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FEBRUARY

VOL. 4 NO. 1

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Contributions to the newsletter and other correspondence  
should be sent to:

John T. Rasted  
JTR Associates  
58 Rasted Lane  
Meriden, CT 06450

or to:

RT-11 SIG  
c/o DECUS  
129 Parker Street, PK-3/E55  
Maynard, MA 01754

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FROM THE EDITOR  
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At the conclusion of the Fall DECUS Symposium I took on the responsibility of RT-11 SIG Chairman. After serving as RT-11 SIG Chairman for three years, Tom Provost regrets that he must step down due to other pressing responsibilities. We wish to thank him for a job well done. He has graciously agreed to act as RT-11 SIG Symposia Coordinator.

I am currently looking for a volunteer to assist in putting together the newsletter, or hopefully willing to take on the job of newsletter coordinator. This individual should be someone who is able to attend both or at least one of the Spring and Fall Symposia.

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SAN DIEGO SYMPOSIUM  
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RT-11 SIG member presentations in San Diego included interactive sessions such as Hardware Hints and Kinks, and a User Application Panel. Poster paper presentations varied from

system extensions such as Extensions to RT-11 Multi-user BASIC, to end user problem solutions such as a BASIC Non-linear Least Squares Curve Fitting Package. Users also gave formal papers on various aspects of their hardware and software applications.

DEC presentations included the RT-11 Product Panel, where V3 of RT-11 was presented and the RT-11 Languages Panel, where the new releases of BASIC-11/RT-11, V2 and FORTRAN IV, V2 were discussed. A copy of the outlines of the above DEC panel presentations will be published in the next newsletter.

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### CHICAGO SYMPOSIUM

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The Chicago Symposium is shaping up to be one of the most extensive for the RT-11 user. In addition to the usual RT-11 Product and Language Panels, and SIG Sessions, for the first time there will be a 2 hour (or more) RT-11 Technical Session, where those who really want to exploit the RT-11 System capabilities will be able to interact with those DEC people in the know. There will also be a room available for those who wish to discuss RT-11 with other users and DEC RT-11 technical people.

The Hardware Hints and Kinks session and the RT-11 User Application Panel will be continued. No formal presentations are required for these sessions, but users planning to participate should contact myself or Tom Provost.

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### STANDARDS ANNOUNCEMENT

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A new technical committee of ANSI X3 is being formed to define the character set for optical character recognition. If you would be interested in participating on the committee or on commenting on their "work in progress" please contact:

Patricia M. Caroom  
DECUS Standards Coordinator  
Box 13047, Capitol Station  
Austin, Texas 78711

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REQUESTS  
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The University of Manitoba

Department of Pharmacology and Therapeutics  
Faculty of Medicine  
The University of Manitoba  
770 Bannatyne Avenue  
Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada  
R3E 0W3

(204) 786-3553

December 7, 1977

Mr. John T. Rasted  
JTR Associates  
58 Rasted Lane  
Meriden, CT 06450  
U.S.A.

Dear John:

We recently needed to push RT-11 to its maximum ADC sampling rate and encountered a surprising delay caused by the RT-11 SJ monitor. It seems that each time the system clock ticks, the monitor services that interrupt at a higher priority than our laboratory peripheral clock (AR11), and takes about 130 microseconds to do its job (11/34).

Our solution was to disable the system clock from interrupts during ADC sampling, thus losing some system account of time, but allowing us to sample considerably below 100 microseconds.

I would be interested in a more elegant solution if anybody out there has one.

Sincerely yours,

Stan Vivian  
Lecturer

SV/vmj



25 Industrial Ave., Chelmsford, Massachusetts 01824

(617) 256-9922

Anyone have any ideas on reducing memory requirements for large FORTRAN programs?

We have used the following methods thus far:

- 1) /S switch during compilation
- 2) /I of module \$SHORT during LINKing
- 3) USR swapping
- 4) overlays
- 5) conversion of some subroutines to MACRO-11
- 6) using subroutine calls rather than function calls when the 'value' of the function is not required
- 7) controlled shared usage of a large scratch array

Any suggestions would be appreciated!

Alan MacInnes  
The Bedford Group  
25 Industrial Ave.  
Chelmsford, MA 01824

We have developed several useful RT-11 utilities as software products if anyone is interested please write.

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HELP  
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# the life support systems group, ltd

30 November 1977

John T Rasted  
JTR Associates  
58 Rasted Lane  
Meriden CT 06450

Dear John:

I received the October Mini-Tasker today, and noted that you included our memo about modifying the DLV-11 for use with buffered printers. Thank you.

Apparently, however, you did not receive our addendum, and corrected memo. These describe an additional step necessary to avoid problems when using the mods under F/B or other conditions that can lock out interrupts for extended periods of time.

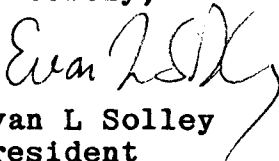
Essentially what can happen is that if the DSR line goes low after the interrupt request has been made, and before the request is granted, there will occur a bus timeout, and resultant system halt.

The revision corrects this situation by re-latching the status of DSR after each interrupt cycle. This means that up to one extra character can be sent after DSR goes low, well within the limits imposed by the printers.

I hope you will publish the revision in the next newsletter, so that we can avoid a distraught DLV-11 users' group. Copies of both documents are included.

I am also pleased to advise that we can provide similar mods for the MDB serial interface, which is also quite widely used.

Sincerely,

  
Evan L Solley  
President

ENC.

ADDENDUM  
to  
DLV-11 MODIFICATIONS

It has been reported from Foreground Background user's that the previously released modification instructions for using DLV-11s with Buffered Printers could cause system crashes.

The problem has been that if interrupts are disabled when the Data Set Ready line changes, by the time they are restored the interrupt request will no longer be remembered by the DLV-11. This causes a bus timeout halt.

