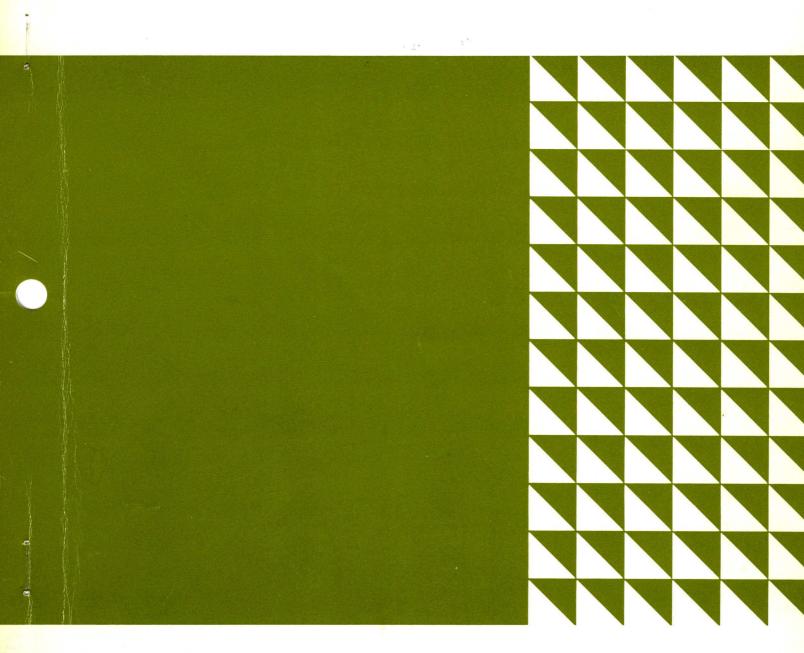


NCP Release 5
Data Flow



Student Text





Student Text

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Preface

This publication is a student text on data flow in the IBM 3704 and 3705 Communications Controllers network control program (NCP), release 5 data flow. This publication does *not* include information on Advanced Communications Function (ACF) Network Control Program (NCP), which supports multiple, concurrent channel adapters in NCP mode or in multidomain networks.

Prerequisite knowledge of the IBM 3704 and 3705 Communications Controllers is required to understand this material. The prerequisite information may be obtained in the following:

IBM 3704 and 3705 Communications Controllers Hardware (SR20-4544)

IBM 3704 and 3705 Communications Controllers NCP Programming (SR20-4568)

Advanced Function NCP and Related Host Traces (SR20-4510)

IBM 3704 and 3705 Control Program Generation and Utilties Guide and Reference Manual (GC30-3008)

A quiz appears at the end of each major section, with the answers given in Appendix B. You will need the following handbook to answer the questions.

IBM 3704 and 3705 Program Reference Handbook (GY30-3012)

If you require additional information, please refer to:

IBM 3704 and 3705 Communications Controllers, Network Control Program/VS Program Logic Manual (SY30-3013).

IBM 3704 and 3705 Communications Controllers Principles of Operation (GC30-3004)

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Hardware and Programming Structure

Objective

Upon completion of this topic the student should be able to identify the levels of programming and interrupt scheduling.

Review of Hardware Facilities

Before going on to the components of the SDLC network, this section reviews the hardware facilities which are used in the programming design, as well as dispatching code and techniques. In later sections the modules are related to an interrupt level or to a dispatched module. In either case a knowledge of the hardware and dispatcher is required.

Levels of Programming

Because the communications controller is an interrupt-driven unit, the NCP directing the operation of that unit is made up of smaller programs or levels. Interrupts can be caused by the channel, the communication lines, or the program itself.

The controller has five program levels. Program level 1 has the highest priority; program level 5 (referred to as the background level) has the lowest priority. Because level 5 has the lowest priority, level 5 code runs when levels 1 through 4 are not executing. For a complete description of the five levels of the controller and the interrupt facility, refer to *IBM 3704 and 3705 Communications Controllers Principles of Operation* (GC30-3004), Chapter 2: System Structure.

Figure 1.1 is a chart of the programming levels indicating the operations performed at each level, the starting address, and the means by which the level gets control. Note that when an attempt is made to execute an instruction at location X'0000', the NCP detects a 'branch to zero', regardless of the program level.

Level	Operations Performed	Starting Address	Means of Getting Control
5	 Interpretation of commands from host. Control of polling and addressing. Decoding and execution of system examination and modification requests. Data handling functions. Block handling functions. Initiation and termination of line I/O. Panel functions. Boundary network node (BNN) processing. Physical services functions. Function management. 	N/A	Default from other four levels.
4*	 Buffer management. Queue management. Task dispatching. Supervisory services. 	X'0180'	PCI. SVC.
3	 Interval timer functions. Handling of panel functions. Channel adapter management. Communication processing deffered from level 2. Intermediate network node (INN) processing. 	X'0100'	 PCI. Type 1, type 2, type 3 and type 4 CA. Interval timer. Panel INTERRUPT push button.
2	 Buffer service for communication lines. Character service for communication lines. Bit service for communication lines. 	X'0080'	• Type 1, type 2, and type 3 scanner.
1	 Machine check handling. Program check handling. Adapter check handling. IPL procedure. Address trace facilities. 	X'0010'	 IPL. Address exception check. Type 1, type 2, type 3 and type 4 CA checks. Type 1, type 2, and type 3 scanner checks. Address compare. Protection check. Input/output check.
×	Detection of branch to zero.	X'0000'	Branch to zero.

 $[\]mbox{^{\star}}$ Level 4 operations can also be performed at levels 1 and 3.

Figure 1.1. Program Levels

Level 1, Address X'0010'

When a level 1 interrupt occurs, control is given to the level 1 router, which is located at address X'0010'. By examining the contents of external registers, the router determines the cause of the interrupt and passes control to one of the following handlers: the program exception check-handler, the address trace module, the channel adapter check-router, the communications adapter check-handler, or the abend module.

Level 2, Address X'0080'

When a level 2 interrupt occurs, control is given to address location X'0080'. The level 2 router determines if the interrupt was a normal character service request. The address of the router is located in the CCB. The level 2 router itself processes hardware error and exceptional conditions.

Level 3, Address X'0100'

When a level 3 interrupt occurs, control is given to address location X'0100'. By examining the external registers, the level 3 router determines the cause of the interrupt, then passes control to one of the following interrupt handlers: the channel adapter input/output supervisor, the communications-line timer service, the communications control program queue-handler (signaled by a PCI), or the panel support module.

Level 4, Address X'0180'

When a level 4 interrupt occurs, control is given to address location X'0180', the level 4 interrupt handler. An SVC interrupt occurs when a supervisor macro is issued in program level 5. The program issuing the macro specifies certain parameters. After decoding the SVC code, the supervisor nucleus loads these parameters into registers and calls the appropriate supervisor SVC routine to process the request. If the interrupt is a program-controlled interrupt (PCI), the interrupt handler branches to the address in the PCI vector table to process the request.

Level 5

All level 5 tasks are dispatched by the level 4 task dispatcher. The entry point of each task is provided as a field in the queue control block (QCB), which is scheduled by placing the QCB in one of the supervisor dispatching queues. The dispatching of level 5 tasks is covered later in the supervisor section.

Interrupt Scheduling

Each programming level, except level 5, has an 'interrupt pending' latch and an 'interrupt entered' latch. An 'interrupt pending' latch is set for levels 1, 2, 3, or 4 by hardware service requirements. If a program check occurs, the level 1 'interrupt pending' latch is set. If a line requires service, the level 2 'interrupt pending' latch is set. Channel service requires the level 3 'interrupt pending' latch to be set. The level 3 latch is set for service by the channel adapter, but service is initiated by a PCI (OUT X'7C') from the level 4 supervisor. Level 4 is initiated in levels 1 and 3 by a PCI (OUT X'7D') or by supervisor calls (SVC) from level 5.

Interrupt levels may be masked off to prevent interrupts. Levels 2 through 5 may be totally suppressed. Level 1 may be masked to ignore channel adapter and scanner interrupts for test purposes. If the level is not masked off and an

interrupt is pending, the interrupt is not allowed if any of the following conditions exist:

- A higher-priority interrupt request is present.
- The program level to be interrupted is already entered ('interrupt entered' latch is on).
- The program level to be interrupted is masked.
- A type 3 communication scanner cycle-steal request exists.
- A type 2 or 3 channel adapter cycle-steal request exists.

At the time an interrupt is honored, the 'interrupt entered' latch for that program level is turned on. The 'interrupt entered' latch is a hardware latch which signals the controller that the associated program level has been entered. As long as this latch is on, no other interrupts to this program level are honored. The general registers and condition latches for this level are safe from change by another interrupt. The 'interrupt entered' latch is turned off either by an EXIT instruction executed at this level or by a reset condition to the entire controller.

After each instruction is executed, the controller tests for priority conditions before executing the next instruction. The type 3 communications scanner and type 2 or 3 channel adapter cycle-steal requests occur between instructions. In addition, a higher-priority program level may need control. If level 3 code is executing ('interrupt entered' latch on) before executing each additional instruction the controller checks, in sequence, the 'level 1 entered' latch, 'level 1 pending' latch, 'level 2 entered' latch, 'level 2 pending' latch, and 'level 3 entered' latch. This sequence returns control to level 3 for another instruction execution.

If a second level 3 interrupt was pending, it is not checked in the sequence because the 'interrupt entered' latch is tested first. If the 'level 2 pending' latch was set, as in the previous example, level 2 code starts executing. The 'level 2 interrupt entered' latch is turned on and level 2 executes until an EXIT instruction turns off the 'interrupt entered' latch. When the between-instruction chank is made after the level 2 EXIT instruction, the level 2 interrupt entered latch is off, so the 'level 2 interrupt pending' latch is checked. If that latch is on, the level 2 code executes again with the 'interrupted entered' latch turned on a second time. If the 'level 2 pending' latch is not on, the check returns control to level 3 where the 'interrupt entered' latch is still on. The level 3 code continues, unaware of the interrupt.

Hardware and Programming Structure Summary

The IBM 3704 and 3705 Communications Controllers provide hardware support for five programming levels. The first four levels are interrupt-driven code, each having an absolute hardware address to begin instruction execution. The fifth level is dispatched under the control of the level 4 supervisor.

Network Control Program Overview and Data Flow

Objective

Upon completion of this topic, the student should be able to identify the major programming components of NCP, and the flow of control and data between major components.

Identifying the Major Components

This section identifies the major components of the network control program and the program level in which the components operate. This material serves as the foundation upon which the detail of future sections is built. The major components of the network are covered in the order of subsequent topics.

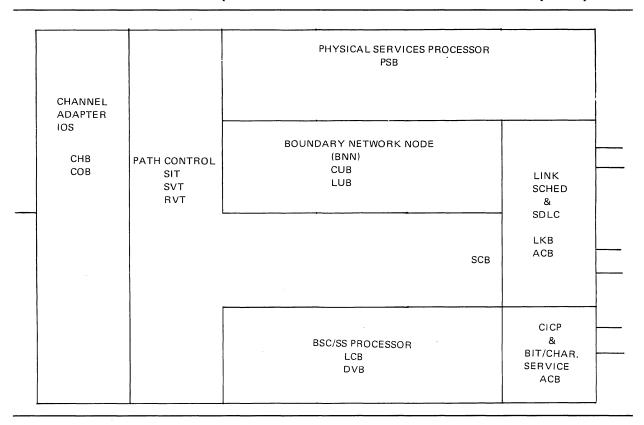


Figure 2.1. NCP Components

Network Control Program Supervisor

The NCP supervisor serves primarily as the interface between the background tasks running in level 5 and the routines running in levels 1, 3, and 4. When levels 1, 3, or 4 require data to be processed by background tasks, the tasks are scheduled via the supervisor. The supervisor queues the data and schedules the correct background processing task. Conversely, as background tasks require initiation of input or output, manipulation of queues, management of buffers, and similar tasks, the task requests are presented to the supervisor. The supervisor then processes those requests as required.

The supervisor executes in level 4. The primary control blocks used by the supervisor are: byte direct addressables (XDB), halfword direct addressables

(XDH), word direct addressables (XDA), queue control blocks (QCB), path information units (PIU), and the SVC vector table. The supervisor code is executed and provides services for all of the routines identified in this section.

Channel Adapter IOS

The channel adapter module is used to monitor and control the hardware channel adapters within the 3704 or 3705 controller during a data transfer to or from the host. There are four types of channel adapters; however, only two types are used for programming purposes within the controller. Therefore, there are only two types of IOS modules: one to control the type 1 or type 4 adapter, the other to control the type 2 or type 3 adapter.

Type 1 or 4 adapter

The 3704 supports a type 1 adapter only. A 3705 can have a type 1 or 4 adapter for NCP mode or PEP mode, or the type 1 or 4 adapter can be used for emulation programming for (EP), with a second adapter for NCP mode only. A type 1 or 4 channel adapter for operation in NCP mode uses a channel operation block (COB). The channel modules operate in program level 3 via a level 3 interrupt from the channel adapter hardware.

Type 2 or Type 3 Adapter

The 3705 operates in NCP mode with a type 2 channel adapter to a single processor or a type 3 channel adapter to two tightly coupled multiprocessors. A type 2 or type 3 channel adapter uses a channel control block (CHB). The channel module operates in program level 3 via a level 3 interrupt from the channel adapter hardware.

Path Control

Path control code is executed on outbound PIUs by a branch from the channel code. Path control inbound, which is different code, is executed on inbound PIUs by a branch from the link scheduler.

