

April 21, 1964

CTSS BULLETIN NO. 18

The following changes in CTSS will become effective on April 22nd at both the Computation Center and Project M.A.C.:

Core Storage Clock

The function of the IBM core storage clock and interval timer (RPQF89349) will be simulated for any user who issues the following supervisor call:

```
                TSX  CL0C0N,4
                RMT
CL0C0N          TIA  -HCL0C0N
                RMT
```

The simulation may be turned off with the call:

```
                TSX  CL0C0F,4
                RMT
CL0C0F          TIA  -HCL0C0F
                RMT
```

The system will normally run with this function turned off. Any new command, typed on the user's console will also turn this function off. The M.I.T. library subprogram MITIMR will be modified and will soon be available as part of the foreground library.

User Alarm Clock

To allow a user to place his program in dormant status to be automatically restarted after a predetermined amount of time has elapsed, the following supervisor call is provided:

```
                CAL  =N
                TSX  SLEEP,4
                RMT
SLEEP           TIA  -HSLEEP
                RMT
```

where N is the number of seconds that the user wishes to wait before restarting his program at 1,4. While the user is in dormant status, the user may reset the alarm clock by issuing a new command or using the quit sequence.

Public Files

A public file directory will be provided which allows the passing of disk files from one user to another. The COPY and UPDATE commands are modified to allow P as the first argument of these commands to refer to the public files.

The command:

```
UPDATE P ALPHA FAP
```

will place a copy of the user's file ALPHA FAP in the public files,

The command:

```
COPY P ALPHA FAP
```

will copy the file ALPHA FAP from the public files to the user's private file directory.

Files left in the public files for more than one day will be deleted regardless of mode.

Quit and Interrupt Signals

Whenever the break key on a model 35 teletype or the reset key on a 1050 is depressed, the 7750 begins listening for the key to be depressed again. If it is depressed within two seconds, the 7750 immediately sends a quit signal to the supervisor. Otherwise an interrupt signal is sent. Note that three depressions of the break or reset key will cause a quit followed by an interrupt to be transmitted.