The following addendum to the previous instructions corrects this problem, by latching the status of DSR. It has been in use now for the last 3 months, without any further problems.

4. Cut pin 4 of chip E32 (7408) from the circuit board. Wire a jumper from pin 9 of E33 (7474) to this pin. This effectively latches the value of DSR until the interrupt cycle has been completed.

For safety, we recommend making this additional revision to all previously modified boards.

#### MDB DLV-11 USERS

Similar modifications are available for use with the DLV-11 replacement manufactured and sold by MDB Systems. These mods have also been in use now for over 3 months, without any problems.

15 October 1977

SIR (GPD) 7

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:  
"GEOPHYSICS"  
TELEPHONE: 738 208



NEW ZEALAND

*In replying, please quote  
these numbers*

#### DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH GEOPHYSICS DIVISION

P.O. BOX 8003, WELLINGTON  
1320

17 Nov 1977

Dear John

I have just received my first copy of the RT-11 sig. News letter and would like to tell you how much interest there was in it for members of the Wellington LUG. In particular the Hints & Kinks section was most appreciated.

I wondered if you would be interested in a modification we have made to the DL11W board to enable the Baud Rate to be set by an external switch. The advantage of this particular modification is that if it is desired to revert to normal (ie standard) operation it is easy to do so, simply by unplugging the external switch and resetting the on board switch. External pull-up resistors have been included to minimize problems of noise introduced into the additional cabling.

Yours. Sincerely

Jan Cathaem

Proposed Modification to DL11W interface board.

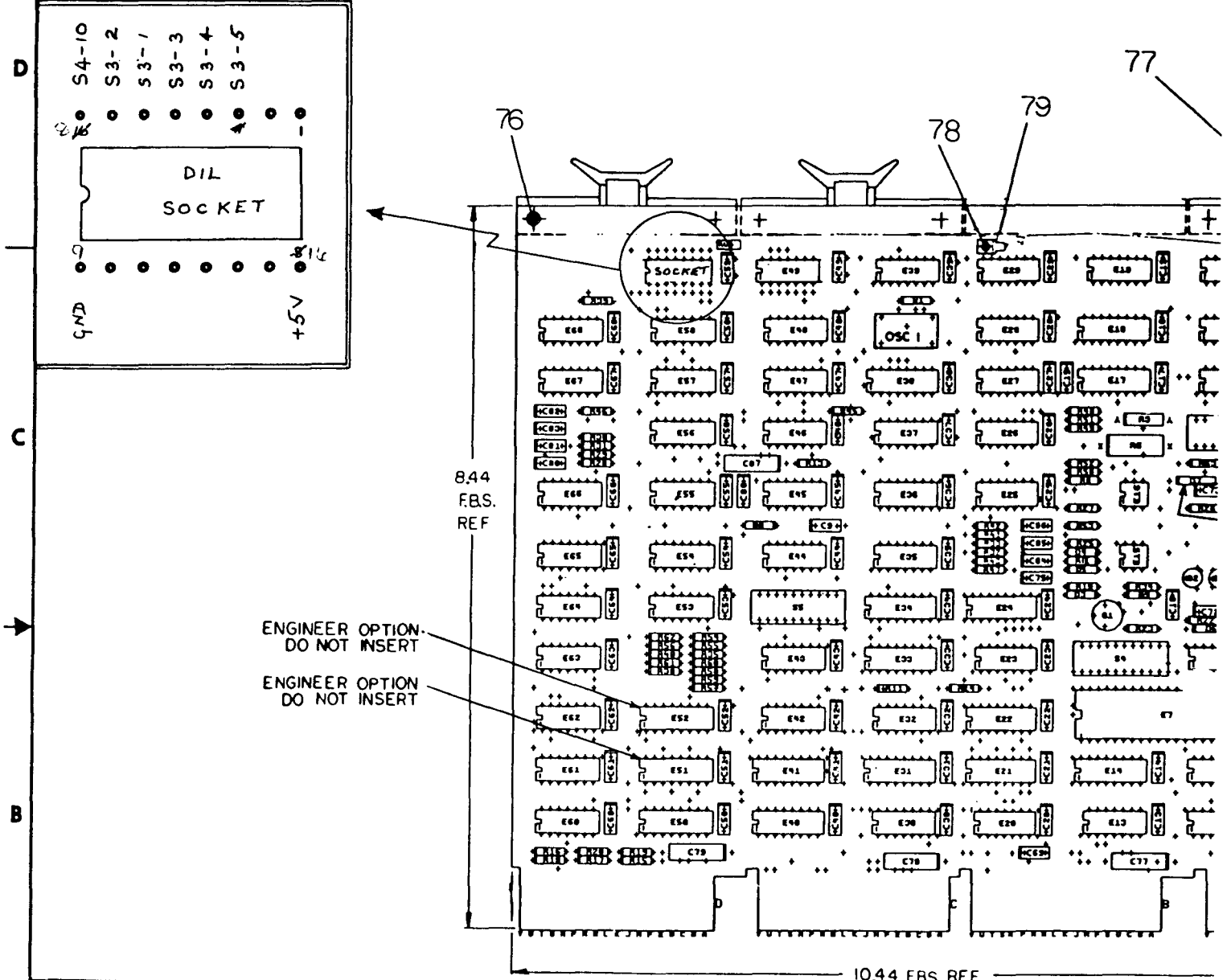
- Purpose** To provide an external switch so that the baud rate can be changed without removing the board from the backplane.
- Modification:**
1. Install a low-profile DIL socket above IC E58
  2. Wire this using flat multiribbon cabling to the pull-up resistors R48-R53 inclusive and thus parallel the connections on switches S3-1 to S3-5 and S4-10.
  3. Add to the socket connections to Ground and the +5 volt rail.
  4. Take the connections via a DIL plug and woven ribbon connectors to a diode matrix and an 8 way rotary switch, mounted on the front panel.