Path Control Out

'Path control out' directs the flow of path information units (PIUs) from the channel adapter IOS to its proper destination. 'Path control out' uses the destination address field (DAF) from the PIU to access entries in the subarea index table (SIT), subarea vector table (SVT), and resource vector table (RVT). The 'path control out' routine locates the appropriate path for the PIU and places the PIU on a queue control block (QCB) for processing by NCP physical services, boundary network node, link scheduler (SCB), or the BSC/SS processor. This module operates in program level 3 via a branch from the channel IOS.

After the boundary network node processing completes, an outbound PIU is passed to 'path control out delayed', which converts the PIU from FID1 to FID2 or FID3, segments the FID2 or FID3 as required, and places the PIU on the link outbound queue.

Path Control In

'Path control in' is divided into two parts: immediate and delayed. When a PIU is received on a link, 'path control in immediate' is invoked by a branch from the link scheduler. 'Path control in immediate' checks for a PIU source of a remote controller (SCB); if the PIU is from a remote, the PIU is immediately queued on the channel intermediate queue for the host. If the PIU is

not from a remote, the PIU is queued on the CUB link inbound queue and 'path control in immediate' exits from level 3.

The PIU queued on the CUB link inbound queue invokes a level 5 task of 'path control in delayed'. This task processes the PIU to identify the source logical unit or CUB physical services, then branches to an appropriate boundary network node connection point manager IN (CPM-IN) for additional processing.

Network Control Program Physical Services

NCP physical services interfaces with system services control point (SSCP) of the host to provide control functions for the NCP. NCP physical services provide functions such as activating or deactivating links, contacting physical units, and other control functions. These modules use the physical services control block (PSB). The physical services routines operate in program level 5 via the task dispatcher. 'Path control out' schedules physical services by PIU requests. Responses to SSCP are queued directly to channel adapter IOS.

The NCP physical services has a 'connection point manager-in' queue (inbound error-handler queue), which is invoked by the link scheduler at the completion of a 'dial', 'answer', 'contact', or break in a link.

Boundary Network Node

The boundary network node modules provide the interface to SDLC type 1 and type 2 devices. Remote 3704 and 3705 controllers are not included in this code, as PIUs destined for a remote are enqueued directly on a station control block (SCB) by 'path control out'. These modules control the session initiation and session status for the physical units and logical units attached to this 3704 and 3705 controller. These modules operate in program level 5 via task dispatching. Type 1 and 2 physical units are defined by the common physical unit control block (CUB); logical units are defined by the logical unit control block (LUB). BNN modules are scheduled when they receive a PIU from 'path control out'. BNN enqueues PIUs from the host on a link outbound queue for the link scheduler. BNN enqueues PIUs for the host on the channel intermediate queue.

Link Scheduler

The link scheduler executes in program level 3. The link scheduler is invoked for a specific link by an 'activate link' command. The link scheduler has two basic functions: data transfer or command processing.

The link scheduler uses the service order table (SOT) to locate the physical units for that specific link. Each physical unit is checked for active status. If the physical unit is active, the link outbound queue is checked for outbound PIUs to transmit. After any allowed outbound PIU traffic has been sent, the physical unit is polled for inbound PIUs. When all physical units have been checked for data service at least once, the link scheduler switches to control functions. One control function ('dial', 'answer', 'contact', 'discontact') is attempted for one physical unit before the link scheduler returns to data transfer mode.

If there are no outbound PIUs for a link and if no active physical unit has inbound PIUs in response to polling, after the control cycle the scheduler suspends polling for a user-specified pause. Data queued to be transmitted is sent, but polling is suspended.

The link scheduler uses the link control block (LKB) to schedule link operations and maintain link status. The LKB is generated by a LINE macro of an SDLC group. The common physical unit block (CUB) or station control block (SCB) is used to schedule the station control and maintain station status for any SDLC physical unit.

SDLC Routines

The SDLC routines are used for the actual transmission of data on the link. The adapter control block (ACB) is used for link control. These routines operate in program level 2 via an interrupt from the hardware scanner.

SDLC routines are initiated by the link scheduler, providing addresses of processing routines in the character control block (CCB) and enabling the link for interrupts to begin processing.

BSC/SS Processor

The BSC/SS processor supports the BSC/SS devices in NCP mode that are attached to this communications controller. The processor uses the line control block (LCB) and the device control block (DVB) to schedule and control commands issued to these devices. Command processors are used to define the commands and the work scheduler is used to schedule the necessary tasks to complete the command. Command decoders and initialization routines initialize the lines and control their operation; character-service routines handle the actual transmission of data across the line. Both types of routines use the adapter control block (ACB). The command processors, work scheduler, and scheduler tasks operate in program level 5 via task dispatching. The command decoders and initialization routines operate in program level 3 via a PCI level 3. The character service routines operate in level 2 via a hardware interrupt from the scanner.

Unless BSC or SS devices are also defined for NCP mode, BSC/SS processor support is not included in a network of SDLC terminals. The processor support routines are not included if BSC/SS devices are operated in emulation mode of a partitioned emulation program (PEP).

Overview Summary

There are four basic paths through the local controller from the host. The path that is taken depends upon the destination of the path information unit (PIU). The destination and sequences are as follows:

- Physical services destination
 - Channel adapter IOS, path control out, physical services processor
- SDLC device or logical unit destination
 - Channel adapter IOS, path control out, boundary network node, link scheduler, SDLC routines
- Remote controller destination
 - Channel adapter IOS, path control out, link scheduler, SDLC routines
- BSC/SS processor destination
 - Channel adapter IOS, path control out, BSC/SS processor, CICP

There are four paths through the local controller to the host, as follows:

- Physical services source
 Physical services processor, channel adapter IOS
- Type 1 or type 2 physical or logical unit source
 SDLC routine, link scheduler, path control in immediate, path control in delayed, boundary network node, channel adapter IOS
- Type 4 physical unit source
 SDLC routine, link scheduler, path control in immediate, channel adapter IOS
- BSC/SS processor source
 CICP, BSC/SS processor, channel adapter IOS

Network Control Program Supervisor

Objective

Upon completion of this topic the student should be able to identify and locate the supervisor dispatching queues, identify supervisor services, and explain how the services are requested.

Purpose of the Supervisor

The NCP supervisor serves primarily as the interface between background tasks running in level 5 and routines running in levels 1, 3, and 4. When levels 1, 3, or 4 require data or a stimulus to be processed by the background tasks, the task is scheduled via the supervisor. The supervisor queues the data and schedules the correct background processing task. Conversely, as background tasks require initiation of input or output, manipulation of queues, management of buffers, etc., the task requests are presented to the supervisor. The supervisor then processes those requests as required.

The supervisor can be entered from the level 4 interrupt handler or via a branch from levels 1, 3, or 4. The supervisor is entered from levels 1, 3, and 4 as a result of supervisor macros which expand to include a branch to the supervisor. This branch is created because of the SUPV=operand of any of the supervisor macros being coded YES. The supervisor routine is then being executed as level 1 or level 3 code rather than level 4 code because it was entered directly, not because of an interrupt. Level 5 always uses a level 4 SVC interrupt to request supervisor services. If level 3 has placed work on the supervisor dispatching queue, the level 4 PCI interrupt latch is set for future processing.

Entry to the level 4 interrupt handler at address X'180' is caused in one of two ways: a level 5 SVC macro or a level 4 PCI.

The level 5 SVC is created by an EXIT instruction. The EXIT instruction and two-byte SVC code immediately following are generated by a level 5 macro which is coded with an operand of SUPV=NO. In this case, the flow is through the level 4 interrupt handler, which uses the SVC code supplied by the level 5 macro expansion to index into the SVC vector table. This table contains pointers to the various supervisor macro routines. The SVC code is the first seven bits of the sixteen-bit field. The remaining nine bits are qualifiers of the SVC.

A level 4 PCI interrupt also causes the level 4 interrupt handler to get control. In this case, the level 4 interrupt passes control to one of three routines via a branch table.

Normally the first entry of the branch table points to the second entry and the second entry points to the third. The third entry always points to the dispatcher. A level 4 PCI interrupt normally causes the dispatcher to get control.

When the free buffer threshold is reached, the second entry is replaced with the address of the routine to generate a slowdown message. Each time the LEASE buffer routine is executed by a branch from level 3 or SVC from level 5, the count of remaining buffers is checked against the threshold value. If slowdown mode is required, the address of the slowdown message routine is

placed in the branch table and slowdown bits are set in the direct addressable area.

If an unconditional buffer request is made and no buffers are available, levels 4 and 5 can be disabled. Level 5 is disabled by masking off level 5, and the address of the buffer allocation routine is placed in the first entry of the dispatcher branch table.

The entry code at X'180' is entered for SVC and PCI interrupts. An IN X'7F' provides a bit to define whether a PCI or SVC caused the interrupt. The result causes the supervisor to go either to the SVC interrupt handler or to the PCI branch table.

Task Management

A task in the network control program (NCP) is defined as a portion of code and a queue of data upon which the code operates. In the NCP, tasks are executed in level 5 only. If one portion of code operates upon two or more separate queues of data, the task dispatcher handles this portion of code as two or more separate tasks. The background level (level 5) of the NCP is made up of several tasks that work together to schedule lines and process messages.

A task is defined at NCP generation when a queue control block (QCB) is assembled and linked to a unit of code. As queues become activated, their associated tasks are scheduled and initiated by the task dispatcher. Input queues (input to a task) are activated by the enqueuing of data to the queue. Enqueuing is provided by level 3 when a PIU is received over the communication lines or over the channel, or when the enqueuing is provided by one task passing control to another task. Pseudo-input queues (recording a stimulus for the task, but providing no data as input to the task) are activated by triggering the task upon the occurrence of some stimulus, such as a panel display request.

There are several control blocks used by the dispatcher. Before we cover the method used by the supervisor, the topics that follow will acquaint you with some of the control blocks.

The IBM 3704 and 3705 Program Reference Handbook (GY30-3012), can be used as a reference.

Direct Addressables (XDB, XDH, XDA) There are three fixed areas of special pointers or special fixed data. These areas are:

Byte direct addressables (XDB)

X'680' to X'6FF'

Halfword direct addressables (XDH)

X'700' to X'77F'

Word direct addressables (XDA)

X'780' to X'7FF'

A special form of instruction with a base register of zero allows an implied base to refer to these fields, with the displacement providing the offset from the beginning of the area. The instructions are:

Insert Character

IC 5(0),16(0)

The 'insert character' instruction inserts the value at base location X'680' plus decimal 16 (X'10') into register 5 byte 0, for an effective address of X'690'. The true buffer size for this system, including the four-byte prefix, is at X'690'.

Store Character

```
STC 5(0), 16(0)
```

This instruction stores the value in register 5 byte 0 at location X'690' (X'680' plus X'10').

Load Halfword

```
LH 6,84(0)
```

The 'load halfword' instruction places the current free buffer count from X'700' plus decimal 84 (X'54') into register 6, creating an effective address of X'754'.

Store Halfword

```
STH 6,96(0)
```

The 'store halfword' instruction uses the value in register 6 to set the value of the system abend code at X'760' (X'700' plus decimal 96). The NCP sets a value at X'760' to indicate the reason the failure occurred.

Load

The 'load' instruction moves the address of the last byte of storage from X'7E0' to register 6.

Store

X'685'

$$ST = 6.68(0)$$

The 'store' instruction records a pointer to the first free buffer at location X'7C4'.

The direct addressables provide key status indicators and pointers to the system control blocks. As the various NCP routines are covered, related direct addressables fields which provide status indicators as an aid in debugging are referenced. These are some of the initial fields which may be of special interest:

Byte direct addressables (XDB) X'680' to X'6FF'

V 092	Control byte for dispatcher mags
X'687'	BUILD macro buffer size
X'689'	Buffer pool and network status
X'68A'	General communications byte
X'68B'	Identifies program as NCP, EP, or PEP
X'692'	General communication byte
X'693'	SDLC subarea mask
X'694'	SDLC element mask

Control byte for dispatcher flags

Halfword direct addressables (XDH) X'700' to X'77F'

X'710'	to X'72B' PEP emulation queue pointers
X'744'	to X'752' NCP level 4 task queue pointers
X'754'	Current free buffer count
X'756'	Free buffer threshold count plus one
X'758'	Number of communications lines
X'75A'	Level 5 system active queue control block
X'760'	System abend code
X'770'	Maximum byte count to host per host start I/O
X'772'	Pointer to the channel control block (CHB or COB)

Word direct addressables (XDA) X'780' to X'7FF'

X'7BC'	Lagging address register (LAR)
X'7C4'	Pointer to first free buffer
X'7D0'	Remembrance of the last buffer in the buffer pool
X'7D4'	Remembrance of the first buffer in the buffer pool
X'7D8'	Pointer to extended halfword direct addressables (HWE)
X'7E0'	Address of last byte of storage
X'7E8'	Pointer to the resource vector table (RVT)
X'7F0'	Pointer to the logical end of system free buffer pool

Queue Control Blocks (QCB) The queue concept is basic to an understanding of the data flow within the NCP. A queue is a group of either data blocks (PIU or BCU) or queue control blocks (QCBs) connected first through last by address pointers. First in, first out (FIFO) is the basic mode of queue manipulation; however, last in, first out (LIFO) mode is also used.

A queue control block (QCB) has two queue pointers. One points to the first element in the queue. The first element points to the second, the second points to the third, etc. The second queue pointer points to the last element on the queue. If both addresses are zero, there are no elements in the queue.

There are three types of queues: input, pseudo-input, and work. Each type of queue provides different program support.

