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Identification

GDM Command and Error Summary  
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All GDM commands, system or user defined, are one or two characters. Arguments that are tape file primary names may be up to six characters.

The general command format is:

tape\_unit command\_name arg\_1 arg\_2 arg\_3 ... (NL)

where the tape\_unit (a number from 1 to 8) may optionally precede any command. Arguments are as specified for each command.

To initiate a display, simply type its name on the teletype. (An optional argument has the effect as under command "R".) To return to GDM command level, depress the "manual interrupt" button on the display pushbutton box. Commands indicated with a "\*" destroy the current user display image and should not be used before an "R" command:

P prints all known command names on the teletype.

DD xx yy zz aa bb First 3 arguments set the date, next are the time. When no arguments are typed, DD resets the interval timer.

C removes all user defined display names from the command table and removes all user displays from the disc.

LN al bl ... loads display file `al M' and gives it command name `bl', etc.\*

SN a saves the current display in snapshot file `a N'. Issues an "R" command at completion (see below).

SH a displays file `a N' for photographing, etc.\*

DT a creates display file `a M'. This command assumes that a display template binary image file has been previously loaded.

SV a creates file `a S' containing the GDM System (see Appendix C).

R a resume the user display after "manual interrupt" caused suspension. Optional argument is as follows: "X" waits for GE-645 to start transmission; "C" causes automatic restart after dataphone errors. (in addition to waiting for GE-645 transmission).

- I1 displays command usage information.
- I2 displays a short description of all system commands.
- Q returns to OS/8 command level.

GDM error messages are always typed on the teletype in the following format:

E:xy

where 'x' is the error code (if any), and 'y' is the number of the command line argument which caused the error (errors caused after processing of the command will output the number of the last argument).

Following is a list of error codes and their probable causes:

- U Unknown command or display name.
- O Overflow: command line too long, too many display templates, tried to read or write a tape file which was too big.
- R Ready list overflow. This is caused when the data dispatch routine cannot keep up with the number of requests for processing. A display template redesign is indicated (sampling rates should be changed).
- W Wait list overflow. There are too many requests for rescheduling of events. A display template redesign is indicated (reduce the number of events!)
- M Manual interrupt during data transmission. A warning rather than an error.
- N No current display. Tried to "snapshot" before initiating a display or tried to issue an "R" (resume display) after executing a command that destroys the display image.
- F OS/8 File System error. Usually indicates that the file named does not exist on the tape indicated when trying to read, or that the file already exists when trying to write.

- T       Tape error. Try again or call field service engineer.
- D       Disc error. Try again or call field service engineer.
- P       Dataphone error. Reinitialize display. If this type of error occurs frequently, call the field service engineer.
- A       Appending error. Indicates that the segment requested was not in core (or possibly bad data transmission). Reinitialize the display.