DMP: REL 4-10 .DNG: REL 4-11 .DTBL: REL 3-82 .DTOD: REL 3-83 .DTOI: REL 3-84 .DTOR: REL 3-85 .EMIO subroutine: PROG 9-55 .ENTC: REL 5-28 .ENTN: REL 5-28

.ENTP: REL 5-29 .ENTR: FTN 7-11; REL 5-29 .ENTR call sequence: REL 2-1 .EOR.: *FTN* E-2 .EQ .: FTN 2-24 .EQV .: FTN E-2 .EQV. operator: FTN 2-25 .ESEG subroutine: PROG 9-53 .EXIT: FTN 7-3 .EXP: REL 3-86 no error return, /EXP: REL 3-169 range reduction, /CMRT: REL 3-168 .FAD: REL 3-87 .FDV: REL 3-88 .FIXD: REL 4-12 .FLTD: REL 4-13 .FLUN: REL 3-89 .FMP: REL 3-90 .FMUI: REL 5-32 .FMUO: REL 5-32 .FMUP: REL 5-32 .FMUR: REL 5-34 .FPWR: REL 3-91 .FSB: REL 3-87 .FTN extension: GSA 5-2 .GE .: FTN 2-24 .GOTO: REL 5-35 .GT.: FTN 2-24 .ICPX: REL 3-92 IDBL: REL 3-93 IENT: REL 3-94 IMAP: FTN 6-15; PROG 9-48 .IRES: PROG 9-49 .ITBL: REL 3-95 .ITOI: REL 3-96 .JMAP: FTN 6-15 .JMAP subroutine: PROG 9-50 .JRES subroutine: PROG 9-51 .LBP, .LBPR subroutines: PROG 9-54 .LE .: FTN 2-24 .LOG: REL 3-97 no error return, /LOG: REL 3-171 .LOG0: REL 3-98 no error return, /LOG0: REL 3-172 .LPX, .LPXR subroutines: PROG 9-54 .LT.: FTN 2-24 .MANT: REL 3-99 .MAP: REL 5-36

.MAX1: REL 3-100 .MIN1: REL 3-100 .MOD: REL 3-101 .MPY: REL 3-102 .NE .: FTN 2-24 .NEQV .: FTN E-2 .NFEX: FTN 7-3 .NGL: REL 3-103 .NOT .: FTN E-2 .OPSY: REL 5-37 .OR.: FTN E-2 .PACK: REL 3-104 .PAUS: REL 5-38 .PCAD: REL 5-39 .PWR2: REL 3-105 .RTOD: REL 3-106 .RTOI: REL 3-107 .RTOR: REL 3-108 .RTOT: REL 3-109 .SIGN: REL 3-110 .SIN: REL 3-111 .SQRT: REL 3-112 no error return, /SQRT: REL 3-174 .TADD: REL 3-113 .TAN: REL 3-114 no error return, /TAN: REL 3-175 range reduction, /CMRT: REL 3-168 .TANH: REL 3-115 range reduction, /CMRT: REL 3-168 .TAPE: REL 5-40 .TCPX: REL 3-116 .TDBL: REL 3-117 .TDIV: REL 3-113 .TENT: REL 3-118 .TFTD: REL 4-14 .TFXD: REL 4-15 .TINT: REL 3-119, 3-176 .TMPY: REL 3-113 .TPWR: REL 3-120 .TSUB: REL 3-113 .TTOI: REL 3-121 .TTOR: REL 3-122 .TTOT: REL 3-123 .XADD: REL 3-124 .XCOM: REL 3-125 .XDIV: REL 3-126 .XFER: REL 3-127 .XFTD: REL 4-16 .XFXD: REL 4-17 .XMPY: REL 3-128 .XOR.: FTN E-2 .XPAK: REL 3-129 .XPLY: REL 3-130 .XSUB: REL 3-124 .YINT: REL 3-131 .ZPRV: SDM 8-4 .ZRNT: SDM 8-4 !: MAIL 4-4, 4-10 ! (exclamation point): FTN E-2 !RESTORE, booting: PRIM 2-6

?: DBUG 2-14, 5-19; MAIL 2-3, 3-8, 3-11, 3-15, 4-4, 4-10, 5-8, 5-9, 6-3 ? (help) command: EDIT 2-20, 4-92, 4-94; LINK 3-26 ? (help) command, CI: USER 2-3, 6-3 ? command GRUMP utility. See Help (HE) command SECTL utility. See Help (HE) command ? RM (help on recovery): EDIT 3-47 ??: DBUG 5-32; MAIL 3-11 ?? command: EDIT 4-92, 4-95 " (default a parameter): EDIT 3-36 ; (semicolon): DBUG 2-12 : command: MAIL 2-4, 4-10 :AND: (logical AND): MAC 4-61 :ASH:: MAC 4-59 :L: (length attribute): MAC 4-55 :LSH:: MAC 4-59 :MOD:: MAC 4-59 :NOT:: MAC 4-55 :OP:: MAC 5-11 :OR: (logical OR): MAC 4-61 :ROT:: MAC 4-59 :S: (substring): MAC 4-55 :T: (type attribute): MAC 4-55 :UC: (uppercase attribute): MAC 4-55 "." and ".." directory specifiers: USER 3-9 "FTN7X installation guide: FTN 1-5 "MACLB library: MAC E-11 () space command: EDIT 3-32 (:): MAIL 1-3, 2-4, 4-1, 4-5, 5-9 (\): MAIL 3-1 &.DATE: MAC K-2 &.ERROR: MAC K-1 &.PARM: MAC K-3 &.PCOUNT: MAC K-3 &.Q: MAC K-1 &.REP: MAC K-3 &.RS1 and &.RS2: MAC K-2 &.RS1=: MAC E-5 &.RS2=: MAC E-5 &Q: MAC 5-8 # (pound sign): FTN F-1 #COS: REL 3-137 #EXP: REL 3-138 #LOG: REL 3-139 **#MACRO:** *MAC* E-11 #n directory specifier: USER 3-10
#SIN: REL 3-140 \$ (end-of-file): EDIT 2-21 \$À990\_CSID entry point: *PROG* 9-20 \$ALIAS. *See* ALIAS directive \$AUTO\_LOGOFF variable: USER 2-16 \$BGCDS, CDS library: SGI 12-7 \$CDS. See CDS directive **\$CLIMIT.** See CLIMIT directive \$CLWRT: DDM 7-10 \$CMNDO environment variable: LINK 2-6 \$CMNDO variable: USER 2-17 \$CMNDO LINK environment variable: LINK 2-6

\$COLUMNS variable: USER 2-17, 7-8 \$DATC variable: USER 2-17 \$DIOC: DDM 7-1 \$DMPR: DDM 7-3 \$DTCLB library routines: DRM 2-61 XCOMP: DRM 2-67 XCOPY: DRM 2-66 XDESC: DRM 2-65 XINMD: DRM 2-65 XRELD: DRM 2-65 XRELS: DRM 2-65 XRQST: DRM 2-65 \$DVLU: DDM 7-2 \$ELSE. See ELSE directive **\$ELSEIF.** See ELSEIF directive \$EMA. See EMA directive \$EMA statement: PROG 9-15 \$ENDIF. See ENDIF directive \$EVB SIZE variable: USER 2-17 \$EXP: REL 3-141 \$FILES. See FILES directive \$FRAME\_SIZE variable: USER 2-17 \$HOME variable: USER 2-17 \$IDRPL: SDM 5-1 \$IF. See IF directive \$IFDEF/\$IFNDEF. See IFDEF/IFNDEF directive \$IFDVR variable: USER 2-17 \$INCLUDE. See INCLUDE directive \$KILLCHAR variable: USER 2-17 \$LIBR: PROG 12-3; SDM 8-2, 8-4 \$LIBX: PROG 12-3 \$LINES variable: USER 2-18; PROG 8-33, 8-34, 8-50 \$LINK environment variable: LINK 2-9 \$LIST. See LIST directive \$LOG: REL 3-142 \$LOG variable: USER 2-18 \$LOGON variable: USER 2-18 \$LOGT: REL 3-143 \$lp\_hostname: PRNT 2-39 \$lp\_loadprogs: PRNT 2-38 \$lp\_local: PRNT 2-38 \$lp\_progs: PRNT 2-39 \$lp\_remote: PRNT 2-39 \$lp\_remotein: PRNT 2-39 \$lp\_remoteout: PRNT 2-39 \$lp\_slink: PRNT 2-39 \$MSALC: *DDM* 7-9 \$MSEG. See MSEG directive \$MSRTN: DDM 7-9 \$MY NAME variable: USER 2-18 \$OLDPWD variable: USER 2-18 \$ONER: DDM 7-6 \$ONEW: DDM 7-7 \$OPSY variable: USER 2-18 **\$OPTPARMS.** See OPTPARMS directive **\$PAGE.** See PAGE directive \$POLL variable: USER 2-18 \$POLLINT variable: USER 2-18 \$PROMPT variable: USER 2-18

\$READ: *DDM* 7-5 \$REPROMPT variable: USER 2-19 \$RETURN S variable: USER 2-19 RETURNI - RETURN5 variables: USER 2-19 \$RU FIRST variable: USER 2-19 \$SAVE\_STACK variable: USER 2-19 \$SELR: DDM 7-8 \$SESSION variable: USER 2-20 \$SET. See SET directive \$SETM: DDM 7-5 \$SETP: REL 5-42 \$SETR: DDM 7-7 \$SQRT: REL 3-144 \$SYSA: SDM 5-3, 5-13 \$TAN: REL 3-145 **\$TITLE**. See TITLE directive \$TMP1 through \$TMP5: PROG 5-7 \$TRACE. See TRACE directive \$UpIft: DDM 7-2 \$UPIO: DDM 7-2 \$VISUAL environment variable: DBUG 5-8, 7-3 \$VISUAL mode command line editing: USER 7-8 \$VISUAL variable: USER 2-20 \$WD variable: USER 2-20 \$WRIT: DDM 7-6 \$XQSB: DDM 7-3 %ABS: REL 3-146 %AN: REL 3-147 %AND: REL 3-148 %ANH: REL 3-149 %BS: REL 3-150 %C command: GSA 1-2 %ENVRN: SDM 5-13 %FIX: REL 3-151 %IGN: REL 3-152 %IN: REL 3-153 %INT: REL 3-154 %LOAT: REL 3-155 %LOG: REL 3-156 %LOGT: REL 3-157 %NT: REL 3-158 %OR: REL 3-159 %OS: REL 3-160 %OT: REL 3-161 %ORT: REL 3-162 %RPL90: SDM 5-5 %RPL91: SDM 5-5 %SIGN: REL 3-163 %SSW: REL 5-43 %TAN: REL 3-164 %XP: REL 3-165 @: MAIL 1-3, 3-2 @ (at sign): FTN E-2 @ character. See indefinite (@) character @ default character: MAC E-4 @ file mask character: GSA 3-11 + option. See append (+) option +n, -n. See line specification - default character: MAC E-4 - file mask character: GSA 3-11

-B option: DBUG 2-6 -B runstring option: EDIT 3-3 -D option: DBUG 2-7 -d option (Xdb): DBUG 7-2 -I option: DBUG 2-7 -L option: DBUG 2-8 -L runstring option: EDIT 3-3 -M option: DBUG 2-8 -P option: DBUG 2-9 -p option (Xdb): DBUG 7-2 -Q runstring option: EDIT 3-4 -r option (Xdb): DBUG 7-2 -R runstring option: EDIT 3-4, C-2 -RB option: DBUG 2-10 -S runstring option: EDIT 3-4, 3-47, C-2 -V option: DBUG 2-10 -W option: DBUG 2-10 \* (asterisk): FTN E-3 \* (comment) command: LINK 3-26 SECTL: SMM 5-8 \* (line specification character): EDIT 3-15 / (command stack command): EDIT 2-35, 4-92 / (EDIT prompt): EDIT 2-7, 3-32 / command: GSA 2-3 / command stack editor: USER 7-1 /ATLG: REL 3-166 /BREAK command: SGI 11-9 /CMRT: REL 3-168 /COS: REL 3-167 /etc/hosts file: PRNT 2-37 /etc/inetd.conf file: PRNT 2-37, 2-40 /etc/services file: PRNT 2-37 /EXIT command: SGI 11-9 /EXP: REL 3-169 /EXTH: REL 3-170 /HELP command: SGI 11-9 /LOG: REL 3-171 /LOG0: REL 3-172 /mail/lost: MAIL 7-3 /READ command: SGI 11-9 /SCRATCH directory: MAC E-6 /SIN: REL 3-173 /SQRT: REL 3-174 /TAN: REL 3-175 /TINT: REL 3-176 /TR command: SMM 3-30 /USERS directory: USER 5-4; SMM 2-8 /usr/spool/lp/log file: PRNT 2-45 /usr/spool/lp/lpd.log file: PRNT 2-38, 2-45 /usr/spool/lp/seqfile file: PRNT 2-45 /WAIT command: SGI 11-10 ^ character. See anchor ( ^ ) character ^ B command: EDIT 3-32 ^C command: EDIT 2-20, 2-21, 3-31 ^ D command: EDIT 2-37 ^ F command: EDIT 2-15, 2-21 ^ I command: EDIT 3-31 ^K command: EDIT 2-28 ^Q command: EDIT 2-17 ^ R command: EDIT 2-37, 3-31

^S command: EDIT 2-16, 3-31 ^T command: EDIT 2-15, 3-32 ^U command: EDIT 2-17, 2-21 ^X command: EDIT 2-16, 3-32 (command separator). See command separator command: MAIL 3-9, 3-21, 4-4, 4-10 <\$> (break line metacharacter): EDIT 5-18 > prompt: MAIL 3-4, 3-5 ~ substitution: USER 2-21 ~?: MAIL 3-4, 3-5 \_ (underscore): FTN E-2

#### Numbers

1600 bpi magnetic tape: *PRIM* C-1
248x integrated disk loading: *SGI* H-14
66 mode: *FTN* 1-1, 2-11, 7-1, 8-1, E-3
compared with 77 mode: *FTN* 8-1
77 mode: *FTN* 1-1, 7-1, 8-1, E-3
compared with 66 mode: *FTN* 8-1
7902 disk drive special considerations: *SGI* C-20
7906M disk drive: *SGI* C-26

# A

A (Abort) command: EDIT 1-7, 1-8, 1-13, 2-8, 4-2 A- and B-Register returns: PROG 7-4 EXEC 1 and 2: PROG 3-5 EXEC 10: *PROG* 5-10 EXEC 14: *PROG* 7-3 EXEC 17: *PROG* 4-13 EXEC 18: PROG 4-13 EXEC 19: *PROG* 4-24 EXEC 20: *PROG* 4-13 EXEC 21: *PROG* 4-21 EXEC 23: *PROG* 5-10 EXEC 24: PROG 5-10 EXEC 26: PROG 5-15 EXEC 3: PROG 3-9 EXEC 8: PROG 5-3 EXEC 9: PROG 5-10 signal subroutines: PROG 13-5 A option: MAC E-1 A- and B-Register contents: DRM 1-9, 1-15 A-Register: FTN B-11 A\_B\_Registers: REL 12-1 A Register: REL 12-1 A- and B-Registers, ABREG: REL 5-2 A-Register: SDM 5-3 A2 to decimal converison, SA2DE: REL 10-31 A990 reading real-time clock: REL 7-40 setting real-time clock: REL 7-54 A990 firmware upgrade for EMA/VMA: PROG 9-14 upgrade procedure: SGI 9-20 A990FWID program: SGI 9-20 AB (abort) command: LINK 3-4 AB (abort) LINK command: GSA 5-5 AB2MI: USER 6-4 error messages: USER 6-5

ABI chip: *HPIB* 2-3, 4-5 ABORT: *SDM* 5-3 abort: DDM 4-4 and save work file: EDIT 1-7 EDIT program: EDIT 1-7, 1-8, 1-13, 2-24 I/O request, programmatic: PROG 3-11 Abort (/A) command: SMM 3-7 Abort and Save (AS) command. See AS command abort bit: DDM 3-4 abort program execution command OF: GSA 2-5 ABORT statement: HPIB 4-18 aborted data transfer: HPIB 6-4 aborting, LINK: LINK 3-4 AbortRq call: PROG 3-11 ABREG: FTN 7-12; REL 5-2, 12-1 ABREG call: SCSI A-4, A-9 ABRT subroutine: HPIB 4-18 ABS: FTN B-2, B-8; MAC 4-40, 4-42, B-16; REL 3-2 ABS entry (call-by-name), %BS: REL 3-150 absolute assembly: MAC E-1 code: MAC 1-1 expressions: MAC 2-10 programs: MAC 2-10, 4-7, 4-13 value: MAC 4-42 absolute address: FTN 7-13 absolute value double real: REL 3-62 extended real: REL 3-20 integer: REL 3-43 of a real: REL 3-2 of complex (real): REL 3-12 routine DVABS (double precision): REL 8-13 DWABS (EMA double precision): REL 8-13 VABS (single precision): REL 8-13 WABS (EMA single precision): REL 8-13 AC command: SGI 9-5, J-7 AC option: EDIT 3-25 accept program: PRNT 2-7 accessing a file: EDIT 3-8, 3-11 EDIT: EDIT 1-6 next screen: EDIT 2-15 previous screen: EDIT 2-15 screen mode: EDIT 2-10 accessing another subroutine: DBUG 3-12 accessing mirrored disk volume, during restore operation: DATA 3-12 AccessLU, check for LU access: REL 6-2 account structure group account planning: SMM 2-7 overview: SMM 2-5 user account planning: SMM 2-7 accounting limits, user and group, SetAcctLimits: *REL* 6-17 ack variable: MAIL 5-4 acknowledge control character: EDIT 3-26 acknowledge delivery/read: MAIL 3-9, 3-10

ACOS: FTN B-6 ACOSH: FTN B-6, E-3 action criterion: MAIL 5-10 Activate Breakpoint command: DBUG 5-3 actual address, array element, .MAP: REL 5-36 actual argument: FTN 6-11 actual macro parameters: MAC 5-3, 5-9 ADA: MAC 3-2, B-2 ADB: MAC 3-2, B-2 add complex to complex: REL 3-66 double integer: REL 4-3 DVADD (double precision): REL 8-9 DWADD (EMA double precision): REL 8-9 extended real: REL 3-124 real: REL 3-87 VADD (single precision): REL 8-9 WADD (EMA single precision): REL 8-9 ADD (system macro): MAC L-10 adding printer, LP spool system: PRNT 2-41 remote printer, LP spool system: PRNT 2-42 user to a group: SMM 3-13 adding a signature file to a message: MAIL 5-7 adding a spell-checker: MAIL 5-8 adding text: EDIT 2-12 adding text to end of lines: EDIT 5-22 addition: FTN 2-19 additional sense code: SCSI A-5, A-9 address actual, array element, .MAP: REL 5-36 aliases: MAIL 1-1 and LU numbers: HPIB 3-1 array element, .MAP: REL 5-41 ASCII representation: HPIB 2-5, 4-1 assignment table: HPIB 2-6 author or re-sender's: MAIL 7-12 book: MAIL 5-1, 6-3 definition: HPIB 1-4, 4-1 destination: MAIL A-5 device: HPIB 2-5 dual-address devices: HPIB 2-5 formats: MAIL 3-3 HP 12009A interface card: HPIB 2-3 HP 59310B interface card: HPIB 2-1 listen: HPIB 1-3 missing message return: MAIL B-1 of a user: MAIL 3-3 parameters: MAIL 3-2 receiving user's: MAIL A-7 records: MAIL 7-5 secondary: HPIB 1-4 subchannels: HPIB 3-1 switches: HPIB 2-3 talk: HPIB 1-3 true, of parameter, .PCAD: REL 5-39 address and symbol, definition: MAC B-16 address definition, instructions: MAC 4-1, 4-40, **B-16** 

address of SCSI card: SCSI 2-6, 4-8

address operators: DBUG 4-9 address transfer .ENTC: REL 5-28 .ENTN: REL 5-28 .ENTP: REL 5-29 .ENTR: REL 5-29 addressable mode devices: HPIB 2-6 addressbook.mail: MAIL 5-1, 7-2, A-10, B-2 addressed commands: HPIB 4-5 addresses of domains: MAIL A-8 using aliases in: MAIL 5-2 using multiple: MAIL 5-2 addressing: HPIB 4-1 automatic: HPIB 3-3, 4-22 direct: HPIB 3-3, 4-2, 4-17 messages: MAIL 3-2 more than one user: MAIL 3-3 secondary: HPIB 4-2, 4-22 addressing mode: FTN 3-34 AddressOf: REL 7-1 adjustable array declarator: FTN 6-14 ADX: MAC 3-9, B-7 ADY: MAC 3-9 AELSE: MAC 4-63, B-17 AELSEIF: MAC 4-63, B-17 AENDIF: MAC 4-63, B-17 AENDWHILE: MAC 4-63, B-17 AH: auto-home bit, serial I/O drivers: DRM 4-10 AIF: MAC 4-63, B-17 AIMAG: FTN B-2; REL 3-3 AINT: FTN B-5; REL 3-4 AINT entry, %INT: REL 3-154 AL (all memory locked) command: LINK 3-4 ALARM: SDM 5-3 alarm program schedule, ID\*01: DRM J-52 ALF: MAC 3-5, B-4 alias: MAC 4-19, 4-21 defining: USER 6-6 deleting: USER 6-6, 6-180 displaying: USER 6-6 ALIAS command: USER 6-6 ALIAS directive: FTN 6-18, 7-10 DIRECT option: FTN 7-11 EMA option: FTN 7-12 NOABORT option: FTN 7-11 NOALLOCATE option: FTN 3-17, 7-13 NOEMA option: FTN 7-12 WXTRN option: FTN 7-11 alias:address pair: MAIL 5-2 aliases: MAIL 1-1, 5-1, 5-2, 7-2, A-4, A-9, A-10, B-2 non-expanded: MAIL 5-3 aliases in the address: MAIL 5-2 ALIGN command: SGI 4-5, 5-6 alignment: FTN 2-9 All (A) option: EDIT 2-32, 3-24 ALLOC: MAC 4-19, 4-22, 4-23, 4-41, B-14 ALLOC command: MAC 4-9 ALLOCATE: MAC H-8

allocate additional map sets, \$MSALC: DDM 7-9 allocating class numbers: SGI 7-1 debug table entries: SGI 7-2 dynamic memory: SDM 3-5 extended schedule table: SGI 7-5 extended system available memory (XSAM): SGI 7-3 ID segments: SGI 7-2 memory descriptors: SGI 7-3 reserved partitions: SDM 3-5 resource numbers: SGI 7-1 secondary SHEMA areas: PROG 9-16 system available memory (SAM): SGI 7-3 system message block: SGI 7-6 allocation: FTN 3-39, 3-40 dynamic: FTN H-1 static: FTN H-1 ALOG: FTN B-6; REL 3-5 ALOG entry (call-by-name), %LOG: REL 3-156 ALOG10: *FTN* B-6 ALOGT: REL 3-6 ALOGT entry (call-by-name), %LOGT: REL 3-157 ALR: MAC 3-5, B-4 ALS: MAC 3-5, B-4 Alter Group (AL G) command: SMM 3-7 Alter User (AL U) command: SMM 3-9, 3-14 alter-skip group: MAC 3-8, B-6 altering your environment: MAIL 5-4 alternate entry: FTN 7-10 alternate PROGRAM statement: FTN 3-70 alternate return: FTN 3-82, 6-7 alternate return statement: FTN 6-3 alternate returns: REL 2-3 alternate variable display: DBUG 4-11 AMAX0: FTN B-2; REL 3-7 AMAX1: FTN B-2; REL 3-8 American National Standards Institute. See ANSI Amigo standard: HPIB 2-5, 5-7, 5-16 AMIN0: FTN B-2; REL 3-7 AMIN1: FTN B-2; REL 3-8 AMOD: FTN B-2; REL 3-9 anchor: EDIT B-1 anchor (^) character: EDIT 1-15, 2-33, 3-18, 3-25, 5-2 AND: MAC 3-2, B-2 AND entry, logical (call-by-name), %AND: REL 3-148 ANINT: FTN B-5 ANSI 66 compatibility extensions: FTN 8-1, D-1 mode: FTN 7-1, 8-1 standard: FTN 1-1, 8-1 ANSI 77: FTN 8-1, 8-6, 8-8, E-2, H-2 extension to the standard: FTN 2-1, 2-2, 2-3, 2-5, 2-9, 2-10, 2-11, 2-12, 2-27, 2-28, 3-17, 3-23, 3-24, 3-31, 3-33, 3-40, 3-41, 3-43, 3-46, 3-48, 3-59, 3-62, 3-63, 3-70, 3-71, 3-75, 3-81, 3-82, 3-86, 5-2, 5-14, 6-9, 6-18, 8-4, H-3

intrinsic functions: FTN 2-4 MIL-STD-1753 extension: FTN 2-12, 3-29, 3-54, 3-55, B-10 mode: FTN 7-1, 8-1 ANSI X3.9-1966: FTN 1-1 ANSI X3.9-1978: FTN 1-1 answer file: PRIM 2-12; SCSI 3-3 building: SGI 6-9 example: DATA 4-5 modification: DATA 4-2 Primary: SGI G-1 APOSN (position a disk file) routine: PROG C-1 APOSN (postition disk file) routine: PROG B-9 apostrophe: FTN 2-10 append (+) option: EDIT 4-41 appending a file: EDIT 4-41 a line: EDIT 4-97 text: EDIT 3-6, 4-92, 4-97 application program development: GSA 5-2 applications (VIS): REL 9-11 arctangent extended real: REL 3-21 of a real: REL 3-10 quotient of two double reals: REL 3-64 quotient of two extended reals: REL 3-22 quotient of two reals: REL 3-11 A-Register, return: PROG 1-4 environment variable block: PROG 14-4 argument actual: FTN 6-11 formal: FTN 6-11 argument correspondence: FTN 6-12 argument list: FTN 6-11 arithmetic, double real: REL 3-113 arithmetic assignment statement: FTN 3-7 arithmetic constant expression: FTN 2-22 arithmetic expression: FTN 2-18 order of evaluation: FTN 2-19 arithmetic functions: FTN B-2 arithmetic IF statement: FTN 3-49, 8-8 arithmetic negation: MAC 4-55 arithmetic operators: DBUG 4-8; FTN 2-18; MAC 2-10, 4-51, 4-59, 4-63 arithmetic relational expression: FTN 2-24 arithmetic routines: REL 8-9 array: FTN 2-13, 2-14, 3-26, 3-33, 6-15, 8-6 adjustable: FTN 6-14 bounds: FTN 3-38, 6-13, E-3 character: FTN 2-17 declarator: FTN 2-14, 2-15, 3-21, 3-84 dimension: FTN 2-14, 3-40, 6-13, E-3 dimension bound: FTN 2-14 dimension declarator: FTN 2-14 element storage: FTN 2-16 elements: FTN 2-14 FORTRAN versus Pascal: FTN 7-30 in subprogram: FTN 6-13 multidimensional: FTN 8-7 name: FTN 2-14

passing: FTN 6-12 subscripted: FTN 6-13 array initialization (VIS): REL 9-12 arrays, assembly time: MAC 4-49 arrays in memory: REL 8-2 ARS: MAC 3-5, B-4 ARSTR physical restore utility: BKUP 2-2 ABort: BKUP 2-3 break detection: BKUP 2-12 calling ARSTR: BKUP 2-2 checking the disks: BKUP 2-9 command examples: BKUP 2-8 commands: BKUP 2-2 disk locking: BKUP 2-10 ENd: BKUP 2-3 error messages: BKUP 2-14 example: BKUP 2-13 EXit: BKUP 2-3 HElp: BKUP 2-4 LH List Header: BKUP 2-4 LL List Device: BKUP 2-4 loading ARSTR: BKUP 2-12 offline system: BKUP 2-12 order of disk restoration: BKUP 2-10 RE command options: BKUP 2-6 REstore: BKUP 2-5 restore operation: BKUP 2-9 restoring the data: BKUP 2-11 RW Rewind: BKUP 2-7 save definition records: BKUP 2-10 sectors per track must match: BKUP 2-9 TApe LU: BKUP 2-7 total number of tracks may differ: BKUP 2-9 UE User Error Handling: BKUP 2-8 unit restore: BKUP 2-10 verification: BKUP 2-11 ARSTR utility: PRIM 2-12 AS (assign partition) command: LINK 3-4 AS command: USER 4-10, 6-8; EDIT 1-7, 3-47, 4-3; SGI 9-6, J-5 AS option: EDIT 3-25 ASAVE: SCSI 6-1 ASAVE physical backup utility: BKUP 2-19 ABort: BKUP 2-21 break detection: BKUP 2-29 calling ASAVE: BKUP 2-19 command options: BKUP 2-26 commands: BKUP 2-20 data record: BKUP 2-31 disk locking: BKUP 2-26 ENd: BKUP 2-21 end-of-data record: BKUP 2-32 error messages: BKUP 2-33 example: BKUP 2-32 EXit: BKUP 2-21 header records: BKUP 2-30 HElp: BKUP 2-21 LH List Header: BKUP 2-21 LL List Device: BKUP 2-22 loading ASAVE: BKUP 2-29

RW Rewind: BKUP 2-22 SA command options: BKUP 2-23 SAve: BKUP 2-22 save definition record: BKUP 2-31 save file records: BKUP 2-27 save operation: BKUP 2-26 saving disks to tape: BKUP 2-27 tape and file formats: BKUP 2-29 TÂpe LU: BKUP 2-24 tape positioning: BKUP 2-27 tape records: BKUP 2-30 TÎtle: BKUP 2-24 UE User Error Handling: BKUP 2-25 unit save LU checking: BKUP 2-26 verification: BKUP 2-28 ASAVE use in disk backup: DATA C-1 ASC: MAC 4-35, B-15 ASCII: FTN 8-7, D-8 digit to internal numeric conversion, .FMUI: REL 5-32 ASCII address strings: HPIB 4-2, 4-5 ASCII characters: FTN 2-1; MAC 4-35 ASCII collating sequence: FTN 2-25 ASCII to double integer conversion DecimalToDint: REL 7-21 OctalToDint: REL 7-37 ASCII to single integer conversion DecimalToInt: REL 7-22 OctalToInt: REL 7-38 ASCII vs. binary read modes: DRM 4-3 ASHIFT (system macro): MAC L-15 ASIC interface drivers, ID\*00/ID\*01: DRM J-40 ASIN: FTN B-6 ASINH: FTN B-6, E-3 ASK command: USER 6-9 askdisp variable: MAIL 5-4 Asking (AS) option: EDIT 1-14, 3-25 ASL: MAC 3-12, B-11 ASMB assembly language: MAC 1-2 ASR: MAC 3-12, B-11 assembler control instructions: MAC 4-1, 4-2, 4-3 instructions: MAC 1-10, B-14 pseudo ops: MAC 4-1 assembling the bus: HPIB 2-7 assembly language constructs: MAC M-3 programming: MAC M-1 assembly listing control instructions: MAC 4-25 assembly time arrays: MAC 4-49 global variable: MAC 4-48 local variables: MAC 4-49 variable declaration: MAC 4-1, 4-47, B-16 variable value substitution: MAC 4-47 variables (ATVs): MAC 1-12, 2-7, 4-47, 4-48, K-1 assign code partition: LINK 3-4 data partition: LINK 3-4

ASSIGN statement: *FTN* 3-6, 3-48, 8-6 assigned GOTO statement: FTN 3-48 assigning partitions: USER 4-10 programs to partitions: USER 6-8 assignment statement: FTN 3-7 arithmetic: FTN 3-7 character: FTN 3-10 logical: FTN 3-9 assumed-size array declarator: FTN 6-14 asterisk: FTN 2-28, 3-36, 3-46, 3-69, 3-72, 3-73, 3-76, 3-83, 6-3, 6-10, 6-14, 6-15, 6-18; MAC 2-7 as upper dimension bound: FTN 2-14 asterisk (\*): FTN E-3 asterisk (\*) command. See comment (\*) command asterisk (\*) line specification: EDIT 3-15 asynchronous interrupt: DDM 3-2 defined: DDM 1-5 response to attention: DDM 6-3 AT command: USER 4-5, 6-11 at sign (@): FTN E-2 ATACH, attach to session: REL 6-3 ATAN: FTN B-6; REL 3-10 ATAN entry (call-by-name), %TAN: REL 3-164 ATAN2: FTN B-6; REL 3-11 ATANH: FTN B-6, E-3 ATCRT, attach a CRT: REL 6-4 ATN bus management line: HPIB 1-7 attach a CRT, ATCRT: REL 6-4 attach to session, ATACH: REL 6-3 attribute operators: DBUG 4-8 author or re-sender's address header: MAIL 7-12 author's return address header: MAIL 7-12 auto-home bit, read request: DRM 4-8 autoboot switch settings: SGI 9-23, 10-13 automatic message handling: MAIL 5-1 AUTOR program: DRM H-2 AUTOR routine: SDM 5-5 autoreply: MAIL 5-11 AWHILE: MAC 4-63, 4-65, B-17

### В

B command: EDIT 2-31, 3-18, 4-4 B option: MAC E-2 B-Register return value: PROG 1-4 B\_Register: REL 12-1 background partitions: SDM 3-2 priority: SGI 7-4 command (BG): SGI 7-11 programs: SDM 1-3, 3-1, 3-2 background programs: GSA 1-6 backing store file: *PROG* 9-2 backing up disk LUs: BKUP 2-19 system logical backup: SMM 1-18 overview: SMM 1-15 physical backup: SMM 1-17



recommendations: SMM 1-19 strategy: SMM 1-16 temporary files: BKUP 2-233 the target system: SGI 9-19, 10-13 backing up your system: PRIM 2-12 backslash: MAC 2-14 backspace: EDIT 3-31 backspace key: GSA 1-1 BACKSPACE statement: FTN 3-11, 5-5, 5-13 backspace tape, .TAPE: REL 5-40 backup logical: BKUP 1-2 online: BKUP 1-2 utilities ARSTR: BKUP 2-2 ASAVE: BKUP 2-19 COPYL: BKUP 2-34 DRSTR: BKUP 2-36 DSAVE: BKUP 2-52 FC: BKUP 2-85 FST: BKUP 2-172 LIF: BKUP 2-219 overview: BKUP 1-1 TF: BKUP 2-230 backward compatibility: FTN E-1, E-3; MAC 1-2, **B-18**, **J-1** constructs: MAC J-1 option: MAC E-2 bad pages, specifying: SGI 9-3 base line specification. See line specifications base line specification default: EDIT 3-15 base page: SDM 9-2 data: MAC 4-9 linking: SDM 9-5 links: SDM 9-4, 9-5 in source BOOTEX: USER 6-85 links, allocation: SDM 9-5 relocatable space: MAC 1-11, 4-3 system: SDM 9-1 user: SDM 9-5 base set command: USER 6-1 RU command: USER 6-150 TM command: USER 6-173 XQ command: USER 6-200 BASIC arrays: DBUG 4-6 BASIC language: FTN 7-30 BASIC/1000C and BASIC/1000D strings: HPIB 4-20 automatic addressing: HPIB 4-22 CHARACTER variable type: HPIB 4-20 device control: HPIB 4-14 I/O specifiers: HPIB 4-13 secondary addressing: HPIB 4-3, 4-22 service requests: HPIB 5-9 syntax: HPIB 4-12 BASIC/1000D automatic addressing: HPIB 4-22 device control: HPIB 4-14 secondary addressing: HPIB 4-3, 4-22 strings: HPIB 4-20

syntax: HPIB 4-12 batch mode: EDIT 3-3, 3-49 batch operation: EDIT 1-10 baud rates, supported: DRM 4-21 BC command: EDIT 4-6 BE option: EDIT 3-25 beginning-of-information: FTN 3-78 Bell (BE) option: EDIT 3-25 BG command: SGI 7-11, 9-5, J-7 binary bit, read request: DRM 4-8 binary codes: MAC D-1 binary vs. ASCII read modes: DRM 4-3 bit bucket: PROG 4-13, 4-22 bit manipulation functions: FTN B-3 bit manipulation intrinsics: FTN E-1 bit map: USER 3-36 displaying, MPACK: USER 6-111 free space table: USER 6-69 bit map manipulation routines: REL 7-2 ChangeBits: REL 7-2 CheckBits: REL 7-2 ClearBitMap: REL 12-2 FindBits: REL 7-3 GetBitMap: REL 12-8 HpZDumpBitMap: REL 12-48 PutBitMap: REL 12-82 SetBitMap: REL 12-84 Test\_SetBitMap: REL 12-86 TestBitMap: REL 12-85 bit masking: FTN 2-27 bit processing: FTN B-10; MAC 3-3 bit subfields: FTN B-10 bits change: REL 7-2 check: REL 7-2 find free bits: REL 7-3 BK command: EDIT 4-8 blank common: FTN 3-15, 3-20 blank interpretation edit descriptors: FTN 4-17 blank program common: SDM 8-1 blank system common: SDM 8-1, 8-3 blanks: FTN 2-1, 2-10, 3-47 BlankString: REL 7-4 BLF: MAC 3-5, B-4 blind carbon copy addressing headers: MAIL 3-6 BLOCC command: SGI 4-5 block: FTN 3-59, 5-3, 7-18 block and sector to track and sector: REL 7-4 block copy: EDIT 4-6 BLOCK DATA statement: FTN 3-12, 6-18 block data subprogram: FTN 1-4, 3-12, 3-17, 6-1, 6-18, 7-13, E-3 block data subroutines: LINK 4-8 block DO loop: FTN 3-23, 3-24, 3-30, E-1 block IF statement: FTN 3-51, 6-17 block mode read, serial I/O drivers: DRM 4-9 block move: EDIT 4-9 BlockToDisc: REL 7-4 BLR: MAC 3-5, B-4 BLS: MAC 3-5, B-4

BM command: EDIT 4-9 body of the macro definition: MAC 5-2 Boolean (Pascal): FTN 7-30 boot command file: SCSI 3-5 configuration: SCSI 6-1 device media: SCSI 6-3 device type parameter: SCSI 6-5 disk count: SCSI 6-3 default drive parameters: SCSI 6-3 media: SCSI 6-3 partial: SCSI 6-3 file number: SCSI 6-5 SCSI bus address: SCSI 6-5 string: SCSI 6-5 device type parameter: SCSI 6-5 file number parameter: SCSI 6-5 loader parameter: SCSI 6-5 SCSI bus address parameter: SCSI 6-5 select code parameter: SCSI 6-5 text parameter: SCSI 6-5 unit number parameter: SCSI 6-5 tape count: SCSI 6-4 data: SCSI 6-4 default drive parameters: SCSI 6-4 media: SCSI 6-4 partial: SCSI 6-4 boot command file: SGI 9-2, J-8 example: DATA 4-12; SGI 9-7, J-8 modification: DATA 4-11 boot commands AC: SGI J-7 AS: SGI J-5 BG: SGI J-7 BP: SGI J-4 ECHO: SGI J-2 EN: SGI J-7 MC: SGI J-3 MI: SGI J-2 MS: SGI J-3 PR: SGI J-5 QU: SGI J-7 RP: SGI J-5 **RV:** SGI J-6 S2: SGI J-2 SA: SGI J-3 SC: SGI 9-4, J-3 SN: SGI 9-2, J-2 SS: SGI J-7 ST: SGI J-5 SW: SGI J-6 SY: SGI J-2 SZ: SGI 9-6, J-5 boot extension. See BOOTEX boot preparation: SGI 9-11 boot procedure: SGI H-1 boot-up command string: GSA 1-2 bootable medium

CTD: SGI 10-8 disk volume: SGI 10-8 FMGR cartridge: SGI 10-9 magnetic or DAT tape: SGI 10-8 merged system file: SGI 10-7 PROM: SGI 10-7 bootable system installation utility (FPUT): USER 6-58 FPUT operation: USER 6-59 BOOTEX: USER 6-83; SDM 4-1, 11-2; SGI 9-9, J-1 and FMGR: USER B-10, B-28 functions: SDM 4-2 initializing: USER 6-83 installation considerations: SGI 9-8 installing: USER 6-58 messages: DATA A-9 mirrored disk installation: DATA 4-10 operation: SGI J-1 prompt: SDM 1-11 running BOOTEX: DATA 4-16 skipping: SGI J-8 VCP/loader ROM: USER 6-83 booting **!RESTORE:** PRIM 2-6 from disk, using BOOTEX: SGI 10-9 from FMGR cartridge: SGI 10-9 Primary System: PRIM 2-9, 2-12 the target system: SGI 9-16, 10-9 booting from SCSI: SCSI 6-5 booting the system: GSA 1-2 command string: GSA 1-2 bootstring format examples: SCSI 6-6 specific examples: SCSI 6-6 bounce: MAIL 3-6, 4-3 bouncing a message: MAIL 4-7 BP (report base page usage): LINK 3-5 BP command: SGI 9-3, J-4 BR command: USER 4-7, 6-13; GSA 2-5 use with RE, VE commands: DATA 3-12, 3-14 break (halt) program execution command BR: GSA 2-5, 2-6 BREAK command: MAC 4-18, B-17, M-8 Break command: DBUG 2-13, 5-4 BREAK Key: SDM 1-9 BREAK macro: MAC N-12 Break Uplevel command: DBUG 5-7 breakflag test, IFBRK routine: PROG 7-11 breaking a line line mode: EDIT 3-32 screen mode: EDIT 3-37, 4-62 through regular expressions: EDIT 5-18 breaking program execution: USER 4-7, 6-13 Breakpoint command: DBUG 3-4 breakpoints activating: DBUG 5-3 clearing: DBUG 3-6, 5-7, 5-8 deactivating: DBUG 5-10 displaying: DBUG 3-6, 5-5

numbers: DBUG 3-4 setting: DBUG 3-4 setting at returns: DBUG 5-7 setting conditional: DBUG 3-5 setting temporary at returns: DBUG 5-30 BRG range: DRM 4-21 ID800/ID801 default: DRM 4-31 bringing up a device: USER 2-11, 6-183 BRS: MAC 3-5, B-4 BSS: MAC 4-34, B-15 BSTAT subroutine: HPIB 5-2, 5-5 BTEST: FTN B-3, B-10, E-1 buffer DCB: PROG 8-2 limits: SDM 1-14 system buffer: SDM 1-9, 1-13 user: PROG 8-8 user buffer: SDM 1-13 zero, ClearBuffer: REL 7-6 buffer block: FTN 5-9 buffer limit: DDM 2-7 See also S bit displaying and modifying, FMGR: USER B-64 buffered I/O: PROG 4-4; SDM 1-13 **REIO routine:** PROG 3-10 buffered I/O request: SDM 2-8 buffered operation: PROG 3-2 buffered read: DRM 4-34 BUFSIZ: FTN 5-3, 7-18, E-2 BUILD: SDM 3-8, 11-2 BUILD command file: SGI I-9 BUILD commands: SGI I-3 ??: SGI I-4 /A: SGI I-4 /C: SGI I-4 /E: SGI I-4 /R: SGI I-4 command file for RAM disk: SGI I-9 PA (partition): SGI I-4 PR: SGI I-4 PT: SGI I-3 RP: SGI I-3 SS: SGI I-3 ST: SGI I-4 SZ: SGI 10-3, I-4 BUILD program: SGI 10-2, I-1 completion codes: SGI 10-5 error messages: SGI A-8 example command file: SGI 10-6 examples: SGI I-5 BUMPEXIT macro: MAC N-6 bus assembly: HPIB 2-7 command messages: HPIB 4-5 functional description: HPIB 1-3 interface card HP 12009A: HPIB 2-3 interface card HP 59310B: HPIB 2-1 LU numbers: HPIB 3-1 operation example: HPIB 1-2 programming languages: HPIB 1-3

RTE-6/VM LU assignment: HPIB 3-4 RTE-A LU assignment: HPIB 3-6 service program: HPIB 5-11, D-1 specifications: HPIB 1-4 structure: HPIB 1-5 bus terminator: SCSI 2-8 busy device: SDM 1-14 busy state: GSA 2-3, 2-5 bypass bit (bit 15): DRM 4-5 BYT: MAC 4-35, 4-36, B-15 byte length: FTN E-2 byte manipulation, GetByte: REL 12-8 byte processing: MAC 3-3, 4-44

