

# RT-11 System Generation Guide

AA-M240B-TC

**July 1984**

This manual describes the system generation process and is designed for RT-11 users who need to build special monitors and handlers.

This manual supersedes the *RT-11 Installation and System Generation Guide*, AA-H376A-TC and the *RT-11 System Generation Guide*, AA-M240A-TC.

**Operating System:** RT-11 Version 5.1

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# Contents

	Page
<b>Preface</b>	
<b>Chapter 1 Preparing for System Generation</b>	
1.1 System Generation Process . . . . .	1-2
1.2 Gathering Information . . . . .	1-5
1.2.1 Peripheral Devices . . . . .	1-5
1.2.2 Interrupt Vectors and CSRs . . . . .	1-5
1.2.3 Monitor Services for Target Application . . . . .	1-6
1.2.4 Defining Other System Conditionals . . . . .	1-9
1.2.5 System Build Procedure . . . . .	1-10
1.2.5.1 Automatic System Build . . . . .	1-10
1.2.5.2 Manual System Build . . . . .	1-17
1.3 Studying the SYSGEN Dialog . . . . .	1-17
<b>Chapter 2 Performing the System Generation Process on a Disk System</b>	
2.1 Running the Program IND.SAV . . . . .	2-1
2.2 Collecting the Appropriate Files on the Appropriate Media . . . . .	2-2
2.3 Assembling and Linking the Monitor(s) and Device Handlers . . . . .	2-2
2.3.1 Using SYSGEN.BLD to Build the System . . . . .	2-3
2.3.2 Using SYSGEN.MON and SYSGEN.DEV to Build the System . . . . .	2-6
2.3.3 Building Handlers Separately . . . . .	2-8
<b>Chapter 3 Performing the System Generation Process on a Small System</b>	
3.1 Creating a Working System for This Process . . . . .	3-1
3.2 Running the Program SYSGEN.COM . . . . .	3-2
3.3 Collecting the Appropriate Files on the Diskettes . . . . .	3-3
3.3.1 System Build Indirect Command Files . . . . .	3-3
3.3.2 Creating System Build Diskettes . . . . .	3-5
3.3.2.1 Diskette Contents . . . . .	3-6
3.3.2.2 Copying the Files . . . . .	3-7

3.4	Assembling and Linking the Monitor(s) and Device Handlers . . . . .	3-8
3.4.1	Assembling Files . . . . .	3-8
3.4.2	Linking Files . . . . .	3-11

**Appendix A SYSGEN Answers That Will Duplicate the Standard Monitors**

A.1	SJ and FB Monitors . . . . .	A-1
A.2	XM Monitor . . . . .	A-3
A.3	SYSGEN Questions . . . . .	A-5

**Appendix B SYSGEN Answers That Create a Multiterminal System**

**Appendix C RT-11 Conditionals**

C.1	System Conditionals . . . . .	C-1
C.1.1	SJ.MAC . . . . .	C-4
C.1.2	FB.MAC . . . . .	C-4
C.1.3	XM.MAC . . . . .	C-4
C.2	Individual Keyboard Monitor Command Conditionals. . . . .	C-5
C.3	Naming-Convention Conditionals . . . . .	C-6

**Appendix D Customizations for Specially Generated Monitors**

D.1	Installing Only the Generated Handlers . . . . .	D-1
D.2	Suppressing the Multiterminal Polling Routines . . . . .	D-2
D.3	Changing the Handler File-Name Suffix . . . . .	D-2
D.4	Changing the Default Device for the SRUN Command . . . . .	D-3
D.5	Changing the Default File Type for the SRUN Command. . . . .	D-3
D.6	Assigning a Remote Line as the Console Terminal . . . . .	D-4
D.7	Changing the Device Name of the UCL File . . . . .	D-4

**Index**

**Figures**

1-1	System Generation Process. . . . .	1-4
1-2	SYSGEN Input and Output Files. . . . .	1-4
1-3	All Files on One Disk for System Build . . . . .	1-14
1-4	Source Files on Second Disk for System Build . . . . .	1-15
1-5	Second Disk and Line Printer Receive System Build Output . . . . .	1-16
1-6	System Generation Worksheet . . . . .	1-44
3-1	Sample SYSGEN.MON and SYSGEN.DEV Files . . . . .	3-4

## Tables

1-1	Features Available Only Through System Generation Process . . . . .	1-6
1-2	Source Files Required for System Build . . . . .	1-11
1-3	Free Storage Required to Build Components . . . . .	1-13
1-4	Free Blocks on Devices After Initialization . . . . .	1-13
2-1	System Build Errors . . . . .	2-5
3-1	System Build Errors . . . . .	3-12



## Preface

### How to Use This Manual

The RT-11 software kit contains four generic operating systems that are designed to meet the needs of most RT-11 users. However, you need not be limited to the use of any one of these systems if they do not meet your needs. This manual provides you with the information you need to generate a system tailored to your specific needs. Chapter 1 describes the system generation procedure that you must follow and specific questions you must answer to generate your particular system. Chapter 2 tells you how to run the SYSGEN program to build the resulting system. Chapter 3 describes system generation on a dual-diskette system. However, DIGITAL does not recommend a system generation of this kind.

Additional information available in the appendixes includes: system generation answers that duplicate the standard, distributed monitors, system generation answers that create an example multiterminal system, RT-11 conditionals, and customizations required for specially generated monitors.

Before you begin, you should read the *Guide to RT-11 Documentation*, which describes the other software documents associated with the RT-11 operating system. Familiarity with the RT-11 system, as described in the *RT-11 System User's Guide*, *RT-11 System Utilities Manual*, and Chapter 1 of the *RT-11 Installation Guide*, is particularly helpful when you perform the procedures in this manual.

If you are a FORTRAN IV, BASIC-11, CTS-300, or other layered product user, you build your FORTRAN IV, BASIC-11, FMS-11, CTS-300, or other system after building the RT-11 system. A layered product is software that is sold separately but requires the RT-11 operating system environment to run. See the appropriate installation manual for instructions on installing such products.

## Documentation Conventions

You should become familiar with certain symbolic conventions used in this manual.

1. Examples consist of actual computer output whenever possible. In these examples, user input appears in red where it must be differentiated from computer output.
2. Unless the manual indicates otherwise, all commands or command strings end with a carriage return. The symbol **(RET)** represents a carriage return, **(LF)** a line feed, **(SP)** a space, **(ESC)** an ESCAPE or ALTMODE, and **(TAB)** a tab.
3. To produce certain characters in system commands, you must type a combination of keys concurrently. For example, while holding down the CTRL key, type C to produce the CTRL/C character. Key combinations such as this are documented as **(CTRL/C)**, **(CTRL/O)**, and so forth.
4. In descriptions of command syntax, capital letters represent the command name, which you must type. Lowercase letters represent a variable for which you must supply a value.
5. In examples, you must distinguish between the capital letter O and the number 0. Examples in this manual represent these characters as follows:

Letter O: **O**

Number 0: **0**

6. The sample terminal dialog in this manual contains version numbers where they would normally appear. The version numbers include xx in those fields that can vary from installation to installation. The exact contents of these fields are not of interest in the examples in this manual, as long as appropriate digits appear in the indicated area. The same is true for the FREE BLOCKS messages included in device directories.

If you submit a software performance report (SPR) to DIGITAL, you must include the complete version number.

7. A decimal point (.) follows a number to indicate that it is a decimal number. A number without a decimal point is an octal number. For example, 128. is 128 (decimal) and 126 is 126 (octal).



# Chapter 1

## Preparing for System Generation

You can build a unique RT-11 monitor through the system generation process; however, the procedure requires some preparation. Because the procedure lets you set the parameters for the system you want, you should be knowledgeable about the process and also prepared with the information and selections you will be called on to provide.

System generation can be either an interactive or an automated procedure. You must run the program SYSGEN.COM through the IND processor and supply answers to the questions it asks. Answers can be supplied interactively through the console or automatically through an answer file. To complete the process, you will have to assemble and link one or more monitors and device handlers that will then reflect the parameters you set.

The system generation process requires a significant amount of mass storage space and execution time. DIGITAL has distributed four standard monitors in the distribution kit and recommends that you undertake the system generation process only if none of these standard monitors fully meets your needs.

Before beginning the system generation process, you should:

1. Successfully install and test your working system.
2. Determine whether the features you need are available only through system generation. (Read Chapter 1 of the *RT-11 Installation Guide* to assess whether or not you need to perform a system generation.)
3. Become familiar with the RT-11 documentation, giving special attention to the *RT-11 System User's Guide* and *RT-11 System Utilities Manual*, and to Chapter 1 of the *RT-11 Installation Guide*.
4. Become comfortable with the keyboard monitor commands and RT-11 operating characteristics.
5. Read the installation guide for any layered products you have. (Some of these products require specific answers to SYSGEN questions.)

You should not attempt to perform the system generation process unless your hardware configuration meets certain requirements.

DIGITAL supports automatic system generation (under license) only on a system with at least 16K words of memory and 2000 contiguous free blocks of disk storage. The minimum configuration that DIGITAL recommends for system generation is a system with at least two disk drives and 24K words of memory.

DIGITAL also supports system generation on RX01 and RX02 diskette systems (with at least 28K words of memory), and Professional 325 computers, provided you use the manual procedure described in Chapter 3. However, DIGITAL does not recommend this very lengthy method.

To prepare for system generation, you should:

1. Study the system generation process (Section 1-1).
2. Gather the information or make decisions described in Section 1.2.
3. Study the SYSGEN dialog (Section 1-3).

You can use the worksheet at the end of this chapter (Figure 1-6) to record information, decisions, and choices.

## 1.1 System Generation Process

Once you have gathered some information about your configuration, you can run SYSGEN and answer the system generation questions to set the parameters for your special system. The command to run the system generation process is:

```
.RUN IND.SAV SYSGEN.COM
```

IND.SAV is an indirect control file processor that uses the input file SYSGEN.COM to drive the system generation process. (Both file type specifications, .SAV and .COM, may be omitted.) However, if the command SET KMON IND was previously issued, you can use the indirect command @SYSGEN.

The questions that you are asked are in the form of a dialog. SYSGEN.COM contains the dialog and the monitor conditionals. It contains IND directives to display explanatory text, query for options, open input and output files, test the validity of responses, test and modify conditions, and set values for variables. Executing SYSGEN.COM produces the following default output files:

- SYSGEN.CND
- SYSGEN.TBL
- SYSGEN.BLD

- SYSGEN.MON
- SYSGEN.DEV
- SYSGEN.ANS

SYSGEN allows you to choose your own names for them. Your responses to the dialog establish the conditionals that SYSGEN writes to the conditional file SYSGEN.CND. SYSGEN uses some of the conditionals that it generates to create SYSGEN.TBL, another conditional file that sets up device table entries for each device you specify and defines device handlers. SYSGEN.TBL is included in the assembly and link procedures for all generated monitors. (For a list of RT-11 conditionals, refer to Appendix C.)

SYSGEN also creates three indirect command files: SYSGEN.BLD, SYSGEN.MON, and SYSGEN.DEV. These files contain all the command strings that perform the assemblies and links that build the system you specify when you answer the dialog questions. SYSGEN.MON builds the monitor or monitors you define; SYSGEN.DEV builds the device handlers you define. SYSGEN.BLD executes SYSGEN.MON and SYSGEN.DEV.

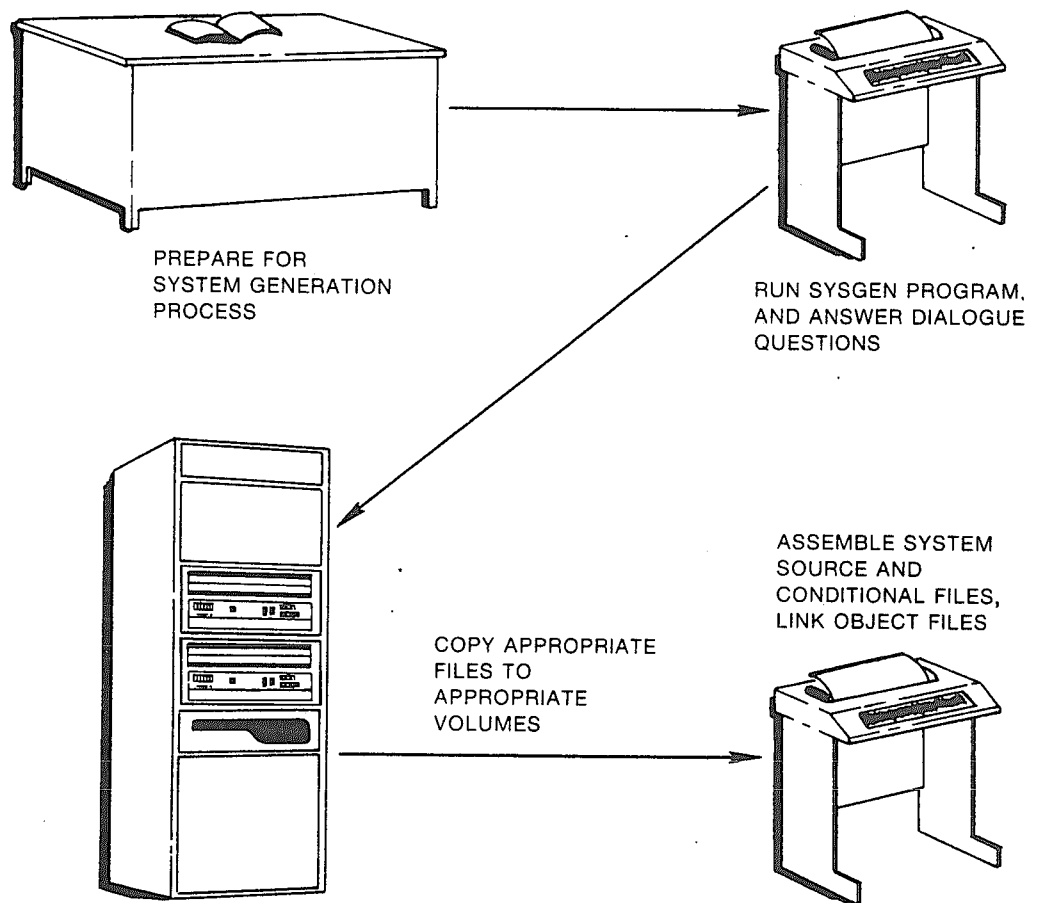
SYSGEN.COM optionally creates a user-defined answer file, named SYSGEN.ANS by default. This file reflects all responses made during the system generation session, and can be used as input during a later system generation session to generate a new monitor without running the entire system generation dialog. When an answer file is used, SYSGEN does not ask the dialog questions; rather, it gets all the necessary information for the attributes of the system to be generated from the answer file. After executing the file, SYSGEN allows you to alter the output file to reflect any changes you wish to make, for example, to add monitor options, to support additional peripheral devices, or to change device addresses.

Ultimately, you must assemble and link the SYSGEN.CND, SYSGEN.TBL, and (optionally) TRMTBL.MAC conditional files with certain system source files, depending on options you choose during system generation. For example, you would need RMONSJ.MAC, the SJ resident monitor source file, if your desired system included the SJ monitor. The conditional file TRMTBL.MAC, which is distributed with your system software, is required only if you are building a multiterminal system. The source file EDTGBL.MAC is always required, because it contains system-wide definitions.

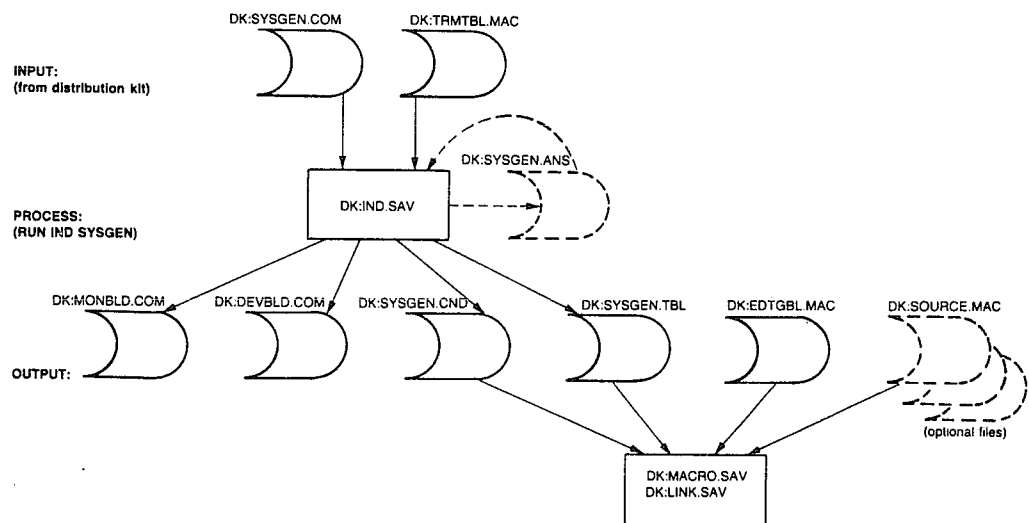
Once you have answered the SYSGEN questions, copy the system source files you need (SYSGEN.CND and SYSGEN.TBL) to the volume that the command files use as the source input device. Then assemble and link the sources with the conditional files (using SYSGEN.BLD alone or, if you wish, SYSGEN.MON and SYSGEN.DEV). You can enter the commands individually if you choose.

Figure 1-1 shows the procedures involved in the system generation process; Figure 1-2 shows the files required for system generation.

**Figure 1-1: System Generation Process**



**Figure 1-2: SYSGEN Input and Output Files**



## 1.2 Gathering Information

To answer SYSGEN dialog questions, you must be familiar with both the target system configuration (that is, the one you are generating) and your current configuration (that is, the one on which you will run SYSGEN and assemble and link the new monitor or monitors and handlers). You should also know which monitor services you want in the target system and which vector and control status register (CSR) addresses are involved. You will be unable to perform the system build process unless you know your current configuration and its capabilities, you have planned an optimal file arrangement for system build on your configuration, and you have answered the relevant SYSGEN dialog questions appropriately. In addition, you may have to edit the conditional files before you build the target system. To make sure that you have all the information you need, identify the following:

1. Peripheral devices to be supported in the special system you are generating (that is, the target system)
2. Interrupt vector and CSR addresses for devices in the target system
3. Monitor services you require for the target system
4. Edits you may need to make to the conditional files
5. Device assignments for the system build procedure

The following sections describe how to identify these items.

### 1.2.1 Peripheral Devices

Identify all the peripheral devices that your target system configuration will include. List the device mnemonic for each device on the worksheet at the end of this chapter (for example, DY for an RX02 diskette).

#### NOTE

You may need to include some empty device slots to make sure that your system has enough device slots for your application's requirements. The number of logical device assignments you will be able to make in the working system is equal to the number of device slots available in the system.

### 1.2.2 Interrupt Vectors and CSRs

Identify the interrupt vector addresses and CSR addresses at which the field service technician installed each peripheral in your configuration. When installing the hardware, the field service technician is responsible for leaving a written record of this address information at your site, usually on a sticker attached to the processor. List each address on the worksheet (Figure 1-6).

Although most peripherals have standard interrupt vector and CSR addresses, some have floating addresses. The presence or absence of such floating address devices affects the addresses at which the other floating address devices in the system are installed. (Floating address devices must be installed in a standard sequence.) Even devices with standard vectors may have been installed at nonstandard addresses.

### 1.2.3 Monitor Services for Target Application

DIGITAL has generated the standard monitors through the system generation process; you will probably need to select support for features that standard monitors also support. In other words, many SYSGEN questions offer features you will recognize as standard features in the distributed monitors. Table 1-1 summarizes special features that are available only through the system generation process.

**Table 1-1: Features Available Only Through System Generation Process**

Feature	Function
Asynchronous terminal status	Provides a program with the updated status of terminals in multiterminal systems. MU BASIC-11 require this support.
BATCH	Allows RT-11 to operate unattended. All monitors except BL support BATCH.
Device I/O timeout	Permits device handlers to issue a mark-time programmed request. DECnet applications require this support.
Disable .FETCH request under XM	Disables the use of the .FETCH request under XM, requiring device handlers to be resident in memory.
Double-density only RX02	Permits you to use only double-density RX02 diskettes on the system. This feature makes the RX02 handler smaller.
DZ11 up to 9600 baud	Permits you to initialize lines at specific baud rates up to 9600.
Error logging	Keeps a statistical record of device, memory parity, and memory cache errors. An error logging job is created when you select this support for FB; a handler is created for SJ. The EL job retrieves information that is later available to you in summary report format.
Extra device slots	Permits you to add devices to the system after it is built. The number of logical assignments you can make is equal to the number of devices plus empty device slots in the system.
Global SCCA	When global SCCA is turned on (enabled), all CTRL/C characters sent from the terminal to the background are ignored, protecting the program from being aborted with double CTRL/Cs. Support must be chosen to use IND directives .ENABLE ABORT and .DISABLE ABORT.

(continued on next page)

**Table 1-1: Features Available Only Through System Generation Process (Cont.)**

Feature	Function
High-speed ring buffer	Causes character processing and interpretation to be performed at fork level. This allows short bursts of characters transmitted at very high rates to be received. Use of this feature is recommended with PDTs.
Keyboard monitor command subsets	Allows you to choose one, two, or three subsets of the keyboard monitor commands instead of all the commands.
Memory parity	Causes the system to print an error message when a memory parity error occurs if your configuration includes memory parity hardware. If you have this hardware but do not select this support, the system halts when memory errors occur.
Month and year rollover	Adds support that automatically rolls over the date at the end of the month and the end of the year. Normally, you must reset the date and time. This support is useful for applications that run continuously and over a long period of time.
Multiterminal support	Permits you to use two or more terminals with the SJ, FB, or XM monitor. MU BASIC-11 requires this support.
Multiterminal timeout	Causes the monitor to reset at regular intervals any terminal that goes off line. This support minimizes the impact of static in multiterminal systems. MU BASIC-11 requires this support.
Programmable clock as system clock	Allows you to substitute as the system clock the KW11-P programmable clock for the usual line clock. However, the programmable clock would not then be available for program use.
Ring buffer size	Allows you to change the size of the input and output ring buffers. The input ring is a buffer in the monitor that holds characters you type at a terminal until a program requests them. The output ring is a buffer in the monitor that holds characters until the terminal can print them. The default input ring buffer size is 134 (decimal) characters, and the default output ring buffer size is 40 (decimal) characters.
Second RX01, RX02, or TU58 controller	Adds support for a second RX01, RX02, or TU58 RX02, or TU58 controller, allowing a total of four units in the configuration instead of the usual two.
SJ message on system I/O errors	Causes the SJ monitor to issue an error message instead of simply halting. This feature helps to reduce confusion when an error occurs. The FB and XM monitors always issue error messages.
SJ timer	Configures the SJ monitor to support mark-time and cancel mark-time programmed requests. Otherwise, only the FB and XM monitors support these requests, which provide timer capabilities.

(continued on next page)

**Table 1-1: Features Available Only Through System Generation Process (Cont.)**

<b>Feature</b>	<b>Function</b>
.SPCPS programmed request	Changes the flow of control of main-line code by saving the PC and PS and changing the main-line PC to a new value. This support can be generated for only the FB and XM monitors. .SPCPS is especially useful for controlling switching among users in multiuser applications.
System jobs	Assembles the FB monitor to support as many as eight simultaneously active jobs instead of the usual two. The error logging subsystem, SPOOL, VTCOM, and the device queue program (QUEUE) can run as system jobs. This feature is available in the distributed XM monitor.
User command linkage	Permits users to create their own commands.

Every SYSGEN dialog question is a SYSGEN option. Some options enable support for monitor services, while other options enable support for peripheral devices and device interfaces. The options that enable monitor services are as follows:

- Asynchronous terminal status
- BATCH support
- Device timeout support
- Error logging support
- Error messages on system I/O errors
- .FETCH request
- Floating point support
- Global .SCCA support
- 50 Hz clock rather than 60 Hz
- High-speed ring buffer
- Input ring buffer size
- Keyboard monitor command subsets
- Memory parity
- Month and year date rollover
- Multiterminal support
- Multiterminal timeout
- Output ring buffer size



Power failure message  
Programmable clock as system clock  
SJ timer support  
.SPCPS programmed request  
Start-up indirect command file  
System jobs  
User command linkage

Section 1.3 describes each dialog question in detail. When you study the dialog, check off on the worksheet any options you want to select when you actually run SYSGEN.