Details of these modifications are shown in the accompanying figures.

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# NOTES:

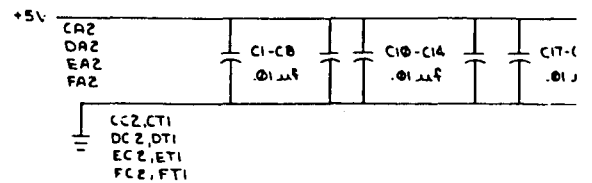
MODIFICATION FOR EXTERNAL SWITCHING  
OF BAUD RATE.



IC 384	1	8
IC 8837	8	16
IC 314A	1	8
IC 74125	8	16
IC 74157	8	16
IC 74153	8	16
IC 7493	10	5
IC 7492	10	5
IC 74151	8	16
IC 74175	8	16
IC UART	1	3
IC 8047	8	16
IC 86A1	8	16
IC TYPE	8ND	+5V

8ND AND 5V ARE USUALLY PIN 7 AND 14 RESPECTIVELY EXCEPTIONS ARE STATED ABOVE

IC PIN LOCATIONS

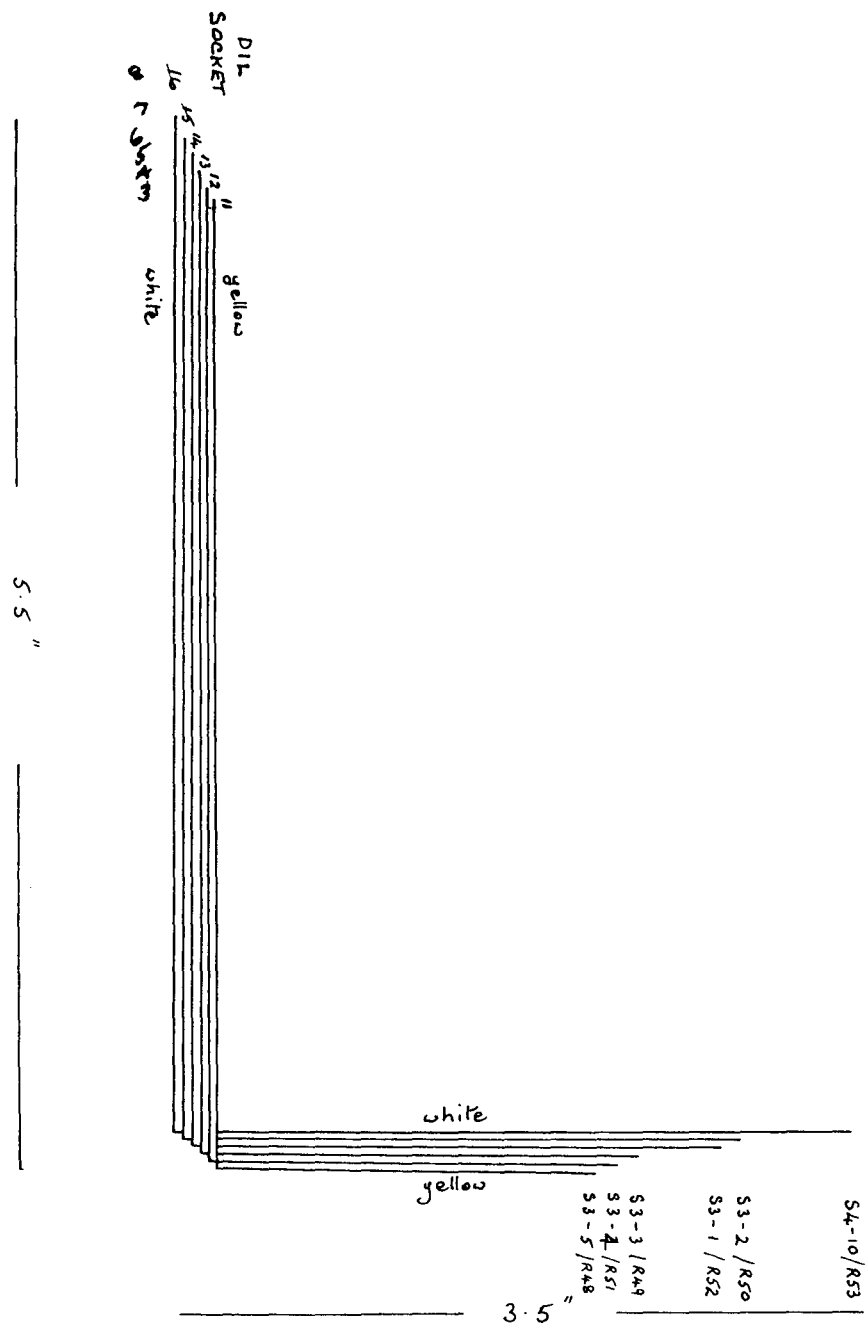




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# CABLE DETAILS FOR MODIFICATION TO DLH W



The following is a brief summary of software available from the University of Waterloo, which was compiled by Jerry C. Forshee of Indiana University. Thank you Jerry.

Waterloo Software

The Computer Systems Group at the University of Waterloo has been developing educational computing systems for the past fifteen years. Many of these systems are available for the PDP-11 family of computers. Brief summaries of some of the available systems are presented below. Readers who are interested should, for more information, contact:

K. Ian Mc Phee  
Editor, WATNEWS  
Computer Systems Group  
University of Waterloo  
Waterloo, Ontario  
Canada N2L 3G1  
(519) 885-1211, Ext. 3419

The WIDJET System is a job-preparation and debugging stand alone system, specifically designed to help the student or novice programmer prepare and run programs on the computer. It consists of an editor servicing multiple terminals and a scheduler which accepts programs, with a simplified command language, and notifies the terminal user when jobs are completed.