# С

C command: EDIT 3-31, 4-11 C compiler option: FTN F-1 C language, expressions and formats (Xdb): DBUG 7-12 C option: MAC E-2 cable connector hardware: HPIB 2-8 installation: HPIB 2-7 length restrictions: HPIB 2-3 cables: SCSI 1-1, 1-3 CABS: FTN B-2, B-8; REL 3-12 caching scheme: BKUP 1-9 Calc\_Dest\_Name: PROG 8-14 calculate sign real or integer times integer: REL 3-50 real or integer times real: REL 3-54 call by value (non-FORTRAN 77 languages): FTN 6-11 CALL EXIT statement: FTN 3-81 call formats EXEC: PROG 1-3 system library: PROG 1-3 call LOGOF, CLGOF: REL 6-5 call LOGON, CLGON: REL 6-6 CALL macro: MAC L-2, L-5, N-7 CALL statement: FTN 3-12, 3-76, 6-2, 6-3 CALL subroutine operations: MAC L-4 CALL summary CALL: MAC N-7 DCALL: MAC N-7 DLCALL: MAC N-7 DUCALL: MAC N-7 LCALL: MAC N-7 PCALL: MAC N-7 UCALL: MAC N-7 CALLB: DRM H-5 calling BASIC language: FTN 7-30 calling conventions: REL 2-1 calling FORTRAN: FTN 7-30 calling Macro/1000: FTN 7-30 calling macros: MAC 5-1, 5-3 calling non-FORTRAN subprograms: FTN 7-30 calling Pascal: FTN 7-30 CALLM utility, include directive: USER 6-15

CALLS utility catalog file: USER 6-17 directives: USER 6-17 index file: USER 6-19 online help facility: USER 6-16 relating topics to other topics: USER 6-18 cancel program: PRNT 2-8 canceling EDIT: EDIT 2-8 last change: EDIT 2-29 capability levels: USER 5-5; SMM 4-4 checking: SMM 4-12 for CI commands: USER 6-1 ORGCPLV: SMM 4-5 PROGCPLV: SMM 4-5 protecting access to programs: SMM 4-12 range: SMM 4-4 RQUSCPLV: SMM 4-5 within commands: USER 5-6 capitalizing first letters: EDIT 5-21 carbon copy addressing headers: MAIL 3-6 card registers: DDM 9-2 caret (^) character. See anchor (^) character carriage control, capabilities: DRM 4-37 carriage control characters: FTN 4-4 carriage control when printing: PRNT 4-1, 4-4 carriage return control character: EDIT 3-26 carriage return key: GSA 1-1 cartridge initializing in FMGR: USER B-11 tape drive CS/80 definition: BKUP 1-9 loading from: SGI H-9 cartridge directory: SDM 11-26 cartridge mount/dismount: SDM 1-17 Case Folding (CF) option: EDIT 2-32, 2-34, 3-19, 3-25, 3-50, 4-4, B-1 CaseFold, convert lowercase to uppercase: REL 7-5 CATALOGS directory: SGI 9-14 categories (Security/1000): SMM 4-8 categories of printers: PRNT 2-2 Category Function Table (CFT) definition: SMM 4-8 format: SMM 4-9 Category Index Table (CIT) definition: SMM 4-8 format: SMM 4-9 CAX: MAC 3-9, B-7 CAY: MAC 3-9, B-7 CBS: MAC 3-4, B-3 CBT: MAC 3-3, B-3 CBX: MAC 3-9, B-7 CBY: MAC 3-9, B-7 CCA: MAC 3-8, B-6 CCB: MAC 3-8, B-6 CCE: MAC 3-8, B-6 CCOS: FTN B-6 CD (code segment) command: LINK 3-5; PROG 10-2

CD command: USER 2-24, 4-12, 6-20 CDS: FTN 3-48, 7-14, 7-24, A-19, B-12; MAC 4-8, B-17 assembly language constructs: MAC M-3 programming: MAC M-1 code mixing: PROG 10-5 code segment block assignment: LINK 3-5 command: MAC M-4 converting programs to: PROG 10-5 data and strings: MAC N-2 definition: MAC M-1 displaying code partition size: USER 6-40 displaying data partition size: USER 6-46 environment: MAC 4-11 features: MAC M-1 FORTRAN conversion to: *PROG* 10-6 library considerations: LINK 4-10 load map overview: LINK 4-16 modifying code partition size: USER 6-40 modifying data partition size: USER 6-46 no automatic conversion: PROG 10-5 no more data space: PROG 10-7 non-CDS code mixing: PROG 10-5 opcodes: MAC 3-17 Pascal conversion to: PROG 10-6 program: USER 4-11 memory requirement: USER 4-12 program current page links: SDM 9-5 program examples: MAC M-11 program structure: SDM 3-3 programming: PROG 10-1 programs: PROG 10-1 strings and data: MAC N-9 tables: SDM 11-44 CDS control: MAC B-17 CDS directive: FTN 7-14 CDS library, \$BGCDS: SGI 12-7 CDS programs: REL 2-4 CDS/non-CDS subroutine calls: MAC N-1 CDSFH: SDM 5-4 CDSONOFF macro library: MAC N-1 CDSONOFF strings and data BREAK macro: MAC N-12 COMPARE macro: MAC N-10 COMPAREBYTES macro: MAC N-11 COMPAREWORDS macro: MAC N-11 EMPTYSTRING macro: MAC N-9 END macro: MAC N-13 LOCAL macro: MAC N-11 MOVE macro: MAC N-10 MOVEBYTES macro: MAC N-10 MOVECODETODATA macro: MAC N-10 MOVEWORDS macro: MAC N-10 RELOC macro: MAC N-12 STRING macro: MAC N-9 CEXP: FTN B-6; REL 3-13 CEXP entry, #EXP: REL 3-138 CF option: *EDIT* 2-32, 3-25 CGLOBAL: MAC 4-48, 4-50, B-16

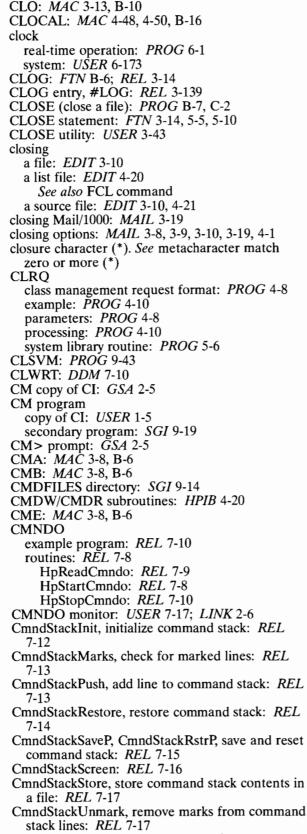
Change List File command: DBUG 5-7 change protection status command PROT: GSA 3-12 ChangeBits: REL 7-2 changing associated group: USER 3-31 CDS program memory requirement: USER 4-12 code partition size: USER 6-40 data partition size: USER 6-46 device timeout: USER 6-174 directory owner: USER 3-31 directory protection: USER 3-33, 6-134 file protection: USER 3-27, 6-134 I/O device attributes: USER 2-11 memory requirements: USER 4-9 program priorities: USER 4-9, 6-133 program size: USER 6-172 stack area size: LINK 3-22 subdirectory protection: USER 3-33 UDSP: USER 6-129 VMA size: USER 4-11, 6-184 VMA working set size: USER 6-199 working directory: USER 6-20, 6-187 changing case of text: EDIT 5-20 changing file name: GSA 3-9 changing printers: MAIL 5-6 changing the value of a variable: DBUG 3-7, 5-25 CHAR: FTN B-4, B-5, E-3 CHAR functions: FTN 2-10 character argument: FTN 6-15 assignment: FTN 3-10 constant: FTN 2-1, 2-10, 8-5 constant expression: FTN 2-23 data type: FTN 2-10, E-3 expression: FTN 2-18, 2-23, 8-5 format: FTN D-8 format descriptor: FTN 4-14 manipulation: FTN E-3 operator: FTN 2-23 position: FTN 2-10 relational expression: FTN 2-25 string: FTN 2-23, E-3 string initializing: *FTN* 2-10 substring: *FTN* 2-17, 3-27, 6-15, E-3 substring length: FTN 2-17 variable: FTN 2-17, 3-33 character classes definition: EDIT B-1 metacharacters: EDIT 5-10 negated: EDIT 5-11 range of characters (-): EDIT 5-11 character count: USER 6-185 character function: FTN B-4 CHARACTER statement: FTN 2-10 character strings: REL 2-5 CHARACTER[\*len] statement: FTN 3-83 characters in arrays, compare, CharsMatch: REL 7-6 CharFill: REL 7-5

CharsMatch: REL 7-6 Chebyshev series, evaluate: REL 3-70 CHECK: SDM 5-4 check if user is in group (RTE-A only), Member: REL 6-13 check system session table address, FromSySession: *REL* 6-8 CheckBits: REL 7-2 checking consistency on a CI file system disk LU: **USER** 6-69 checking file size: EDIT 4-74 checking for new mail from CI: MAIL 6-1 from Mail/1000: MAIL 3-11 CHNGPR, change program priority: PROG 5-4 choosing, correct driver: DRM E-4 chunks: SDM 12-6 CI (Command Interpreter): GSA 2-1 See also Command Interpreter (CI) auxiliary programs: SGI 9-15 directory organization: SMM 1-11 required directories: SGI 9-13 required programs: SGI 9-13 CI commands ? (help): USER 6-3 ALIAS: USER 6-6 AS: USER 6-8 ASK: USER 6-9 AT: USER 6-11 BR: USER 6-13 CD: USER 6-20 CL: USER 6-22 CN: USER 6-23 CO: USER 6-25 CP: USER 6-28 CR: USER 6-31 CRDIR: USER 6-34 CZ: USER 6-40 DC: USER 6-41 DL: USER 6-42 DT: USER 6-46 ECHO: USER 6-47 EX: USER 6-48 FGREP: USER 6-76 FUNCTION: USER 6-66 FUNCTIONS: USER 6-68 GO: USER 6-75 GREP: USER 6-76 IN: USER 6-81 IO: USER 6-86 IS: USER 6-91 LI: USER 6-92 LNS: USER 6-97 MC: USER 6-102 MO: USER 6-110 MV: USER 6-118 OF: USER 6-123 OWNER: USER 6-128 PATH: USER 6-129

POLL: USER 6-132

PR: USER 6-133 **PROT:** USER 6-134 PS: USER 6-136 PU: USER 6-138 PWD: USER 6-140 RETURN: USER 6-142 RM: USER 6-143 RN: USER 6-144 RP: USER 6-145 RS: USER 6-147 RU: USER 6-148 SET: USER 6-166 SP: PRNT 3-1 SS: USER 6-171 SZ: USER 6-172 TM: USER 6-173 TO: USER 6-174 TOUCH: USER 6-175 TR: USER 6-177 UL: USER 6-179 UNALIAS: USER 6-180 UNPU: USER 6-181 UNSET: USER 6-66, 6-182 UP: USER 6-183 use with Datapair/1000: DATA D-1 VS: USER 6-184 WC: USER 6-185 WD: USER 6-187 WH: USER 6-188 WHOSD: USER 6-197 WS: USER 6-199 XQ: USER 6-200 CI file system: FTN 3-65 CI files, accessing: PROG 8-4 CI return variables: FTN 7-7 CI variables: MAIL A-3 mail\_cat: MAIL A-3 mail\_cds: MAIL A-3 mail\_dir: MAIL A-3 mail\_dns: MAIL A-3 mail etc: MAIL A-3 mail help: MAIL A-3 mail progs: MAIL A-3 mail smtp: MAIL A-3 mail snap: MAIL A-3 mail\_start: MAIL A-3 CI > prompt: GSA 1-3 circular doubly linked lists: SDM 6-5 circular DVT list: DDM 2-5 circular linked lists: SDM 6-3 circular node list: DDM 2-12 CIX program: USER 6-26 CL command: USER 6-22; SGI 7-4, 7-11 CLA: MAC 3-8, B-6 CLAS command: SGI 7-8 CLASS: SDM 5-4 module: SDM 5-4 class buffer limits: SGI 7-4 I/O: SDM 1-7, 2-9

limits, command (CL): SGI 7-4, 7-11 numbers: SDM 1-8 table: SDM 11-21 displaying information: USER 6-191 Class Get See also EXEC 21 parameters: PROG 4-18 Class I/O: PROG 4-1 buffer use: PROG 4-25 buffered: PROG 4-4 completion (SgIIO): PROG 13-4 control parameters: PROG 4-26 Get call format: PROG 4-11 nonbuffered: PROG 4-4 operation: PROG 4-3 programming examples: PROG 4-5 Read call format: PROG 4-14 rethread example: PROG 4-29 rethread request format: PROG 4-25 rethread uses: PROG 4-25 terms: PROG 4-2 Write call format: PROG 4-14 Write/Read call format: PROG 4-15 class I/O from a driver, \$CLWRT: DDM 7-10 class number A-Register returns after acquiring: PROG 4-14 allocating: SGI 7-1 Class Get: PROG 4-19 command (CLAS): SGI 7-8 in a rethread request: PROG 4-28 class parameter EXEC 17: PROG 4-11 EXEC 18: PROG 4-11 EXEC 20: PROG 4-11 classes. See printer classes CLB: MAC 3-8, B-6 CLC: MAC 3-13, B-10 CLCC: MAC B-10 CLCUC, convert lowercase to uppercase: REL 7-7 CLE: MAC 3-5, 3-8, B-4, B-6 cleaning up open files: PROG F-1 how clean-up is done: PROG F-2 CI files: *PROG* F-2 CI temporary files: PROG F-2 FMGR files: PROG F-3 FMGR temporary files: PROG F-4 Clear Breakpoint command: DBUG 5-8 Clear command: DBUG 5-7 clear flag indicator: MAC J-1 CLEAR statement: HPIB 4-15 CLEAR subroutine: HPIB 4-15 CLEARBIT (system macro): MAC L-2, L-12 ClearBitMap: REL 12-2 ClearBuffer, zero a passed buffer: REL 7-6 clearing breakpoints: DBUG 3-6, 5-7, 5-8 clearing tracepoints: DBUG 5-8 CLF: MAC 3-13, B-10 CLGOF, call LOGOF: REL 6-5 CLGON, call LOGON: REL 6-6 CLIMIT directive: FTN 7-14



CMPLX: FTN B-5, B-8, E-3; REL 3-15

CMW: MAC 3-3, B-3 CN command: USER 6-23 CNFG subroutine: HPIB 7-6 CNTWD parameter: DRM 1-5, 1-12, 1-17 CNUMD, CNUMO, DCVT, binary to ASCII conversion: PROG 7-11 CO command: USER 3-20, 3-24, 3-39, 6-25; EDIT 2-2, 2-23, 2-25, 2-28, 2-38, 3-36, 4-12; GSA 3-8 CODE: FTN H-3 code, segments: SDM 3-3 code and data separation (CDS): FTN 7-14, H-1 See also CDS code and data separation programming: MAC M-1 code modification: FTN H-1 code partition: USER 4-12; PROG 10-2 assigning: LINK 3-4 displaying/modifying size: USER 6-40 code segment: USER 4-12 code segment errors: PROG A-5 Code Segment Table (CST): SDM 11-44 code space: FTN H-1, H-2 COL: MAC 4-25, B-15 colon: FTN 4-19 colon character: EDIT 2-23 column major order: FTN 2-16, 3-20, 3-26 column sensitive: FTN 1-5 columns: FTN 1-4 COM: MAC B-18, J-6 COM command: SGI 7-13 combinations of vector instructions: REL 9-7 command addressed: HPIB 4-6 AT: PROG 5-6 ATN-The Command Mode: HPIB 4-11 capability levels: USER 5-6 DCL-Device Clear: HPIB 4-8, 4-15 EOI and ATN-Parallel Poll: HPIB 4-9 file: EDIT 3-49 GET-Group Execute Trigger: HPIB 4-7, 4-17 GTL-Go To Local: HPIB 4-6, 4-16 IFC-Interface Clear: HPIB 4-11 interpreter: GSA 2-1 line delimiters: GSA 3-5 line length: GSA 3-5 line mode: EDIT 1-10 LINK: GSA 5-2, 5-5, 5-6 LLO-Local Lockout: HPIB 4-8, 4-16 mode: HPIB 1-7, 4-1, 4-5 number in command string: EDIT 3-4 OF: PROG 5-6 options: EDIT 3-24, B-2 parameters: EDIT 3-13 parsing: EDIT 3-21 pattern defaults: EDIT 2-44 PPC—Parallel Poll Configure: HPIB 4-6 PPU—Parallel Poll Unconfigure: HPIB 4-9 REN-Remote Enable: HPIB 4-10, 4-15 repeat: EDIT 4-98 review: EDIT 2-35 RU: PROG 5-6, 5-8

SDC-Selected Device Clear: HPIB 4-6, 4-15 separator: EDIT 3-22, 3-32 SPD-Serial Poll Disable: HPIB 4-9 SPE—Serial Poll Enable: HPIB 4-9 SRQ—Service Request: HPIB 4-10 stack: EDIT 3-50 stack command: EDIT 1-2, 2-35, 4-92, 4-96, B-1 stack command /: GSA 2-3 string: EDIT 3-50, B-1 syntax: EDIT 3-4, 3-13, 3-15 TM: PROG 6-1, 6-2, 6-6 XQ: PROG 5-6, 5-8 command arguments (Xdb): DBUG 7-3 Command Descriptor Block (CDB): DRM 5-3 command editing: USER 7-1 \$VISUAL mode: USER 7-8 CMNDO monitor: USER 7-17 CSH visual editing mode: USER 7-17 EMACS/GMACS visual editing mode: USER 7-9 VI visual editing mode: USER 7-13 command file examples: LINK 2-7 installation: SGI 9-8 usage during system generation: SGI 2-2 command files to down paired disks: DATA B-2 Command Interpreter (CI): USER 1-1; EDIT 1-1, 1-3, 1-4, 1-6, 2-2, 2-7, 2-19, 2-27 CM, copy of CI: USER 1-5 deleting files: EDIT 3-11 features: USER 1-2 termination: USER 1-5 unavailability: USER 1-5 use of back quotes: EDIT 3-5 command line: FTN 8-9, B-16, F-1 command line editing, RteShellRead routine: REL 7-45 command separator: EDIT 3-4, 3-50 Command Separator (CS) option: EDIT 3-25 command stack: LINK 2-6 editor: USER 7-1 posting contents: USER 3-31 using: USER 2-4 Command Stack (/) command: DBUG 5-8 command stack (Debug): DBUG 5-8 command stack (Xdb): DBUG 7-3 command stack example program: REL 7-18 command summary: DBUG 5-1 Command Syntax: BKUP 5 command syntax parameters: MAIL 3-1 commands AC: SGI 9-5, J-7 activate breakpoint: DBUG 5-3 ALIGN: SGI 4-5 AS: SGI 9-6, J-5 BG: SGI 7-11, 9-5, J-7 BLOCC: SGI 4-5 BP: SGI 9-3, J-4 break: DBUG 2-13, 5-4 break uplevel: DBUG 5-7

breakpoint: DBUG 3-4 change list file: DBUG 5-7 CL (class limits): SGI 7-4, 7-11 CLAS (class number): SGI 7-8 clear: DBUG 5-7 clear breakpoint: DBUG 5-8 COM: SGÎ 7-13 command stack (/): DBUG 5-8 comment (\*): DBUG 5-9 concurrent user US: SGI 7-12 create variable: DBUG 5-9 deactivate breakpoint: DBUG 5-10 DISPLAY: SGI 4-5 display: DBUG 2-13, 3-6, 5-10 display automatically: DBUG 5-11 display entry points: DBUG 5-11 display location: DBUG 5-12 display symbols: DBUG 5-12 display type: DBUG 5-13 display variables: DBUG 5-13 do while: DBUG 5-14 DVT: SGI 6-13 EC: SGI 9-2 ECHO: SGI J-2 echo: DBUG 5-15 else: DBUG 5-15 EN: SGI 9-6, 9-7, J-7 END: SGI 4-5, 6-18, 6-19 enddo: DBUG 5-16 endif: DBUG 5-16 execute: DBUG 5-17 exit: DBUG 2-14, 3-7, 5-17 find: DBUG 5-18 goto: DBUG 5-19 help: DBUG 2-14, 5-19 histogram: DBUG 5-20 ID segment (ID): SGI 7-9 if: DBUG 5-20 IFT: SGI 6-10 include: DBUG 5-21 kill variable: DBUG 5-22 labeled common: SGI 7-13 LENTRIES: SGI 4-5 LIB (library): SGI 7-14 line mode and visual mode compared: MAIL 4-3 list: DBUG 5-23 LOCC: SGI 4-4 LOGOF buffer limit LB: SGI 7-12 MB (system memory block): SGI 7-12 MC: SGI 9-3, J-3 memory allocation phase: SGI 7-8 BG command: SGI 7-11 CL command: SGI 7-4, 7-11 CLAS command: SGI 7-8 ID command: SGI 7-9 labeled common command: SGI 7-13 LB command: SGI 7-12 LIB command: SGI 7-14 MB command: SGI 7-12

Computer QU command: SGI 7-11 Museum **RESN command: SGI 7-9** RS command: SGI 7-10 SAM command: SGI 7-10 SL command: SGI 7-4, 7-11 SP command: SGI 7-12 unlabeled (blank) common command: SGI 7-13 US command: SGI 7-12 MI: SGI 9-2, J-2 modify: DBUG 2-14, 3-7, 5-25 MS: ŠGI 9-3, J-3 MSEARCH: SGI 4-3 NODE: SGI 6-18 operator suspend: DBUG 5-26 overview: DBUG 5-26 PA (partition) BUILD utility: SGI 10-4, I-4 RTAGN utility: SGI 4-8 path: DBUG 5-27 PR (priority) BOOTEX: SGI 9-6, J-5 BUILD utility: SGI 10-3, I-4 proceed: DBUG 2-13, 5-28 proceed across terminations: DBUG 5-29 proceed uplevel: DBUG 5-30 PT: SGI 10-3, I-3 QU: SGI 9-5, J-7 QU (quantum timeslice): SGI 7-11 RELOCATE: SGI 4-3 remote VCP (RMVCP): SGI 11-8 /BREAK: SGI 11-9 /EXIT: SGI 11-9 /HELP: SGI 11-9 /READ: SGI 11-9 /WAIT: SGI 11-10 RESN: SGI 7-9 resource number RESN: SGI 7-9 return: DBUG 5-30 RP: SGI 9-6, 10-3, I-3, J-5 RS (memory descriptor): SGI 7-10 run: DBUG 5-30 RV: SGI 9-7, J-6 S2: SGI 9-2, J-2 SA: SGI 9-3, J-3 SAM (system available memory): SGI 7-10 SC (specify scratch LU): SGI 9-4, J-3 SEARCH: SGI 4-3 set: DBUG 5-31 SL (spooling limits): SGI 7-4, 7-11 SN (snapshot file), BOOTEX: SGI 9-2, J-2 SP (specify number of shared programs): SGI 7-12 SS: SGI 9-5, 10-3, I-3, J-7 ST: SGI 9-6, 10-4, I-4, J-5 status: DBUG 5-32 step: DBUG 3-8, 5-32 step into: *DBUG* 3-10 SW: *SGI* 9-4, J-6 SY: SGI 9-2, J-2

system relocation phase: SGI 4-2 ALIGN command: SGI 4-5 BLOCC command: SGI 4-5 DISPLAY command: SGI 4-5 END command: SGI 4-5 LENTRIES command: SGI 4-5 LOCC command: SGI 4-4 MSEARCH command: SGI 4-3 PA (partition) command: SGI 4-8 **RELOCATE command:** SGI 4-3 SEARCH command: SGI 4-3 TG command: SGI 4-6 SZ (size) BOOTEX: SGI 9-6, J-5 BUILD utility: SGI 10-3, I-4 table generation phase: SGI 6-10 DVT command: SGI 6-13 END command: SGI 6-18, 6-19 IFT command: SGI 6-10 INT command: SGI 6-19 NODE command: SGI 6-18 TG: SGI 4-6 trace: DBUG 5-34 unlabeled (blank) common COM: SGI 7-13 view: DBUG 5-35 where: DBUG 3-11, 5-35 commands and command files command descriptions: USER 6-1 editing commands: USER 7-3 entering multiple commands in one line: USER 2-24 executing a command file: USER 2-13 execution control: USER 2-24 file manipulating commands: USER 3-2, 3-3 nesting: USER 2-21 quoting: USER 2-23 return status: USER 2-24 returning from: USER 6-142 sample command file: USER 2-13 transferring to command file: USER 6-177 commas, PutInCommas: REL 7-39 commas as placeholders: FTN 7-5 comment: FTN 2-28 delimiter semicolon: MAC 2-12 space: MAC 2-13 embedded: FTN 2-28 end-of-line: *FTN* E-2 field: *MAC* 1-6, 2-1, 2-2, 2-12 in macro definition: MAC 5-6 Comment (\*) command: DBUG 5-9; LINK 3-26 comment (\*) command: EDIT 4-100 comment line: FTN 1-5, 2-28; LINK 3-26 comment lines: MAIL 5-1 commenting an Include file: DBUG 5-9 comments header: MAIL 3-7 common: FTN 3-70 allocation: LINK 4-1 definition of: LINK 4-1 partition: SDM 2-13

program relocation using: SDM 8-3 system: LINK 4-1; SDM 2-6 types: SDM 8-1 common block: FTN 2-3, 3-12, 3-15, 3-17, 3-33, 3-79, 6-2, 6-11, 6-13, 6-14, 6-16, 6-18, 7-10, 7-15, E-2, H-1 absolute: FTN 7-13 alignment of data in: FTN 2-9 equivalencing of elements: FTN 3-41 labeled: FTN 3-16, 6-1, 7-13 saved: FTN 3-79 unlabeled (blank): FTN 3-16 common logarithm double real: REL 3-98 extended real: REL 3-29 real: REL 3-6 COMMON relocatable space: MAC 1-11, 4-3, 4-9, 4-22 COMMON statement: FTN 3-15, 3-21, 3-41, 6-13, 6-15 COMND program: USER B-64; BKUP 2-12 commands: USER B-71 compacting files: USER 6-111 compare, double integer: REL 4-4 compare characters in arrays, CharsMatch: REL 7-6 COMPARE macro: MAC N-10 CompareBufs: REL 12-3 COMPAREBYTES macro: MAC N-11 CompareWords: REL 12-3 COMPAREWORDS macro: MAC N-11 comparing strings or numbers, IS command: USER 6-91 two files, SCOM: USER 6-154 comparison, serial drivers: DRM C-1 comparison operators: MAC 4-51, 4-61, 4-63 compatibility: FTN 8-4, H-2 compatibility extension: FTN 7-16, 8-1 compilation error messages: FTN A-4 compilation errors: FTN F-1 format: FTN A-2 types: FTN A-1 compiler directive keywords: FTN 2-2 FORTRAN: GSA 5-2 FTN7X: GSA 5-2, 5-4 I option: FTN B-11 J option: FTN B-11 revision: FTN 7-7 status values: FTN 7-7 X option: FTN B-11 Y option: FTN B-11 compiler directives. See directives compiler invocation: FTN 7-3 compiler messages: FTN 7-6 compiler option C: *FTN* F-1 D: FTN 8-9 E: FTN 3-33, 7-12, 7-15 I: FTN 2-11, 2-21, B-1

J: *FTN* 2-6, 2-11, B-1 summary: FTN 7-2 T: *FTN* H-3 X: FTN 8-4, B-1 Y: FTN B-1 compiler options: DBUG 2-4 compiling a program: GSA 5-4 complement complex: REL 3-132 double real unpacked mantissa: REL 3-125 real: REL 3-135 complex: REL 3-15 conjugate: REL 3-16 constant: FTN 2-8 data type: FTN 2-8 exponential: REL 3-13 extract real: REL 3-53 return extended precision: REL 3-67 format: FTN D-5 natural logarithm: REL 3-14 values: FTN 8-3 COMPLEX statement: FTN 2-8, 3-83 COMPLEX\*16 statement: FTN 3-83, D-6 COMPLEX\*8 statement: FTN 2-8, 3-83, D-5 CompressAsciiRLE: REL 12-4 compute LU from DVT, \$DVLU: DDM 7-2 computed GOTO statement: FTN 3-47, 8-2 Concat, concatenate strings: REL 7-20 concatenate many files into one, MERGE: USER 6-103 programs and subroutines: USER 6-103 concatenation: FTN 2-23, 3-85, 6-11, 6-15, E-2; MAC 4-51 ConcatSpace, concatenate strings with embedded blanks: REL 7-20 concurrent user command US: SGI 7-12 conditional assembly: MAC 1-12, 4-1, 4-63, B-17 conditional compilation: FTN 3-52 conditional execution of LINK command: LINK 3-11 configuration: DBUG 2-1; HPIB 7-1 CNFG subroutine: HPIB 7-6 Primary System: PRIM B-1 rules: PRIM 1-3 configuration file: MAIL 2-1, 7-1, 7-6 for download over LAN: SGI 11-2 example: SGI 11-4 IPL\_BUILD: SGI 11-2 IPL\_EDIT: SGI 11-2 keywords domain: MAIL A-4 errlog: MAIL A-4, A-8 flags: MAIL A-4, A-8 gateway: MAIL A-4, A-6 hidden: MAIL A-4, A-7 log: MAIL A-4, A-8 notify: MAIL A-4, A-7 postmaster: MAIL A-4, A-5 retry: MAIL A-4, A-7 service: MAIL A-4, A-6



timezone: MAIL A-4, A-6 configuration word: HPIB 7-1 D bit: HPIB 7-3 E bit: HPIB 7-5 I bit: HPIB 7-4 J bit: HPIB 7-4 O bit: HPIB 7-4 P bit: HPIB 7-4 R bit: HPIB 7-2 S bit: HPIB 7-2 configuring CS/80 disks: SGI C-12 disk subsystem: SGI C-1 non-CS/80 HP-IB disks: SGI C-7 RAM disk: SGI C-11 SCSI disks: SGI C-4 configuring the system: PRIM 1-2 CONJG: FTN B-2, B-9; REL 3-16 conjugate, of complex: REL 3-16 connect time limit: SMM 3-13 connectors: SCSI 1-1, 1-3 conserving space: SGI 3-1 constant: FTN 2-5 character: FTN 2-1, 2-10, 8-5 complex: FTN 2-8 double complex: FTN 2-9 double precision: FTN 2-8 hexadecimal: FTN 2-12 Hollerith: FTN 2-1, 2-11, 8-5, D-8 integer: FTN 2-6 logical: FTN 2-9 constant definition, instructions: MAC 4-1, 4-35, B-15 constant expression: FTN E-3 constant values: FTN 2-1 constants: DBUG 4-14 continuation line: FTN 1-4, 3-1, E-3 continue program execution command GO: GSA 2-5 CONTINUE statement: FTN 3-18 continuous streaming mode: USER 6-37; BKUP 1-9 control character: EDIT B-1 characters/codes acknowledge: EDIT 3-26 carriage return: EDIT 3-26 delete: EDIT 3-26 inquire: EDIT 3-26 line feed: EDIT 3-26 null: EDIT 3-26 commands line mode: EDIT 3-31 screen mode: EDIT 1-10, 1-11, 1-12, 3-36 file, FMGR: USER B-51 key combinations: EDIT 4-61 keys: EDIT 2-36, 4-61 canceling: EDIT 3-37 double execution: EDIT 3-37 line mode: EDIT 3-31

screen mode: EDIT 2-15, 2-20, 3-36 single execution: EDIT 3-37 control calls (DDQ30): DRM 5-15 control commands, program: USER 4-1 control key combination commands (editor): GSA 4-4 control line test: SCSI 7-6 control parameter definitions: DRM 1-12 CNTWD: DRM 1-12 ecode: DRM 1-12 KEYWD: DRM 1-15 PRAM1 through PRAM4: DRM 1-14 ZERO: DRM 1-15 control request calling format: DRM 1-11 control request conventions: DRM 1-11 control request, serial I/O drivers: DRM 4-14 control word CNTWD: DRM 4-14 dynamic status special forms: DRM 4-20 ID400/ID800 firmware revision codes: DRM 4 - 20ENQ/ACK handshake details: DRM 4-41 function code 11B: line spacing/page eject: DRM 4-20 function code 16B: configure baud rate generator: DRM 4-21 function code 17B: definable terminator: DRM 4-22 function code 20B: enable prog scheduling: DRM 4-23 pass program name: DRM 4-23 program scheduling conditions: DRM 4-23 RTE compatibility: pass program name: DRM 4-24 function code 21B: disable prog scheduling: DRM 4-24 function code 22B: set device timeout: DRM 4-25 function code 25B: read HP terminal straps: DRM 4-25 function code 26B: flush input buffers: DRM 4-25 function code 30B: set port configuration: DRM 4-26 default BRG ranges (ID800/ID801 only): DRM 4-31 function code 31B: modem environment: DRM 4-33 function code 32B: generate break: DRM 4-33 function code 33B: FIFO buffer mode control: DRM 4-34 function code 34B: set port protocol: DRM 4-36 function code 35B: reset baud rate generator: DRM 4-42 function code 40B: enable prog scheduling: DRM 4-42 function code 41B: disable prog scheduling: DRM 4-42 function code 6B: dynamic status: DRM 4-15 driver defined errors: DRM 4-18 DVT16: error code: DRM 4-17

DVT17: transmission log: DRM 4-19 DVT18: interface card status: DRM 4-19 DVT19: interface driver information: DRM 4 - 19DVT20: driver communication area: DRM 4 - 20DVT6: device status: DRM 4-16 system defined errors: DRM 4-17 control requests: DDM 2-9 control statement: FTN 1-5, 3-4, 7-1, F-1; MAC 1-2, 1-3, 5-15, E-1, J-1 control structures execution: USER 2-24 IF-THEN-ELSE-FI: USER 2-24, 6-79 WHILE-DO-DONE: USER 2-24, 6-196 control transfer, computed GOTO, .GOTO: REL 5-35 control word: DDM 5-1 parameter EXEC 13: PROG 3-12 rethread request: PROG 4-25 controller: HPIB 1-3 address: HPIB 2-1 as talker/listener: HPIB 4-5 configuration: HPIB 7-1 EOR requirements: HPIB 7-4 controlling devices: USER 2-10, 6-23 programs: USER 4-1 conventions, calling: REL 2-1 conventions used in manual: USER 6 Conventions Used in this Manual: BKUP 5 conversion ASCII digit to internal numeric, .FMUI: REL 5 - 32ASCII to double integer, OctalToDint: REL 7-37 ASCII to double integer conversion, DecimalTo-Dint: REL 7-21 ASCII to single integer, OctalToInt: REL 7-38 ASCII to single integer conversion: REL 7-22 block and sector to track and sector: REL 7-4 complex real to double real: REL 3-77 double integer to ASCII DintToDecimal: REL 7-22 IntToDecimal: REL 7-32 double integer to double real: REL 4-14 double integer to extended real: REL 4-16 double integer to octal DintToOctal: REL 7-23 IntToOctal: REL 7-34 double integer to real: REL 4-13 double length record number to real: REL 4-2 double precision to integer, /TINT: REL 3-176 double real to complex real: REL 3-116 double real to double integer: REL 4-15 double real to extended real without rounding: REL 3-117 double real to integer: REL 3-81, 3-119 double real to real: REL 3-103

extended real to complex: REL 3-79 extended real to double integer: REL 4-17 extended real to double real: REL 3-82 extended real to real: REL 3-56 without rounding: REL 3-57 HP 1000 single precision floating point to IEEE, FCHI: RĔL 11-2 IEEE standard format double precision to HP 1000, DFCIH: REL 11-2 IEEE standard format single precision to HP 1000, FCIH: REL 11-3 integer to complex: REL 3-92 integer to double real: REL 3-95 integer to extended real: REL 3-93 integer to real: REL 3-42 internal to normal format, .FMUP: REL 5-32 lowercase to uppercase CaseFold: REL 7-5 CLCUC: REL 7-7 numeric to ASCII, .FMUO: REL 5-32 real part of complex to integer: REL 3-71 real to double integer: REL 4-12 real to double real: REL 3-65 real to extended: REL 3-23 real to integer: REL 3-47 segment address to program name and LU number, IdAddToName: REL 7-30 segment address to segment number, IdAddTo-Number: REL 7-30 segment number to segment address, IdNumber-ToAdd: REL 7-31 signed mantissa into normalized real format: REL 3-104 track, sector, to double integer block number: REL 7-24 conversion rules for arithmetic assignments: FTN 3-8 converting FMGR directory structure: USER 6-63 programs to CDS: PROG 10-5 FORTRAN: PROG 10-6 general considerations: PROG 10-5 not automatic: PROG 10-5 Pascal: PROG 10-6 converting FMGR file calls: PROG B-1 converting FORTRAN DO loops, with VIS: REL 9-1 copy: MAIL 3-1, 3-13, 3-14, 5-10, 7-2 blind carbon: MAIL 3-5 carbon: MAIL 3-5 copy command: EDIT 2-28 copy file command CO: GSA 3-9 copy of CI (CM program): USER 1-5 copy one string to another, StringCopy: REL 7-50 copy routine DVSWP (double precision): REL 8-24 DWSWP (EMA double precision): REL 8-24 VSWP (single precision): REL 8-24 WSWP (EMA single precision): REL 8-24

Copy System utility (CSYS): USER 6-36 error messages: USER 6-39 examples: USER 6-37 loading CSYS: USER 6-38 operation: USER 6-37 copying CO command: USER 6-25 CP command: USER 6-28 files: USER 3-24, 6-25 files and directories: USER 6-28 memory image files to tape: USER 6-36 recursive: USER 6-28 screen memory: EDIT 4-68 screen mode text: EDIT 4-6 text: EDIT 2-28, 2-30, 4-12 to/from devices: USER 6-26, 6-29 type 1 files: USER 6-26, 6-29 type 2 files: USER 6-26, 6-29 variable-length file: USER 6-26, 6-29 copying messages to disk: MAIL 3-14 COPYL. See disk-to-disk copy utility correcting typing errors in command line: GSA 1-1 COS: FTN B-6; REL 3-17 COS entry (call-by-name), %OS: REL 3-160 COSH: FTN B-6 cosine #COS: REL 3-137 complex: REL 3-18 double precision: REL 3-74 extended real: REL 3-24 real: REL 3-17 count, line, word, char: USER 6-185 CP command: USER 6-28 CPA: *MAC* 3-2, B-2 CPB: *MAC* 3-2, B-2 CPUID, get CPU identification: PROG 7-9 CPUT, put character into buffer: PROG 7-18 CR (specify VMA backing store file) command: LINK 3-6 CR command: USER 3-26, 6-31; GSA 3-7 CRDC (dismount a cartridge): PROG C-3 CRDIR command: USER 3-29, 6-34; GSA 3-6 CREAT (create a file): PROG B-8, C-4 create a source file: GSA 5-2 a working directory command CRDIR: GSA 3-6 directory command CRDIR: GSA 3-6 file command CR: GSA 3-7 create file failure: EDIT 3-7 Create Variable command: DBUG 5-9 creating a directory: USER 3-29, 6-34 a disk file: USER 6-31 a file: EDIT 2-7, 2-9, 3-5, 3-6, 4-15, 4-86 a subdirectory: USER 3-30, 6-34 empty files: USER 3-26 folders: MAIL 3-17 Mail/1000 messages: MAIL 3-2, 4-3, 4-5 merged system file: SGI 10-2 printer class, LP spool system: PRNT 2-43

regular expressions patterns: EDIT 5-20 symbolic links: USER 3-28 LNS command: USER 6-97 text: EDIT 2-12 the address book: MAIL 5-1 user accounts: USER 5-5 users: MAIL 2-1, 7-2, 7-4 creating folders: MAIL 3-16 creating macro libraries control statement: MAC E-1 description: MAC 5-1, 5-15 M option: MAC 5-15 macro: MAC 5-15 T Option: MAC 5-15 creating users: MAIL A-10 CRETS (create a scratch disk file): PROG B-8, C-5 CRETS routine: USER B-34 CREVM: PROG 9-41 crf: MAIL 3-17 CRMC (mount a cartridge to the system): PROG C-6 CRN: FTN 3-65 cross-reference table: FTN 7-2, F-1; MAC 1-9 generator: MAC F-1 listing: MAC E-2 crusr: MAIL 7-2, 7-4, A-10 CS option: EDIT 3-25 **CS/80** cartridge tape drive copying to: USER 6-36 definitions: BKUP 1-9 configuration scheme: SGI E-1 disk, configuring: SGI C-12 disk driver DD\*33. See DD\*33 CS/80 disk device driver CS/80 cartridge tape: PRIM 2-5, C-1 CS/80 disk formatting utility (FORMC): BKUP 2 - 137ABort, ENd, and EXit commands: BKUP 2-139 break detection: BKUP 2-138 calling FORMC: BKUP 2-137 command execution: BKUP 2-138 converting spares during tape formatting: BKUP 2 - 145data loss during sparing: BKUP 2-147 default record interleave factor: BKUP 2-142 device driver status: BKUP 2-138 disk formatting information: BKUP 2-141 disk formatting process: BKUP 2-143 dismounting LUs: BKUP 2-142 error messages: BKUP 2-151 FOrmat command: BKUP 2-140 formatting a system disk: BKUP 2-143 formatting operation: BKUP 2-141 FORMC commands: BKUP 2-139 help command: BKUP 2-140 inserting the cartridge: BKUP 2-144 loading FORMC: BKUP 2-151

re-certification and spare conversion: BKUP 2 - 144readying a tape for verification: BKUP 2-148 SPare command: BKUP 2-140 sparing defective blocks: BKUP 2-146 sparing operation: BKUP 2-146 specifying a start track or block for verification: BKUP 2-149 specifying an interleave factor: BKUP 2-142 specifying the number of tracks or blocks to verify: BKUP 2-149 specifying the track when sparing: BKUP 2-146 tape certifying and skip sparing: BKUP 2-144 tape formatting information: BKUP 2-144 tape formatting process: BKUP 2-145 verification process: BKUP 2-150 VErify command: BKUP 2-141 verifying an entire disk LU or tape: BKUP 2-148 verifying operation: BKUP 2-148 CS/80 disk support: DATA 1-2 CS/80 Exerciser utility. See EXER utility CSET: MAC 4-50, B-16 CSH visual editing mode: USER 7-17 CSIN: FTN B-6 CSNCS: REL 3-18 CSQRT: FTN B-6; REL 3-19 CST: SDM 11-44 format: SDM 11-44 CSYS: SGI 10-8 CTAN: FTN B-6, E-3 CTRL: EDIT 2-15 CTRL-A: EDIT 3-37, 4-62 CTRL-B: EDIT 3-32 CTRL-C: EDIT 2-20, 3-31, 3-38, 4-62 CTRL-D: EDIT 2-37 CTRL-F: EDIT 2-15, 2-21, 3-35, 3-38, 4-62 CTRL-I: EDIT 3-31 CTRL-J: EDIT 3-38, 4-62 CTRL-K: EDIT 2-28, 3-38, 4-63 CTRL-O: EDIT 3-38, 4-63 CTRL-P: EDIT 3-35, 3-38, 4-62, 4-63 CTRL-Q: EDIT 2-17, 3-38, 4-63 CTRL-R: EDIT 2-37, 3-31 CTRL-S: EDIT 2-16, 3-31, 3-38, 4-63 CTRL-T: EDIT 2-15, 3-32, 3-38, 4-63 CTRL-U: EDIT 2-17, 2-21, 3-38, 3-39, 4-63 CTRL-X: EDIT 2-16, 3-32, 3-35, 3-38, 4-63 CTRL-Z: EDIT 3-37, 4-62 CTRL-D: EDIT 4-63 CTU device driver, DD\*20: DRM J-76 current date command TM: GSA 2-2 current page links: SDM 9-4 current prompt: EDIT B-1 current record: FTN 5-2 current time command TM: GSA 2-2 cursor location: EDIT 2-22, 2-24, 3-36 custom printer interfaces: PRNT 2-61 customizing message disposition query: MAIL 5-4 read acknowledgement: MAIL 5-4

read message displays: MAIL 5-8 skipping messages marked for deletion: MAIL 5-4 the editor: MAIL 5-5 the environment: MAIL 5-1, 5-4 the Mail/1000 command prompt: MAIL 5-6 the message line prefix: MAIL 5-6 the message reader: MAIL 5-7 the message terminator: MAIL 5-5 the shell variable: MAIL 5-5 the visual mode menu order: MAIL 5-7 CXA: MAC 3-9, B-7 CXB: MAC 3-9, B-7 CYA: MAC 3-9, B-7 CYB: MAC 3-9, B-7 Cyclic Redundancy Check (CRC): REL 12-13 cylinder arrangement: SGI C-8