### 1.2.4 Defining Other System Conditionals

Some system conditionals are not set as a result of the system generation dialog. For example, there is no system generation question that asks if you want idle-loop light support; therefore, the LIGH\$T conditional is not set by a response to a system generation question. However, the system generation dialog lets you define these system conditionals during the system generation session. This feature prevents you from ever having to edit a system generation .ANS or .CND file, since the definitions will be included in both files.

Questions 68 and 69 of the system generation dialog let you define system conditionals. Appendix C contains a list of the system conditionals you can define. The following is an example of the procedure.

```
68. Do you want to define any other system conditionals (N)?
```

If you have no system conditionals to define, respond NO.

Respond YES if you want to define other system conditionals. The dialog then prompts you to define the conditionals:

```
69. Enter the system conditional and value:
```

Type the conditional and value in this format:

CONDITIONAL = VALUE

Press RETURN after defining each conditional. For example, the following definition enables idle-loop light support.

```
LIGH$T = 1RET
```

Type a question mark (?) to list all the conditionals you have defined in this manner. Type a period (.) followed by a carriage return when you are through defining conditionals.

## 1.2.5 System Build Procedure

The system build procedure requires that you assemble and link your generated monitors and handlers but not the utility programs or other nonexecutive system components. The SYSGEN program produces indirect command files that issue all the commands to perform these assemblies and links. However, if your only mass storage device is an RX01 or RX02 diskette, or you are performing a system generation on a Professional 325 system, you may have insufficient free storage space to use indirect command files. You will need to issue individual commands to perform the same system build procedures. (Refer to Chapter 3.)

The following sections describe both system build procedures, so that you can plan the method you will use and answer the SYSGEN dialog questions relative to the indirect command files.

### NOTE

Once you have created the conditional files SYSGEN.CND and SYSGEN.TBL, you can use them over and over without rerunning the SYSGEN program. To add source customizations to your generated system, simply use the SLP utility to customize your system. Then, reassemble those files, and re-link the system.

**1.2.5.1 Automatic System Build** — At the end of the system generation process, the SYSGEN dialog asks you to identify the devices that the indirect command files should use for input, binary output, and map output during the assembly and link processes. When you answer the dialog questions and SYSGEN completes, SYSGEN has tailored the indirect command files, so that they make the logical assignments SRC:, BIN:, and MAP: according to your instructions. The command files then expect to find the correct files on each device. Therefore, before you answer these questions, you must know which files you want and how much free space you need for the build procedure. Then you must plan the organization of files so that you can choose the appropriate devices for SRC:, BIN:, and MAP:. Figures 1-3 through 1-5 illustrate examples of such organization.

### NOTE

If you answer NO to the SYSGEN question "Do you want to retain the system OBJs?", the indirect command files include deletion commands to remove the .OBJ files.

In most cases, you can use the indirect command files to build your system, but you may want to make minor alterations to the command files themselves. For example, you might need to change the devices on which individual source or binary files reside to optimize mass storage usage.

Study the following paragraphs, which categorize requirements by device. Then organize files on volumes according to the:

- Hardware you have available
- Free storage you have
- Storage requirements for building each component

If possible, you will want to use the largest and fastest storage devices included in your configuration.

### System Device

When you perform the system build procedures, you must run RT-11 from a system device that contains at least the following:

Monitor  
 System device handler  
 SWAP.SYS  
 Handlers for SRC:, BIN:, and MAP:  
 MACRO  
 LINK  
 PIP  
 SYSMAC.SML

During the build procedure, the default (DK) device needs as many as 128 free blocks to accommodate the work file MACRO uses during system assembly.

### Source Input Device

The source input device must contain the files SYSGEN.CND and SYSGEN.TBL, which are the conditional files that result from a SYSGEN session, and TRMTBL.MAC, which is required only if you plan multiterminal support. In addition, the source device must include the system source files to build the system you are generating.

The system source files are included in the distribution kit, but you probably did not include them in your working system. You will need to copy the appropriate source files from your customized distribution backup volume(s). Establish which source files you need by using Table 1-2, and write the file names on the worksheet.

**Table 1-2: Source Files Required for System Build**

Source File	To Build Support For
BA.MAC	BATCH
BSTRAP.MAC	All monitors
CR.MAC	Card reader
CT.MAC	TA11 cassette
DD.MAC	DECTape II cartridge
DL.MAC	RL01/02 disk
DM.MAC	RK06/07 disk
DP.MAC	RP11/RPR02/RP03

(continued on next page)

**Table 1-2: Source Files Required for System Build (Cont.)**

Source File	To Build Support For
DS.MAC	RJS03/04 disk
DT.MAC	DECtape
DU.MAC	MSCP-class devices
DW.MAC	RD50/RD51 disk (Professional series)
DX.MAC	RX01 diskette
DY.MAC	RX02 diskette
DZ.MAC	RX50 diskette (Professional series)
EDTGBL.MAC	All monitors
EL.MAC	Error logging
ELCOPY.MAC	Error logging
ELINIT.MAC	Error logging
ELTASK.MAC	Error logging
ERRTXT.MAC	Error logging
FB.MAC	FB monitor
FSM.MAC	File-structured magtape
KMON.MAC	All monitors
KMOVLY.MAC	All monitors
LD.MAC	Logical disk subsetting
LP.MAC	Line printer
LS.MAC	Serial line printer
MTTEMT.MAC	Multiterminals
MTTINT.MAC	Multiterminals
NL.MAC	Null handler
PC.MAC	High-speed paper tape
PD.MAC	PDT-11 series
RF.MAC	RF11 disk
RK.MAC	RK05 disk
RMONFB.MAC	FB or XM monitor
RMONSJ.MAC	SJ monitor
SJ.MAC	SJ monitor
SP.MAC	Transparent spooling
SYSGEN.CND*	All monitors and devices
SYSGEN.TBL*	All devices
TJ.MAC	TJU16 magtape
TM.MAC	TM11 magtape
TRMTBL.MAC	Multiterminals
TS.MAC	TS11,TU80/TSV05 (UNIBUS/Q-BUS) magtape
TT.MAC	SJ monitor
USR.MAC	All monitors
VM.MAC	Virtual memory "disk"
XC.MAC	VTCOM communication for Professional 300 series
XL.MAC	VTCOM communication
XM.MAC	XM monitor
XMSUBS.MAC	XM monitor

\* Or specified file name.

## Binary Output Device

The binary output device receives the object files created by the assembly process. Identify all the components you must build, that is, all the monitors and device handlers for which your SYSGEN answers are intended. Then refer to Table 1-3 to establish how much free storage you will need on the binary output device to build each of these components.

**Table 1-3: Free Storage Required to Build Components**

Component	Number of Blocks
Monitor	300
Device handler	11
Set of monitor object modules retained	200
Set of handler object modules retained	8

When a device is initialized, some space is used for the boot and directory blocks. Table 1-4 shows the number of free blocks remaining on various devices, after being initialized.

**Table 1-4: Free Blocks on Devices After Initialization**

Device	Device Name	Size in Blocks
RX01 diskette	DX	486
RX02 diskette	DY	974
RK05 disk	RK	4.8K
RL01/02 disk	DL	10.2/20.4K
RK06/07 disk	DM	27.1/53.7K
RX50 diskette	DU, DZ	786
RD50 disk	DW	9.7K
RD51 disk	DU	19.6K
RC25 disk	DU	43K (approximate)
RA80 disk	DU	220K (approximate)
Virtual memory	VM	Variable, depending on physical memory available
Logical disk	LD	Variable

## Map Output Device

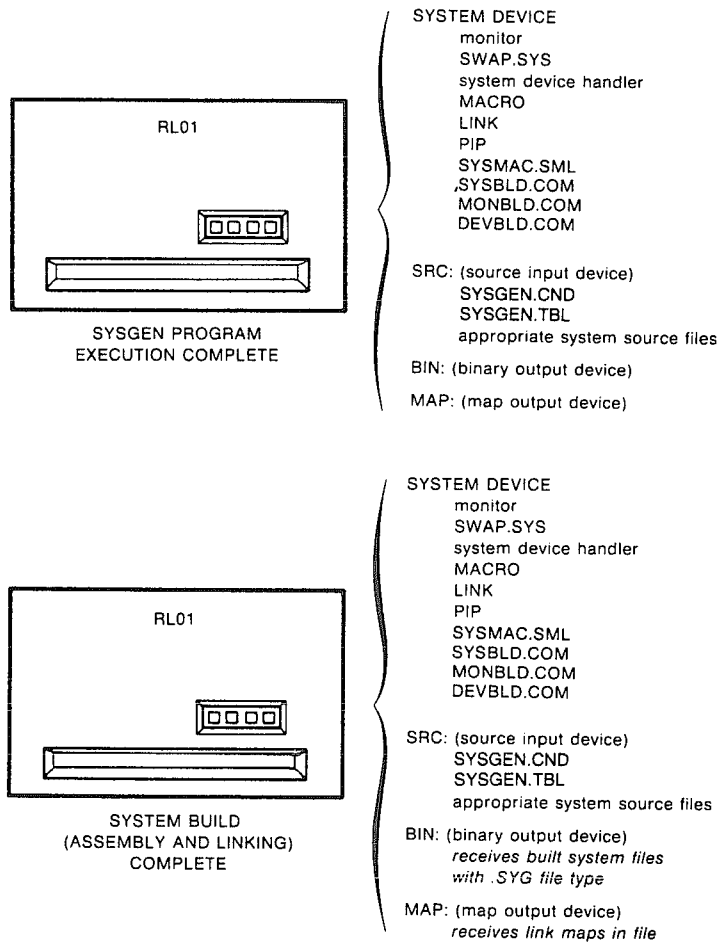
The map output device receives the link maps that result from the linking process. It is sometimes useful to list the link maps on the terminal or a

line printer, in which case you should specify TT: or LP:, respectively, for the map output device.

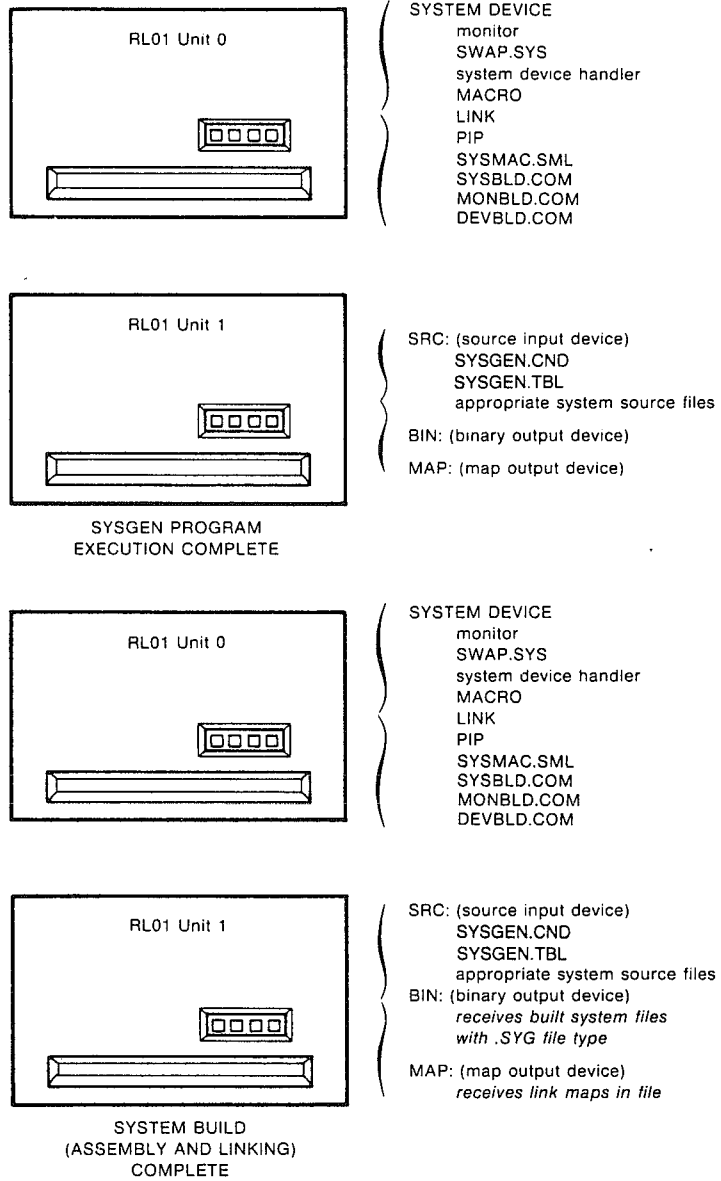
If you specify the name of a block-replaceable device, such as a disk, you can send the link maps as files to that device. Send the link maps to a disk (instead of a terminal or line printer) so that you will be sure they are saved. DIGITAL requires that you include a link map and answer file listing whenever you submit a Software Performance Report (SPR) for a monitor created by SYSGEN.

You can suppress the link maps altogether by sending the output to the null device (answer NL: to the SYSGEN question "What is the name of the map output device?"). However, DIGITAL strongly recommends saving the link maps.

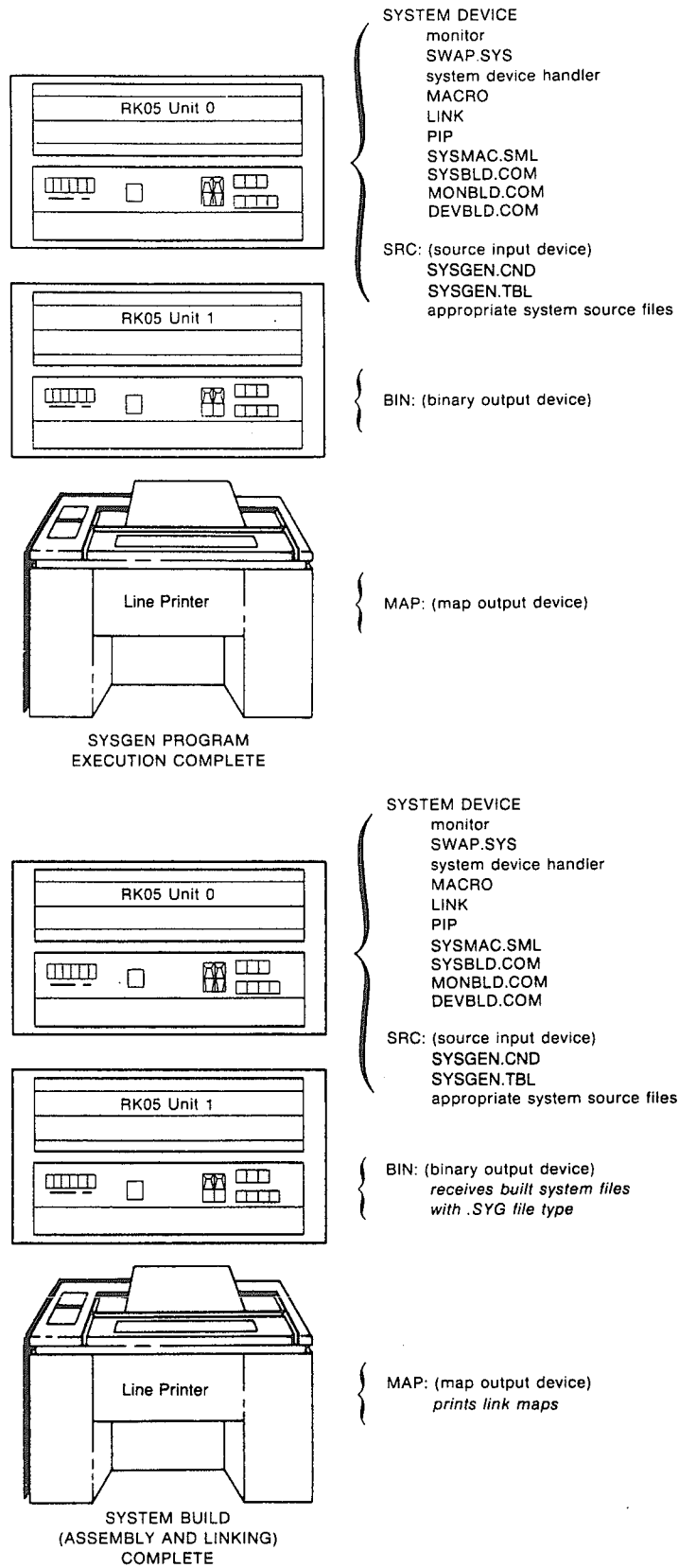
**Figure 1-3: All Files on One Disk for System Build**



**Figure 1-4: Source Files on Second Disk for System Build**



**Figure 1-5: Second Disk and Line Printer Receive System Build Output**





**1.2.5.2 Manual System Build** — You may need to use a sequence of individual commands to build the system or one or more components of the system. Use this manual method if you do not have enough mass storage space to execute the entire command file or if you need to rebuild a particular component because an error occurred when you built it.

In this case, specify devices included in your configuration. (Refer to the questions asking for device names in the "Device Assignments and SYSGEN Cleanup" section of the SYSGEN dialog.) However, you need not plan the arrangement of files on SRC:, BIN:, and MAP:, since you will not be using the indirect command files SYSGEN.MON, SYSGEN.DEV, and SYSGEN.BLD to build the system automatically. You will need the indirect files for information, and you will need to arrange specific files on diskettes in order to perform the system build procedure.

If you intend to perform the system generation process on an RX01 or RX02 diskette system, or on a Professional 325, you will have to use the manual system build procedure, because you cannot fit all the required files on two diskettes. Consequently, you must arrange the files so that you can copy them to your system volume a few at a time and perform the component assemblies. Chapter 3 provides step-by-step procedures for generating special monitors and handlers on diskette systems. Those procedures require a special organization of files on diskettes for the assembly procedure. Study Chapter 3 if you need to use manual system build procedures.

### 1.3 Studying the SYSGEN Dialog

The SYSGEN dialog is reproduced here so that you can study it. When you run the program SYSGEN.COM, most of this dialog prints on your terminal. Some dialog questions appear only if you answered a previous question in a specific way. Therefore, SYSGEN may not ask you all the questions shown in this dialog.

Default answers are shown in parentheses. If you respond to a question by pressing only **(RET)**, the default answer is used.

The following dialog that prints on your terminal when you run SYSGEN appears below as actual computer output. Additional information follows the actual SYSGEN dialog.

```
*****
      RT-11 SYSTEM GENERATION PROGRAM V5
*****
Do you want an introduction to system generation (N)?

Type "Y" for a detailed explanation of the system generation
Process.
```

Respond YES if you want to read an introduction to the system generation process.

The System Generation (SYSGEN) program functions as an interactive dialog in which the program asks you a series of questions. Your answers establish the characteristics and features of the monitor(s) and device handlers that the program generates. SYSGEN prints each question and waits for your response. You can reply immediately with a valid response, or you can obtain a detailed explanation of the question by typing the ESCAPE key followed by the RETURN key. You can prevent SYSGEN from printing the entire explanation by typing <CTRL/O> at any time during the explanation. SYSGEN then stops printing the explanation, prints the question, and waits for your response.

SYSGEN can generate one or more monitors from the output of one dialog session, depending on the responses you give. However, your responses during a session apply to all the monitors generated during that session.

The system generation process produces two conditional files and three indirect command files as output. To produce these files, the SYSGEN dialog asks you questions about the target system configuration and about monitor and device support options you want. To be able to respond effectively, you should read the RT-11 SYSTEM GENERATION GUIDE before proceeding.

The dialog simply asks a question and waits for your response. Although the dialog questions are sequentially numbered, certain responses cause SYSGEN to skip some questions which do not apply for the system you are generating.

Dialog questions require one of several types of responses. Responses may be in the form of a character string, a number, or YES/NO (Y/N). SYSGEN expects a decimal number for all numeric answers except for CSR and vector addresses; in these cases it expects an octal number. A default response, in parentheses, follows each question. If you choose to use the default response, type only RETURN in response to the question.

To terminate SYSGEN at any time, type <CTRL/C>.

Do you want to use a previously created answer file (N)?

SYSGEN can use commands and responses contained in an answer file to determine the characteristics of the monitors and device handlers for your target system. If you choose to use an answer file, SYSGEN uses the responses in the answer file instead of printing the interactive dialog to obtain your responses.

Answer files that create the distributed monitors and handlers are included on the RT-11 distribution kit. You can also use answer files that you have created during earlier system generation sessions.

What answer file do you want to use (SYSGEN.ANS)?

Type the device, filename and filetype of the answer file you want to create. Use the following format for your response:

ddn:filnam.typ

The variable ddn is the device name and unit number where the answer file is to reside, and filnam.typ is the filename and filetype of the answer file you are creating.

If the specified answer file cannot be found, has an invalid file name, or cannot be accessed, SYSGEN issues an appropriate error message.

Do you want to create an answer file (N)?

Type Y to create an answer file that reflects the responses you make during this session. This answer file can be used during a later SYSGEN session.

What answer file do you want to create (SYSGEN.ANS)?

Type the device, filename and filetype of the answer file you want to create. Use the following format for your response:

ddn:filnam.typ

The variable ddn is the device name and unit number where the answer file is to reside, and filnam.typ is the filename and filetype of the answer file you are creating.

If the specified answer file already exists or is invalid, SYSGEN prints the following warning message and question:

?SYSGEN-W-File already exists ddn:filnam.typ

Do you want to create a new SYSGEN.ANS file (N)?

A file already exists with the same name as the answer file you have chosen to create. If you still want to use this name for your output answer file, the data contained in the already existing file of the same name will be lost.

SYSGEN now checks for protected output files and prints:

...checking for Protected output files.

If any are protected, SYSGEN prints:

?SYSGEN-F-Protected file already exists <filename>

```
*****  
MONITOR TYPE  
*****
```

You must respond YES to at least one of questions 1 through 3. Each SYSGEN run must build at least one monitor. You cannot build device support without building a monitor.

1. Do you want the single-job (SJ) monitor (Y)?

SINGLE-JOB MONITOR:

The single-job (SJ) monitor provides an environment suitable for developing simple FORTRAN or BASIC applications. The SJ monitor includes many of the same features as the foreground/background (FB) monitor — it supports all hardware devices (except the memory management unit), all programmed requests (except .MRKT and .CMKT), and all the utility programs. It offers the most features in the smallest size. You can add features during SYSGEN, but at the cost of increased monitor size.

Respond YES if you want to generate an SJ monitor. Review Section 1.1.2 of the *RT-11 Installation Guide* to compare the advantages of the various monitors. In addition, Appendix A in this manual gives the SYSGEN answers that will duplicate the distributed monitors.

2. Do you want the foreground/background (FB) monitor (Y)?

FOREGROUND/BACKGROUND MONITOR:

The foreground/background (FB) monitor offers an extended set of features that aid real-time or data acquisition applications. In addition to the foreground job capability, this monitor supports serialized asynchronous I/O and additional programmed requests (including .MRKT and .CMKT).

Respond YES if you want to generate an FB monitor. Review Section 1.1.2 of the *RT-11 Installation Guide* to compare the advantages of the various monitors.

3. Do you want the extended memory (XM) monitor (N)?

EXTENDED MEMORY MONITOR:

The extended memory (XM) monitor, which supports up to 124K words of memory, is a version of the FB monitor. It requires KT11 hardware (the memory management unit) and the extended instruction set (EIS). The XM monitor supports additional programmed requests that allow you to extend a program's logical addressing space. However, the XM monitor is larger than the FB monitor and requires that the user service routine (USR) be resident.

Respond YES if you want to generate an XM monitor. Review Section 1.1.2 of the *RT-11 Installation Guide* to compare the advantages of the various monitors.

```
*****  
MONITOR OPTIONS  
*****
```

Note that when you select certain options, SYSGEN automatically enables other options, even if you respond NO to the questions. For example, if you respond NO to SJ timer support and device timeout support but YES to multiterminal support, SYSGEN enables SJ timer support and device timeout support anyway.

4. Do you want timer support in the SJ monitor (N)?

SJ TIMER SUPPORT OPTION:

The SJ monitor normally does not include timer support. You can include this support, which enables you to use the .MRKT (mark time) and .CMKT (cancel mark time) programmed requests.

Respond YES if you want to use the .MRKT and .CMKT programmed requests with the SJ monitor. The FB and XM monitors support these programmed requests, which provide timer capability. However, you must spe-

cifically select this support for SJ, since it adds approximately 360 (decimal) words to the resident monitor. Timer support reduces response time slightly because of the additional interrupt-level overhead. If your application requires timer support, you must select it. Note also that the SJ monitor increments the date at midnight only if you select this support. RT-11 does not require it.

5. Do you want device time-out support (N)?

DEVICE TIME-OUT SUPPORT OPTION:

The device time-out option permits device handlers to issue .MRKT (mark time) programmed requests. DECnet support requires this option.