Input queues

An input queue contains elements to be processed by the task identified by the OCB. Some of the fields are:

X.00,	Shifted address of first element queued
X'02'	Shifted address of last element queued
X'04'	Task state
X'05'	1010 1xxx indicates this is an input QCB
X'06'	Shifted address of next OCB on this queue

X'08' Major control block displacement, provides the displacement

from the beginning of the control block which contains this

QCB to the first byte of the QCB.

X'09' Task dispatching priority

X'08' Full address of task entry point

Placing an element in a queue with ENQUE ACTV=YES puts a task in the pending state. If no task is active, the pending task becomes the active task.

Pseudo-input Queue

A pseudo-input queue contains no elements. It has the same format as the input queue, but the task is triggered by a stimulus rather than by the enqueuing of an element. An example of a pseudo-input queue is the panel queue. When the interrupt key is pressed on the 3704 or 3705 panel, a level 3 panel interrupt occurs. When level 3 determines that the interrupt was from the panel, level 3 branches to the level 4 supervisor routine which places the panel QCB on a dispatching queue.

The format of the pseudo-input queue is the same as the standard input queue. The only difference between an input queue and a pseudo-input queue is the means of dispatching the pseudo-input queue without data.

Work queue

A work queue does not have a task entry point. It is used as a queue to hold elements. The work queue is only eight bytes in length. The fields are as follows:

X'00' Shifted address of first element queued

X'02' Shifted address of last element queued

X'04' Reserved

X'05' 1010 0xxx indicates that this queue is a work QCB

X'06' Shifted address of next QCB on this queue

Path Information Unit (PIU) The element placed in a queue is either a queue control block (QCB), a block control unit (BCU) used in the BSC/SS code, or a path information unit (PIU). The placing of a PIU on a QCB normally triggers scheduling. The flow of the network control program is initiated by receiving a PIU from the channel or line and passing the address from one queue to the next for processing.

The PIU is received in one or more NCP buffers. The PIU is made up of a transmission header (TH), request/response header (RH), and request/response unit (RU). The PIU is that portion received from the host or from the lines.

In addition to the area specified on the BUILD macro BFRS operand, each NCP buffer requires a four-byte prefix for control purposes. The size of each buffer specified for the user is given in XDB at X'687'. The true buffer size is in XDB at X'690'. The buffer prefix field on each buffer is specified as follows:

X'00'	Buffer prefix chain field, shifted address of the next buffer in the chain, or zero if the last in a chain.
X'02'	Buffer prefix data offset field. This field provides the offset from the buffer prefix to the first byte of PIU text.
X'03'	Buffer prefix data count field. This field specifies the quantity of data from the offset that is valid in the buffer.

In the first buffer of a PIU is an event control block (ECB). The ten-byte ECB immediately follows the buffer prefix. The first buffer prefix offset of X'0A' provides the offset past the ECB to the first byte of FID1 PIU. The PIU actually starts in the fifteenth byte of the buffer, including prefix.

Including the offset from the beginning of the buffer, the ECB fields are as follows:

X'04'	Block status flags. Specifies if the PIU is in a queue.						
X'05'	Event status flags. Specifies if the event is satisfied and if the task is to be dispatched when this PIU is first in the queue.						
X'06'	ECB chain pointer. If multiple PIUs are queued on one QCB, this field is a shifted address of the next PIU on the queue chain. The queue manipulation macros use an offset of X'06' for chain addresses in QCBs and in the first buffer of a block.						
X'08'	PIU text count or set time interval						
X'0A'	Address of QCB for waiting task or hold area for blocks						
X'0C'	X'0C' UIB type field. This field identifies the destination resource type. The values are as follows:						
	0000 0000 Communications controller						

0000	0000	Communications
		controller
100x	XXXX	Line
010x	XXXX	Device
xxx1	XXXX	Input
XXXX	1xxx	Output

X'0D' UIB status. If nonzero this field indicates various errors.

If the type is FID0 or FID1, the next byte after the buffer prefix and unit information block is the first byte of the PIU. The FID2 buffer prefix offset specifies an offset of X'0E' and these four bytes (X'0E' through X'11') are not used. The FID3 buffer prefix offset is eight bytes (X'0E' through X'15') and the eight bytes are not used. The FID0 format is used only for text transfer between the host system and the BSC/SS router. FID1 is identified by a bit pattern of xx00 xxxx at X'0E'.

FID0

The type 0 PIU is a field identification type 0 (FID0). This format is used for all text transfers between a host application and a BSC/SS terminal. The FID0 is received from the host and sent to the BSC/SS converter. The FID0 is converted to a block control unit (BCU) for the BSC/SS processor. Text

from a BSC/SS terminal is received in a BCU format buffer, sent to the BSC/SS converter, and converted to a FID0 before being sent to the host.

Including offsets from the beginning of the buffer, the format of the FID0 is as follows:

Transmission header (TH)

X'0E'	Transmission header. This field identifies the PIU as type 0 by xx00 xxxx in this byte.	
X'0F'	Reserved	
X'10'	Destination network address	
X'12'	Origin network address	

X'14' Sequence number

X'16' Text count of the RH plus RU (excludes TH)

Request/response header (RH)

X'18' -	These fields are ignored in a FID0	PIU.
X'1A'		

Request/response byte 3. This field is a pad byte to align X'1B' the RU on a halfword boundary.

Request/response unit (RU)

X'1C'	RU0 byte 0. BTU command field. This field is covered in
	IBM 3704 and 3705 Program Reference Handbook
	(GY30-3012), Section 3: BTU Command and Modifiers.
X'1D'	RU0 byte 1. BTU command modifier

X'1E' and X'1F' RU0 bytes 2 and 3. BTU flags

X'20' RU0 byte 5. BTU system response. This field is covered in IBM 3704 and 3705 Program Reference Handbook (GY30-3012), Section 7: BTU Responses.

X'21' RU0 byte 6. BTU extended response.

FID1

The type 1 PIU is a field identification type 1 (FID1). This format is used for all control commands, and all text transfers between the host and boundary network node (BNN). If the PIU is transferring to a remote NCP, the FID1 is sent unchanged to the remote.

Including offsets from the beginning of the buffer, the format of the FID1 is as follows:

Transmission header (TH)

X'0E'	Transmission header. This field identifies the PIU as type 1
	by xx01 xxxx in this byte. This byte also specifies whether
	this PIU is the first middle, last, or only PIU segment. PIU
	segmenting occurs when a PIU from the host has a length
	greater than that defined by the MAXDATA operand of a
	PU macro defines.

X'0F' Reserved

X'10' Destination network address

X'12' Origin network address

X'14' Sequence number

X'16' Text count of the RH plus RU (excludes TH)

Request/response header (RH)

X'18' Request/response byte 0. This byte specifies whether the PIU is a request or response, control or data, system control or function management, against flow or with flow, formatted or unformatted. PIU chaining by an application program is defined in this field, which specifies whether this is the first, middle, last, or only PIU element.

X'19' Request/response byte 1. This field specifies that an FME is requested/sent, an RRN is requested/sent, and an exception response is requested/sent. VPACING and PACING use the pace bit in this field.

X'1A' Request/response byte 2. This field specifies bracket protocol, EBCDIC or ASCII code, and change direction (HDX only).

Request/response unit (RU) - Network commands only.

X'1B' RU1 byte 0. This field is covered in *IBM 3704 and 3705*Program Reference Handbook (GY30-3012), Section 4:

NCP Network Commands. The value of this field varies, based on the value of the RH byte 0.

X'1C' RU1 byte 1. Used for function management requests.

X'1D' RU1 byte 2. Request code for function management.

X'1E' Network address for SCP function management requests. A command to activate a link or contact a device is addressed to NCP physical services in the DAF; the device to be controlled by the command is addressed by this field.

X'20' The data beginning at this address varies, based on the type of command. For additional information, refer to *IBM*

3704 and 3705 Communications Controllers, Network Control Program/VS Program Logic Manual (SY30-3013), Appendix A: Network Commands.

Data PIU formats have user data starting at X'1B' immediately following the TH/RH.

FID2

The type 2 PIU is field identification type 2 (FID2). This format is used for all control commands and all text transfers between the boundary network node (BNN) routine and support of type 2 physical units (3770, 3600, 3650, 3660, 3790). The FID1 is received from the host and converted to a FID2 before being sent to the type 2 physical unit. A FID2 from a type 2 physical unit is converted to a FID1 by the BNN code before being sent to the host.

The FID2 is created from a FID1 by converting the two-byte OAF and DAF fields to one-byte fields and deleting the two-byte transmission header (TH) count field. This conversion provides a total of four bytes deleted from the FID1 requirements. Shifting the fields to the right places the following fields in the original FID1 buffer:

Transmission Header (TH)

X'0E'	Reserved four-byte area		
X'12'	Transmission header. xx10 xxxx in this byte identifies the PIU as type 2.		
X'13'	Reserved		
X'14'	Destination		
X'15'	Origin		
X'16'	Sequence number		

Request/response header (RH). Same as FID1

Request/response unit (RU). Same as FID1

FID3

The type 3 PIU is a field identification type 3 (FID3). This format is used for some control commands and all text transfers between boundary network node (BNN) code for support of type 1 physical units (3767, SDLC 3270). The FID1 is received from the host and converted to a FID2 with the normal FID2 processing. The FID2 is converted to a FID3 before being sent to the type 1 physical unit. The FID3 commands directed to a 3270 are processed by the NCP and are not sent to the SDLC 3270.

The FID3 is created from the FID2 by converting the six-byte transmission header (TH) of the FID2 to a two-byte TH of the FID3. The FID2 destination of one byte is converted to the low-order six bits of the last byte of the TH. The two leftmost bits specify the following:

```
Bit 0 - 1 = to/from application, 0 = to/from SSCP
```

Bit 1 - 1=to/from logical unit, 0=to/from physical unit

The first byte of the FID3 TH identifies the type of PIU. Deleting the four bytes of the TH from the FID2 makes four more alignment bytes available. Shifting the fields to the right provides the following fields in the original FID1 buffer:

Transmission header (TH)

X'16'

X'0E' Reserved eight-byte area

Transmission header. This field identifies the PIU as a type

3 by xx11 xxxx in this byte.

X'17' Application or SSCP indicator and local address

Request/response header (RH). Same as FID1

Request/response unit (RU). Same as FID1

Task States

At any given point in time, a task can be in any one of four logical states. The four states, under program control, are: active, pending, ready, or disconnected. Initially all tasks are in the 'ready' state. The state is specified in the QCB at an offset of X'04' for all conditions. A 'ready' task is available for execution, but there is no element in its queue or no stimulus to initiate is; therefore it is not in a dispatching queue.

When an element is placed in a queue by an ENQUE ACTV=YES or when a TRIGGER macro is executed, the task is changed from 'ready' to 'pending and disconnected', and is placed on the one of the dispatching queues. The 'pending' status makes it available for execution. The 'disconnect' status identifies the QCB as having been triggered; therefore, it will not be triggered again until the 'pending' status completes (a task should not be placed in the dispatching queue when it is already in the dispatching queue). Subsequent elements placed on a triggered QCB can specify an automatic trigger when the PIU is first on the queue, providing that the UIB field at an offset of X'05' has a value of x1xx xxxx. When the level 4 supervisor looks for a task to make 'active', it takes the first pending QCB off the highest priority dispatching queue and schedules the task routine specified in the QCB field.

Only one task can be 'active'. The active task may issue SVC requests to level 4 for services, but remains the active level 5 task until it completes. If the active task is waiting for supervisor services (SVC), the second bit in byte 4 of the QCB is a 1 (task in wait state). A task completes by issuing a SYSX-IT macro. When the task ends, the 'active' state must be ended, and the task changed from 'disconnect' to 'ready' by a QPOST macro. If the first element on the QCB specifies the task is to be dispatched (offset X'05' ECB status byte of the queued PIU), the QCB is triggered to the end of the dispatching queue and made 'pending'.

When a task is active, the byte direct addressable (XDB) at X'0685' has a value of x1xx xxxx. Figure 3.1 illustrates task state migration. In figure 3.1, all tasks going to 'pending' or 'active' also are 'disconnected'.

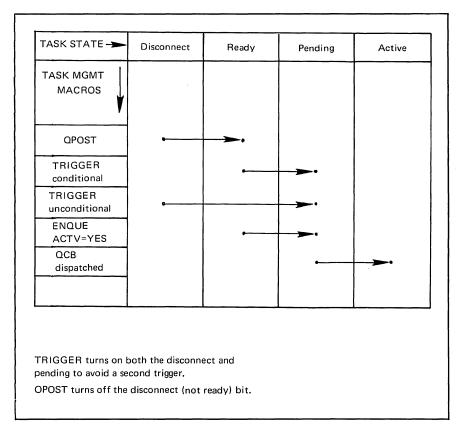


Figure 3.1. Task States

The following are the bit settings of the QCB in byte four, which indicates the status:

0xx0	XXXX	Ready and not disconnected
1xx1	XXXX	Pending and disconnected
0xx1	XXXX	Active and disconnected
1xx0	XXXX	Not valid

Task Dispatching Priorities Tasks in the network control program have one of four task-scheduling priorities: appendage, immediate, productive, and nonproductive. All tasks having the same priority are queued together.

Appendage tasks have the highest priority in the system. When the current active task relinquishes control, appendage tasks are dispatched from the appendage queue on a first-in, first-out (FIFO) basis. Appendage tasks are generally initiated by character service at the end of a line input or output operation. However, they can also be initiated by the supervisor or by level 5 tasks.

Immediate tasks have the second highest priority. Once processing for a line has started, all tasks necessary to initiate the input or output on the line are given the immediate priority.