ČZ command: USER 6-40

## D

D (specifying exponent): FTN 2-8 D command: EDIT 4-13 D compiler option: FTN 8-9 D option: MAC E-2 D.RTR: SDM 10-1, 10-2 D1 decimal substring carries, SDCAR: REL 10-34 D1 format: REL 10-6 D1 to D2 decimal format conversion, SD1D2: REL 10-37 D2 decimal substring carries, SCARY: REL 10-33 D2 format: REL 10-4 D2 to A2 substring conversion, SDEA2: REL 10-36D2 to D1 decimal substring conversion, SD2D1: REL 10-38 DABS: FTN B-2; REL 3-20 DACOS: FTN B-6 DACOSH: FTN B-6, E-3 dangerous command confirmation: EDIT 1-13, 1-15, 2-8, 2-41, 3-5, 3-8, 3-47, 4-2, 4-3, 4-22, 4-35, 4-79 DASIN: FTN B-6 DASINH: FTN B-6, E-3 data lines: HPIB 1-5 messages: HPIB 4-11 mode: HPIB 1-7, 4-1, 4-11 settling time: HPIB 2-3 storage requirements: USER 4-11 transfer to and from devices: USER 3-39 data and strings: MAC N-2 data control block: FTN 5-3, 5-4, 7-18, 7-19 data control block (DCB): PROG 8-2; SDM 12-9 data line test: SCSI 7-6 data partition: USER 4-10; PROG 10-3 assigning: LINK 3-4 displaying/modifying size: USER 6-46 data passage synchronization: PROG 4-1 data space: FTN H-1, H-2

data space, CDS: PROG 10-7 DATA statement: FTN 2-10, 3-19, 3-25, 3-27, 6-13, 8-5, E-1, E-3, H-1, H-3 position: FTN 3-20 data structure: FTN 3-37 data transfer: SDM 1-12 data type: FTN 2-1, 2-5, D-1 character: FTN 2-10 complex: FTN 2-8 default: FTN 2-3 double complex: FTN 2-9 double integer: FTN 2-6 double logical: FTN 2-9 double precision: FTN 2-8 integer: FTN 2-6 logical: FTN 2-9 real: FTN 2-7 rules for intrinsic functions: FTN B-11 database file: FTN B-13 DATAN: FTN B-6; REL 3-21 DATAN2: FTN B-6 DATANH: FTN B-6, E-3 Datapair/1000: DATA 1-1 date: MAIL 3-2, 3-12, 5-8, 7-3, 7-13, A-7 date and time headers: MAIL 7-12 date command TM: GSA 2-2 dating files: EDIT 3-8 DATN2: REL 3-22 DAV handshake line: HPIB 1-6 DayTime, seconds since January 1, 1970: REL 7-21 DB (DBUGR) command: LINK 3-6 DBL: MAC 3-4, 4-40, 4-44, B-16, H-10 DBLE: FTN B-5; REL 3-23 DBR: MAC 3-4, 4-40, 4-44, B-16 DC command: USER 3-36, 6-41 DCALL: MAC N-8 DCB: FTN 5-3, 5-4, 7-18, 7-19 See also data control block DcbOpen: PROG 8-14 DCL bus command: HPIB 4-8 DCMPLX: FTN B-5 DCONJG: FTN B-2 DCOS: FTN B-6; REL 3-24 DCOSH: FTN B-6 DD\*00, terminal device driver: DRM J-59 DD\*12 line printer driver: DRM 2-1 control request: DRM 2-3 control word CNTWD: DRM 2-3 function code 00: clear & reset: DRM 2-3 function code 11B: line skipping & form feed: DRM 2-3 extended status request: DRM 2-5 status request: DRM 2-4 control word CNTWD: DRM 2-4 STAT1 and STAT2 parameters: DRM 2-5 STAT3 and STAT4 parameters: DRM 2-5 write request: DRM 2-1 A- and B-Register contents: DRM 2-2 BUFR and BUFLN: DRM 2-2

control word CNTWD: DRM 2-1 DD\*20 CTU device driver: DRM J-76 DD\*23 magnetic tape driver: DRM 2-19 control request: DRM 2-20 extended status request: DRM 2-22 read/write request: DRM 2-19 A- and B-Register contents: DRM 2-20 BUFR and BUFLN: DRM 2-20 control word CNTWD: DRM 2-19 status request: DRM 2-21 control word CNTWD: DRM 2-21 STAT1 and STAT2 parameters: DRM 2-21 STAT3 and STAT4 parameters: DRM 2-22 DD\*24 magnetic tape driver: DRM 2-24 control request: DRM 2-25 A- and B-Register returns: DRM 2-27 control word CNTWD: DRM 2-25 extended status request: DRM 2-28 read/write request: DRM 2-24 A- and B-Register returns: DRM 2-25 BUFR and BUFLN: DRM 2-25 control word CNTWD: DRM 2-24 status request: DRM 2-27 control word CNTWD: DRM 2-27 STAT1 and STAT2 parameters: DRM 2-27 STAT3 and STAT4 parameters: DRM 2-28 DD\*30 disk device driver: DRM 2-31 control request: DRM 2-32 error information: DRM 2-37 extended status request: DRM 2-34 read/write request: DRM 2-31 A- and B-Register contents: DRM 2-32 BUFR and BUFLN: DRM 2-31 control word CNTWD: DRM 2-31 TRACK and SECTOR parameters: DRM 2-32status request: DRM 2-33 control word CNTWD: DRM 2-33 driver parameter area: DRM 2-34 STAT1 and STAT2 parameters: DRM 2-33 STAT3 and STAT4 parameters: DRM 2-34 DD\*33 CS/80 disk device driver: DRM 2-46 access errors field (Class 3): DRM 2-55 bad tape indicator: DRM 2-69 control request: DRM 2-48 control word CNTWD: DRM 2-48 CTD control request: DRM 2-58 clear cache: DRM 2-59 close cache: DRM 2-59 unload tape: DRM 2-60 using the cartridge tape drive (CTD): DRM 2-58CTD read/write request: DRM 2-57 BUFR and BUFLN: DRM 2-57 CTD A- and B-Register contents: DRM 2-58 HIBLK,LOBLK: DRM 2-57 direct disk control: DRM 2-61 calling format: DRM 2-61 complementary command array (ICOMP): DRM 2-62

ICOMP array: DRM 2-62 XCOMP routine: DRM 2-67 XCOPY routine: DRM 2-66 XDESC routine: DRM 2-65 XINMD routine: DRM 2-65 XRELD routine: DRM 2-65 XRELS routine: DRM 2-65 XRQST routine: DRM 2-65 driver parameter area: DRM 2-51 error information: DRM 2-67 EXEC function and subfunction codes: DRM 2-59extended status: DRM 2-51 fault errors field (Class 2): DRM 2-54 information errors field (Class 4): DRM 2-56 read/write request: DRM 2-46 A- and B-Register contents: DRM 2-48 BUFR and BUFLN: DRM 2-47 control word CNTWD: DRM 2-47 TRACK and SECTOR: DRM 2-47 read/write request (CTD): DRM 2-57 reject errors field (Class 1): DRM 2-53 retry after error: DRM 2-68 status request: DRM 2-49 control word CNTWD: DRM 2-49 STAT1 and STAT2 parameters: DRM 2-49 STAT3 and STAT4 parameters: DRM 2-50 DDC00: DRM 4-1, 4-4 DDC01: DRM 4-1, 4-4 DDC12 printer driver: DRM 2-6 control request: DRM 2-11 control word CNTWD: DRM 2-11 error information: DRM 2-18 extended status request: DRM 2-17 powerfail recovery: DRM 2-7 printer, bringing up automatically: DRM 2-7 status request: DRM 2-15 control word CNTWD: DRM 2-15 STAT1 and STAT2 parameters: DRM 2-15 STAT3 and STAT4 parameters: DRM 2-16 VFC definition request: DRM 2-10 BUFR and BUFLN: DRM 2-10 write request: DRM 2-8 BUFR and BUFLN: DRM 2-10 control word CNTWD: DRM 2-8 DDEF: MAC 4-40, 4-41, B-16 DDIM: FTN B-2 DDINT: FTN B-5; REL 3-25 DDM30 disk device driver: DRM 2-39 control request: DRM 2-40 driver parameter area: DRM 2-42 error information: DRM 2-44 extended status request: DRM 2-42 read/write request: DRM 2-39 A- and B-Register contents: DRM 2-40 BUFR and BUFLN: DRM 2-39 control word CNTWD: DRM 2-39 TRACK and SECTOR parameters: DRM 2-40status request: DRM 2-41

control word CNTWD: DRM 2-41 STAT1 and STAT2 parameters: DRM 2-41 STAT3 and STAT4 parameters: DRM 2-41 DDP31, DVT specification: DATA 4-2 DDQ24 SCSI tape device driver: DRM 5-2 calling sequence parameters, control word bits: DRM 5-2, 5-4 control calls: DRM 5-4 control commands control 0B/4B rewind: DRM 5-5 control 10B backward space set mark: DRM 5-8 control 11B forward space set mark: DRM 5-8 control 13B forward space file: DRM 5-8 control 14B backward space set mark: DRM 5-9 control 15B set tape density, compression: DRM 5-9 control 16B enable/disable request sense: DRM 5-10 control 1B write file mark: DRM 5-5 control 2B backward space record: DRM 5-6 control 3B forward space record: DRM 5-6 control 5B rewind and unload tape: DRM 5-6 control 6B dynamic status: DRM 5-7 control 7B write set mark: DRM 5-7 control word bits BUFLN buffer length: DRM 5-3 BUFR buffer address: DRM 5-2 driver parameter table: DRM 5-10 read and write calls: DRM 5-2 read SCSI command and sense data: DRM 5-3 status: DRM 5-10 communication word - DVT20: DRM 5-13 driver error - DVT16: DRM 5-11 logical unit status - DVT6: DRM 5-11 SČSI & transaction status -- DVT18: DRM 5-12 sense key & additional sense code – DVT19: DRM 5-13 transmission log - DVT17: DRM 5-12 Z-buffer calls: DRM 5-3 COMMAND descriptor block (CDB): DRM 5-3 length of command descriptor block: DRM 5-3 DDQ30 SCSI disk device driver: DRM 5-14 control calls: DRM 5-15 control 16B enable/disable request sense: DRM 5-16 control 76B copy RTE block information: DRM 5-16 driver communication word - DVT20: DRM 5-19 driver parameter table - DVP: DRM 5-17 driver error - DVT16: DRM 5-18 logical unit status - DVT6: DRM 5-18 SČSI & transaction status - DVT18: DRM 5-19

sense key & additional sense code – DVT19: DRM 5-19 transmission log - DVT17: DRM 5-18 read and write calls: DRM 5-14 BUFLN buffer length: DRM 5-15 BUFR buffer address: DRM 5-15 control word bits: DRM 5-14 control word CNTWD: DRM 5-14 TRACK and SECTOR addresses: DRM 5-15 read/write requests: DRM 5-14 Z-Buffer calls: DRM 5-15 DE (Debug) command: LINK 3-6 Deactivate Breakpoint command: DBUG 5-10 dead lock. See deadly embrace deadlock prevention algorithm: SDM 3-9 deadly embrace and LURQ: PROG 2-10 and RNRQ: PROG 2-7 deallocate a map set, \$MSRTN: DDM 7-9 deallocate ID segment, IDCLR: REL 7-30 Debug command stacking: DBUG 5-8 command summary: DBUG 5-1 compiling programs: DBUG 2-4 configuration: DBUG 2-1 error messages: DBUG A-1 exiting: DBUG 2-14 limitations: DBUG 2-3 LINK options: DBUG 2-4 loading: DBUG 2-2 program profiler: DBUG 6-1 prompt: DBUG 2-12 runstring: DBUG 2-5 runstring options: DBUG 2-6 -B: ĎBUG 2-6 -D: DBUG 2-7 -I: DBUG 2-7 -L: DBUG 2-8 -M: DBUG 2-8 -P: DBUG 2-9 -RB: DBUG 2-10 -V: DBUG 2-10 -W: DBUG 2-10 suspending: DBUG 5-26 debug, LP spool system: PRNT 2-62 debug line: FTN 8-9 debug table entries: SGI 7-2 Debug/1000: FTN 7-2 DEC: MAC 4-35, 4-37, B-15 decimal constants: MAC 4-37, 4-38 decimal integer: MAC 4-37 decimal point: FTN 2-7 decimal string arithmetic subroutines: REL 10-1 DecimalToDint, ASCII to double integer conversion: REL 7-21 DecimalToInt, ASCII to single integer conversion: REL 7-22 declarator adjustable array: FTN 6-14 assumed-size array: FTN 6-14

declaring EMA: PROG 9-15 program to be a system utility: LINK 3-23 shareable program: LINK 3-22 declaring assembly-time variables: MAC 4-1, 4-47 DECODE, list-directed: FTN 8-7 DECODE statement: FTN 5-14, 8-6, H-3 decrement double integer: REL 4-5 (and skip if zero): REL 4-7 DEF: MAC 4-40, B-16 default: EDIT B-2 device and interface parameters: SGI 6-8 directory path: LINK 2-8 DVT entries, by driver name: SGI F-1 file naming: LINK 4-4 generation record: SGI D-3 IFT and DVT parameter: SGI 6-8 libraries, specifying: SGI 7-7 library file search sequence: LINK 4-4 logon group: SMM 2-12, 3-14 search sequence: USER 3-34 VCP parameters for boot: SGI H-3 default data type: FTN 2-3 default macro parameters: MAC 5-10 default mode: FTN 7-1 default operating mode: MAIL 3-1 default output file formats: MAC E-6 default parameters: REL 2-2 defaulting a parameter: EDIT 3-36 defining UDSPs: USER 3-34 variables: USER 6-166 defining a working directory, WD: GSA 3-6 defining constants: DBUG 4-14 DEL key: GSA 1-1 DELAY in EXEC 12: PROG 6-2 DELETE: MAC 5-16, B-14 delete: MAIL 2-4, 3-10, 3-12, 4-2, 4-3, 4-8, B-1 Delete (D) command: EDIT 4-13 delete control character: EDIT 3-26 deleting a file: EDIT 3-11 aliases: USER 6-180 characters: EDIT 2-12 folders: MAIL 3-18 functions: USER 6-66 lines: EDIT 2-12, 4-13, 4-35 marking messages for: MAIL 4-8 messages: MAIL 3-10, 3-12, 4-7 tabs: EDIT 4-78 text: EDIT 2-29, 2-42, 3-33 trailing blanks: EDIT 4-8 user-defined variables: USER 6-182 deleting messages: MAIL 3-14 delimiter: EDIT 2-31, B-2 delivering messages: MAIL 3-8, 3-9, 3-10, 4-5, 7-2 DENTRY macro: MAC N-6 descriptions of system macros: MAC L-4

descriptors blank interpretation: FTN 4-17 character: FTN 4-14 colon: FTN 4-19 edit: FTN 3-45, 4-7, 4-9, 4-17 fixed- or floating-point: FTN 4-13 fixed-point: FTN 4-11 floating-point: FTN 4-12 format: FTN 3-44, 4-7, 4-8 integer: FTN 4-10 literal: FTN 4-17 logical: FTN 4-15 numeric: FTN 4-9 octal: FTN 4-16 position: FTN 4-18 real and double precision: FTN 4-10 record terminator: FTN 4-19 scale factor: FTN 4-20 tab edit: FTN 4-19 destination availability: PRNT 2-4 destination file masks: USER 3-20 detach from session, DETACH: REL 6-7 determining line number: EDIT 2-21 location: EDIT 2-21 user requirements: SMM 1-4 dev/intfc driver comm, serial I/O drivers, multibuffer linked list structure: DRM 4-45 developing a program: GSA 5-1 device availability: DDM 2-5 bringing up: USER 2-11 changing attributes: USER 2-11 changing timeout values: USER 2-12 control functions: USER 2-10, 6-23 controlling: USER 2-10 copying to/from: USER 6-26, 6-29 driver: DRM 2-1; SDM 1-12 generation tables: SGI E-1 serial I/O: DRM J-58 terminal: DRM J-59 driver errors: PROG A-10 error recover: PROG 3-2 errors: PROG 3-2 file DCB: SDM 12-10 independence: SDM 1-12 independent programming: SDM 1-12 linking: SDM 1-12 manipulation, in FMGR: USER B-64 peripheral: FTN 5-1 priority: DDM 2-4, 2-12, 2-13 referenced as a file: USER 3-2 status: DDM 2-5, 2-6; PROG 3-2, 3-12; SCSI 4-6 displaying from FMGR: USER B-69 storage: FTN 5-1 table: DRM 1-2; SDM 1-12, 11-12 DVT 16: SCSI A-1, A-2 DVT 19: SCSI A-4, A-9 format: SDM 11-12

statement(s): SCSI 3-4 table (DVT): SGI 6-1 timeout: USER 2-12 displaying/modifying: USER 6-174 transferring data to/from: USER 3-39 type: *DDM* 2-6 up: DDM 7-2 vendor-model list: SCSI 4-6 device address: HPIB 2-5 address assignment table: HPIB 2-6 addressable mode devices: HPIB 2-6 and LU numbers: HPIB 3-1 and subchannels: HPIB 3-1 dual-address devices: HPIB 2-5 switches: HPIB 2-3 device and interface driver communication, serial drivers: DRM 4-43 driver separation: DRM 1-1 device command UP: GSA 2-3 device communications CMDW/CMDR subroutines: HPIB 4-20 data messages: HPIB 4-11 IOCNT subroutines: HPIB 4-23 PACK USING statement: HPIB 4-21 READ/ENTER/INPUT/WRITE/PRINT statements: HPIB 4-22 SECW/SECR/SECWR/SECRR subroutines: HPIB 4-22 device control CLEAR statement: HPIB 4-15 CLEAR subroutine: HPIB 4-15 GTL subroutine: HPIB 4-16 LLO subroutine: HPIB 4-16 LOCAL LOCKOUT statement: HPIB 4-17 LOCAL statement: HPIB 4-16 LOCL subroutine: HPIB 4-17 **REMOTE statement:** HPIB 4-16 RMOTE subroutine: HPIB 4-15 TRIGGER statement: HPIB 4-17 TRIGR subroutine: HPIB 4-17, 4-18 device driver entry and exit: DDM 3-1 exit flags: DDM 3-2 purpose: DDM 1-3 device status busy: GSA 2-3 command IO: GSA 2-3 down: GSA 2-3 error message: GSA 2-3 device table: *DDM* 1-1, 2-1, 2-3 extension: DDM 2-5 format of: DDM 2-4 device table (DVT): HPIB 3-1 devices for SCSI boot: SCSI 6-1 DEX: MAC 4-35, 4-37, B-15 DEXEC\*: FTN E-3 DEXP: FTN B-6 DEXP entry: REL 3-26 \$EXP: *ŘEL* 3-141

DEY: MAC 4-35, 4-38, B-15

df: MAIL 3-18 DF option: EDIT 3-26 DFCHI, HP 1000 double precision floating point to IEEE conversion: REL 11-1 DFCIH, IEEE standard format double precision to HP 1000 conversion: REL 11-2 DI (display) command: LINK 3-6 DI command display format: DATA 3-4 entering LU range: DATA 3-4 examples: DATA 3-5 flags: DATA 3-4 function: DATA 3-4 runstring: DATA 3-4 status displays: DATA 3-4 Diagnostic Control System (DCS): SCSI 7-1 diagnostic program automatic mode: SCSI 7-7 multiple cards: SCSI 7-9 card priority: SCSI 7-9 example session: SCSI 7-9 tests executed: SCSI 7-9 single card: SCSI 7-7 example session: SCSI 7-8 loop continuously on tests: SCSI 7-8 tests executed: SCSI 7-7 execution times: SCSI 7-11 firmware timestamp display: SCSI 7-4 interactive mode: SCSI 7-10 download Z180 code to SCSI card: SCSI 7-10 loop (repeat) test: SCSI 7-11 runstring: SCSI 7-11 tests executed: SCSI 7-10 loading: SCSI 7-1 loopback test: SCSI 7-6 RAM test: SCSI 7-5 RAM test bypass: SCSI 7-5 RAM test enable: SCSI 7-5 self-test: SCSI 7-2 TERMPWR check: SCSI 7-3 tests: SCSI 7-2 without VCP terminal: SCSI 7-1 diagnostics: PRIM C-3 booting from disk: PRIM C-4 booting from tape: PRIM C-3 DIAL program: DRM J-36 difference, positive real: REL 3-27 differences between FMGR and CI files: USER 3-40 differences between FMGR and RTE-A files: SDM 10-7 DIM: FTN B-2; REL 3-27 DIMENSION: FTN 6-13 dimension: FTN 2-14 bound: FTN 2-14, 3-21 declarator: FTN 2-14, 3-21 DIMENSION statement: FTN 3-21, 6-13 DINT: FTN B-5 DintToDecimal, double integer to ASCII conversion: REL 7-22

DintToDecimalr, double integer to ASCII conversion: REL 7-23 DintToOctal, double integer to octal conversion: REL 7-23 DintToOctalr, double integer to octal conversion: REL 7-24 DIO lines and parrellel polling: HPIB 4-7 DIOC: DDM 7-1 DIR directory extension: GSA 3-4, 3-6 direct, disk control, DD\*33: DRM 2-61 direct access: FTN 5-2 direct access file: FTN 3-35, 3-59, 3-74, 5-13 direct access input/output: FTN 8-8 direct address, AddressOf: REL 7-1 direct addressing: HPIB 4-20 direct calls: REL 2-3 direct memory access: SDM 1-14 See also DMA directive: FTN 1-5 ALIAS: FTN 6-18, 7-10 CDS: FTN 7-14 CLIMIT: FTN 7-14 ELSE: FTN 7-21 ELSEIF: FTN 7-21 EMA: *FTN* 7-15 ENDIF: *FTN* 7-21 FILES: *FTN* 5-3, 7-18 IF: *FTN* 7-20 IFDEF/IFNDEF: FTN 7-20 INCLUDE: FTN 7-22 LIST: FTN 3-55, 7-23 LIST OFF: FTN 7-23 LIST ON: FTN 7-23 MSEG: FTN 7-23 OPTPARMS: FTN 7-24 PAGE: FTN 7-24 SET: FTN 7-24 TITLE: *FTN* 7-26 TRACE: FTN 7-27 directive line: FTN 1-4 directory: USER 3-6 /USERS: SMM 2-8 CATALOGS: SGI 9-14 CMDFILES: SGI 9-14 copying: USER 6-28 creating: USER 3-29, 6-34 creation: GSA 3-6 default (WD): USER 3-6 definition: GSA 3-6 empty: GSA 2-2, 3-8 extension DIR: GSA 3-4, 3-6 header/trailer: SDM 12-5 HELP: SGI 9-14 identifier, /: GSA 3-6 LIBRARIES: SGI 9-14 list command DL: GSA 2-1, 3-7, 3-8, 3-10, 3-12 listing: USER 3-22, 6-42 manipulating: USER 3-29 moving: USER 3-31 names: GSA 3-4

on FMGR: USER B-1 organization: SDM 10-2; SMM 1-11 ownership: USER 3-31; GSA 3-12 path abbreviations: GSA 3-5 PROGRAMS: SGI 9-14 protection: USER 3-33, 6-134; GSA 3-12 protection status default: GSA 3-12 purging: USER 3-33 report user of: USER 6-197 SCRATCH: SGI 9-14 specifiers: USER 3-9, 3-10 structure: SDM 12-2 SYSTEM: SGI 9-14 trailer: SDM 12-2 working (WD): USER 3-6, 3-30 directory create program, example: SMM H-5 directory path, default: LINK 2-8 directory/directories: SDM 1-16, 1-17 FMGR: SDM 12-11 FMGR cartridge file: SDM 12-11 disable program: PRNT 2-11 disaster: FTN A-3 DiscSize, tracks and sector per track: REL 7-25 DiscToBlock: REL 7-24 disk accessibility after unmirroring: DATA 3-8 backup access during backup procedure: DATA C-1 command file: DATA C-2 restoring backup disk data: DATA C-1 using logical backup utility (TF): DATA C-1 using physical backup utility (ASAVE): DATA C-1 caching: USER 6-37; BKUP 1-9 categories: SGI C-2 configuring into system: SGI C-1 steps: SGI C-3 cylinder arrangement: SGI C-8 device driver, DD\*30. See DD\*30 disk device driver dismounting a volume, DC command: USER 6-41 failure detection: DATA B-1 file, DCS (data control block): SDM 12-9 initializing, IN command: USER 6-81 interface driver, ID\*27. See ID\*27 disk interface driver logical unit: SDM 1-17, 1-18 LU mirroring after installation: DATA 4-11 management: SDM 10-4 CI interface: SMM 1-8 considerations: SMM 1-8 directory organization: SMM 1-11 file volumes (LUs): SMM 1-9 FMGR interface: SMM 1-8 manipulation, from FMGR: USER B-7 mapping: SDM 1-15 mounting, MC command: USER 6-102 packing, FPACK: USER 6-53 pairing relationships: DATA 2-3

problems volume dismounted: USER 8-5 volume full: USER 8-3 restore process: DATA 2-2 space, reporting amount used: USER 6-50 state combinations: DATA 2-2 states: DATA 2-1 volume: SDM 1-15, 1-16, 1-17, 1-18 mounting: SGI 9-3 volume header: SDM 12-1 disk blocks: BKUP 1-5 address: BKUP 1-5 CS/80 definition: BKUP 1-9 postamble: BKUP 1-5 preamble: BKUP 1-5 read/processing time calculated for interleave factor: BKUP 1-8 sparing defective ones: BKUP 2-146 status bits: BKUP 1-7 testing: BKUP 1-5 user data area: BKUP 1-5 disk device driver DDM30. See DDM30 disk device driver disk formatting: PRIM A-1 FORMC: PRIM A-3 VSCSI: PRIM A-2 disk formatting utility (FORMF): BKUP 2-152 ABort, ENd, EXit commands: BKUP 2-154 break detection: BKUP 2-153 calling FORMF: BKUP 2-152 command execution: BKUP 2-153 device driver status: BKUP 2-153 error messages: BKUP 2-158 FOrmat command: BKUP 2-155 formatting operation: BKUP 2-156 formatting process: BKUP 2-157 FORMF commands: BKUP 2-154 HElp command: BKUP 2-155 specifying an interleave factor: BKUP 2-156 supported disk drives: BKUP 2-152 VErify command: BKUP 2-155 verifying operation: BKUP 2-157 disk initialization: SCSI 4-5 disk interface card requirements: DATA 1-2 disk packs: USER B-8 disk space: EDIT 4-16 disk-based system installation procedure: SGI 9-1 disk-to-disk copy utility (COPYL): BKUP 1-3, 2-34 calling COPYL: BKUP 2-34 copy operation: BKUP 2-35 error messages: BKUP 2-35 disks supported: DATA 1-2 dismounting disk before pairing: DATA 3-7 dismounting volumes: USER 3-36, 6-41 DISPATCH, monitoring LAN packets: SGI 11-6 dispatcher's address headers: MAIL 7-12 dispatching: SDM 1-13 DispatchLock: PROG 12-2 DispatchUnlock: PROG 12-2 Display Automatically command: DBUG 5-11

#### DISPLAY command: SGI 4-5 Display command: DBUG 2-13, 3-6, 5-10 display configuration program PAIO: DATA 3-15 Display Entry Points command: DBUG 5-11 Display Functions (DF) option: EDIT 3-26 Display Location command: DBUG 5-12 Display Symbols command: DBUG 5-12 Display Type command: DBUG 5-13 Display Variables command: DBUG 5-13 displaying a file: EDIT 2-22 aliases: USER 6-6 CPU usage, METER: USER 6-105 device status, from FMGR: USER B-69 device timeout: USER 6-174 directory owner: USER 3-31 directory protection: USER 3-33, 6-134 disk space used, FOWN: USER 6-50 free disk space, FREES: USER 6-60 header fields: MAIL 3-22, 4-9 I/O configuration: USER 2-8, 6-86 information: EDIT 2-20, 2-39 large screen: EDIT 2-16 line number: EDIT 2-21, 4-53 Mail/1000 directories: MAIL 3-19 memory usage: USER 2-8 multiuser accounting information: SMM I-3 online help messages: MAIL 4-4, 4-10 online reference: EDIT 4-94 options: EDIT 3-29 See also viewing options parameters at terminal: USER 6-47 portion of a file: EDIT 2-22 See also L command, W command program size: USER 6-172 program status: USER 2-6, 4-8, 6-136 prompt and read response: USER 6-9 resource number information: USER 6-193 source file status: EDIT 4-95 system clock: USER 6-173 status: USER 2-6 time: USER 2-13 text: EDIT 4-40 the next "page" of the message list: MAIL 4-4, 4-5 the previous "page" of the message list: MAIL 4-4, 4-5 UDSP: USER 6-129 variables: USER 6-166 VMA size: USER 6-184 VMA working set size: USER 6-199 working directory: USER 3-30, 6-140, 6-187 displaying breakpoints: DBUG 3-6, 5-5 displaying entered Debug commands: DBUG 5-8 displaying status information: DBUG 5-32 distlists: MAIL 5-1 Distributed System (DS) Network: USER 3-41 See also DS distribution list: MAIL 5-2, 5-4

DIV: MAC 3-11, B-11 DIVD: MAC 3-11, B-11 divide complex by complex: REL 3-68 double integer: REL 4-6 DVDIV (double precision): REL 8-9 DWDIV (EMA double precision): REL 8-9 extended real by extended real: REL 3-126 real: REL 3-88 substrings, SDIV: REL 10-19 VDIV (single precision): REL 8-9 WDIV (EMA single precision): REL 8-9 divide by zero: FTN 2-18 division: FTN 2-19 DJP: MAC 3-16, B-12 DJS: MAC 3-16, B-12 DL command: USER 3-22, 6-42; GSA 2-1, 3-7, 3-8, 3-10, 3-12 DLCALL: MAC N-8 DLD: MAC 3-11, B-11 DLENTRY macro: MAC N-5 DLOG: FTN B-6 DLOG entry: REL 3-28 \$LOG: REL 3-142 DLOG10: FTN B-6 DLOGT entry: REL 3-29 \$LOGT: REL 3-143 DM (debug monitor) command: LINK 3-7 DMA chaining: DDM 6-1, 9-7 control and flag bits: DDM 9-8 initialization: DDM 9-6 overrun: DDM 9-7, 9-8 parity error, \$DMPR: DDM 7-3 registers: DDM 9-5 residue: DDM 9-7 self-configuration: DDM 9-5, 9-7 termination: DDM 9-7 DMA priority: SCSI 2-7, 2-11 DMAX1, DMIN1: REL 3-30 DMAX2: FTN B-2 DMIN1: FTN B-2 DMOD: FTN B-2; REL 3-31 DMPR: DDM 7-3 DNINT: FTN B-5 DNS. See Domain System Administration (DNS) DO loop: *FTN* 3-22, 6-17, 8-2 block: *FTN* 3-22, 3-23, 3-24, 3-30 execution: FTN 3-22 exiting: FTN 3-31 extended range: FTN E-2 implied: FTN 3-19, 3-22, 3-25, E-3 index: FTN 3-23, E-3 labeled: FTN 3-18, 3-22, 3-23, 3-24, 3-30 range: FTN 3-31 DO loops, converting, with VIS: REL 9-1 DO statement: FTN 3-22 Do While command: DBUG 5-14 DO WHILE loop: FTN 3-22, 3-29, 3-30, E-1 DO WHILE statement: FTN 3-29

dollar sign: FTN 8-9 dollar sign (\$). See end-of-file, metacharacter domain: MAIL 3-2, 3-3, 5-2, 7-6, A-4, A-5, A-7, A-9, A-10 Domain Name System Administration (DNS): **MAIL** 7-5 and SMTP: MAIL 7-5 and the sendmail program: MAIL 7-5 display DNS information: MAIL 7-8 DNS configuration files /etc/named.boot: MAIL 7-7 /etc/resolv.conf: MAIL 7-6 sig\_named: MAIL 7-8 DNS on the HP 1000: MAIL 7-5 nslookup -- display DNS information: MAIL 7 - 8domainalias.cf: MAIL A-4, A-5, A-9 dormant program: SDM 1-2 dot (.) metacharacter: EDIT 5-7 dot product routine: REL 8-17 DVDOT (double precision): REL 8-17 DWDOT (EMA double precision): REL 8-17 VDOT (single precision): REL 8-17 WDOT (EMA single precision): REL 8-17 double buffering: DDM 2-11 See also Z bit DOUBLE COMPLEX: FTN D-6 double complex: FTN E-2 constant: FTN 2-9 data type: FTN 2-9 format: FTN D-6 statement: FTN 2-9 DOUBLE COMPLEX statement: FTN 3-83 double integer: FTN 2-3, 2-6 constant: FTN 2-6 data type: FTN 2-6 format: FTN D-2 double integer to ASCII conversion DintToDecimal: REL 7-22 DintToDecimalr: REL 7-23 double integer to octal conversion DintToOctal: REL 7-23 DintToOctalr: REL 7-24 double logical data type: FTN 2-9 format: FTN D-7 DOUBLE PRECISION: FTN D-4 double precision constant: FTN 2-8 data type: FTN 2-8 format: FTN D-4 double precision floating point conversion DFCHI: REL 11-1 DFCIH: REL 11-2 DOUBLE PRECISION statement: FTN 2-8, 3-83 double precision to integer conversion, /TINT: REL 3-176 DOUBLE PRECISION\*6: FTN D-3 double quotation mark: FTN 3-45

double real arithmetic: REL 3-113 remainder: REL 3-101 down device: DDM 5-6 bringing up: USER 2-11 Down state, disk: DATA 2-1 down state: GSA 2-3 download, over LAN: SGI 11-1 system file selection: SGI 11-5 DOWNLOAD program: PROG 9-14, 9-20; SGI 9-20 DP (do not purge) command: LINK 3-7 DPOLY: *REL* 3-32 DPROD: FTN B-2, E-3 DPTRP, module relocation: DATA 4-2 driver choosing correct serial driver: DRM E-4 comparison of serial drivers: DRM 4-1, C-1 DD\*00: DRM J-59 DD\*20: DRM J-76 entry points: DDM 1-9 ID\*00/ID\*01: DRM J-40 IDM00: DRM J-12 interaction with user request: DDM 1-5 modules, relocating during generation: SGI 4-1 NAM record:  $DD\overline{M}$  1-7 parameter area: DDM 2-12 parameters: DDM 1-10, 3-3, 5-1 requests: DDM 1-2 type codes: DDM 1-8 driver model number paired disks: DATA 1-1 driver parameters, use in specifying pairing: DATA 4-4 driver partition: SDM 2-14 drivers: SCSI 3-2 device support: SCSI 1-4 disk device (DDQ30): SCSI 3-2 errors: SCSI A-2 source code: SCSI 3-2 generation records: SCSI 3-2 interface (IDQ35): SCSI 3-2 errors: SCSI A-3 MACRO/1000 support routine: SCSI 3-2 partitions: SCSI 3-3 priveleged: SDM 11-20 tape device (DDQ24): SCSI 3-2 error codes: SCSI A-1 DRSTR physical restore utility: BKUP 2-36 ABort: BKUP 2-37 break detection: BKUP 2-46 calling DRSTR: BKUP 2-36 checking the disks: BKUP 2-42 commands: BKUP 2-36 disk locking: BKUP 2-43 ENd: BKUP 2-37 error messages: BKUP 2-47 EXit: BKUP 2-37 file-by-file (LU) restore: BKUP 2-39 header records: BKUP 2-45



HElp: *BKUP* 2-37 LH List Header: BKUP 2-38 LL List Device: BKUP 2-38 loading DRSTR: BKUP 2-46 MEdia: BKUP 2-39 order of disk restoration: BKUP 2-43 RE command options: BKUP 2-41 REstore: BKUP 2-39 restore operation: BKUP 2-42 restoring fixed disks from removable disks: **BKUP** 2-44 restoring the data: BKUP 2-45 sectors per track must match: BKUP 2-42 total number of tracks may differ: BKUP 2-42 UE User Error handling: BKUP 2-41 UNit restore: BKUP 2-41 unit restore: BKUP 2-40, 2-44 verification: BKUP 2-46 VErify data: BKUP 2-41 DS: FTN 3-63, 3-65; PROG 8-2 and FMP calls: PROG 8-85 and FMP routines: PROG 8-85 file access: USER 3-41 file access considerations: USER 3-43 loading system over DS: SGI H-11 node: PROG 8-4 programmatic logon: REL 6-4 software errors: USER A-23, A-24 user: PROG 8-3 DS file transparency: MAIL A-1 default logon account: SMM 4-4 software installation: SGI 9-25 DSAVE physical backup utility: BKUP 2-52 ABort: BKUP 2-54 break detection: BKUP 2-62 calling DSAVE: BKUP 2-52 commands: BKUP 2-53 disk locking: *BKUP* 2-60 ENd: *BKUP* 2-54 error messages: BKUP 2-66 EXit: BKUP 2-54 header records: BKUP 2-64 HElp: BKUP 2-54 LH List Header: BKUP 2-54 LL List Device: BKUP 2-56 loading DSAVE: BKUP 2-63 MEdia: BKUP 2-56 no locking: BKUP 2-58 removable disk media and file formats: BKUP 2-64removable disk overwriting: BKUP 2-60 SA command options: BKUP 2-57 SAve: BKUP 2-57 save file records: BKUP 2-61 save operation: BKUP 2-59 saving to the removable disk: BKUP 2-61 TItle: BKUP 2-58 UE User Error handling: BKUP 2-59 UNit save: BKUP 2-58 unit save LU checking: BKUP 2-60

verification: BKUP 2-62 VErify: BKUP 2-58 DsCloseCon: PROG 8-86 DsDcbWord: PROG 8-86 DsDiscInfo: PROG 8-87 DsDiscRead: PROG 8-87 DsFstat: PROG 8-88 DSIGN: FTN B-2; REL 3-34 DSIN: FTN B-6; REL 3-35 DSINH: FTN B-6 DSKER AS use: DATA 4-12 EXEC calls: DATA 2-5 naming requirements: DATA 2-4 optional error-handling program: DATA 2-4 parameters passed: DATA 2-4 partition, assignment, locking: DATA 2-4 processing time requirements: DATA 2-4 reserved partition: DATA 4-12 scheduling: DATA 2-4 DsNodeNumber: PROG 8-88 DsOpenCon: PROG 8-89 DSQ: SDM 5-4 DSQRT: FTN B-6 DSQRT entry: REL 3-36 \$SQRT: REL 3-144 DsSetDcbWord: PROG 8-89 DST: MAC B-11 DSX: MAC 3-9, B-8 DSY: MAC 3-9, B-8 DT command: USER 2-24, 4-12, 6-46 DTACH, detach from session: REL 6-7 DTAN: FTN B-6; REL 3-37 no error, \$TAN: REL 3-145 DTANH: FTN B-6; REL 3-38 DUCALL: MAC N-9 dummy library: SDM 5-13 \$SYSA: SDM 5-13 duplicate pending line and edit. See O command dusr: MAIL 7-4 DVABS, absolute value routine (double precision): REL 8-13 DVADD, vector add (double precision): REL 8-9 DVDIV, vector divide (double precision): REL 8-9 DVDOT, vector dot product routine (double precision): REL 8-17 DVLU: DDM 7-2 DVMAB, vector largest value (absolute) (double precision): REL 8-20 DVMAX, vector largest value (double precision): REL 8-20 DVMIB, vector smallest value (absolute) (double precision): REL 8-20 DVMIN, vector smallest value (double precision): **REL 8-20** DVMOV, vector move routine (double precision): REL 8-24 DVMPY, vector multiply (double precision): REL 8-9

end-of-file record: FTN 3-35, 5-2 end-of-line comment: FTN E-2 end-of-record: DDM 5-2 end-of-transmission: DDM 9-7 Enddo command: DBUG 5-16 ENDFILE, statement: FTN 5-13 ENDFILE statement: FTN 3-35, 5-2, 5-5 ENDIF (system macro): MAC L-9 Endif command: DBUG 5-16 ENDIF directive: FTN 7-21 ENDMAC: MAC 5-2, 5-7, B-17 ENDREP: MAC 4-63, 4-66, B-17 enlarge free space areas on disks: USER 6-111 ENQ/ACK handshake, serial I/O driver: DRM 4 - 41ENT: MAC 4-19, B-14 enter message text: MAIL 3-4 entering line commands from screen mode: EDIT 2-20 screen mode: EDIT 2-10 text: EDIT 1-10, 2-7 entering and leaving the editor: GSA 4-1 entering the command line: GSA 3-5 ENTIE: *REL* 3-39 **ENTIER** extended real: REL 3-40 real: *REL* 3-39 **ENTIX:** *REL* 3-40 entry association: FTN 6-17 name: FTN 6-17 ENTRY macro: MAC L-2, L-4, M-9, N-4 entry macros BUMPEXIT: MAC N-6 DENTRY: MAC N-6 DLENTRY: MAC N-5 ENTRY: MAC N-4 EXIT, EXIT1, EXIT2: MAC N-6 **OENTRY:** MAC N-4 entry point: FTN 3-70 entry records: SGI D-4 ENTRY statement: FTN 3-36, 6-17, E-2, E-3 restrictions: FTN 6-18 ENTRY subroutine operations: MAC L-4 environment buffer, RTE-A signals: PROG 13-12 environment variable \$CMNDO: LINK 2-6 \$CMNDO LINK: LINK 2-6 \$LINK: *LĪNK* 2-9 environment variable access A-Register return: PROG 14-4 deleting a variable: PROG 14-3 getting the value of a variable: PROG 14-2 retrieving modification count: PROG 14-3 setting a variable: PROG 14-2 Environment Variable Block (EVB): USER 6-6, 6-66, 6-166; SMM 2-3 modifying its size: SMM 3-11 environment variables: USER 2-16 ENVRN: SDM 5-5

EOF: FTN 3-35, 3-55 See also end-of-file EOI and ATN bus command: HPIB 4-9 EOI bus management line: HPIB 1-7 EOR requirements for controller: HPIB 7-5 requirements for devices: HPIB 7-4 EPOSN (extended range positioning): PROG C-10 EQLU, interrupting LU query: PROG 7-10 EQT overflow: HPIB 6-4 EQU: MAC 4-40, 4-43, B-16 equipment table (EQT): HPIB 3-1 equivalence: FTN E-2, H-3 EQUIVALENCE statement: FTN 3-38, 6-13, 8-7 equivalenced data: FTN 2-9 equivalencing: FTN 3-33, 3-38 arrays of different dimensions: FTN 3-40 in common blocks: FTN 3-41 of array elements: FTN 3-38 of character variables: FTN 3-41 of VMA or EMA variables: FTN 7-16 ER command: EDIT 1-7, 2-7, 2-9, 2-17, 2-35, 3-6, 3-46, 4-16 ER0.E: REL 5-3 ERA: MAC 3-5, B-4 erasing errors: EDIT 3-31, 3-46 ERB: MAC 3-5, B-4 EREAD (extended range read): *PROG* C-10 ERLOG: SDM 5-5 errlog: MAIL A-4, A-8 ERRLU: REL 5-4 ERRO: REL 5-5 error aborted data transfer: HPIB 6-4 bit: DDM 2-11, 5-5 code segment: PROG A-5 codes: HPIB 6-1; PROG 8-8 FMP: PROG A-14 table of: DDM 5-7 VMA/EMA: PROG A-11 dispatching: PROG A-4 EQT overflow: HPIB 6-4 formats: USER A-1 Group II: PROG A-1 Group III: PROG A-4 Group IV halt: PROG A-8 Group V interrupt: PROG A-9 Group VI device driver: PROG A-10 Group VII parity: PROG A-10 Group VIII VMA/EMA: PROG A-11 handling: DDM 3-5, 4-5, 5-4, 5-6, 6-1 signal subroutines: PROG 13-5 I/O: *PROG* A-7 IBERR subroutine: HPIB 6-1 IFT space too small: HPIB 6-4 illegal interrupt: HPIB 6-3 IO00: PROG 4-9 IO04: PROG 4-3, 4-13, 4-24, 4-26, 4-27 IO10: PROG 4-4

logging determine if enabled: PROG 7-13 start/stop: PROG 11-7 logging (VC+): USER 2-26 memory protect: PROG A-2 message descriptions: EDIT 1-15 message display format: EDIT 1-10, 3-12, 3-45 messages: USER A-1; EDIT 3-42, 3-48, A-1; PRŎG A-1 avoidance of: DDM 5-7 messages and codes: USER A-1, A-4, A-13 number: DDM 5-6 option: PROG A-6 processing by program: HPIB 6-1 by system: HPIB 6-2 example: HPIB 6-5 recovery: EDIT 3-45, 3-46-3-48 line mode errors: EDIT 1-11, 3-31 screen mode error: EDIT 2-12 returns on FMP calls: PROG 8-8 SC03: PROG A-4 SC05: PROG 5-3 SC06: PROG 5-3 SC10: PROG 5-11, 7-4 screen mode message: EDIT 1-12, 2-12 soft error: DDM 2-6, 5-5 specified program does not exist: HPIB 6-4 SR: PROG A-3 timeout or transmission: HPIB 6-2 error code for ERO.E: REL 5-5 for ERRLU: REL 5-4 error codes, remote VCP: SGI 11-15 error information DD\*30 driver: DRM 2-37 DD\*33: DRM 2-67 DDC12 driver: DRM 2-18 DDM30 disk device driver: DRM 2-44 ID\*27 disk interface driver: DRM 3-11 ID\*36 PROM storage module driver: DRM 3-15 VCP: *SGI* H-1 error message logging: MAIL 7-3 error messages: DBUG A-1; FTN 7-6, 7-23; GSA 1-4: SGI A-1 assembly: MAC E-9 BOOTEX: DATA A-9 BUILD program: SGI A-8 INSTL: DATA A-8 LINK: LINK A-1 localizable programs: SGI K-11 MIMON: DATA A-8 PAIR: DATA A-1 PINIT: DATA A-6 PREPAIR: DATA A-4 RTAGN errors: SGI A-1 runstring/control statement: MAC E-9 VCP loader: SGI A-11 cartridge tape loader errors: SGI A-11 CS/80 disk loader errors: SGI A-12