Respond YES if you are a DECnet user or if your application uses device timeout support. RT-11 does not use this support. This support adds approximately 40 (decimal) words to the resident FB and XM monitors; it adds approximately 360 (decimal) words to the resident SJ monitor, since enabling this support automatically enables SJ timer support.

6. Do you want an error message on system I/O errors (Y)?

ERROR MESSAGE ON SYSTEM I/O ERRORS OPTION:

The SJ monitor normally halts if a fatal system I/O error occurs. You can replace this halt with a system error message. DIGITAL highly recommends this option if the system will be used by anyone but the most experienced individuals.

Respond YES if you want an error message instead of a system halt when the SJ monitor detects a fatal I/O error. Although this option adds approximately 30 (decimal) words to the resident monitor, DIGITAL strongly recommends this option for all but the most space-conscious applications. The confusion this option saves is well worth the small amount of additional memory it requires. The FB and XM monitors include this support.

7. Do you want system job support (N)?

SYSTEM JOB OPTION:

The system job option allows you to run up to eight simultaneously active jobs. The error logger, the SPOOL program, VTCOM, and the QUEUE program can be either foreground jobs or system jobs. If you want to run more than one simultaneously, or if you want to run any one along with a foreground job, you need system job support.

Respond YES if you want system job support. You need this support if you use the error logger, SPOOL, VTCOM, or the device queue program (QUEUE) as well as a foreground job, or if you use the error logger, SPOOL, VTCOM, or QUEUE together. (Note that you need not select system job support if you intend to run the error logger only under the SJ monitor.) You can also use system job support to create application-specific system jobs. This support adds approximately 300 (decimal) words to the resident monitor.

8. Do you want to use the .SPCPS request (N)?

SAVE/SET MAIN-LINE PC AND PS OPTION:

The save/set main-line PC and PS option is a conditionally assembled programmed request for the FB and XM monitors. The .SPCPS request changes the flow of control of main-line code by saving the main-line code PC and PS and changing the main-line PC to a new value. This request may be useful in multi-user applications to control switching among users.

Respond YES if you want to use the .SPCPS request. Refer to the *RT-11 Programmer's Reference Manual* for more information about this programmed request.

9. Do you want global SCCA support (N)?

GLOBAL SCCA SUPPORT OPTION:

The SCCA programmed request inhibits control/c's until the currently running program exits. Global SCCA support allows you to issue a programmed request that will inhibit control/c's even after a program exits. Control/c's will remain inhibited until a global SCCA programmed request is issued to explicitly turn it off.

10. Do you want multiterminal support (N)?

MULTITERMINAL SUPPORT OPTION:

The multiterminal option lets you use special programmed requests to do I/O to more than one terminal. RT-11 normally supports only one terminal interfaced through the console (DL11) which is shared by both background and foreground jobs. You can select multiterminal support for up to 16 terminals interfaced through a choice of DL11 and DZ11 interfaces. Subsequent questions will establish the number and type of interfaces. Note that if you choose multiterminal support your system cannot support VT11 or VSGO graphics.

Respond YES if you want multiterminal support and are generating an SJ, FB, or XM monitor. This option selects monitor support for up to 16 terminals. However, if the application itself provides support for additional terminals and if you require only console support in the monitor, you should not select this support. MU BASIC-11 requires that you respond YES to this question.

You need not select multiterminal support to use a hard copy terminal as a line printer. You need only the serial line printer handler, LS.SYS, which is included in the software kit.

Multiterminal support adds considerably to the space requirements of the resident monitor. It adds a minimum of 750 (decimal) words for the first additional terminal and approximately 100 (decimal) words for each additional terminal. However, the exact number of words added depends on the interfaces, the configuration, and the other options you select.

11. Do you want asynchronous terminal status (Y)?

ASYNCHRONOUS TERMINAL STATUS OPTION:

The asynchronous terminal status option provides a program with the updated status of a terminal and modem. When a program

attaches a terminal, the program can supply a status word that the monitor updates as changes occur in the terminal status (double CTRL/C, input available, output buffer empty, carrier present). This support is required for MU BASIC applications.

Respond YES if you are an MU BASIC user or if your application uses asynchronous terminal status information. If you are in doubt about this option, respond YES. This support applies only to multiterminal applications, so SYSGEN asks you this question only if you respond YES to question 10.

12. Do you want multiterminal time-out support (Y)?

MULTITERMINAL TIME-OUT OPTION:

Multiterminal time-out support causes the monitor to reset (at regular intervals) any terminal that may have gone off-line. This action helps to minimize the impact of static and similar problems. DIGITAL recommends selecting this option if your application requires maximum terminal availability.

Respond YES for maximum terminal availability. If you are an MU BASIC-11 user, be sure to select this support.

This support applies only to multiterminal applications, so SYSGEN asks you this question only if you respond YES to question 10. DIGITAL recommends that you select this option unless you have space problems.

13. Enter the size of the output buffers (40):

OUTPUT RING BUFFER SIZE OPTION:

The RT-11 terminal service requires a set of output ring buffers for each supported terminal. The output ring is a buffer in the monitor that holds characters until the terminal can print them. (A program can send characters faster than a terminal can print them.)

Respond with the number (decimal) of characters that you want the monitor to hold in the output ring buffers. Each character adds n bytes to the resident monitor size, where n is the total number of terminal lines. Note that you must count the carriage return and line feed combination as two characters. The range for valid responses is from 10 to 134.

14. Enter the size of the input buffers (134):

INPUT RING BUFFER SIZE OPTION:

The RT-11 terminal service requires a set of input ring buffers for each terminal supported. The input ring is a buffer in the monitor that holds the characters that you type at a terminal until a program requests them. You may want to change the input ring size, in particular, since the size you need depends on the terminal's width and the amount of type-ahead you expect.

Respond with the number (decimal) of characters that you want the monitor to hold in the input ring buffers. If you specify an odd number of characters, SYSGEN rounds the number down. Each character adds n bytes to the resident monitor size, where n is the total number of terminal lines.

You should make the input ring buffers large enough to hold at least one line of input. If the largest line accepted by an application is greater than 134 characters, you can adjust the size of the input buffers.

The minimum acceptable input buffer size is 74 characters. If you specify less than 74, an error occurs at monitor assembly time. The monitors require 82-character buffers for efficient command operation. Buffers larger than 82 characters are useful if you anticipate using the type-ahead feature.

The RT-11 keyboard monitor and the .GTLIN programmed request accept up to 80 characters. However, if your program uses the VT100 132-character mode, you should select support for an input ring buffer of 134 characters.

The range for valid responses is from 74 to 254.

15. Do you want to use the .FETCH request under XM (Y)?

If you choose .FETCH support under XM, then device handlers can be fetched by user background programs. Also, pre-Version 5 programs which do not use the form of the .PROTECT directive which includes automatic vector setup must be modified to do so. If you do not select this option, all in-line service routines would, as in Version 4, have to remain clear of the memory mapped by kernel APR 1 and handlers must be loaded before use.

.FETCH adds approx. 400. words to the resident monitor.

16. Do you want end of month and year date rollover (N)?

MONTH ROLLOVER OPTION:

When you run a system continuously, over a long period of time, you normally have to reset the date and time at the beginning of each month. You can select a feature that automatically sets the correct date and time. However, this option greatly increases the size of the monitor.

Respond YES if you want the date automatically reset at the beginning of a month or year and if space is not a serious concern. This option adds approximately 50 (decimal) words to the resident monitor.

20. Do you want the user command linkage(Y)?

USER COMMAND LINKAGE

The user command linkage allows you to define your own commands which can be issued in a format similar to the standard DCL commands.

21. Do you want high speed ring buffer support (N)?

HIGH SPEED RING BUFFER

When the high speed ring buffer is present, all character processing and interpretation is performed at fork level. The advantage of having the high speed ring buffer is that it allows short bursts of characters coming in at a very high rate. This is useful for systems with VT100 or other terminals that report their status by sending a burst of information to the host computer. Use of the high speed ring buffer is especially recommended with a PDT.



22. Do you want all the keyboard monitor commands (Y)?

KEYBOARD MONITOR COMMANDS OPTION:

The keyboard monitor commands option lets you choose the keyboard monitor commands your generated monitor will support. You will probably find all of the commands useful. However, you can reduce KMON size and assembly time if you select support for a subset of the available commands. You have a choice of three subsets (or any combination of subsets). The three command subsets you can choose are: the UTILITY PROGRAM COMMANDS, the LANGUAGE COMMANDS, and the MINIMAL COMMANDS. If you do not choose the complete set of commands or any of the subsets, you will be able to use only the RUN command.

Respond YES if you want support for all the keyboard monitor commands. All the commands available with RT-11 are in the following list. If you choose the complete set of keyboard commands, the disk (or other device) file image of the SJ monitor is increased by 14 blocks and the image of the FB or XM monitor by 18 blocks. If you choose one of the subsets, the monitor disk file images will be smaller.

NOTE

If you want just one or several commands, select the appropriate conditionals in Appendix C.

ABORT	ASSIGN	B	BACKUP
BOOT	CLOSE	COMPILE	COPY
CREATE	D	DATE	DEASSIGN
DELETE	DIBOL	DIFFERENCES	DIRECTORY
DISMOUNT	DUMP	E	EDIT
EXECUTE	FORMAT	FORTRAN	FRUN
GET	GT	HELP	INITIALIZE
INSTALL	LIBRARY	LINK	LOAD
MACRO	MOUNT	PRINT	PROTECT
R	REENTER	REMOVE	RENAME
RESET	RESUME	RUN	SAVE
SET	SHOW	SQUEEZE	SRUN
START	SUSPEND	TIME	TYPE
UNLOAD	UNPROTECT		

23. Do you want the UTILITY subset (Y)?

The following commands are included when the UTILITY commands are chosen:

BACKUP	BOOT	COPY	CREATE
DELETE	DIFFERENCES	DIRECTORY	DUMP
EDIT	FORMAT	INITIALIZE	PRINT
PROTECT	RENAME	SHOW	SQUEEZE
TYPE	UNPROTECT		

Type Y if you want support for the UTILITY subset of the keyboard monitor commands. Type N if you do not want the subset or if you wish to specify individual commands by setting system conditionals.

Choosing this subset increases the size of the disk (or other device) image of the monitor file by only six blocks (rather than the 14 to 18 blocks for all the commands). Note that you can select more than one subset; SYSGEN asks you about the other subsets. However, SYSGEN does not ask this question if you respond YES to question 22. Note also that the R and RUN commands cannot be removed; they are included in all the sets of commands.

24. Do you want the LANGUAGE subset (Y)?

The following commands are included when the LANGUAGE commands are chosen:

COMPILE	DIBOL	EXECUTE	FORTTRAN
LIBRARY	LINK	MACRO	

Type Y if you want support for the LANGUAGE subset of the keyboard monitor commands. Type N if you do not want the subset or if you wish to specify individual commands by defining system conditionals later during this SYSGEN session.

Choosing this subset increases the size of the disk (or other device) image of the monitor file by only four blocks (rather than the 14 to 18 blocks for all the commands). Note that you can select more than one subset. SYSGEN does not ask this question if you respond YES to question 22. The default response to this question is YES.

25. Do you want the MINIMAL subset (Y)?

The following commands are included when the MINIMAL commands are chosen:

ABORT	ASSIGN	B	CLOSE
D	DATE	DEASSIGN	DISMOUNT
E	FRUN	GET	GT
HELP	INSTALL	LOAD	MOUNT
R	REENTER	REMOVE	RESET
RESUME	RUN	SAVE	SET
SRUN	START	SUSPEND	TIME
UNLOAD			

Type Y if you want support for the MINIMAL subset of the keyboard monitor commands. Type N if you do not want the subset or if you wish to specify individual commands by defining system conditionals later during this SYSGEN session.

The execution code for all the commands in the MINIMAL subset is resident in KMON. If you select this option but do not select FB or XM monitor support, SYSGEN does not include the commands FRUN, RESUME, and SUSPEND. If you select this subset but do not select support for VT-11 graphics display, SYSGEN does not include the GT command. If you do not select system job support, SYSGEN does not include the SRUN command. Note, however, that you can select more than one subset. Choosing this subset increases the size of the disk (or other device) image of the SJ moni-

tor file by only six blocks and the FB or XM monitor file by only 10 blocks (rather than the 14 to 18 blocks for all the commands). SYSGEN does not ask this question if you respond YES to question 22.

26. Do you want the optional 50 Hz clock support (N)?

**50 HZ CLOCK OPTION:**

A line clock generates periodic interrupts to allow the system to keep track of the time. The number of ticks per second depends on the power line frequency, 60 Hz or 50 Hz. RT-11 assumes a 60 Hz line frequency, but you can select support for a 50 Hz clock. The 50 Hz frequency has specialized uses and is the common frequency in Europe.

Respond YES if your computer's line frequency is 50 Hz.

27. Do you want to use the KW11-P clock as the system clock (N)?

**PROGRAMMABLE CLOCK AS SYSTEM CLOCK OPTION:**

RT-11 normally uses a line clock for the system clock. You can substitute the KW11-P programmable clock as the system clock, but the KW11-P will not then be available for program use. The programmable clock normally allows you to program interrupts at preset intervals.

Respond YES if your configuration includes the KW11-P clock and you want to use it as the system clock. The monitor uses the system clock for certain functions (time-of-day calculations, timer requests, and FB and XM scheduling). If the system clock is the programmable clock, your application cannot access the programmable clock or change its rate without affecting monitor function. Therefore, DIGITAL recommends that you use a line clock, if available, for the system clock.

30. Do you want the start-up indirect file (Y)?

**STARTUP INDIRECT COMMAND FILE OPTION:**

This option causes the bootstrap to execute an indirect command file (with the name STARTx.COM, where x identifies the monitor) when starting the system. An indirect command file contains monitor commands that the monitor processes (in the order in which they appear) when the file is executed. A startup indirect command file is particularly useful for setting up initial conditions (for example, assigning the default device to the data device, installing a device into the system tables when the device was not originally built into the system, or running a specific program).

Respond YES if you want the monitor bootstrap to execute a start-up indirect file every time you boot the system. If you select this support, the bootstrap looks for a file STARTx.COM to execute (where x is S, F, or X for single-job, foreground/background, or extended memory monitor). You create this file, with commands to perform whatever operations you choose. If no STARTx.COM file resides on a volume, the monitor prints an error message when you boot that volume. This option requires no additional resident monitor space.

31. Do you want floating point support (N)?

FLOATING POINT OPTION:

If your configuration includes floating point hardware and your application requires this feature, you should enable this option. Floating point hardware is available for many PDP-11 and Professional 300 series processors. This is especially useful for FORTRAN IV and BASIC-11 users whose applications perform data manipulations.

Respond YES if your configuration includes the appropriate hardware and your application uses floating point manipulations. If you try to perform floating point manipulations but have not selected this support, system failure results.

If you select this support, the monitor intercepts all floating point traps. If your program has not set up an exception handler, the monitor prints an informative message and aborts the program. If your program has set up an exception handler, that routine is entered with the FPU status (if appropriate) on the stack. The monitor makes sure that the correct job's context is set up.

In addition, if you select floating point support, the .SFPA programmed request (refer to the *RT-11 Programmer's Reference Manual*) is enabled. If you do not choose floating point support, none of the functions of .SFPA is performed; for example, the floating point registers are never context switched.

If you do not include floating point support, all programs that use the floating point instructions must set up and .PROTECT or .CNTXSW the vector. FORTRAN IV requires monitor floating point support if you use one of the floating point libraries.

Floating point support adds approximately 200 (decimal) words to the resident SJ and FB monitors and approximately 300 (decimal) words to the resident XM monitor.

32. Do you want memory parity support (N)?

MEMORY PARITY SUPPORT OPTION:

If your configuration includes memory parity hardware, you should select this option. Memory parity hardware checks for memory errors and this option enables RT-11 support for the hardware. RT-11 issues an error message and supplies the location of access when a memory error occurs. If you have this hardware but do not enable this support, the system halts when memory errors occur. If you select error logging as well as memory parity support, the error logger logs parity errors as well as device errors.

Respond YES if your configuration includes memory parity hardware. Memory parity support adds approximately 8 (decimal) words to the resident SJ monitor and approximately 25 (decimal) words to the resident FB and XM monitors. If you have this hardware, you need RT-11 memory parity support both to make use of the hardware's capabilities and to avoid unwanted system halts.

33. Do you want power failure messages (N)?

**POWER FAILURE MESSAGE OPTION:**

The monitor normally halts on power recovery startup after a power failure. You can elect to have the monitor print a message explaining that power failure caused the halt. However, you must not select this option if you have semiconductor memory, which is volatile.

Respond YES if you want an error message on start-up after system halt to report the cause of the halt. Select this option only if your hardware configuration includes core memory or battery backup, not semiconductor memory (which is volatile). This option adds approximately 90 (decimal) words to the resident monitor. However, DIGITAL strongly recommends this option, since it quickly identifies the cause of failure. Frequently, system halts are caused by power failures too brief to detect visually.

34. Do you want BATCH support (N)?

**BATCH SUPPORT OPTION:**

You can select support for the BATCH job control language, which allows RT-11 to operate unattended. Once you prepare a BATCH stream, you can leave it for an operator to start and run, and the BATCH stream will execute programs or monitor commands without your intervention. Indirect command file support, which offers similar capabilities, is separately available in all monitors. You need not select BATCH support to obtain indirect command file support.

Respond YES if you want BATCH support. RT-11 BATCH support is similar to indirect command file support, but it offers certain advantages. BATCH produces a log file, allows job-stream programmability, and permits the operator to interact with the job during execution. Unless you need the features not provided by indirect command file support, you need not select this support.

35. Do you want error logging (N)?

**ERROR LOGGING OPTION:**

The error logging option creates the error logging (EL) system job, and incorporates error logging support in the device handlers. Error logging reports device, memory parity (if selected), and memory cache errors. When error logging is enabled, most device handlers call EL on each successful transfer and on each error. The EL job retrieves information from the handlers that is later available to you in summary report format.

Respond YES if you want to use the error logging system job. This option adds approximately 2000 (decimal) words to the resident monitor and 50 (decimal) words to each device handler you generate. However, error logging is useful in monitoring system reliability.

36. How many device units does error log job support (10)?

**NUMBER OF UNITS SUPPORTED BY ERROR LOGGING OPTION:**

The error logger can handle up to 34 individual device units. You can conserve space by reducing the number of units the logger

can handle to the specific number of supported units in the target configuration.

Respond with the number (decimal) of supported device units in the system you are generating. For example, if the target system has three RK05 drives and a dual diskette drive, the response is 5. Each unit adds seven words to the error logger. The range for valid responses is from 1 to 34. SYSGEN asks this question only if you respond YES to question 35.

68. Do you want to define any other system conditionals (N)?

Some of the conditionals which the monitors and device handlers use are not set as a result of the SYSGEN questions. An example is PDT\$OP, which causes the system to be built with code which is optimal for a PDT. Respond with Y if you want any system conditionals to be included in your system conditional file which are not normally defined through SYSGEN.

Enter system conditional definition in the form

symbol = value

Type <ESCAPE> <RETURN> for help.

Type ?<RETURN> to list user system conditional definitions.

Type .<RETURN> when all user system conditionals have been defined.

69. Enter the system conditional and value:

Enter the system conditional definition as you want it to appear in the system conditional (.CND) file. For example:

PDT\$OP = 1 ; Generate PDT optimal code

\*\*\*\*\*  
DEVICE OPTIONS  
\*\*\*\*\*

Type <ESCAPE> <RETURN> for help.

Type ?<RETURN> to list all devices.

Type .<RETURN> when device selection is complete.

Enter the device name you want support for [ddd]:

The device options let you select the peripheral devices that the generated system will support. By selecting support for a specific device, you make the device known to the monitor's device tables, and SYSGEN generates a device handler named xx.SYG, (where xx is the physical device name) for the device. If you do not select a specific device at this time, you will have to create the device handler separately and use the monitor INSTALL command before you can access the device.

The following is a list of the valid RT-11 devices and their associated device names. SYSGEN will display the device name list each time you type a question mark (?) followed by a carriage return in response to the device name question. An asterisk (\*) will precede the device name if selected. Type a dot when you have entered all the device names you want support for.

Do you want a list of available devices (Y)?

A YES response causes SYSGEN to list all valid RT-11 devices and their associated device names. An asterisk (\*) precedes those devices for which support has already been selected. Valid RT-11 devices are:

DX	RX01 Single-Density Diskette	DY	RX02 Double-Density Diskette
DD	TU58 DECTape II	RK	RK05 Cartridge Disk
DL	RL01/RL02 Cartridge Disk	DM	RK06/RK07 Cartridge Disk
MT	TM11 (UNIBUS) Magtape	MM	TJU16 (MASSBUS) Magtape
MS	TS11,TU80/TSV05 (UNIBUS/Q-BUS) Magtape	NL	Null Handler
LP	Line Printer	DU	MSCP Disk Class Handler
LD	Logical Disk Handler	VM	Virtual Memory Handler
DZ	RX50 PRO300 Series	DW	RD50/RD51 PRO300 Series
SP	Transparent Spooling Handler	XL	VTCOM Communication Handler
XC	VTCOM Handler for PC325/350	LS	Serial Line Printer

100. Do you want support for a second <device> controller (N)?

SYSGEN asks this question only if you request RX01 (DX), RX02 (DY), or DECTape II (DD) support.

The <RX01/02 diskette or TU58 cartridge> subsystem supports only two drives for each controller. If your system contains four drives, a second controller governs the third and fourth units, and you must select RT-11 support for it.

Respond YES if your target configuration includes four <device> drives. Note that you can boot RT-11 only from Unit 0 or Unit 1.

101. Do you want RX02 double density only support (N)?

The RX02 diskette supports both single and double densities by default. If you select double-density only support, you can slightly improve the performance and reduce the size of the device handler.

Respond YES if you plan to use only double-density diskettes. SYSGEN asks this question only if you request RX02 (DY) support.

102. What is the CSR address for the <nth> <device> (nnnnnn)?

The valid range for the CSR address is from 160000 to 177570.

SYSGEN asks this question only if you request RX01 (DX), RX02 (DY), or DECTape II (DD) support. Respond with the appropriate CSR address(es) for the device controller(s). The field service representative who installs your hardware system is responsible for supplying you with a written record of addresses at which he or she installs each device. The default (octal) addresses appear in parentheses.

103. What is the vector address for the <nth> <device> (nnn)?

For the first and second RX01, RX02, and DECTape II controllers:

The valid range for the vector address is from 100 to 474.

SYSGEN asks this question only if you request RX01 (DX), RX02 (DY), or DECTape II (DD) support. Respond with the appropriate vector address(es) for the device controller(s). The field service representative who installs your hardware system is responsible for supplying you with a written record of addresses at which he or she installs each device. The default (octal) addresses appear in parentheses.

104. How many disk platters are installed on the RF11 (1)?

Respond with the number (decimal) of RF11 platters included in your RF11 subsystem. The range of valid responses is from 1 to 8.

SYSGEN asks this question only if you request RF11 support.

105. Do you want RJS03 rather than RJS04 support (Y)?

Type Y if your target system includes an RJS03 disk subsystem rather than an RJS04.

If your response is NO, SYSGEN prints the following message:

RJS04 support assumed.

SYSGEN asks this question only if you request RJS03/04 MASSBUS fixed-head disk support.

106. How many RL01/RL02 units are to be supported (2)?

Enter the number (decimal) of RL01/RL02 units included in your RL01/RL02 subsystem. The range of valid responses is from 1 to 4.

SYSGEN asks this question only if you request RL01/RL02 cartridge disk support.

107. Do you want RPR02 rather than RPR02/RP03 support (N)?

Type Y if your target system includes an RPR02 disk subsystem rather than RPR02/RP03.

If your response is N, SYSGEN prints the following message:

RPR02 and RP03 support are assumed

SYSGEN asks this question only if you request RP11 support.

108. How many ports are to be supported (1)?

Enter the number of ports you want the MSCP disk class handler to support.

110. Do you want support for banner pages (Y)?

Type Y if you want banner page support to be included in the SPOOL handler.



120. Do you want the file-structured magtape handler (Y)?

**FILE-STRUCTURED MAGTAPE OPTION:**

RT-11 magtape support is available in two forms. The standard form is file-structured magtape support, which uses a subset of ANSI file format. The file-structured handler stores and retrieves data in a file format usable with most RT-11 system programs. The second form of magtape support, hardware handler support, omits file structuring and reads and writes data directly in variable length records. While this handler is significantly smaller than the file-structured handler, you cannot use it with any system programs. The file-structured handler can also perform direct hardware functions.