Productive tasks have the third highest priority. A task is classified as productive if the end result of its execution is the initiation of output on either the channel or the communication line.

Nonproductive tasks have the lowest priority in the system. A task is classified as nonproductive if it is not capable of starting input or output operations. Nonproductive tasks are not dispatched when the system is in slow-down mode.

There are definite reasons for having task scheduling priorities:

- (1) appendage tasks are used to handle an exceptional condition as soon as possible.
- (2) Immediate priority improves performance. Once a task associated with a line in the idle state receives control, the performance is better if all the tasks necessary to initiate the transfer on this line are dispatched in succession before dispatching tasks associated with any other lines. The immediate priority accommodates such tasks.
- (3) Productive tasks have a high potential for freeing buffers and a low potential for allocating buffers.
- (4) Nonproductive tasks have a low potential for freeing buffers and a high priority for allocating buffers. Hence, productive tasks should be executed before nonproductive tasks.

The priority of a task can be changed dynamically by the CHAP macro.

The task dispatching queues are in the halfword direct addressables (XDH) at the addresses given below. The left address points to the first QCB queued and the right address points to the last QCB queued.

```
Appendage queue X'74E' X'74C' Immediate queue X'746' X'744' Productive queue X'74A' X'748' Nonproductive queue X'750' X'752'
```

The QCB identifies which task dispatching queue is to be used. At QCB plus an offset of 9, the indicator to the TRIGGER macro is specified as follows:

```
10xx xxxx Productive
010x xxxx Immediate
001x xxxx Appendage
000x xxxx Nonproductive
```

Dispatching Tasks

When level 4 is entered by PCI or by SVC, the supervisor at CXABTST checks for PCI or SVC. An SVC goes to CXASUPV to decode the macro using the SVC decode table. A PCI uses the three branch-table entries for processing. If levels 4 and 5 are disabled for buffer allocation, the first entry is primed with CXALEAS, the buffer allocation routine. Normally, the first entry contains the address of the second entry. If the system is in slowdown, the address of the routine to generate the slowdown entry message is in the second entry (CXAEXSS). Normally, the second entry contains the address of the the third entry. The third entry contains the address of the task dispatcher (CXADISP). Figure 3.2 illustrates the supervisor processing.

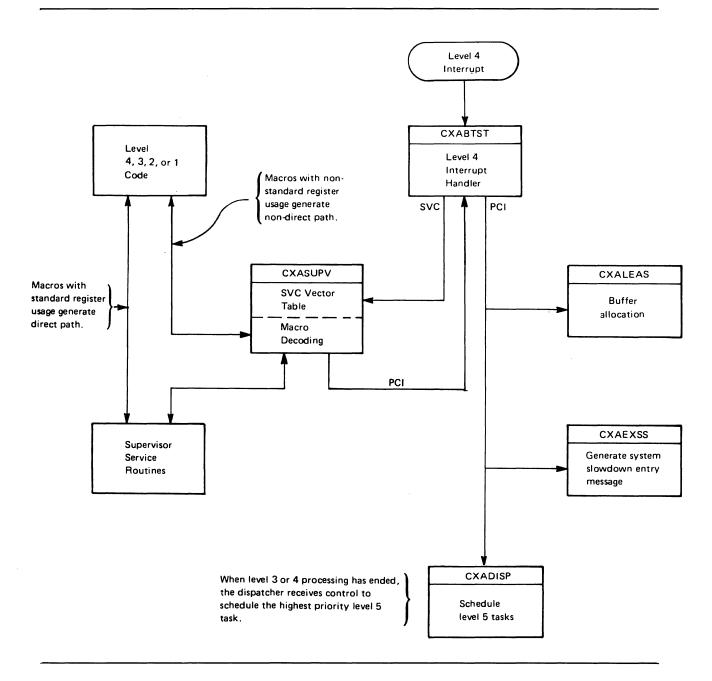


Figure 3.2. Dispatcher Entry Points

The CXADISP task dispatcher checks whether level 5 is enabled by testing the byte direct addressable (X'685') to see if dispatcher service is required. If service is not required the supervisor checks for an active task in byte X'685'. If this bit is on, an EXIT from level 4 returns control to the current active level 5 task. If there is no active task, the supervisor searches the dispatching queues.

The queues are scanned in a sequence of appendage, immediate, and productive. The first entry found is dequeued, the QCB address is placed in the

level 5 register 2, the task entry point is placed in level 5 register 0, and the level 4 supervisor executes an EXIT to allow level 5 to begin execution.

If no queue entry is found through the productive queue, the supervisor checks for slowdown. If the slowdown is indicated from an earlier LEASE macro condition, level 5 is disabled (OUT X'7E'). The supervisor executes an EXIT. If the system is not in slowdown, the supervisor checks the nonproductive queue and dispatches an entry if one is found. If no entry is found, level 5 is disabled and an EXIT at level 4 places the controller in the wait state.

Figure 3.3 illustrates the dispatching sequence.

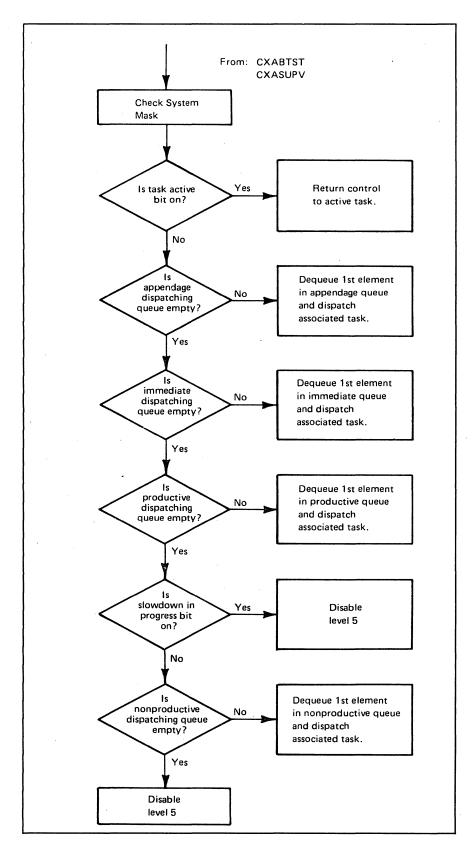


Figure 3.3. Dispatcher Execution Sequence

Supervisor SVC Services

In addition to the task management routines, the supervisor provides queue management, buffer management, and supervisory services. All of these facilities are provided by macros. Macros at level 5 provide an SVC interrupt by an operand of SUPV=NO. Levels 1, 3, and 4 branch directly to the appropriate routine by using a macro coded with an operand of SUPV=YES. The SVC is an EXIT instruction in level 5 with a 16-bit EXIT qualifier, seven-bit SVC identifier, and nine-bit SVC qualifier.

All of these services are covered in the 3704/3705 Assembler Language and Macro Instructions Student Text (SR20-4512).

Supervisor Summary

The supervisor provides service facilities to level 1 and 3 routines by direct branch. The supervisor provides level 5 services facilities by SVC interrupts to level 4. Entry to level 4 by PCI normally causes the supervisor to search the dispatching queues for queued work to be dispatched in level 5.

If a partitioned emulation program (PEP) is defined by the BUILD macro operand of TYPGEN=PEP or TYPGEN=PEP-LR, a concurrent emulation and NCP program is generated. The NCP performance may be degraded by heavy emulation usage. All emulator code executes at levels 1, 2, and 3. Therefore, the emulation code has priority over the NCP dispatcher and level 5 dispatched routines.

When register 0 (instruction address register) addresses an EXIT instruction (X'B840'), the program level terminates. If the EXIT is in level 5, there is an additional 16-bit SVC qualifier.

Network Control Program Supervisor Quiz Using the dump provided in Appendix C, answer the following questions. This is a self-evaluation quiz, so please finish the quiz before referring to the answers in Appendix B.

- 1. Which program levels, if any, are active?
- 2. For each inactive level, if any, identify how you determined that the code was not active.

Criterion

If you could not answer both questions, you should review this section.

Channel Adapter IOS

Objective

Upon completion this topic, the student should be able to identify the types of channel control blocks and program support for each type of channel adapter, and name the user specifications which affect performance at the channel.

Channel Adapter Definition

To transfer data across the channel interface, we must give the NCP definitions of the channel adapter type and the host buffers.

The CHANTYP operand in the BUILD macro defines which type of channel adapter is installed in the 3704 or 3705. This operand also selects the appropriate control block and IOS module to be included in the generation. If CHANTYP=TYPE1 or CHANTYP=TYPE4, the generation selects the channel operation block (COB) and the COB IOS module. If CHANTYP=TYPE2 or CHANTYP=TYPE3, the generation selects the channel control block (CHB) and the CHB IOS module. If both type 1 or 4 and type 2 or 3 channel adapters are installed for a partitioned emulation program (PEP), the operand is coded with the high-performance channel adapter (type 2 or type 3) as the first operand and the low-performance channel adapter (type 1 or type 4) as the second operand. This channel combination allows a high-performance channel adapter for NCP mode with the emulation program code using the type 1 or type 4 channel adapter.

Note: The type 4 CA cycle-steal support is added in ACF/NCP, and is not available in NCP release 5.

The HOST macro provides the correct values to be placed in the selected control block for proper channel operation. The MAXBFRU and UNITSZ operands define for the NCP the input area that the host allocates on any channel read operation. The maximum amount of data in one PIU that the NCP may transfer to the host in a single channel transfer equals (MAXBFRU x UNITSZ) - BFRPAD. This calculation uses all allocated host buffers to contain one PIU.

The maximum number of PIUs which may be sent as a single channel transfer depends upon the size of the PIUs. In the previous paragraph, the example illustrated how one PIU may use all buffers. If all PIUs sent to the host are small enough so that each PIU and the buffer pads fit in a single host buffer, as many PIUs may be sent in a single channel transfer as there are host buffers available (MAXBFRU quantity).

Normally the PIUs do not all fit in a single host buffer nor will all the host buffers be required for one PIU. A combination of PIU lengths occurs where some PIUs require one host buffer while others require multiple host buffers.

The INBFRS operand determines the number of buffers the NCP should LEASE for a host 'write' operation to the 3704 or 3705. When the number of INBFRS is totally depleted, the INBFRS quantity is LEASED to continue the 'read' from the host. Once NCP buffers are allocated for a host 'write' they are allocated until used by this or a future host 'write'. At the end of a host 'write' the unused INBFRS are not returned to the available buffer pool.

Host Writes to the NCP

The host channel program must always start with a control command. A 'write' operation from the host must start with a 'write start zero' (WS0) or a 'write start one' (WS1). The first 'write' must be a WS0. After the first 'write', the 'write start' commands alternate between WS0 and WS1 with the successful completion of each write channel program. The 'write start' commands are X'31' for WS0 and X'51' for WS1.

When the channel adapter receives the control command, the CA generates a level 3 interrupt into IOS. When IOS receives the 'write start' (WS) control command, the command determines that the host wants to write to the 3704 or 3705. The WS control command is compared to the expected WS command in the channel adapter control block (COB or CHB at offset X'0F'). If the two commands are equal, the expected WS command is flipped and the enqueue count and skip count are reset to zero. Data is transmitted until a complete PIU is received or until an unexpected control command signals an error condition on the channel interface. When a PIU is completely received, the PIU is passed to 'path control out', and the enqueue count is incremented by 1. If an unexpected control command is received, the enqueue count is added to the skip count. As each PIU is received a second time, rather than pass the PIU to 'path control out' again, the skip count is decremented until the count is zero.

The enqueue count and skip count fields are reset to zero by IOS when IOS receives the next WS control command which is equal to the expected WS command in the channel control block.

The host can send multiple PIUs to the NCP with one host write. PIUs are separated logically by using a CCW with command chaining between PIUs.

Host Reads from the NCP

The host 'read channel program' must start with a control command. The control command is either a 'read start zero' (RS0) or a 'read start one' (RS1). At the completion of the read channel program in the host, the RS0 command which must be sent first is changed to a RS1. The RS0 and RS1 commands alternate with the successful completion of each read channel program. The RS control commands are X'32' for RS0 and X'52' for RS1.

The host does not execute the read channel program without first receiving an attention interrupt from the 3704 or 3705 controller. The attention interrupt is the means by which IOS lets the host know that it has data to send across the channel.

Before the data is put on the channel intermediate queue, the data length is checked to ensure that the PIU fits in the host buffers. IOS sets up the channel adapter to present the attention interrupt to the host. The attention interrupt causes the host to execute its read channel program starting with an RS control command.

On receiving the RS control command, IOS compares the received RS command with the expected RS command in the channel control block at a displacement of X'0E'. If the RS command received is the expected command, IOS flips the expected RS command and purges any PIUs from the hold queue. IOS moves as much data as fits in the host buffers from the intermediate queue to the hold queue.

Before each PIU is sent to the host, a number of pad characters is sent to the host as a reserved area for host internal control. The count of pads is coded on the HOST macro BFRPAD operand. Following the pad, if the pad and PIU are less than or equal to the length of one host buffer, the IOS sends a complete PIU (UNITSZ value). IOS never lets the host CCW channel stop, but forces chaining to avoid a channel stop by the channel. If the end of a PIU forces chaining, the second PIU begins in the next host buffer, with leading pads sent before the PIU. If the original PIU had additional data beyond a single host buffer, the data continues into the subsequent host buffer.

When all PIUs in the hold queue have been sent, IOS presents ending status to the host. If more PIUs are available for the host, IOS adds an 'attention' to the status being sent back to the host. This 'attention' status indicates to the host that a new 'read' is needed for the 3704 or 3705 controller. The host responds with a new 'read channel program'.