DS/1000 loader errors: SGI A-11 HP 12022 interface loader errors: SGI A-13 magnetic tape loader errors: SGI A-12 other loader errors: SGI A-13 PROM card loader errors: SGI A-11 SCSI disk loader errors: SGI A-12 SCSI tape loader errors: SGI A-12 error messages (VIS): REL 9-62 Error Rate Test utility (ERTSH): BKUP 1-5, 2-67, 2-129, 2-133 BP Build Test Pattern command: BKUP 2-69 break detection: BKUP 2-78 commands: BKUP 2-68 CY Define Cylinder Range command: BKUP 2-69error interpretation: BKUP 2-80 error messages: BKUP 2-83 ERTSH structure: BKUP 2-67 EXit command: BKUP 2-70 HD Define Disk Head Range command: BKUP 2-70help command: BKUP 2-69 initializing and testing a new disk: BKUP 2-75 installation procedure summary: BKUP 2-79 LL Extra Log Device command: BKUP 2-70 LU Selecting Disk LU to Test command: BKUP 2-71P# Set Test Pass Count command: BKUP 2-71 RO Execute Read-Only Error Rate Test command: BKUP 2-72 SC Define Disk Sector Range command: BKUP 2 - 72specialized use of ERTSH: BKUP 2-78 SS Spare Sectors command: BKUP 2-73 testing disks formatted with FORMF: BKUP 2-75 testing the functionality of a disk and its controller: BKUP 2-67 TP Test Pattern command: BKUP 2-73 typical use of ERTSH: BKUP 2-75 using ERTSH: BKUP 2-75 WR Write/Read Error Rate Test command: BKUP 2-74 error reporting: MAC 1-8, B-17 on default names: LINK 4-6 error returns from IDP31: DATA A-11 error.log: MAIL 7-1, 7-3, A-8, B-1 error-handling program, DSKER: DATA 2-4 errors compilation: FTN A-1 compilation time: FTN F-1 format: FTN A-2 library subroutine: FTN A-19 listing of compilation errors: FTN A-4 partition size: DBUG 2-3 program abort: DBUG 2-3 sense key and additional sense code disk drive: SCSI A-4 tape drive: SCSI A-9

ERTSH. See Error Rate Test utility ES (EMA segment) command: LINK 3-9 ESC-4 CTRL-B: EDIT 3-37, 4-62 escape (\) character: EDIT 3-19, 3-32, 5-4, B-2 Escape Character (EC) option: EDIT 3-26 escape sequence, PCL: PRNT 2-52 escaping screen mode: EDIT 1-11, 2-21 establishing initial pairing, with MI command: DATA 3-8 Ethernet LAN: PRNT 2-2 ETime: REL 7-25 Euclidean norm: REL 8-17 EV02 error: PROG 14-1 evaluation: FTN 2-19 evaluation of expressions: MAC 4-64 EWRIT (extended file write): PROG C-11 EX command: USER 1-5, 6-48; GSA 1-5 examining a location: DBUG 3-6, 5-10 example CDS program link: LINK 4-15 Class I/O programming examples: PROG 4-5 Class I/O to a terminal: PROG 4-17 class rethread: PROG 4-29 CLRQ: PROG 4-10 **EXEC 12** absolute start time: PROG 6-6 initial offset scheduling: PROG 6-3 EXEC 6: PROG 5-7, 5-15 EXEC 9, 10, 23, 24: PROG 5-12 GETST: PROG 7-6 IFT entry: SGI 6-12 non-CDS program load map: LINK 4-11 page mode application: DRM F-1 protocol charts: DRM D-1 RMPAR usage: PROG 7-2 using CMNDO routines: REL 7-10 using VMA file subroutines: PROG 9-40 example of a macro: MAC 5-2 example VIS programs: REL 9-24 examples of the Macro/1000 runstring: MAC E-7 exception condition handling: USER 8-1 Exchange (G) command: EDIT 2-34 Exchange (X) command: EDIT 2-34 Exchange and Search (Y) command. See Y command exchanging patterns: EDIT 2-34, 2-42 exchanging text: EDIT 3-19 exclamation point (!): FTN 1-5, 2-28, E-2 EXEC: FTN B-7, B-9, E-3; SDM 5-5 call formats: PROG 1-3 call spooling: PROG 11-1 error processing: PROG 1-4 error returns: DRM 1-21 EXEC 1 and 2 A- and B-Register returns: PROG 3-5 optional parameters: PROG 3-5 read and write request: PROG 3-3 read/write parameters: PROG 3-4 read/write request: PROG 3-5 EXEC 11

parameters: PROG 6-1 time-retrieval request: PROG 6-1 EXEC 12 initial offset scheduling: PROG 6-2 parameters: PROG 6-2 timed execution, absolute start time: PROG 6-4 timed execution, initial offset: PROG 6-2 EXEC 13 A- and B-Register returns: PROG 3-16 device status: PROG 3-12 device status parameters: PROG 3-13 optional parameters: PROG 3-15 status request: PROG 3-13 EXEC 14 A- and B-Register returns: PROG 7-4 parameters: PROG 7-3 procedures: PROG 7-4 string passage call: PROG 7-3 usage: PROG 7-4 EXEC 14 call: FTN B-17 EXEC 17 A- and B-Register returns: PROG 4-13 call format: PROG 4-11 key word parameter: PROG 4-11 parameters: PROG 4-12 UV user variable: PROG 4-13 **EXEC 18** A-and B-Register returns: PROG 4-13 call format: PROG 4-11 key word parameter: PROG 4-11 parameters: PROG 4-12 UV user variable: PROG 4-13 **EXEC** 19 A- and B-Register returns: PROG 4-24 control call format: PROG 4-22 I/O device control: PROG 4-22 optional parameters: PROG 4-23 parameters: PROG 4-22 EXEC 20 A- and B-Register returns: PROG 4-13 call format: PROG 4-11 key word parameter: PROG 4-11 parameters: PROG 4-12 UV user variable: PROG 4-13 **EXEC 21** A- and B-Register returns: PROG 4-21 Class I/O Get: PROG 4-18 optional parameters: PROG 4-20 parameters: PROG 4-18 SC save class bit: PROG 4-19 transmission log: PROG 4-19 EXEC 22, program swapping control: PROG 5-13 EXEC 23: PROG 5-9 EXEC 24: *PROG* 5-9 EXEC 26 A- and B-Register returns: PROG 5-15 memory size request: PROG 5-14 parameter relationships: PROG 5-15 EXEC 29, retrieve ID segment address: PROG 5-16



EXEC 3 A- and B-Register returns: PROG 3-9 I/O device control: PROG 3-8 I/O device control parameters: PROG 3-9 optional parameters: PROG 3-9 EXÊC 37: PROG 13-5 See also RTE-A signals EXEC 38: PROG 13-28 See also Timer signals A- and B-Register returns: PROG 13-29 parameter relationships: PROG 13-28 EXEC 39: PROG 14-1 EXEC 6 call format: PROG 5-5 optional parameters: PROG 5-5 parameters: PROG 5-5 stop program execution: *PROG* 5-5 EXEC 7, program suspend: *PROG* 5-8 EXEC 8 A- and B-Register returns: PROG 5-3 overlay load: PROG 5-2 parameters: PROG 5-2 EXEC 9, 10, 23, 24 A- and B-Register returns: PROG 5-10 optional parameters: PROG 5-11 parameters: PROG 5-9 program schedule calls: PROG 5-8 scheduling differences: PROG 5-9 EXEC calls: SDM 2-9 EXEC module: SDM 5-5 EXEC requests. See EXEC calls executable file (type 6): GSA 5-6, 5-7 program: GSA 5-2 executable program: FTN 1-4 executable statements: FTN 3-1 table of: FTN 3-2 Execute command: DBUG 5-17 executing a program: USER 4-3 executing a program on a message: MAIL 5-10 executing Mail/1000 commands from a File: MAIL 3-21 execution confirmation. See dangerous command confirmation EXER utility: USER C-1 error handling: USER C-8 EXER and cache disks (793xXP): USER C-8 EXER and CS/80 tape drives: USER C-8 EXER and subset 80 disks: USER C-8 loading the program: USER C-2 selected command descriptions: USER C-5 CHANGE LU: USER C-5 DESCRIBE: USER C-5 ERT LOG: USER C-5 FAULT LOG: USER C-6 **INPUT: USER C-7 OUTPUT: USER C-7 REV: USER C-7** RO ERT: USER C-7 RUN LOG: USER C-6

TABLES: USER C-6 using the Exerciser: USER C-2 exit: MAIL 3-8, 3-14, 3-16, 3-19, 4-3 Exit (EX) command GRUMP utility: SMM 3-15 SECTL utility: SMM 5-3 Exit and Create (EC) command: EDIT 2-9 Exit and Replace (ER) command: EDIT 2-7, 2-9 Exit command: DBUG 2-14, 3-7, 5-17 EXIT macro: MAC L-2, L-5, M-10, N-6 EXIT subroutine operations: MAC L-4 EXIT1 macro: MAC N-6 EXIT2 macro: MAC N-6 exiting CI: USER 6-48 EDIT: EDIT 1-7, 4-2, 4-3, 4-15, 4-16 saving: EDIT 2-9, 2-17 without saving: EDIT 2-8 screen mode: EDIT 1-11, 2-17, 3-42 exiting Mail/1000 deleting marked messages: MAIL 4-3, 4-11 undeleting marked messages: MAIL 4-3, 4-11 EXP: FTN B-6; REL 3-41 EXP entry (call-by-name), %XP: REL 3-165 ExpandAsciiRLE: REL 12-5 exponent: FTN 2-7, 2-8, E-2 exponential, extended real: REL 3-26 exponentiate double real to double real power: REL 3-123 double real to integer power: REL 3-121 double real to unsigned integer power: REL 3-120 integer to integer power: REL 3-96 real to double real power: REL 3-109 real to integer power: REL 3-107 real to real power: REL 3-108 real to unsigned integer power: REL 3-91 exponentiate e double real power: REL 3-86 real power: REL 3-41 exponentiation: FTN 2-19, 2-22, 3-66 exponentiation operator: FTN 2-22 exported function: USER 6-66 exported variable: USER 6-6, 6-166 expression: FTN 2-5, 2-18, 3-7 arithmetic: FTN 2-18 arithmetic constant: FTN 2-22 arithmetic relational: FTN 2-24 bit masking expression: FTN 2-27 character: FTN 2-18, 2-23 character constant: FTN 2-23 character relational: FTN 2-25 logical: FTN 2-18, 2-25 relational: FTN 2-18, 2-24 expressions address operators: DBUG 4-9 alternate variable display: DBUG 4-11 arithmetic operators: DBUG 4-8 attribute operators: DBUG 4-8 definition: MAC 2-10

legal use of: MAC 2-11 operator precedence: DBUG 4-10 operators: MAC 2-5, 4-51 override operators: DBUG 4-10 substrings: DBUG 4-14 using: DBUG 4-7 using assembly-time variables: MAC 4-52 EXT: MAC 4-19, B-14, H-6 extend complement, real: REL 3-133 extended arithmetic group: MAC 3-11 arithmetic unit: MAC B-11 EMA/VMA model: PROG 9-14 instruction group: MAC B-7 precision constants: MAC 4-37 REIO call (XREIO): PROG 3-11 relocatable records: MAC 1-2, 1-3 schedule table: SGI 7-5 system available memory (XSAM), allocating: SGI 7-3 extended device status: DRM 1-19 extended memory area: FTN 3-33, 7-15 See also EMA extended precision, format: FTN D-3 extended real to integer, truncate: REL 3-25, 3-46 to real, conversion: REL 3-56 without rounding: REL 3-57 extended record converter utility (OLDRE): USER 6-124 error messages: USER 6-127 extended records: USER 6-124 FORTRAN code: USER 6-127 FORTRAN code processing: USER 6-125 Macro code: USER 6-126 Macro code processing: USER 6-125 operation: USER 6-124 Pascal code: USER 6-126 program restrictions: USER 6-126 translation results: USER 6-125 extended record, definition of: USER 6-124 extended status disk drive: SCSI A-4 tape drive: SCSI A-9 extended system available memory: SDM 1-7 extended system available memory (XSAM): USER 6-151; SDM 2-10 extender cable: SCSI 1-3 extensions, file type: PROG B-13 extent: FTN 3-59 file: USER 3-12, 6-53; BKUP 2-190 eliminate using FC: BKUP 2-94 reducing for performance: BKUP 2-107 extent entry: SDM 12-8 external file: FTN 5-2 external name: FTN 7-10 EXTERNAL statement: FTN 3-43, 3-60, 8-3, 8-8 EXTRACT: MAC 5-16, B-14 extract real from complex: REL 3-53 return extended precision: REL 3-67

#### F

F command: EDIT 2-23, 2-31, 3-18, 3-46, 4-18 F option: MAC E-2 FAD: MAC 3-14, B-11 failed disk replacement: DATA B-1 FakeSpStatus: REL 12-6 Fast FORTRAN Processor (FFP): REL 2-6 FattenMask: PROG 8-15 FC: USER 1-1 See also File Copy FCHI, HP 1000 single precision floating point to IEEE conversion: *REL* 11-2 FCIH, IEEE standard format single precision to HP 1000 conversion: *REL* 11-3 FCL command: *EDIT* 3-7, 3-9, 3-10, 4-20 FCONT (Type 0 file control): PROG C-11 FCS command: EDIT 3-10, 4-21 FDV: MAC 3-14, B-11 fence priority: PRNT 2-25 FFRCL: FTN B-13 Fgetopt routine: REL 7-26 FGREP command: USER 6-76 FI command: EDIT 2-9, 2-24, 3-8, 3-46, 4-22 FIELD (system macro): MAC L-2, L-14 FIFO linking: DDM 2-4 file: FTN 3-56, 3-61, 3-85 access: FTN 5-2; SDM 1-16 adding files to message folder: MAIL 3-19 backup utilities: BKUP 1-2 comparison, SCOM: USER 6-154 connection: FTN 5-4 creation defaults: GSA 3-7 database: FTN B-13 definition of: FTN 5-1 descriptor: EDIT 1-13, 2-24, 3-34; PROG 8-2 in Macro: PROG 8-6 in Pascal: PROG 8-5 descriptors: GSA 3-1 direct: FTN 5-2 direct access: FTN 3-35, 3-59, 3-74, 5-13 directory: PROG 8-1; SDM 1-15 entry: SDM 12-6 existence: FTN 5-11 extension: GSA 3-3; SDM 1-16 extent: EDIT 4-16; BKUP 2-94 external: FTN 5-2 FMGR: SDM 10-6 FPOSN: FTN B-14 group configuration: SDM 11-40 include: FTN 7-22 interchange utilities: BKUP 1-4 FC: BKUP 2-85 FST: BKUP 2-172 LIF: BKUP 2-219 overview: BKUP 1-1 TF: BKUP 2-230 internal: FTN 5-2, 5-14 line limit: EDIT 3-14 management: SDM 1-15

mask character @: GSA 3-11 mask character -: GSA 3-11 masking: GSA 3-11 MASTERACCOUNT: SDM 11-43 MASTERGROUP: SDM 11-42 merging: EDIT 2-30 name: GSA 3-3 first-character check: GSA 3-3 naming conventions: EDIT 3-11 localizable programs: SGI K-2 namr: EDIT 1-13, B-2; SDM 1-18 See also filename specification ownership, reporting using FOWN: USER 6-50 packing, MPACK: USER 6-111 Pascal: FTN 7-30 positioning: FTN 5-13 posting: EDIT 3-7 protection: GSA 3-12; SDM 1-18 protection status default: GSA 3-12 renaming during conversion, FMGR: USER 6-64 scratch: FTN 5-5, 5-8, 5-10 search path: GSA 3-1, 3-4, 3-6 sequential: FTN 3-11, 3-35, 3-56, 3-59, 3-78, 5-2 size: EDIT 4-74; SDM 1-15 size limit: EDIT 2-17, 3-14 size values: GSA 3-1 source: FTN 1-2 space: SDM 1-16, 1-17, 1-19 spool: FTN 5-1 structure: GSA 3-1, 3-2 subdirectory entry: SDM 12-7 symbolic link: SDM 10-5 system: GSA 3-1; SDM 10-1 truncation: EDIT 1-13 type extension: EDIT 3-11; GSA 3-3 type values: GSA 3-3 types: SDM 1-15 file and directory names: PROG B-1 file attribute specification: MAC E-6 file control specifiers: FTN 5-6, 5-7, 5-10, 5-11 File Copy (FC): BKUP 1-4, 2-85 ABort command: BKUP 2-89 brief, full status display format: BKUP 2-93 calling FC: BKUP 2-85 cartridge lock, open: BKUP 2-95, 2-108 CF name comment file command: BKUP 2-89 CL Cartridge List command: BKUP 2-89 clear destination disk: BKUP 2-94 CO command examples: BKUP 2-96 CO command options: BKUP 2-93 CO command source and destination parameters: *BKUP* 2-92 command summary function (?): BKUP 2-88 COpy command: BKUP 2-90 copy single volume of multi-volume tape set: BKUP 2-95 DEfault command: BKUP 2-99 destination disk handling: BKUP 2-106 display required tape length: BKUP 2-95

DL Directory List command: BKUP 2-100 ECho command: BKUP 2-102 eliminate extents: BKUP 2-94 error handling in transfer files: BKUP 2-110 error messages: BKUP 2-112 EXit command: BKUP 2-102 extents, file: BKUP 2-94, 2-107 FC commands: BKUP 2-86 globals used in transfer files: BKUP 2-108 GRoup CO commands: BKUP 2-102 ignore data errors: BKUP 2-94 keep tape online: BKUP 2-95, 2-103, 2-106 LC List Comment files command: BKUP 2-103 LH List Header files command: BKUP 2-103 LL List device command: BKUP 2-103 loading FC: BKUP 2-108 master security code: BKUP 2-91 performance considerations, file copy operations: BKUP 2-107 purge source file: BKUP 2-95 recover unused space: BKUP 2-96 replace duplicate files: BKUP 2-94 SCratch area definition command: BKUP 2-104 SKip volume option in multi-volume read: **BKUP 2-105** tape directory list format: BKUP 2-101 tape handling: BKUP 2-105 TItle command: BKUP 2-104 TRansfer command (to/from command file): BKUP 2-104 verify transferred data integrity: BKUP 2-96 File Input (FI) command: EDIT 2-9 File Manager (FMGR): EDIT 2-7, 3-11, 3-12; PROG 8-1 file manipulation, in FMGR: USER B-33 command summary: USER B-37 file manipulation utilities compare files (SCOM): USER 6-154 concatenate files (MERGE): USER 6-103 extended record converter (OLDRE): USER 6-124 summary of: USER 3-38 file name: FTN 3-55 file naming, defaults: LINK 4-4 file pointer: FTN 5-2, 5-13 file positioning statements: FTN 5-13 File Storage to Tape utility (FST): BKUP 2-172 append option (A): BKUP 2-188 appending data: BKUP 2-201 backing up using file masking: BKUP 2-193 Backup Bits: BKUP 2-189 BAckup command: BKUP 2-176 preserving FMGR security codes: BKUP 2-176 brief option (B): BKUP 2-189 building a new directory file: BKUP 2-204 calling FST: BKUP 2-173 clear option (C): BKUP 2-189 command options summary: BKUP 2-188 command stack: BKUP 2-176

commands: BKUP 2-175 consecutive backups: BKUP 2-201 D, K, N, and S qualifiers: BKUP 2-193 delta backups: BKUP 2-197 DF Directory File command: BKUP 2-177 disk directory file: BKUP 2-205 DL List Directory command: BKUP 2-177 duplicate option (D): BKUP 2-189 EM SHEMA Size command: BKUP 2-178 end-of-file position ignored with W option: BKUP 2-192 error handling: BKUP 2-209 error messages and warnings: BKUP 2-210 EXit command: BKUP 2-178 extents, file: BKUP 2-190, 2-206 faulty option (F): BKUP 2-189 file masking and renaming: BKUP 2-193 FST.RC start-up file: BKUP 2-173, 2-174 full backups: BKUP 2-197 GO begin backup/restore command: BKUP  $2 - 17\bar{8}$ HElp command: BKUP 2-178 incremental backup: BKUP 2-197 inhibit option (I): BKUP 2-189 installing FST: BKUP 2-209 keep option (K): BKUP 2-190, 2-201 LC List Comment file command: BKUP 2-179 LH List Header command: BKUP 2-179 LI List selected files sommand: BKUP 2-179 LL select log device/file command: BKUP 2-179 LN List Non-selected files command: BKUP 2 - 180lock option (L): BKUP 2-190 mindir option (M): BKUP 2-190 MT specify tape LU command: BKUP 2-180 multiple reels: BKUP 2-201 NExt command: BKUP 2-181 normal option (N): BKUP 2-190 options: BKUP 2-187 original option (O): BKUP 2-190 POsition command: BKUP 2-181 PRevious command: BKUP 2-181 purge option (P): BKUP 2-191 quiet option (Q): BKUP 2-191 recommended system usage: BKUP 2-206 replacing reserved characters in FMGR file names: BKUP 2-205 REstore command: BKUP 2-182 restoring files from overwritten tape: BKUP 2-189, 2-204 restoring from incremental backups: BKUP 2 - 199restoring using file masking: BKUP 2-195 RUn command: BKUP 2-183 rwndoff option (R): BKUP 2-191 SC Select Comment file command: BKUP 2-183 SD Set tape Density command: BKUP 2-183 SEcure command: BKUP 2-184 Shareable EMA (SHEMA): BKUP 2-205

SHow user selected states command: BKUP 2 - 184srchapp option (S): BKUP 2-191 streaming during verify pass: BKUP 2-192 streaming mode: BKUP 2-182, 2-192, 2-206 tape format: BKUP 2-207 tape loading: BKUP 2-202 tape positioning on overwritten tapes: BKUP 2-204 TAr command: BKUP 2-184 TF compatibility: BKUP 2-202 TItle command: BKUP 2-185 TRansfer to command file command: BKUP 2 - 185UNIX TAR Format: BKUP 2-184 UNselect command: BKUP 2-186 update option (U): BKUP 2-191, 2-200 verify option (V): BKUP 2-192 whole option (W): BKUP 2-192 yes option (Y): BKUP 2-192 Z option: BKUP 2-192 file system considerations: SGI C-4 conversion, FSCON: USER 6-63 organization: SDM 10-1 verification, FVERI: USER 6-69 file system security: SMM 4-1, 4-2 CI: SMM 4-2 directory ownership: SMM 4-2 directory protection: SMM 4-2 file ownership: SMM 4-2 file protection: SMM 4-2 FMGR: SMM 4-3 volume ownership: SMM 4-3 volume protection: SMM 4-3 file system utilities file compacting and disk pack (MPACK): USER 6-111 File System Conversion (FSCON): USER 6-63 file system pack (FPACK): USER 6-53 file system verification (FVERI): USER 6-69 report disk Free Space (FREES): USER 6-60 report file space by owner (FOWN): USER 6-50 summary of: USER 3-38 file type extensions: PROG B-13 filename: EDIT 3-4 default: EDIT 3-11 display: EDIT 2-11 in EDIT runstring: EDIT 2-7 parameters: EDIT 1-13 specification: EDIT 1-13 files: PROG 8-1 access errors: USER 8-1 cannot create directory: USER 8-2 cannot open file: USER 8-2 file not found: USER 8-2 non-standard file names: USER 8-1 OWNER, PROT, or WD command failures: **USER 8-3** 

same directory and cartridge name: USER 8-2 clearing open ones: USER 8-5 command: USER 2-13, 2-21 copying: USER 3-24, 6-25, 6-28 creating a disk file: USER 6-31 creating empty: USER 3-26 descriptors: USER 1-4, 3-5 destination masks: USER 3-20 directories: USER 1-4, 3-1, 3-6 directory specifiers: USER 3-9, 3-10 extents: USER 3-12 FMGR: USER 3-20, 3-40 I/O devices referenced as: USER 3-2 identification: USER 3-1 introduction to: USER 1-4 length: USER 3-1 listing: USER 3-23, 6-92 manipulating: USER 3-1 manipulating commands: USER 3-2, 3-3 mask characters: USER 3-16 masks: USER 3-14, 3-20 moving: USER 3-25, 6-110, 6-118 names: USER 1-4, 3-1, 3-4, 8-1 open, clearing: USER 8-5 operations: USER 3-22 ownership and associated group: USER 3-13 printing. See LP spool system properties: USER 1-4, 3-1 protection: USER 3-1, 3-13, 3-27, 6-134 purging: USER 3-25, 6-138 record length: USER 3-1, 3-12 remote: USER 3-41, 3-43 removing: USER 6-143 renaming: USER 3-24, 6-118, 6-144 restoring program: USER 6-145 searching for: USER 3-34, 3-35 searching for a pattern: USER 6-76 size: USER 3-1, 3-12 subdirectories: USER 1-4, 3-8 temporary: USER 3-2 time stamps: USER 3-1, 3-14 type extensions: USER 1-4, 3-4 types: USER 3-1, 3-11 unpurging: USER 3-26, 6-181 unusual access errors: USER 8-1 updating times: USER 6-175 FILES directive: FTN 5-3, 7-18 files, printing. See PRINT Utility filing messages in folders: MAIL 3-17 fill number: BKUP 1-8 FillBuffer: REL 12-7 filtering criteria: MAIL 5-9 action criterion: MAIL 5-10 allowed conditions: MAIL 5-9 autoreply: MAIL 5-11 copy: MAIL 5-11 execute: MAIL 5-10 folder: MAIL 5-11 forward: MAIL 5-11 leave: MAIL 5-10

refuse: MAIL 5-10, 5-11 Find (B) command: EDIT 2-31 Find (F) command: EDIT 2-31 Find command: DBUG 5-18 FindBits: REL 7-3 finding a pattern: EDIT 2-31, 3-18, 4-4, 4-18 firmware EMA/VMA for A990: PROG 9-14 release date: SCSI 7-4 Rev. 4: SDM 5-13 revision codes: SCSI 7-4 timestamp: SCSI 4-8, 4-12, 7-4 FirstCharacter: REL 12-7 FIX: MAC 3-14, B-11 fixed- or floating-point format descriptor: FTN 4-13 fixed-length strings: PROG 8-4 fixed-point format descriptor: FTN 4-11 flags: MAIL A-4, A-8 FLOAT: FTN B-5, B-8; REL 3-42 FLOAT entry (call-by-name), %LOAT: REL 3-155 floating point instructions: MAC 3-14, B-11 number: MAC 4-37 floating-point: FTN 2-7, 2-24 floating-point format descriptors: FTN 4-12 FLOCF: FTN B-14 FLT: MAC 3-14, B-11 FLTDR: REL 4-2 flush: DDM 5-6 FM option: EDIT 4-72 FMGR: USER B-1 accessing a disk file: USER B-34 cartridge directory: USER B-10 cartridge file directory: USER B-10; SDM 12-11 cartridge header: SDM 12-12 cartridge initialization: USER B-11 cartridge label: SDM 1-18 cartridge number: SDM 1-18 cartridges: SDM 10-7 cartridges and cartridge reference numbers: USER B-8 changing the master security code: USER B-12 configuration of logical units/cartridges: USER **B-8** control commands: USER B-2 ??: USER B-3 LL: USER B-4 LO: USER B-5 SV: USER B-5 converting directory structure: USER 6-63 creating a file: USER B-35 device manipulation: USER B-64 calling FMGR and COMND: USER B-64 DN: USER B-68 downing a device: USER B-64 device manipulation commands, BL: USER B-66 directories: SDM 12-11 disk file entry: SDM 12-12

disk logical units and LU numbers: USER B-7 disk manipulation: USER B-7 disk manipulation commands: USER B-15 CL: USER B-16 CO: USER B-17 DC: USER B-23 DL: USER B-24 IN: USER B-27 MC: USER B-30 PK: USER B-31 end-of-directory entry: SDM 12-14 errors: USER B-2 file cartridges: SDM 1-18 file extent entry: SDM 12-13 file manipulation commands CR: ÚSER B-37 DU: USER B-40 LI: USER B-42 PU: USER B-44 RN: USER B-45 ST: USER B-45 file security: SDM 1-18, 1-19 files: USER 3-20, 3-40, B-1; SDM 10-6 handling: USER 3-40 list device: USER B-2 listing the contents of a file: USER B-36 log device: USER B-2 masking: USER 3-20 mounting and dismounting cartridges: USER B-9 new cartridge initialization: USER B-28 non-disk file entry: SDM 12-14 packing a file cartridge: USER B-14 program: USER 1-1, 3-40 purged file entry: SDM 12-14 purging files: USER B-35 purging files on a cartridge during re-initialization: USER B-13 re-initializing a cartridge: USER B-12 records and file types: USER B-33 renaming files: USER B-36 scratch files: USER B-34 severity code: USER B-2 storing data on a device or new file: USER B-36 transferring files between disk cartridges: USER B-15 FMGR calls: PROG C-1 APOSN: PROG C-1 CLOSE: PROG C-2 CRDC: PROG C-3 CREAT: PROG C-4 general considerations: PROG B-1 FMGR files: PROG B-12 CRETS: PROG C-5 CRMC: PROG C-6 EAPOS: PROG C-7 ECLOS: PROG C-7 ECREA (extended file create): PROG C-8 ELOCF: PROG C-9 EPOSN: PROG C-10

EREAD: PROG C-10 EWRIT: PROG C-11 FCONT: PROG C-11 FSTAT: PROG C-12 IDCBS: PROG C-13 INAMR: PROG C-13 LOCF: PROG C-14 NAMF: PROG C-15 NAMR: PROG C-16 OPEN: PROG C-18 OPENF: PROG C-22 POSNT: PROG C-25 POST: PROG C-26 PURGE: PROG C-26 READF: PROG C-27 RWNDF: PROG C-30 WRITF: PROG C-30 XQPRG: PROG C-32 XQTIM: PROG C-34 FMGR VMA file routines: PROG 9-41 CLSVM: PROG 9-43 CREVM: PROG 9-41 OPNVM: PROG 9-42 PSTVM: PROG 9-43 PURVM: PROG 9-43 VREAD: PROG 9-44 VWRIT: PROG 9-45 FMP: MAC 3-14, B-11 calls, error returns: PROG 8-8 calls and DS: PROG 8-85 calls and FMGR files: PROG B-12 error code: USER A-13 error codes: PROG A-14 example advanced: PROG 8-92 mask: PROG 8-91 programs: PROG 8-90 read/write: PROG 8-90 FMP routines: PROG 8-1; SDM 10-2 calling sequence and parameters: PROG 8-1 descriptions of: PROG 8-10 example programs: PROG 8-90 advanced FMP: PROG 8-92 mask: PROG 8-91 read/write: *PROG* 8-90 use with DS: *PROG* 8-85 FMP tables: SDM 12-1 FmpAccessTime: PROG 8-15 FmpAppend: PROG 8-16 FmpBitBucket: PROG 8-16 FmpBuildHierarch: PROG 8-17 FmpBuildName: PROG 8-18 FmpBuildPath: PROG 8-19 FmpCloneName: PROG 8-20 FmpClose: PROG 8-21 FmpControl: PROG 8-21 FmpCopy: PROG 8-22 A option: PROG 8-22 B option: PROG 8-22 C option: PROG 8-22

D option: PROG 8-22 N option: PROG 8-22 P option: PROG 8-22 Q option: PROG 8-22 T option: PROG 8-22 U option: PROG 8-22 FmpCreateDir: PROG 8-24 FmpCreateTime: PROG 8-24 FmpDcbPurge: PROG 8-25 FmpDevice: PROG 8-25 FmpDismount: PROG 8-26 FmpEndMask: PROG 8-26 FmpEof: PROG 8-27 FmpError: PROG 8-28 FmpExpandSize: PROG 8-28 FmpFileName: PROG 8-29 FmpHierarchName: PROG 8-29 FmpInfo: PROG 8-30 FmpInitMask: PROG 8-30 **FmpInteractive:** PROG 8-31 FmpIoOptions: PROG 8-31 FmpIoStatus: PROG 8-32 FmpLastFileName: PROG 8-32 FmpList: PROG 8-33 FmpListX: PROG 8-34 FmpLu: PROG 8-35 FmpMakeSLink: PROG 8-36 FmpMaskName: PROG 8-36 FmpMount: PROG 8-37 FmpNextMask: PROG 8-38 FmpOpen: PROG 8-39 C option: PROG 8-41 D option: PROG 8-41 E option: PROG 8-41 F option: PROG 8-41 I option: PROG 8-42 L option: PROG 8-42 N option: PROG 8-42 n option: PROG 8-43 Q option: PROG 8-42 S option: PROG 8-42 T option: PROG 8-42 U option: PROG 8-43 X option: PROG 8-43 FmpOpenFiles: PROG 8-44 FmpOpenScratch: PROG 8-44 FmpOpenTemp: PROG 8-46 FmpOwner: PROG 8-47 FmpPackSize: PROG 8-48 FmpPagedDevWrite: PROG 8-48 FmpPagedWrite: PROG 8-49 FmpPaginator: PROG 8-50 FmpParseName: PROG 8-51 FmpParsePath: PROG 8-52 FmpPosition: PROG 8-54 FmpPost: PROG 8-55 FmpPostEof: PROG 8-55 **FmpProtection:** PROG 8-56 FmpPurge: PROG 8-56 FmpRawMove: PROG 8-57



FmpRead: PROG 8-57 FmpReadLink: PROG 8-59 FmpReadString: PROG 8-59 FmpRecordCount: PROG 8-60 FmpRecordLen: PROG 8-61 FmpRename: PROG 8-62 FmpReportError: PROG 8-63 FmpRewind: PROG 8-63 FmpRpProgram: PROG 8-64 FmpRunProgram: PROG 8-66 FmpRwBits: PROG 8-67 FmpSetDcbInfo: PROG 8-67 FmpSetDirInfo: PROG 8-68 FmpSetEof: PROG 8-69 FmpSetIoOptions: PROG 8-69 FmpSetOwner: PROG 8-70 FmpSetPosition: PROG 8-70 FmpSetProtection: PROG 8-71 FmpSetWord: PROG 8-72 FmpSetWorkingDir: PROG 8-73 FmpShortName: PROG 8-73 FmpSize: PROG 8-74 FmpStandardName: PROG 8-74 FmpTruncate: PROG 8-75 FmpUdspEntry: PROG 8-76 FmpUdspInfo: PROG 8-76 FmpUniqueName: PROG 8-77 FmpUnPurge: PROG 8-77 FmpUpdateTime: PROG 8-78 FmpWorkingDir: PROG 8-79 FmpWrite: PROG 8-80 FmpWriteString: PROG 8-81 FO (force) command: LINK 3-10 folder: MAIL 3-9, 3-11, 3-12, 4-3, 5-6-5-11, B-1 adding a file: MAIL 3-19 creating: MAIL 3-17 listing names: MAIL 3-17 saving a message to another: MAIL 4-8 switching to a different: MAIL 4-8 updating the current: MAIL 4-7 folders converting to hierarchical (renaming): MAIL 3-18 creating and using: MAIL 3-16 deleting: MAIL 3-18 hierarchical: MAIL 3-16 non-hierarchical: MAIL 3-16 renaming: MAIL 3-18 font selection, PCL: PRNT 2-53 FORMA. See initialize and spare utility formal argument: FTN 6-11 of a statement function: FTN 6-12 of a subprogram: FTN 6-12 formal macro parameters: MAC 5-3, 5-4, 5-7 format, printer model file: PRNT 2-61 format a disk: SCSI 4-5 format descriptors: FTN 3-44, 4-7, 4-8 format designator: FTN 3-72, 3-73 format editing commands: MAIL 3-5 format of routines: REL 3-1, 4-1, 5-1

format specifications: FTN 4-5 in input/output statements: FTN 4-5 nesting of: FTN 4-22 format specifier: FTN 8-6 FORMAT statement: FTN 3-6, 3-44, 3-69, 3-72, 3-73, 3-85, 4-5 formats for restoring files CI CO for mini-cart and mag tape: PRIM D-4 floppies in CI format: PRIM D-6 floppies in FMGR format: PRIM D-5 FST format for DDS, CS/80, mag tape: PRIM D-2 TF for CS/80 and mag tape: PRIM D-3 VCP bootable for CS/80 CTD: PRIM D-3 formatted ASCII time message, FTIME: PROG 6-7 formatted record: FTN 5-1 formatting creating system with format program: SGI 9-15 formatted input: FTN 4-1 formatted output: FTN 4-3 carriage control characters: FTN 4-4 PRINT statement: FTN 4-3 WRITE statement: FTN 4-3 FORMC: PRIM A-3 general information: BKUP 1-5 list-directed: FTN 3-11, 5-3, 5-13, 8-7 utilities: BKUP 1-5 CS/80 disk (FORMC): BKUP 1-5, 2-137 disk (FORMF): BKUP 1-5, 2-152 error rate test (ERTSH): BKUP 1-5, 2-67 initialize and spare (FORMA): BKUP 1-5, 2-129 offline disk formatting (FORMT): BKUP 1-5, 2 - 160VSCSI: PRIM A-2 formatting replacement disk: DATA B-3 FORMC: PRIM A-3 See also CS/80 disk formatting utility FORMF. See disk formatting utility FORMT. See offline disk formatting and initialization FORTRAN and BASIC/1000D strings: HPIB 4-20 automatic addressing: HPIB 4-20 conversion to CDS: PROG 10-6 device control: HPIB 4-12 DO loops, converting, with VIS: REL 9-1 routines callable from: REL 2-6 secondary addressing: HPIB 4-3, 4-22 syntax: HPIB 4-12 FORTRAN 4: *FTN* 7-16 FORTRAN 4X: FTN 1-1, 6-18, 7-16, 8-1, 8-4, E-1, E-3 forwarding a message: MAIL 3-13, 4-3, 4-7 and copying messages: MAIL 5-11 FOWN: USER 6-50 examples: USER 6-51 FPACK: USER 6-53

moving directories: USER 6-55 moving files: USER 6-57 moving subdirectories: USER 6-56 packing process: USER 6-53 FPARM: FTN 3-70, B-16 FPOSN: FTN 3-64, B-14 FPOSN file: FTN B-14 FPOST: FTN B-13 FPUT: SGI 9-9, 10-8 free space: FTN 7-13 free space table See also bit map on an FMGR cartridge: USER 6-63 FREESPACE: FTN 5-3, 7-18 FromSySession: REL 6-8 FRPLS file: FTN 7-14 FSB: MAC 3-14, B-11 FSCON: USER 6-63 conversion process: USER 6-63 error messages: USER 6-65 renaming during conversion: USER 6-64 requirements for conversion: USER 6-63 FST. See file storage to tape utility FSTAT (retrieve system cartridge list): PROG C-12 FSYSU: FTN 5-15 FTIME, formatted ASCII time message: *PROG* 6-7 FTN4X: FTN H-3 FTN66: FTN 8-1, E-3 FTRAP: REL 5-6 full duplex, pseudo (A400 only), serial I/O drivers: DRM 4-9 function: FTN 2-3, 2-5, 3-36, 6-1, 6-5 CHAR: FTN 2-10 character: FTN 6-10 generic name: FTN 6-9 GETINTR: HPIB 5-6, 5-20 intrinsic: FTN 3-60, 6-9, B-1 PPOLL: HPIB 5-6 random number generaor: FTN B-15 SPOLL: HPIB 5-5 statement: FTN 6-8 subprogram: FTN 6-5 typing: FTN 6-5 value returned: FTN 6-7, 6-10 FUNCTION statement: FTN 3-46, 3-54 function subprogram: FTN 6-1 functional description: DATA 2-1 functions defining: USER 6-66 deleting: USER 6-66 exporting: USER 6-66 FUNCTION command: USER 6-66 FUNCTIONS command: USER 6-68 importing: USER 6-66 fuse: SCSI 2-7 FVERI: USER 6-69 error messages: USER 6-72 error recovery: USER 6-71

fwd: MAIL 3-6, 3-13, 4-3

### G

G command: EDIT 2-34, 3-18, 4-26 G-type global parameters: USER B-5, B-51 setting: USER B-61 gateway: MAIL 5-2, 7-1, A-4, A-6, A-7 GEN command: MAC 4-18, B-14 GEN instruction: DDM 1-10 general purpose system: SDM 1-3 generate microcode instructions: MAC E-2 Generate Table (GT) command: SMM 5-4 generate the system: SCSI 3-5 generating a system: SMM 1-11, 1-12 security tables: SMM 5-4, 5-9 serial drivers into your system: DRM E-1 generating system common: SDM 8-2 generating your own system: PRIM 2-12 generation defaults. See GEN instruction generation file entries: SGI E-2 generation of system: DATA 4-1 See also system generation generation record: SCSI 1-2, 3-4; SGI D-1 default: SGI D-1, D-3 format: SGI D-1 generator, running: SGI 2-1 generator control: MAC B-14 instructions: MAC 4-1, 4-17 generator current page linking: SDM 9-4 generator routine: MAC F-1 generic model file: PRNT 2-50 generic name: FTN 3-60, 6-9, B-1 get redirection commands: REL 7-28 runstring option: REL 7-26 get a character, SGET: REL 10-10 GET bus command: HPIB 4-7 get session number, GETSN: REL 6-11 GetAcctInfo, access user and group accounting: REL 6-8 GetBitMap: REL 12-8 GetByte: REL 12-8 GetDibit: REL 12-9 GetFatherIdNum: REL 7-28 GETINTR function: HPIB 5-6 GetNibble: REL 12-9 GetOwnerNum: REL 6-10 GetRedirection routine: REL 7-28 GetResetInfo, access/reset user accounting: REL 6 - 10GetRteTime: REL 7-29 GetRunString: REL 12-10 GETSN, get session number: REL 6-11 GETST: FTN B-17; PROG 5-11; REL 5-9 recover parameter string: PROG 7-5 GetString: REL 12-11 getting help: USER 2-3 getting help for Mail/1000 commands: MAIL 3-15

global assembly-time variable: MAC 4-48 global changes: EDIT 2-24 See also G command, X command, U command global directory: SDM 10-2 global parameter area: LINK B-4 global parameters: LINK B-4 global register: DDM 9-1, 9-2, 9-5 GO (system command): FTN 3-68 GO command: USER 4-8, 6-75; GSA 2-5 go to a specific line: EDIT 4-54 GOPRV: PROG 12-1 Goto command: DBUG 5-19 GOTO statement: FTN 3-6, 3-31, 3-47, 7-11 assigned: FTN 3-48 computed: FTN 3-47, 8-2 unconditional: FTN 3-47 GPIO/parallel interface card driver ID\*50. See ID\*50 GPIO/parallel interface card driver GPNAM: REL 6-11 GRAN: FTN B-15 graphics coordinate transformation (VIS): REL 9-15 greatest integer (ENTIER), real: REL 3-39 double real: REL 3-118 real: REL 3-94 GREP command: USER 6-76 greply: MAIL 3-13, 4-3 group accounts: USER 5-4 configuration file: SMM 2-11 group configuration file: SDM 11-40 group ID GroupToId: REL 6-12 OwnerToId: REL 6-14 group identification: GSA 1-3 Group II errors: PROG A-1 Group III errors: PROG A-4 Group IV halt errors: PROG A-8 Group V interrupt errors: PROG A-9 Group VI device driver errors: PROG A-10 Group VIII errors: PROG A-11 **GRUMP** commands Abort (/A): SMM 3-7 Alter Group (AL G): SMM 3-7 Alter User (AL U): SMM 3-9 Exit (EX): SMM 3-15 Help (HE or ?): SMM 3-16 Kill Session (KI): SMM 3-16 List Group (LI G): SMM 3-16 List User (LI U): SMM 3-17 New Group (NE G): SMM 3-21 New User (NE U): SMM 3-23 Password (PA): SMM 3-27 Purge Group (PU G): SMM 3-27 Purge User (PU U): SMM 3-28 Reset Group (RE G): SMM 3-29 Reset User (RE U): SMM 3-29 Run (RU): SMM 3-30 Transfer (TR): SMM 3-30