The Monash Educational Computer System, a stand alone system, developed by the Monash University Computing Center for the economical and rapid processing of large numbers of small programs written by students. Students prepare their programs on cards and submit them to the MONECS processor. A few seconds later their results are available. No computer operator is needed; students put their cards into the reader and take their own results from the printer. The system consists of: a batch operating system, a FORTRAN compiler, a COBOL compiler, and a BASIC compiler.

WATBOL is another COBOL compiler. This version has been developed to satisfy an important requirement of education. WATBOL expedites the debugging process and thus significantly reduces the students programming time. This objective is accomplished through fast and efficient compilation and excellent error diagnostics.

WATFOR is a compiler for the FORTRAN IV language. This compiler is intended to expedite the debugging process. WATFOR has two main design objectives which contribute to its efficiency in debugging; speed and ease of compilation and excellent error diagnostics.

Structured WATFOR-11 has incorporated a set of control statements which facilitate Structured Programming. These added control statements are: IF-THEN-ELSE, WHILE-DO, DO-CASE, AT END, EXECUTE-REMOTE BLOCK, WHILE-EXECUTE. The major objective in providing these extensions to FORTRAN was to encourage Structured Programming, modularity and top-down design.

WATPAK/C is a collection of materials used for instructional purposes. These materials include the WATBOL compiler, a textbook, various utility programs, files and an instructor's manual.

WATPCF - Portable Computing Facility, a demonstration of what could be done with self contained portable systems for instructional use featuring a PDP 11/10, RK05 disk, a Documentation OD150 card reader, a Centronics 101A printer, and a Volker Craig terminal. This system is capable of running the MONECS and WATPAK compilers.

Debugging Aids for Assembly Language Programmers. A set of programming tools for debugging and general software development consisting of:

1. ZAP, an interactive program that provides the capability to modify linked executable modules.
2. SUPER-TRACE, an instruction and data trace for executing programs.
3. FLOW-TRACE, a flow of control or execution sequence trace for executing programs.
4. SUPERDUMP, a program monitor with the power to stop, resume, examine and modify executing programs.



# St Peter's Lutheran College

HARTS ROAD, INDOOROPILLY, Q. 4068

P.O. BOX 111, INDOOROPILLY

TELEPHONE 370 7141

21st December, 1977

Mr John Rasted,  
JTR Associates,  
58 Rasted Lane,  
MERIDEN, CT 06450  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Dear Sir,

Enclosed is a brief description of a SORT program which may be of interest to some of your readers.

The need for a more efficient ASCII SORT for mini-systems running RT-11 was seen in the production of school timetables, cumulative records, data base etc. on a PDP 11/10 with 16K words of memory and flexible disk storage.

Details of the program may be obtained from -

Mr D.R. WOODROW,  
Senior Master,  
St Peter's Lutheran College,  
P.O. Box 111,  
INDOOROPILLY,  
QUEENSLAND, 4068,  
AUSTRALIA,

Yours sincerely,

D.R. WOODROW

## SORTING UTILITY FOR RT-11

SORT is a general purpose MACRO-11 sorting utility which sorts an input file of unordered records, and produces an ordered file of output records, or tags used to access the input file in order. It is designed to operate under RT-11, (and COS-350 on PDP-11's). SORT provides the following advantages over the DIBOL sorting routines:

### -EASY TO USE

SORT accepts simple runtime commands from the keyboard, or a command file, so there is no sort generation phase necessary, nor the necessity for a program for every different sorting task to be done. SORT will also handle variable length records without difficulty, and will handle both RT-11 and DIBOL format end-of-file markers.

### -EXTREMELY RAPID

SORT is conservatively 10 to 20 times faster than the DIBOL sorts on floppy disk systems, but has been measured at 60-100 times faster where splitting of files was necessary for the DIBOL sorts to operate. The largest file sorted to date is a file of 17,300 27-character records on RK05, sorted by a PDP-11/40 with 28K words in less than 1 1/2 minutes. (That's about the total on-line storage of a dual floppy disk drive).

### -EXTREMELY ECONOMICAL

SORT requires only one scratch file the size of the input file for most disk sorts, with no loss in speed. Should work space be critical, SORT can perform record sorts with only space for the input and output files. This requires backup of critical input data, as the input file is destroyed in the process. Tag sorting may also be used to alleviate the problem. SORT requires at most two scratch files.

### -CHAINING CAPABILITY

SORT may be chained to from FORTRAN, or MACRO-11, (and perhaps in future DIBOL, depending on requests), and can be made to chain back, transparent to users of the calling program.

### -ALGORITHM

SORT uses a REPLACEMENT/SELECTION sort for the initial run generation phase, followed by optimized N-way merges. I/O and computation is overlapped during all phases of the sort taking advantage of the real-time capability of RT-11. SORT dynamically expands memory to achieve efficient use of resources.

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RT-11 SOFTWARE  
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The following patch and formatter have been submitted by:

Carl D. Lowenstein  
Marine Physical Lab.  
Bldg. 106, NOSC  
San Diego, CA 92152  
(714) 452-2308

; PATCH TO RT-11 V02C TO USE KW-11P FOR SYSTEM CLOCK  
; RKMNFB.SYS ONLY!