A second method by which the channel IOS indicates to the host that it has PIUs for the host is to send a status modifier (SM) at the end of the 'write' portion of a write/read combination channel program. The SM tells the host to skip over a NOP that follows the 'write' CCWs and continue with the 'read' CCWs. These methods eliminate the need for excess asynchronous interrupts on the channel. At the end of the read CCWs IOS presents final status of channel end, device end, and unit exception. This facility is specified on the HOST operand of STATMOD=YES.

The following channel programs illustrate the host channel program for a 'read', 'write', and the 'write/read' sequence.

Read Channel Program

```
CCW 32 or 52,*,X'60',1
CCW 02,BUF1,X'60',L'BUF1

-- Read Commands
-- CCW 02,BUFn,X'60',L'BUFn
CCW 03,*,0,1 NO-OP
```

Write/Write Break Channel Program

```
CCW 31 or 51,*,C'60',1
CCW 01, BUF1,X'60',L'BUF1
-- Write and/or
-- Write break commands
--
CCW 09,BUFm,X'60',L'BUFm'
CCW 03,*,0,1 NO-OP
```

Write/Write Break and Read Combination Channel Program

```
CCW 31 or 51,*,X'60',1
CCW 01,BUF1,X'60',L'BUF1
-- Write and/or
-- Write break commands
--
CCW 09,BUFn,X'60',L'BUFn
```

NOTE 1: This NO-OP is not essential for correct operation, although it may be desirable for compatibility when the status modifier option is selected. If the status modifier option is not selected, the 'write break CCW' may be command-chained to the 'read start CCW'. If status modifier is selected, the NO-OP should be included and should not be command-chained to the 'read start CCW'. If compatibility is desired, include the NO-OP in the channel program and turn the command chain flag on and off as needed.

Type 1 and 4 Channel Adapter

The type 1 or 4 channel adapter support requires an interrupt at level 3 for each four bytes transferred. As the number of INBFRS is depleted, the level 3 code branches into the level 4 supervisor routine to obtain a new supply of buffers equal to the INBFRS number. Then the 'read' (host 'write') operation continues to the completion of the host 'write' or another allocation of buffers. Buffers allocated to the channel and not used by the current NCP 'read' are held for a later 'read' operation.

Channel Operation Block (COB) The control block for a type 1 and type 4 channel adapter is the channel operation block (COB). The address pointer to the COB is in the halfword direct addressables (XDH) at X'772'. The control block has a negative displacement to minus X'30'. Some of the key addresses are identified as follows:

-X'20'	Channel intermediate QCB
-X'18'	Channel hold QCB
-X'08'	Constant of XXCXTCOB
X,00,	Channel condition flags
X.0E,	Next expected read start
X'0F'	Next expected write start
X'10'	to X'23' External register input areas
X'28'	Address of first inbound buffer
X'30'	Pointer to current buffer
X'34'	Current inbound data address
X'38'	Address of first buffer of completed inbound PIU
X,3C,	Address of last buffer of completed inbound PIU
X'40'	Count of PIUs passed to path control
X'42'	Number of PIUs to skip on a retry
X'44'	Maximum data count for current inbound buffer
X'46'	Generation buffer lease count (HOST INBFRS=value

X'4C'	Address of last PIU given to CSCAOUT for the host
X'58'	Address of outbound PIU
X'5C'	Address of outbound buffer
X'60'	Address of outbound data
X'64'	Number of host CCWs (HOST MAXBFRU=value)
X'66'	Byte count of host CCWs (HOST UNITSZ=value)
X'76'	Attention delay interval (HOST DELAY=value)
X'7C'	Buffer pad size (HOST BFRPAD=value)

Type 2 or Type 3 Channel Adapter

The type 2 or type 3 channel adapter uses cycle steal for data transfer operations. The facility requires IN or OUT control words (CW) which are similar to CCWs in the host.

Host Writes When the first 'write start zero' is received, IOS leases buffers, builds 'IN' control words (CWs) and sets up the channel adapter to accept data from the channel. The 'IN' control words are executed one at a time, causing the channel adapter to cycle steal the PIUs into the buffers. During the execution of the control words, no program intervention required.

The next level 3 interrupt into IOS is from one of three conditions; a channel stop, zero count override, or an unexpected 'write start' command.

The channel stop condition occurs when the channel adapter receives 'command out' to a 'service in' request. The channel stop condition signals the end of a PIU and causes a level 3 interrupt into IOS. IOS increments the enqueue count, passes the PIU to 'path control out', and sets up the channel adapter to continue receiving data.

A zero count override condition exists when all the control words (CWs) on the channel-in chain (CIC) have been executed and the host still has more data to transfer. At the completion of the last control word in the CIC, the channel adapter causes a level 3 interrupt into IOS. Since the data transfer has not completed for this PIU, IOS must rebuild the CWs in the CIC. IOS leases new buffers, chains them to the previous buffers and rebuilds the CWs. When the Cws are rebuilt, IOS sets up the channel adapter to continue transferring data, using the address of the first CW in the new CIC. This sequence occurs each time a zero count override is reached.

Receiving an unexpected control command is common to all adapter types and was covered earlier.

Host Reads When the 'read start' is received, it is compared against the expected 'read start' control command. If the 'read start' is as expected, IOS flips the expected RS command and purges any PIUs in the hold queue (the previous PIUs to the host). IOS builds the 'OUT' control words (CWs) necessary to send each PIU to the host. After building the 'OUT' control words for a PIU, including a buffer pad (HOST BFRPAD=value), IOS moves the PIU to the channel hold queue. When all of the data (or enough of the data to fill the host buffers) has been moved to the hold queue, the CWs on the channel-out chain (COC) are executed and the PIUs are sent to the host.

When all of the CWs on the channel-out chain (COC) have been executed, the channel adapter generates a level 3 interrupt into IOS. IOS presents ending status to the channel adapter for the host. If more PIUs are available for the host, IOS adds 'attention' to the status for the host. This 'attention' status indicates that a new start I/O is needed from the host.

Channel Control Block (CHB) The control block for a type 2 or type 3 channel adapter is the channel control block (CHB). The address pointer to the CHB is in the halfword direct addressables (XDH) at X'772'. The control block has a negative displacement to minus X'30'. Some of the key addresses are identified as follows:

-X'30'	PIU exception QCB
-X'20'	Channel intermediate pointers
-X'18'	Channel hold pointers
-X'08'	Constant of XXCXTCHB
X'00'	Channel condition flags
X'02'	Channel adapter select bit (first or second CA)
X'0E'	Next expected 'read start'
X'0F'	Next expected 'write start'
X'10'	to X'25' External register input area
X'34'	Address of first buffer of current PIU
X'38'	Pointer to previous inbound buffer
X'3C'	Address of first buffer on inbound CW chain
X'40'	Address of last buffer on inbound CW chain
X'44'	Address of complete PIU to pass to path control out
X'48'	Address of last buffer of PIU to be enqueued
X'4C'	Address of inbound CW area
X'4E'	Address of first CW on inbound chain
X'50'	Address of last CW on inbound chain
X'52'	Address of last executed CW
X'54'	Data count for last inbound buffer
X'56'	Original data count in last executed CW
X'58'	Inbound buffer lease count (HOST INBFRS=value)
X'59'	Current buffer lease count
X'5A'	Number of PIUs enqueued (enqueue count)
X'5C'	Number of PIUs to skip for retry (retry count)
X'60'	Address of last outbound block
X'68'	Address of first CW on outbound chain
X'6A'	Address of last CW on outbound chain

X'6C'	Host read buffer size (HOST UNITSZ=value)
X'70'	Host read CCW count (HOST MAXBFRU=count)
X'74'	Buffer pad size (HOST BFRPAD=value)
X'76'	Attention delay interval (HOST DELAY=value)
X'78'	Channel timeout (HOST TIMEOUT=value)

Channel Words (CW) Channel words are coded in a four field format. The four fields in sequence specify:

- 1. CW type (IN, OUT, or OUT STOP)
- 2. Chaining or no chaining.
- 3. Quantity of data to be read or written
- 4. Address of data area

When IN CWs are built, all of the CWs are coded IN with the chaining bit 'on' in all CWs except the last. When the last CW completes without chaining, (1) a level 3 interrupt occurs to lease more buffers, (2) the last CW is chained to the new buffer chain, and (3) the CWs are rebuilt to point to the new buffers. The first CW points X'0E' offset into the buffer to reserve space for the event control block (ECB) and buffer prefix. All subsequent buffers are generated with an offset address of X'04' into the buffer to bypass the buffer prefix. The length field specifies the true buffer size less X'04'.

When a PIU is received, the host forces 'channel end', 'device end', 'without unit exception' by using a CCW with command chaining. This channel status stops channel transfer and generates a level 3 interrupt. The PIU is passed to 'path control out'. The next available CW is modified for an offset address of X'0E' into the buffer, the count is modified to the remaining buffer length, and the channel is restarted. All of the delay is transparent to the host.

OUT channel command words are used with chaining until the last CW of a PIU is transmitted or until a host CCW is filled. The next data byte sent to the last-plus-1 position of a host CCW causes the channel to halt transfer on a zero count override to access the next CCW. This channel halt is avoided by forcing the next CCW access without letting the zero count be recognized. If the end of a PIU is reached, the next PIU must start, with pads, in a new host buffer. Both of these conditions use the OUT STOP command to send channel end, device end, without unit exception. Chaining is used for both OUT and OUT STOP until the last OUT STOP CW.

The first CW of each PIU sends pad characters. The second CW addresses the PIU at an offset of X'0E', following the event control block (ECB).

Figure 4.1 illustrates the NCP-to-host transfer using OUT and OUT STOP CWs. The NCP buffer size is 48 bytes (without the buffer prefix) and the host buffer size is 124 bytes. The first PIU is 154 bytes, the second PIU 63 bytes. In each PIU the pad is sent to the host for BFRPAD length (15 bytes in the example). The first NCP buffer of each PIU has a 10-byte ECB which is not sent to the host; only 38 bytes are transmitted from a first NCP buffer.

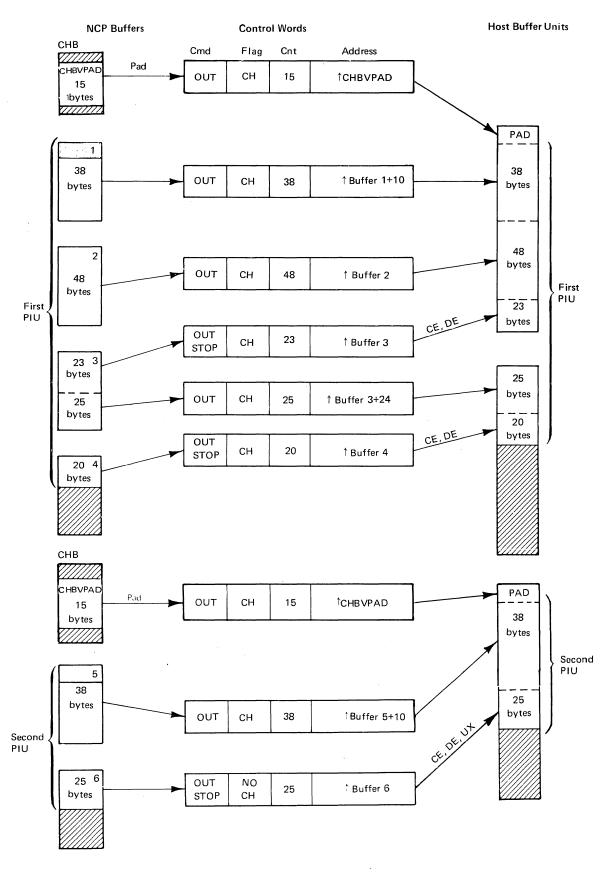


Figure 4.1. Data Transfer from NCP to Host Buffer Units

Channel Adapter IOS Performance

Type 1 or 4 Versus Type 2 or 3 Channel Adapter

There are many factors which affect channel performance, one factor being the type of channel adapter. The type 1 or type 4 channel adapter requires many additional communications controller cycles to execute the level 3 code after every four bytes of transfer. More commands are also processed in the channel, tying up the channel for greater periods of time than is the case with the type 2 or 3 channel adapter. If the controller is not heavily loaded, machine cycles are available for servicing the type 1 or 4 adapter, rather than having the controller in the wait state.

Host and NCP Buffer Sizes Host and NCP buffer sizes should not need be identical. For one thing, the NCP buffer has a 10-byte event control block (ECB) for control fields in the first buffer of a PIU, and this size does not match the host prefix requirements. OS VTAM requires a HOST macro BFRPAD of 28; DOS VTAM requires 15. The size of buffers should be related to the average size of the PIU in order to avoid unused space in large buffers for small PIUs and avoid excessive buffer chaining and unchaining of small buffers for large PIUs. Remember that CICS, IMS, TCAM, control commands, and probably many user applications have a response of

13 bytes, and even control commands are short. The minimum NCP buffer size of 44 (BUILD BFRS operand) should be sufficient for responses. The maximum size of 248 for NCP buffers or the default of 60 may be excessive if data requests are short. The host size should be determined as the same size as NCP, plus the difference between the NCP control requirement (ECB ten bytes) and the host buffer pad requirements as specified on the BFRPAD operand.