I option: MAC E-2 I/Ô and swapping: PROG 3-2 buffering: SDM 2-9 buffering requirements: SDM 2-9 command: ÛSER 2-8 completion: SDM 1-14 configuration, displaying: USER 2-8, 6-86 control blocks: SDM 11-16 control with EXEC: PROG 3-1 devices changing attributes: USER 2-11 controlling: USER 2-10 referenced as files: USER 3-2 driver: SDM 1-10 drivers: SDM 1-12, 7-1 errors: USER A-2; PROG A-7 extended logical unit EXEC (XLUEX): PROG 3-10 list: SDM 1-1 management: SDM 1-7, 1-11 request: SDM 1-11, 1-13 conventions: DRM 1-1 requests nonbuffered: PROG 3-1 suspend: SDM 1-14 transfers to/from the VMA/EMA: PROG 9-21, 9-24 without wait: SDM 1-13 advantages: PROG 4-2 definition: PROG 4-1 I/O driver: FTN 3-75, 3-86, 5-6 I/O specifiers: HPIB 4-2, 4-13 I/O suspension during disk verify: DATA 3-14 I/O under program control: DDM 9-4 IABS: FTN B-2; REL 3-43 IABS entry (call-by-name), %ABS: REL 3-146 IAND: FTN B-2, E-1; REL 3-44 IBCLR: FTN B-3, B-8, E-1 IBERR subroutine: HPIB 6-1 IBITS: FTN B-3, B-10, E-1 IBSET: FTN B-3, B-10, E-1 IC option: EDIT 3-26 ICHAR: FTN B-4, B-5, B-9, E-3 ICOMP, complementary command array: DRM 2-62ID segment: USER 4-2, 4-3, 4-5, 4-11; PROG 8-64; SDM 1-8, 11-2 address, retrieving (EXEC 29): PROG 5-16 allocating: SGI 7-2 command (ID): SGI 7-9 displaying prototypes: USER 6-192 extensions: SDM 11-10 format: SDM 11-2 table, use of: SDM 11-36 ID (SCSI card) display: SCSI 4-8, 4-12 ID command: SGI 7-9 ID segment, deallocate, IDCLR: REL 7-30 ID.43: SDM 5-5 drivers: SDM 5-5

ID\*00: DRM J-40 ID\*01: DRM J-40 modem capabilities: DRM J-52 ID\*27 disk interface driver: DRM 3-5 control request: DRM 3-7 error information: DRM 3-11 extended status: DRM 3-9 error codes from DVT16: DRM 3-9 status codes from DVT18: DRM 3-10 parameter area: DRM 3-8 read/write request: DRM 3-5 A- and B-Register contents: DRM 3-7 BUFR and BUFLN: DRM 3-6 CNTWD read request example: DRM 3-7 control word CNTWD: DRM 3-6 TRACK and SECTOR: DRM 3-6 status request: DRM 3-7 control word CNTWD: DRM 3-7 STAT1 and STAT2 parameters: DRM 3-8 STAT3 and STAT4 parameters: DRM 3-8 ID\*36 PROM storage module driver: DRM 3-12 control request: DRM 3-13 error information: DRM 3-15 extended status: DRM 3-14 parameter area: DRM 3-15 read/write request: DRM 3-12 A- and B-Register contents: DRM 3-13 BUFR and BUFLN: DRM 3-12 control word CNTWD: DRM 3-12 example read request: DRM 3-13 TRACK and SECTOR: DRM 3-12 status reporting: DRM 3-13 control word CNTWD: DRM 3-13 STAT1 through STAT4 parameters: DRM 3-14 ID\*37 HP-IB interface card driver: DRM 3-16 control request, auto-addressed: DRM 3-20 function code 00: selected dev clear (SDC): DRM 3-21 function code 06B: device dynamic status: DRM 3-21 function code 16B: set REN true: DRM 3-22 function code 17B: go to local (GTL): DRM 3-22 function code 20B: SRQ prog scheduling: DRM 3-22 function code 21B: disable SRQ prog scheduling: DRM 3-23 function code 22B: set intfc driver timeout: DRM 3-23 function code 23B: parallel poll assignment: DRM 3-23 function code 24B: set device address: DRM 3-23 function code 27B: group execute trigger (GET): DRM 3-24 function code 30B: disable SRQ interrupts: DRM 3-24 function code 31B: restore SRQ interrupts: DRM 3-24

function code 40B: enable parallel poll scheduling: DRM 3-25 function code 41B: disable parallel poll scheduling: DRM 3-25 control request, direct I/O: DRM 3-27 control word CNTWD: DRM 3-27 function code 00: clear and reset device: DRM 3-28 function code 06B: dynamic bus status: DRM 3 - 28function code 16B: set REN true: DRM 3-29 function code 17B: go to local (GTL): DRM 3-29 function code 23B: parallel poll configure: DRM 3-29 function code 25B: local lockout (LLO): DRM 3-30 function code 27B: group execute trigger: DRM 3-30 function code 40B: enable parallel poll scheduling: DRM 3-30 function code 41B: disable parallel poll scheduling: DRM 3-30 function code 51B: bailout (ABORT): DRM 3-30 PRAM3 and PRAM4 control buffer descriptors: DRM 3-30 end-of-record processing: DRM 3-18 extended status: DRM 3-32 operating modes: DRM 3-17 auto-addressing: DRM 3-17 direct I/O: DRM 3-17 read/write request, auto-addressed: DRM 3-19 BUFR and BUFLN: DRM 3-20 control word CNTWD: DRM 3-19 PRAM3 - secondary address: DRM 3-20 read/write requests, direct I/O: DRM 3-25 BUFR and BUFLN: DRM 3-26 control word CNTWD: DRM 3-26 device addresses: DRM 3-26 PRAM3 and PRAM4 control buffer descriptors: DRM 3-27 status request: DRM 3-31 control word CNTWD: DRM 3-31 driver parameter area: DRM 3-31 STAT1 and STAT2 parameters: DRM 3-31 STAT3 and STAT4 parameters: DRM 3-31 universal commands: DRM 3-32 ID\*50 GPIO/parallel interface card driver: DRM 3-34 control requests: DRM 3-35 control word CNTWD: DRM 3-35 function code 00: clear and reset card: DRM 3-35 function code 06B: dynamic status of card: DRM 3-35 function code 20B: enable program scheduling: DRM 3-36 function code 21B: disable program scheduling: DRM 3-36

function code 23B: enable/disable async interrupts: *DRM* 3-36 function code 24B: set PIC control lines: DRM 3-37 function code 40B: configure card control word: DRM 3-37 parallel interface card control register: DRM 3-40parallel interface card status: DRM 3-42 program scheduling: DRM 3-43 read/write requests: DRM 3-34 BUFR and BUFLN: DRM 3-34 control word CNTWD: DRM 3-34 PRAM1 optional parameter: DRM 3-34 status reporting: DRM 3-39 control word CNTWD: DRM 3-39 driver parameter area: DRM 3-40 STAT1 through STAT4 parameters: DRM 3-40ID\*52 PIC intercomputer comm driver: DRM 3-44 control requests: DRM 3-45 control word CNTWD: DRM 3-45 function code 00: clear and reset card: DRM 3-45 function code 01B: send EOF: DRM 3-45 function code 06B: return dynamic status: DRM 3-46 function code 11B: top-of-form EOF: DRM 3-46 function code 20B: enable program scheduling: DRM 3-47 function code 22B: set timeout: DRM 3-47 function code 45B: use level mode DVCMD: DRM 3-47 function code 46B: use pulse mode DVCMD: DRM 3-47 function codes 21B/23B: disable prog scheduling: DRM 3-47 parallel interface card control register: DRM 3-49 parallel interface card status: DRM 3-50 read/write requests: DRM 3-44 BUFR and BUFLN, WBUF and WBUFL: DRM 3-44 control word CNTWD: DRM 3-44 PRAM1 optional parameter: DRM 3-44 status reporting: DRM 3-48 control word CNTWD: DRM 3-48 driver parameter area: DRM 3-48 STAT1 through STAT4 parameters: DRM 3-48 ID100 interface driver: DRM 4-3 ID101 interface driver: DRM 4-3 ID400 interface driver: DRM 4-3 firmware revision code: DRM 4-20 ID800 interface driver: DRM 4-3 baud rate generator: DRM 4-21 BRG ranges (default): DRM 4-31 firmware revision code: DRM 4-20 ID801 interface driver: DRM 4-3



IdAddToName, convert segment address to program name and LU number: REL 7-30 IdAddToNumber, convert segment address to segment number: REL 7-30 IDCBS (retireve number of DCB words): PROG C-13 IDCLR: REL 7-30 identification, user.group: GSA 1-3 identifying programs: USER 4-2, 5-8 IDGET, retrieve ID segment address: PROG 7-14 IDIM: FTN B-2; REL 3-45 IDINFO, return ID segment information: PROG 7-15 IDINT: FTN B-5; REL 3-46 IDM00: DRM J-12 for HP 12040A MUX: DRM J-1 IDNINT: FTN B-5 IdNumberToAdd, convert segment number to segment address: REL 7-31 IDP31 changing disk states automatically: DATA 2-2 error returns: DATA A-11 functions: DATA 2-1 initial pairing physical requirements: DATA 2-3 interface provided: DATA 2-1 internal disk states: DATA 2-1 internal status table in memory: DATA 2-3 module: DATA 1-2 relocation during system generation: DATA 4-2 IDQ35 SCSI interface driver: DRM 5-20 DVT status: DRM 5-20 DVT transformation: DRM 5-20 IDR27 RAM disk interface driver: DRM 3-1 configuration request: DRM 3-3 control request: DRM 3-3 deallocate request: DRM 3-3 extended status: DRM 3-5 parameter area: DRM 3-5 read/write request: DRM 3-1 A- and B-Register contents: DRM 3-2 BUFR and BUFLN: DRM 3-2 CNTWD read request example: DRM 3-2 control word CNTWD: DRM 3-1 TRACK and SECTOR: DRM 3-2 status request: DRM 3-4 control word CNTWD: DRM 3-4 STAT1 and STAT2 parameters: DRM 3-4 STAT3 and STAT4 parameters: DRM 3-4 IdToGroup: REL 6-12 IdToOwner: REL 6-13 IDZ00 interface driver: DRM 4-3 IEC 625-1 (equivalent): HPIB 2-8 IEEE standard format double precision to HP 1000 conversion, DFCIH: REL 11-2 single precision to HP 1000 conversion, FCIH: REL 11-3 IEEE-488-1978: HPIB 1-4 IEOR: FTN E-1 IEXOR: FTN B-2

IF (conditional execution) command: LINK 3-11 IF (system macro): MAC L-6 If command: DBUG 5-20 IF directive: FTN 7-20 IF statement: FTN 3-49 arithmetic: FTN 3-49, 8-8 block: FTN 3-50 logical: FTN 3-50 IF-THEN-ELSE-FI: USER 1-5, 2-24, 6-79 IFBRK, break test: PROG 7-11 IFC bus command: HPIB 4-10 IFC bus management line: HPIB 1-7 IFDEF/IFNDEF directive: FTN 7-20 IFIX: FTN B-5, B-8; REL 3-47 IFIX entry (call-by-name), %FIX: REL 3-151 IFN: MAC B-18, J-3 IFT: SDM 1-8, 11-14 See also interface table command: SGI 6-10 example IFT entry: SGI 6-12 parameter defaults: SGI 6-8 IFT (interface table): SDM 9-2 IFT space too small: HPIB 6-4 IFT specification at system generation: DATA 4-3 IFT/DVT, worksheet: SGI 6-5 IFTTY, interactive LU test: PROG 7-12 IFX: MAC J-3 IFZ: MAC B-18 IGET: REL 5-10 IGLOBAL: MAC 4-48, 4-50, B-16 ignore: MAIL 5-8 illegal interrupt: HPIB 6-3 illegal requests: DDM 5-4 ILOCAL: MAC 4-48, 4-50, B-16 IMAG: FTN B-2 imaginary part, extraction of: REL 3-3 implementation notes: MAC I-1 IMPLICIT NONE statement: FTN 3-54, A-2, E-1 IMPLICIT statement: FTN 2-3, 2-6, 2-7, 3-53, 6-9 implied DO loop: FTN 3-25, 3-27, E-3 in input/output statement: FTN 3-25 in DATA statement: FTN 3-27 implied typing: FTN 2-3 imported function: USER 6-66 imported variable: USER 6-6, 6-166 IN command: USER 3-38, 6-81; SGI 10-8 INA: MAC 3-8, B-6 INAMR routine: PROG C-13; REL 5-11 INB: MAC 3-8, B-6 inbox: MAIL 2-1-2-3, 3-4, 3-12, 3-16, 3-18, 4-1, 5-10, 7-4 INCLUDE: MAC B-14 Include command: DBUG 5-21 INCLUDE directive: FTN 7-22 include file: FTN 7-22 INCLUDE statement: FTN 3-55, E-1; MAC 1-13, 4-15, 5-1 inclusive OR entry (call-by-name), %OR: REL 3-159 integer: REL 3-51

logical: REL 3-49 inconsistent states, causes: DATA 4-19, A-9 increasing, free space on disk: USER 6-53 increment double integer: REL 4-8 (and skip if zero): REL 4-9 increment parameters other than one (VIS): REL 9-8 IND.E: *REL* 5-14 indefinite (@) character: *EDIT* 2-33, 3-18, 5-2, 5-15 indefinite character option: EDIT 3-26 indenting: FTN 1-5 INDEX: FTN B-4, B-9, E-3 index register instructions: MAC 3-9, B-7 indexing libraries: LINK 1-2, 4-3 indirection addressing indicator: MAC 2-13, 3-1, J-1 inetd: MAIL A-10 inetd program: PRNT 2-37 information display. See displaying information messages: EDIT 3-45, A-1 information display: SCSI 4-6, 4-10 information messages: EDIT 1-15 See also error messages information type identifier: GSA 3-3 initial disk pairing relationship: DATA 3-8 initial entry: DDM 2-14 initial line: FTN 1-4 initial offset, EXEC 12: PROG 6-2 initial point: FTN 5-2 initialization, macro call sequences: MAC N-2 initialization phase: SGI 3-1 Initialize (IN) command: SMM 5-5 initialize a square matrix (VIS): REL 9-11 initialize an array in a certain order (VIS): REL 9-12 initialize and spare utility (FORMA): BKUP 2-129 byte/index address: BKUP 2-132 calling FORMA: BKUP 2-131 converting from FORMF to FORMA: BKUP 2-133 definitions: BKUP 2-129 disk error decoding: BKUP 2-136 error handling: BKUP 2-134 error messages: BKUP 2-134 ERTSH works with FORMA: BKUP 2-129, 2-133 FORMA commands: BKUP 2-131 help command: BKUP 2-131 IM Initialize Media command: BKUP 2-131 installing a new internal hard disk: BKUP 2-133 SS command options: BKUP 2-133 SS Spare Sector command: BKUP 2-132 typical track format: BKUP 2-130 initializing a cartridge in FMGR: USER B-11 and testing a new disk: BKUP 2-75 BOOTEX, using INSTL: USER 6-82 disk volume, IN command: USER 6-81

disk volumes: USER 3-38 hard disks: BKUP 1-7 multiuser account system: SMM 2-13 Security/1000: SMM 4-18, 5-5 spool system: PROG 11-4 initializing a disk: SCSI 4-5 initializing character strings: FTN 2-10 INPRS, inverse parse buffer conversion: PROG 7-8 input list-directed: FTN 4-23 unformated: FTN 4-28 input buffer, read: REL 5-18 input editing: DRM 4-7 input/output: FTN 4-1, 5-1, 8-3, 8-6, 8-7, 8-9 buffer: FTN B-12 direct access: FTN 8-8 formatted: FTN 4-1 function: FTN 6-10 instructions: MAC 3-12, B-9 list: FTN 3-25 list-directed: FTN 4-23 overflow and halt: MAC B-9 statements: FTN 3-4, 3-25 unformatted: FTN 4-28 inputting a file: EDIT 2-9 INQUIRE, statement specifiers: FTN 3-57 inquire control character: EDIT 3-26 INQUIRE statement: FTN 3-56, 5-5, 5-11 specifications: FTN 5-12 specifiers: FTN 3-56 INQUIRE-by-file statement: FTN 5-12 INQUIRE-by-unit statement: FTN 5-12 inserting a comment: EDIT 4-100 characters: EDIT 2-12 characters at a specific column: EDIT 5-22 lines: EDIT 2-12 text: EDIT 2-12, 2-28, 3-33, 4-33 text in line character edit mode: EDIT 3-27 inserting MACLIB in source code: MAC E-12 installation: FTN 1-5; HPIB 2-9 LP spool system software: PRNT 2-38 mklp.cmd file: PRNT 2-38 mirrored disk system: DATA 4-10 installation considerations DS file transparency: MAIL A-1 networking: MAIL A-1 RTE configuration: MAIL A-2 SMTP: MAIL A-2 installing a disk-based system: SGI 9-1 a memory-based system: SGI 10-1 a system: SMM 1-11, 1-13 bootable systems and diagnostics: USER 6-58 DS transparency software: SGI 9-25 LINDX: LINK 5-1 LINK: *LINK* 5-1 loading RTE-A programs: SGI 8-2 localizable programs: SGI K-1

optional subsystems: SGI 9-23 Security/1000: SMM 4-17 session systems, localizable programs: SGI K-5 system, snapshot, and command files: SGI 9-8 installing Macro/1000: MAC E-11 installing Mail/1000: MAIL 7-1, A-1, A-3 installing Mail/1000 updates: MAIL A-10 installing Primary System: PRIM 2-1 summary: PRIM 2-3 installmail: MAIL A-3 INSTL: USER 6-82; SDM 4-1; SGI 9-9 error and warning messages: DATA A-8 error messages: USER 6-85 mirrored disk system: DATA 4-10 INT: FTN B-5, B-8; REL 3-48 INT command: SGI 6-19 INT entry (call-by-name), %NT: REL 3-158 integer: FTN 2-3, E-2 comparison: MAC 4-61 constant: FTN 2-6 data type: FTN 2-6 format: FTN D-1 format descriptors: FTN 4-10 numbers: MAC 4-37 statement: FTN 2-6 integer inclusive OR: REL 3-51 INTEGER statement: FTN 2-6, 3-83 integer to ASCII conversion IntToDecimal: REL 7-32 IntToDecimalr: REL 7-32 integer to octal conversion IntToOctal: REL 7-34 IntToOctalr: REL 7-34 INTEGER\*2 statement: FTN 2-6, 3-83, D-1 INTEGER\*4 statement: FTN 2-6, 3-83, D-2 integrated disk drives 248x Microsystems: SGI C-25 Model 6: SGI C-22 interactive LINK commands: LINK 3-1 interactive operation: EDIT 1-10, 3-50 interface card, characters: DDM 2-14 driver: DRM 3-1; SDM 1-12 generation tables: SGI E-1 purpose: DDM 1-3 lock: DDM 3-6 table: SDM 1-8, 11-14 table (IFT): SGI 6-1 type: DDM 2-14 interface card HP 12009A: HPIB 2-3 address: HPIB 2-3 select code: HPIB 2-3 HP 59310B: HPIB 2-1 address: HPIB 2-1 interface table: DDM 2-13 extension: DDM 2-15 format of: DDM 2-13 interface table (IFT): DRM 1-2; HPIB 3-1 interface table statement(s): SCSI 3-4

interleave factor, calculation: BKUP 1-8 interleaving disk I/O requests: DATA 2-2 internal file: FTN 5-2, 5-14 internal progams, M1KSS: MAIL 7-14 internal programs, SMTP: MAIL 7-14 internal routines: REL 10-31 internal to normal format conversion, .FMUP: REL 5-32 interrupt and device status BSTAT subroutine: HPIB 5-5 ENABLE INTR statement: HPIB 5-3 GETINTR function: HPIB 5-6 ON INTR statement: HPIB 5-3 PPOLL CONFIGURE statement: HPIB 5-6 PPOLL subroutine: HPIB 5-4 PPOLL UNCONFIGURE statement: HPIB 5-6 PPSCH subroutine: HPIB 5-4 PPSN subroutine: HPIB 5-4 PSTAT subroutine: HPIB 5-8 SPOLL statement: HPIB 5-5 SRQ subroutine: HPIB 5-2 SRQSN subroutine: HPIB 5-3 STATS subroutine: HPIB 5-5 interrupt priority: SCSI 2-7, 2-11 interrupt table: DDM 2-1; SDM 1-8, 1-12, 11-20 format of: DDM 2-15 trap cells: SDM 11-20 interrupts I/O: SDM 9-2 trap cells: SDM 9-2 intrinsic function: FTN 2-4, 3-60, 6-1, 6-9, 6-11, 7-12, 8-3, B-1 in EXTERNAL statement: FTN 3-43 intrinsic functions, ANSI 77: FTN 2-4 INTRINSIC statement: FTN 3-60, 8-3, E-3 introduction to Mail/1000: MAIL 1-1 IntString: REL 7-31 IntToDecimal, integer to ASCII conversion: REL 7-32 IntToDecimalr, integer to ASCII conversion: REL 7-32 IntToHex: REL 7-33 IntToHexR: REL 7-33 IntToOctal, integer to octal conversion: REL 7-34 IntToOctalr, integer to octal conversion: REL 7-34 invalid disk physical disconnection: DATA B-1 invalid file name examples: GSA 3-3 inverse tangent, double real: REL 3-63 invocation of the compiler: FTN 7-3 invoking OLDRE: MAC E-2 InvSeconds: REL 7-35 IO command: USER 1-5, 6-86; GSA 2-3 IOCNT subroutine: HPIB 4-23 IOMOD: SDM 5-6 IOR: FTN B-2, E-1; MAC 3-2, B-2; REL 3-49 IORQ: SDM 5-6 IOSTAT: FTN 3-11, 3-14, 3-35, 3-56, 3-61, 3-73, 3-78, 3-85, 8-7, A-23 IPL\_BUILD: SGI 11-2 IPL\_EDIT: SGI 11-2

IPL TABLE.TXT, format: SGI 11-5 IRANP: FTN B-15 IS command: USER 6-91 ISET: MAC 4-50, B-16 ISHFT: FTN B-3, B-9, E-1 ISHFTC: FTN B-3, E-1 ISIGN: FTN B-2; REL 3-50 ISIGN entry (call-by-name), %SIGN: REL 3-163 ISSR: REL 5-15 ISSW: FTN B-7, B-9, E-3; REL 5-16 ISSW entry (call-by-name), %SSW: REL 5-43 ISTAT: FŤN B-11 ISX: MAC 3-9, B-8 ISY: MAC 3-9, B-8 ISZ: MAC 3-2, B-2 ITLOG: FTN 4-28, B-11 ITYPE: FTN B-13 IXGET: REL 5-10 IXOR: FTN B-2, E-3; REL 3-51

#### J

J command: *EDIT* 4-34 J compiler option: *FTN* 2-6, B-1, B-11 JLA: *MAC* 3-10, B-8 JLB: *MAC* 3-10, B-8 JMP: *MAC* 3-2, B-2 joining files: *EDIT* 2-30, 4-49 joining lines line mode: *EDIT* 4-34 screen mode: *EDIT* 3-38, 4-62 JPY: *MAC* 3-10, B-8 JRS: *MAC* 3-15, B-12 JSB: *MAC* 3-2, B-2 JSCOM, substring compare: *REL* 10-7

### Κ

K command: EDIT 2-23, 2-29, 3-6, 4-35 KCVT binary to ASCII conversion: PROG 7-11 keeping messages in the inbox: MAIL 3-12 KEŶNŪM Class I/O rethread request: PROG 4-25 EXEC 17: PROG 4-11 EXEC 18: PROG 4-11 EXEC 19: PROG 4-22 EXEC 20: PROG 4-11 KEYWD parameter: DRM 1-8, 1-15 keywords: FTN 2-2 compiler directive: FTN 2-2 statement: FTN 2-2 KHAR character manipulators: PROG 7-17 get next character: PROG 7-18 Kill (K) command: EDIT 2-29 kill lines: EDIT 4-35 Kill Session (KI) command: SMM 3-16 kill trailing blanks: EDIT 4-8 Kill Variable command: DBUG 5-22

KILLSES utility: SMM 2-5, 3-33 calling KILLSES: SMM 3-33 examples: SMM 3-34 loading: SMM 3-33 protection: SMM 3-33 return values: SMM 3-33 KillTimer: PROG 13-27 Kx command: EDIT 2-23, 4-38

## L

L bit: DDM 2-11, 6-2, 7-5 L command: EDIT 2-22, 3-6, 3-46, 4-40 append (+) option: EDIT 4-41 LN version: EDIT 4-40 LU version: EDIT 4-40 L option: MAC E-1 L2 norm: REL 8-17 LABEL: MAC B-17 label: FTN 1-5, 3-1, 3-18, 3-23, 3-29, 3-76 LABEL command: MAC M-8 label field: MAC 2-1, 2-4, 5-4, 5-7, 5-9 LABEL statement: MAC M-13 labeled, common, commands: SGI 7-13 labeled common block: FTN 6-1 labeled common relocatable space: MAC 1-11 labeled DO loop: FTN 3-23, 3-24, 3-30 labeled program common: SDM 8-1 labeled system common: SDM 8-1 LAE: MAC 3-5, B-4 LAN autoboot over: SGI 11-2 download over: SGI 11-1, 11-13 monitoring LAN packets: SGI 11-6 language, identity codes: DRM 2-13 language ID numbers, localizable programs: SGI K-2 language instruction set: REL 2-6 language message address table: SDM 11-45 large EMA/VMA model: PROG 9-14 large programs: SDM 1-4 largest value DVMAX (double precision): REL 8-20 DWMAX (EMA double precision): REL 8-20 VMAX (single precision): REL 8-20 WMAX (EMA single precision): REL 8-20 largest value (absolute) DVMAB (double precision): REL 8-20 DWMAB (EMA double precision): REL 8-20 VMAB (single precision): REL 8-20 WMAB (EMA single precision): REL 8-20 LastMatch: REL 7-35 LAX: MAC 3-10, B-7 LAY: MAC 3-10, B-7 LB command: SGI 7-12 LBD: MAC 3-2 LBE: MAC 3-5, B-4 LBF: MAC B-12 LBT: MAC 3-4, B-3 LBX: MAC 3-10, B-7

messages: MAIL 3-12 mounted disks: USER 6-22 program attributes: LINK 3-13 queued messages: MAIL 3-20 session LU access table: SMM 3-31 session LU access tables: SMM 2-5 text: EDIT 2-22 to a printer: EDIT 2-22, 3-9 volumes: USER 3-37 window of text: EDIT 2-22 listing (sample): FTN 7-7 listing control, instructions: MAC 1-13, 4-1, 4-25, B-15 lists: SDM 6-2 circular doubly linked: SDM 6-5 circular linked: SDM 6-3 linear doubly linked: SDM 6-5 linear linked: SDM 6-3 memory suspend: SDM 2-11 with offset pointers: SDM 6-4 LIT: MAC 2-8, 4-35, 4-38, B-15 literal edit descriptors: FTN 4-17 literal pattern matching: EDIT 2-33, 5-2, 5-4 literal values: MAC 2-8, 4-38 literals =A: MAC 2-8 =B: MAC 2-8 =D: MAC 2-8 =F: MAC 2-8 =J: MAC 2-8 =L: MAC 2-8 =R: MAC 2-8 =S: *MAC* 2-8 LITF: *MAC* 2-8, 4-35, 4-39, B-15 LK (relink) command: LINK 3-12 LKEMA subroutine: PROG 9-5, 9-26 LL (list option) command: LINK 3-13 LLE: FTN B-4, E-3 LLO bus command: HPIB 4-8 LLO subroutine: HPIB 4-14 LLT: FTN B-4, E-3 LN command: EDIT 4-45 LNS command: USER 3-28, 6-97 LO (list program attributes) command: LINK 3-13 LOAD: SDM 5-6 load and complement, real: REL 3-134 load map command: LINK 3-13 discussion: LINK 4-15 LOAD module: SDM 2-9 loader: FTN 7-31 and generator control: MAC B-14 control instructions: MAC 4-1, 4-17 loader command: SCSI 6-5 loader ROM: SDM 9-2 loading errors: DBUG 2-3 overlay programs: LINK 4-9 RTE-A programs: SGI 8-2 loading EDIT

help file: EDIT C-2 RTE-6/VM: EDIT C-5 loading new forms, printer, LP spool system: **PRNT 2-44** loading your system from 248x integrated disk: SGI H-14 from CTD: SGI H-9 from disk: SGI H-3 from magnetic tape: SGI H-13 from PROM: SGI H-10 over a DS link: SGI H-11 over a LAN link: SGI H-12 LOADPARMADD macro: MAC N-5 LOADREC: MAC 4-46, B-18 local assembly time variable: MAC 4-49 LOCAL LOCKOUT statement: HPIB 4-17 LOCAL macro: MAC M-10, N-11 local printers: PRNT 2-2 LOCAL statement: HPIB 4-16, 4-17 local variable: FTN 6-13, H-2, H-3 localizable program installation: SGI K-1 system and subsystem files: SGI K-9 system files: SGI K-8 localizable programs binary message catalogs: SGI K-5 error messages: SGI K-11 file naming conventions: SGI K-2 HELP directory creation: SGI K-6 help files: SGI K-6 language ID numbers: SGI K-2 memory requirements: SGI K-3 PROGRAMS directory: SGI K-6 session system installation: SGI K-5 system and subsystem files: SGI K-9 system design considerations: SGI K-3 system generation: SGI K-3 welcome file: SGI K-8 localized programs: SGI K-1 locations specifying: DBUG 4-1 subscripts (arrays): DBUG 4-5 variables: DBUG 4-3 LOCC command: SGI 4-4 LOCF routine: PROG B-9, C-14 LOCK: SDM 5-7 lock. See interface lock locked LU: REL 7-36 WhoLockedLu: REL 7-53 locked resource number, WhoLockedRn: REL 7-53 locking VMA pages/buffers: PROG 9-24 WH in memory: USER 6-195 locking LU during verify: DATA 3-14 locking memory: LINK 3-4, 3-14 LOCKVMA subroutine: PROG 9-24 LOCKVMA2BUF subroutine: PROG 9-24 LOCKVMABUF subroutine: PROG 9-24 LOCL subroutine: HPIB 4-17



Computer LOD: MAC B-14 Museum LOD command: MAC 4-17 LOG: FTN B-6 log: MAIL A-4, A-8 log file, maintenance: PRNT 2-45 log on error messages: GSA 1-4 log on password: GSA 1-4 LOG10: *FTN* B-6 logarithms: FTN 2-22 logging determining if enabled: PROG 7-13 messages, send: PROG 7-13 logging off: GSA 1-5 logging on: GSA 1-3 RTE-A system: GSA 1-3 logging on/off: USER 5-1 logical: FTN E-2 assignment statement: FTN 3-9 backup: SMM 1-18; BKUP 1-2 constant: FTN 2-9 data type: FTN 2-9 expression: FTN 2-18, 2-25, 3-29 format: FTN D-7 format descriptor: FTN 4-15 IF statement: FTN 3-24, 3-50 memory: PROG 9-2 negation: MAC 4-56 operator: FTN 2-25 operators: MAC 4-51, 4-61, 4-63 read: PROG 8-8 transfer: PROG 8-8 unit: FTN 3-55, 5-1 logical AND entry (call-by-name), %AND: REL 3-148logical inclusive OR: REL 3-49 logical operators truth table for: FTN 2-26 used in bit masking: FTN 2-27 logical product, integer: REL 3-44 LOGICAL statement: FTN 2-9, 3-83 logical unit: SDM 1-8 See also LU logical unit number: EDIT B-2; GSA 2-3 logical unit table: DDM 1-1, 2-1 format of: DDM 2-3 logical unit table (LUT): SDM 11-11 LÕGICAL\*2: FTN D-7 LOGICAL\*2 statement: FTN 2-9, 3-83 LOGICAL\*4: FTN D-7 LOGICAL\*4 statement: FTN 2-9, 3-83 LOGIT, send logging message: PROG 7-13 LOGLU, get LU of invoking terminal: PROG 7-9 LOGOF buffer limits: SGI 7-5 command (LB): SGI 7-12 logoff/timeout function: USER 2-25 logon errors, unusual: USER 8-3 file examples: SMM B-1 global: SMM B-2

programmatic: REL 6-4 LOGON program: SGI 12-7 loopback test panel: SCSI 7-7 configuration: SCSI 7-7 data and control lines: SCSI 7-7 lost mail directory, /mail/lost: MAIL 7-3 lowercase: FTN 2-1, 2-3, 2-10, 3-54, E-2 lowercase to uppercase, CaseFold: REL 7-5 lp program: PRNT 2-14 LP spool system /etc/hosts file: PRNT 2-37 /etc/inetd.conf file: PRNT 2-37, 2-40 /etc/services file: PRNT 2-37 /usr/spool/lp/log: PRNT 2-45 /usr/spool/lp/lpd.log: PRNT 2-38, 2-45 /usr/spool/lp/seqfile: PRNT 2-45 accept program: PRNT 2-7 adding a printer: PRNT 2-41 adding a remote printer: PRNT 2-42 administration: PRNT 2-37 network printing: PRNT 2-37 NS/ARPA configuration: PRNT 2-37 sam program: PRNT 2-42 tasks: PRNT 2-41 and Debug/1000: PRNT 2-62 cancel program: PRNT 2-8 categories of printers: PRNT 2-2 creating printer class: PRNT 2-43 destination availability: PRNT 2-4 disable program: PRNT 2-11 enable program: PRNT 2-13 Ethernet LAN: PRNT 2-2 fence priority: PRNT 2-25 HP JetDirect card: PRNT 2-2 HP-supplied printer interfaces: PRNT 2-49 passthru interface: PRNT 2-56 remote interface: PRNT 2-57 rtestd interface: PRNT 2-50 inetd program: PRNT 2-37 installation: PRNT 2-38 mklp.cmd file: PRNT 2-38 loading new forms: PRNT 2-44 lp program: PRNT 2-14 lpadmin program: PRNT 2-18 lpalt program: PRNT 2-22 lpfence program: PRNT 2-25 lpmove program: PRNT 2-26 lpsched program: PRNT 2-28 lpshut program: PRNT 2-30 lpstat program: PRNT 2-31 output destinations: PRNT 2-2 local printers: PRNT 2-2 network peripherals: PRNT 2-2 remote printers: PRNT 2-3 overview: PRNT 2-1 printer classes: PRNT 2-4 printer interfaces: PRNT 2-3 custom: PRNT 2-61 local printers: PRNT 2-49 modifying sources: PRNT 2-62

mapping: SDM 2-13 partitions: USER 4-10, 6-192; SDM 1-3, 1-6 differences: SDM 1-3 reference instructions: MAC 3-2, B-2 relocatability: MAC 4-56 requirements changing: USER 4-9 for CDS: USER 4-12 size: SGI 9-3 spaces: MAC 4-2 system common partition map: SDM 2-13 usage, displaying: USER 2-8 memory allocation phase: SGI 7-1 commands: SGI 7-8 memory area: FTN H-1 memory descriptor, command (RS): SGI 7-10 memory image format: USER 6-4 converting to, AB2MI: USER 6-4 memory map, sample: SGI 5-6 memory protect: DDM 1-1 memory protect error: FTN 7-24 memory protect errors: PROG A-2 memory size, request, EXEC 26: PROG 5-14 memory-based system, ASAVE and ARSTR: BKUP 2-12 memory-image (type 6) file: GSA 5-2, 5-6, 5-7 memory-based system downloading over LAN: SGI 11-1 installing: SGI 10-1 required files: SGI 10-1 MEMRY: SDM 5-7 MERGE: USER 1-1 Merge (M) command: EDIT 2-30, 4-49 MERGE utility: FTN 7-2 merged system file creating using BUILD: SGI 10-2 installing on bootable medium: SGI 10-7 merging, libraries: LINK 4-3 merging files: EDIT 2-30, 4-49 message: HPIB 4-1 command: HPIB 4-5 creation: MAIL 3-2, 3-4 creation format: MAIL 1-1, 1-3, 3-2 data: HPIB 4-11 disposal options: MAIL 3-12 disposition query: MAIL 5-4 filtering criteria: MAIL 5-9 action criterion: MAIL 5-10 allowed conditions: MAIL 5-9 autoreply: MAIL 5-11 copy: MAIL 5-11 execute: MAIL 5-10 folder: MAIL 5-11 forward: MAIL 5-11 leave: MAIL 5-10 refuse: MAIL 5-10, 5-11 forwarding: MAIL 4-3, 4-7 forwarding and copying: *MAIL* 5-11 headers: *MAIL* 3-6-3-8, 7-12 id headers: MAIL 7-13

logging: MAIL 7-3 service request: HPIB 5-2 tagging and untagging: MAIL 4-8 tagging by limiting criteria: MAIL 4-8 terminator: MAIL 5-5 text entry mode: MAIL 5-5 writing a complete message: MAIL 3-4 MESSAGE (system macro): MAC L-17 message catalog relocation: SGI 7-13 message monitor MSG.M: SGI K-1 message queue, /mail/queue: MAIL 7-3 messages deleting: MAIL 3-14 editing: MAIL 3-15 log on: GSA 1-4 printing: MAIL 3-15 remailing: MAIL 3-15 undeleting: MAIL 3-14 MESSS, message processor interface: PROG 7-12 metacharacter See also Regular Expressions (RE) alphanumeric transition (:): EDIT 5-3, 5-16 beginning anchor (^): EDIT 5-3, 5-7, 5-9 break line character (<\$>): EDIT 5-18 character class [xyz]: EDIT 5-3, 5-10 definition: EDIT 2-33, 3-18, 3-22, 5-2, B-2 descriptions: EDIT 5-7 ending anchor (\$): EDIT 5-3, 5-9 exchange: EDIT 5-5 indefinite (@) character: EDIT 5-3, 5-9, 5-15 line break character (<\$>): EDIT 5-3 lowercase tagged string recall (< n): EDIT 5-3, 5 - 18match one or more (+): EDIT 5-3, 5-13 match pattern n times (<n>): EDIT 5-3, 5-14 match zero or more (\*): *EDIT* 5-3, 5-12 negated character class [ ^ xyz]: *EDIT* 5-3, 5-11 single-character wildcard (.): *EDIT* 5-3, 5-7 tagged string {xyz}: EDIT 5-3, 5-17 tagged string recall (&n): EDIT 5-3, 5-17 uppercase tagged string recall (>n): EDIT 5-3, 5-18 METER displaying process information: USER 6-106 loading: USER 6-107 output example: USER 6-106 MFB: MAC 3-15 MI command: SGI 9-2, J-2 dismounting disk before pairing: DATA 3-7 examples: DATA 3-8 format: DATA 3-7 function: DATA 3-7 initial pairing: DATA 3-7 mirroring disks: DATA 3-8 overriding previous pairings: DATA 3-8 pairing already mounted disk: DATA 3-8 runstring: DATA 3-7 unmirrored disks: DATA 3-8 usage messages: DATA 3-7

MI2AB: USER 6-108 error messages: USER 6-109 MIA: MAC 3-13, B-9 MIAC: MAC B-9 MIB: MAC 3-13, B-9 MIBC: MAC B-9 MIC: MAC B-18, J-10 microcode replacements: MAC 1-3, 4-24 microcoded routines (RPLs): REL 2-6 microcoding capabilities: MAC 1-3 midnight 24-hour format for EXEC 12: PROG 6-2 MIL-STD-1753 extensions: FTN E-1 MIMON linking: DATA 4-9 updating configuration information file: DATA 4-22 MIN: FTN B-2 MIN (system macro): MAC L-11 MIN0: FTN B-2; REL 3-7 MIN1: FTN B-2; REL 3-8 mini-cartridge bootstrap loader: USER 6-108 minimum double real value: REL 3-100 extended real: REL 3-30 integer value: REL 3-7 real value: REL 3-8 minimum system requirements: SDM 5-1 minor firmware revision code: SCSI 7-4 MinStrDsc: REL 12-82 minus sign: FTN 2-7, 2-18 mirrored disk access during restore: DATA 3-12 mirrored disk configuration: SGI 9-2 mirrored disk system installation: DATA 4-10 mirrored volumes accessed at boot time: DATA 4-5 not accessed at boot time: DATA 4-4 mirroring disks with MI command: DATA 3-8 mixed listing: FTN 7-2, 7-23 mixed-type expression: FTN 8-3 mixed-type operands: FTN 2-21 conversion of: FTN 2-22 mixing CDS code: PROG 10-5 non-CDS code: PROG 10-5 mklp.cmd file: PRNT 2-38 ML (memory locked) command: LINK 3-14 MLS program: FTN B-12 MMAP subroutine: PROG 9-52 mnemonic: EDIT 3-13 MNOTE: MAC 4-63, 4-67, B-17 MO command: USER 3-20, 3-25, 6-110; EDIT 2-23, 2-29, 4-51-4-52; GSA 3-8, 3-9 MOD: FTN B-2; MAC 4-60; REL 3-52 model files. See printer model files models, EMA/VMA: USER 4-13; PROG 9-14 models, EMA/VMA: SDM 11-23 modem: DRM J-35 control: DRM H-2 serial I/O drivers: DRM 4-33 MODEM alarm program: DRM J-57

modification count: PROG 14-3 Modify command: DBUG 2-14, 3-7, 5-25 modifying printer interface sources: PRNT 2-62 session LU access table: SMM 3-31 session LU access tables: SMM 2-5 size of the EVB: SMM 3-11 user accounts: USER 5-5 modifying a file. See editing modifying files: GSA 4-1, 4-4 modifying the value of a variable: DBUG 3-7, 5-25 modular jack: SCSI 2-2 module \$SYSA: SDM 5-1, 5-13 CDSFH: SDM 5-4 CLA ... (dummy): SDM 5-4 CLASS: SDM 2-9 ERL: SDM 5-5 ERLOG ... (dummy): SDM 5-5 flags: SDM 5-3 ID.43: SDM 5-5 LOA ... (dummy): SDM 5-6 LOAD: SDM 5-6 LOC ... (dummy): SDM 5-7 LOCK: SDM 5-7 MEM: SDM 5-7 MEMRY: SDM 5-7 OPM ... (dummy): SDM 5-8 OPMSG: SDM 5-8 PERR: SDM 5-8 POW ... (dummy): SDM 5-5 relocatable: GSA 5-2 SAM: SDM 5-9 SCH ... (dummy): SDM 5-9 SCHED: SDM 5-9 SPOOL: SDM 5-9 STA ... (dummy): SDM 5-10 STAT: SDM 5-10 STR ... (dummy): SDM 5-10 STRNG: SDM 5-10 SYC ... (dummy): SDM 5-10 SYCOM: SDM 5-10 TIM ... (dummy): SDM 5-11 TIME: SDM 5-11 XCM ... (dummy): SDM 5-12 XCMND: SDM 5-11 module entry: LINK 4-16 module flag records: SGI D-4 modules supplied: DATA 1-2 modulus, of complex (real): REL 3-12 mounting disk volumes: USER 3-36, 6-102; SGI 9-3 mounting mirrored volume by BOOTEX: DATA 4-20 move: MAIL 3-13, 3-17 complex to complex: REL 3-69 extended real to extended real: REL 3-127 name of program from ID segment, PNAME: REL 5-23 Move (MO) command: EDIT 2-29

move file command MO: GSA 3-8, 3-9 MOVE macro: MAC N-10 move routines: REL 8-24 DVMOV (double precision): REL 8-24 DWMOV (EMA double precision): REL 8-24 VMOV (single precision): REL 8-24 WMOV (EMA single precision): REL 8-24 MOVEBYTES macro: MAC N-10 MOVECODETODATA macro: MAC N-10 MoveWords: REL 7-36 MOVEWORDS macro: MAC N-10 moving around the screen: EDIT 2-36 columns of data: EDIT 5-23 directories: USER 3-31 files: USER 3-25, 6-110, 6-118 screen mode text: EDIT 4-9 text: EDIT 2-29, 4-51 through the file: EDIT 2-21 MP (memory protect): SDM 9-2 MPACK examples: USER 6-117 logging option: USER 6-116 options: USER 6-111 visual mode: USER 6-115 MPY: MAC 3-11, B-11 MPYD: MAC 3-11, B-11 MS (memory size) command: SGI 9-3, J-3 MS (multiple search) command: LINK 3-14 MSALC: DDM 7-9 MSEARCH command: SGI 4-3 MSEG: FTN 7-23; MAC 4-34, B-15 allocation of: LINK 4-2 MSEG directive: FTN 7-23 MSG.M, message monitor: SGI K-1 msglist: MAIL 3-5, 3-10, 3-11, 3-12, 3-13, 3-14, 3-15, 3-17, 3-21, 4-4, 4-7 MSGTB: SDM 5-8 MSGTB module: SDM 5-8 MSRTN: DDM 7-9 multibuffered request: DDM 6-1 format of: DDM 6-1 multidimensional array: FTN 8-7 multidimensional arrays, efficiency (VIS): REL 9-19 multipass compiler: FTN 1-2 multiple addresses: MAIL 5-2 multiple aliases: MAIL 5-2 multiple bit error: SCSI 7-6 multiple commands per line, entering: USER 2-24 multiple devices: SDM 1-12 multiple modules: MAC 1-13, 4-13 multiplication: FTN 2-18, 2-19 multiply by 2 to integer power: REL 3-105 complex by complex: REL 3-72 double integer: REL 4-10 extended real by extended real: REL 3-128 hardware: REL 3-102 real: REL 3-90

substrings, SMPY: REL 10-22 multiply routines DVMPY (double precision): REL 8-9 DWMPY (EMA double precision): REL 8-9 VMPY (single precision): REL 8-9 WMPY (EMA single precision): REL 8-9 multipoint environment Q and O commands: EDIT D-1 tab control: EDIT D-3 use of EDIT in: EDIT D-1 multiuser account structure. See Account structure multiuser accounting utilities modify or list session bit maps (SESLU): SMM 3-31 reset multiuser accounting information (RINFO): SMM I-1 show multiuser accounting information (SINFO): SMM I-3 terminate a session (KILLSES): SMM 3-33 multiuser accounts: SGI 12-5 multiuser and spooling setup: SGI 12-1 multiuser remote file access: USER 3-42 multiuser session operation (VC+): USER 5-1 capability levels: USER 5-5 creating and modifying accounts: USER 5-5 group accounts: USER 5-4 identifying programs: USER 5-8 log on, log off: USER 5-1 running out of SAM: USER 5-8 session handling: USER 5-7 superusers: USER 5-5 user accounts: USER 5-4 multiuser table: SDM 11-32 MV command: USER 6-118 MVBITS: FTN B-3, B-10, E-1 MVW: MAC 3-4, B-3 MWF: MAC 3-15, B-12 MWI: MAC 3-15, B-12 MWW: MAC 3-15, B-13 MyIdAdd, return segment address: REL 7-36