.R PATCH  
\*MONITR.SYS/M  
\*20000;OR  
\*100/54042 0  
\*102/341 0  
\*104/0 54042  
\*106/0 341  
\*660/177546 172540  
\*1566/100 115  
\*1574/100 0  
\*1576/177546 172542  
\*1624/100 104  
\*0,17332\303 63  
\*E  
.R PIP  
\*A<MONITR.SYS/U  
\*SY:/0

; C. D. LOWENSTEIN  
; MARINE PHYSICAL LAB.  
; BLDG. 106, NOSC  
; SAN DIEGO, CA 92152  
; (714) 452-2308  
;

```

1          .TITLE  RKfmt
2          .IDENT  /V05/
3          ;
4          ;      FORMATTER-SURFACE VERIFIER
5          ;      STOLEN LIBERALLY FROM MAINDEC-11-DZRKI-B
6          ;      LINES 1229 - 1483
7          ;
8          .MCALL  .REGDEF,.PRINT,.TTYIN,.EXIT
9 000000    .REGDEF
10         ;      DATA BASE
11         100000    BIT15= 100000
12         040000    BIT14= 40000
13         020000    BIT13= 20000
14         010000    BIT12= 10000
15         004000    BIT11= 4000
16         002000    BIT10= 2000
17         001000    BIT9= 1000
18         000400    BIT8= 400
19         000200    BIT7= 200
20         000100    BIT6= 100
21         000040    BIT5= 40
22         000020    BIT4= 20
23         000010    BIT3= 10
24         000004    BIT2= 4
25         000002    BIT1= 2
26         000001    BIT0= 1
27
28 00000 177400 RKDS: 177400
29 00002 177402 RKER: 177402
30 00004 177404 RKCS: 177404
31 00006 177406 RKWC: 177406
32 00010 177410 RKBA: 177410
33 00012 177412 RKDA: 177412
34
35 00014 000000 BA: 0
36 00016 000000 DA: 0
37 00020 000000 DSKTMP: 0
38 00022 000000 ERRRF: 0
39 00024 000000 ERRRFC: 0
40 00026 000000 ERRWCH: 0
41 00030 000000 ERRWCS: 0
42 00032 000000 ERRWF: 0
43 00034 001664' RBA: RBUFF
44 00036 000000 RWC: 0
45 00040 000000 WC: 0
46
47 00042 000403 BR FORMAT ;RE-ENTRY POINT
48 00044 052737 START: BIS #BIT13,0#44 ;MAKE RE-ENTERABLE
         020000
         000044
49 00052 012777 FORMAT: MOV #1,0RKCS ;CONTROL RESET
         000001
         177724
50 00060          .PRINT #1$
51 00066 000424 BR 2$
52          .NLIST BIN
53 00070          1$: .ASCII <15><12>/FORMATTER - SURFACE VERIFIER/

```



54	00126		.ASCII /, DRIVE #/<200>
55			.EVEN
56			.LIST BIN
57	00140	2\$:	.TTYIN R1
58	00146	21\$:	.TTYIN
59	00152		CMP R0,#12 ;FLUSH OUT CRLF
			000012
60	00156		BNE 21\$
61	00160		SUB #'7,R1 ;CHECK FOR DRIVE #
			000067
62	00164		BPL FORMAT ;TOO BIG
63	00166		ADD #'7-'0,R1
			000007
64	00172		BMI FORMAT ;TOO SMALL
65	00174		BNE 5\$ ;JUST RIGHT
66	00176		.PRINT #3\$
67	00204		BR 4\$ ;DON'T CASUALLY WIPE OUT DISK 0
68			.NLIST BIN
69	00206	3\$:	.ASCII <15><12>/ARE YOU SURE? /<200>
70			.EVEN
71			.LIST BIN
72	00230	4\$:	.TTYIN R1
73	00236	41\$:	.TTYIN
74	00242		CMP R0,#12
			000012
75	00246		BNE 41\$
76	00250		SUB #'Y,R1
			000131
77	00254		BNE FORMAT ;NOT SURE ABOUT IT!
78	00256	5\$:	.PRINT #6\$
79	00264		BR 7\$
80	00266	6\$:	0 ;CRLF
81	00270	7\$:	ASL R1
82	00272		ASL R1
83	00274		ASL R1
84	00276		ASL R1
85	00300		ASL R1
86	00302		SWAB R1 ;MAKE UNIT NUMBER FOR RKDA
87	00304		MOV R1,DSKTMP
			177510
88	00310		CLR ERRWF ;CLEAR ALL ERROR FLAGS
			177516
89	00314		CLR ERRRF
			177502
90	00320		CLR ERRRFC
			177500
91	00324		CLR ERRWCH
			177476
92	00330		CLR ERRWCS
			177474
93	00334	S12:	MOV #-24.,RWC ;24 WORDS OF HEADERS
			177750
			177474
94	00342		MOV #-6144.,WC ;6K WORDS FOR WRITES
			164000
			177470
95	00350	COMMON:	MOV #-6,R1 ;SCRAPE SURFACE 6 TIMES

```

177772
96 00354 012777 COM:  MOV #14500,@RKDA      ;SEEK CYL. 202
014500
177430
97 00362 056777      BIS DSKTMP,@RKDA      ; ON PROPER UNIT
177432
177422
98 00370 105777 1$:   TSTB @RKCS
177410
99 00374 100375      BPL 1$
100 0376 012777      MOV #11,@RKCS      ;SEEK
000011
177400
101 0404 032777      BIT #BIT7,@RKER ;DOES THIS DISK EXIST?
000200
177370
102 0412 001415      BEQ 2$
103 0414      .PRINT #11$
104 0422 000167      JMP FORMAT
177424
105      .NLIST BIN
106 0426      11$:   .ASCIZ <15><12>/NO SUCH DISK/
107      .EVEN
108      .LIST BIN
109 0446 032777 2$:   BIT #BIT6,@RKDS ;WAIT FOR SEEK DONE
000100
177324
110 0454 001774      BEQ 2$
111 0456 105777 3$:   TSTB @RKCS
177322
112 0462 100375      BPL 3$
113 0464 012777      MOV #15,@RKCS      ;DRIVE RESET
000015
177312
114 0472 032777 4$:   BIT #BIT6,@RKDS
000100
177300
115 0500 001774      BEQ 4$      ;WAIT FOR DRIVE
116 0502 005201      INC R1
117 0504 001323      BNE COM      ;SEEK 6 TIMES
118 0506 005067      CLR DA      ;BEGIN AT THE BEGINNING
177304
119 0512 012777 NEXT: MOV #-1,@BA      ;WRITE ALL 1'S
177777
177274
120 0520 004167      JSR R1,I0
000102
121 0524 005077      CLR @BA      ;WRITE ALL 0'S
177264
122 0530 004167      JSR R1,I0
000072
123 0534 012777      MOV #125252,@BA ;WRITE PATTERN
125252
177252
124 0542 004167      JSR R1,I0
000060
125 0546 005177      COM @BA ;WRITE COMPLEMENT PATTERN