In addition to the size of PIUs as a factor in NCP buffer size, there is a critical factor of SDLC terminal buffer size specification. An operand of MAXDATA on the PU macro specifies the maximum PIU which can be sent to the device. There is an absolute requirement that the NCP buffer size must be at least TH less than the smallest MAXDATA value. This NCP buffer size should never be a problem unless the MAXDATA is coded in error. Type 1 physical units have a 261-byte physical buffer (five-byte FID3 TH/RH plus 256 bytes of text), and type 2 physical units have a 265-byte physical buffer for receiving PIUs (nine-byte FID2 TH/RH plus 256 bytes of text). The largest NCP buffer size is 248, six bytes less than the requirement for MAXDATA.

If PIUs are larger than the MAXDATA operand, PIUs are segmented. A segment is a TH-plus-1 or a multiple of full NCP buffers. Segmenting affects the NCP buffer size. Segmenting is covered later under the topic boundary network node.

VS1 VTAM requires the host buffer size to be an odd multiple of words. The HOST macro UNITSZ operand should not be divisible by 8 for VS1 VTAM.

Host Buffer Allocation The NCP defines the number of host buffers on the HOST macro operand of MAXBFRU. The number multiplied by the host buffer size minus buffer pads (MAXBFRU x UNITSZ - BFRPAD) restricts the size of the largest PIU which can be sent to the host. There is no restric-

tion on the size of a PIU from the host to NCP. If channel IOS determines that a PIU exceeds the length of the host capacity, IOS sets an error response in the PIU and returns the PIU to the source.

Another consideration is the number of PIUs sent to the host by a single host read. If DELAY is coded as nonzero on the HOST macro, a timer is set when the first PIU is enqueued to the intermediate queue. 'Attention' is not sent until the timer expires, allowing additional PIUs to be enqueued, or until the number of PIUs fills the number of host buffers, whichever condition occurs first. If the host completes a write to the NCP and STATMOD=YES is coded on the HOST macro, any PIUs in the intermediate queue are sent before the timer event.

The delay technique has two benefits: (1) improvement in the host performance by reducing the number of 'attentions' and host buffer allocations; (2) improvement in NCP performance by reducing the number of channel initializations and termination processing of the intermediate queue to hold queue. When traffic is light, the PIU is delayed at the channel. When traffic is heavy, the delay is not used because the amount of data queued fills the host buffer allocation.

NCP Buffer Allocation The INBFRS operand defines the number of buffers to be allocated for host-to-NCP transfers. When the last allocated buffer is filled, the NCP obtains more buffers as required. If a large number of NCP buffers is allocated to the channel and not used promptly, it deprives other users of free buffers and may result in slowdown. If few NCP buffers are allocated, the NCP must lease buffers more frequently, taking required controller cycles.

Delay See Host Buffer Allocation.

Status Modifier The STATMOD=YES operand of the HOST macro allows the NCP to send PIUs to the host at the completion of a host 'write'. When a host 'write' completes, rather than send the 'attention' separately or as a part of the write status and waiting for a host 'read', the PIUs can be sent as a continuation of the host 'write CCW' chain. If the NCP has traffic for the host, the status modifier causes the host 'write CCWs' to chain to 'read CCWs'.

Channel Timeout If the HOST macro operand is coded TIMEOUT=NONE, the NCP sends 'attention' and waits indefinitely for the host to reply. If auto network shutdown support is included (BUILD ANS=YES), the operator can initiate auto network shutdown from the panel of the communications controller.

If the host does not reply to the 'attention', a timeout value provides automatic entry to auto network shutdown. All current pending line operations complete, resources are deactivated, and a 'network shutdown complete' message is placed on the channel queue.

Channel Adapter Summary

There are four types of channel adapters. Types 1 and 4 require heavy program support, but are required for emulation programming. Types 1 and 4 have common code. Types 2 and 3 also have common code. Type 2 is used for single processors; type 3 allows a dual interface to tightly coupled multiprocessors. Types 2 and 3 are high-performance, cycle-steal channel adapters. User definition of host and NCP buffer parameters and other channel-related operands on the HOST macro can have significant effect on performance.

Channel Adapter IOS Quiz

Use appendix C to answer the following questions. Do not refer to the answers in Appendix B until you have completed all the questions.

- 1. What is the address of the channel control block?
- 2. Is the channel control block a COB or CHB?
- 3. Are any buffers on the channel queues?
- 4. How many buffers (INBFRS) are allocated for data from the host?
- 5. How many buffers (MAXBFRU) are allocated for data going to the host?
- 6. What is the pad size (BFRPAD) on PIUs going to the host?
- 7. What is the size (UNITSZ) of a host buffer?

Criterion

If you missed more than one question, you should review this material.

Path Control

Objective

Upon completion of this topic, the student should be able to identify the control blocks used by 'path control out', 'path control out delayed', 'path control in immediate', 'path control in delayed', and describe the flow of data in the modules.

Path Control Out

'Path control out' directs the flow of path information units (PIUs) from the channel adapter IOS to the proper destination. 'Path control out' uses the destination address field (DAF) from the PIU to access entries in the subarea index table (SIT), subarea vector table (SVT), and the resource vector table (RVT). The 'path control out' routine locates the appropriate path for the PIU and places the PIU on a queue control block (QCB) for processing by NCP physical services, boundary network node (CUB or LUB), link scheduler (SCB), or the BSC/SS processor. The 'path control out' module operates in program level 3 via a branch from the channel IOS. When a complete PIU is received from the host, the channel code branches to 'path control out'. 'Path control out' determines where the PIU is to be queued.

When the PIU destination is a type 4 physical unit, 'path control out' enqueues the PIU directly on the station control block (SCB) link outbound queue (LOB). From the link outbound queue the PIU is transmitted to the remote by the link scheduler.

When the PIU destination is a type 1 or type 2 physical unit, the PIU is enqueued on the common unit physical block (CUB) or logical unit block (LUB), depending upon the PIU destination.

A PIU that is destined for NCP physical services is placed on the NCP physical services block (PSB) process queue.

If the PIU is destined for a BSC or SS device, the PIU is passed to the BSC/SS router, which converts the PIU to a BTU and enqueues the BTU on a device block (DVB) or a nondevice input queue.

'Path control out' routes PIUs to their proper destination. To accomplish this routing, 'path control out' uses several tables (created during NCP generation) in conjunction with the DAF portion of the PIU. These tables are the subarea index table (SIT), subarea vector table (SVT), and resource vector table (RVT).

Subarea Index Table (SIT) The subarea index table (SIT) consists of one-byte entries that correspond to the network subarea addresses. The content of each one-byte entry is a value used to index into the SVT. The NCP generation builds the SIT according to the MAXSUBA and SUBAREA operands of the BUILD macro and the SUBAREA operand of the type 4 PU macro.

The MAXSUBA operand of the BUILD macro determines the size of the SIT. If MAXSUBA is coded 15, there are MAXSUBA entries-plus-1, or 16 entries. The first entry is always one byte of zero. The remaining entries are filled according to the definitions of the network control program.

If the host is defined as subarea 1, the SIT table offset of 1 provides the one-byte offset into the SVT, which contains the address of the channel control block (COB or CHB). The second subarea index table entry always contains a X'02' to offset to the third entry in the SVT. All other entries are dependent upon the SUBAREA operands on the BUILD and type 4 PU macros.

If the BUILD macro SUBAREA=2 and two type 4 PU macros are coded SUBAREA=4 and SUBAREA=6, the third, the fifth, and seventh SIT entries provide offsets to the SVT table. The BUILD entry always contains X'01' to point to the second SVT entry. Each type 4 PU macro generates consecutive entries in the SVT; therefore, the SIT values for type 4 PU macros are third, fourth, etc., in the relative subarea position. Figure 5.1 illustrates the SIT.

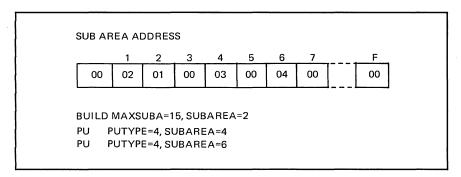


Figure 5.1. Subarea Index Table

Subarea Vector Table (SVT) The subarea vector table is made up of four-byte entries. Each entry consists of a type field, which describes the type of subarea this entry represents, and the address of the table or control block representing that subarea. The NCP generation builds the SVT according to the TYPGEN operand of the BUILD macro and the number of type 4 PU macros included in the generation.

The type field identifies the entry as the address of the resource vector table (RVT), channel control block (COB-30 or CHB-30), or a type 4 PU (SCB) of a remote link. The first entry is a value of zero, and all SIT entries with undefined SUBAREAs index to this entry. The second entry is always the address of the resource vector table (RVT). In a channel-attached controller, the third entry is the address of the channel control block (COB or CHB) minus 30. If TYPGEN=NCP or PEP, the next entry is a delimiter entry with X'FF' in the type field. If TYPGEN=NCP-LR or PEP-LR, each type 4 PU (SCB) generates an entry between the channel entry and the delimiter.

Figure 5.2 illustrates the SVT.

SVT	
TYPE	0000
	RVT-4
	CHB-30 or COB-30
1	SCB
	SCB
FF	1

BUILD TYPGEN=NCP-LR or PEP-LR

PUTYPE=4,

PUTYPE=4,

Figure 5.2. Subarea Vector Table

Resource Vector Table (RVT) The resource vector table (RVT) is made up of four-byte entries. Each entry consists of a type field and the address of the control block represented by this entry. The NCP generation builds the RVT, with an entry for BSC/SS definitions of LINE, CLUSTER, TERMI-NAL, and COMP macros, and SDLC definitions of LINE, PU, and LU macros. If switched SDLC links are defined, the last entries are addresses of logical units in the logical unit pool. These addresses are generated by the LUPOOL macro.

NET. ADD.	BSC SS ADD.
TYPE,	PSB
1	, LCB
	, DVB
	, DVB
FF	
L	LKB
	CUB
	LUB
	LUB
, ,	LUB
	LKB
	SCB
FF ,	1

Figure 5.3. Resource Vector Table

The RVT is divided into two sections. The first section is for BSC/SS entries, and the second is for SDLC entries. Both sections have a delimiter entry with a type field of X'FF'. At RVT-4 is a two-byte field which contains the highest network element count in the table. The RVT-2 is a two-byte field which contains the highest BSC/SS network element count.

The first entry in the RVT has a type field of X'00' and the address of physical services control block (PSB). If there are BSC/SS devices, they begin in the second position and are delimited by a X'FF'. SDLC devices follow the BSC/SS delimiter entry, or if no BSC/SS devices are included, the SDLC devices follow the PSB entry. The format of the RVT is illustrated on Figure 5.3.

The RVT is located by an address pointer in the word direct addressables (XDA) at X'07E8' which points at the RVT-2. The SVT immediately precedes the RVT and the first entry contains an address of zero. The SIT immediately precedes the SVT. The length of the SIT is determined by the subarea mask at X'693' in the byte direct addressables (XDB).

Path Control Out Flow 'Path control out' receives control from the channel adapter IOS. The DAF of the FID0 or FID1 is used by path control to route the PIU properly. The first byte of the DAF contains the subarea address. The byte is shifted as required to delete any leftmost bytes of element address, leaving the true subarea value. This subarea address is used to vector into the SIT to the entry for that subarea. The one-byte SIT entry contains an index value to be used with the SVT. This value is used by path control to index into the SVT to the corresponding entry. The SVT entry contains flags describing the entry and a pointer to the control block representing that subarea.

The possible subarea entries in the SVT and their associated pointers are as follows:

- Invalid subarea (entry of zeros)
- Local NCP subarea (pointer to the RVT)
- Host subarea (pointer to the CHB or COB)
- Remote subarea (pointer to SCB)

The action taken by 'path control out' differs for the various subareas. If the PIU is destined for a type 4 physical unit, the PIU is enqueued on the station control block (SCB) link outbound queue.

If the PIU is for physical services, the element address is zero and the PIU is routed to physical services.

PIUs for type 1 or type 2 physical units are processed by a connection point manager out (CPM-OUT). The CPM-OUT is invoked by enqueuing the PIU on an appropriate CUB or LUB queue. The CPM-OUT branches to 'path control out delayed' for conversion of PIUs from FID1 to FID2 or FID3, segmenting as required, and enqueuing to a link outbound (LOB) queue.

If the RVT entry is in the BSC/SS section of the RVT, the PIU is routed to the BSC/SS system router via a branch instruction.

Path Control In

'Path control in' is divided into two parts: 'immediate' and 'delayed'. When a PIU is received on a link, 'path control in immediate' is invoked by a branch from the link scheduler. 'Path control in immediate' checks for a PIU source of a remote controller (SCB). If from a remote, the PIU is immediately queued on the channel intermediate queue for the host. If from a type 1 or type 2 physical unit, the PIU is queued on the CUB inbound queue, and 'path control in immediate' exits from level 3.

'Path control in delayed' dequeues the PIU from the CUB inbound queue and determine which connection point manager in (CPM-IN) should process this PIU. 'Path control in delayed' (at level 5) branches to the appropriate CPM-

Path Control Summary

All PIUs from the host are passed from level 3 channel adapter IOS to level 3 'path control out'. The PIU is validated and if the destination address subarea field is for a remote controller (SVT entry), the PIU is immediately placed on the SCB link outbound queue of the remote controller. All PIUs destined for this controller or for devices connected to this controller are checked against the resource vector table to locate the appropriate queue. After the boundary network node code has processed the PIU, it is passed to 'path control out delayed' for FID conversion, segmenting, and enqueuing to a link outbound queue.

All PIUs from the link scheduler are processed by 'path control in immediate'. The PIU is validated. If the source is a remote controller, the PIU is XPORTed to the channel intermediate queue. If the source is a type 1 or type 2 physical unit, the PIU is enqueued on the CUB link inbound queue, triggering path control in delayed. 'Path control in delayed' determines the session of the PIU and branches to the appropriate boundary network node connection point manager in (CPM=IN).