### Ν

N bit: DDM 2-5 N command: EDIT 2-2, 2-21, 2-28, 2-39, 4-53 n command: EDIT 2-21, 4-54 N option: MAC E-2 NA (name) command: LINK 3-15 NAM: MAC B-14 NAM record: SDM 9-5 NAM statement: MAC 1-4, 4-3, 4-4, 4-13 name in EXEC 12: PROG 6-2, 6-4 named: MAIL A-10 named common: SDM 1-6 named constant: FTN 2-3 names. See driver NAM record NAMF (rename a file): PROG B-11, C-15 namr: ÈDIT B-2; FTN 3-62; SDM 1-18 calls: PROG B-2 strings: PROG B-2

NAMR routine: PROG C-16; REL 5-18 native language support utilities errors: USER A-24 Native/1000: SGI K-1, K-2 natural logarithm complex: REL 3-14 double real: REL 3-97 omputer extended real: REL 3-28 Museum real: REL 3-5 NDAC handshake line: HPIB 1-6 negate double integer: REL 4-11 double real: REL 3-136 negate operand: MAC 4-55 negative increment (VIS): REL 9-10 nested DO loops example (VIS): REL 9-6 nesting command files: USER 2-21 level: FTN 3-52 of DO loops: FTN 3-25, 3-30 of implied DO loops: FTN 3-26 nesting of format specifications: FTN 4-22 nesting of macro definitions: MAC 5-1, 5-11 network peripherals: PRNT 2-2, 2-57 printing administration: PRNT 2-37 NS/ARPA configuration: PRNT 2-37 rlpdaemon program: PRNT 2-37 rlpout program: PRNT 2-37 networking: MAIL A-1; SDM 5-13 New Group (NE G) command: SMM 3-21 New User (NE U) command: SMM 3-23 newmail: MAIL 6-1 NEWSUB: MAC N-3 next record: FTN 5-2 NFIOB: FTN 5-3, 5-9, 7-18, B-11 NINT: FTN B-1, B-5 No Window (N) option: EDIT 3-24 no-abort bit: PROG A-4 clear error return: PROG A-6 ECODE parameter: PROG 4-13, 4-22 errors Group III: PROG A-4 in EXEC error returns: PROG A-1 LURQ: PROG 2-9 signal subroutines: PROG 13-5 no-operation instruction: MAC 3-10, B-3 no-suspend bit, signal subroutines: PROG 13-5 no-wait bit definition: PROG 4-3 NODE: FTN E-2 node: FTN 3-59 node busy bit: DDM 2-5 NODE command: SGI 6-18 node list entries: SCSI 3-4 node lists: SGI 6-2 configuration: SGI 6-3 NOGROUP group: SMM 2-12 non-alphanumeric commands: EDIT 4-92 non-extended relocatable records: MAC 1-2 non-partitioned drivers: SDM 2-14

nonbuffered I/O: PROG 3-1 non-CDS environment: MAC 4-9 non-disk (type 0) files: PROG 8-8 nonexecutable statements: FTN 3-1 table of: FTN 3-2 NOP: MAC 3-10, B-3 normal clean-up operations: GSA 2-6 normal EMA/VMA model: PROG 9-14 NOT: FTN B-2, E-1 NOT function (call-by-name), %OT: REL 3-161 note list: DATA 4-3 notify: MAIL 5-12, A-4, A-7 **NOTIFY** utility and M1KSS monitor program: USER 6-121 defining aliases for notification: USER 6-121 alias definition format: USER 6-122 alternate logons for a user: USER 6-121 group distribution lists: USER 6-121 hosts in a DS network: USER 6-121 installed by Mail/1000: USER 6-120 sending a message: USER 6-120 turning notification on or off: USER 6-120 using the NOTIFY utility: USER 6-120 NRFD handshake line: HPIB 1-6 NS (new segment) command: LINK 3-15 NS/ARPA configuration, LP spool system: PRNT 2-37 nslookup: MAIL 7-8 null control character: EDIT 3-26 null device: FTN 7-6 null type extension: MAC E-6 number conversion: PROG 7-11 number of lines in file: EDIT 4-44 numeric conversion functions: FTN B-5 numeric format descriptors: FTN 4-9 numeric terms: MAC 2-6 numeric to ASCII conversion, .FMUO: REL 5-32 NumericTime: REL 7-37 NW no-wait bit class get: PROG 4-27 Class I/O operation: PROG 4-3 CLRQ: PROG 4-8 definition: PROG 4-3 EXEC 17: PROG 4-12 EXEC 18: PROG 4-12 EXEC 19: *PROG* 4-23 EXEC 20: *PROG* 4-12 EXEC 21: PROG 4-18

### 0

O command: *EDIT* 3-31, 4-55 O option: *MAC* E-2 obtaining efficiency with multidimensional arrays (VIS): *REL* 9-19 OCLAS, definition: *PROG* 4-25 OCT: *MAC* 4-35, 4-39, B-15 octal constant: *FTN* E-1 B-form: *FTN* 2-12 O-form: *FTN* 2-12 octal constants: MAC 4-36, 4-39 octal format descriptors: FTN 4-16 OctalToDint, ASCII to double integer conversion: REL 7-37 OctalToInt, ASCII to single integer conversion: REL 7-38 OENTRY macro: MAC N-4 OF command: USER 1-5, 2-24, 4-2, 4-7, 6-123; FTN 5-10; GSA 2-5 offline restore: BKUP 1-3 system, ASAVE and ARSTR: BKUP 2-12 offline disk formatting and initialization utility (FORMT): BKUP 2-160 calling FORMT: BKUP 2-160 ENd command: BKUP 2-161 error messages: BKUP 2-170 FOrmat command: BKUP 2-161 formatting operation: BKUP 2-164 formatting process: BKUP 2-165 FORMT commands: BKUP 2-161 FORMT functions: BKUP 2-160 generating a FORMT system: BKUP 2-160, 2 - 163help command: BKUP 2-162 INitialize command: BKUP 2-162 initializing operation: BKUP 2-166 REformat command: BKUP 2-162 reformatting operation: BKUP 2-167 sector interleaving: BKUP 2-165 SPare command: BKUP 2-163 sparing operation: BKUP 2-168 VErify command: BKUP 2-163 verify operation: BKUP 2-169 often in EXEC 12: PROG 6-3, 6-4 OK? prompt: EDIT 1-13 See also dangerous command confirmation OK? prompt (editor): GSA 4-5 old literal constructs: MAC J-2 old pseudo opcodes: MAC J-2 OLDRE: MAC 1-3 OLDRE option: MAC E-2 ON INTR statement: HPIB 5-3 one dimensional array examples (VIS): REL 9-2 one word read \$ONER: DDM 7-6 \$READ: DDM 7-5 one word write \$ONEW: DDM 7-7 \$WRIT: DDM 7-6 ONER: DDM 7-6 ONEW: DDM 7-7 online backup and restore from/to disks: BKUP 1-2 help summary: USER 2-3 online loading of Macro/1000: MAC E-11 online reference: EDIT 1-4, 1-6, 2-20, 4-28, 4-94 See also Help command opcode field: MAC 2-1, 2-2, 2-5 open files, clearing: USER 8-5

open files, cleaning up: PROG F-1 OPEN routine: PROG B-4, C-18 OPEN statement: FTN 3-14, 3-61, 5-1, 5-3, 5-4, 5-5, 5-7, 5-11, 7-18 specifiers: FTN 3-62 OPENF routine: PROG B-4, C-22 opening folders: MAIL 3-18 operand: FTN 2-18 mixed-type: FTN 2-21 operand field: MAC 2-1, 2-2, 2-5, 2-6 operating system: FTN 2-3 disk states: DATA 2-1 requirements: DATA 1-2 RTE-6/VM: FTN 1-2 RTE-A: FTN 1-2 operating system determination, .OPSY: REL 5-37 operating system modules: SDM 5-1 operation undefined (UN) error: FTN 2-22 operator: *FTN* 2-2, 2-18 .AND.: *FTN* E-2 .EOR.: FTN E-2 .EQ.: FTN 2-24 .EQV .: FTN E-2 .GE .: FTN 2-24, B-9 .GT.: FTN 2-24, B-9 .LE .: FTN 2-24, B-9 .LT.: FTN 2-24, B-9 .NE .: FTN 2-24 .NEQV .: FTN 2-26, E-2 .NOT.: FTN 2-25, E-2 .OR .: FTN 2-25, E-2 .XOR .: FTN E-2 arithmetic: FTN 2-18 character: FTN 2-23 exponentiation: FTN 2-22 logical: FTN 2-25, E-2 relational: FTN 2-24 unary: FTN 2-18, 2-25 operator precedence: DBUG 4-10; MAC 2-10 Operator Suspend command: DBUG 5-26 operators, logical: FTN 2-26 OPMSG: SDM 5-8 OPNVM: PROG 9-42 optical disk drive errors additional sense code: SCSI A-5 sense code: SCSI A-4 option errors: PROG A-6 optional parameters EXEC 1 and 2: PROG 3-5 EXEC 19: PROG 4-23 EXEC 21: PROG 4-20 EXEC 3: *PROG* 3-9 EXEC 6: *PROG* 5-5 EXEC 8: *PROG* 5-2 EXEC 9, 10, 23, 24: PROG 5-11 SEGLD: PROG 5-3 optional system modules: SDM 5-13 options: EDIT B-2

**OPTPARMS** directive: FTN 7-24

#### OR

integer inclusive: REL 3-51 logical inclusive: REL 3-49 OR (order EMA area) command: LINK 3-15 OR entry, inclusive (call-by-name), %OR: REL 3 - 159ORB: MAC B-18, J-2 order of evaluation: FTN 2-19 order of precedence RNRQ control word: PROG 2-4order of statements: FTN 3-5 ORG: MAC 4-3, 4-7, B-14 Organization of this Manual: BKUP 5 ORR: MAC 4-3, B-14, B-18, J-3 ORR command: MAC 4-12 OS (operator suspend) command: LINK 3-16 OS module/driver partitioning: SGI 5-1 OS partition: SDM 2-15 OS/Driver partition: SDM 5-14, 5-15 OTA: MAC 3-13, B-10 OTAC: MAC B-10 OTB: MAC 3-13, B-10 **OTBC:** *MAC* B-10 OU (output) command: LINK 3-16 output formatted: FTN 4-3 list-directed: FTN 4-26, 8-9 unformatted: FTN 4-29 output editing routine, SEDIT: REL 10-28 output file: GSA 5-4 construction defaults: MAC E-6 size defaults: MAC E-6 type defaults: MAC E-6 output lines per page, default: MAC E-5 output pause message, PAU.E: REL 5-22 overflow: FTN 2-21, E-2 overflow bit: MAC 3-12, 3-13, B-9 OVF: REL 5-21 overlay: FTN 1-4 load EXEC 8: PROG 5-2 SEGLD: PROG 5-3 loading: PROG 5-1 overlay area: SDM 2-5 overlaying files, RTAGN: SGI 2-4 override operators: DBUG 4-10 override option: MAC E-5 overriding a variable type: DBUG 5-25 overriding display format: DBUG 4-11 Overview command: DBUG 5-26 overview of RTE-A features: USER 1-1 OVF: REL 5-21 OWNER command: USER 3-37, 6-128; GSA 3-12 ownership changing: USER 3-31, 6-128 directory, displaying: USER 3-31, 6-128 file: USER 3-1, 3-13 volume: USER 3-37 ownership of directory: GSA 3-11

OwnerToId, return user ID and group ID: REL 6-14

#### Ρ

P bit: DDM 2-5 P command: EDIT 3-31, 4-56 P option: MAC E-2, E-5 P-type global parameters: USER B-53 PA (page align EMA area) command: LINK 3-17 PA (partition) command BUILD utility: SGI 10-4, I-4 RTAGN utility: SGI 4-8 PAA: MAC 3-15, B-12 PAB: MAC 3-15, B-12 PACK USING statement: HPIB 4-21 packing, disk FPACK: USER 6-53 MPACK: USER 6-111 page 0: SDM 3-3 fault: PROG 9-2, 9-25 table: PROG 9-2; SDM 9-3 PAGE directive: FTN 7-24 page eject: FTN 7-24, 7-26 page layout, PCL: PRNT 2-55 page mode application: DRM F-1 PAIO display configuration program: DATA 3-15 linking: DATA 4-10 runstring: DATA 3-15 PAIR command file scheduling: DATA 3-1 DI command: DATA 3-2, 3-4 error messages: DATA A-1 general user restrictions: DATA 3-1 help display: DATA 3-2 individual command help display: DATA 3-2 interactive scheduling: DATA 3-1 linking: DATA 3-1, 4-9 MI command: DATA 3-7 queue-suspending calls: DATA 3-1 runstring: DATA 3-2 scheduling: DATA 3-1 ST command: DATA 3-10 superuser restriction: DATA 3-1 system utility: DATA 3-1 using conditional control structures: DATA 3-1 utility functions: DATA 3-1 VE command: DATA 3-14 paired disk driver model: DATA 1-1 paired disk protection, LU numbering: DATA 4-22 pairing mirrored volumes accessed at boot time: DATA 4-5 not accessed at boot time: DATA 4-4 pairing relationships, specified at generation time: DATA 4-3 paper source, PCL: PRNT 2-56

PPOLL CONFIGURE statement: HPIB 5-6 PPOLL function: HPIB 5-7 PPOLL subroutine: HPIB 5-4 PPOLL UNCONFIGURE statement: HPIB 5-7, 5-8 PPSCH subroutine: HPIB 5-4 PPSN, subroutine: HPIB 5-4 PPU bus commands: HPIB 4-8 PR (set priority) command BOOTEX: SGI 9-6, J-5 BUILD utility: SGI 10-3, I-4 from CI: USER 2-24, 4-9, 6-133 LINK utility: LINK 3-18 PRAM1 through PRAM4 parameters: DRM 1-14 PRAM3 and PRAM4 parameters: DRM 1-8 preamble: BKUP 1-7 precedence: FTN 2-19, 2-26 precedence within CI: USER 6-2, 6-6, 6-66 precision: FTN 3-8 precision of a subexpression: FTN 2-21 preconnected devices: FTN 5-4 preconnected file: FTN 5-15 predefined variables: USER 2-16 PREPAIR error messages: DATA A-4 functions: **DATA** 4-14 linking: DATA 4-10 modify system file: DATA 4-14 prompts: DATA 4-14 running: DATA 4-14 warning messages: DATA 4-16 preparation for boot: SGI 9-11 preserve/delete: MAIL 3-12, 3-13 preventing program partition deadlock: SDM 3-9 previous record: FTN 5-2 primary entry point: PROG 5-5 Primary System answer file: PRIM 2-12 configuration: PRIM 2-2, B-1 libraries searched by LINK: PRIM B-3 reserved area: PRIM 2-8 system resources: PRIM B-3 print pause message, .PAUS: REL 5-38 print quality selection, PCL: PRNT 2-53 PRINT statement: FTN 3-69, 4-3, 4-26, 5-5 PRINT utility: USER 1-1 &FFL module: PRNT 4-12 &FFL variables: PRNT 4-11 banner inhibit printing of: PRNT 4-3 printing: PRNT 4-3 carriage control: PRNT 4-4 examples: PRNT 4-9 form feeds: PRNT 4-4 form feeds and serial drivers: PRNT 4-4 loading PRINT: PRNT 4-11 merging files: PRNT 4-5 messages: PRNT 4-8 operation: PRNT 4-7 options: PRNT 4-1

PRINT administration: PRNT 4-11 printing files: PRNT 4-1 running PRINT: PRNT 4-1 suppress header: PRNT 4-4 using the PRINT utility: PRNT 4-1 print variable: MAIL 5-6 printer adding: PRNT 2-41 classes: PRNT 2-4 adding: PRNT 2-43 interfaces: PRNT 2-3 custom: PRNT 2-61 HP-supplied: PRNT 2-49 local: PRNT 2-49 modifying sources: PRNT 2-62 passthru interface: PRNT 2-56 remote interface: PRNT 2-57 rtestd interface: PRNT 2-50 loading new forms: PRNT 2-44 model files: PRNT 2-3 format: PRNT 2-61 generic model: PRNT 2-50 hpnp passthru model: PRNT 2-60 hpnp pcl model: PRNT 2-59 passthru model: PRNT 2-56 pcl model: PRNT 2-52 rbsd model: PRNT 2-58 rhpux model: PRNT 2-58 rrte model: PRNT 2-57 remote: PRNT 2-57 removing: PRNT 2-43 printer configuration, automatic bring-up: DRM 2-7 printer/paper position bit: DRM 4-37 printing: EDIT 3-9 printing library error messages, ER0.E: REL 5-3 printing messages: MAIL 3-1, 3-5, 3-15, 4-9 priority boundary: SDM 3-1 LP spool system: PRNT 2-25 fence priority: PRNT 2-25 setting default for printer: PRNT 2-18 specifying priority of request: PRNT 2-15 program: USER 4-2, 4-9 ProgramPriority: REL 7-38 real-time programs: SDM 3-7 setting program using BOOTEX: SGI 9-6, J-5 using BUILD: SGI 10-3, I-4 using LINK: LINK 3-18 privileged driver entry points: DDM 8-1 processing: DDM 8-1 system entry points: DDM 8-1 trap cells: DDM 8-1 privileged interrupt mask: DDM 9-1 privileged operation: PROG 12-1 guidelines: PROG 12-4 nesting: PROG 12-4 system impact: PROG 12-4

procedure: FTN 6-1 communication: FTN 6-11 used as actual argument: FTN 6-11 Proceed Across Terminations command: DBUG 5-29 Proceed command: DBUG 2-13, 5-28 Proceed Uplevel command: DBUG 5-30 processor, Fast FORTRAN (FFP): REL 2-6 processor/interface specific rules: PRIM 1-8 profiling a program: DBUG 6-1 ProgIsSuper, check for super program: REL 6-14 PROGRA listing: GSA 5-7 program: SDM 1-2 background: SDM 3-1 BUILD: SDM 3-8 common: SDM 1-6 communication: SDM 1-9 control: PROG 5-1 development: GSA 5-1; SDM 1-5 cycle: LINK 1-1 dispatching: SDM 1-9 executable: GSA 5-2, 5-6 file search sequence: LINK 4-5 default: LINK 4-5 ID segment: PROG 8-64 interrupt: SDM 1-12 load and swap: SDM 3-8 management: SDM 1-1, 1-2 name: GSA 5-2 name with PNAME: PROG 7-14 overlay: SDM 1-4, 3-3 partition assignment for background: SDM 3-2 partition assignment for real-time: SDM 3-1 partition deadlock: SDM 3-8 partitions: SDM 1-6 priorities: SDM 1-3 priority: GSA 5-3 real-time: SDM 3-1 real-time priority: SDM 3-5 relocatable: GSA 5-2, 5-4 restoration: SGI 9-6 source: GSA 5-2, 5-3 suspension: SDM 1-3 swapping: SDM 1-3, 1-5 table: SDM 1-6, 1-8 transportability: SDM 11-9 type: GSA 5-3 types: PROG E-1 violation, SglVio: PROG 13-2 program capability, setting using LINK: LINK 3-17 using SECTL: SMM 5-6 program halt statements: FTN 3-4 program link instructions: MAC 4-1, 4-19, B-14 program location counter: MAC 1-11, 4-2 program profiler displaying a histogram: DBUG 6-3 features: DBUG 6-1 sample session: DBUG 6-2 starting profile mode: DBUG 5-26, 6-2

program relocatable counter: MAC 2-7 space: MAC 1-11, 4-3, 4-9, 4-34 program relocation: MAC 1-10 program scheduling, \$XQSB: DDM 7-3 PROGRAM statement: FTN 1-4, 3-70 alternate: FTN 3-70 program types RTE-6/VM: MAC O-1 RTE-A: MAC O-1 program unit: FTN 1-2, 1-4 program-to-program communication: PROG 4-11, 4-15 program(s) abort errors: USER A-3 breaking execution: USER 4-7, 6-13 changing priorities: USER 4-9, 6-133 control command summary: USER 4-1 controlling: USER 4-1 displaying status: USER 2-6, 4-8, 6-136 executing: USER 4-3 ID duplicating: USER 4-6 segment description: USER 4-2 segments: USER 4-5 identification: USER 4-2, 5-8 memory requirements: USER 4-9 priorities: USER 4-2, 4-9 protection: USER 5-6 protection through, capability levels (VC+): **USER 5-6** removing: USER 4-7, 6-123 restarting: USER 4-8, 6-147 restoring: USER 1-4, 4-5, 6-145 resuming execution: USER 4-8, 6-75 running: USER 4-2, 6-148 with wait: USER 4-3 without wait: USER 4-4, 6-200 scheduling: USER 4-2, 4-5; DRM G-1 set run time: USER 6-11 shared: USER 4-11 size, display/modify: USER 6-172 stopping: USER 6-123 suspending: USER 4-8, 6-171 system, missing: USER 8-7 time scheduling: USER 4-5 typical RTE-A interactive: USER 1-1 unrestored: USER 1-4 programmatic abort: PROG 3-11 programmatic environment variable access: PROG 14 - 1A-Register return: PROG 14-4 deleting a variable: PROG 14-3 getting the value of a variable: PROG 14-2 retrieving modification count: PROG 14-3 setting a variable: PROG 14-2 programmatic logon: REL 6-4 programmatic scheduling: DBUG 2-9 programmatic spooling: PROG 11-1 programming aids: MAC 1-10

programming considerations, LP spool system: **PRNT 2-62** programming with VMA and EMA: PROG 9-14 ProgramPriority: REL 7-38 programs and partitions: SDM 3-1 PROGRAMS directory: SGI 9-14 ProgramTerminal: REL 7-39 PROGS: SDM 5-8 PROM storage module driver ID\*36. See ID\*36 PROM storage module driver PROM system loading: SGI H-10 prompt logon: USER 5-1 RTE: USER 1-6, 8-8 system: USER 8-8 prompt ":": MAIL 2-1, 2-3 prompt "Mail>": MAIL 2-1-2-3, 3-1 Prompt Character (PC) option: EDIT 3-26 PROMT program: SGI 12-5 properties, file: USER 3-1 PROT command: USER 3-27, 3-33, 6-134; GSA 3-12 protecting, access to programs: SMM 4-12 protecting paired disks: DATA 4-22 protection: GSA 3-11 directory: USER 3-33, 6-134 file: USER 3-27, 6-134 volume: USER 3-37, 6-134 protection status command: GSA 3-12 protocol chart examples: DRM D-1 protocols, PCL (Printer Control Language): PRNT 2-52escape sequence: PRNT 2-52 font: PRNT 2-53 horizontal pitch: PRNT 2-53 language level: PRNT 2-52 page layout: PRNT 2-55 paper source: PRNT 2-56 PCL levels of HP printer models: PRNT 2-52 print quality: PRNT 2-53 prototype ID segments: USER 4-6, 6-192; PROG 8-64; SDM 2-12 PRTM: PROG 7-1 PRTN: FTN 7-7, A-3; PROG 7-1 PRTN call: SMM 3-31, 3-33, I-2, I-3 PS (page align overlays) command: LINK 3-18 PS command: USER 2-24, 4-8, 6-136 pseudo done: DDM 4-6, 6-3 pseudo driver IDP31: DATA 2-1 relocation during generation: DATA 4-2 pseudo operations: MAC 2-5, 4-1, B-14 PSTAT subroutine: HPIB 5-8 PSTVM: PROG 9-43 PT command: SGI 10-3, I-3 PTAPE: REL 5-24 PTE: SDM 9-3 PTE page: SDM 9-3 PU command: USER 3-25, 3-33, 6-138; GSA 3-8, 3-11

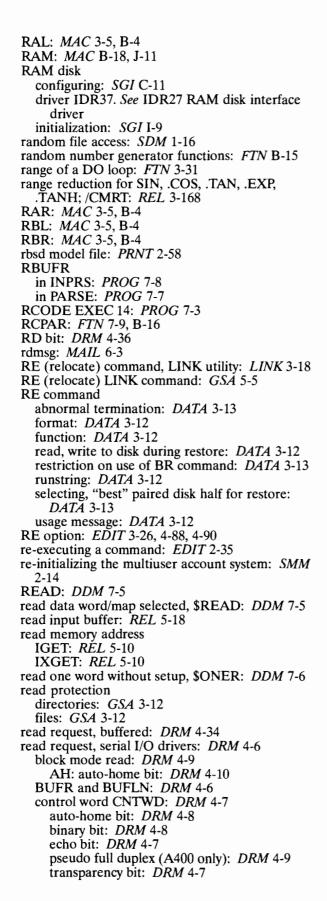
punctuation characters: EDIT 2-23, 2-31, 2-34 purge file command PU: GSA 3-8 Purge Group (PU G) command: SMM 3-27 PURGE routine: USER B-34; PROG B-11, C-26 Purge User (PU U) command: SMM 3-28 purging a file: EDIT 3-11 a spool file: PROG 11-5 directories: USER 3-33 files: USER 3-25, 6-138 text: EDIT 2-12 purging directories: GSA 3-4, 3-8 PURVM: PROG 9-43 put a character, SPUT: REL 10-13 PutBitMap: REL 12-82 PutByte: REL 12-83 PutDibit: REL 12-83 PutInCommas: REL 7-39 PutNibble: REL 12-84 PWD command: USER 6-140

### Q

Q bit: DDM 2-4, 2-13 Q command: EDIT 4-57 Q option: MAC E-2 QU (quantum timeslice) command: SGI 7-11, 9-5, J-7 QU option: EDIT 3-26 quantum timeslice command QU: SGI 7-11 QueryTimer: PROG 13-27 queue suspended (QU): PROG 5-6 queued program scheduling: PROG 5-1 quick reference task charts: EDIT 2-36 Quiet (Q) option: EDIT 3-24 quiet mode: EDIT 3-4, 3-26 quit: MAIL 2-4, 3-13, 3-19, 4-3, 4-11 quiting EDĬT: EDIT 3-10 saving changes: EDIT 2-17 without saving changes: EDIT 2-8 screen mode: EDIT 1-11, 3-42 quitting Debug: DBUG 3-7 quotation mark double: FTN 3-45 single: FTN 2-10 quotient, polynomial, double precision: REL 3-32 quoting: USER 2-23

## R

R command: *EDIT* 3-32, 4-59 R option: *MAC* E-1 race conditions and RNRQ: *PROG* 2-6 raise complex to integer power: *REL* 3-78 double real to double real power: *REL* 3-83 double real to real power: *REL* 3-85 extended real to integer power: *REL* 3-84 real to double real power: *REL* 3-106 real to real power: *REL* 3-122



Z: write/read bit: DRM 4-7 special status read: DRM 4-10 READ statement: FTN 3-72, 4-23, 4-28, 5-5, 5-6 from file: FTN 3-73 from standard input unit: FTN 3-72 list-directed: FTN 8-3 read variable: MAIL 5-7 READ/ENTER/INPUT/WRITE/PRINT statements: HPIB 4-22 read/write parameter definitions: DRM 1-4 BUFLN: DRM 1-8 BUFR: DRM 1-8 CNTWD: DRM 1-5 ecode: DRM 1-5 KEYWD: DRM 1-8 PRAM3 and PRAM4: DRM 1-8 **ZERO:** *DRM* 1-8 read/write request conventions: DRM 1-4 ReadA990Clock routine: REL 7-40 READF routine: PROG B-6, C-27 reading a message file from CI: MAIL 6-3 current message: MAIL 4-3, 4-5 encoded files: MAIL 6-6 Mail/1000 version number: MAIL 3-20 message queues: MAIL 7-4 messages: MAIL 3-1, 3-12, 5-8 names of Mail/1000 objects: MAIL 3-20 the host mailbox list: MAIL 6-1 reading in a file: EDIT 2-9 reading the screen: EDIT 2-11, 2-24 README file: SCSI 1-3, 3-2 REAL: FTN B-8 real data type: FTN 2-7 format: FTN D-2 to double real, conversion: REL 3-65 to integer, conversion: REL 3-47 real and double precision format descriptors: FTN 4 - 10**REAL function:** *FTN* B-5 real remainder: REL 3-9 REAL routine: REL 3-53 REAL statement: FTN 2-7, 3-83 real to integer, truncate: REL 3-48 real values in user buffer and buffer length: PROG 4-19 REAL\*4: FTN D-2 REAL\*4 statement: FTN 2-7, 3-83 REAL\*6: FTN D-3 REAL\*8: FTN D-4 REAL\*8 statement: FTN 2-8, 3-83 real-time executive: SDM 1-1 programs: SDM 1-3 systems: SDM 1-1 real-time, clock, operation: PROG 6-1 reassign file-protection status: USER 3-27 rebooting the Primary System: PRIM 2-12 receiving messages: MAIL 1-1, 2-1, 3-11



record: FTN 5-1 definition of: FTN 5-1 end-of-file: FTN 5-2 formatted: FTN 5-1 unformatted: FTN 5-2 record file: DBUG 7-1, 7-10 record length: USER 3-12 record length values: GSA 3-1 record lengths: SDM 10-5 record terminator edit descriptor: FTN 4-19 record-all file: DBUG 7-10 recovering purged files: GSA 3-8 recovery mode: EDIT 3-4, 3-47, B-3 See also recovery operation recovery mode error messages: EDIT 3-48 recovery operation: *EDIT* 1-2, 1-8, 3-4, 3-46 recursion: FTN H-2, H-3; MAC 5-13 recursive copy: USER 6-28 redefining new mail notificaton runstring: MAIL 5 - 12redefinition of opcodes: MAC 5-11 redirection, FGREP/GREP: USER 6-77 redrawing the screen: MAIL 4-3 reduce argument, for SIN, COS, TAN, EXP: REL 3-73 redundant OPEN call: FTN 3-65 referencing an external procedure: FTN 6-17 refresh: DBUG 5-35 refusing messages: MAIL 5-10, 5-11 register A-and B-Register return values: PROG 1-4 usage: PROG 1-4 register reference alter-skip group: MAC 3-5, 3-8, B-6 shift-rotate group: MAC 3-5, B-4 regular expression, routines: REL 7-41 Regular Expressions See also metacharacter and RTE user interface: EDIT 5-27 building CI command file: EDIT 5-27 creating patterns: EDIT 5-20 definition: EDIT 3-22, 5-2, B-3 exercises: EDIT 5-25 gathering data from files: EDIT 5-29 line length limitations: EDIT 5-5, 5-6 match one or more occurrences (+): EDIT 5-13 match zero or more occurrences (\*): EDIT 5-12 Regular Expressions (RE) option: EDIT 3-26, 4-4, 4-13 REIO: FTN B-7, B-9, E-3 REIO (buffered I/O): PROG 3-10 reject program: PRNT 2-35 relational expression: FTN 2-18, 2-24 relational operator: FTN 2-24 relinking: LINK 4-6 LK command: LINK 3-12 RELOC: MAC 1-11, 4-3, 4-13, 4-23, 4-34, 4-41, B-14 RELOC command: MAC 4-9, M-8 RELOC macro: MAC N-12

relocatable assembly: MAC E-1 code: GSA 5-4; MAC 1-4 expressions: MAC 2-10 extended records: MAC 1-2, 1-3 file: GSA 5-2, 5-4, 5-5 search sequence, default: LINK 4-4 module: GSA 5-2, 5-4 name (output file): GSA 5-4 non-extended records: MAC 1-2, 1-3 program: GSA 5-2, 5-4; MAC 4-4 record formats: MAC H-1 space base page: MAC 1-11 common: MAC 1-11 EMA: MAC 1-11 labeled common: MAC 1-11 program: MAC 1-11 SAVE: MAC 1-11 relocatable address: FTN 7-2 relocatable files, restoring: PRIM 2-9 RELOCATE command: SGI 4-3 relocating modules: SGI 4-1 relocation DPTRP: DATA 4-2 IDP31: DATA 4-2 sequence: LINK 4-9 relocation using system common: SDM 8-3 remailing messages: MAIL 3-9, 3-15 remainder double real: REL 3-101 extended real: REL 3-31 integer: REL 3-52 real: REL 3-9 remote access: SDM 10-8 remote file, access, within LINK: LINK 4-5 remote files access limitations: USER 3-44 closing: USER 3-43 considerations: USER 3-43 multiuser: USER 3-42 specifying: USER 3-41 remote mode: HPIB 4-16 remote printer: PRNT 2-3, 2-57 adding: PRNT 2-42 interface: PRNT 2-57 model files: PRNT 2-57 REMOTE statement: HPIB 4-16 remote terminal download: DRM H-1 remote VCP: SGI 11-1, 11-8 download example: SGI 11-11 error codes: SGI 11-15 memory dump: SGI 11-12 messages from remote node: SGI 11-10 VCPMT monitor program: SGI 11-7 Remove (R) option: EDIT 3-24 remove SCSI card: SCSI 2-11

remove trailing blanks, TrimLen: REL 7-52

removing files: USER 6-143 printer, LP spool system: PRNT 2-43 programs: USER 4-7, 6-123 system utilities: LINK 3-23 working directory: LINK B-1 REN bus command: HPIB 4-16 REN bus management line: HPIB 1-7 Rename Category (RN,C) command: SMM 5-6 Rename Function (RN,F) command: SMM 5-7 renaming files: USER 3-24, 6-118, 6-144; SCSI 3-6 renaming files with CO and MO: GSA 3-9 renaming folders: MAIL 3-18 reordering modules: LINK 4-1 REP: MAC B-18, J-5 REPEAT: MAC 4-63, 4-66, B-17 repeat (\_) command: EDIT 4-92, 4-98 repeat specifications: FTN 4-21 repeat-command procedure: GSA 2-4 repeating command string: EDIT 4-98 replace pending line with text. See R command replacement disk formatting: DATA B-3 replacement formats: MAC 3-18 replacing a file: EDIT 4-16 a file without exiting EDIT: EDIT 4-87 text: EDIT 3-33 See also pattern exchange replied-to message id: MAIL 7-13 reply to different address headers: MAIL 3-7 replying to a group: MAIL 4-7 to messages: MAIL 3-13, 4-7, 5-11 to messages automatically: MAIL 5-11 to the sender: MAIL 4-3 request advance inhibit: DDM 4-6 code subfunction: DDM 2-8 control block: DDM 1-1 delay: DDM 3-6, 4-6 flush: DDM 5-6 initiation list: DDM 2-4 interaction: DDM 1-4 length: DDM 2-11 linking: DDM 1-1 parameters: DDM 2-11 types: DDM 5-1 request ID, sequence number: PRNT 2-45 required software: FTN 1-5 Required User Capability (RQ) command: SMM 5-7 reserved, partition: SGI 9-6, J-6 changing memory requirements: USER 4-9 reserved area: PRIM 2-8 reserved partition memory descriptors: SDM 11-27, 11-30 Reset Group (RE G) command: SMM 3-29 Reset User (RE U) command: SMM 3-29 ResetAcctTotals, reset user and group accounting totals: REL 6-15

ResetTimer: REL 7-40 resetting, multiuser accounting information: SMM I-1 RESN command: SGI 7-9 RESOLVE (system macro): MAC L-17 resouce number, locked, WhoLockedRn: REL 7-53 resource management: PROG 2-1 resource number: SGI 7-1 command (RESN): SGI 7-9 considerations: PROG 2-5 display information on: USER 6-193 resource number table: SDM 1-9, 11-11 resource numbers: SDM 1-9 resource sharing with RNRQ: PROG 2-1 restart: DDM 5-7 restart a program: USER 4-8, 6-147 restart a spool file: PROG 11-5 restarting a program: GSA 2-5 restore mirrored volume command, RE: DATA 3-12 restoring programs: USER 4-5, 6-145; SGI 9-6 replacement disk mirrored volumes: DATA B-3 restoring files from media: PRIM D-1 CI CO format: PRIM D-4 floppies: PRIM D-5, D-6 FST format: PRIM D-2 HPHPHP file: PRIM D-1 TF format: PRIM D-3 VCP bootable format: PRIM D-3 restoring the Primary System: PRIM 2-8 RESTR program: SGI 12-6 resume program execution: USER 4-8 resume suspended program: USER 6-75 rethread bit: PROG 4-18, 4-27 rethread request: PROG 4-25 format: PROG 4-26 parameters: PROG 4-26 retrieve line length of all files: PROG 11-7 retrieve spool file status: PROG 11-6 retry: MAIL A-4, A-7 retry queue: MAIL 6-3 return, data on timeout (RD bit): DRM 4-36 Return (RT) option: EDIT 3-26, 4-4 return address adjust .ENTC: REL 5-28 .ENTN: REL 5-28 .ENTP: REL 5-29 .ENTR: REL 5-29 RETURN command: USER 2-24, 6-142 Return command: DBUG 5-30 return direct address, AddressOf: REL 7-1 return group ID GroupToId: REL 6-12 OwnerToId: REL 6-14 return group name GPNAM: REL 6-11 IdToGroup: REL 6-12 return owner's ID, GetOwnerNum: REL 6-10



return segment address, MyIdAdd: REL 7-36 return session number **RTNSN:** *REL* 6-16 **USNUM: REL 6-20** RETURN statement: FTN 3-34, 3-76, 6-2, 6-3, 6-7, 6-16 return status: USER 2-24 return user ID, OwnerToId: REL 6-14 return user name IdToOwner: REL 6-13 SessnToOwnerName: REL 6-16 USNAM: REL 6-19 return user table address, LUSES: REL 6-13 return variables, CI: FTN 7-7 rev. 4 firmware: SDM 5-13 Reverse (V) option: EDIT 3-24 reverse match: EDIT B-3 reversing commands: EDIT 2-29 reviewing commands entered: EDIT 2-35 REWIND statement: FTN 3-78, 5-5, 5-13 rewind tape, .TAPE: REL 5-40 Rex routines: REL 7-41 RexBuildPattern: REL 7-42 RexBuildSubst: REL 7-42 RexExchange: REL 7-43 RexMatch: REL 7-44 RHPAR: FTN 7-9, B-16 rhpux model file: PRNT 2-58 **RÍNFO** calling RINFO: SMM I-1 loading RINFO: SMM I-1 protection: SMM I-2 return values: SMM I-2 rlpdaemon program: PRNT 2-37 rlpout program: PRNT 2-37 RM (relocate module) command: LINK 3-19 RM command: USER 6-143 rmail: MAIL 6-3, 7-3, 7-5, 7-14, A-4, A-9, A-10, B-1. B-2 RMOTE subroutine: HPIB 4-15 RMPAR: FTN 7-27; REL 5-25 in EXEC 9, 10, 23, 24: PROG 5-11 recover parameters: PROG 7-2 system library routine: PROG 5-2 using to retrieve extended status disk drive: SCSI A-4 tape drive: SCSI A-9 RMPAR call: SCSI A-4, A-9 RMPAR subroutine: HPIB 5-9, 5-13, 5-14 RMTERM: DRM H-1 RMVCP program: SGI 11-8 commands: SGI 11-8 /BREAK: SGI 11-9 /EXIT: SGI 11-9 /HELP: SGI 11-9 /READ: SGI 11-9 /WAIT: SGI 11-10 memory dump session: SGI 11-12 RN. See resource number RN command: USER 3-20, 3-24, 6-144

rnf: MAIL 3-18 RNRQ: FTN 7-11; PROG 2-1; SDM 11-11 and race conditions: PROG 2-6 control word: PROG 2-4 deadly embrace: PROG 2-7 order of precedence: PROG 2-4 resource number considerations: PROG 2-5 sequence: PROG 2-3 RO (reorder) command: LINK 3-20 ROM loader: SDM 9-2 root directory entry: SDM 12-4 header: SDM 12-4 trailer: SDM 12-4 ROTATE (system macro): MAC L-15 round, real: REL 3-39 rounding of digit string produced by .FMUO, .FMUR: *REL* 5-34 routines \$CLWRT: DDM 7-10 \$DIOC: DDM 7-1 \$DMPR: DDM 7-3 \$DVLU: DDM 7-2 \$MSALC: DDM 7-9 \$MSRTN: DDM 7-9 \$ONER: DDM 7-6 \$ONEW: DDM 7-7 \$READ: DDM 7-5 \$SELR: DDM 7-8 \$SETM: DDM 7-5 \$SETR: DDM 7-7 \$UpIft: DDM 7-2 \$UPIO: DDM 7-2 \$WRIT: DDM 7-6 \$XOSB: DDM 7-3 callable from FORTRAN: REL 2-6 callable from Pascal: REL 2-7 format of: REL 3-1, 4-1, 5-1 row-major order: FTN 3-26 RP command: USER 4-2, 4-6, 6-145; SGI 9-6, 10-3, I-3, J-5 RPL: MAC 4-19, 4-24, B-14, H-13, H-15; REL 2-6 RPL modules: SDM 5-12 RRL: MAC 3-12, B-11 RRR: MAC 3-12, B-11 rrte model file: PRNT 2-57 RS command: USER 1-5, 4-8, 6-147; SGI 7-10 RSA: MAC 3-16, B-13 RSB: MAC 3-16, B-13 RSS: MAC 3-8, B-6 RT option: EDIT 3-26 RT rethread bit: PROG 4-18, 4-27 RT ER: REL 5-26 RTAGN: SCSI 3-5 **RTAGN** program error messages: SGI A-1 overlaying files during execution: SGI 2-4 runstring: SGI 2-1

RTE configuration: MAIL A-2



RTE operating system: EDIT 2-2, 3-12 and EDIT regular expressions: EDIT 5-27 error/information messages: EDIT A-14 file system errors: EDIT 3-45 RTE-6/VM: EDIT 1-1 RTE-A: EDIT 1-1 user interface: EDIT 2-7, 2-17, 2-19, 2-27, 3-11 **RTE prompt:** *USER* 1-6, 8-8 RTE-6/VM Operating System: FTN 1-2 RTE-A Hello program: EDIT 1-4 RTE-A Operating System: FTN 1-2, 7-14, H-1 RTE-A signals: PROG 13-1 available: PROG 13-1 blocking signals: PROG 13-15 environment buffer: PROG 13-12 introduction to: PROG 13-1 sending signals: PROG 13-15 SgIIO (Class I/O completion): PROG 13-4 SglVio – program violation: PROG 13-2 timer completed - SglAlrm: PROG 13-3 Timer subroutine calling sequences: PROG 13-27 user definable (SglUsr1 and SglUsr2): PROG 13-3 RTE-A/VC+ operating system: GSA 1-3 RTE-6/VM program types: MAC O-1 RTE-A program types: MAC O-1 RTE-A overview: PROG 1-1 VC+ System Extension Package: PROG 10-1 RTEA1.CMD. See loading RTE programs RTEA2.CMD. See loading RTE programs RteAllocShema: PROG 9-27 RteDateToYrDoy: REL 7-44 RteErrLogging: PROG 7-13 RteExtendedEV: PROG 9-20 RtePrimeShInfo: PROG 9-31 RteRenameShema: PROG 9-30 RteReturnShema: PROG 9-29 RteShellRead: REL 7-45 RteTimeToHMSC: REL 7-46 RTIOA: SDM 5-8 RTIOA module: SDM 5-8 RTN1 optional parameter EXEC 21: PROG 4-18 RTN2 optional parameter EXEC 21: PROG 4-18 RTN3 optional parameter EXEC 21: PROG 4-18 RTNSN, return session number: REL 6-16 RTRAP: REL 5-6 ru: MAIL 3-21 RU command: USER 3-34, 4-2, 6-148; EDIT 3-11, 3-50, 4-60; GSA 2-1 rules for forming file names: GSA 3-3 Run (RU) command: SMM 3-30 RUN command: FTN 3-70 Run command: DBUG 5-30 run length encoding: REL 12-4, 12-5 run mode: SDM 1-10 run program command RU: GSA 2-1 running a program: USER 4-2