Select this option only if you intend to use any of the system programs, RT-11 commands, FORTRAN IV programs, or BASIC-11 programs with the magtape.

121. How many magtape units are to be supported (Z)?

**NUMBER OF MAGTAPE UNITS OPTION:**

The magtape handler requires table space for each magtape unit. You can minimize the size of the magtape handler by limiting the number of units it can simultaneously handle to the number actually present on the target machine.

Respond with the number (decimal) of magtape drives included in your magtape subsystem. SYSGEN asks this question only if you responded YES to question 120. The range for valid responses is from 1 to 8, and the default response is 2.

122. What is the address of the <nth> unit (nnnnnn)?

Each TS11 unit requires two contiguous UNIBUS addresses for status registers. Enter the address (octal) of the <nth> unit. The range of valid responses is from 160000 to 177570.

If you request TS11 support, SYSGEN asks questions 122 and 123 once for each TS11 tape unit you wish to support. SYSGEN asks you for the addresses of as many units as you specified. Respond with the address (octal) of each TS11 unit. The field service representative who installs your hardware system is responsible for supplying you with a written record of addresses at which he or she installs each device.

Up to eight TS11 controllers can be supported. Default status register addresses and vector addresses are as follows:

Magtape Unit	Register Address	Vector Address
1	172522	224
2	172526	300
3	172532	304
4	172536	310
5	172542	314
6	172546	320
7	172552	324
8	172556	330

123. What is the vector address of the <nth> unit (nnn)?

Enter the vector address (octal) of the first unit. The range for valid responses is from 100 to 474.

130. Does your printer have a nonstandard vector or CSR (N)?

The standard line printer vector address is 200 and the standard CSR address is 177514. If your printer is installed at another vector or CSR address, specify the correct values.

Respond YES if the line printer control register address is not 177514 or the vector address is not 200. These addresses usually are nonstandard only if the printer is an LA180S.

SYSGEN asks this question only if you request parallel line printer (LP) support, and asks questions 131 and 132 only if the response is YES.

131. What is the CSR address for the printer (177514)?

Respond with the address of the control register for the line printer. The range for valid responses is from 160000 to 177570.

The field service representative who installs your hardware system is responsible for supplying you with a written record of addresses at which he or she installs each device.

SYSGEN asks this question only if the answer to question 130 is YES.

132. What is the vector address for the printer (200)?

Respond with the vector address for the line printer. The range for valid responses is from 100 to 474.

SYSGEN asks this question only if the answer to question 130 is YES.

133. Do you want support for the PC300 printer port (N)?

Type Y if you will be using the LS handler with the PC300 series of personal computers.

134. What is the CSR for the serial line printer (nnnnnn)?

Respond with the address of the control register for the serial line printer. The range for valid responses is from 160000 to 177570.

#### NOTE

If you answered YES to question 133, the default CSR is 173400. If you answered no, the default CSR is 176500.

SYSGEN asks this question only if you request serial line printer (LS) support. The field service representative who installs your hardware system is responsible for supplying you with a written record of addresses at which he or she installs each device.

135. What is the vector for the serial line printer (nnn)?

Respond with the vector address for the serial line printer. The range for valid responses is from 100 to 474.

NOTE

If you answered YES to question 133, the default vector is 220. If you answered no, the default vector is 300.

151. What is the CSR address for XL (176500)?

Enter the CSR address (octal) of XL.

152. What is the vector address for XL (300)?

Enter the vector address (octal) of XL.

**SYSGEN** asks this question only if you request serial line printer (LS) support.

Do you want to add support for any of your own devices (N)?

SYSGEN will generate commands to assemble and link any user supplied device handlers. SYSGEN also adds the device names to the system device tables in DEVTBL.MAC.

Type <ESCAPE> <RETURN> for help.  
Type ?<RETURN> to list all devices.  
Type .<RETURN> when device specification is complete.

Enter the device name you want support for [ddd]:

Enter the 2 character device name for the device for which you are supplying a device handler.

160. How many extra device slots do you want (0)?

EXTRA DEVICE SLOT OPTION:

SYSGEN allocates space in the monitor for only the devices specified. You can allocate additional space by requesting empty device slots. Allocate one empty slot for each device you intend to add to the system after it is built. Also keep in mind that the number of logical device assignments you will be able to make in the running system is equal to the number of devices plus empty device slots in the system you have generated. You may need to allocate extra device slots for logical device assignment purposes.

Respond with the number (decimal) of extra device slots you need. If a device will be supported only by an in-line service routine in a particular application and not by a system handler, you need not set aside a device slot for it. Remember also to consider the number of logical device assignments you will want to make. The range for valid responses is from 0 to 32.

\*\*\*\*\*  
GRAPHICS OPTIONS  
\*\*\*\*\*

170. Do you want VT11 or VSG0 graphics support (N)?

Type Y if your target configuration includes a VT11 or VSG0 graphics subsystem. RT-11 support for VSG0 is minimal. The display handler, VTHDLR, supports VT11 but does not support any special features of VSG0.

171. Do you want VS60 support (N)?

Type Y if the graphics subsystem is VS60.

If your response is NO, SYSGEN prints the following message:

VT11 hardware assumed.

172. What is the CSR address for the VT11/VS60 (172000)?

The CSR addresses can be floating. The presence or absence of such floating address devices affects the addresses at which the other floating address devices in the system are installed. Floating address devices must be installed in a standard sequence.

The standard VT11/VS60 CSR address is 172000. However, VT11/VS60s can use floating addresses. If your VT11/VS60 is installed at nonstandard CSR addresses, supply the correct value. The valid range for responses is from 160000 to 177570.

Respond with the address (octal) of the control register for the VT11 or VS60. The range for valid responses is from 160000 to 177570. The field service representative who installs your hardware system is responsible for supplying you with a written record of addresses at which he or she installs each device.

173. What is the vector address for the VT11/VS60 (320)?

Many devices have floating vector addresses. The presence or absence of such floating address devices affects the addresses at which the other floating address devices in the system are installed. Floating address devices must be installed in a standard sequence.

The standard VT11/VS60 vector address is 320. However, VT11/VS60s can use floating addresses. If your VT11/VS60 is installed at nonstandard vector addresses, supply the correct value. The range for valid responses is from 100 to 474.

Respond with the vector address (octal) for the VT11 or VS60. The range for valid responses is from 100 to 474.

```
*****
      TERMINAL INTERFACE OPTIONS
*****
```

Do you want an introduction to terminal interface options (N)?

The introduction explains the DL interfaces supported by RT-11 and how SYSGEN assigns the terminal numbers.

SYSGEN displays the following text if your response is YES.

The terminal interface options allow you to select RT-11 support for the terminal interfaces installed in your system. RT-11 supports a combination of serial asynchronous interfaces, which include the DLV11, DLV11-E, DLV11-F, DLV11-J, and the DL11 series. It also supports DL11-E and DLV11-E interfaces, with modem capabilities.

The dialog asks first for the number of local DL11 lines, then the number of remote DL11 lines. The total number of lines is the sum of local and remote lines and must not exceed 8 lines. SYSGEN assigns physical unit numbers of the DL11 lines first to local lines and then to remote lines. This assignment is permanent and you cannot change its order.

After SYSGEN has established the number of lines of each type, it must establish the CSR and vector addresses for each line. The first such question corresponds to the first local line (the console), the second to the second local line, etc., until all local lines are accounted for. At that point, the next question applies to the first remote line, the second to the second remote line, etc., until all remote lines are accounted for.

If your interfaces are DL11-W interfaces, they should be at REV E or higher. If they are not, an Engineering Change Order (ECO DEC -0-LOG M7856-S0002) must be applied to the M7856 module. The field service representative who installs your hardware should apply the ECO, if necessary.

180. How many local DL11 lines, including the console, are to be supported (1)?

Enter the total number of LOCAL DL11 terminals included in the target configuration. Since the console is always a local DL11, the response is never less than 1. Do not include REMOTE DL11 lines in this number. Remote DL11 lines are specified in the next question. The range for valid responses is from 1 to 8.

181. How many remote DL11 lines are to be supported (0)?

Enter the total number of REMOTE DL11 terminals included in the target configuration. Do not include LOCAL DL11 lines in this number. This response must not be greater than 7.

This response must not be greater than 7, and the sum of this response and the response to question 180 (local DL11 lines) must be less than or equal to 8. If the total exceeds this number, SYSGEN prints the following message:

?SYSGEN-W-Exceeded total number of valid DL11 lines

182. What is the CSR address for the <nth> DL11 (nnnnnn)?

Enter the address (octal) of the DL11 interface. The range for valid responses is from 160000 to 177570.

The field service representative who installs your hardware system is responsible for supplying you with a written record of addresses at which he or she installs each device.

183. What is the vector for the <nth> DL11 (nnn)?

Enter the vector address (octal) of the DL11 interface. The range for valid responses is from 60 to 474.

The next questions that SYSGEN asks depend on your responses to questions 180 and 181. SYSGEN repeats questions 182 and 183, asking for the CSR and vector addresses for as many local interfaces as you specified in question 180 and for as many remote interfaces as you specified in question

181. Respond with the addresses for all the local interfaces before supplying the addresses for all the remote interfaces. Remember that the default response is in parentheses after the question.

Default CSR and vector addresses for the next local DL11 interfaces are as follows:

CSR Address	Vector Address
176500	300
176510	310
176520	320
176530	330
176540	340
176550	350
176560	360

Default CSR and vector addresses for the next remote DL11 interfaces are as follows:

CSR Address	Vector Address
175610	310
175620	320
175630	330
175640	340
175650	350
175660	360
175670	370

184. Do you want DZ11 or DZV11 multiplexor support (N)?

You can select RT-11 support for one DZ11-A or DZ11-B eight-line multiplexor with an additional DZ11-C or DZ11-D eight-line multiplexor, for a maximum of 16 lines. Or you can select one to four DZV11 four-line multiplexors. Modem support is available on remote lines, but is limited to Bell 103 type modems or equivalent. RT-11 support for modems requires the modems to operate in auto-answer mode. Therefore, the "common carrier and clear to send" options must have been installed (during manufacture or installation). Type Y if your configuration includes a DZ11 or DZV11 multiplexor.

185. Do you want DZ11 multiplexor support (Y)?

Type Y if your configuration includes a DZ11 multiplexor

SYSGEN asks you this question only if you respond YES to question 184. If you respond NO, SYSGEN prints the message:

DZV11 four-line multiplexor support is assumed.

186. How many DZ multiplexors are to be supported (1)?

Enter the number of DZ multiplexors in the target configuration.

SYSGEN asks this question only if you respond YES to question 184.

The following dialog asks first for the number of local DZ11 or DZV11 lines, then the number of remote lines. The total number of lines is the sum of local and remote lines. SYSGEN assigns physical unit numbers of the DZ11 or DZV11 lines first to local lines and then to remote lines. This assignment is permanent and cannot be changed.

187. How many local DZ lines are to be supported altogether (1)?

Enter the total number (decimal) of DZ lines that are local terminals. The range for valid responses is from 0 to 16.

188. How many remote DZ lines are to be supported altogether (0)?

Enter the total number (decimal) of DZ lines that are remote terminals. The range for valid responses is from 0 to 16.

The interface vectors and CSR addresses are assigned to the floating device region and vary with each installation.

189. What is the CSR for the <nth> DZ multiplexor (nnnnnn)?

Enter the CSR address for the <nth> DZ multiplexor. The valid range is 160000-177570.

The field service representative who installs your hardware system is responsible for supplying you with a written record of addresses at which he or she installs each device.

190. What is the vector for the <nth> DZ multiplexor (nnn)?

Enter the vector address for the <nth> DZ multiplexor. The valid range is from 60 to 474.

If the response to question 186 was greater than 1, SYSGEN requests the CSR and vector addresses for the second through fourth DZ multiplexers. Default values for these addresses are as follows:

DZ Multiplexer	CSR Address	Vector Address
2	160020	310
3	160030	320
4	160040	340

191. What baud rate do you want your lines initialized to (300)?

The lines must be initialized to a specific baud rate. You can select 9600, 4800, 2400, 1200, 300, 150, or 110 baud.

Respond with the specific baud rate at which you want your lines initialized. All DZ11 or DZV11 lines must be initialized to the same baud rate. The default response to this question is 300. A response other than those listed above produces the message:

?SYSGEN-E-Invalid baud rate

At this point, SYSGEN allows you to change any previous responses. However, if no changes are necessary, processing continues with the creation of the SYSGEN.CND file.

Do you want to change any of your responses (N)?

Responses have been obtained for all of the SYSGEN questions. You are now given an opportunity to make minor changes to the monitor options which you have selected or to remove support for a device or add support for a device. If you have made a large number of errors in this SYSGEN session it is recommended that you restart the SYSGEN dialog.

Press **(RET)** if you do not wish to change any of your previous responses. If you wish to change one or more dialog responses, answer YES. SYSGEN continues by asking the following questions.

Do you want to change monitor/terminal option responses (N)?

You may make changes to most of the dialog questions concerning the options to be assembled into the monitor. You may not change the monitor types to be SYSGENed. Also, you may not add or remove multiterminal support. To make these changes, you must restart the SYSGEN dialog.

If no monitor-related changes are to be made, SYSGEN inquires about changes to device-related answers. If monitor changes are to be made, SYSGEN continues with the following questions.

What question number do you want re-asked?

Respond with the number which precedes the question that you wish to have re-asked.

The monitor option questions which you may change are:

- |                                     |                                   |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 4. SJ timer support                 | 20. User command linkage          |
| 5. Device timeout support           | 21. High speed ring buffer        |
| 6. System I/O error messages        | 22. Keyboard monitor commands     |
| 7. System job support               | 26. 50 Hz clock                   |
| 8. .SPCPS request                   | 27. KW11-P as system clock        |
| 9. Global SCCA support              | 30. Startup command file          |
| 11. Asynchronous terminal status    | 31. Floating point support        |
| 12. Multiterminal timeout support   | 32. Memory parity support         |
| 13. Output buffer size              | 33. Power failure message         |
| 14. Input buffer size               | 34. Batch support                 |
| 15. .FETCH request under XM         | 35. Error logging                 |
| 16. Month and year rollover support | 160. Number of empty device slots |
|                                     | 170. VT11/VS60 graphics           |

If you do not want to modify any additional monitor option responses, type **<RETURN>**.

Do you want to change your device support (N)?

Type "Y" if you want to remove, add, or modify support for any devices.

Do you want to remove support for any device (N)?

You are now given an opportunity to remove support for any device for which support was requested.



If your response is YES, SYSGEN asks the following question.

What device do you NOT want supported?

If you previously asked to have a device supported, but you now do not want support for a device, type the two letter name for that device.

Do you want a list of available devices (Y)?

After you enter the two-letter device mnemonic, SYSGEN prints the message:

<device> will not be supported.

Do you want to add support for any device or have the questions for any device re-asked (N)?

SYSGEN will give you an opportunity to add support for both DIGITAL supported devices and your own devices. Type "Y" if you want to add support for any device or change your response to a question relating to a device.

Do you want to add/modify a DIGITAL supported device (Y)?

Type "Y" if you want to add support for any DIGITAL supported device or have questions related to any such device re-asked.

If you respond YES, SYSGEN prints the following:

Type <ESCAPE><RETURN> for help.  
Type ?<RETURN> to list all devices.  
Type .<RETURN> when device specification is complete.

Enter the device name to add/modify [ddd]:

Do you want to define or redefine any system conditionals (N)?

Type "Y" if you want to define additional system conditionals. If you want to change the value of a conditional, redefine it, and it will assume the new value.

```
*****  
                DEVICE ASSIGNMENTS AND SYSGEN CLEANUP  
*****
```

When all responses have been given and no further changes are to be made, SYSGEN begins this phase by asking the following questions:

What is the name of the source input device [xxn] (ddn)?

SYSTEM BUILD:

The SYSGEN assembling and linking process requires a source input device and a binary output device, as well as an output device for monitor link maps. The name you specify can be either a physical or logical name (for example, RK1, DP4, BLD, etc.). For more explanation, see the RT-11 SYSTEM GENERATION GUIDE.

Respond with the device and unit number for the device on which you want the system sources to reside during system generation. SYSGEN assigns the logical device SRC: to the device you specify. Then, the SYSGEN command files use SRC: for source input. Review Section 1.2.5.1 if you are unsure of the answer.

What is the name of the binary output device [xxn] (ddn)?

SYSTEM BUILD:

The SYSGEN assembling and linking process requires a source input device and a binary output device, as well as an output device for monitor link maps. The name you specify can be either a physical or logical name (for example, RK1, DP4, BLD, etc.). For more explanation, see the RT-11 SYSTEM GENERATION GUIDE.

Respond with the device and unit number for the device that you want to receive binary and system output. SYSGEN assigns the logical device BIN: to the device you specify. Then, the SYSGEN command files send to BIN: the .OBJ and system files output during the system generation process. This device can be the same as the source input device; it can also be an independent output device or a system device. In any case, there must be sufficient space for all the files. Review Section 1.2.5.1 if you are unsure of the answer.

What is the name of the map output device [xxn] (ddn)?

SYSTEM BUILD:

The SYSGEN assembling and linking process requires a source input device and a binary output device, as well as an output device for monitor link maps. The name you specify can be either a physical or logical name (for example, RK1, DP4, BLD, etc.). For more explanation, see the RT-11 SYSTEM GENERATION GUIDE.

Respond with the device and unit number for the device that you want to list the link maps that result when you assemble and link the system components. SYSGEN assigns the logical device MAP: to the device you specify. You can specify the console terminal or a line printer. Or, you can build a file for the map listings by specifying the physical name of a block-replaceable device such as a disk. Usually, the binary output device is suitable for the map files as well. Note that if you submit an SPR to DIGITAL for a system that you created through the system generation process, you must include the link maps (and the file SYSGEN.CND) for that system. Review Section 1.2.5.1 if you are unsure of the answer.

Do you want to retain the system OBJs (Y)?

The indirect command files that the SYSGEN program generates delete the object modules (from which the system is built) when the object modules are no longer needed. This measure serves to conserve disk space while the system is being built. However, the object modules are often useful later when you patch the system. If your output device has sufficient free space, you can elect to retain all system object modules for future use.

Respond YES if you have abundant mass storage (approximately 500 blocks per monitor being built) and if you want to retain the system .OBJ files for later updating purposes. Note that DIGITAL distributes monitor updates in source form. If in doubt, respond NO. The default response to this question is YES.

Do you want to retain the work files (Y)?

SYSGEN creates five files which are used for the system builds: These are the 3 indirect command files (SYSGEN.BLD, SYSGEN.MDN, and SYSGEN.DEV) and the 2 source conditional files (SYSGEN.CND and SYSGEN.TBL). If you wish to have these files deleted after the system build procedure, SYSGEN.BLD, is run, type "N" and these work files will not be retained.

To build an entire system, mount the source and binary volumes, copy the files SYSGEN.CND, SYSGEN.TBL, and the sources for any user-supplied device handlers to the source volume, and type @\$SYSGEN.BLD. To build just the monitors, type @\$SYSGEN.MDN. To build just the device handlers, type @\$SYSGEN.DEV. For more information, read the RT-11 SYSTEM GENERATION GUIDE.

END OF SYSGEN PROGRAM -

**Figure 1-6: System Generation Worksheet**

**Monitor Type**

- 1. SJ monitor (Y)
- 2. FB monitor (Y)
- 3. XM monitor (N)

**Monitor Options**

- 4. SJ timer support (N)
- 5. Device timeout support (N)
- 6. Message on system I/O errors (Y)
- 7. System job support (N)
- 8. .SPCPS programmed request (N)
- 9. Global SCCA support (N)
- 10. Multiterminal support (N)
- 11. Asynchronous terminal status (Y)
- 12. Multiterminal timeout (Y)
- 13. Output ring buffer size: \_\_\_\_ (40)
- 14. Input ring buffer size: \_\_\_\_ (134)
- 15. .FETCH request under XM (Y)
- 16. Month and year date rollover (N)
- 20. User command linkage (Y)
- 21. High-speed ring buffer (N)
- 22. All keyboard monitor commands (Y)
- 23. Utility subset (Y)
- 24. Language subset (Y)
- 25. Minimal subset (Y)
- 26. 50 Hz clock (N)
- 27. Programmable clock as system clock (N)
- 30. Start-up indirect command file (Y)
- 31. Floating point (N)
- 32. Memory parity support (N)
- 33. Power failure messages (N)
- 34. BATCH support (N)
- 35. Error logging (N)
- 36. Number of units supported by error logging (10)
- 68. Define other system conditionals (N)
- 69. Enter system conditional and value:

symbol = value

\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_

**Device Options**

- DW RD50/RD51 Winchester Disk
- DX RX01 Single-Density Diskette
- DY RX02 Double-Density Diskette
- DZ RX50 Diskette (Professional 300)
- DD TU58 DECTape II
- PD PDT-11 Intelligent Terminal
- RF RF11 Disk
- RK RK05 Cartridge Disk
- DL RL01/RL02 Cartridge Disk
- DP RP11 Disk Pack
- DM RK06/RK07 Cartridge Disk
- MT TM11 (UNIBUS) Magtape
- MM TJU16 (MASSBUS) Magtape
- MS TS11 (UNIBUS) Magtape
- CR Card Reader
- NL Null Handler
- LP Line Printer
- LS Serial Line Printer
- DU MSCP Disk-Class Handler
- LD Logical Disk Handler
- SL Single-Line Editor Handler

- SP Transparent Spooler Package Handler
- XC Professional Communication Port
- XL DL(V)-11 Communication Ports
- DT DECTape
- DS RJS03/04 Fixed-head Disk
- CT TA11 Cassette
- PC PC11 Paper Tape Reader/Punch
- PR PR11 Paper Tape Reader
- VM Virtual Memory Handler

100. Second device controllers:

- RX11 (N)
- RX02 (N)
- TU58 (N)

101. Double-density only RX02 support (N)

**Addresses for Peripheral Device Controllers**

(Questions 102 and 103)

Controller	CSR	Vector
1st RX11	_____ (177170)	_____ (264)
2nd RX11	_____ (177174)	_____ (270)
1st RX211	_____ (177170)	_____ (264)
2nd RX211	_____ (177150)	_____ (270)
1st TU58	_____ (176500)	_____ (300)
2nd TU58	_____ (176510)	_____ (310)

- 104. No. of disk platters on RF11 controller: \_\_\_\_ (1)
- 105. RJS03 (not RJS04) support (Y)
- 106. No. of RL01/RL02 units: \_\_\_\_ (2)
- 107. RPR02 (not RPR02/RP03) support (N)
- 108. No. of MSCP ports supported: \_\_\_\_ (1)
- 110. SPOOL flag page support (Y)
- 120. File-structured magtape handlers (Y)

- TM11 (Y)
- TJU16 (Y)
- TS11 (Y)

121. No. of magtape units supported:

- TM11 \_\_\_\_\_ (2)
- TJU16 \_\_\_\_\_ (2)
- TS11 \_\_\_\_\_ (2)

**Addresses for TS11 Units**

(Questions 122 and 123)

Unit	CSR	Vector
1	_____ (172522)	_____ (224)
2	_____ (172526)	_____ (300)
3	_____ (172532)	_____ (304)
4	_____ (172536)	_____ (310)
5	_____ (172542)	_____ (314)
6	_____ (172546)	_____ (320)
7	_____ (172552)	_____ (324)
8	_____ (172556)	_____ (330)

- 130. Printer has nonstandard CSR/vector addresses (N)
- 131. Nonstandard CSR address for printer: \_\_\_\_\_ (177514)
- 132. Nonstandard vector address for printer: \_\_\_\_ (200)
- 133. Professional 300 printer port support (N)
- 134. CSR address for serial line printer: \_\_\_\_\_ (176500)

(continued on next page)

## Figure 1-6: System Generation Worksheet (Cont.)

- 135. Vector address for serial line printer: \_\_\_ (300)
- 151. CSR address for XL: \_\_\_\_\_ (176500)
- 152. Vector address for XL: \_\_\_ (300)
- 160. No. of extra device slots: \_\_\_ (0)

Support for your own devices (N)

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

### Graphics Options

- 170. VT11/VS60 graphics support (N)
- 171. VS60 support (N)
- 172. CSR address for VT11/VS60: \_\_\_\_\_ (172000)
- 173. Vector address for VT11/VS60: \_\_\_ (320)

### Terminal Interface Options

- 180. No. of local DL11 lines: \_\_\_ (1)
- 181. No. of remote DL11 lines: \_\_\_ (0)

#### CSR and Vector Addresses for Local and Remote DL11

(Questions 182 and 183)

Lines	Local DL11 Addresses		Remote DL11 Addresses	
	CSR	Vector	CSR	Vector
1	_____ (177560)	___ ( 60) (console)		
2	_____ (176500)	___ (300)	_____ (175610)	___ (310)
3	_____ (176510)	___ (310)	_____ (175620)	___ (320)
4	_____ (176520)	___ (320)	_____ (175630)	___ (330)
5	_____ (176530)	___ (330)	_____ (175640)	___ (340)
6	_____ (176540)	___ (340)	_____ (175650)	___ (350)
7	_____ (176550)	___ (350)	_____ (175660)	___ (360)
8	_____ (176560)	___ (360)	_____ (175670)	___ (370)

- 184. DZ11 or DZV11 multiplexer support (N)
- 185. DZ11 multiplexer support (Y)
- 186. No. of DZ multiplexers: \_\_\_ (1)
- 187. No. of local DZ lines: \_\_\_ (1)
- 188. No. of remote DZ lines: \_\_\_ (0)

#### Addresses for DZ Multiplexers

(Questions 189 and 190)

Unit	CSR	Vector
1	_____ (160010)	___ (300)
2	_____ (160020)	___ (310)
3	_____ (160030)	___ (320)
4	_____ (160040)	___ (330)

- 191. Baud rate of lines: \_\_\_ (300)

#### Physical Device Selection and SYSGEN Cleanup

- Source input device: \_\_\_\_\_ (ddn)
- Binary output device: \_\_\_\_\_ (ddn)
- Map output device: \_\_\_\_\_ (ddn)
- Retain system OBJs (Y)
- Retain work files (Y)

#### Source Files Required

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_



## Chapter 2

# Performing the System Generation Process on a Disk System

To perform the system generation process on a disk system, perform the procedures summarized in the following list and described in Sections 2.1 through 2.4.

