CTSS Bulletin

CTSS Library - New Routines: RDFLXB, RDFLXC

A new library routine has been written allowing MAD and
FORTRAN programs to read a specified number of characters from
the console, without format conversions. This is a gain in
flexibility over the related RDFLXA routine, which reads only
in blocks of 14 words, and a gain in cost of time and space over
the "READ" (on-line) statement, which uses (IOH). Entries are
RDFLXB and RDFLXC.

Description

The routine reads a line from the console, and transmits to
the caller the requested characters in successive words. The
remaining characters in the last words are filled out with blanks.
The routine also returns the number of characters actually in the
line. For the RDFLXB entry, a "line" includes the break character.
For RDFLXC, a "line" does not include the break character.

Calling Sequence

In the following calling sequence, RDFLXC may be substituted
for RDFLXB if desired. Meanings of the symbols are as follows:

    BLOCK = address of the first word at which line is to be stored.
            Successive words are stored forward in FAP, backwards
            in FORTRAN and MAD.

    N   = number of characters to be stored.

    A   = number of characters actually read.

In MAD   A = RDFLXB. (BLOCK,N)

In FORTRAN   A = RDFLXB (BLOCK, N)   note that A is an integer

In FAP   TSX   RDFLXB,4
                 PZE   BLOCK
                 PZE   L(N)
                 STO   L(A)   (A is returned in address of AC)

above "L(x)" means "location of x".