RU command: USER 6-148 a program on Mail/1000 messages: MAIL 3-21 a program with wait: USER 4-3 a program without wait: USER 4-4, 6-200 CI from Mail/1000: MAIL 3-22, 4-10 LINK: *LINK* 2-1 interactively: LINK 2-4, B-1 Mail/1000 in line mode: MAIL 3-1 Mail/1000 in visual mode: MAIL 4-1 programs from Mail/1000: MAIL 3-21 programs on Mail/1000 messages: MAIL 3-13 programs on the message file: MAIL 3-9 rmail from CI: MAIL 6-3 RTAGN: SGI 2-1 the text editor automatically: MAIL 5-5 running a program: EDIT 4-60; FTN 7-9; GSA 5-7 running debug: DBUG 2-11 running Macro/1000: MAC E-4 running out of SAM (VC+): USER 5-8 runstring defaults: LINK 4-5 definition: EDIT 1-2, 1-6, B-3 description: EDIT 3-3 examples: LINK 2-5; MAC E-7 file recovery: EDIT 3-47 including editing commands in: EDIT 3-49 including S command: EDIT 1-11, 2-10 option, getting: REL 7-26 options: EDIT 3-3; LINK 2-2 parameters: MAC E-4 redirection command, getting: REL 7-28 screen command in: EDIT 3-34 variations: EDIT 2-7 RV command: SGI 9-7, J-6 RVA: MAC 3-16, B-13 RVB: MAC 3-16, B-13 RWNDF (rewind a file or device): PROG C-30

# S

S bit: DDM 2-8 S command: EDIT 1-11, 2-10, 2-19, 2-27, 3-34, 4-61 S-Register set, ISSR: REL 5-15 S2 command: SGI 9-2, J-2 SA command: SGI 9-3, J-3 SA2DE, A2 to decimal conversion: REL 10-31 SADD, substring add: REL 10-17 SAE: MAC 3-5, B-4 SAM: SDM 5-9 See also System Available Memory (SAM) class I/O requirements: SDM 2-9 displaying status of, SAM utility: USER 6-151 management: SDM 2-8 recovery: SMM 1-20 recovery using RESTR: SGI 12-6 running out: SMM 1-20; SGI 12-6 running out of: USER 5-8 string passage requirements: SDM 2-10 SAM command: SGI 7-10

sam program: PRNT 2-42 SAM utility: USER 6-151 loading: USER 6-153 returned values: USER 6-152 running SAM with AL: USER 6-152 running SAM without AL: USER 6-151 SamInfo (RTE-A only): REL 7-46 sample, page mode application: DRM F-1 SAVE relocatable space: MAC 1-11, 4-3, 4-9, 4-22 SAVE statement: FTN 3-79, 6-16, E-3, H-2, H-3 saving a file: EDIT 2-17, 2-24, 3-5 and exiting EDIT: EDIT 2-17 file after abnormal abort: EDIT 3-46, 3-47 line marks: EDIT 2-24 screen edits: EDIT 2-15, 3-37, 3-42 without exiting EDIT: EDIT 2-24 saving a message to another folder: MAIL 4-8 saving message copies automatically: MAIL 5-7 saving modified file: GSA 4-5 SAX: MAC 3-10, B-7 SAY: MAC 3-10, B-7 SB save class buffer bit Class Get: PROG 4-27 EXEC 17: PROG 4-12 EXEC 18: PROG 4-12 EXEC 19: PROG 4-23 EXEC 20: PROG 4-12 EXEC 21: PROG 4-19 SBE: MAC 3-5, B-4 SBS: MAC 3-4, B-3 SBT: MAC 3-4, B-3 SBX: MAC 3-10, B-7 SBY: MAC 3-10, B-7 SC (specify scratch LU) command: SGI 9-4, J-3 SC (system common) command: LINK 3-20 SC command: EDIT 4-68 SC save class number bit: PROG 4-19 scalar-vector arithmetic routines: REL 8-11 scale factor: FTN 4-20, E-2 SCARY, D2 decimal substring carries: REL 10-33 SCHED: SDM 5-9 schedule list: SDM 1-2 scheduled program: GSA 2-2 scheduling, a program: USER 4-2, 4-5; DRM G-1; **PROG 5-1** Scheduling a Program without Wait: DBUG 5-17 scheduling programs: DDM 7-3 SCOM compare operation: USER 6-157 error messages: USER 6-165 examples: USER 6-158 returned values: USER 6-157 status interrogation: USER 6-158 scoping rules: DBUG 4-3 scratch cartridge command: LINK 3-6 SCRATCH directory: SGI 9-14 scratch directory file: EDIT 3-47 scratch file: FTN 5-5, 5-8, 5-10 definition: EDIT 1-8, B-3, C-2

specifying: LINK 3-6 system: EDIT 3-47 scratch file command: LINK 3-6 scratch LU, specifying: LINK 3-6; SGI 9-4, J-3 screen accessing next: EDIT 2-15, 3-38, 4-62 accessing previous: EDIT 2-15, 3-38, 4-62, 4-63 advance: EDIT 2-15 brackets: EDIT 2-11, 2-21, 3-34, 4-66 copy: EDIT 4-68 display: EDIT 2-11, 2-16, 3-35 error message: EDIT 2-12 extended: EDIT 3-35 line limit, show: EDIT 3-35 line overlap: EDIT 2-14, 3-35 overflow protection: EDIT 3-35 read and write: EDIT 2-11 size, show: EDIT 3-35 wrap-around: EDIT 2-12 Screen (S) command: EDIT 2-10 Screen Default (SD) option: EDIT 2-11, 3-27, 3-35 Screen line Limit (SL) option: EDIT 3-27 screen mode command: EDIT 1-11 commands: EDIT 4-61 control key combinations: EDIT 2-14, 3-36, 4-61 copy block of text: EDIT 4-6 defaults: EDIT 4-67 definition: EDIT B-3 description: EDIT 1-10, 1-11, 2-10, 3-34 double execution of control keys: EDIT 2-15 editing: EDIT 1-2, 1-11, 2-4, 2-10, 3-34, 4-61 editing commands: EDIT 2-37 entering: EDIT 4-61 error message: EDIT 2-12, 3-42, 4-66 exiting: EDIT 2-11, 2-17, 2-21, 3-34, 3-42 line commands: EDIT 2-20, 3-36 line marks: EDIT 2-23, 2-24 maximum lines: EDIT 2-11 move block of text: EDIT 4-9 quit: EDIT 3-38, 4-63 single execution of control keys: EDIT 2-15 SCSI boot devices: SCSI 6-1 card address: SCSI 2-6 card communication: DRM 5-1 disk device driver DDQ30. See DDQ30 SCSI disk device driver disks configuring: SGI C-4 driver parameters: SGI C-5 driver access: DRM 5-1 interface driver IDQ35. See IDQ35 SCSI interface driver programming information: DRM 5-1 system directory: SCSI 6-2 tape device driver DDQ24. See DDQ24 SCSI tape device driver SCSI bus configuration rules: PRIM 1-4

SCSI DDS tape: PRIM C-1 loading into drive: PRIM 2-5 SCSI-only system: SCSI 6-1 SD option: EDIT 2-11, 3-27 SD1D2, D1 to D2 decimal format conversion: REL 10-37 SD2D1, D2 to D1 decimal substring conversion: REL 10-38 SDC bus command: HPIB 4-6 SDCAR, D1 decimal substring carries: REL 10-34 SDEA2, D2 to A2 substring conversion: REL 10-36 SDIV, divide substrings: REL 10-19 SE (search) command: LINK 3-20 SE command: EDIT 2-7, 2-11, 3-25, 3-29, 3-36, 4-69, 5-8 search and exchange commands: EDIT 3-24 limit: EDIT 2-32 range: EDIT 2-31 window: EDIT 3-18, 5-8, 5-9 search and replace. See pattern exchange, Y command SEARCH command: SGI 4-3 search path for files: GSA 3-1, 3-4, 3-6 search sequence: USER 3-34; LINK 4-3, 4-9, 4-10 specifying a directory: USER 3-34 searching for files: USER 3-34 libraries LI command: LINK 3-12 MS command: LINK 3-14 SE command: LINK 3-20 searching for a pattern: EDIT 2-31, 2-41 searching for source file: MAC E-9 SEC1000.LIB subroutines: SMM G-1 SecChangeCplv: SMM G-3 SecChkCplvName: SMM G-3 SecChkCplvNum: SMM G-4 SecEditFunction: SMM G-4 SecGenTables: SMM G-5 SecGetCftNam: SMM G-6 SecGetCftNum: SMM G-7 SecGetCitNam: SMM G-5 SecGetCitNum: SMM G-6 SecGetCplvs: SMM G-7 SecGetMyCplv: SMM G-7 SecGetProgCplv: SMM G-8 SecGetRqUsCplv: SMM G-8 SecInitialize: SMM G-9 SecListTables: SMM G-9 SecOnOf: SMM G-9 SecProgCplv: SMM G-10 SecPutCftNam: SMM G-11 SecPutCftNum: SMM G-12 SecPutCitNam: SMM G-10 SecPutCitNum: SMM G-11 SecPutProgCplv: SMM G-13 SecPutRqusCplv: SMM G-12 SecRenameCat: SMM G-13

SecRenameFnc: SMM G-14 SecSwitch: SMM G-14 SecUserCplv: SMM G-15 secondary addressing: HPIB 4-22 secondary command PPD-Parallel Poll Disable: HPIB 4-7 PPE—Parallel Poll Enable: HPIB 4-7 secondary SHEMA areas: PROG 9-16 Seconds routine: REL 7-47 seconds since 12 AM January 1, 1970: REL 7-47 DayTime: REL 7-21 SECOS: SDM 5-9 SECTL commands \*: SMM 5-8 Edit Capability (EC): SMM 5-3 Exit (EX): SMM 5-3 Generate Table (GT): SMM 5-4 Help (HE or ?): SMM 5-4 Initialize (IN): SMM 5-5 List Table (LT): SMM 5-5 Program Capability (PC): SMM 5-6 Rename Category (RN,C): SMM 5-6 Rename Function (RN,F): SMM 5-7 Required User Capability (RQ): SMM 5-7 Switch (SW): SMM 5-8 SECTL utility command summary: SMM 5-2 overview: SMM 5-1 runstring: SMM 5-1 security: EDIT 3-48 callback, CALLB program: DRM H-5 security code: EDIT 1-13, A-5; SGI 9-5, J-7 security subroutines. See SEC1000.LIB subroutines security tables (Security/1000) format: SMM 4-9 generating: SMM 5-4, 5-9 non-security information: SMM 4-11 security information example: SMM 4-10 SECURITY.TBL source: SMM D-1 categories: SMM D-1 format: SMM D-1 functions: SMM D-3 special categories: SMM D-1 specifying: SGI 7-7 security violations: PROG 1-4, A-4 SECURITY.TBL source: SMM D-1 Security/1000: USER 5-1; LINK 4-17; SMM 4-3 categories: SMM 4-8 code examples: SMM 4-12, H-1 error messages: SMM F-1 forms of implementation: SMM 4-7 initializing and turning on: SMM 4-18 interfaces: SMM 4-12 library routines: SMM G-1 overview: SMM 4-1, 4-3 sample answer file: SMM A-1 SEC1000.LIB. See SEC1000.LIB subroutines security tables: SMM 4-5 CFT: SMM 4-8 CIT: SMM 4-8

format: SMM 4-9 SECURITY.TBL: SMM D-1 system manager responsibilities: SMM 4-4 utilities with security implemented: SMM 4-7 SECW/SECR/SECWR/SECRR subroutines: HPIB 4-22 SEDIT, output editing routine: REL 10-28 SEGLD optional parameters: PROG 5-3 overlay load: PROG 5-3 segment address MyIdAdd: REL 7-36 to program name an LU number conversion, IdAddToName: REL 7-30 to segment number, IdAddToNumber: REL 7-30 segment header: LINK 4-16 segment number to segment address, IdNumber-ToAdd: *REL* 7-31 SEGRT details: PROG 5-4 return to main from overlay: PROG 5-4 select code: DDM 2-14, 9-1, 9-2; HPIB 2-3 in I/O instruction: DDM 9-1 select code setting: SCSI 2-5, 6-5 select port map number, \$SELR: DDM 7-8 selecting a closing option: MAIL 3-10 a message by number: MAIL 4-6 first message in the list: MAIL 4-6 last message in the list: MAIL 4-6 messages by selection criteria: MAIL 4-6 next message: MAIL 4-6 previous message: MAIL 4-6 selective assembly options N,Z: MAC E-2 selective LU pairing capability: DATA 1-1 self-test: SCSI 2-9, 4-1, 4-8, 4-10, 7-2 selftest: SDM 9-2 SELR: DDM 7-8 semicolon (;): DBUG 2-12 sender: MAIL 3-2, 3-7, 3-11, 3-12, 3-13, 3-14, 7-12, A-7, A-8 sending Mail/1000 messages from CI: MAIL 6-2 messages: MAIL 3-1, 3-8 messages to folders: MAIL 5-11 sendmail: MAIL 6-2, 7-5, B-2 sense code: SCSI A-4 sense key and additional sense code: SCSI A-9 disk drive: SCSI A-4 tape drive: SCSI A-9 sequence numbers (#) command: EDIT 4-92 sequential access: FTN 5-2, 5-13 sequential file: FTN 3-11, 3-35, 3-56, 3-59, 3-78 serial file access: SDM 1-16 serial I/O device drivers: DRM 4-4, J-58 DDC00: DRM 4-1 DDC01: DRM 4-1 slave device support using DDC01: DRM 4-4 serial I/O drivers: DRM 4-1

bypass bit (bit 15): DRM 4-5 Revision 4010 drivers: DRM J-1 special characters: DRM 4-2 serial I/O interface drivers: DRM 4-3 ID100: DRM 4-1, 4-3 ID101: DRM 4-1, 4-3 ID400: DRM 4-1, 4-3 ID800: DRM 4-1, 4-3 ID801: DRM 4-1, 4-3 IDZ00: DRM 4-1, 4-3 serial polling: HPIB 5-9, 5-18 automatic: HPIB 5-8 BASIC subroutines: HPIB 5-10, 5-18, 5-19 disabling: HPIB 5-15 GETINTR function: HPIB 5-6 service programs: HPIB 5-9, 5-12 SPOLL function: HPIB 5-5 STATS subroutine: HPIB 5-5 serial port, display status of, SPORT: USER 6-168 service: MAIL A-4, A-6 service programs: HPIB 5-12 bus: *HPIB* 5-12 service request from BASIC: HPIB 5-9, 5-12 from FORTRAN: HPIB 5-21 SESLU utility: SMM 2-5, 3-31 calling SESLU: SMM 3-31 examples: SMM 3-32 loading: SMM 3-31 protection: SMM 3-31 return values: SMM 3-31 session accounting: SGI J-7 turning on/off: SGI 9-5 handling: USER 5-7 utilities: SMM 2-5 session environment: FTN 5-1, 5-4; SMM 2-1 CPU usage limit: SMM 3-13 default working directory: SMM 3-12 logoff process: SMM 2-2, 2-4 logoff program: SMM 3-12 LU access table: SMM 2-4, 3-11 number and depth of UDSPs: SMM 3-11 session utilities KILLSES: SMM 2-5 SESLU: SMM 2-5 startup command: SMM 3-12 UDSPs: SMM 2-3 session number **RTNSN:** *REL* 6-16 **USNUM:** *REL* 6-20 SessnToOwnerName, return user name: REL 6-16 set error return: PROG A-6 system time, SETTM: PROG 6-7 SET command: USER 2-15, 2-16, 2-24, 6-166 Set command: DBUG 5-31 SET directive: FTN 7-24 set port map, \$SETR: DDM 7-7 set up a working directory: USER 3-30

set up DVT or IFT, \$DIOC: DDM 7-1 set up map registers, \$SETM: DDM 7-5 set user and group accounting limits, SetAcctLimits: REL 6-17 set variables: MAIL 5-4 ack: MAIL 5-4 askdisp: MAIL 5-4 edit: MAIL 5-5 eom: MAIL 5-5 justedit: MAIL 5-5 prefix: MAIL 5-6 print: MAIL 5-6 prompt: MAIL 5-6 quiet: MAIL 5-7 read: MAIL 5-7, 6-4 record: MAIL 5-7 signature: MAIL 5-7 skipdel: MAIL 5-5 sortby: MAIL 5-7 spell: MAIL 5-8 visual: MAIL 5-8 set visual on: MAIL 2-1-2-3, 3-1, 5-8 SetAcctLimits, set user and group accounting limits: *REL* 6-17 SETBIT (system macro): MAC L-2, L-12 SetBitMap: REL 12-84 SETDB, set up destination buffer: PROG 7-17 SETM: DDM 7-5 SetPriority: REL 12-84 SETR: DDM 7-7 SETSB, set up source buffer: PROG 7-17 SetTimer: PROG 13-27 setting line length: EDIT 3-3 lines to minimum length: EDIT 5-24 master security code: SGI 9-5 new code segment length: LINK 3-15 options: EDIT 2-7, 2-40, 3-29, 4-69 priority of program using BOOTEX: SGI 9-6, J-5 using BUILD: SGI 10-3, I-4 using LINK: LINK 3-18 program capability level using LINK: LINK 3-17 using SECTL: SMM 5-6 program run time: USER 6-11 stack area size: LINK 3-22 switches for autoboot: SGI 9-23, 10-13 system clock: USER 6-173 system parameters: SGI 9-5 tabs: EDIT 4-75 time and date: EDIT 4-77 virtual memory size: LINK 3-24 setting breakpoints: DBUG 3-4, 5-4 setting the search path: DBUG 5-27 setting up startup program: SGI 9-18 system common: SGI 7-6 the swap file: SGI 9-4 Welcome file: SGI 9-18

SETTM, set system time: PROG 6-7 setup program, example: SMM H-1 SEXT: MAC 4-19 SEZ: MAC 3-8, B-6 SFB: MAC 3-4, B-3 SFC: MAC 3-13, B-10 SFILL, substring fill: REL 10-9 SFS: MAC 3-13, B-10 SGET, get a character: REL 10-10 SglAlrm (timer completed): PROG 13-3 SgIIO (Class I/O completion): PROG 13-4 SglUsr1 and SglUsr2 (user definable): PROG 13-3 SglVio (program violation): PROG 13-2 SGMTR: *FTN* 7-13 SH (shareable EMA) command: LINK 3-21 LINK utility: PROG 9-7 SH ALL command. See SH command SH command: EDIT 2-11, 2-20, 2-21, 2-23, 3-29, 4-72 shareable EMA: USER 6-179, 6-194; PROG 9-5 allocating secondary: PROG 9-16 declaration: LINK 3-21; PROG 9-6 partition considerations: PROG 9-7 lock—LKEMA subroutine: PROG 9-26 unlock-ULEMA subroutine: PROG 9-26 program considerations: PROG 9-6 using: PROG 9-5 shareable EMA table: SDM 11-23 shared CI: SGI 12-7 files: SDM 1-17 program table: SDM 11-31 programs: USER 4-11; SDM 3-4 specifying number of: SGI 7-4, 7-12 subroutines hierarchy: SDM 8-5 level 1: SDM 8-5 level 2: SDM 8-4 level 3: SDM 8-4 shell variable: MAIL 5-5 SHEMA See also shareable EMA association blocks: SDM 11-25 maximum number of: USER 4-13 size used by FST: BKUP 2-178 SHEMA (shareable EMA): SDM 11-23 shift-rotate group: MAC 3-5, B-4 Show (SH) command: EDIT 2-11 show system time command TM: GSA 2-2 SIGN: FTN B-2; REL 3-54 entry (call-by-name), %IGN: REL 3-152 sign bit, S-Register, ISSW: REL 5-16 change, SSIGN: REL 10-40 real or integer times integer, calculate: REL 3-50 real or integer times real, calculate: REL 3-54 transfer, extended real: REL 3-34 signal control block (SCB): SDM 2-11



signal lines bus management: HPIB 1-7 data: HPIB 1-5 handshake: HPIB 1-6 signal service subroutines: PROG 13-5, 13-6 A- and B-Register returns: PROG 13-5 error handling: PROG 13-5 no-abort/no-suspend bits: PROG 13-5 signals: SDM 2-11 See also RTE-A signals SIGNL: SDM 5-9 simple variable: FTN 2-13 SIN: FTN B-6; REL 3-55 entry (call-by-name), %IN: REL 3-153 range reduction, /CMRT: REL 3-168 sine #SIN call: REL 3-140 complex: REL 3-18 double precision: REL 3-111 double real (no error return), /SIN: REL 3-173 extended real: REL 3-35 real: REL 3-17, 3-55 SINFO: SMM I-3 calling SINFO: SMM I-3 loading: SMM I-3 return values: SMM I-3 Single Exchange (S) option: EDIT 3-24 single precision floating point conversion FCHI: REL 11-2 FCIH: REL 11-3 SINH: FTN B-6 SJP: MAC 3-16, B-12 SJS: MAC 3-16, B-12 skipdel variable: MAIL 5-4 skipping, versus sparing: BKUP 1-8 SKP: MAC 4-25, 4-31, B-15 SL (CL) command: SGI 7-4, 7-11 SL command: FTN 5-4 SL option: *EDIT* 2-11, 3-27 SLA: *MAC* 3-5, 3-8, B-4, B-6 SLB: MAC 3-5, 3-8, B-4, B-6 sleep and Class Get: PROG 4-21 smallest value DVMIN (double precision): REL 8-20 DWMIN (EMA double precision): REL 8-20 VMIN (single precision): REL 8-20 WMIN (EMA single precision): REL 8-20 smallest value (absolute) DVMIB (double precision): REL 8-20 DWMIB (EMA double precision): REL 8-20 VMIB (single precision): REL 8-20 WMIB (EMA single precision): REL 8-20 SMOVE, substring move: REL 10-11 SMPY, multiply substrings: REL 10-22 SMTP: MAIL 7-5, 7-14, A-2, A-10 SN (snapshot file) command BOOTEX: SGI 9-2, J-2 LINK utility: LINK 3-21 snap files: SCSI 3-5 snapshot file: SGI 2-3

definition of: LINK 4-1 format: SDM A-1 header record: SDM A-2 installation: SGI 9-8 labeled common base page links: SDM A-5 search sequence, default: LINK 4-4 system entries: SDM A-4 system libraries: SDM A-5 use of: LINK 1-2 SNGL: FTN B-5; REL 3-56 SNGM: REL 3-57 SOC: MAC 3-13, B-10 SOCC: MAC B-10 software environment: DATA 1-2 software media: PRIM 1-2, C-1 software modules supplied: DATA 1-2 software numbering file (describes software): SCSI 3-2 software options: SCSI 1-3 software requirements: DBUG 2-1 software, required for installation: FTN 1-5 solution of linear systems (VIS): REL 9-27 sophisticated pattern matching: EDIT 3-22 sophisticated search and exchange: EDIT 3-22 sortby variable: MAIL 5-7 SOS: MAC 3-13, B-10 SOSC: MAC B-10 source file: MAC 1-4 filedescriptor requirements: MAC E-4 statements: MAC 2-1 source destination parameter delimiters: GSA 3-9 source file: EDIT 1-2, 1-8, 2-25, 3-6, 3-10, 3-11, 3-50, 4-21, B-3, C-2; FTN 1-2, 2-28 source program, name and extension: GSA 5-2 SP (shareable program) command: LINK 3-22 SP (specify number of shared programs) command: SGI 7-12 SP command: USER 2-24; PRNT 3-1 SP spool system administration: PRNT 3-6 initialization: PRNT 3-6 LU redirection: PRNT 3-3 spooling LU output: PRNT 3-4 space allocation command usage: LINK 4-2 allocation considerations: LINK 4-2 space () command: EDIT 3-32, 4-92, 4-97 sparing hard disks: BKUP 1-7 versus skipping: BKUP 1-8 SPC: MAC 4-25, 4-32, B-15 SPD command: HPIB 4-9 SPE commands: HPIB 4-9 special characters: FTN 2-1 special characters, serial I/O drivers backspace: DRM 4-2 break: DRM 4-3 carriage return: DRM 4-2 delete: DRM 4-2



line feed: DRM 4-2 special symbols: FTN 2-1, 2-2 Specific Line Number (n) command: EDIT 2-21 specific name: FTN B-1 specification statement: FTN 2-15, 3-3, E-3 specifications: HPIB 1-4 specified program does not exist: HPIB 6-4 specifiers file control: FTN 5-6, 5-7, 5-10, 5-11 format: FTN 8-6 of INQUIRE statement: FTN 3-57, 3-62 specify null type extension: MAC E-6 specify selected file attributes: MAC E-6 specifying background priority: SGI 7-4 bad pages: SGI 9-3 class buffer limits: SGI 7-4 directories: USER 3-6, 3-34 LOGOF buffer limits: SGI 7-5 memory size: SGI 9-3 number of concurrent users: SGI 7-5 remote files: USER 3-41 scratch file: LINK 3-6 scratch LU: LINK 3-6; SGI 9-4, J-3 security tables: SGI 7-7 shared programs, number of: SGI 7-4, 7-12 subdirectories: USER 3-8 system default libraries: SGI 7-7 system memory block: SGI 7-5 system utility: LINK 3-23 the system file: SGI 9-2 timeslice quantum: SGI 7-4 UDSPs in file descriptors: USER 3-35 specifying locations: DBUG 4-1 spell-checker: MAIL 3-9, 5-8 SplitCommand, parse string: REL 7-47 SplitString, parse string: REL 7-48 SPOLL function: HPIB 5-5 SPOLY: REL 3-58 SPOOL: SDM 5-9 spool file: FTN 5-1 closing and releasing with KILLSES: SMM 3-33 purge: PROG 11-5 restart: PROG 11-5 status retrieve: PROG 11-6 spool nodes: SDM 2-10 spool system EXEC calls: PROG 11-1 initialize: PROG 11-4 terminate: PROG 11-4 spooled file formats: PRNT 2-5 spooler See also LP spool system; SP spool system administration tasks: PRNT 2-41 available on RTE-A: PRNT 1-1 usage description: PRNT 1-1 SPOOLINFO record format: PROG 11-9 spooling initialize: PROG 11-4

EOT: DRM 4-2

output: PROG 11-3 programmatic: PROG 11-1 purge: PROG 11-5 restart: PROG 11-5 retrieve file status: PROG 11-6 retrieve line length of all files: *PROG* 11-7 returned parameters: PROG 11-8 start: PROG 11-2 start/stop error logging: PROG 11-7 stop: PROG 11-3 system EXEC calls: PROG 11-1 terminate: PROG 11-4 spooling limits command SL: SGI 7-4, 7-11 spooling setup: SGI 12-1 **SPORT:** USER 6-168 examples: USER 6-168 including in a user program: USER 6-169 loading: USER 6-170 SPUT, put a character: REL 10-13 SQRT: FTN B-6; REL 3-59 entry (call-by-name), %QRT: REL 3-162 square matrix, initialize (VIS): REL 9-11 square root complex: REL 3-19 double real: REL 3-112 extended real: REL 3-36 real: REL 3-59 SR error: PROG A-3 SRQ bus command: HPIB 4-10, 5-2 SRQ bus management line: HPIB 1-7 SRQ subroutine: HPIB 5-2 SRQSN subroutine: HPIB 5-3 SRT (segment replacement table): SDM 11-44 SS command: USER 4-8, 6-171; GSA 2-5; SGI 9-5, 10-3, I-3, J-7 SSA: MAC 3-8, B-6 SSB: MAC 3-8, B-6 SSEED: FTN B-16 SSGA: FTN 3-17, 7-13 SSIGN, sign change: REL 10-40 SSM: MAC 3-16, B-12 SST: FTN 5-1, 5-4 SSUB, subtract substrings: REL 10-26 ST (set stack area size) command: LINK 3-22 ST command: SGI 9-6, 10-4, I-4, J-5 establish or modify paired disk LU states: DATA 3-10 examples: DATA 3-11 format: DATA 3-10 LU number order: DATA 3-10 runstring: DATA 3-10 usage message: DATA 3-10 use in conjunction with DI command: DATA 3-10 MI command: DATA 3-10 STA: MAC 3-2, B-2 stack: EDIT 2-35; FTN H-1, H-2, H-3; REL 2-5 command: GSA 2-3 stack and heap area: PROG 10-3 stack area, changing size: LINK 3-22

standard addressing headers: MAIL 3-6 standard generation file entries: SGI E-2 standard I/O requests: PROG 3-1 standard input unit: FTN 5-15 standard output unit: FTN 5-15 standard pattern matching: EDIT 3-18 standard RTE-A operating system: GSA 1-3 standard subject header: MAIL 3-7 Standby state, disk: DATA 2-1 start/stop error logging: PROG 11-7 start-up program functions: SDM 4-2 starting EDIT: EDIT 2-7 screen bracket: EDIT 2-12 screen mode: EDIT 2-10 spooling: PROG 11-2 starting a Debug session: DBUG 3-3 starting Mail/1000: MAIL 2-2-2-4, 5-6 automatically at logon: MAIL A-10 in line mode: MAIL 2-3 in visual mode: MAIL 2-3, 5-8 starting profile mode: DBUG 5-26 starting the system: GSA 1-2 startup message: MAIL 2-3, 5-7 options: MAIL 2-2-2-3 startup program: SGI 9-18 STAT: SDM 5-10 STAT1: PROG 3-13 STAT1 and STAT2 parameters: DRM 1-17 STAT2: PROG 3-15 STAT3 and STAT4 parameters: DRM 1-18; PROG 3-16 state definition command, ST: DATA 3-10 statement: FTN 1-4, 3-1, 3-3 See also control statement ABORT: HPIB 4-18 alternate return: FTN 6-3 ASSIGN: FTN 3-48, 8-6 assignment: FTN 2-10, 3-7 BACKSPACE: FTN 3-11, 5-5, 5-13 BLOCK DATA: FTN 3-12, 6-18 block IF: FTN 3-51, 6-17 CALL: FTN 3-12, 3-76, 6-2, 6-3 CALL EXIT: FTN 3-81 categories: FTN 3-2 CHARACTER: FTN 2-10 character assignment: FTN 3-10 CHARACTER[len]: FTN 3-83 classification: FTN 3-3 CLEAR: HPIB 4-15 CLOSE: FTN 3-14, 5-5, 5-10 COMMON: FTN 3-21, 3-41, 6-13, 6-15 common: FTN 3-15 COMPLEX: FTN 2-8, 3-83 COMPLEX\*16: FTN 2-9, 3-83 COMPLEX\*8: FTN 2-8, 3-83 CONTINUE: FTN 3-18 control: FTN 1-5, 3-4

DATA: FTN 2-10, 3-19, 3-25, 6-13, 8-5, E-3, H-1. H-3 DECODE: FTN 5-14, 8-6, H-3 DIMENSION: FTN 3-21, 6-13 DO: FTN 3-22 DO WHILE: FTN 3-29 DOUBLE COMPLEX: FTN 2-9, 3-83 **DOUBLE PRECISION: FTN 2-8** DOUBLEPRECISION: FTN 3-83 ELSE: FTN 3-51 ELSE IF: FTN 3-52 EMA: FTN 3-33, E-2 ENABLE INTR: HPIB 5-3, 5-19 ENCODE: FTN 5-14, 8-6, H-3 END: FTN 1-4, 3-34, 6-2, 6-16 END DO: FTN 3-18, 3-23, 3-24, 3-29, 3-30, 3-31 END IF: FTN 3-51 ENDFILE: FTN 3-35, 5-2, 5-5, 5-13 ENTRY: FTN 3-36, 6-17, E-3 EQUIVALENCE: FTN 3-38, 6-13, 8-7 executable: FTN 3-1 EXTERNAL: FTN 3-43, 3-60, 8-8 FORMAT: FTN 3-6, 3-44, 3-69, 3-72, 3-73, 3-85, 4-5 FUNCTION: FTN 3-46, 3-54 GOTO: FTN 3-6, 3-31, 3-47, 7-11 IF: FTN 3-49 IMPLICIT: FTN 2-3, 2-6, 2-7, 3-53, 6-9, E-1 IMPLICIT NONE: FTN 3-54 INCLUDE: FTN 3-55, E-1 input/output: FTN 3-4 INQUIRE: FTN 3-56, 5-5, 5-11 INTEGER: FTN 2-6, 3-83 INTEGER\*2: FTN 2-6, 3-83 INTEGER\*4: FTN 2-6, 3-83 INTRINSIC: FTN 3-60, E-3 keywords: FTN 2-2 LOCAL: HPIB 4-17 LOCAL LOCKOUT: HPIB 4-17 LOGICAL: FTN 2-9, 3-83 logical assignment: FTN 3-9 logical IF: FTN 3-50 LÖGICAL\*2: FTN 2-9, 3-83 LOGICAL\*4: FTN 2-9, 3-83 nonexecutable: FTN 3-1 ON INTR: HPIB 5-3, 5-19 OPEN: FTN 3-14, 3-61, 5-1, 5-3, 5-4, 5-5, 5-7, 5-11, 7-18 order: FTN 3-5 PACK USING: HPIB 4-21 PARAMETER: FTN 2-5, 3-66 PAUSE: FTN 3-68 PPOLL CONFIGURE: HPIB 5-6 PPOLL UNCONFIGURE: HPIB 5-7 PRINT: FTN 3-69, 4-3, 4-26, 5-5 PROGRAM: FTN 1-4, 3-70 program halt: FTN 3-4 program unit: FTN 3-3 READ: FTN 3-72, 4-23, 4-28, 5-5, 5-6

**READ/ENTER/INPUT/WRITE/PRINT:** *HPIB* 4-22 REAL: FTN 2-7, 3-83 REAL\*4: FTN 2-7, 3-83 REAL\*8: FTN 2-8, 3-83 REMOTE: HPIB 4-15 RETURN: FTN 3-34, 3-76, 6-2, 6-3, 6-7, 6-16 REWIND: FTN 3-78, 5-5, 5-13 SAVE: FTN 3-79, 6-16, E-3, H-2, H-3 specification: FTN 2-15, 3-3, E-3 statement function: FTN 3-80 STOP: FTN 3-81 SUBROUTINE: FTN 3-76, 3-82, 6-3 subroutine ABRT: HPIB 4-18 BSTAT: HPIB 5-5 call syntax: HPIB 4-12 CLEAR: HPIB 4-15 CMDW/CMDR: HPIB 4-20 CNFG: HPIB 7-6 GTL: HPIB 4-16 IBERR: HPIB 6-1 IOCNT: HPIB 4-23 LLO: HPIB 4-16 LOCL: HPIB 4-17 PPOLL: HPIB 5-6 PPSCH: HPIB 5-4 PPSN: HPIB 5-4 PSTAT: HPIB 5-8 RMOTE: HPIB 4-15 RMPAR: HPIB 5-9, 5-17 SECW/SECR/SECWR/SECRR: HPIB 4-22 SRQ: HPIB 5-2 SRQSN: HPIB 5-3 STATS: HPIB 5-5 TRIGR: HPIB 4-17 syntax: HPIB 4-12 THEN: FTN 3-52 TRAP: HPIB 5-18, 5-19 TRIGGER: HPIB 4-17 type: FTN 2-3, 3-54, 3-83, 6-13 value assignment: FTN 3-3 WRITE: FTN 3-85, 4-3, 4-26, 4-29, 5-5, 5-6 statement continuation: MAC 2-14 statement function: FTN 6-1, 6-8, 8-8 as actual argument: FTN 6-9 in EXTERNAL statement: FTN 6-9 statement function statement: FTN 3-80 statement label: FTN 1-5, 3-1, 3-6 statement length: MAC 2-14 statement order, (figure): FTN 3-5 statistical examples (VIS): REL 9-12 status: DDM 1-2, 3-5, 5-4 extended: DDM 6-1 of interface card: DDM 9-4 status byte, format of: DDM 5-5 Status command: DBUG 5-32 status parameter definitions: DRM 1-17 CNTWD: DRM 1-17 ecode: DRM 1-17

STAT1 and STAT2: DRM 1-17 STAT3 and STAT4: DRM 1-18 status request calling format: DRM 1-16 conventions: DRM 1-16 STB: MAC 3-2, B-2 STC: MAC 3-13, B-10 STCC: MAC B-10 Step command: DBUG 3-8, 5-32 Step Into (S I) command: DBUG 3-10 stepping into subroutines: DBUG 3-10 over subroutines: DBUG 3-9 single lines: DBUG 3-8 STF: MAC 3-13, B-10 STGEN utility: SMM 5-9 STO: MAC 3-13, B-10 STOP (system macro): MAC L-18 STOP statement: FTN 3-81 stopping a program using BR command: USER 4-7 using EXEC 6: PROG 5-7 using OF command: USER 6-123 using SS command: USER 6-171 spooling: PROG 11-3 storage: *FTN* 2-5, 2-13, 3-15, 3-33, 3-38, 3-40, 5-1, 6-11, 7-18, 8-7, H-1 for common blocks: FTN 3-16 of array elements: FTN 2-16 storage allocation: MAC 4-1, 4-34, B-15 StrDsc: REL 7-49 streaming mode: USER 6-37; BKUP 1-9 string: EDIT B-3; FTN 2-10, 2-23 arithmetic routines: REL 10-17 utilities routines: REL 10-7 string comparison: MAC 4-61 STRING macro: MAC N-9 string manipulation BlankString: REL 7-4 Concat: REL 7-20 ConcatSpace: REL 7-20 GetRunŜtring: REL 12-10 GetString: REL 12-11 string passage: SDM 1-7 EXEC 14: PROG 7-3 StringCopy, copy one string to another: *REL* 7-50 STRNG: SDM 5-10 STX: MAC 3-10, B-7 STY: MAC 3-10, B-7 SU (system utility) command: LINK 3-23 subdirectories: USER 3-8; SDM 1-16 creating: USER 3-30 subdirectory names: GSA 3-4 subfile marks (FMGR ST command): USER B-47 SUBHEAD: *MAC* 4-25, 4-27, B-15 subheading: *MAC* 4-27 subprogram: FTN 1-5 used as actual argument: FTN 6-11 subprogram unit: FTN 1-4

subroutine: FTN 3-36, 6-1, 6-2 alternate return from: FTN 6-3 referencing: FTN 6-2 VMA/EMA: PROG 9-14 subroutine calls, CDS/non-CDS: MAC N-1 subroutine operations CALL: MAC L-4 ENTRY: MAC L-4 EXIT: MAC L-4 SUBROUTINE statement: FTN 3-76, 3-82, 6-2, 6-3 subroutine subprogram: FTN 6-1 subroutines, double integer: REL 4-1 subscript: FTN 2-14, 2-15, 3-20, 3-34 subscript value: FTN 3-27 subscripted variable: FTN 2-13, 2-15 substitute pattern: EDIT 2-34, B-3 substring add, SADD: REL 10-17 compare, JSCOM: REL 10-7 fill, SFILL: REL 10-9 move, SMOVE: REL 10-11 substring operator: MAC 4-57 substrings: DBUG 4-14 subsystem installation: SGI 9-23 subtract complex from complex: REL 3-76 double integer: REL 4-3 DVSUB (double precision): REL 8-9 DWSUB (EMA double precision): REL 8-9 extended real: REL 3-124 real: REL 3-87 substrings, SSUB: REL 10-26 VSUB (single precision): REL 8-9 WSUB (EMA single precision): REL 8-9 SUBTRACT (system macro): MAC L-10 subtraction: FTN 2-19 sum routine: REL 8-14 DVSUM (double precision): REL 8-14 DWSUM (EMA double precision): REL 8-14 VSUM (single precision): REL 8-14 WSUM (EMA single precision): REL 8-14 sum routine (absolute) DVNRM (double precision): REL 8-14 DWNRM (EMA double precision): REL 8-14 VNRM (single precision): REL 8-14 WNRM (EMA single precision): *REL* 8-14 SUP: *MAC* 4-25, 4-32, 4-33, B-15 super program, check for, ProgIsSuper: REL 6-14 superuser capabilities: USER 1-3 check for/if SuperUser: REL 6-18 UserIsSuper: REL 6-19 with Security/1000: USER 5-1, 5-5 supported baud rates: DRM 4-21 suppressing the Mail/1000 startup message: MAIL 5-7 suspend program execution command SS: USER 4-8; GSA 2-5

suspended queue (QU): PROG 5-6 wait (WT): PROG 5-6 suspending a program: USER 4-8, 6-171 suspending Debug: DBUG 5-26 SW command: SGI 9-4, J-6 swap descriptor table: SDM 11-22 SWAP file: SGI J-6 swap file: SGI 9-4 swapping: SDM 1-3, 1-5; SGI J-7 blocking of: PROG 5-13 Switch (SW) command: SMM 5-8 switch settings, for autoboot: SGI 9-23, 10-13 switch SW1: SCSI 2-5 switch SW2: SCSI 2-6 switches CSC: DBUG 5-31 EXIT: DBUG 5-31 LOG: DBUG 5-31 ML: DBUG 5-31 PASCAL: DBUG 5-31 RECORD: DBUG 5-31 STEPIN: DBUG 5-31 switching between line and visual modes: MAIL 2-4 folders: MAIL 4-8 switching to profiling mode: DBUG 6-1 SWP: MAC B-11 SY command: SGI 9-2, J-2 SYA: MAC 3-16, B-12 SYB: MAC 3-16, B-12 SYCOM: SDM 5-10 SYCON: PROG 3-7; REL 6-18 symbol definition instructions: MAC 4-1, 4-40, B-16 ID: MAC 4-58 listing table: MAC E-2 table: MAC 1-9 symbol table: FTN 7-2 symbolic addressing: MAC 1-10 terms: MAC 2-6 symbolic debug: USER 1-1; FTN 7-2 symbolic debugging: LINK 3-7 symbolic links: SDM 10-5 copying: USER 6-29 creating: USER 3-28, 6-97 LNS command: USER 3-28, 6-97 symbolic name: FTN 2-1, 2-3, 2-13 predefined: FTN 2-2 user-defined: FTN 2-4 synchronizing programs: SDM 8-2 system backup: SMM 1-15; SGI 9-19, 10-13 base page format: SDM 9-1 boot: SGI 9-16, 10-9 boot-up: SDM 1-10, 4-1 clock: USER 6-173; SDM 1-2 commands: USER 2-1 common: LINK 4-1; SDM 1-6

common changes: SDM 1-7 common/shared subroutines: SDM 8-1 default libraries: SGI 7-7 file installing: SGI 9-8 specifying: SGI 9-2 generation, serial drivers: DRM E-1 I/O configuration, worksheet: SGI 6-3 information: USER 1-5 initialization flag: SDM 9-2 memory block: SGI 7-5 command (MB): SGI 7-12 message block: SDM 2-12; SGI 7-6 message catalog, relocation: SGI 7-13 minimum requirements: SDM 5-1 modules: SDM 2-14, 2-15 relocating during system generation: SGI 4-1 overview: SDM 1-1 parameters, setting: SGI 9-5 partition: SDM 2-14 partitioning, during system generation: SGI 4-6 partitioning records: SGI D-4 format: SGI D-5 programs, missing: USER 8-7 prompt: USER 8-8 recovery: SMM 1-20 security: LINK 5-1 shutdown: SMM 1-20 snapshot file, definition of: LINK 4-1 status obtaining: USER 2-6, 6-188, 6-195 symbols and list structures: SDM 6-1 table \$LMAT: SDM 11-45 tables: SDM 1-8, 2-7, 2-13, 11-1 time, displaying: USER 2-13 utility, declaring program to be system utility: LINK 3-23 system administration, LP spool system: PRNT 2-37administration tasks: PRNT 2-41 log file maintenance: PRNT 2-45 network printing: PRNT 2-37 NS/ARPA configuration: PRNT 2-37 resetting request ID sequence number: PRNT 2-45rlpdaemon program: PRNT 2-37 rlpout program: PRNT 2-37 system assembly time variables: MAC K-1 System Available Memory (SAM): PROG 5-5; SDM 1-7, 2-7 See also SAM allocating: SGI 7-3 command (SAM): SGI 7-10 overhead: SDM 2-8 purposes: SDM 2-7, 2-10 size: SDM 2-7 system backup: PRIM 2-12 system boot with mirrored disks: DATA 4-11 system commands AS: SDM 5-12 BR: SDM 5-12