```

126	0552	177242 004167 000050	JSR R1,I0	
127	0556	062767 000040 177232	ADD #40,DA	;NEXT CYLINDER
128	0564	026727 177226 014540	CMP DA,#14540	
129	0572	001347	BNE NEXT	
130	0574	GOOD:	.PRINT #1\$	
131	0602	000407	BR 2\$	
132			.NLIST BIN	
133	0604	1\$:	.ASCIZ <15><12>/PACK GOOD./	
134			.EVEN	
135			.LIST BIN	
136	0622	000167 177224	2\$: JMP FORMAT	
137				
138	0626	016777 177206 177152	I0: MOV WC,@RKWC	;SET UP FOR WRITE FORMAT
139	0634	016777 177156 177150	MOV DA,@RKDA	
140	0642	056777 177152 177142	BIS DSKTMP,@RKDA	;SET UNIT NUMBER
141	0650	016777 177140 177132	MOV BA,@RKBA	
142	0656	005077 177122	CLR @RKCS	
143	0662	052777 006000 177114	BIS #BIT10+BIT11,@RKCS	
144				;FORMAT,INHIBIT BA INCR
145	0670	052777 000002 177106	BIS #BIT1,@RKCS	;WRITE
146	0676	005277 177102	INC @RKCS	;GO
147	0702	105777 177076	1\$: TSTB @RKCS	
148	0706	100375	BPL 1\$	
149	0710	005777 177070	TST @RKCS	;ERROR?
150	0714	100520	BMI WFERR	;GO HANDLE ERROR
151	0716	005067 177110	CLR ERRWF	
152				
153	0722	016777 177110 177056	MOV RWC,@RKWC	;SET UP FOR READ FORMAT
154	0730	016777 177062 177054	MOV DA,@RKDA	

155	0736	056777 177056 177046	BIS DSKTMP,@RKDA	
156	0744	016777 177064 177036	MOV RBA,@RKBA	
157	0752	005077 177026	CLR @RKCS	
158	0756	052777 002000 177020	BIS *BIT10,@RKCS	;FORMAT
159	0764	052777 000004 177012	BIS *BIT2,@RKCS	;READ
160	0772	005277 177006	INC @RKCS	;GO
161	0776	105777 2\$: 177002	TSTB @RKCS	
162	1002	100375	BPL 2\$	
163	1004	032777 040000 176772	BIT *BIT14,@RKCS	;HARD ERROR?
164	1012	001115	BNE RFERR	
165	1014	005067 177002	CLR ERRRF	;OK
166				
167	1020	016777 177014 176760	MOV WC,@RKWC	;SET UP WRITE CHECK
168	1026	016777 176764 176756	MOV DA,@RKDA	
169	1034	056777 176760 176750	BIS DSKTMP,@RKDA	
170	1042	016777 176746 176740	MOV BA,@RKBA	
171	1050	005077 176730	CLR @RKCS	
172	1054	052777 004400 176722	BIS *BIT11+BIT8,@RKCS	
173				;INHIBIT BA INCR, STOP ON SOFT ERR.
174	1062	052777 000006 176714	BIS *BIT1+BIT2,@RKCS	;WRITE CHECK
175	1070	005277 176710	INC @RKCS	;GO
176				
177	1074	016703 176736	MOV RWC,R3	;MEANWHILE, CHECK HEADER
178	1100	005403	NEG R3	
179	1102	066703 176726	ADD RBA,R3	
180	1106	016702 176722	MOV RBA,R2	

```

181 1112 026722 MORE:   CMP DA,(R2)+
                        176700
182 1116 001062         BNE RFCERR           ;HEADER WAS WRONG
183 1120 020302         CMP R3,R2
184 1122 001373         BNE MORE
185 1124 005067         CLR ERRRFC           ;OK
                        176674
186
187 1130 105777 1$:     TSTB @RKCS           ;WAIT FOR WRITE CHECK
                        176650
188 1134 100375         BPL 1$
189 1136 005777         TST @RKCS           ;ERROR?
                        176642
190 1142 100462         BMI WCERR
191 1144 005067         CLR ERRWCH
                        176656
192 1150 005067         CLR ERRWCS
                        176654
193 1154 000201         RTS R1               ;RETURN TO MAIN LINE
194
195 1156 005267 WFERR:  INC ERRWF           ;WRITE FORMAT ERRORS
                        176650
196 1162 026727         CMP ERRWF,#4
                        176644
                        000004
197 1170 001013         BNE RETRY
198 1172         SYSER: .PRINT #1$
199 1200         .EXIT
200         .NLIST BIN
201 1202         1$:   .ASCIZ /SYSTEM ERROR/
202         .EVEN
203         .LIST BIN
204
205 1220 005077 RETRY:  CLR @RKCS
                        176560
206 1224 012777         MOV #15,@RKCS       ;DRIVE RESET
                        000015
                        176552
207 1232 032777 1$:     BIT #BIT6,@RKDS
                        000100
                        176540
208 1240 001774         BEQ 1$
209 1242 000167         JMP IO               ;TRY AGAIN
                        177360
210
211 1246 005267 RFERR:  INC ERRRF           ;READ FORMAT ERRORS
                        176550
212 1252 026727         CMP ERRRF,#4
                        176544
                        000004
213 1260 001357         BNE RETRY
214 1262 000743         BR SYSER
215
216         ;READ FORMAT ERROR FOUND BY SOFTWARE
217 1264 005267 RFCERR: INC ERRRFC
                        176534
218 1270 105777 1$:     TSTB @RKCS

