

Operating System Commands

Robert Glaser N3IC

System functions-

Control D kills any process and returns to the monitor. Control S halts output until a character is typed. Control O stops output, but continues processing. Another control O or the end of the process will return output.

Filenames may be of any length. All characters are checked. Any ASCII character may be used except space, <, >, !, and =. Upper and lower case letters are indistinguishable.

To execute a program (or command, they are the same thing) type its name followed by a CR. If the file is executable, it will be called. If the file does not exist or is not executable, an appropriate message will be given.

I/O options-

Executing a program by typing its name only sets the input/output to the standard (keyboard and video screen). Specifying > file.out will instead divert output to the file "file.out". Nothing goes to the standard output. Specifying >= file.out will send output to the standard output as well as to "file.out". In both cases, "file.out" is overwritten. Specifying >>file.out will add to "file.out" only. Specifying >= file.out will add to the file and send to the standard output as well. Specifying ! will disable all output for that process. Using a <file.in will take input from "file.in" instead of from the standard input. Both input and output options may be used simultaneously.

Commands-

RET: Return to monitor from an escape. Usually used after an ESC command from BASIC. If a program is departed with a control D, will return if the stacks are different.

SH: Shell program. If utilized by SH<file.sh, all commands in the file "file.sh" will be taken and executed. Typing a character on the keyboard will kill a shell process.

EXIT: The exit command kills any shell process. In a shell program, reaching the end of file executes an automatic exit command.

STTY: Set teletype command. Operation is by STTY OPTION or STTY -OPTION, where OPTION is one of the following: OUT1 sends output to the standard output port. OUT2 sends output to secondary output port. OUTP sends output to the printer. IN1 takes input from the primary input port. IN2 takes input from the secondary input port. ECHO echoes the input to the output. The - in front an appropriate option disables that function. Default modes:

OUT1, IN1, ECHO. Output may be paralled by the output modes.

MV: Move command. MV file1 file2 changes the name of "file1" to "file2".

RM: Remove command. RM file1 file2 ... fileN removes those files from the directory.

ASGN: the assign command adds files to the directory. ASGN file will create a file "file" in the directory with the appropriate entries. The byte count, starting location, and executable locations must be entered. The byte count need not be correct for non-executable files or executable files which are stored in their executable locations. To create non-executable files, enter FFFF as the executable location.

DIR: The directory command lists the directory. DIR file1 file2 ... fileN will list only those files.

CASE: The case command changes a file to upper or lower case, (U or L) by: CASE U file1 file2 ... fileN, or CASE L file1 file2 ... fileN.

CP: The copy command copies files. The byte count must be accurate. Overwriting a file is permitted. Usage: CP file1 file2. "file1" is copied to "file2".

UPD: The update command updates the byte counts of ASCII files. Usage: UPD file1 file2 ... fileN.

CMP: The compare command compares ASCII or binary files. The first difference is noted and execution terminates. Usage: CMP file1 file2. If "file1" is not executable, the ASCII format is used, otherwise the binary format is used. For executable files, the files are compared by the byte count.

WC: The word count command gives the byte count (modulo 10,000), the word count, and line count in decimal. USAGE: WC file1 file2 ... fileN.

CAT: The conCATenate command concatenates files together. CAT file1 file2 ... fileN concatenates all files to the standard output. Useful only for ASCII files.

MM: The MiniMonitor command returns command to the MAXI micro Mini Monitor.

PRT: The print command adds files to the line printer queue. Usage: PRT file1 file2 ... fileN.

EDIT: The editor is called.

ASSM: The assembler is called.

SYM: Prints a SYMBOL table if run after the assembler.

HEX: Does addition and subtraction in reverse Polish format of numbers modulo 65,536. After entering four digit hex numbers with a CR, add with a +, subtract with a -, print with an =, print in octal with an O, or print in decimal with a D. Quit with a Q.

MORSE: Morse code sending program.

FMT: Text formatter package. Usage: FMT file1 file2 ... fileN.

2708: Program 2708s.

PC: Precision calculator. Performs integer arithmetic in algebraic notation. Up to 300 digits can be accommodated. Quit with a Q.

COPY: Morse code copying and sending program.

BASIC: The BASIC language. Quit with a MON.