CD: SDM 5-12 DN: SDM 5-12 DT: SDM 5-12 GO: SDM 5-12 PR: SDM 5-12 SS: SDM 5-12 SZ: SDM 5-12 UL: SDM 5-12 VS: SDM 5-12 WS: SDM 5-12 system common and SHEMA examples: PROG 9-8 setting up: SGI 7-6 system configuration: PRIM 1-2 system console, write to, SYCON: REL 6-18 system crash: EDIT 1-8 SYSTEM directory: SGI 9-14 system directory: SCSI 6-2 system file: SGI 2-3 system files: SCSI 3-5 system flags: DDM 2-14, 3-5, 3-6, 4-5 system generation answer file: DATA 4-2; SGI G-1 answer file examples: DATA 4-5 bootable LUs: DATA 4-5 creating/modifying, WELCOME file: DATA 4-8, 4-11, 4-13 DVT formats: DATA 4-4 DVT specification: DATA 4-3 IFT specification: DATA 4-3 initialization phase: SGI 3-1 localizable programs: SGI K-3 LU number assignments: DATA 4-4 modifying answer file: DATA 4-2, 4-11 node list specification: DATA 4-3 OS module/driver partition phase: SGI 5-1 relocating IDP31: DATA 4-2 required steps: DATA 4-1 RP DSKER error-handling program: DATA 4-12 running the generator: SGI 2-1 specifying pairing relationships: DATA 4-3 system relocation phase: SGI 4-1 table generation phase: DATA 4-3; SGI 6-1 using DVT driver parameters: DATA 4-3 VCP: DATA 4-11 system library: FTN 6-1; PROG 1-3 call formats: PROG 1-3 system macros descriptions: MAC L-4 library: MAC L-1 system mail.rc file: MAIL 5-4 system maintenance: SMM 1-13 system management: GSA A-1 design and planning: SMM 1-4 disk management: SMM 1-8 maintenance: SMM 1-13 process: SMM 1-1 recovery: SMM 1-20 shutdown: SMM 1-20

system manager responsibilities: SMM 4-4 system relocation phase: SGI 4-1 commands: SGI 4-2 system resources: PRIM B-3 system scratch file: EDIT 3-47 system setup utilities: USER 2-26 Absolute Binary to Memory Image (AB2MI): **USER 6-4** bootable system installation (FPUT): USER 6-58 Copy System (CSYS): USER 6-36 initialize BOOTEX (INSTL): USER 6-82 Memory Image to Absolute Binary (MI2AB): **USER 6-108** system status command WH: GSA 2-2 system status utilities display CPU usage (METER): USER 6-105 Serial Port Analyzer (SPORT): USER 6-168 System Available Memory utility (SAM): USER 6-151 system time: PROG 6-7 system unit: FTN 5-1 system-dependent extensions: FTN E-2 system-labeled common: FTN 3-17 SystemProcess, check for/if system process: *REL* 6-19 SZ (size) command BOOTEX: SGI 9-6, J-5 BUILD utility: SGI 10-3, I-4 LINK utility: LINK 3-23 SZ command: USER 2-24, 4-10, 4-12, 6-172; EDIT 4-74 SZ system command: FTN 5-3, 5-9, 7-18 SZA: MAC 3-8, B-6 SZB: MAC 3-8, B-6 SZONE, zone punch: REL 10-14

# Т

T command: EDIT 4-75 T compiler option: FTN H-3 T option: *MAC* 5-15, E-2 T-bit: SDM 11-2 TA command: EDIT 4-75 Tab Character (TC) option: EDIT 3-27 tab edit descriptors: *FTN* 4-19 Tab Kill (TK) command: EDIT 4-78 table class: SDM 11-21 code segment: SDM 11-44 device: SGI 6-1 device (DVT): DRM 1-2; SDM 11-12 FMP tables: SDM 12-1 I/O control block: SDM 11-17 interface: SDM 11-14; SGI 6-1 interface (IFT): DRM 1-2 interrupt: SDM 11-20 language message address: SDM 11-45 logical unit: SDM 11-11 LU access: SDM 11-35

map set: SDM 11-19 memory descriptor: SDM 11-29, 11-30 multiuser: SDM 11-32 pointers: DDM 2-16 reference by driver: DDM 6-2 resource number: SDM 11-11 segment replacement: SDM 11-44 shareable EMA: SDM 11-23 shared program: SDM 11-31 swap descriptor: SDM 11-22 UDSP: SDM 11-35 use of ID table: SDM 11-36 user ID: SDM 11-32 table generation: SCSI 3-3 table generation phase: SGI 6-1 commands: SGI 6-10 system generation: DATA 4-3 tabs delete: EDIT 4-78 description: EDIT 4-75 in line mode: EDIT 3-32 in line mode character edits: EDIT 3-32 tagging and untagging messages: MAIL 4-8 tagging messages by limiting criteria: MAIL 4-8 tags: SDM 5-15; SGI 4-6 talker: HPIB 1-3, 4-1 talking to system, backspace: GSA 1-1 talking to the system: GSA 1-1 TAN: FTN B-6; REL 3-60 TAN entry (call-by-name), %AN: REL 3-147 tangent double real: REL 3-114 extended real: REL 3-37 real: REL 3-60 TANH: FTN B-6; REL 3-61 TANH entry (call-by-name), %ANH: REL 3-149 tape drive errors, sense key and additional sense code: SCSI A-9 Tape Filer (TF): BKUP 1-4, 2-230 access time for tape files: BKUP 2-261 alternatives to standard incremental backup: BKUP 2-266 B qualifier in incremental backup: BKUP 2-262 backup bits: BKUP 2-262, 2-264, 2-265 C option used in incremental backup: BKUP 2-262 calling TF: BKUP 2-231 CO command: BKUP 2-232 CO command options: BKUP 2-234 append to tape (A): BKUP 2-235 brief logging mode (B): BKUP 2-235 clear backup bit (C): BKUP 2-235 ignore errors and file masks (I): BKUP 2-236 inhibit UNIX to FMP text file conversion (N): BKUP 2-236 keep tape online (K): BKUP 2-236 replace duplicate files (D): BKUP 2-236 Unix compatibility (X): BKUP 2-236 update (U): BKUP 2-236 verify files copied (V): BKUP 2-236

yes option (Y): BKUP 2-237 CO command source and destination parameters: BKUP 2-233 copy example without subdirectories: BKUP 2-237 copy examples using DS: BKUP 2-250 copy examples with subdirectories: BKUP 2-243 copying files between FMP/UNIX: BKUP 2-274 create time (tape): BKUP 2-261 DEfault command: BKUP 2-253 delta backups: BKUP 2-262 directory creation and restore: BKUP 2-267 directory file names (FMP/UNIX): BKUP 2-278 disk full errors: BKUP 2-270 DL Directory List command: BKUP 2-254 duplicate files during restoring incremental backups: BKUP 2-264, 2-266 EXit command: BKUP 2-257 file access during backup/restore: BKUP 2-271 file extents: BKUP 2-233 file formats on FMP and UNIX: BKUP 2-273 file properties, saving and restoring: BKUP 2-268file/tape compatibility, FMP/UNIX: BKUP 2-273, 2-282 full backup: BKUP 2-262 GRoup copy commands: BKUP 2-257 HElp command: BKUP 2-258 incremental backup: BKUP 2-262 standard procedure: BKUP 2-263 installing TF: BKUP 2-282 keep tape online: BKUP 2-254, 2-257, 2-258, 2-260 LH List Header file: BKUP 2-258 LL list device command: BKUP 2-258 maintaining the system time: BKUP 2-261 missing extents: BKUP 2-272 missing time stamps: BKUP 2-261 multi-tape backup/restore: BKUP 2-273 multiple copies of the same backup: BKUP 2-264relation of DL command to CO command: BKUP 2-256 restoring incremental backups: BKUP 2-264 restoring older versions from incremental backup: BKUP 2-265 sparse files: BKUP 2-233, 2-272 system backup and restore: BKUP 2-269 tape protection and the K (keep) option: BKUP 2-260temporary files: BKUP 2-233 TF commands: BKUP 2-231 TF tape format: BKUP 2-281 time stamps: BKUP 2-261 TItle command: BKUP 2-259 TRansfer command: BKUP 2-260 UNIX compatibility: BKUP 2-273 update time (tape): BKUP 2-261 using TF with FC tapes: BKUP 2-272 using TF with FMGR files: BKUP 2-271

tape operations, .TAPE: REL 5-40 task charts: EDIT 2-36 task priority: SDM 1-1 TBG (time base generator): SDM 9-2 TBS: MAC 3-4, B-3 TC option: EDIT 3-27 TELNET pseudo terminal LU: DRM 4-5 temporary files: USER 3-2 backing up: BKUP 2-233 definition of: PROG F-1 temporary storage of VCP/loader programs: SDM 9-2 terminal backspace key: EDIT 3-31, 3-46 display capacity: EDIT 2-16 displaying maximum lines: EDIT 3-35 driver: DDM 6-3 language ID: SGI K-7 line limit: EDIT 2-11 local editing keys: EDIT 2-12, 3-34 ProgramTerminal: REL 7-39 terminal memory: GSA 1-1 terminal point: FTN 5-2 terminating a session using GRUMP: SMM 3-16 using KILLSES: SMM 2-5, 3-33 CI: USER 1-5, 6-48 input: SGI 9-7 LINK: *LINK* 3-4 spool system: PROG 11-4 terminating a program: GSA 2-5 termination, abnormal: PROG 5-9 termination power (TERMPWR): SCSI 1-5, 2-5, B-1, C-1 termination power status: SCSI 7-3 terminator: SCSI 2-8 terms: MAC 2-5, 2-6 test hood: SCSI 4-8, 4-12 Test PutByte: REL 12-85 Test SetBitMap: REL 12-86 TESTBIT (system macro): MAC L-2, L-13 TestBitMap: REL 12-85 testing memory-based system: SGI 10-12 SCSI card: SCSI 2-9, 4-1 text copying: EDIT 4-12 display formats: EDIT 3-12 inserting: EDIT 4-33 moving: EDIT 2-29 wrap-around: EDIT 2-12, 3-42 TEXT (system macro): MAC L-17 text and message, text definition: MAC L-17 text editor: SDM 1-5 text parameter: SCSI 6-5 TF command: EDIT 4-75 TF use in disk backup: DATA C-1 TF utility: USER 1-1 TG command: SGI 4-6

THEN statement: FTN 3-52 throwaway: MAIL 3-9 TI command: EDIT 3-8, 4-77 TIME: SDM 5-11 time operation requests: PROG 6-1 return to calling program, FTIME: PROG 6-7 system: USER 2-13, 6-173 time and space considerations: LINK 4-18 time base generator (TBG): DDM 1-5 time command TM: GSA 2-2 time scheduling programs, AT command: USER 4-5 Time Stamp (TS) option: EDIT 3-27 time stamping files: EDIT 3-8 time stamps: USER 3-14 TIMEF: REL 7-51 TIMEI, TIMEO: REL 5-27 TimeNow: REL 7-52 timeout: USER 2-12; DDM 2-13, 4-4, 4-6 displaying/modifying: USER 6-174 during logoff: USER 2-25 IDQ35 warning message: SCSI A-4 of device: DDM 3-4 parameter, Class Get: PROG 4-18 return data on: DRM 4-36 timeout for transmission error: HPIB 6-2 timeout/logoff function, \$AUTO LOGOFF: **USER 2-25** timer completed (SglAlrm): PROG 13-3 reset, ResetTimer: REL 7-40 signals: PROG 13-26 See also EXEC 38 subroutine, calling sequences: PROG 13-27 timeslice quantum: SGI 7-4 timeslicing: USER 4-9; SDM 3-2; SGI J-7 timezone: MAIL A-4, A-6 TITLE directive: FTN 7-26 TK command: EDIT 4-78 TL command: EDIT 4-75 TM command: USER 1-5, 6-173; EDIT 4-75; GSA 2-2 TO command: USER 6-174 TOUCH command: USER 6-175 TP command: EDIT 4-75 TR (transfer) command, LINK utility: LINK 3-24 TR command: USER 1-5, 2-14, 3-34, 6-177; EDIT 4-79 Trace command: DBUG 5-34 TRACE directive: FTN 7-27 TRACEBACK: MAC N-4 tracing: FTN 7-27 track, sector, to double integer block number conversion: REL 7-24 track size of disks: BKUP 1-3 tracks, sparing and skipping: BKUP 1-8 tracks and sectors per track, DiscSize: REL 7-25 traffic.log: MAIL 7-1, 7-3, A-8 traffic.old: MAIL 7-3

trailing blanks: EDIT 4-8 remove, TrimLen: REL 7-52 transfer control, computed GOTO, .GOTO: REL 5-35 extended real: REL 3-80 sign double real to double real: REL 3-110 extended real: REL 3-34 Transfer (TR) command: EDIT 4-79; SMM 3-30 transfer file #MACRO: MAC E-11 transfer files: LINK B-4 G-type global parameters: USER B-51 in FMGR: USER B-51 calculating global parameters: USER B-56 displaying parameters: USER B-58 IF conditional skip: USER B-59 PA: USER B-61 setting global parameters: USER B-61 transfer control: USER B-62 P-type global parameters: USER B-53 transfer to command file: USER 6-177 transferring data to/from devices: USER 3-39 data to/from files: PROG 8-8 transformation, graphics coordinate (VIS): REL 9-15 translating extended relocatable record formats: USER 6-124, 6-125 transmission log: DDM 5-4, 6-1 definition: DDM 5-4 EXEC 21: PROG 4-19 transparency bit, read request: DRM 4-7 trap cells: SDM 1-12, 11-20 TRAP statement: HPIB 5-18 tree structure: GSA 3-1, 3-5 TRIGGER statement: HPIB 4-17 TRIGR subroutine: HPIB 4-17 TrimLen, remove trailing blanks: REL 7-52 trouble, in case of: GSA 2-5 troubleshooting: SCSI 4-1 LP spool system: PRNT 2-46 true address of parameter, .PCAD: REL 5-39 true address transfer .ENTC: *REL* 5-28 .ENTN: *REL* 5-28 .ENTP: REL 5-29 .ENTR: REL 5-29 truncate extended real to integer: REL 3-25, 3-46 fractional part of double real: REL 3-131 real: REL 3-4 real to integer: REL 3-48 truncation: EDIT 1-13, 3-3, 3-13, 3-14, 3-32, 3-33, 4 - 8truth table for masking operators: FTN 2-27 for the logical operators: FTN 2-26 TS command: EDIT 4-75 TS option: EDIT 3-27 TU command: EDIT 4-75

turning on Security/1000: SMM 4-18 turning on/off session accounting: SGI 9-5 tutorial: EDIT 2-1 two dimensional array examples (VIS): REL 9-4 TYPE (system macro): MAC L-18 type 1 files, copying: USER 6-26, 6-29 type 2 files, copying: USER 6-26, 6-29 type 6 (memory-image) file: GSA 5-2 program file: GSA 5-6 TYPE and STOP, communication with RTE: MAC L-18 type conversion rules examples for arithmetic assignments: FTN 3-9 table for arithmetic assignments: FTN 3-8 type extensions: PROG B-13 type msglist: MAIL 3-12 type operator: MAC 4-58 type statement: FTN 2-3, 3-54, 3-83, 6-13 type-ahead, IDM00: DRM J-31 typical SAM requirement: SDM 2-10 typing in text: EDIT 2-12 typing of intrinsic functions: FTN B-11

### U

U command: EDIT 3-18, 3-20, 4-81 UART (Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter): DRM C-5 UCALL: MAC N-8 UDSP default: USER 3-10 defining: USER 3-34 display/modify: USER 6-129 numbers: USER 3-10 searching for files: USER 3-34 specifying in file descriptors: USER 3-35 used in restoring a program file: USER 4-3 UDSP table: SDM 11-35, 11-37 UDSP/LU bit maps: SDM 2-11 UIT (unimplemented instruction): SDM 9-2 UJP: MAC 3-16, B-12 UJS: MAC 3-16, B-12 UL command: USER 6-179 ULEMA: PROG 9-5 unlock a shareable EMA partition: PROG 9-26 UN command: EDIT 1-2, 1-11, 2-29, 3-31, 3-46, 4-83 UN option: EDIT 4-72 UNALIAS command: USER 6-180 unary minus: FTN 2-18 unary operator: FTN 2-18, 2-25 :ICH:: MAC 2-10 :MR:: MAC 2-10 :SY:: MAC 2-10 - negate: MAC 2-10 description: MAC 4-51, 4-63 unary plus: FTN 2-18 unconditional exchange: EDIT 4-81 unconditional GOTO statement: FTN 3-47

undefined external reference search sequence: LINK 4-9 undelete messages: MAIL 2-4, 4-3, 4-9 undelete messages by limiting criteria: MAIL 4-4, 4-9 undeleting messages: MAIL 3-14 underscore (\_): FTN E-2 underscore in symbolic names: FTN E-2 Undo (UN) command: EDIT 1-11, 1-15, 2-29 undo list: EDIT 3-46, 4-83, 4-84 undo list yank: EDIT 4-84 undoing commands: EDIT 1-2, 4-83 unformatted input: FTN 4-28 unformatted input/output: FTN 4-28 unformatted output: FTN 4-29 unformatted record: FTN 5-2 unimplemented instruction: SDM 9-2 unique user information: SMM 2-10, 3-10, 3-24 capability level: SMM 3-11 logon name: SMM 3-10 password: SMM 3-10 real name: SMM 3-10 unit: FTN 3-65 unit number: FTN 3-14, 3-35, 3-56, 3-61, 5-1 units in EXEC 12: PROG 6-2, 6-5 universal commands: HPIB 4-8 UNL: MAC B-18, J-10 unlabeled (blank) common command COM: SGI 7-13 unlock memory: LINK 3-14 shareable EMA partition: USER 6-179 unmark messages: MAIL 2-4 unmirroring disks with MI command: DATA 3-8 unpack, real: REL 3-89 UNPRV: PROG 12-1 UNPU command: USER 3-26, 6-181; GSA 3-8, 3-11 unpurge: GSA 3-8 unpurging files: USER 3-26, 6-181 UNS: MAC 4-25, 4-32, 4-33, B-15 UNSET command: USER 2-15, 2-16, 6-66, 6-182 UP command: GSA 2-3 state: GSA 2-3 up a device: USER 6-183 up all LUs referring to this IFT, UpIft: DDM 7-2 UP command: USER 1-5, 6-183; SCSI 4-7 using to update RTE-A disk state: DATA 2-2 up device, \$UPIO: DDM 7-2 Up state, paired disk: DATA 2-1 updating disk state, for RTE-A Operating System: DATA 2-1 updating repaired disk: DATA 3-12 updating system file configuration status: DATA 4-19 updating the current folder: MAIL 4-7 upgrading A990 firmware: SGI 9-20 UpIft: DDM 7-2 UPIO: DDM 7-2

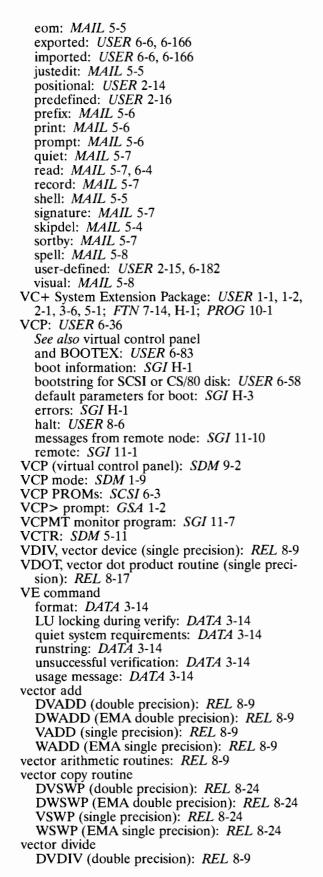


upper/lower case: EDIT 1-3, 5-20 See also Case Folding (CF) option uppercase: FTN 2-1, 2-3, 2-10, 3-54, 3-65 uppercase operator: MAC 4-58 URAN: FTN B-15 US command: SGI 7-12 USA: MAC 3-16, B-12 USB: MAC 3-16, B-12 USE: FTN E-2 use of LU Access Table: SDM 11-37 of UDSP table: SDM 11-37 use applications (VIS): REL 9-11 user account: USER 5-4 creating/modifying: USER 5-5 definition: SMM 2-5 buffer: PROG 8-8 configuration file: SDM 11-37; SMM 2-9, 3-31, I-1, I-3 ID table: SDM 11-32, 11-36 ID table modification: SDM 11-37 interaction: SDM 1-9 partitions: SDM 2-3 managing: SDM 3-5 user ID, OwnerToId: REL 6-14 user name SessnToOwnerName: REL 6-16 USNAM: REL 6-19 verify, VFNAM: REL 6-20 user request: DDM 6-1 user table address, LUSES: REL 6-13 user.group identification: USER 5-1; GSA 1-3 USER.GROUP information: SMM 2-5, 2-10, 3-12, 3-25 user-defined symbolic name: FTN 2-4 user-defined variables: USER 2-15, 6-182 User-definable Directory Search Path (UDSP): SDM 2-11 User-definable Directory Search Path (USDP) table: SDM 11-37 UserIsSuper, check for/if superuser: REL 6-19 users directory: SMM 2-8 using CDS system libraries: LINK 4-10 EMA and libraries: LINK 4-2 FMGR transfer files to run LINK: LINK B-4 LINK with FMGR: LINK B-1 RTE-A LINK on RTE-6/VM: LINK 5-2 RTE-A: USER 1-1 the system: USER 2-1 using AIF and AELSEIF: MAC 4-64 using breakpoints: DBUG 3-4 using expressions: DBUG 4-7 using macro libraries: MAC 5-3 using the editor: GSA 4-1 USNAM, return user name: REL 6-19 USNUM, return the session number: REL 6-20 UTIL: SDM 5-11

utilities restrictions on use: *DATA* D-1 use with Datapair/1000: *DATA* D-1 with security implemented: *SMM* 4-7 utility, system: *LINK* 3-23 utility functions, magnetic tape, MAGTP: *REL* 5-17 uudecode: *MAIL* 6-6 uuencode: *MAIL* 6-6 UV user variable EXEC 17: *PROG* 4-11 EXEC 18: *PROG* 4-11 EXEC 20: *PROG* 4-11 EXEC 21: *PROG* 4-18 UY command: *EDIT* 4-83, 4-84

### ۷

VABS, absolute value routine (single precision): **REL 8-13** VADD, vector add (single precision): REL 8-9 valid file name examples: GSA 3-3 value assignment statements: FTN 3-3 variable: FTN 2-3, 2-5, 2-13 in dimension declarator: FTN 2-14 simple: FTN 2-13 subscripted: FTN 2-13, 2-15 variable-length file, copying to: USER 6-26, 6-29 variables \$AUTO LOGOFF: USER 2-16 \$CMNDO: USER 2-17 \$COLUMNS: USER 2-17 \$DATC: USER 2-17 \$EVB SIZE: USER 2-17 \$FRAME SIZE: USER 2-17 \$HOME: USER 2-17 \$IFDVR: USER 2-17 \$KILLCHAR: USER 2-17 **\$LINES:** USER 2-18 \$LOG: USER 2-18 **\$LOGON:** *USER* 2-18 **\$MY NAME:** USER 2-18 \$OLDPWD: USER 2-18 **\$OPSY:** USER 2-18 **\$POLL:** USER 2-18 **\$POLLINT:** USER 2-18 \$PROMPT: USER 2-18 \$RETURN\_S: USER 2-19 \$RETURN1 - \$RETURN5: USER 2-19 \$RU FIRST: USER 2-19 \$SAVE STACK: USER 2-19 \$SESSION: USER 2-20 \$VISUAL: USER 2-20 \$WD: USER 2-20 ack: MAIL 5-4 askdisp: MAIL 5-4 edit: *MAIL* 5-5, 5-7 environment: USER 2-16 environment variable block: SMM 2-3



DWDIV (EMA double precision): REL 8-9 VDIV (single precision): REL 8-9 WDIV (EMA single precision): REL 8-9 vector dot product routine DVDOT (double precision): REL 8-17 DWDOT (EMA double precision): REL 8-17 VDOT (single precision): REL 8-17 WDOT (EMA single precision): REL 8-17 vector EMA copy routine, DVWMV (double precision): REL 8-26 vector EMA/non-EMA, move routine DVWMV (double precision): REL 8-26 VWMOV (single precision): REL 8-26 WVMOV (single precision): REL 8-26 vector EMA/non-EMA move routine, DWVMV (double precision): REL 8-26 Vector Instruction Set: FTN 7-23 vector instructions, combinations: REL 9-7 vector largest value DVMAX (double precision): REL 8-20 DWMAX (EMA double precision): REL 8-20 VMAX (single precision): REL 8-20 WMAX (EMA single precision): REL 8-20 vector largest value (absolute) DVMAB (double precision): REL 8-20 DWMAB (EMA double precision): REL 8-20 VMAB (single precision): REL 8-20 WMAB (EMA single precision): REL 8-20 vector move routine DVMOV (double precision): REL 8-24 DWMOV (EMA double precision): REL 8-24 VMOV (single precision): REL 8-24 WMOV (EMA single precision): REL 8-24 vector multiply DVMPY (double precision): REL 8-9 DWMPY (EMA double precision): REL 8-9 VMPY (single precision): REL 8-9 WMPY (EMA single precision): REL 8-9 vector pivot routine DVPIV (double precision): REL 8-18 DWPIV (EMA double precision): REL 8-18 VPIV (single precision): REL 8-18 WPIV (EMA single precision): REL 8-18 vector smallest value DVMIN (double precision): REL 8-20 DWMIN (EMA double precision): REL 8-20 VMIN (single precision): REL 8-20 WMIN (EMA single precision): REL 8-20 vector smallest value (absolute) DVMIB (double precision): REL 8-20 DWMIB (EMA double precision): REL 8-20 VMIB (single precision): REL 8-20 WMIB (EMA single precision): REL 8-20 vector subtract DVSUB (double precision): REL 8-9 DWSUB (EMA double precision): REL 8-9 VSUB (single precision): REL 8-9 WSUB (EMA single precision): REL 8-9

vector sum routine DVSUM (double precision): REL 8-14 DWSUM (EMA double precision): REL 8-14 VSUM (single precision): REL 8-14 WSUM (EMA single precision): REL 8-14 vector sum routine (absolute) DVNRM (double precision): REL 8-14 DWNRM (EMA double precision): REL 8-14 VNRM (single precision): REL 8-14 WNRM (EMA single precision): REL 8-14 vector-scalar add DVSAD (double precision): REL 8-11 DWSAD (EMA double precision): REL 8-11 VSAD (single precision): REL 8-11 WSAD (EMA single precision): REL 8-11 vector-scalar divide DVSDV (double precision): REL 8-11 DWSDV (EMA double precision): REL 8-11 VSDV (single precision): REL 8-11 WSDV (EMA single precision): REL 8-11 vector-scalar multiply DVSMY (double precision): REL 8-11 DWSMY (EMA double precision): REL 8-11 VSMY (single precision): REL 8-11 WSMY (EMA single precision): REL 8-11 vector-scalar subtract DVSSB (double precision): REL 8-11 DWSSB (EMA double precision): REL 8-11 VSSB (single precision): REL 8-11 WSSB (EMA single precision): REL 8-11 VEMA: SDM 5-11 verification program: SCSI 4-3 error code returned in CI variable: SCSI 4-13 ignore errors: SCSI 4-4 interactive interface: SCSI 4-4 commands: SCSI 4-4 display information: SCSI 4-6 FMP test: SCSI 4-8 help: SCSI 4-4 LOOPBACK test: SCSI 4-8 repeat command(s): SCSI 4-7 self-test: SCSI 4-8 termination power on or off: SCSI 4-8 verbose mode: SCSI 4-7 non-interactive interface display information: SCSI 4-10 FMP test: SCSI 4-11 LOOPBACK test: SCSI 4-12 RAM test: SCSI 4-12 repeat command(s): SCSI 4-10 run all tests: SCSI 4-12 runstring parameters: SCSI 4-9 self-test: SCSI 4-10 termination power on or off: SCSI 4-12 nontest parameters: SCSI 4-4 record test results in log file: SCSI 4-4 run all tests (-all): SCSI 4-12 terminal not HP: SCSI 4-4 usage message: SCSI 4-3

verbose mode: SCSI 4-4 ZLPBK.HEX: SCSI 4-8 verify disk LU, contents command VE: DATA 3-3, 3-14 verify hardware installation: SCSI 2-9 verify user name, VFNAM: REL 6-20 version: MAIL 3-20, 5-7 Vertical Window (VW) option: EDIT 3-27, 4-85, B-3 VFNAM, verify user name: REL 6-20 VI visual editing mode: USER 7-13 View command: DBUG 5-35 viewing, options: EDIT 3-29 See also SH command viewing information: EDIT 2-20 virtual control panel: DDM 9-3; SDM 1-9, 9-2 impact upon drivers: DDM 9-3 virtual control panel (VCP). See VCP Virtual Control Panel (VCP) program: GSA 1-2 virtual memory I/O transfers: PROG 9-21 initialized: PROG 9-32 mapping segments (MSEG, VSEG): PROG 9-2 page fault: PROG 9-2 page table: PROG 9-2 working set: PROG 9-2 virtual memory area: FTN 3-33, 7-15 See also VMA VIS programs, examples: REL 9-24 visual mode: MAIL 2-1, 2-3, 3-11, 4-1, 5-1, 5-4 command set: MAIL 4-1 commands compared with line mode: MAIL 4-3 commands listed by task: MAIL 4-5 bouncing a message: MAIL 4-7 creating and mailing a message: MAIL 4-5 displaying header fields: MAIL 4-9 displaying online help messages: MAIL 4-10 displaying the next page of the message list: MAIL 4-5 displaying the previous page of the message list: MAIL 4-5 editing a message: MAIL 4-5 exiting Mail/1000 deleting marked messages: MAIL 4-11 exiting Mail/1000 undeleting marked messages: MAIL 4-11 forwarding a message: MAIL 4-7 marking a message for deletion: MAIL 4-8 marking messages for deletion by limiting criteria: MAIL 4-9 printing a message: MAIL 4-9 reading the current message: MAIL 4-5 refreshing the screen: MAIL 4-9 replying to a group: MAIL 4-7 replying to a message: MAIL 4-7 running a program on mail messages: MAIL 4 - 10running CI from: MAIL 4-10 saving a message to a file: MAIL 4-8



saving a message to another folder: MAIL 4-8 selecting a message by number: MAIL 4-6 selecting messages by selection criteria: **MAIL 4-6** selecting the first message in the list: MAIL 4-6 selecting the last message in the list: MAIL 4-6 selecting the next message: MAIL 4-6 selecting the previous message: MAIL 4-6 switching permanently from visual to line mode: MAIL 4-10 switching temporarily from visual to line mode: MAIL 4-10 switching to a different folder: MAIL 4-8 tagging messages by limiting criteria: MAIL 4-8 tagging or untagging messages: MAIL 4-8 undeleting a message: MAIL 4-9 undeleting messages by limiting criteria: **MAIL** 4-9 updating the current folder: MAIL 4-7 convenience commands: MAIL 4-2 customizing the menu order: MAIL 5-7 MPACK: **USER** 6-115 user interface: MAIL 2-3, 4-1 VM (virtual memory size) command: LINK 3-24 VMA: FTN 3-33, 7-15; SDM 3-3 allocation of: LINK 4-2 change VMA size: USER 4-11 changing size: USER 6-184 changing working set size: USER 6-199 displaying size: USER 6-184 displaying working set size: USER 6-199 maximum size in pages: USER 4-13 models: USER 4-13 VMA file subroutines: PROG 9-32 examples: PROG 9-40 VMACLOSE: PROG 9-36 VMAOPEN: PROG 9-33 VMAPOST: PROG 9-35 VMAPURGE: PROG 9-35 VMAREAD: PROG 9-36 VMAWRITE: PROG 9-38 VMA routines, FMGR VMA file routines: PROG 9-41 VMA/EMA firmware, A990 upgrade: PROG 9-14 models: PROG 9-14 programming: PROG 9-1 VMA/EMA mapping area: SDM 2-5 VMA/EMA mapping mgmt. subroutines: PROG 9-46, 9-51, 9-52, 9-53 .EMIO: PROG 9-55 .IMAP: PROG 9-48 .IRES: PROG 9-49 .JMAP: PROG 9-50 .LBP, .LBPR: PROG 9-54 .LPX, .LPXR: PROG 9-54

VMAB, vector largest value (absolute) (single precision): REL 8-20 VMAIO subroutine: PROG 9-21 VMAST subroutine: PROG 9-19 VMAX, vector largest value (single precision): *REL* 8-20 VMIB, vector smallest value (absolute) (single precision): REL 8-20 VMIN, vector smallest value (single precision): **REL 8-20** VMOV, vector move routine (single precision): **REL 8-24** VMPY, vector multiply (single precision): REL 8-9 VNRM, vector sum routine (absolute) (single precision): REL 8-14 volume header: SDM 12-1 volumes initializing: USER 3-38, 6-81 listing: USER 3-37 manipulating: USER 3-36 mounting and dismounting: USER 3-36, 6-102 ownership and protection: USER 3-37, 6-134 user of: USER 6-197 volumes accessed at system boot: DATA 4-5 volumes not accessed at system boot: DATA 4-4 VPIV, vector pivot routine (single precision): REL 8-18 VREAD subroutine: PROG 9-44 VS (virtual memory size) command: LINK 3-24 VS command: USER 2-24, 4-11, 6-184 VSAD, vector-scalar add (single precision): REL 8-11 VSCSI: PRIM A-2 VSDV, vector-scalar divide (single precision): REL 8-11 VSMY, vector-scalar multiply (single precision): *REL* 8-11 VSSB, vector-scalar subtract (single precision): **REL 8-11** VSUB, vector subtract (single precision): REL 8-9 VSUM, vector sum routine (single precision): **REL 8-14** VSWP, vector copy routine (single precision): REL 8-24 VW option: EDIT 3-27 VWMOV, vector non-EMA to EMA move routine (single precision): REL 8-26 VWRIT subroutine: PROG 9-45 w

- W command: EDIT 2-2, 2-22, 2-28, 2-39, 4-85
- WABS, absolute value routine (EMA single precision): REL 8-13
- WADD, vector subtract (EMA single precision): **REL 8-9**
- wait, WT suspended: PROG 5-6, 5-9
- wait list: SDM 1-3
- warning message, IDQ35: SCSI A-4

wastebasket: MAIL 3-14, 3-16 cleanup filtering: MAIL 5-12 filtering actions delete: MAIL 5-12 dispose: MAIL 5-12 from: MAIL 5-12 hold: MAIL 5-12 leave: MAIL 5-12 wastefilter.mail file: MAIL 5-12 WC command: USER 6-185; EDIT 2-9, 2-24, 3-6, 4-86 WC option: EDIT 3-27, 5-8 WD (working directory) command, LINK utility: LINK 3-25 WD command: USER 3-30, 6-187; GSA 3-6, 3-7 WDIV, vector divide (EMA single precision): REL 8-9 WDOT, vector dot product routine (EMA single precision): REL 8-17 weak external: FTN 7-11 WELCOM file: HPIB 3-6 WELCOME file creation/modification: DATA 4-8, 4-13 sample: DATA 4-13 Welcome file: SCSI 3-5; SGI 9-18 WEXT: MAC 4-19 wf: MAIL 3-18, 4-3, 4-8 WH command: USER 1-5, 2-6, 2-8, 6-188 CL: USER 6-191 D: USER 6-192 PA: USER 6-192 RN: USER 6-193 SC: USER 6-192 SH: USER 6-194 ST: USER 6-195 locking in memory: USER 6-195 WH command: GSA 2-2 what the system macros do: MAC L-1 Where command: DBUG 3-11, 5-35 WHILE-DO-DONE: USER 1-5, 2-24, 6-196 WhoLockedLu: REL 7-53 WhoLockedRn: REL 7-53 WHOSD command: USER 6-197 wildcard (@) character: EDIT 2-33 See also indefinite (@) character wildcard characters: GSA 3-8, 3-11 WildCardMask: PROG 8-84 window definition: EDIT B-3 horizontal search: EDIT 3-18 Window (W) command: EDIT 2-22 Window Columns (WC) option: EDIT 3-27 WMAB, vector largest value (absolute) (EMA single precision): REL 8-20 WMAX, vector largest value (EMA single precision): REL 8-20 WMIB, vector smallest value (absolute) (EMA single precision): REL 8-20

WMIN, vector smallest value (EMA single precision): REL 8-20 WMOV, vector move routine (EMA single precision): REL 8-24 WMPY, vector multiply (EMA single precision): REL 8-9 WN command: EDIT 4-85 WNRM, vector sum routine (absolute) (EMA single precision): REL 8-14 word byte and bit processing: MAC B-3 processing: MAC 3-3, B-3 word count: USER 6-185 work area: EDIT 1-8 work file: EDIT 1-2, 1-7, 1-12, 2-17, 3-4, 3-6, 3-46, 3-50, B-3, C-2 work file defaults: MAC E-6 work file format RTE-6/VM: EDIT C-4 RTE-A: EDIT C-3 WORK=work file specification: MAC E-5 working directory: USER 3-6, 3-30, 3-34 changing, CD command: USER 6-20 creation, CRDIR: GSA 3-6 definition, WD: GSA 3-6 display/change: USER 6-187 setting default for LINK: LINK 3-25 working set: PROG 9-2 changing size: USER 4-11 changing size of: USER 6-199 displaying size of: USER 6-199 size, specifying: LINK 3-26 worksheets IFT/DVT: SGI 6-5, B-7 IFT/DVT for SCSI card: SGI 6-7 initialization and system relocation: SGI B-2 memory allocation: SGI B-9, B-10 system I/O configuration: SGI 6-3, B-6 table generation: SGI B-8 WPIV, vector pivot routine (EMA single precision): REL 8-18 WR command: EDIT 2-9, 2-24, 4-87 wrap-around: EDIT 2-12 WRIT: DDM 7-6 Write and Create (WC) command: EDIT 2-9 Write and Replace (WR) command: EDIT 2-9 write data word/map selected, \$WRIT: DDM 7-6 write one word without setup, \$ONEW: DDM 7-7 write protection directories: GSA 3-12 files: GSA 3-12 write request, serial I/O drivers: DRM 4-12 BUFR and BUFLN: DRM 4-12 CNTWD: DRM 4-12 WRITE statement: FTN 3-85, 4-3, 4-26, 4-29, 5-5, 5-6 write to system console, SYCON: REL 6-18 WriteA990Clock routine: REL 7-54



- WRITF (write a record to a file or device): *PROG* C-30
- WRITF routine: PROG B-6
- writing a complete message: MAIL 3-4
- writing macro definitions: MAC 5-1, 5-4
- writing source file: GSA 5-2
- writing to a file: *EDIT* 3-7, 4-86, 4-87
- WS (working set size of VMA) command: *LINK* 3-26
- WS command: USER 2-24, 4-11, 6-199
- WSAD, vector-scalar add (EMA single precision): *REL* 8-11
- WSDV, vector-scalar divide (EMA single precision): *REL* 8-11
- WSMY, vector-scalar multiply (EMA single precision): REL 8-11
- WSSB, vector-scalar subtract (EMA single precision): *REL* 8-11
- WSUB, vector subtract (EMA single precision): REL 8-9
- WSUM, vector sum routine (EMA single precision): *REL* 8-14
- WSWP, vector copy routine (EMA single precision): *REL* 8-24
- WU command: EDIT 4-85
- WVMOV, vector EMA to non-EMA move routine (single precision): *REL* 8-26

# Х

X command: EDIT 2-34, 3-18, 4-88 X compiler option: FTN 8-4, B-1, B-11 X option: MAC E-2 XAX: MAC 3-9, B-8 XAY: MAC 3-9, B-8 XBX: MAC 3-9, B-8 XBY: MAC 3-9, B-8 XCA: MAC 3-16, B-13 XCB: MAC 3-16, B-13 XCICL, \$DTCLB library: DRM 2-61 XCMND: SDM 5-11 XCNCL, \$DTCLB library: DRM 2-61 XCOLD, \$DTCLB library: DRM 2-61 XCOMP, \$DTCLB library: DRM 2-61, 2-67 XCOPY, \$DTCLB library: DRM 2-61, 2-66 Xdb C language expressions: DBUG 7-12 command stacking: DBUG 7-3 command summary: DBUG 7-6 commands: DBUG 7-3 breakpoint commands: DBUG 7-5 command arguments: DBUG 7-3 data display commands: DBUG 7-9 execution control commands: DBUG 7-8 file viewing commands: DBUG 7-9 miscellaneous commands: DBUG 7-11 record/playback commands: DBUG 7-10 stack tracing commands: DBUG 7-9 window control commands: DBUG 7-10

compatibility mode: DBUG 1-1, 7-1 loading with Debug: DBUG 2-2 playback file: DBUG 7-1, 7-10 record file: DBUG 7-1, 7-10 record-all file: DBUG 7-10 runstring: DBUG 7-1 runstring options: DBUG 7-1 -d: DBUG 7-2 -p: DBUG 7-2 -r: DBUG 7-2 XDBL: MAC H-11 XDESC, \$DTCLB library: DRM 2-61, 2-65 XDIAG, \$DTCLB library: DRM 2-61 XEXT: MAC H-7 XFMRK, \$DTCLB library: DRM 2-61 XIF: MAC B-18, J-3 XINMD, \$DTCLB library: DRM 2-61, 2-65 xit: MAIL 3-19, 4-3 XLA: MAC 3-16, B-13 XLB: MAC 3-16, B-13 XLCRD, \$DTCLB library: DRM 2-61 XLCVF, \$DTCLB library: DRM 2-61 XLCWR, \$DTCLB library: DRM 2-61 XLUEX (I/O extended logical unit EXEC): PROG 3-10 XLUEX\*: FTN E-3 XMA: MAC 3-16, B-13 XMB: MAC 3-16, B-13 XMM: MAC B-13 XMS: MAC 3-16, B-13 Xon/Xoff handshake protocol: EDIT 2-16, 2-17, 3-38, 4-63 XOR: MAC 3-2, B-2 XPOLY: REL 3-130 xq: MAIL 3-21, A-9, A-10, B-2 XO command: USER 4-3, 4-4, 6-200 XQPRG (load and execute a program): PROG C-32 XQSB: DDM 7-3 XQTIM (time schedule a program): PROG C-34 XREIO (extended REIO): PROG 3-11 XREIO\*: FTN E-3 XRELD, \$DTCLB library: DRM 2-61, 2-65 XRELS, \$DTCLB library: DRM 2-61, 2-65 XRLPB, \$DTCLB library: DRM 2-61 XRQST, \$DTCLB library: DRM 2-61, 2-65 XSA: MAC 3-16, B-13 XSAM: USER 6-151; SDM 1-7, 2-10 See also extended system available memory XSB: MAC 3-16, B-13 XSDCL, \$DTCLB library: DRM 2-61 XSPRE, \$DTCLB library: DRM 2-61 XUNLD, \$DTCLB library: DRM 2-61 XUTIL, \$DTCLB library: DRM 2-61 XWLPB, \$DTCLB library: DRM 2-61

# Υ

Y command: *EDIT* 3-18, 4-90 Y compiler option: *FTN* B-1, B-11 YrDoyToMonDom: *REL* 7-54 YrDoyToRteDate: *REL* 7-55

# Ζ

Z bit: DDM 2-11, 5-2, 6-2 Z option: MAC E-2 Z-buffer: FTN 3-74 Z: write/read bit, serial I/O drivers: DRM 4-7 Z\$CDS symbol: FTN 7-14 Z\$LPP: FTN 7-4 Z-Buffer: DRM 4-7 ZBUF: FTN 3-74, 3-75, 3-85, 3-86, 5-6, E-2 zero a passed buffer, ClearBuffer: REL 7-6 zero increment (VIS): REL 9-9 zero length records: DDM 5-3 ZERO parameter: DRM 1-8, 1-15 zeroing memory locations, %C command: GSA 1-2 ZLEN: FTN 3-75, 3-86, 5-6, E-2 zone punch, SZONE: REL 10-14 ZPUT, store a character string: PROG 7-18