Additional information on 'path control in' is given later under physical unit-to-host PIU processing.

Path Control Quiz

Do not refer to the solution in Appendix B until you have finished the quiz. Appendix C provides the storage listing for use in answering the following questions.

- 1. What is the address of the subarea index table?
- 2. What is the address of the subarea vector table?
- 3. What is the address of the resource vector table?
- 4. How many bits of the 16-bit network address are used to identify the subarea?
- 5. What is the highest valid element defined in this NCP?
- 6. What is the subarea address of this NCP?
- 7. What is the path for a contact command for a type 4 PU?
- 8. What is the path for an 'activate physical' command for a type 4 PU?

Criterion If you missed more than one question, you should review this section.

Network Control Program Physical Services

Objective

Upon completion of this topic, the student should be able to identify the session hierarchy, physical services components, control blocks, and flow of data in physical services modules.

Purpose of NCP Physical Services

The NCP physical services component is a collection of routines necessary for the control and/or modification of the communications network. NCP physical services are divided into two functional areas: (1) system control and (2) function management. The required services are selected via request codes in the PIU.

Session Hierarchy

The requirement for physical services is based upon the session control of the network and the need to change network status. Before data can be transferred through the communication network, a physical and logical connection must be established between the origin and destination of the data request. This connection is referred to as a session. There are four types of sessions that are controlled by network commands. Figure 6.1 illustrates the four session types.

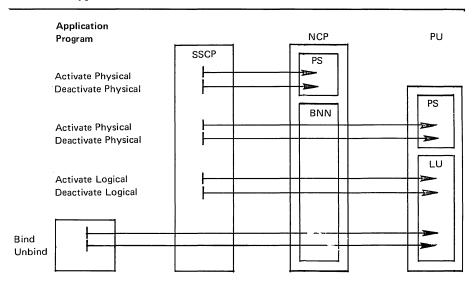


Figure 6.1. Session Hierarchy

SSCP and NCP Physical Services This session is initiated with an 'activate physical' command to NCP physical services from SSCP and is ended with a 'deactivate physical' command. The next command required is 'start data traffic' which enables data flow within a session. Data sent to physical services consists of requests to change the network status. Before any other sessions can be initiated, the links must be activated and physical units contacted.

An 'activate link' session control request is required to activate a link. The 'activate link' request causes the link scheduler to be initiated for this link.

Bit 1 of LKBSTAT (X'12') in the link control block (LKB) is set to 1 to indicate that an 'activate link' is in progress. For nonswitched links only, the modem is enabled. The LKBSTAT bit 0 is set to 1 to indicate an active link.

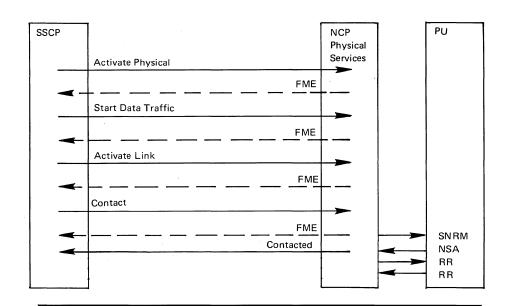


Figure 6.2. SSCP to NCP Physical Services Command Sequence

Switched links require an 'answer' or 'dial' command, and other switched commands which are covered later under switched support. A 'contact' command is required to contact a physical unit. Figure 6.2 illustrates the request sequence of a contact command. The contact request is acknowledged by physical services with a response to SSCP. The contact request also schedules a 'set normal response mode' (SNRM) SDLC command to the physical unit by setting the SNRM bit in the CUB plus X'1F'. On a timeout after an SNRM, the SNRM is retried on a user-specified basis. If a 'nonsequenced acknowledgement' (NSA) response is returned by the physical unit, a 'receive ready' (RR) SDLC command is sent to the physical unit, and a 'contacted' PIU is generated by NCP physical services and sent to SSCP. The link is marked active. The common physical unit block (CUB) CUBSSCF (X'1E') bit 2 (not operational bit) is turned off to indicate that the device is available for sessions to be established. Figure 6.3 illustrates the SSCP-PU and SSCP-LU activation sequence.

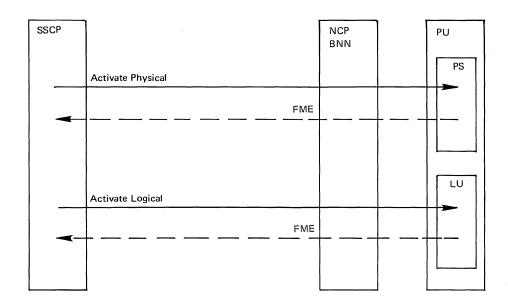


Figure 6.3. Activate Physical and Activate Logical Commands

sscp and PU Physical Services The SSCP/PU session is established with an 'activate physical' command addressed to the common physical unit block (CUB) or station control block (SCB) defined by a PU macro. The session is ended by a 'deactivate physical' command. The SSCP/PU session must exist before any sessions can be established with logical units. The 'activate link' to the link and 'contact' command to the device must complete successfully before this session can be established. Type 2 and type 4 physical units receive and respond to the 'activate physical' command. The NCP processes this command for type 1 physical units (SDLC 3270 and 3767).

SSCP and LU The SSCP/LU session is initiated with an 'activate logical' command addressed to the logical unit block (LUB) defined by a LU macro. The session is ended by a deactivate logical command. This session must exist before a APPL/LU (host application/logical unit) session can be established. This command is processed by type 1, type 2, and type 4 physical units, except for the SDLC 3270. The NCP performs the processing and issues all responses for all commands addressed to the SDLC 3270.

Host Application and LU The APPL/LU (host application/logical unit) session is initiated with a 'bind' command addressed to the LUB. A 'start data traffic' command is required by some types of logical units before data flow can occur. The session is ended by an 'unbind'. Figure 6.4 illustrates the APPL/LU activation sequence.

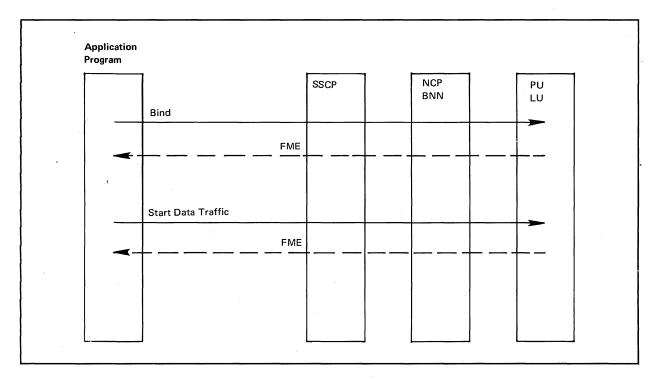


Figure 6.4. Bind and Start Data Traffic Commands

BSC and SS note:

Before data can be transferred, sessions must also be established between the host access and BSC/SS devices. These sessions are initiated and terminated within the NCP support for BSC/SS devices via BTU commands. This session level is covered separately in the BSC/SS Processor topic.

Physical Services Block (PSB)

The physical services block (PSB) contains the process queue control block for NCP physical services. The PSB also contains the network addresses of NCP physical services and the host 'system services control point' (SSCP). Other fields of interest are:

X'00'	NCP physical services process QCB
X'24'	Network address of NCP physical services
X'26'	Network address of SSCP
X:28'	Active link count
X'2A'	NCP physical services status
X'3C'	Auto network shutdown extension

Physical Services Components

The NCP physical services component interfaces with the 'system services control point' (SSCP) in the host to provide control functions for the NCP. Some of the functions provided on the basis of requests addressed to the NCP physical services by the host SSCP are:

- Activating and deactivating NCP physical services
- · Activating and deactivating links
- Dial

- Answer
- · Loading and dumping remote controllers
- · Activating and deactivating nodes attached to this controller

NCP physical services is made up of three sections: connection point manager out (CPM-OUT), connection point manager in (CPM-IN), and function management (FM) router. NCP physical services also calls the system control router when necessary. The system control router is common to NCP physical services and NCP boundary network node physical services.

Physical Services Connection Point Manager Out (CPM-OUT)

Physical Services CPM-OUT receives a PIU addressed to NCP physical services. The PIU is validated and, according to the contents of the request/response header (RH) byte 0, CPM-OUT calls either the system control router or the function management router.

Physical Services Connection Point Manager In (CPM-IN) CPM-IN validates a PIU and XPORTs it to the channel adapter IOS for the host SSCP. All physical services requests and responses are directed to the host SSCP, bypassing path control. When link commands (dial, answer, contact, etc.) complete, NCP CPM-IN is triggered to change status fields and build a PIU to inform the host.

System Control Router The system control router receives control for a system control category PIU (from either NCP physical services CPM-OUT or boundary network node physical services). The PIU request unit (RU) request code is resolved and through a table lookup routine, the appropriate processor for that request code is given control. The values of bits in the RH and RU determine whether session control or function management gets control. The following identifies the commands and modules for the given RH/RU values:

RH byte 0 x11xxxxx

RU Byte 0

0D Activate logical CSDBSIL

0E Deactivate logical CSDBSTL

11 Activate physical (BNN) CSDBSIP

11 Activate physical (NCP) CSDBAPH

12 Deactivate physical (BNN) CSDBSTP

12 Deactivate physical (NCP) CSDBDPH

31 Bind CSDBSIA

32 Unbind CSDBSTA

A0 Start data traffic CSDBSDF

A1 Clear

A2 Set and test sequence numbers

A3 Request recovery

There are data commands addressed to the system router which have an RH byte 0 value of x01x xxxx. The commands are:

RH byte 0 x01xxxxx

RU byte 0 Command

- 07 Auto network shutdown complete
- 50 Initialization complete
- 51 Switch line to NCP mode (BSC/SS)
- 52 Switch line to EP mode (BSC/SS)

Function Management (FM) The function management router validates FM requests, selects a table of processors according to the RVT type field and, by using a table lookup routine, selects the appropriate processor according to the PIU RU request code. If the PIU RH byte 0 has a value of x00x xxxx, the function manager is given control. The PIU RU byte 1 value determines which of four FM categories is used. The PIU RU byte 2 contains the request code. Some of the valid codes are as follows:

RH Byte 0 x10xxxxx

RU byte 0 Command

- 04 Logical unit status
- 05 Ready to receive
- 80 Quiesce at end of chain
- 81 Quiesce complete
- 82 Release quiesce
- 83 Cancel
- 84 Chase
- C0 Shutdown
- C1 Shutdown complete
- C2 Request shutdown
- C8 Bid
- C9 Signal

RH Byte 0 x00xxxxx, RU Byte 1 X'00'

RU Byte 2 Command

- 01 Change device transmission limit (BSC/SS)
- 02 Change line negative poll response (BSC/SS)
- 03 Change line session limit (BSC/SS)

- 04 Change line service seeking pause (BSC/SS)
- RH Byte 0 x00xxxxx, RU Byte 1 X'02'
- 01 Contact
- 02 Discontact
- 03 Load initial
- 04 Load data
- 05 Load final
- 06 Dump initial
- 07 Dump data
- 08 Dump final
- 09 Remote power off
- 0A Activate link
- 0B Deactivate link
- 0E Dial
- 0F Abandon connection
- 11 Set state vector
 - RU byte 5:
 - 01 Time and date
 - 02 Remote NCP/link association
 - 03 Set control vector/switched PU
 - 04 Set control vector/switched LU
 - 05 Set control vector/channel delay
- 14 Entering slowdown
- 15 Exiting slowdown
- 16 Answer
- 17 Abandon answer mode
- 18 Abandon dial
- 19 Assign network address
- 1A Free network addresses
- 80 Contacted
- 81 Inoperative
- 84 Off hook
- RH Byte 0 x00xxxxx, RU Byte 1 X'03'
- 01 Execute test
- 02 Activate line trace

- 03 Deactivate line trace
- 81 Record maintenance statistics
- 82 Record test data
- 83 Record trace data

RH Byte 0 x00xxxxx, RU Byte 1 X'06'

- 04 Nonsequenced procedure error
- 81 Initiate self
- 83 Terminate self

Network Control Program Physical Services Flow

Physical services CPM-OUT receives control via an enqueue macro with the ACTV=YES operand. This macro is issued by 'path control out'. This queueing occurs when 'path control out' receives a PIU with a DAF destined for NCP physical services. The PIU is enqueued on the physical services outbound queue in the physical services block (PSB). The task entry pointer for the PSB QCB points to the NCP physical services CPM-OUT.

CPM-OUT gets the contents of the PIU RU byte 0. If not a X'11' request code ('activate physical'), CPM-OUT verifies the PIU OAF by comparing it to the network address in the PSB at offset X'26'.

Physical services CPM-OUT uses bits 1 and 2 of the PIU RH byte 0 to determine the type of request. Both bits 'off' signifies a function management request. If the PIU is a system control request, the system control router is called.

Function management performs more verification on a request by checking the sequence number of the PIU against the PSB offset of X'20'. CPM-OUT assumes that the request following the 'activate physical' from the SSCP to physical services must have a sequence number of 1 in its transmission header. Each subsequent function management request is expected to have a sequence number one greater than the previous request. The PSB is checked for 'session established' and 'data flow enabled' at PSB offset X'2A', testing for a value of 11xx xxxx. If all of the above tests are met, the function management router is called.

The system control router and the function management router both use a table lookup routine in conjunction with the PIU request code to select a processor. There are significant differences between the two routers.

