CTSS BULLETIN #56

SUBJECT: SETERR - A subroutine to set the error return from
            disk routines

Purpose

SETERR allows the programmer to specify his own error return
from the library disk routines.

References

The disk error codes are explained in the Programmer's Guide,
page 52 and Time Sharing Systems Note No. 1.

Usage

Call Sequence:

    for MAD: EXECUTE SETERR. (RETURN, ERROR)

    for FORTRAN: CALL SETERR (N, ERROR)

    for FAP: TSX   SETERR,4
                      PZE   RETURN
                      PZE   ERROR

RETURN is the error return location to which the library &
        disk routines should transfer for unexpected errors.
        No message will be printed from SNAP.

ERROR   is the location in which the logical accumulator will
        be stored i.e., the error code from the disk routine.

N   should be set by an ASSIGN statement in Fortran
        programs in order to provide the error return.

If only one argument is provided to SETERR, it will be used
as the error return argument.

If no arguments are provided to SETERR, the standard error
procedure will be reinstated.

Every call to SETERR supercedes the previous one.

Method

The library disk routines call SNAP for unexpected errors.
SNAP normally prints a message giving the name of the offended
disk routine and the absolute location of the call to SNAP.
SNAP then calls RECOUP which may be a programmer provided routine
or the library RECOUP which merely calls EXIT.

SETERR causes SNAP to transfer to the programmer's RETURN
before the normal SNAP message.

Coding

Requires 52 cells.

Transfer Vector: SNAP, COLT, WRFLX