```

```

176510
219 1274 100375      BPL 1$ ;WAIT FOR WRITE CHECK TO FINISH
220 1276 026727      CMP ERRRFC,#4
176522
000004
221 1304 001425      BEQ FAILED
222 1306 000744      BR  RETRY
223
224 1310 032777 WCERR: BIT #BIT14,@RKCS ;WRITE CHECK ERRORS
040000
176466
225 1316 001010      BNE WCHERR          IT WAS A HARD ERROR
226 1320 005267      INC  ERRWCS
176504
227 1324 026727      CMP  ERRWCS,#4
176500
000004
228 1332 001421      BEQ  FAIL
229 1334 000167      JMP  IO          ;RETRY
177266
230 1340 005267 WCHERR: INC  ERRWCH
176462
231 1344 026727      CMP  ERRWCH,#4
176456
000004
232 1352 001707      BEQ  SYSER
233 1354 000167      JMP  RETRY
177640
234
235 1360 042777 FAILED: BIC  #37,@RKDA
000037
176424
236 1366 042702      BIC  #^C37,R2
177740
237 1372 060277      ADD  R2,@RKDA
176414
238 1376          FAIL: .PRINT #1$
239 1404 000415      BR  2$
240          .NLIST BIN
241 1406          1$: .ASCIZ <15><12>/PACK FAILED AT (OCTAL)/
242          .EVEN
243          .LIST BIN
244 1440 017701 2$:  MOV  @RKDA,R1
176346
245 1444 010102      MOV  R1,R2
246 1446 042702      BIC  #^C7,R2
177770
247 1452 062702      ADD  #'D,R2
000060
248 1456 110267      MOVB  R2,SEC+1
000151
249 1462 004367      JSR  R3,SHF3
000164
250 1466 042702      BIC  #^C1,R2
177776
251 1472 062702      ADD  #'D,R2
000060

```

252	1476	110267		MOVB R2,SEC	; CONVERT SECTOR NUMBER
		000130			
253	1502	004367		JSR R3,SHF1	
		000150			
254	1506	042702		BIC #^C1,R2	
		177776			
255	1512	062702		ADD #'D,R2	
		000060			
256	1516	110267		MOVB R2,SUR	; SURFACE NUMBER
		000122			
257	1522	004367		JSR R3,SHF1	
		000130			
258	1526	042702		BIC #^C7,R2	
		177770			
259	1532	062702		ADD #'D,R2	
		000060			
260	1536	110267		MOVB R2,CYL+2	
		000060			
261	1542	004367		JSR R3,SHF3	
		000104			
262	1546	042702		BIC #^C7,R2	
		177770			
263	1552	062702		ADD #'D,R2	
		000060			
264	1556	110267		MOVB R2,CYL+1	
		000037			
265	1562	004367		JSR R3,SHF3	
		000064			
266	1566	042702		BIC #^C3,R2	
		177774			
267	1572	062702		ADD #'D,R2	
		000060			
268	1576	110267		MOVB R2,CYL	; CYLINDER NUMBER
		000016			
269	1602			.PRINT #3\$	
270	1610	000417		BR STOP	
271				.NLIST BIN	
272	1612		3\$:	.ASCII /CYL. /	
273	1620		CYL:	.ASCII /000 /	
274	1624			.ASCII /SEC. /	
275	1632		SEC:	.ASCII /00 /	
276	1635			.ASCII /SURF. /	
277	1644		SUR:	.ASCII /0 /	
278	1646			.BYTE 15,12	
279				.EVEN	
280				.LIST BIN	
281	1650		STOP:	.EXIT	
282					
283	1652	006201	SHF3:	ASR R1	; SHIFT SUBROUTINES
284	1654	006201	SHF2:	ASR R1	
285	1656	006201	SHF1:	ASR R1	
286	1660	010102		MOV R1,R2	
287	1662	000203		RTS R3	
288					
289	1664		RBUFF:	.BLKW 24.	
290					
291		000044'		.END START	

# SYMBOL TABLE

BA	000014R	BIT0	= 000001	BIT1	= 000002
BIT10	= 002000	BIT11	= 004000	BIT12	= 010000
BIT13	= 020000	BIT14	= 040000	BIT15	= 100000
BIT2	= 000004	BIT3	= 000010	BIT4	= 000020
BIT5	= 000040	BIT6	= 000100	BIT7	= 000200
BIT8	= 000400	BIT9	= 001000	COM	000354R
COMMON	000350R	CYL	001620R	DA	000016R
DSKTMP	000020R	ERRRF	000022R	ERRRFC	000024R
ERRWCH	000026R	ERRWCS	000030R	ERRWF	000032R
FAIL	001376R	FAILED	001360R	FORMAT	000052R
GOOD	000574R	IO	000626R	MORE	001112R
NEXT	000512R	PC	= %000007	RBA	000034R
RBUFF	001664R	RETRY	001220R	RFCERR	001264R
RFERR	001246R	RKBA	000010R	RKCS	000004R
RKDA	000012R	RKDS	000000R	RKER	000002R
RKWC	000006R	RWC	000036R	RO	= %000000
R1	= %000001	R2	= %000002	R3	= %000003
R4	= %000004	R5	= %000005	SEC	001632R
SHF1	001656R	SHF2	001654R	SHF3	001652R
SP	= %000006	START	000044R	STOP	001650R
SUR	001644R	SYSER	001172R	S12	000334R
WC	000040R	WCERR	001310R	WCHERR	001340R
WFERR	001156R				
. ABS.	000000				
	001744				
ERRORS DETECTED: 0					
FREE CORE: 15971. WORDS					