1. Run the program IND.SAV.
2. Collect the appropriate files on the appropriate media.
3. Assemble and link the monitor(s) and device handler(s).

The following sections correspond to each of these four procedures and describe the steps involved in each procedure. Chapter 3 describes the procedures for performing the system generation process on diskette configurations.

### 2.1 Running the Program IND.SAV

The first procedure in the system generation process is to run the SYSGEN program and answer the dialog questions.

Make sure that the files IND.SAV and SYSGEN.COM are on your system device and that the system device is not write-protected. The .COM files can reside on another volume (except magtape) as long as the volume has 2000 free blocks and you assign the default DK: to that unit. The steps in this section assume that these files are on the system volume.

Use the following command:

```
RUN IND.SAV SYSGEN.COMRET
```

(The dialog prints.)

Use the worksheet (Figure 1-6) you compiled when you read Chapter 1, and respond to each dialog question. The dialog asks a question, waits for your response, and resumes at the appropriate point. SYSGEN may skip some questions, depending on the responses you give. If you are not familiar with the Version 5 SYSGEN dialog, type `(ESC)` at the end of any question to print an explanation. Type `(RET)` to terminate each response.

Parentheses at the end of each question contain the default response. To select that default response, simply type `(RET)`. You can terminate SYSGEN by typing `(CTRL/C)`.

If you type `(CTRL/O)` whenever an explanation is printing, SYSGEN stops printing the explanation, reprints the question, and waits for your response. Note, however, that you should not type `(CTRL/O)` while SYSGEN is printing a question; in this case, the end of the question is truncated, and you will be unable to read the question, but SYSGEN waits for a response.

If you give an inappropriate response to a dialog question, SYSGEN prints an error message and repeats the question. If you receive any other error message while running SYSGEN, check the *RT-11 System Message Manual* for that message.

If you want to change a response to a question, make a note of it, and continue through the dialog. After you have answered all questions, SYSGEN will ask you if you wish to change any responses. Most responses can be changed; however, you cannot change what monitor(s) are being built, nor can you add or remove multiterminal support. To make these major changes, you must rerun SYSGEN.

There is no need to edit the file SYSGEN.CND to include system conditionals not addressed in the SYSGEN dialog. Questions 68 and 69 in the SYSGEN dialog let you define any system conditionals found in Appendix C. The procedure for defining system conditionals is located in Section 1.2.4.

After you respond to the final system generation question, the end message prints on the terminal and control returns to the monitor.

## **2.2 Collecting the Appropriate Files on the Appropriate Media**

At this point, prepare to copy files to devices according to the arrangement you planned in Section 1.2.5. Gather distribution backup copies that contain the source files you will need. Make sure the command files SYSGEN.MON and SYSGEN.DEV (and SYSGEN.BLD, if you can use it) are on device DK:.

## **2.3 Assembling and Linking the Monitor(s) and Device Handlers**

SYSGEN creates command files to assemble and link the monitor(s) and device handlers you are generating. These command files consist of assembly and link commands (plus file deletion commands if you chose not to



retain the .OBJ files). You can execute the command files as they are, or you can alter them, as long as the final commands perform the required functions. For example, you might want to alter the command files as follows:

1. You can change the map output device to a block-replaceable device and create a file instead of a listing. You can suppress the link maps by sending the output to the null device, NL:. However, you will need to include a link map and answer file listing with any SPR you might submit to DIGITAL for a monitor created by SYSGEN. DIGITAL recommends saving the link maps in a file on a disk, if possible, so they will not be misplaced. You will also need the link maps if you wish to apply software customizations.
2. You can change the devices on which individual source or binary files are to reside to optimize mass storage use.

You can choose the indirect command file(s) you want to use to build the system. SYSGEN creates SYSGEN.MON and SYSGEN.DEV. If you want to build both the handlers and the monitors in the same operation and you have sufficient free storage, use SYSGEN.BLD, a distributed indirect command file that invokes SYSGEN.MON and SYSGEN.DEV. On the other hand, if you want to build the handlers separately from the monitors, use SYSGEN.MON to build the monitors and SYSGEN.DEV to build the handlers.

Edit the indirect command files at this point, if necessary. Then proceed to the section that describes the procedure you need to use:

- Using SYSGEN.BLD to build the system (Section 2.3.1)
- Using SYSGEN.MON and SYSGEN.DEV to build the system (Section 2.3.2)
- Building handlers separately (Section 2.3.3)

### **2.3.1 Using SYSGEN.BLD to Build the System**

Generally, if you have sufficient space on the device BIN: (approximately 2000 free blocks), you should use SYSGEN.BLD to build the system. Make sure that the disks to be used as SRC: and BIN: are mounted. Refer to Section 1.2.5 to review your plans for the system build procedure.

Copy the appropriate source files to the device that is to serve as SRC:. In the following command, xxn: is your distribution backup device, unless you put source files on one of your working system volumes when you installed RT-11, and yyn: is SRC:.

```
. COPY xxn:filnam.MAC yyn:filnam.MAC(RET)
```

Then, copy SYSGEN.CND and SYSGEN.TBL to the source disk, if necessary. In the following command, xxn: is the device that contains SYSGEN.CND and SYSGEN.TBL, and yyn: is the device you specified as SRC: near the end of the SYSGEN dialog.

```
.COPY xxn:SYSGEN.CND yyn:SYSGEN.CND(RET)
.COPY xxn:SYSGEN.TBL yyn:SYSGEN.TBL(RET)
```

Now, consolidate the free space on the binary disk. This step is very important if you have space problems. In this command, zzn: is the device you specified as BIN: near the end of the SYSGEN dialog.

```
.SQUEEZE zzn:(RET)
zzn:/Squeeze; Are you sure? Y(RET)
```

Finally, invoke the indirect command file SYSGEN.BLD. Each command line in SYSGEN.BLD, SYSGEN.MON, and SYSGEN.DEV logs on the terminal as the system executes the command. The following example shows terminal output similar to the output that will print on your terminal when you invoke SYSGEN.BLD.

```
.$@SYSGEN.BLD(RET)
#@SYSGEN.MON
ASSIGN DL1 SRC
ASSIGN DLO BIN
ASSIGN DLO MAP
ASSIGN DLO OBJ
MACRO/OBJ:OBJ:KMFB SRC:(FB+SYSGEN.CND+EDTGBL+KMON+KMOVLY)
MACRO/OBJ:OBJ:RMFB SRC:(FB+SYSGEN.CND+EDTGBL+USR+RMONFB)
MACRO/OBJ:OBJ:TBFB SRC:(FB+SYSGEN.CND+EDTGBL+SYSGEN.TBL)
MACRO/OBJ:OBJ:BTFB SRC:(FB+SYSGEN.CND+EDTGBL+BSTRAP)
MACRO/OBJ:OBJ:MEFB SRC:(FB+SYSGEN.CND+EDTGBL+MTTEMT)
MACRO/OBJ:OBJ:MIFB SRC:(FB+SYSGEN.CND+EDTGBL+MTTINT)
LINK/EXE:OBJ:RT11FB.SYG/BOU:1000/PROMPT/MAP:MAP:RT11FB OBJ:BTFB
OBJ:RMFB,KMFB,MEFB,MIFB,TBFB//
QVLYO
#@SYSGEN.DEV
ASSIGN DL1 SRC
ASSIGN DLO BIN
ASSIGN DLO OBJ
MACRO/OBJ:OBJ:BA SRC:(SYSGEN.CND+BA)
LINK/EXE:BIN:BA.SYG OBJ:BA
MACRO/OBJ:OBJ:DX SRC:(SYSGEN.CND+DX)
LINK/EXE:BIN:DX.SYG OBJ:DX
MACRO/OBJ:OBJ:RK SRC:(SYSGEN.CND+RK)
LINK/EXE:BIN:RK.SYG OBJ:RK
MACRO/OBJ:OBJ:LP SRC:(SYSGEN.CND+LP)
LINK/EXE:BIN:LP.SYG OBJ:LP
```

The most common errors that can occur during the build process are listed in Table 2-1.

**Table 2-1: System Build Errors**

Type of Error	Cause*
Assembly errors	Incorrect or conflicting responses to SYSGEN dialog.  Reexamine your responses to SYSGEN. Often, reading the conditional files helps you spot errors.  If the SYSGEN responses seem correct, make sure that you have the proper versions of the source files on the source disk. Check that you have not introduced an error if you edited the source files. Compare the files on the source disk to the originals in the distribution.
?MACRO-F-File not found DEV:FILNAM.TYP	Failure to copy dev:filnam.typ to source disk, or failure to include all necessary source modules on disk.
?MACRO-F-Device full DEV:	Insufficient space on binary output device to accommodate all output files.
?MACRO-F-I/O error on workfile	Insufficient space on default output device. Check the following possibilities:  You did not squeeze the default device before starting the build. Try squeezing it and rebuilding.  Try rerunning SYSGEN to specify not retaining .OBJ files and then rebuild. Try deleting other unnecessary files on the binary device (but be sure they are unnecessary).  If all these techniques fail, you must build the system manually, entering the commands individually and building one component at a time. Refer to Chapter 3.
?MACRO-F-I/O error on DEV:FILNAM.TYP	Bad volumes or write-protected devices.  If the volume is bad, try another.  If the device is write-protected, enable it.

\* If you encounter an error you cannot explain or correct, refer to the *RT-11 System Message Manual*; if you still cannot resolve the problem, send an SPR to DIGITAL with a listing of the answer files and link maps.

Once you have built the system, copy and store the answer files, and if possible, the conditional, command, and output files from the generation process. You should retain at least the answer files, if you use a generated monitor, since all SPRs must be accompanied by a listing of these files (as well as link maps). If you keep the object files, you can reassemble a particular component and relink manually, if necessary.

The .SYG files that result from the system build are masters for your generated system and you should preserve them. Refer to the appropriate installation chapter in the *RT-11 Installation Guide*, and perform the procedures to install the generated system. Rename .SYG files, monitors and handlers, to .SYS. You can also rename the monitor to distinguish it from standard monitors. You will have to copy the bootstrap for the generated monitor to your system device, if you want that monitor to boot. Note that you can always identify a user-generated monitor by the (S) that prints in the boot message.

### 2.3.2 Using SYSGEN.MON and SYSGEN.DEV to Build the System

If you use SYSGEN.MON and SYSGEN.DEV to build the system, you need approximately 2000 free blocks on device BIN:. Make sure that the disks you planned to serve as SRC: and BIN: are mounted. Refer to Section 1.2.5 to review your plans for the system build procedure.

Copy the appropriate source files for building the monitor(s) to the device that is to serve as SRC:. In the following command, xxn: is your distribution backup device, unless you included the source files in your working system, and yyn: is SRC:.

```
.COPY xxn:filnam.MAC yyn:filnam.MAC(RET)
```

Then, copy SYSGEN.CND and SYSGEN.TBL to the source disk. In the following command, xxn: is the device that contains SYSGEN.CND and SYSGEN.TBL, and yyn: is the device you specified as SRC: near the end of the SYSGEN dialog.

```
.COPY xxn:SYSGEN.CND yyn:SYSGEN.CND(RET)
```

```
.COPY xxn:SYSGEN.TBL yyn:SYSGEN.TBL(RET)
```

Now, consolidate the free space on the binary disk. In this command, zzn: is the device you specified as BIN: near the end of the SYSGEN dialog.

```
.SQUEEZE zzn:(RET)  
zzn:/Squeeze; Are you sure? Y(RET)
```

Next, invoke the indirect command file SYSGEN.MON to build the monitor(s). The currently running monitor logs the commands on the terminal as it executes them. The following example shows terminal output similar to the output that will print on your terminal when you invoke SYSGEN.MON.

```

.$@SYSGEN,MON(RET)
ASSIGN DL1 SRC
ASSIGN DLO BIN
ASSIGN DLO MAP
ASSIGN DLO OBJ
MACRO/OBJ:OBJ:KMFB SRC:(FB+SYSGEN,CND+EDTGBL+KMON+KMOVLY)
MACRO/OBJ:OBJ:RMFB SRC:(FB+SYSGEN,CND+EDTGBL+USR+RMONFB)
MACRO/OBJ:OBJ:TBFB SRC:(FB+SYSGEN,CND+EDTGBL+SYSGEN,TBL)
MACRO/OBJ:OBJ:BTFB SRC:(FB+SYSGEN,CND+EDTGBL+BSTRAP)
MACRO/OBJ:OBJ:MEFB SRC:(FB+SYSGEN,CND+EDTGBL+MTTEMT)
MACRO/OBJ:OBJ:MIFB SRC:(FB+SYSGEN,CND+EDTGBL+MTTINT)
LINK/EXE:OBJ:RT11FB,SYG/BOU:1000/PROMPT/MAP:MAP:RT11FB OBJ:BTFB
OBJ:RMFB,KMFB,MEFB,MIFB,TBFB//
OVLYO

```

The most common errors that can occur during the build process are listed in Table 2-1.

Now, delete all the source files that you needed to build the monitor(s) from SRC:. Do not delete SYSGEN.CND or SYSGEN.TBL. In the following command, yyn: is SRC:, and aaaaaa is the file name of the source file.

```

.DELETE yyn:aaaaaa,MAC(RET)

```

Then, copy to SRC: the source files that were used for building the handlers. In the following command, xxn: is your distribution backup device, yyn: is SRC:, and aa is the file name of the device handler source file.

```

.COPY xxn:aa,MAC yyn:aa,MAC(RET)

.COPY xxn:zz,MAC yyn:zz,MAC(RET)

```

Finally, invoke the indirect command file SYSGEN.DEV to build the device handlers. The monitor logs the commands on the terminal as it executes them. The following example shows terminal output similar to the output that will print on your terminal when you invoke SYSGEN.DEV.

```

.$@SYSGEN.DEV(RET)
ASSIGN DL1 SRC
ASSIGN DLO BIN
ASSIGN DLO OBJ
MACRO/OBJ:OBJ:BA SRC:(SYSGEN,CND+BA)
LINK/EXE:BIN:BA,SYG OBJ:BA
MACRO/OBJ:OBJ:DX SRC:(SYSGEN,CND+DX)
LINK/EXE:BIN:DX,SYG OBJ:DX
MACRO/OBJ:OBJ:RK SRC:(SYSGEN,CND+RK)
LINK/EXE:BIN:RK,SYG OBJ:RK
MACRO/OBJ:OBJ:LP SRC:(SYSGEN,CND+LP)
LINK/EXE:BIN:LP,SYG OBJ:LP

```

The most common errors that can occur during the build process are listed in Table 2-1.

Once you have built the system, copy and store the conditional, command, and output files from the generation process, if possible. You should retain at least the link maps and answer files, if you use a generated monitor, since listings of these files must accompany all SPRs. If you keep the object files, you can reassemble a particular component and relink manually, if necessary.

Preserve the .SYG files that result from the system build; they are masters for your generated system.

Refer to the appropriate installation chapter in the *RT-11 Installation Guide*, and perform the procedures to install the generated system. Rename .SYG files, monitors and handlers, to .SYS. You can also rename the monitor to distinguish it from standard monitors. You will have to copy the bootstrap for the generated monitor to your system device, if you want that monitor to boot. Note that you can always identify a user-generated monitor by the (S) that prints in the boot message.

### 2.3.3 Building Handlers Separately

To keep the monitor as small as possible, you may want to build a monitor with only a few device slots, or build many device handlers to go along with that monitor but use only a few devices at a time. When you select a device during the SYSGEN dialog, SYSGEN allocates a slot for it in the monitor device tables and adds commands to SYSGEN.DEV that build it. To build device handlers separately, you need to run SYSGEN twice.

First, execute SYSGEN, selecting monitor options and support for the few devices for which you want to allocate slots. Use the resulting conditional and command files to build the basic system. Then, rerun SYSGEN, specifying the identical monitor options but selecting only the additional devices. Use the version of SYSGEN.DEV created during the second SYSGEN session to build the additional handlers. Discard SYSGEN.MON and SYSGEN.BLD files from the second SYSGEN run.

You can use one of two procedures to install additional device handlers for the devices you want to use during a particular session.

1. Use the REMOVE and INSTALL commands.
2. Use the bootstrap routine's automatic installation capability by simply replacing device handlers on the system device and rebooting.

Refer to Section 2.7.11 of the *RT-11 Installation Guide* for a description of both procedures.

## Chapter 3

# Performing the System Generation Process on a Small System

If you intend to perform the system generation process on an RX01, RX02 or RX50 system, follow the procedures in this chapter. If your system has two diskette units, you can perform the system generation process, but it is not recommended. It takes a long time and is not automated. If you want to attempt the procedures, follow all the steps in this chapter very carefully.

Do not try to generate a system for a target configuration that is different from the diskette configuration on which you are performing the system generation process. The procedures in this chapter may not work if you try to generate support for many devices.

### 3.1 Creating a Working System for This Process

Begin the system generation process by creating a system diskette with the SJ monitor, or the FB monitor if you are using a Professional 325 computer.

Include the following files (from your working system and distribution backups) on the system diskette:

- RT11SJ.SYS or RT11FB.SYS
- xx.SYS (DX.SYS, DY.SYS, or DZ.SYS)
- SWAP.SYS
- TT.SYS
- LP.SYS (if appropriate)
- IND.SAV
- SYSGEN.COM
- DIR.SAV
- PIP.SAV
- DUP.SAV

Be sure to squeeze the diskette and copy the bootstrap to it. Then boot this system.

## 3.2 Running the Program SYSGEN.COM

This procedure describes building only one monitor (and its associated device handlers) at a time. Run SYSGEN.COM once for each monitor you need. Each time you run SYSGEN, answer YES to only one of the questions that offer the various monitors. Follow the procedure in this section to build that monitor and its associated handlers. Then run SYSGEN again to choose another monitor. Repeat the procedure in this section to build the monitor and handlers, and so on.

Use the following command to run the SYSGEN program.

```
·RUN IND.SAV SYSGEN.COM(RET)
```

(The dialog prints.)

Use the worksheet (Figure 1-6) you compiled when you read Chapter 1, and respond to each dialog question. The dialog asks a question, waits for your response, and resumes at the appropriate point. SYSGEN may skip some questions, depending on the responses you give. If you are not familiar with the Version 5 SYSGEN dialog, type <sup>(ESC)</sup>(RET) at the end of any question to print an explanation. Type <sup>(RET)</sup> to terminate each response.

Parentheses at the end of each question contain the default response. To select that default response, simply type <sup>(RET)</sup>. You can terminate SYSGEN by typing <sup>(CTRL/C)</sup>.

If you type <sup>(CTRL/O)</sup> whenever an explanation is printing, SYSGEN stops printing the explanation, reprints the question, and waits for your response. Note, however, that you should not type <sup>(CTRL/O)</sup> while SYSGEN is printing a question; in this case, the end of the question is truncated, and you will be unable to read the question, but SYSGEN waits for a response.

If you give an inappropriate response to a dialog question, SYSGEN prints an error message and repeats the question. If you receive any other error message while running SYSGEN, check the *RT-11 System Message Manual* for that message.

Answer the system build questions near the end of the dialog with the names of devices in your configuration. Since you will read the indirect command files (not run them), it does not matter which device is SRC:, BIN:, or MAP:.

If you want to change a response to a question, make a note of it, and continue through the dialog. After you have answered all questions, SYSGEN will ask you if you wish to change any responses. Most responses can be changed; however, you cannot change what monitor(s) are being built, nor can you add or remove multiterminal support. To make these major changes, you must rerun SYSGEN.

There is no need to edit the file SYSGEN.CND to include system conditionals not addressed in the SYSGEN dialog. Questions 68 and 69 in the SYS-



GEN dialog let you define any system conditionals found in Appendix C. The procedure for defining system conditionals is located in Section 1.2.4.

After you respond to the final question, the end message prints on the terminal, and control returns to the monitor.

When SYSGEN completes, the following new files appear in your system diskette's directory. (See Figure 1-2.)

```
SYSGEN.CND
SYSGEN.TBL
SYSGEN.BLD
SYSGEN.MON
SYSGEN.DEV
SYSGEN.ANS (optional)
```

Using the following command, examine your directory to make sure that these files have been created.

```
. DIRECTORY(RET)
```

(The directory prints.)

### 3.3 Collecting the Appropriate Files on the Diskettes

Because you cannot fit all the files required to build your system on two diskettes, you must arrange the files so that you can copy them to your system diskette one at a time and perform the component assemblies separately. First, you will need to study the indirect command files to identify the files you will need for system build. Then, you will need to create four diskettes to hold the various files during the build procedure.

#### 3.3.1 System Build Indirect Command Files

To ascertain the files you need, list the files SYSGEN.MON and SYSGEN.DEV on the terminal or line printer. These files contain the names of all the source files you need to perform the assemblies to build the system. They also contain all the keyboard monitor commands that assemble and link it.

##### On terminal

```
. TYPE SYSGEN.MON(RET)
. TYPE SYSGEN.DEV(RET)
```

##### On line printer

```
. PRINT SYSGEN.MON(RET)
. PRINT SYSGEN.DEV(RET)
```

Figure 3-1 shows an example of SYSGEN.MON and SYSGEN.DEV (for a multiterminal foreground/background system). Certain lines in this example are numbered for reference. For example, lines 1, 2, 3, and 4 show the commands that assign various devices to SRC:, BIN:, MAP:, and OBJ:.

