CTSS BULLETIN # 48

User Interfaces to the high speed lines

The general form of a high speed line message as stated in memo CC-210 is as follows:

control character(s), character count N, logical unit L, N-2 character message, control character(s)

L is used to dispatch messages to the proper unit connected to a high speed line. An L of 1 indicates the control unit - the unit that is in communication with the CTSS supervisor. Other L's may indicate CRT displays, paper tape units etc. at the option of the high speed line user.

Input:

Currently all input passes through the normal path to the break processor and to the supervisor. Each message should have an L of 1 and the characters 17_8, 57_8, and 77_8 have the special meanings of interupt, quit, and hangup.

All other characters are unmodified and may be read by either the supervisor or the user through RDFLXA as are teletype characters.

Output:

Calls to WRFLX or WRFLXA are processed by the break processor (carriage return added, trailing blanks replaced by null characters - octal 57, and/or 6 to 12 bit conversion). The characters are then presented to the high speed line adapter where N and an L of 1 are added before transmission to the 7750. If the users output buffer allotment is exceeded, he will be placed in output wait status.

Calls to WRHI may be used to output any message with any L and thus to any unit. With this call the users' program constructs the entire message to appear at the remote computer, if the users' output buffers are full, WRHI gives a full return at 2,4 and the message is not sent to the 7750. This call bypasses the break processor and the high speEd adapter.

```
                         TSX            WRHI,4
                         PZE            MESSAGE,,11

                         TRA            FULL RETURN
                         TRA            MESSAGE ACCEPTED

MESSAGE                  VFD            6/N,6/1,H6*N/ ACTUAL MESSAGE
```