SPRS

OPERATING SYSTEM RT-11		VERSION V03.02	SYSTEM PROGRAM OR DOCUMENT TITLE MACRO		VERSION OR DOCUMENT PART NO. V03.01	DATE 13-DEC-77
(SEE EXAMPLE IN INSTRUCTIONS)			DEC OFFICE Oakland		DO YOU HAVE SOURCES? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
NAME: Duncan N. Tanner FIRM: Sandia Laboratories Division 8159 ADDRESS: Livermore, CA 94550 ZIP:			REPORT TYPE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOFTWARE ERROR <input type="checkbox"/> DOCUMENTATION ERROR <input type="checkbox"/> INQUIRY <input type="checkbox"/> FOR YOUR INFORMATION/SUGGESTION CAN THE PROBLEM BE REPRODUCED AT WILL? YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>		PRIORITY <input type="checkbox"/> LOW <input type="checkbox"/> STANDARD <input type="checkbox"/> HIGH	
SUBMITTED BY: D. N. Tanner			PHONE: (415)422-2314		COULD THIS SPR HAVE BEEN PREVENTED BY BETTER OR MORE DOCUMENTATION? PLEASE EXPLAIN IN PROVIDED SPACE BELOW. YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
ATTACHMENTS MAG TAPE <input type="checkbox"/> FLOPPY DISKS <input type="checkbox"/> LISTING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DECTAPE <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER						
CPU TYPE 11/20	SERIAL NO. 253	MEMORY SIZE 28K	DISTRIBUTION MEDIUM RK05	SYSTEM DEVICE RK:	DO NOT PUBLISH <input type="checkbox"/>	

Problem with .NARG in a MACRO with a Dummy argument.

Ez .NARG returns the wrong argument count in a MACRO with a Dummy argument (?A); in the enclosed example the value .NARG returns the number of arguments in the MACRO definition not the MACRO call.

MACRO UM02-12 (RT-11 V2C) works correctly.



120494

```

1      .NLIST TTM
2      .TITLE SPR MACRO
3
4      ;*****
5
6      ;      RUN ON MACRO VM02-12 (RT-11 V02C)
7
8      ;*****
9
10
11     ;      PROBLEM WITH .NARG IN A MACRO WITH DUMMY ARGUMENT
12     ;      .NARG DOES NOT RETURN THE CORRECT NUMBER OF ARGUMENTS.
13     ;      IT RETURNS THE NUMBER OF ARGUMENTS IN THE MACRO DEFINITION.
14
15
16     .MACRO DUM A1,A2,A3,A4,?A
17     .NARG NUM
18     A:      .WORD NUM
19     .ENDM
20
21     .LIST MEB
22
23 000000      START:  DUM A,B,C,D      ;NUM SHOULD BE 4
24 000000      64$:      .WORD NUM
25 000002      DUM A,B,C      ;NUM SHOULD BE 3
26 000002      65$:      .WORD NUM
27 000004      DUM A,B      ;NUM SHOULD BE 2
28 000004      66$:      .WORD NUM
29 000006      DUM A      ;NUM SHOULD BE 1
30 000006      67$:      .WORD NUM
31 000010      DUM      ;NUM SHOULD BE 0
32 000010      68$:      .WORD NUM
33 000012      DUM A,B,C,D,E      ;NUM SHOULD BE 5
34 000012      E:      .WORD NUM
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CORRECT!

SPR MACRO RT-11 MACRO VM02-12 13-DEC-77 03:13:39 PAGE 14  
SYMBOL TABLE

A	000014R	B	000016R	C	000020R	D	000022R	E	000012R
NUM	= 000005	START	000000R						
. ABS.	000000	000							
	000024	001							

ERRORS DETECTED: 0  
FREE CORE: 18210. WORDS

.LP:=SPR1

120494

```

1      .TITLE SPR MACRO V03.01,RT11 V3
2
3
4      ;      PROBLEM WITH .NARG IN A MACRO WITH DUMMY ARGUMENT
5      ;      .NARG DOES NOT RETURN THE CORRECT NUMBER OF ARGUMENTS.
6      ;      IT RETURNS THE NUMBER OF ARGUMENTS IN THE MACRO DEFINITION.
7
8
9      .MACRO DUM A1,A2,A3,A4,?A  ← 5 ARGUMENTS
10     .NARG NUM
11     A:      .WORD NUM
12     .ENDM
13
14     .NLIST TTM
15     .LIST MEB
16
17 000000      START:  DUM A,B,C,D      ;NUM SHOULD BE 4
18 000000 000005 64$:      .WORD NUM
19 000002      DUM A,B,C      ;NUM SHOULD BE 3
20 000002 000005 65$:      .WORD NUM
21 000004      DUM A,B      ;NUM SHOULD BE 2
22 000004 000005 66$:      .WORD NUM
23 000006      DUM A      ;NUM SHOULD BE 1
24 000006 000005 67$:      .WORD NUM
25 000010      DUM      ;NUM SHOULD BE 0
26 000010 000005 68$:      .WORD NUM
27 000012      DUM A,B,C,D,E      ;NUM SHOULD BE 5
28 000012 000005 E:      .WORD NUM
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
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```

NUM IS ALWAYS 5

SPR MACRO V03.01, RT11 V3  
SYMBOL TABLE

MACRO V03.01 13-DEC-77 00:06:46 PAGE 1-1

A	000014R	C	000020R	E	000012R	NUM	= 000005	START	000000R
B	000016R	D	000022R						

```

. ABS. 000000 000
        000024 001

```

ERRORS DETECTED: 0

VIRTUAL MEMORY USED: 363 WORDS ( 2 PAGES)

DYNAMIC MEMORY AVAILABLE FOR 67 PAGES

.LP:=SPR