**Figure 3-1: Sample SYSGEN.MON and SYSGEN.DEV Files**

```

!SYSGEN EDIT LEVEL = 1
!      SYSGEN.MON CREATED  19-Oct-82  16:28:35
!
! THIS SOFTWARE IS FURNISHED UNDER A LICENSE AND MAY ONLY BE USED
! OR COPIED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TERMS OF SUCH LICENSE.
!
! COPYRIGHT (c) 1982, 1983 BY DIGITAL EQUIPMENT CORPORATION.
! ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

1  ASSIGN DL1 SRC
2  ASSIGN DLO BIN
3  ASSIGN DLO MAP
4  ASSIGN DLO OBJ
5  MACRO/OBJ:OBJ:KMFB SRC:(FB+SYSGEN.CND+EDTGBL+KMON+KMOVLY)
6  MACRO/OBJ:OBJ:RMFB SRC:(FB+SYSGEN.CND+EDTGBL+USR+RMONFB)
7  MACRO/OBJ:OBJ:TBFB SRC:(FB+SYSGEN.CND+EDTGBL+SYSGEN.TBL)
8  MACRO/OBJ:OBJ:BTFB SRC:(FB+SYSGEN.CND+EDTGBL+BSTRAP)
9  MACRO/OBJ:OBJ:MEFB SRC:(FB+SYSGEN.CND+EDTGBL+MTTEMT)
10 MACRO/OBJ:OBJ:MIFB SRC:(FB+SYSGEN.CND+EDTGBL+MTTINT)
11 LINK/EXE:BIN:RT11FB.SYG/BOU:1000/PROMPT/MAP:MAP:RT11FB OBJ:BTFB
12 OBJ:RMFB,KMFB,MEFB,MIFB,TBFB//
13 OVLYO

!SYSGEN EDIT LEVEL = 1
!      SYSGEN.DEV CREATED  19-Oct-82  16:28:35
!
! THIS SOFTWARE IS FURNISHED UNDER A LICENSE AND MAY ONLY BE USED
! OR COPIED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TERMS OF SUCH LICENSE.
!
! COPYRIGHT (c) 1982, 1983 BY DIGITAL EQUIPMENT CORPORATION.
! ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

14 ASSIGN DL1 SRC
15 ASSIGN DLO BIN
16 ASSIGN DDLO OBJ
17 MACRO/OBJ:OBJ:BA SRC:(SYSGEN.CND+BA)
18 LINK/EXE:BIN:BA.SYG OBJ:BA
19 MACRO/OBJ:OBJ:DX SRC:(SYSGEN.CND+DX)
20 LINK/EXE:BIN:DX.SYG OBJ:DX
21 MACRO/OBJ:OBJ:DL SRC:(SYSGEN.CND+DL)
22 LINK/EXE:BIN:DL.SYG OBJ:DL
23 MACRO/OBJ:OBJ:LP SRC:(SYSGEN.CND+LP)
24 LINK/EXE:BIN:LP.SYG OBJ:LP

```

Line 5 assembles the keyboard monitor. In this command line, MACRO/OBJ:OBJ: invokes the MACRO-11 assembler and specifies the output device for the object file that results from this operation. OBJ: is the device; note that line 2 assigns DLO: to OBJ:. Therefore, if you were to invoke SYSGEN.MON, the object file would go to DLO:.

KMFB is the output file name. The file type is .OBJ, since MACRO creates object files by default.

On the input side of the command string, SRC: is the input device. Line 1 assigns DL1: to SRC:. The parentheses contain the source files to be assembled. The source input files in this command string are FB.MAC, SYSGEN.CND, EDTGBL.MAC, KMON.MAC and KMOVLY.MAC. The system assumes .MAC files as input to MACRO. Because the files are separated by plus signs (rather than commas), one object file (KMFB.OBJ) results from this assembly.

SYSGEN.MON contains commands similar to the ones in lines 9 and 10 only if you are generating a multiterminal system.

Lines 11, 12, and 13 link the monitor object modules. In the command string, LINK invokes the linker. The option /EXE:OBJ:RT11FB.SYG specifies a device (OBJ:) and file specification (RT11FB.SYG) for the executable file that results from this operation. The monitor created by this example is RT11FB, but it has the .SYG file type, since it is created through the system generation process. The option /BOU:1000 specifies the address boundary on which LINK should start a program section to be named when LINK asks for its name (line 13). /PROMPT allows additional lines to be entered when the command string is too long to fit on one line. If you were to execute SYSGEN.MON, the system would prompt with an asterisk (\*) at line 12. Additional lines can be entered before the double slashes (//), which indicate the end of the command string.

On the input side of the command, OBJ: is the input device. The default LINK input file type is .OBJ. BTFB is the object file BTFB.OBJ that results from the assembly performed at line 8; RMFB is the object file RMFB.OBJ that results from the assembly performed at line 6; and so on.

Line 13 is the name of the program section whose address boundary is specified in the /BOU:1000 option. This line responds to the system prompt *Boundary section?*, which would appear (if you were to execute SYSGEN.MON) once the command string is completed.

The command lines in the versions of SYSGEN.MON and SYSGEN.DEV that result from your SYSGEN session are variations of the commands in Figure 3-1. You can identify all the source files that you will need for your assemblies if you study the command files.

When you actually assemble components, you will type each command line in the indirect command file. Before typing the command, however, you must copy to the system diskette the source files you need to perform that assembly. When you type the command, you must substitute specific devices (DX0:, DY0:, or DZ0:) for SRC: and (DX1:, DY1:, or DZ1:) for BIN:. You will not make the device assignments in lines 1, 2, 3, 4, 14, and 15.

### 3.3.2 Creating System Build Diskettes

Create four diskettes for the system build procedure. SYSGEN.CND and SYSGEN.TBL should be on your system diskette (since you have run SYSGEN). The other source files are on your backup distribution diskettes.

When you initialize each diskette, give it an identifying volume ID. For example, to initialize Diskette 1, type:

```
.INITIALIZE/BAD/VOL xx1:(RET)
xx1:/Initialize; Are you sure? Y(RET)
?DUP-I-No bad blocks detected xx1:
Volume ID? DISKETTE 1(RET)
Owner? (RET)
.
```

Then, you can easily identify each diskette. For example, you can type:

```
.DIRECTORY/VOL(RET)
DISKETTE 1
.
```

**3.3.2.1 Diskette Contents** — The four diskettes for this procedure should contain the files (but only the files) in the following lists.

#### **Diskette 1**

The system diskette for the assembly procedure should contain:

```
RT11SJ.SYS or RT11FB.SYS
xx.SYS (DX.SYS, DY.SYS, or DZ.SYS)
SWAP.SYS
TT.SYS
LP.SYS
MACRO.SAV
SYSGEN.CND (from the SYSGEN session you just performed)
PIP.SAV
DUP.SAV
DIR.SAV
SYSMAC.SML
yy.MAC (yy is the monitor you are building: SJ, FB, or XM)
EDTGBL.MAC
KMON.MAC
```

#### **Diskette 2**

The second diskette will store two .MAC source files for the second assembly. It will also receive .OBJ files produced during assemblies. It should contain:

```
USR.MAC
RMONxx.MAC (xx is SJ or FB)
```

#### **Diskette 3**

The third diskette will store most of the .MAC source files for the assemblies until they are needed on the system diskette. It must contain:

xx.MAC (DX.MAC or DY.MAC)  
SYSGEN.TBL (from the SYSGEN session you just performed)  
BSTRAP.MAC  
zz.MAC (zz is device name for support specified during SYSGEN)

zz.MAC (zz is device name for support specified during SYSGEN)  
Other source files, except KMOVLY.MAC (Refer to SYSGEN.MON and  
SYSGEN.DEV.)  
LINK.SAV

#### Diskette 4

The fourth diskette should contain the KMON overlays for the KMON assembly. It will receive the KMON object file, and you will copy the other object files to it as you assemble them on Diskette 2. Diskette 4 should contain:

KMOVLY.MAC

**3.3.2.2 Copying the Files** — Review the installation procedures in the *RT-11 Installation Guide*, if necessary, when you create these diskettes. If you run out of room when you create a diskette, squeeze the diskette to consolidate free space. When you copy files from nonbootable diskettes, use the COPY/SYSTEM/WAIT command. For example, type:

```
. COPY/SYSTEM/WAIT xx1:filnam.typ xx0:filnam.typ 
Mount input volume in xx1:; Continue?
```

Place the diskette that contains the file you want to copy in Unit 1.

```
Mount output volume in xx0:; Continue?
```

Replace the system diskette in Unit 0 with the diskette to which you want to copy filnam.typ.

```
Mount system volume in xx0:; Continue?
```

Replace the newly created output diskette in Unit 0 with the system diskette.

Do not forget to copy the bootstrap to Diskette 1 and to squeeze the diskettes to consolidate free space. Do not use diskettes with bad blocks. Use the hardware bootstrap to boot Diskette 1, and set the date and time.

## 3.4 Assembling and Linking the Monitor(s) and Device Handlers

Now that your files are arranged on the four diskettes, you can enter the command lines to assemble and link the components. First, assign the logical name WF: to Unit 1 (RX01 or RX02). The MACRO-11 assembler uses a work file during some assemblies.

```
, ASSIGN xx1: WF:␣
```

### 3.4.1 Assembling Files

Insert Diskette 4 in Unit 1. Refer to your listing of SYSGEN.MON for the first command. Ignore the command lines that begin with ASSIGN. The source files required for this assembly are on Diskettes 1 and 4.

When you type the command, you will substitute DXn: or DYn: for OBJ: and SRC: as shown in the following examples. You must also make other adjustments to this first command line because of the special size constraints of the keyboard monitor assembly (always the first assembly). For example, you must add the /ALLOCATE:150 option to the MACRO command, and you must indicate that KMOVLY resides on the diskette in Unit 1.

The command varies according to the type of monitor being built. For example, if you were building an FB monitor, the first assembly command line in SYSGEN.MON would be Example 1 below; you would type the command line displayed in Example 2. Study all these examples and your SYSGEN.MON listing; then execute the first assembly. Press ␣ at the end of each line.

#### Example 1

```
MACRO/OBJ:OBJ:KMFB SRC:(FB+SYSGEN.CND+EDTGBL+KMON+KMOVLY)
```

#### Example 2

```
, MACRO/OBJ:xx1:KMFB/ALLOCATE:150 xx0:(FB+SYSGEN.CND+EDTGBL+KMON)+xx1:KMOVLY␣
```

#### NOTE

Refer to Table 3-1 if errors occur during assemblies.

The first assembly may take as long as half an hour. The exact amount of time depends on the amount of memory — the more memory in your configuration, the faster the assembly.

When the system completes the assembly, delete the source files KMON from Diskette 1 and KMOVLY from Diskette 4. Leave SYSGEN.CND and EDTGBL on Diskette 1; you need SYSGEN.CND for all assemblies and

EDTGBL for most assemblies. After you delete these files, squeeze Diskette 1 to consolidate free space.

```
. DELETE xx0:KMON.MAC(RET)
. DELETE xx1:KMOVLY.MAC(RET)
. SQUEEZE xx0:(RET)
xx0:/Squeeze; Are you sure? Y(RET)
RT-11SJ V05.00
```

(Followed by any start-up file commands.)

Replace Diskette 4 in Unit 1 with Diskette 2. Look at the next command line in SYSGEN.MON. Among the source files you need for the next assembly are USR.MAC and RMONxx.MAC (where xx is SJ or FB). These two source files are on Diskette 2. The other source files you need for this assembly are on Diskette 1. Since some of the source files are on Diskette 1 and some are on Diskette 2, you must alter the command line appropriately. For example, if the command line were Example 1 (line 6 in Figure 3-1), you would type the command line displayed in Example 2.

### Example 1

```
MACRO/OBJ:OBJ:RMFB SRC:(FB+SYSGEN.CND+EDTGBL+USR+RMONFB)
```

### Example 2

```
. MACRO/OBJ:xx1:RMFB xx0:(FB+SYSGEN.CND+EDTGBL)+xx1:(USR+RMONFB)(RET)
```

Delete the two source files from Diskette 2 in Unit 1.

```
. DELETE xx1:(USR,RMONFB),MAC(RET)
```

Copy the object file from this assembly from Diskette 2 to Diskette 4.

```
. COPY/WAIT xx1:RMFB.OBJ xx0:RMFB.OBJ(RET)
Mount input volume in xx1:; Continue? Y(RET)
Mount output volume in xx0:; Continue? Y(RET)
Mount system volume in xx0:; Continue? Y(RET)
```

Then delete the object file from Diskette 2.

```
. DELETE xx1:RMFB.OBJ(RET)
```

Look at the next command line in SYSGEN.MON, and copy the source files you need for that assembly from Diskette 3 in Unit 1 to Diskette 1 in Unit 0. For example, type:

```
. COPY xx1:SYSGEN.TBL xx0:SYSGEN.TBL(RET)
```

Replace Diskette 3 in Unit 1 with Diskette 2. Enter the command line from SYSGEN.MON, making the required substitutions. For example, if the command line were Example 1 (line 7 in Figure 3-1), you would type the command line displayed in Example 2.

### Example 1

```
MACRO/OBJ:OBJ:TBFBSRC:(FB+SYSGEN.CND+EDTGBL+SYSGEN.TBL)
```

### Example 2

```
*MACRO/OBJ:xx1:TBFBSxx0:(FB+SYSGEN.CND+EDTGBL+SYSGEN.TBL)␣
```

Then, delete the source file (that you previously copied) from Diskette 1.

```
*DELETE xx0:SYSGEN.TBL␣  
*SQUEEZE xx0:␣
```

Copy the object file created during this assembly from Diskette 2 to Diskette 4, and delete it from Diskette 2.

```
*COPY/WAIT xx1:TBFBSOBJxx0:TBFBSOBJ␣  
Mount input volume in xx1:; Continue? Y␣  
Mount output volume in xx0:; Continue? Y␣  
Mount system volume in xx0:; Continue? Y␣  
*DELETE xx1:TBFBSOBJ␣
```

Use the same procedure to perform all the assemblies in SYSGEN.MON and SYSGEN.DEV; do not perform the link operations yet. Copy source files from Diskette 3 to Diskette 1, and delete them from Diskette 1 after the assembly is complete. After you perform each assembly, be sure to copy the object file to Diskette 4 and delete it from Diskette 2.

Ignore the ASSIGN commands. When you perform the link operations, the object files will already be on Diskette 4. The following list summarizes the sequence of operations for each subsequent assembly.

1. Examine the next command line. If the command does not invoke MACRO, ignore the command line. If it invokes MACRO, establish which source files you need for the assembly.
2. Copy these source files from Diskette 3 in Unit 1 to Diskette 1 in Unit 0.
3. Replace Diskette 3 in Unit 1 with Diskette 2.
4. Type the command, substituting xx0: for SRC: and xx1: for OBJ: (where xx is DX, DY, or DZ).
5. Delete the source files you copied in step 2 from Diskette 1, unless you need them for the next assembly.



6. Copy the object file from Diskette 2 to Diskette 4.
7. Delete the object file from Diskette 2.
8. Repeat steps 1 through 7 for each assembly command line.

Now you are ready to perform the link operations.

### 3.4.2 Linking Files

Copy LINK from Diskette 3 to Diskette 1.

```
. COPY xx1:LINK.SAV xx0:␣
```

Mount Diskette 4 in Unit 1. Find the monitor LINK command in SYSGEN.MON. Type the command, substituting xx1: for OBJ:. Substitute LP: for MAP: if you want to send the link map to the line printer. Substitute TT: for MAP: if you want to send the link map to the terminal. For example, if the command lines were Example 1 (lines 11, 12, and 13 in Figure 3-1), you would type the command lines displayed in Example 2.

#### Example 1

```
LINK/EXE:BIN:RT11FB,SYG/BOU:1000/PROMPT/MAP:MAP:RT11FB OBJ:BTFB
OBJ:RMFB,KMFB,MEFB,MIFB,TBFB//
OVLYO
```

#### Example 2

```
. LINK/EXE:xx1:RT11FB,SYG/BOU:1000/PROMPT/MAP:LP:RT11FB xx1:BTFB␣
* BIN:RMFB,KMFB,MEFB,MIFB,TBFB//␣
Boundary section? OVLYO␣
```

#### NOTE

Save the link map that results. If you ever need to submit an SPR to DIGITAL for your specially generated monitor, you must include the monitor link map with the SPR.

Now find the next LINK command in SYSGEN.DEV. The LINK commands in SYSGEN.DEV link the device handlers for which you requested support when you ran SYSGEN. Type all the link commands, making substitutions for BIN:.

The resulting linked components on Diskette 4 have the file type .SYG. The .SYG files are masters for your generated monitors and handlers, and you should preserve them. Back up the generated system and store the backup.

Copy the .SYG files to another diskette, along with any other components (for example, utility programs) you need in your working system. Refer to the appropriate installation chapter in the *RT-11 Installation Guide*, if necessary, to install the generated system. Rename the .SYG files, monitors and handlers, to .SYS. You can also rename the monitor to distinguish

it from standard monitors. You will have to copy the bootstrap for the generated monitor to your working system device if you want that monitor to boot. Note that you can always identify a user-generated monitor by the (S) that prints in the boot message.

Once you have built the system, store the conditional, command, and output files from the generation process. You must retain at least the link maps and answer files, since a listing of these files must accompany all SPRs, if a custom monitor is used.

**Table 3-1: System Build Errors**

Type of Error	Cause*
Assembly errors	Incorrect or conflicting responses to SYSGEN dialog.
	Reexamine your responses to SYSGEN. Often, reading the conditional files helps you spot errors.
	If the SYSGEN responses seem correct, make sure that you have the proper versions of the source files on the source disk. Check that you have not introduced an error if you edited the source files. Compare the files on the source disk to the originals in the distribution.
<i>?MACRO-F-File not found DEV:FILNAM.TYP</i>	Failure to copy dev:filnam.typ to source disk or failure to include all necessary source modules on the disk.
<i>?MACRO-F-Device full DEV:</i>	Insufficient space on binary output device to accommodate all output files.
<i>?MACRO-F-I/O error on workfile</i>	Insufficient space on default output device. Check the following possibilities:
	You performed the system build manually but did not assign the work file (or the work file needs more space).
	You did not squeeze the default device before starting the build. Try squeezing it and rebuilding.
<i>?MACRO-F-I/O error on DEV:FILNAM.TYP</i>	Bad volumes or write-protected devices.
	If the volume is bad, try another.
	If the device is write-protected, enable it.

\* If you encounter an error you cannot explain or correct, refer to the *RT-11 System Message Manual*; if you still cannot resolve the problem, send an SPR to DIGITAL with listings of the link maps and answer files.

## Appendix A

# SYSGEN Answers That Will Duplicate the Standard Monitors

Sections A.1 and A.2 list the answers DIGITAL gave to create the standard (distributed) FB and XM monitors. Section A.3 lists all the SYSGEN questions, without the descriptive text.

### A.1 SJ and FB Monitors

1.	Y
2.	Y
3.	N
4.	N
5.	N
6.	Y
7.	N
8.	N
9.	N
10.	N
11.	skipped
12.	skipped
13.	40
14.	134
15.	skipped
16.	N
20.	Y
21.	N
22.	Y
23.	skipped
24.	skipped
25.	skipped
26.	N
27.	N
30.	Y
31.	Y
32.	N
33.	N
34.	N
35.	N
36.	skipped
68.	N

Enter the device name you want support for [dd]: DX  
100. N  
102. 177170  
103. 264

Enter the next device name [dd]: DY  
100. N  
101. N  
102. 177170  
103. 264

Enter the next device name [dd]: DD  
100. N  
102. 176500  
103. 300

Enter the next device name [dd]: PD

Enter the next device name [dd]: RF  
104. 1

Enter the next device name [dd]: RK

Enter the next device name [dd]: DL  
106. 2

Enter the next device name [dd]: DP  
107. N

Enter the next device name [dd]: DM

Enter the next device name [dd]: MT  
120. Y  
121. 2

Enter the next device name [dd]: MM  
120. Y  
121. 2

Enter the next device name [dd]: MS  
120. Y  
121. 2  
122. 172522  
123. 224  
122. 172526  
123. 300

Enter the next device name [dd]: CR

Enter the next device name [dd]: NL

Enter the next device name [dd]: LP  
130. N

Enter the next device name [dd]: DU  
108. 1

Enter the next device name [dd]: LD

Enter the next device name [dd]: VM

Enter the next device name [dd]: DZ

Enter the next device name [dd]: DW

Enter the next device name [dd]: SP  
110. Y

```

Enter the next device name [dd]: XL
151.      176500
152.      300

Enter the next device name [dd]: XC

Enter the next device name [dd]: LS
133.      Y
134.      173400
135.      220

Enter the next device name [dd]: DT

Enter the next device name [dd]: DS
105.      Y

Enter the next device name [dd]: CT

Enter the next device name [dd]: .RET
160.      0
170.      N

```

## A.2 XM Monitor

```

1.        N
2.        N
3.        Y
4.        skipped
5.        Y
6.        skipped
7.        Y
8.        Y
9.        N
10.       N
11.       skipped
12.       skipped
13.       40
14.       134
15.       Y
16.       N
20.       Y
21.       N
22.       Y
23.       skipped
24.       skipped
25.       skipped
26.       N
27.       N
30.       Y
31.       Y
32.       N
33.       N
34.       N
35.       N
68.       N

```

```

Enter the device name you want support for [dd]: DX
100.      N
102.      177170
103.      264

```

```

Enter the next device name [dd]: DY
100.      N
101.      N
102.      177170
103.      264

```

```

Enter the next device name [ddd]: DD
100.      N
102.      176500
103.      300

Enter the next device name [ddd]: RK

Enter the next device name [ddd]: DL
106.      2

Enter the next device name [ddd]: DM

Enter the next device name [ddd]: MT
120.      Y
121.      2

Enter the next device name [ddd]: MM
120.      Y
121.      2

Enter the next device name [ddd]: MS
120.      Y
121.      2
122.      172522
123.      224
122.      172526
123.      300

Enter the next device name [ddd]: NL

Enter the next device name [ddd]: LP
130.      N

Enter the next device name [ddd]: DU
108.      1

Enter the next device name [ddd]: LD

Enter the next device name [ddd]: VM

Enter the next device name [ddd]: DZ

Enter the next device name [ddd]: DW

Enter the next device name [ddd]: SP
110.      Y

Enter the next device name [ddd]: XL
151.      176500
152.      300

Enter the next device name [ddd]: XC

Enter the next device name [ddd]: LS
133.      Y
134.      173400
135.      220

Enter the next device name [ddd]: +RET
160.      4

```

### A.3 SYSGEN Questions

Do you want an introduction to system generation (N)?

Do you want to use a previously created answer file (N)?

What answer file do you want to use (SYSGEN.ANS)?

Do you want to create an answer file (N)?

What answer file do you want to create (SYSGEN.ANS)?

Do you want to create a new SYSGEN.ANS file (N)?

#### MONITOR TYPE

1. Do you want the single-Job (SJ) monitor (Y)?
2. Do you want the foreground/background (FB) monitor (Y)?
3. Do you want the extended memory (XM) monitor (N)?

#### MONITOR OPTIONS

4. Do you want timer support in the SJ monitor (N)?
5. Do you want device timeout support (N)?
6. Do you want an error message on system I/O errors (Y)?
7. Do you want system Job support (N)?
8. Do you want to use the .SPCPS request (N)?
9. Do you want global SCCA support (N)?
10. Do you want multiterminal support (N)?
11. Do you want asynchronous terminal status (Y)?
12. Do you want multiterminal timeout support (Y)?
13. Enter the size of the output buffers (40):
14. Enter the size of the input buffers (134):
15. Do you want to use the .FETCH request under XM (Y)?
16. Do you want end of month and year date rollover (N)?
20. Do you want the user command linkage (N)?
21. Do you want high-speed ring buffer support (N)?
22. Do you want all the keyboard monitor commands (Y)?
23. Do you want the UTILITY subset (Y)?
24. Do you want the LANGUAGE subset (Y)?
25. Do you want the MINIMAL subset (Y)?
26. Do you want the optional 50 Hz clock support (N)?
27. Do you want to use the KW11-P clock as the system clock (N)?
30. Do you want the start-up indirect file (Y)?

- 31. Do you want floating point support (Y)?
- 32. Do you want memory parity support (N)?
- 33. Do you want power failure messages (N)?
- 34. Do you want BATCH support (N)?
- 35. Do you want error logging (N)?
- 36. How many device units does error log Job support (10)?
- 68. Do you want to define any other system conditionals (N)?
- 69. Enter the system conditional and value:

DEVICE OPTIONS

Enter the device name you want support for [ddd]:

Do you want a list of available devices (Y)?

- 100. Do you want support for a second <device> controller (N)?
- 101. Do you want RX02 double-density only support (N)?
- 102. What is the CSR address for the <nth> <device> (nnnnnn)?
- 103. What is the vector address for the <nth> <device> (nnn)?
- 104. How many disk platters are installed on the RF11 (1)?
- 105. Do you want RJS03 rather than RJS04 support (Y)?
- 106. How many RL01/RL02 units are to be supported (2)?
- 107. Do you want RPR02 rather than RPR02/RP03 support (N)?
- 108. How many ports are to be supported (1)?
- 110. Do you want support for banner pages (Y)?
- 120. Do you want the file-structured magtape handler (Y)?
- 121. How many magtape units are to be supported (2)?
- 122. What is the address of the <nth> unit (nnnnnn)?
- 123. What is the vector address of the <nth> unit (nnn)?
- 130. Does your printer have a nonstandard vector or CSR (N)?
- 131. What is the CSR address for the printer (177514)?
- 132. What is the vector address for the printer (200)?
- 133. Do you want support for the PC300 printer port (N)?
- 134. What is the CSR for the serial line printer (176500)?
- 135. What is the vector for the serial line printer (300)?
- 151. What is the CSR address for XL (176500)?
- 152. What is the vector address for XL (300)?

