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Identification

Segment Registry
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Purpose

The Segment Registry has many uses: it helps to avoid naming conflicts; it serves as an inventory of the Multics system; and, in general, furnishes a great deal of information to those managing the project - as well as to the programmers responsible for the registered segments. (In the initial phases of checkout, no two segments known to the same process may have the same name. Later phases of checkout will introduce machinery which will relax this restriction; however, even then it will be desirable that duplication of names be avoided, in order to avoid confusion.)

Note

The statement in BA.3.00 that "every system programmer is responsible for the accuracy and up-to-dateness of the entire manual" is particularly relevant here. The data are known to be in need of cleansing; any inaccuracies in the registry spotted by any system programmer should be reported to M. A. Padlipsky.

Format

The Registry, which appears as an appendix to this document as it will be re-issued periodically, furnishes the following information (with heading abbreviations as indicated): segment name, author/maintainer's initials (AUT), segment type (T), area of use (AREA), ring number (RN), MSPM section (MSPM), MSPM status (MS), development status (DS), estimated or actual number of source code pages - without include files (NP), source language (LANG), phase needed for (PH), Multics Segment Library status (LIB), total number of source code pages (TP), and number of source code pages without declarations (SP).

Abbreviations under the headings are as follows:

AUT: See below.

I: D = data, P = procedure

AREA: 636 = 6.36, ADM = administrative, BKP = backup and multilevel system, COM = command system, LAN = languages (mainly EPL run-time routines), FS = File System, GEN = general supervisor, IO = I/O system, LIB = library, ACC = access control, OTH = other, IPC = interprocess communication, SMM = Segment Management Module, TC = Traffic Controller, USC = User/System Control, INI = initialization.

RN: H = hardcore, A = administrative, U = user, L = all, N = not hardcore, 0 = other (usually rings 0 and 1 only).

MS: CUR = current, REV = needs revision, DRF = draft, ABS = abstract, NO = none.

DS: UNC = uncoded, PRG = coding in progress, COD = coded, UCH = unit checked, INT = integrated, CON = consolidated.

LANG: EPL = EPL, BSA = EPLBSA, FIV = FORTRAN IV, FLI = FL/I, GMP = GMAP, OTH = other (usually data).

PH: 1 = Phase 1, I = Initial Multics, M = Prototype Multics, P = Post-Prototype.

LIB: Y = yes, the segment is in the Multics Segment Library; N = no, the segment is not in the Multics Segment Library.

The list is ordered by area of use (areas in the same order as the above explanation of abbreviations), and approximately alphabetically within each area.

Author's initials expand as shown in Table 1.

Table 1

AUTHORS

DB	Diana Boyd	RLR, RR	Bob Rappaport
EQB	EQB	SLR	Sue Rosenbaum
CAC	Carole Cushing	DLS	David Stone
GFC	Gerry Clancy	GSS	Gerry Stoller
HD	Harvey Deitel	JWS	Judy Spall
SDD	Stan Dunten	MS	Mike Schroeder
AE	Art Evans	MJS	Mike Spier
HF	Harlow Frick	PS	Pat Smith
CCG	Charles Garman	PQS	Peter "Q." Schicker
ELI	Evan Ivie	RS, RJS	Bob Sobecki
DEJ	Dave Joel	TPS	Tom Skinner
DHJ	Don Johnson	WRS, WS	Walter Strickler
SK	Steve Kidd	WHS	Bill Southworth
DAL	David Levinson	MCT	Mary Turnquist
NHL	Norm Liebling	MRT	Mary Thompson
CM	Carla Marceau	TVV	Tom Van Vleck
EDM	Ed Meyer	AWW	Arnold Winikoff
KJM	Karolyn Martin	DBW	Don Wagner
MDM	Doug McIlroy	DRW	Don Widrig
NIM	Noel Morris	LDW, LW	Lonnie Whitehead
CO	Coert Olmsted	MRW	Molly Wagner
BR	Braxton Ratcliff	RAW	Ruth Weiss
JR	James Ridgeway	SW	Steve Webber