Do you want to add support for any of your own devices (N)?

Enter the device name you want support for [ddd]:

- 160. How many extra device slots do you want (0)?



#### GRAPHICS OPTIONS

- 170. Do you want VT11 or VSB0 graphics support (N)?
- 171. Do you want VSB0 support (N)?
- 172. What is the CSR address for the VT11/VSB0 (172000)?
- 173. What is the vector address for the VT11/VSB0 (320)?

#### TERMINAL INTERFACE OPTIONS

- Do you want an introduction to terminal interface options (N)?
- 180. How many local DL11 lines, including the console, are to be supported (1)?
  - 181. How many remote DL11 lines are to be supported (0)?
  - 182. What is the CSR address for the <nth> DL11 (177560)?
  - 183. What is the vector for the <nth> DL11 (60)?
  - 184. Do you want DZ11 or DZV11 multiplexer support (N)?
  - 185. Do you want DZ11 multiplexer support (Y)?
  - 186. How many DZ multiplexers are to be supported (1)?
  - 187. How many local DZ lines are to be supported altogether (1)?
  - 188. How many remote DZ lines are to be supported altogether (0)?
  - 189. What is the CSR for the <nth> DZ multiplexer (160010)?
  - 190. What is the vector for the <nth> DZ multiplexer (300)?
  - 191. What baud rate do you want your lines initialized to (300)?
- Do you want to change any of your responses (N)?
- Do you want to change monitor/terminal option responses (N)?
- What question number do you want re-asked?
- Do you want to change your device support (N)?
- Do you want to remove support for any device (N)?
- What device do you NOT want supported?
- Do you want a list of available devices (Y)?
- Do you want to add support for any device or have the questions for any device re-asked (N)?
- Do you want to add/modify a DIGITAL supported device (Y)?
- Enter the device name to add/modify [dd]:
- Do you want to define or redefine any system conditionals (N)?

#### DEVICE SELECTION AND SYSGEN CLEANUP

- What is the name of the source input device [xxn] (ddn)?
- What is the name of the binary output device [xxn] (ddn)?
- What is the name of the map output device [xxn] (ddn)?
- Do you want to retain the system OBJs (Y)?
- Do you want to retain the work files (Y)?



## Appendix B

# SYSGEN Answers That Create a Multiterminal System

This appendix lists SYSGEN answers that create an example of a multiterminal system. Refer to Appendix A for a list of the SYSGEN questions.

Note that this is intended to be only an example. It is highly improbable that the example would exactly meet your needs or that the CSR and vector addresses given in the example would be the same for your hardware configuration. DIGITAL does not recommend using this example, as is.

This example creates a foreground/background multiterminal system. Device support includes RK05 disk, RX01 diskette, and eight terminals with a DZ11-A 8-line multiplexer.

1.	N
2.	Y
3.	N
4.	skipped
5.	Y
6.	skipped
7.	N
8.	N
9.	N
10.	Y
11.	Y
12.	Y
13.	40
14.	134
15.	skipped
16.	N
20.	Y
21.	N
22.	Y
23.	skipped
24.	skipped
25.	skipped
26.	N
27.	N
30.	Y

31. Y  
32. N  
33. N  
34. N  
35. N  
68. N

Enter the device name you want support for [ddd]: DX

100. N  
102. 177170  
103. 264

Enter the next device name [ddd]: RK

Enter the next device name [ddd]: LP  
130. N

Enter the next device name [ddd]: DU  
108. 1

Enter the next device name [ddd]: DL  
106. 2  
133. N  
134. 176500  
135. 300

Enter the next device name [ddd]: VM

Enter the next device name [ddd]: SP  
110. Y

Enter the next device name [ddd]: NL

Enter the next device name [ddd]: .(RET)

180. 4  
180. 8  
181. 0  
182. 177560  
183. 60  
182. 176500  
183. 300  
182. 176510  
183. 310  
182. 176520  
183. 320  
182. 176530  
183. 330  
182. 176540  
183. 340  
182. 176550  
183. 350  
182. 176560  
183. 360  
184. Y  
185. Y  
186. 1  
187. 8  
188. 0  
189. 160010  
190. 300  
191. 300

## Appendix C

### RT-11 Conditionals

The following listings contain the conditionals that the RT-11 system uses, with a brief explanation of each conditional. The symbols in these listings have the following meanings:

Symbol	Meaning
nnnnnn	CSR address
nnn	Vector address
n	Number
x	Number of local DL interfaces
y	Number of remote DL11-E lines

#### C.1 System Conditionals

```

AI$COD = 1      ;AUTOMATIC INSTALLATION MONITOR
BATC$H = 1      ;BATCH SUPPORT

CLOCK = 50.     ;POWER LINE FREQUENCY (50 CYCLE)
CLOCK = 60.     ;POWER LINE FREQUENCY (60 CYCLE)
CONT$N = 1      ;CONTINUATION INDIRECT FILE
CT$CSR = nnnnnn ;STATUS REGISTER FOR TA11 CASSETTE
CT$VEC = nnn    ;VECTOR FOR TA11 CASSETTE

DD$PRI = n      ;DECTAPE II PRIORITY
DD$CSR = nnnnnn ;STATUS REGISTER FOR FIRST DECTAPE II CONTROLLER
DD$VEC = nnn    ;VECTOR FOR FIRST DECTAPE II CONTROLLER
DD$CS2 = nnnnnn ;SECOND DECTAPE II CONTROLLER STATUS REGISTER
DD$VC2 = nnn    ;VECTOR FOR SECOND DECTAPE II CONTROLLER
DDT$0 = 1      ;SECOND DECTAPE II CONTROLLER IS PRESENT
DL$UN = n      ;NUMBER OF RL01/RL02 UNITS
DL11$L = x      ;NUMBER OF LOCAL DL11 INTERFACES
DL11$M = y      ;NUMBER OF REMOTE DL11-E LINES
DL11$N = x + y  ;TOTAL NUMBER OF DL11 LINES
DLC$0 = nnnnnn ;CSR OF FIRST DL11 (CONSOLE)
DLV$0 = nnn     ;VECTOR OF FIRST DL11 (CONSOLE)
DLC$1 = nnnnnn ;CSR OF SECOND DL11 (LOCAL OR REMOTE)
DLV$1 = nnn     ;VECTOR OF SECOND DL11 (LOCAL OR REMOTE)
DLC$2 = nnnnnn ;CSR OF THIRD DL11 (LOCAL OR REMOTE)
DLV$2 = nnn     ;VECTOR OF THIRD DL11 (LOCAL OR REMOTE)

```

```

DLC$3 = nnnnnn ;CSR OF FOURTH DL11 (LOCAL OR REMOTE)
DLV$3 = nnn ;VECTOR OF FOURTH DL11 (LOCAL OR REMOTE)
DLC$4 = nnnnnn ;CSR OF FIFTH DL11 (LOCAL OR REMOTE)
DLV$4 = nnn ;VECTOR OF FIFTH DL11 (LOCAL OR REMOTE)
DLC$5 = nnnnnn ;CSR OF SIXTH DL11 (LOCAL OR REMOTE)
DLV$5 = nnn ;VECTOR OF SIXTH DL11 (LOCAL OR REMOTE)
DLC$6 = nnnnnn ;CSR OF SEVENTH DL11(LOCAL OR REMOTE)
DLV$6 = nnn ;VECTOR OF SEVENTH DL11 (LOCAL OR REMOTE)
DLC$7 = nnnnnn ;CSR OF EIGHTH DL11 (LOCAL OR REMOTE)
DLV$7 = nnn ;VECTOR OF EIGHTH DL11 (LOCAL OR REMOTE)
DU$CS2 = nnnnnn ;STATUS REGISTER FOR SECOND MSCP
DU$VC2 = nnn ;VECTOR FOR SECOND MSCP
DU$CS3 = nnnnnn ;STATUS REGISTER FOR THIRD MSCP
DU$VC3 = nnn ;VECTOR FOR THIRD MSCP
DU$CS4 = nnnnnn ;STATUS REGISTER FOR FOURTH MSCP
DU$VC4 = nnn ;VECTOR FOR FOURTH MSCP
DU$POR = n ;NUMBER OF MSCP PORTS
DX$CSR = nnnnnn ;STATUS REGISTER FOR FIRST RX11
DX$VEC = nnn ;VECTOR FOR FIRST RX11
DX$CS2 = nnnnnn ;STATUS REGISTER FOR SECOND RX11
DX$VC2 = nnn ;VECTOR FOR SECOND RX11
DXT$D = 1 ;SECOND RX11 CONTROLLER IS PRESENT
DY$DD = 1 ;RX02 DOUBLE DENSITY ONLY
DY$CSR = nnnnnn ;STATUS REGISTER FOR FIRST RX02
DY$VEC = nnn ;VECTOR FOR FIRST RX02
DY$CS2 = nnnnnn ;STATUS REGISTER FOR SECOND RX02
DY$VC2 = nnn ;VECTOR FOR SECOND RX02
DYT$D = 1 ;SECOND RX02 CONTROLLER IS PRESENT
DZ11$N = 0 ;NO DZ11 OR DZV11 SUPPORT
DZ11$N = n ;NUMBER OF DZ11 OR DZV11 MULTIPLEXERS SUPPORTED
DZV$11 = 0 ;DZ11 MULTIPLEXER SUPPORT
DZV$11 = 1 ;DZV11 MULTIPLEXER SUPPORT
DZCS$0 = nnnnnn ;CSR FOR FIRST DZ11
DZVC$0 = nnn ;VECTOR FOR FIRST DZ11
DZCS$1 = nnnnnn ;CSR FOR SECOND DZ11
DZVC$1 = nnn ;VECTOR FOR SECOND DZ11
DZCS$2 = nnnnnn ;CSR FOR THIRD DZV11
DZVC$2 = nnn ;VECTOR FOR THIRD DZV11
DZCS$3 = nnnnnn ;CSR FOR FOURTH DZV11
DZVC$3 = nnn ;VECTOR FOR FOURTH DZV11
DZ11$L = n ;NUMBER OF LOCAL LINES
DZ11$M = n ;NUMBER OF REMOTE LINES
DZSP$D = n ;BAUD RATE
DZST$P = n ;STOP UNIT

EIS$I = 1 ;USE EIS INSTRUCTIONS
EMPTY = 0 ;NO EMPTY DEVICE SLOTS
EMPTY = n ;NUMBER OF EMPTY DEVICE SLOTS
ERL$G = 1 ;ERROR LOG SUPPORT
ERL$S = 1 ;ERROR LOG BUFFER SIZE IN BLOCKS
ERL$U = n ;NUMBER OF UNITS TO BE LOGGED

FPU$11 = 1 ;FLOATING POINT SUPPORT

GRAFX = 1 ;GRAPHICS SUPPORT

HELP$B = 1 ;USE LARGE SINGLE LINE EDITOR HELP DISPLAY
HSR$B = 1 ;HIGH SPEED RING BUFFER

JOB$ = n ;NUMBER OF JOBS SUPPORTED BY SINGLE LINE EDITOR

KW11$P = 1 ;USE KW11$P CLOCK AS SYSTEM CLOCK

L$ANG = 1 ;LANGUAGE COMMANDS
LET$ = 1 ;SUPPORT LET AS CCL (SINGLE LINE EDITOR)
LETNO$ = n ;LET ASSIGNMENT COUNT (SINGLE LINE EDITOR)

```

```

LETSZ$ = n ;LET STRING LENGTH (SINGLE LINE EDITOR)
LINSZ$ = n ;DEFAULT LINE SIZE (SINGLE LINE EDITOR)
LIGH$T = 1 ;LIGHTS ROUTINE FOR 11/45 AND 11/70
LP.CSZ = n ;DEFAULT VALUE FOR "SET LP WIDTH=nn"
LP.PSZ = n ;DEFAULT VALUE FOR "SET LP LENGTH=nn"
LS.CSZ = n ;DEFAULT VALUE FOR "SET LS WIDTH=nn"
LS.PSZ = n ;DEFAULT VALUE FOR "SET LS LENGTH=nn"
LP$CSR = nnnnnn ;NON-STANDARD LINE PRINTER CSR
LP$VEC = nnn ;NON-STANDARD LINE PRINTER VECTOR
LS$CSR = nnnnnn ;CSR FOR SERIAL LP
LS$VEC = nnn ;VECTOR FOR SERIAL LP
LS$PC = 1 ;LS SUPPORT FOR BOTH PRO 300 PRINTER PORT
;AND DL INTERFACES

M$INI = 1 ;MINIMAL COMMANDS
MAT$S = 1 ;ASYNCHRONOUS TERMINAL STATUS
MM$FSM = 1 ;TJU16 FILE-STRUCTURE SUPPORT
MM$UN = n ;NUMBER OF TJU16 UNITS
MPT$Y = 1 ;MEMORY PARITY SUPPORT
MQH$P2 = 1 ;USE 2 PARs FOR MQ: AND INTERRUPT FORWARDING
MS$FSM = 1 ;TS11 FILE-STRUCTURED SUPPORT
MS$UN = n ;NUMBER OF TS11 UNITS
MS$CSR = nnnnnn ;STATUS REGISTER OF FIRST TS11
MS$VEC = nnn ;VECTOR OF FIRST TS11
MS$CS1 = nnnnnn ;STATUS REGISTER OF SECOND TS11
MS$VC1 = nnn ;VECTOR OF SECOND TS11
MS$CS2 = nnnnnn ;STATUS REGISTER OF THIRD TS11
MS$VC2 = nnn ;VECTOR OF THIRD TS11
MS$CS3 = nnnnnn ;STATUS REGISTER OF FOURTH TS11
MS$VC3 = nnn ;VECTOR OF FOURTH TS11 UNIT
MS$CS4 = nnnnnn ;STATUS REGISTER OF FIFTH TS11
MS$VC4 = nnn ;VECTOR OF FIFTH TS11
MS$CS5 = nnnnnn ;STATUS REGISTER OF SIXTH TS11
MS$VC5 = nnn ;VECTOR OF SIXTH TS11
MS$CS6 = nnnnnn ;STATUS REGISTER OF SEVENTH TS11
MS$VC6 = nnn ;VECTOR OF SEVENTH TS11
MS$CS7 = nnnnnn ;STATUS REGISTER OF EIGHTH TS11
MS$VC7 = nnn ;VECTOR OF EIGHTH TS11
MT$FSM = 1 ;TM11 FILE-STRUCTURE SUPPORT
MT$UN = n ;NUMBER OF TM11 UNITS
MTI$M = 1 ;TERMINAL TIME OUT
MTT$Y = 1 ;MULTITERMINAL SUPPORT

OFORM = 1 ;FORM PROCESSING (LEN, FF, SKIP) LP: LS:

PDT$OP = 1 ;PDT SUPPORT
PP$CSR = nnnnnn ;PC11 PP STATUS REGISTER
PP$VEC = nnn ;PC11 PP VECTOR
PR11$X = 0 ;PC11 OR PR11 READER/PUNCH
PWF$L = 1 ;POWER FAIL

$RFNUM = n ;NUMBER OF RF11 PLATTERS
RDF$L = 0 ;NO SYSTEM I/O ERROR MESSAGE
RDF$L = 1 ;ADD SYSTEM I/O ERROR MESSAGE
RJS0$3 = 0 ;RJS DISK IS RJS04
RJS0$3 = 1 ;RJS DISK IS RJS03
RKG$B = 1 ;BAD BLOCK SUPPORT FOR RK06/07 DISK
RKG$S = 1 ;SPECIAL FUNCTIONS FOR RK06/07 DISK
ROL$OV = 1 ;MONTH ROLLOVER SUPPORT
RPO$3 = 0 ;RP11 DISK IS RPO2/RPR02
RPO$3 = 1 ;RP11 DISK IS RPO3
RTE$M = 1 ;MONITOR RUNNING UNDER RTEM-11

SCCA$G = 1 ;GLOBAL SCCA SUPPORT
SILN$T = 1 ;BOOT MESSAGE NOT DISPLAYED
SJONLY = 1 ;LOGICAL DISK SUPPORT FOR SJ ONLY

```

```

SK$CSR = nnnnnn ;SK STATUS REGISTER
SK$VEC = nnn ;SK VECTOR
SPC$PS = 1 ;SAVE/SET MAIN-LINE PC AND PS SUPPORT
SP$FLG = 1 ;SPOOL HANDLER FLAG PAGE SUPPORT
STAR$T = 1 ;STARTUP COMMAND FILE
SYSG$N = 1 ;INDICATE SYSGENED MONITOR
SYT$K = 1 ;SYSTEM JOB SUPPORT

TIM$IT = 1 ;ADD DEVICE TIMER SUPPORT
TIME$R = 1 ;ADD SJ TIMER SUPPORT
TTYIN = n ;SIZE OF INPUT RING BUFFERS
TTYOUT = n ;SIZE OF OUTPUT RING BUFFERS

U.K. = 1 ;UK MODEM SUPPORT
U$CL = 1 ;USER COMMAND LINKAGE SUPPORT
U$TIL = 1 ;UTILITY COMMANDS

VM$BAS = n ;VMX: LOWEST ADDRESS TO USE (/64.)
VS60$ = 1 ;VS60 DISPLAY SUPPORT
VT11$ = 1 ;VT11 DISPLAY SUPPORT
VT52$ = 1 ;VT52 SUPPORT WITH SINGLE LINE EDITOR
VT100$ = 1 ;VT100 SUPPORT WITH SINGLE LINE EDITOR
VT102$ = 1 ;VT102 SUPPORT WITH SINGLE LINE EDITOR
VT.CSR = nnnnnn ;CSR FOR VT11/VS60
VT.VEC = nnn ;VECTOR FOR VT11/VS60

XL$PC = 1 ;SUPPORT FOR PRO 300 COMMUNICATIONS PORT
XL$CSR = nnnnnn ;CSR OF DL(V)-11 FOR XL
XL$VEC = nnn ;VECTOR OF DL(V)-11 FOR XL
XM$FET = 1 ;.FETCH SUPPORT IN XM
XTNCHN = n ;NUMBER OF DL-TYPE SERIAL LINES
XT$PRI = n ;PRIORITY OF DL-TYPE SERIAL LINES
XT$CS0 = nnnnnn ;STATUS REGISTER OF FIRST DL-TYPE LINE
XT$VC0 = nnn ;VECTOR OF FIRST DL-TYPE LINE
XT$CS1 = nnnnnn ;STATUS REGISTER OF SECOND DL-TYPE LINE
XT$VC1 = nnn ;VECTOR OF SECOND DL-TYPE LINE
XT$CS2 = nnnnnn ;STATUS REGISTER OF THIRD DL-TYPE LINE
XT$VC2 = nnn ;VECTOR OF THIRD DL-TYPE LINE
XT$CS3 = nnnnnn ;STATUS REGISTER OF FOURTH DL-TYPE LINE
XT$VC3 = nnn ;VECTOR OF FOURTH DL-TYPE LINE
XT$CS4 = nnnnnn ;STATUS REGISTER OF FIFTH DL-TYPE LINE
XT$VC4 = nnn ;VECTOR OF FIFTH DL-TYPE LINE
XT$CS5 = nnnnnn ;STATUS REGISTER OF SIXTH DL-TYPE LINE
XT$VC5 = nnn ;VECTOR OF SIXTH DL-TYPE LINE
XT$CS6 = nnnnnn ;STATUS REGISTER OF SEVENTH DL-TYPE LINE
XT$VC6 = nnn ;VECTOR OF SEVENTH DL-TYPE LINE
XT$CS7 = nnnnnn ;STATUS REGISTER OF EIGHTH DL-TYPE LINE
XT$VC7 = nnn ;VECTOR OF EIGHTH DL-TYPE LINE

```

### C.1.1 SJ.MAC

```
BF = 0 ;SJ MONITOR SUPPORT
```

### C.1.2 FB.MAC

```
BF = 1 ;NO SJ MONITOR SUPPORT
```

### C.1.3 XM.MAC

```
BF = 1 ;NO SJ MONITOR SUPPORT
MMG$T = 1 ;MEMORY MANAGEMENT SUPPORT
```



## C.2 Individual Keyboard Monitor Command Conditionals

To include or exclude individual keyboard commands, insert the particular conditional in SYSGEN.CND and substitute 0 (to exclude the command) or 1 (to include the command) for n.

### Utility Program Subset

```
U$TIL      = n          ;IF N IS SET EQUAL TO 0, ALL
                          ;UTILITY COMMANDS DEFAULT = 0
                          ;IF N IS SET EQUAL TO 1, ALL
                          ;UTILITY COMMANDS DEFAULT = 1

BACK$$     = n          ;BACKUP
BOOT$$     = n          ;BOOT
COPY$$     = n          ;COPY
CREA$$     = n          ;CREATE
DELE$$     = n          ;DELETE
DIFF$$     = n          ;DIFFERENCES
DIRE$$     = n          ;DIRECTORY
DUMP$$     = n          ;DUMP
EDIT$$     = n          ;EDIT
FORM$$     = n          ;FORMAT
INIT$$     = n          ;INITIALIZE
PRIN$$     = n          ;PRINT
PROT$$     = n          ;PROTECT
RENA$$     = n          ;RENAME
SHOW$$     = n          ;SHOW
SQUE$$     = n          ;SQUEEZE
TYPE$$     = n          ;TYPE
UNPR$$     = n          ;UNPROTECT
```

### Language Subset

```
L$LANG     = n          ;IF N IS SET EQUAL TO 0, ALL
                          ;LANGUAGE COMMANDS DEFAULT = 0
                          ;IF N IS SET EQUAL TO 1, ALL
                          ;LANGUAGE COMMANDS DEFAULT = 1

COMP$$     = n          ;COMPILE
DIBO$$     = n          ;DIBOL
EXEC$$     = n          ;EXECUTE
FORT$$     = n          ;FORTRAN
LIBR$$     = n          ;LIBRARY
LINK$$     = n          ;LINK
MACR$$     = n          ;MACRO
```

### Minimal Subset

```
M$INI      = n          ;IF N IS SET EQUAL TO 0, ALL
                          ;MINIMAL COMMANDS DEFAULT = 0
                          ;IF N IS SET EQUAL TO 1, ALL
                          ;MINIMAL COMMANDS DEFAULT = 1

ABOR$$     = n          ;ABORT
ASSI$$     = n          ;ASSIGN
B$$        = n          ;BASE
CLOS$$     = n          ;CLOSE
D$$        = n          ;DEPOSIT
```

```

DATE$$ = n ;DATE
DEAS$$ = n ;DEASSIGN
DISM$$ = n ;DISMOUNT
E$$ = n ;EXAMINE
FRUN$$ = n ;FRUN
GET$$ = n ;GET
GT$$ = n ;GT ON/OFF
HELP$$ = n ;HELP
INST$$ = n ;INSTALL
LOAD$$ = n ;LOAD
MOUN$$ = n ;MOUNT
REEN$$ = n ;REENTER
REMO$$ = n ;REMOVE
RESE$$ = n ;RESET
RESU$$ = n ;RESUME
SAVE$$ = n ;SAVE
SET$$ = n ;SET
SRUN$$ = n ;SRUN
STAR$$ = n ;START
SUSP$$ = n ;SUSPEND
TIME$$ = n ;TIME
UNLO$$ = n ;UNLOAD

```

### C.3 Naming-Convention Conditionals

The following conditionals control monitor, handler, and start-up command file naming conventions.

```

NAME$1 = 'R ;FIRST CHARACTER OF MONITOR NAME
NAME$2 = 'T ;SECOND CHARACTER OF MONITOR NAME
NAME$3 = '1 ;THIRD CHARACTER OF MONITOR NAME
NAME$4 = '1 ;FOURTH CHARACTER OF MONITOR NAME
NAME$5 = 'm ;FIFTH CHARACTER OF MONITOR NAME
NAME$6 = 'n ;SIXTH CHARACTER OF MONITOR NAME

```

All characters must be both valid ASCII and Radix-50 characters. Default values are assigned for standard monitor names according to the settings of the following conditionals:

Conditionals	Monitor Names
BF=0	RT11SJ
BF=1 RTE\$M=0 MMG\$T=0	RT11FB
BF=1 MMG\$T=1	RT11XM
BF=1 RTE\$M=1 MMG\$T=0	RTEMF

```

SUFX$H = 'n ;SUFFIX CHARACTER FOR HANDLER FILE
;NAME TO INDICATE MONITOR TYPE

```

All characters must be both valid ASCII and Radix-50 characters. Default values are assigned for standard handler names according to the settings of the following conditionals:

**Conditionals**

**Standard Suffix**

BF=0		space
BF=1 RTE\$M=0	MMG\$T=0	space
BF=1	MMG\$T=1	X
BF=1 RTE\$M=1	MMG\$T=0	M

```
SUFx$X = 'N           ;SUFFIX CHARACTER FOR STARTUP FILE
                        ;NAME TO INDICATE MONITOR TYPE
```

All characters must be both valid ASCII and Radix-50 characters. Default values are assigned for standard monitor names according to the settings of the following conditionals:

**Conditionals**

**Standard Suffix**

BF=1 RTE\$M=1	MMG\$T=0	M
---------------	----------	---

Otherwise, the NAME\$5 value is used.



## Appendix D

# Customizations for Specially Generated Monitors

In the following software customizations, lowercase alphabetic x represents a character that varies according to the specific software component you are modifying.

### D.1 Installing Only the Generated Handlers

Normally, when you bootstrap an RT-11 system, the monitor automatically installs any device handlers that are present on the system device, if there are enough device slots for them. Under certain circumstances, you may want the system to include only the handlers that you named during your system generation process. To prevent the system from recognizing handlers that you did not specify during system generation, install the following customization.

#### NOTE

Do not install this customization on any of the distributed monitors.

In this customization, `monitr.SYS` is the name of the monitor file that you want to modify, and `..INSA` is the value of that symbol from the monitor link map.

```
.RUN SIPP(RET)
*.monitr.SYS(RET)
Base?      0(RET)
Offset?    ..INSA(RET)
      Base      Offset      Old      New
      000000    ..INSA    010105   240(RET)
      000000    ..INSA+2  020200   (CTRL/Y) (RET)
*(CTRL/C)
.
```

If the monitor you want to alter is the hardware bootable monitor, write a new system bootstrap with the `COPY/BOOT` command.

## D.2 Suppressing the Multiterminal Polling Routines

If you selected DZ-11 modem support or the multiterminal timeout feature when you performed your system generation, the monitor automatically polls the terminal lines twice every second. This can cause ODT to malfunction. If you make the following modification to the monitor, it will not do this periodic polling. This allows you to use ODT, but defeats the value of the multiterminal timeout feature, and prevents the monitor from recognizing remote DZ-11 or DZV-11 lines.

In the customization, `monitr.SYS` is the name of the monitor file that you want to modify, and `..DZOD` is the value of that symbol from the monitor link map.

```
. RUN SIPP(RET)
*monitr.SYS(RET)
Base?      0(RET)
Offset?    ..DZOD(RET)
          Base      Offset      Old      New
          000000    ..DZOD    000000    1(RET)
          000000    ..DZOD+2 001002    CTRL/Y(RET)
*CTRL/C
```

If the monitor you want to alter is the hardware bootable monitor, write a new system bootstrap with the `COPY/BOOT` command.

## D.3 Changing the Handler File-Name Suffix

In an ordinary RT-11 SJ or FB system, the monitor recognizes device handlers by the format of their names. Device handler names have the format `dd.SYS`. In an XM system, handlers are in files named `ddX.SYS`. Thus, two sets of handlers can coexist on one system volume.

If you generate one or more monitors with different combinations of the device timeout, error logging, and extended memory features, you can have need of up to eight different sets of device handlers. You can keep such handlers on one system volume by associating one or more monitors with the corresponding handlers. Do this by customizing the monitor so that it recognizes device handler file names of the form `ddn.SYS`, where `n` is any alphabetic character that you choose. Then rename the corresponding handler files.

In this customization, `monitr.SYS` is the name of the monitor file that you want to modify, and `z` is the one-character suffix that you use when you rename the associated handlers. The old values depend on the system generation options that you chose.

```
. RUN SIPP(RET)
*monitr.SYS(RET)
Base?      0(RET)
Offset?    4774(RET)
```

```

      Base      Offset      Old      New
000000      004774      000030      ;R(RET)
000000      004774      < X>      ;RSPSPz(RET)
000000      004776      <nnn>      CTRL/Y(RET)
* CTRL/C

```

If the monitor you want to alter is the hardware bootable monitor, write a new system bootstrap with the COPY/BOOT command.

## D.4 Changing the Default Device for the SRUN Command

When you start a system job (by typing SRUN filnam), the default device on which the monitor looks for the program file is SY:. (You can run system jobs under an FB or XM monitor that includes the system job feature.) If you have a special application, you can change this default to any three-character device name.

In this customization, monitr.SYS is the name of the monitor file that you want to modify, ..SRDK is the value of that symbol from the monitor link map, and nnn is the new default device name.

```

. RUN SIPP(RET)
* monitr.SYS(RET)
Base?      0(RET)
Offset?    ..SRDK(RET)
      Base      Offset      Old      New
000000      ..SRDK      015270      ;R(RET)
000000      ..SRDK      <SY >      ;Rnnn(RET)
000000      ..SRDK+2    <AW1>      CTRL/Y(RET)
* CTRL/C

```

## D.5 Changing the Default File Type for the SRUN Command

When you start a system job, the default file type for the program file is .REL. If you have a special application, you can change this default to any three-character file type.

In this customization, monitr.SYS is the name of the monitor file that you want to modify, ..SRUX is the value of that symbol from the monitor link map, and nnn is the new default file type.

```

. RUN SIPP(RET)
* monitr.SYS(RET)
Base?      0(RET)
Offset?    ..SRUX(RET)
      Base      Offset      Old      New
000000      ..SRUX      075273      ;R(RET)
000000      ..SRUX      <REL>      ;Rnnn(RET)
000000      ..SRUX+2    <xxx>      CTRL/Y(RET)
* CTRL/C

```

## D.6 Assigning a Remote Line as the Console Terminal

You can customize your FB and XM monitors to allow a terminal connected via a dial-up line to be used as the console terminal. The multiterminal software will answer the line when called (provided appropriate modem hardware is in place) and connect the remote terminal to the system as the console terminal.

In this customization, `monitr.SYS` is the name of the multiterminal monitor file that you wish to modify, and `..CRMT` is the value of that symbol from the monitor link map.

```
. RUN SIPP(RET)
* monitr.SYS(RET)
Base? 0(RET)
Offset? ..CRMT(RET)
      Base      Offset      Old      New?
      000000    ..CRMT    020000    0(RET)
      000000    ..CRMT+2  xxxxxx    CTRL/Y(RET)
* CTRL/C
```

## D.7 Changing the Device Name of the UCL File

If you selected user command linkage (UCL) support when you performed your system generation, you can customize the monitor to change the device name from where the UCL file is run (by default SY:). Use the following alteration to change the contents of location `..UCLF` to the RAD50 device name.

In the customization, `monitr.SYS` is the name of the monitor file that you wish to modify, `..UCLF` is the value of that symbol from the monitor link map, and `yyy` is the name of the device from which the UCL file will be run.

```
. RUN SIPP(RET)
* monitr.SYS(RET)
Base? 0(RET)
Offset? ..UCLF(RET)
      Base      Offset      Old      New?
      000000    ..UCLF    xxxxxx    Ryyy0(RET)
      000000    ..UCLF+2  xxxxxx    CTRL/Y(RET)
* CTRL/C
```



## INDEX

- /ALLOCATE option, 3-7
- Altering system generation
  - command files, 2-2
- Answer file
  - creation, 1-15
  - required with SPR, 3-12
  - use of previously created, 1-14
- Assembling diskette files, 3-7
- Assembling monitor and device handlers, 3-7
- Asynchronous terminal status, 1-5, 1-18
- Automatic installation, 2-8
- Automatic system build, 1-9
  
- BA.MAC, 1-10
- Banner page support, 1-28
- BATCH, 1-5
- Batch support, 1-25
- Baud rates, 1-35
- BIN:, 1-9
- Binary output device, 1-11, 1-37
- Block-replaceable device, 1-12, 2-2
- Bootstrap routine's automatic installation capability, 2-8
- BSTRAP.MAC, 1-10
- Building device handlers, 1-38
- Building handlers separately, 2-8
- Building monitors, 1-38
  
- Changing dialog responses, 2-2
- Changing responses to dialog, 1-35
  
- Conditional files
  - retaining source files after build, 1-38
- CR.MAC, 1-10
- CSR addresses
  - DL11 lines, 1-33
  - First DZ multiplexer, 1-34
  - Local DL11 interfaces, 1-33
  - parallel printer, 1-29
  - printer nonstandard, 1-29
  - Remote DL11 interfaces, 1-33
  - RX02 diskette, 1-27
  - serial line printer, 1-30
  - VT11/VT60, 1-31
  - XL handler, 1-30
- CT.MAC, 1-10
- CTRL/C, 2-1, 3-2
- CTRL/O, 2-2, 3-2
  
- DD.MAC, 1-10
- Default SYSGEN responses, 2-1
- Deleting .OBJ files, 1-9
- Device
  - binary output, 1-11
  - block-replaceable, 1-12, 2-2
  - map output, 1-12
  - source input, 1-10
  - system, 1-10
- Device handlers
  - assembling and linking, 2-2
  - associated with specific monitors, D-2
  - building, 1-38
  - changing file name suffix, D-2

- installing generated handlers,
  - D-1
- Device I/O timeout, 1-5
- Device options, 1-26
  - addresses of magtape units,
    - 1-29
  - banner page support, 1-28
  - changing, 1-35
  - CSR addresses, 1-27
  - disk platters on RF11 subsystem,
    - 1-27
  - extra device slots, 1-31
  - file-structured magtape handler,
    - 1-28
  - MSCP port support, 1-28
    - how many supported, 1-28
  - number of magtape units
    - supported, 1-28
  - number of RL01/RL02 units
    - supported, 1-28
  - parallel printer CSR address,
    - 1-29
  - Professional 300 printer port
    - support, 1-30
  - RJS03 rather than RJS04 support,
    - 1-27
  - RPR02 rather than RPR02/RP03
    - support, 1-28
  - RX02 double-density only
    - support, 1-27
  - support for second device
    - controller, 1-26
  - support for user-supplied
    - device handlers, 1-30
  - vector addresses, 1-27
- Device selection, 1-37
- Device timeout support, 1-17
- Devices
  - also see Device options
  - Adding support for a device,
    - 1-36
  - asterisk in list, 1-26
  - list of valid, 1-26
  - peripheral, 1-4
  - Removing support for, 1-36
- DEVTBL.MAC, 1-30
- Dial-up line as console terminal,
  - D-3
- Disable .FETCH request, 1-5
- Disk platters on RF11 subsystem,
  - 1-27
- Diskette
  - RX01/RX02, 3-1
  - RX50, 1-10, 1-12, 1-26
  - working system, 3-1
- DL.MAC, 1-10
- DL11 lines, CSR address for, 1-33
- DL11 lines, vector address for,
  - 1-33
- DL11-W, 1-32
- DM.MAC, 1-10
- Double-density only RX02, 1-5
- Double-density only support, 1-27
- DP.MAC, 1-10
- DS.MAC, 1-10
- DT.MAC, 1-10
- DU.MAC, 1-10
- DW.MAC, 1-10
- DX.MAC, 1-10
- DY.MAC, 1-10
- DZ lines supported
  - baud rates, 1-35
  - Number of local lines, 1-34
  - Number of remote lines, 1-34
- DZ multiplexer support
  - Number of, 1-34
- DZ.MAC, 1-10
- DZ11 multiplexer support, 1-34
- DZ11 up to 9600 baud, 1-5
- DZ11/DZV11 multiplexer support,
  - 1-34
- EDTGBL
  - required for assemblies, 3-8
- EDTGBL.MAC, 1-10
- EL.MAC, 1-10
- ELCOPY.MAC, 1-10
- ELINIT.MAC, 1-10
- ELTASK.MAC, 1-11
- Error logging, 1-5, 1-25
  - number of units supported, 1-25
- Error messages for SYSGEN, 2-2,
  - 3-2
- Errors
  - system build, 2-4
- ERRTXT.MAC, 1-11
- Extended memory monitor, see XM
  - monitor
- Extra device slots, 1-5, 1-31
- FB monitor, 1-16
  - duplicating standard, A-1
- FB.MAC, 1-11
- .FETCH request, 1-20
- Files created by SYSGEN, 3-2
- Floating point support, 1-23
- Foreground/background monitor,
  - see FB monitor
- Free space, consolidating, 2-3, 2-6
- FSM.MAC, 1-11

- Global SCCA, 1-5, 1-18
- Graphics options, 1-31
  - CSR address for VT11/VT60, 1-31
  - Vector address for VT11/VT60, 1-31
  - VT11/VT60 support, 1-31
  - VT60 support, 1-31
- Handler file-name, changing the suffix, D-2
- High-speed ring buffer, 1-5, 1-20
- 50 Hz clock, 1-22
- Identifying diskettes (volume ID), 3-5
- Identifying specially generated monitors, 2-5, 3-11
- IND.SAV, 1-2
- IND.SAV, running, 2-1
- Indirect command file
  - SYSGEN.BLD, 2-4
  - to build device handlers, 2-7
  - to build monitor, 2-6
- Indirect command file, start-up, 1-23
- Indirect command files, 1-8, 1-13
  - editing, 2-3
  - retaining after build, 1-38
  - to build diskette system, 3-3
  - to build system, 2-3
- Initializing diskettes, 3-5
- Input ring buffer size, 1-19
- Installing additional device handlers, 2-8
- Installing generated system, 3-11
- Invoking system generation command file, 2-4
- Keeping monitor small, 2-8
- Keyboard monitor command subsets, 1-6
- Keyboard monitor commands, 1-20
- KMON overlays, 3-6
- KMON.MAC, 1-11
- KMOVLY.MAC, 1-11, 3-6
- KW11-P programmable clock, 1-23
- LD.MAC, 1-11
- Link map, 3-10
  - suppression of, 2-2
- Link maps
  - on map output device, 1-12
  - required with SPR, 3-12
  - saved on disk, 1-12
  - suppression, 1-12
- Linking files in diskette system, 3-10
- Linking monitor and device handlers, 3-7
- Local DL11 lines supported, 1-32
- Logical assignments, 1-9
- Logical device, 3-7
- LP.MAC, 1-11
- LS.MAC, 1-11
- MACRO, 3-10
- MACRO work file, 3-7
- Magtape
  - file-structured handler, 1-28
  - number of units supported, 1-28
  - unit addresses, 1-29
- Manual system build, 1-13
- Map output device, 1-12, 1-37, 2-2
- MAP:, 1-9
- Mass storage
  - optimizing, 1-9, 2-3
- Memory parity, 1-6
- Memory parity support, 1-24
- Monitor
  - keeping it small, 2-8
- Monitor options, 1-16
  - asynchronous terminal status, 1-18
  - batch support, 1-25
  - changing, 1-35
  - device timeout support, 1-17
  - error logging, 1-25
    - number of units supported, 1-25
  - error message on system I/O errors, 1-17
  - .FETCH request, 1-20
  - floating point support, 1-23
  - Global SCCA support, 1-18
  - high-speed ring buffer support, 1-20
  - 50 Hz clock, 1-22
  - input ring buffer size, 1-19
  - keyboard monitor commands, 1-20, 1-21
    - language subset, 1-22
    - minimal subset, 1-22
    - utility subset, 1-21
  - memory parity support, 1-24
  - month and year date rollover, 1-20
  - multiterminal support, 1-18
  - multiterminal timeout support, 1-19

- output ring buffer size, 1-19
- power failure message, 1-24
- programmable clock as system
  - clock, 1-23
- save/set main-line PC & PS,
  - 1-18
- SJ timer support, 1-16
- .SPCPS request, 1-18
- start-up indirect command file,
  - 1-23
- system job support, 1-17
- user command linkage, 1-20
- Monitor services, 1-7
- Monitor type, 1-15
- Monitors
  - assembling and linking, 2-2
  - associating handlers with
    - specific monitor, D-2
  - building, 1-38
  - customizations, D-1
  - duplicating standard, A-1
- Month and year date rollover,
  - 1-20
- Month and year rollover, 1-6
- MSCP port support, 1-28
- MTTEMT.MAC, 1-11
- MTTINT.MAC, 1-11
- Multiplexer support, 1-34, 1-35
- Multiterminal support, 1-6, 1-18
  - suppressing polling routines,
    - D-2
  - TRMTBL.MAC required, 1-10
- Multiterminal system
  - answers to create, B-1
- Multiterminal timeout, 1-6
- Multiterminal timeout support,
  - 1-19
  
- NL.MAC, 1-11
  
- Object files, 3-6
  - on binary output device, 1-11
- Object modules, retaining system
  - OBJs, 1-38
- Output ring buffer size, 1-19
  
- PC.MAC, 1-11
- PD.MAC, 1-11
- Peripheral devices, 1-4
- Polling routine suppression, D-2
- Power failure message, 1-24
- Printer
  - nonstandard addresses, 1-29
  - parallel, 1-29
  - CSR address, 1-29
  - vector address, 1-29
- serial
  - CSR address, 1-30
  - vector address, 1-30
- Professional 300 series
  - printer port support, 1-30
- Programmable clock as system
  - clock, 1-6, 1-23
- Programmed request
  - .SPCPS, 1-6
- Remote DL11 lines supported, 1-33
- Removing device support, 1-36
- Responses
  - changing dialog, 2-2, 3-2
  - inappropriate SYSGEN, 3-2
- Retaining work files, 1-38
- RF.MAC, 1-11
- Ring buffer size, 1-6
- RJS03 rather than RJS04 support,
  - 1-27
- RK.MAC, 1-11
- RL01/RL02, number of units
  - supported, 1-28
- RMONFB.MAC, 1-11
- RMONSJ.MAC, 1-11
- RMONxx.MAC, 3-8
- RPR02 rather than RPR02/RP03
  - support, 1-28
- RT-11 conditionals, C-1
- .RUN IND.SAV SYSGEN.COM, 2-1
- Running SYSGEN.COM, 3-1
- RX01/RX02 diskette, 3-1
- RX02 double-density only support,
  - 1-27
  
- Save/set main-line PC & PS, 1-18
- Second controller, 1-6
- Second device controller support,
  - 1-26
- Serial printer vector address,
  - 1-30
- .SFPA programmed request, 1-24
- Single-job monitor, see SJ
  - monitor
- SJ monitor, 1-16
  - duplicating standard, A-1
- SJ timer support, 1-6, 1-16
- SJ.MAC, 1-11
- Software Performance report, see
  - SPR
- Source files, 2-2
  - changing device, 2-3

- deleting, 2-6
  - required for system build, 1-10
- Source input device, 1-10, 1-37
- SP.MAC, 1-11
- .SPCPS programmed request, 1-6
- SPR, 1-12, 2-7, 3-12
  - for specially generated monitor, 3-11
- SRC:, 1-9
- SRUN command
  - changing default device, D-3
  - changing default file type, D-3
- Start-up indirect command file, 1-23
- Suppressing link maps, 1-12, 2-2
- .SYG file type, 2-7
  - renaming, 2-5, 2-7
- .SYG master files, 3-11
- SYSGEN responses, inappropriate, 2-2, 3-2
- SYSGEN.ANS, 3-3
- SYSGEN.BLD, 1-38, 2-2, 2-3, 2-4, 3-2
- SYSGEN.CND, 1-10, 1-11, 2-3, 3-2
  - required for assemblies, 3-8
- SYSGEN.COM, 1-2, 2-1, 3-1
- SYSGEN.DEV, 2-2, 2-3, 2-6, 2-7, 3-3
- SYSGEN.MON, 2-2, 2-3, 2-6, 3-3
- SYSGEN.TBL, 1-10, 1-11, 2-3, 3-2
- System build
  - automatic, 1-9
  - binary output device, 1-11
  - creating diskette system, 3-5
  - default device requirements, 1-10
  - diskette
    - assembling and linking, 3-7
    - assembling files, 3-7
    - COPY commands, 3-7
    - errors, 3-11
    - linking files, 3-10
  - diskette contents, 3-6
    - fourth diskette, 3-6
    - second diskette, 3-6
    - system diskette, 3-6
    - third diskette, 3-6
  - diskette working system, 3-1
  - errors, 2-4
  - files to retain, 2-7
  - free storage requirements, 1-11
  - indirect command files, 1-8, 1-13, 2-3, 3-3
  - manual, 1-13
  - map output device, 1-12
  - procedure, 1-8
  - procedure for diskette system, 3-3
  - required free blocks, 1-10
  - required source files, 1-10
  - source input device, 1-10
  - SYSGEN dialog, 1-37
    - binary output device, 1-37
    - build entire system, 1-38
    - build just monitors, 1-38
    - device and unit number, 1-37
    - map output device, 1-37
    - retaining system OBJs, 1-38
    - retaining work files, 1-38
  - using SYSGEN.BLD to perform, 2-3
  - using SYSGEN.MON and SYSGEN.DEV, 2-6
- System conditionals, C-1
  - changing, 1-37
  - defining, 1-37
  - in SYSGEN dialog, 1-25
  - individual keyboard monitor
    - commands, C-5
  - user defined, 1-8
- System device, 1-10
  - contents, building disk system, 2-1
  - contents, building diskette system, 3-5
- System diskette, 3-6
- System generation
  - altering command files, 2-2
  - building one monitor at a time, 3-1
  - Changing responses to dialog, 1-35
  - cleanup, 1-37
  - default answers, 1-13
  - dialog, 1-13
    - device options, 1-26
    - monitor options, 1-16
    - monitor questions, 1-15
  - introduction to, 1-14
  - on RX01/RX02 diskette system, 1-13
  - performing on small system, 3-1
  - procedure on disk system, 2-1
  - summary of questions, A-5
  - terminating, 2-1, 3-2
- System I/O error message, 1-6
- System job support, 1-7, 1-17
- System source files, 1-10

Terminal interface options  
 baud rates of DZ lines, 1-35  
 CSR address for DL11 lines,  
 1-33  
 CSR addresses  
 First DZ multiplexer, 1-34  
 DZ11 multiplexer support, 1-34  
 DZ11/DZV11 multiplexer support, 1-34  
 Introduction, 1-32  
 Local DL11 lines supported,  
 1-32  
 Number of DZ multiplexers  
 supported, 1-34  
 Number of local DZ lines  
 supported, 1-34  
 Number of remote DZ lines  
 supported, 1-34  
 Remote DL11 lines supported,  
 1-33  
 Vector address for DL11 lines,  
 1-33  
 Vector addresses  
 First DZ multiplexer, 1-34  
 Terminating SYSGEN, 2-1  
 TJ.MAC, 1-11  
 TM.MAC, 1-11  
 TRMTBL.MAC, 1-10, 1-11  
 TS.MAC, 1-11  
 TT.MAC, 1-11

UCL  
 see user command linkage  
 User command linkage, 1-7, 1-20  
 changing default device, D-4  
 User-generated monitor identifier  
 (S), 3-11  
 User-supplied device handlers,  
 support for, 1-30  
 Using SYSGEN.BLD to build system, 2-3

Using SYSGEN.MON and SYSGEN.DEV  
 to build system, 2-6  
 USR.MAC, 1-11, 3-8

Vector addresses  
 DL11 lines, 1-33  
 First DZ multiplexer, 1-34  
 Local DL11 interfaces, 1-33  
 magtape units, 1-29  
 parallel printer, 1-29  
 printer nonstandard, 1-29  
 Remote DL11 interfaces, 1-33  
 RX01,RX02,DECTape II, 1-27  
 serial line printer, 1-30  
 VT11/VT60, 1-31  
 XL handler, 1-30

VM.MAC, 1-11  
 Volume ID, 3-5  
 VT11/VT60 support, 1-31  
 VT11/VT60,CSR address for, 1-31  
 VT11/VT60,Vector address for,  
 1-31  
 VT60 support, 1-31

WF:, 3-7  
 Work file  
 MACRO, 3-7  
 Work files, retaining, 1-38

XC.MAC, 1-11  
 XL handler  
 setting CSR address, 1-30  
 setting vector address, 1-30  
 XL.MAC, 1-11  
 XM monitor, 1-16  
 duplicating standard, A-3  
 XM.MAC, 1-11  
 XMSUBS.MAC, 1-11

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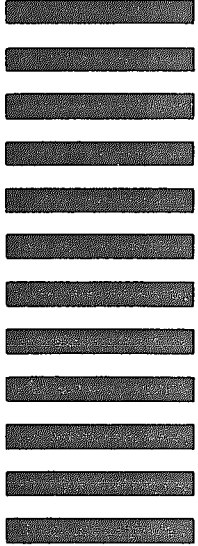


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