The system control router first uses the DAF from the TH and the UIB1TYPE byte of the PIU to set an indicator showing the destination type for this PIU. The indicators are as follows:

X'80'	Request is for NCP physical services
X'00'	Request is for BNN physical services
X'40'	Request is for a BNN logical unit

The indicator is used as the second byte of a two-byte table search argument. The request code from the RU1RCO byte of the PIU is used as the first byte of the search argument.

The search argument is compared to the first two bytes of each entry of the system control router table (SCRT). When a match is found, the routine pointed to in that entry is given control. X'FFFC' indicates the end of the SCRT.

The function management router activates links, contacts physical units, and performs similar services.

Function management requests are divided into four subcategories. The type of subcategory is determined by the contents or the RU1BT1 byte of the PIU as follows:

- X'00' BSC/SS service request
- X'02' Physical configuration services request
- X'03' Physical maintenance request
- X'06' Session services request

Once the function management router determines which subcategory the requests are for, the RVTTYPE bytes within the RVT are used to select the proper table within that subcategory. An example of this table selection is the physical configuration subcategory which contains three tables:

- 1. Link configuration table
- 2. NCP configuration table
- 3. Station configuration table

Finally, the function management router uses the request code in the RU1RC2 byte of the PIU as a search argument for the selected table. When a match is found, the routine pointed to in that entry is given control. The function management router tables are delimited by a X'80'.

Network Control Program Physical Services Control Block (PSB) The physical services control block (PSB) can be located by the first entry in the resource vector table (RVT). The RVT-minus-2 address can be found at X'7E8' in the word direct addressables (XDA). The following PSB fields are of special interest:

X'00'	Shifted address of first element queued
X'02'	Shifted address of last element queued
X'04'	Task and queue status
X'08'	CPM-OUT task address
X'10'	Shifted address of first element queued
X'12'	Shifted address of last element queued
X'14'	Task and queue status
X'18'	CPM-IN task address
X'20'	Inbound sequence number
X'22'	Outbound sequence number
X'24'	Network address of NCP physical services

X'26' Network address of SSCPX'28' Count of active linksX'2A' Physical services status

X'2C' NCP ID

Network Control Program Physical Services Summary

Physical services provides services for system control requests and function management requests. The initialization of NCP, activation of lines, initial contact of devices, etc., all are performed by physical services. Host control requests are sent to physical services in the PIU RU with the command type, command, and resource address of the element to be affected by the command.

Network Control Program Physical Services Quiz

Use the storage dump listing in Appendix C to answer the following problems.

Do not refer to the answers in Appendix B until you have answered all questions.

- 1. What is the address of the PSB?
- 2. What is the NCP load module name?
- 3. Has an 'activate physical' command been processed?
- 4. Has a 'start data traffic' command been processed?
- 5. How many links are active?
- 6. What is the next sequence number PIU expected from SSCP to physical services?
- 7. Are any PIUs queued for processing by physical services?
- 8. The buffer pool is formatted in Appendix C. Analyse the following buffers to determine PIU origin, destination, command, and element affected by the command:

X'19CA8' through X'19E24'

X'1A628' through X'1A7A4'

X'1A8D4'

9. The buffer pool is formatted in appendix C. Analyse the following buffers to determine PIU origin, destination, command, and element affected by the command:

X'1A038' and X'1A168'

Criterion

If you miss more than two questions, you should review this material.

Boundary Network Node (BNN)

Objective

Upon completion of this topic, the student should be able to identify the boundary network node components, control blocks, and flow of data in physical services modules.

Function of the Boundary Network Node

The NCP boundary network node (BNN) is the interface between the host SSCP and the link scheduler. The BNN processes PIUs containing control requests and data associated with sessions between:

- SSCP and the physical units (SSCP/PU)
- SSCP and the logical unit (SSCP/LU)
- Host application and the logical unit (APPL/LU).

The two major elements of BNN are 'connection point manager' (CPM) and 'path control in'.

The boundary network node (BNN) of NCP can be divided into two sections. The first section consists of PIUs travelling to physical unit (PU) or logical unit (LU) on an SDLC link. The second section are PIUs travelling from a physical unit (PU) or logical unit (LU).

There are three distinct paths through the BNN for PIUs travelling in either direction. These paths relate to the session which can be established with PUs or LUs. The possible sessions are: SSCP/PU, SSCP/LU, and APPL/LU.

BNN Control Blocks

The BNN processes FID1, FID2, and FID3 PIUs. The formats of the PIU were covered in the Network Control Program Supervisor section. References are made to NCP physical services control block (PSB) (covered in the previous section on physical services) and the link control block (LKB), which is checked for link status (covered in detail in the link scheduler section). The two new control blocks used primarily by the BNN code are the common physical unit block (CUB) and the logical unit block (LUB).

Common Physical Unit Block (CUB) The common physical unit block (CUB) is generated by a PU macro. The CUB represents the physical device for SDLC control and queuing of inbound and outbound PIUs for this physical and logical unit group. The CUB provides a link inbound queue control block at CUB offset X'00' to X'0F' for queuing of all inbound PIUs from the device and dispatching of 'path control in delayed'. PIUs addressed to the CUB are queued on the QCB at CUB offset X'3C' to X'4B' for processing by SSCP/PU connection point manager out. After processing is complete and the PIUs for the physical or logical units are ready to be sent to the device, the PIUs are placed on the link outbound queue at CUB offset X'10' to X'13'. The key fields of the CUB are:

- X'00' Shifted address of first element on the link inbound queue (all FID1 and FID2 PIUs from the device, including logical units)
- X'02' Shifted address of last element on the link inbound queue
- X'08' Address of task 'path control in delayed'

X'10'	Shifted address of first element on link outbound queue (all FID)
	and FID2 PIUs to the device, including logical units)

- X'12' Shifted address of last element on link outbound queue
- X'14' Shifted address of first element on link outstanding queue (a maximum of seven PIUs sent on link but not acknowledged)
- X'16' Shifted address of last element on link outstanding queue
- X'18' Address of link control block (LKB)
- X'1C' Network address of CUB
- X'1E' Service-seeking and contact poll status
- X'22' Transmission counter
- X'24' Specification of CUB
- X'24' Address of physical services
- X'3C' Shifted address of first element on SSCP/PU queue
- X'3E' Shifted address of last element on SSCP/PU queue
- X'44' SSCP/PU CPM-OUT task address
- X'4C' Device status
- X'4E' Segment size in NCP buffers
- X'50' Segment size in bytes (maximum)

Switched Extension

- X'54' Maximum LUVT entries
- X'54' LUVT address (last 18 bits)

Logical Unit Control Block (LUB) The logical unit control block (LUB) is generated by the LU or LUPOOL macros. LU macros must immediately follow the PU macro they are associated with and must be in LOCADDR operand sequence. The network addresses of the logical units are consecutively numbered from the physical unit. This addressing scheme is used in converting PIUs to or from the different FID formats. There are two queues in the LUB, one for SSCP/LU sessions and one for APPL/LU sessions. The SSCP/LU queue is at LU X'00' to X'0F'. The APPL/LU queue is at LU X'10' to X'1F'. The key fields of the LU are:

- X'00' Shifted address of first element on the SSCP/LU queue
- X'02' Shifted address of last element on the SSCP/LU queue
- X'08' SSCP/LU CPM-OUT task address
- X'10' Shifted address of first element on the APPL/LU queue
- X'12' Shifted address of last element on the APPL/LU queue
- X'18' APPL/LU CPM-OUT task address
- X'20' Address of common physical unit block (CUB)
- X'24' Network address of this LU

X'26'	Transmission counter
X'28'	Logical unit status (SSCP/LU)
X'2A'	Network address of host application in session
Xʻ2C'	Logical unit status (APPL/LU)
Xʻ2E'	Pacing parameters (3 bytes)
X'31'	Local address of logical unit
X'32'	Type 1 PU extension for sequence checking

Host to PU PIU Processing

BNN Queues for PIUs from the Host PIUs travelling from the host to the link scheduler are received by channel adapter IOS, passed to 'path control out', and enqueued to a processing queue. If a PIU is for a PU from SSCP, the PIU is enqueued on the SSCP/PU queue within the common physical unit block (CUB) CPQ1ECB at offset X'3C'. If the PIU is for an LU from SSCP, the PIU is enqueued on the SSCP/LU queue of the logical unit control block (LUB) LUL1ECB at offset X'00'. If the PIU is for an LU from an application program, the PIU is enqueued on the APPL/LU queue of the logical unit control block (LUB) LUA1ECB at offset X'10'.

Each of the PIUs for the three types of sessions is enqueued on an input QCB which has a task entry point of a 'connection point manager out' (CPMOUT). Each type of session has a separate CPM-OUT because the processing is different for each type of session. The task pointer in the SSCP/PU processing QCB for the CUB points to the SSCP/PU CPM-OUT. The task pointer in the APPL/LU processing QCB for the LUB points to the APPL/LU CPM-OUT. The ENQUE macro issued in 'path control out' includes the ACTV=YES operand which causes the associated task to be triggered. When the task is dispatched, the appropriate CPM-OUT has control.

Connection Point Manager Out (CPM-OUT) The three types of CPM-OUT processors perform similar functions but are different enough to be covered individually.

SSCP/PU CPM-OUT

The PIU is validated as a FID1 format. Only a FID1 format is valid for the host-to-BNN routines.

The PIU origin address field (OAF) is compared to the network address of the SSCP, which is stored in the physical services block (PSB) by the 'activate physical' command from SSCP to NCP physical services. Only the SSCP in session with the NCP can create this SSCP/PU session or communicate over this path.

The CUB cannot accept any SSCP/PU commands unless the PU is operational. This operational status occurs by means of a command directed from SSCP to NCP physical services function management of a contact command. The contact command schedules a 'set normal response mode' (SNRM) SDLC command to the device. A 'nonsequenced acknowledgement' (NSA) reply indicates that the command was received by the device. Then a 'receive ready' (RR) SDLC command is sent to the device. A 'receive ready' (RR) response indicates that the physical unit is ready for session initiation. Bit 2

of CUBSSCF at offset X'1E' of the common physical unit block (CUB) is set to zero to indicate that the CUB is operational.

If the PIU is a control request, with an x11x xxxx in byte 0 (RH1BO) of the RH, the system control router is called. This is the same system control router which is used by NCP physical services. If the control command in byte 0 of the RU is X'11' ('activate physical'), CPM-OUT checks for a session established at bit 0 of X'4C' (CUBPSTAT) in the CUB. If a session is already established, the request is rejected and returned to SSCP. If a session is not established, bit 1 of byte X'4C' CUBPSTAT is turned on to indicate that a session initiation request is being processed. CPM-OUT branches to 'path control out delayed' to convert the FID1 to a FID2 and enqueue the PIU for transmission to the CUB link outbound queue at CUB plus X'10' (CUBLOBH). If the physical unit is a type 1, the 'activate physical' command is processed by the NCP and not transmitted to the physical device. The response is created in the NCP for reply to the SSCP.

If the device is an SDLC 3270, all commands are processed by the NCP, and all replies on behalf of the 3270 are created by NCP and sent to the host.

If the PIU is not a control request (RH byte 0 value of x00x xxxx), the CUB is checked at offset X'4C' for bit 0 value of 1 to confirm that a session has been established. If a session has been established, CPM-OUT branches to BNN 'path control out delayed' to convert the FID1 to FID2 (or FID3) and enqueue the PIU for transmission to the CUB link outbound queue at CUB plus X'10' (CUBLOBH).

SSCP/LU CPM-OUT

The SSCP/LU CPM-OUT processing performs the following functions:

The PIU is validated as a FID1 format. Only a FID1 format is valid for the host-to-BNN routines.

The PIU origin address field (OAF) is compared against the network address of the SSCP, which is stored in the physical services block (PSB) by the 'activate physical' command from the SSCP to NCP physical services. Only the SSCP in session with the NCP can create this SSCP/LU session or communicate over this path.

The SSCP/LU session cannot exist unless the SSCP/PU session is established. The CUB is checked for a 1-bit in bit 0 of X'4C' (CUBPSTAT), indicating an active SSCP/PU.

If the PIU is a control request with an x11 xxxx in byte 0 of the RH, the system control router is called. This is the same system control router which is used by NCP physical services. If the control command in byte 0 of the RU is X'0D' ('activate logical'), the LUB is checked for an existing session at LUB plus X'28' (LUBCPSET) indicated by a 1 in bit 0. If no session exists, bit 3 in X'28' (LUBCPSET) is set to 1 to indicate that an 'activate logical' command is being processed. CPM-OUT branches to BNN 'path control out delayed' to convert the FID1 to a FID2 (or to a FID3 if the CUB is a type 1 physical unit) and to enqueue the PIU for transmission to the CUB link outbound queue at CUB plus X'10' (CUBLOBH).

If the PIU is not a control request (RH byte 0 value of x00x xxxx), the LUB is checked at offset X'28' (LUBCPSET) for a bit 0 value of 1 to confirm that a session has been established. If a session has been established, CPM-OUT branches to BNN 'path control out delayed' to convert the FID1 to a FID2 (or to a FID3) and enqueue the PIU for transmission to the CUB link outbound queue at CUB plus X'10' (CUBLOBH).

APPI/LU CPM-OUT

The APPL/LU CPM-OUT processing performs the following functions:

The PIU is validated as a FID1 format. Only a FID1 format is valid for the host-to-BNN routines.

The APPL/LU CPM-OUT processor checks to verify that an 'activate logical' command established an SSCP/LU session by testing at LU plus X'28' (LUBCPSET) bit 0 for a value of 1.

If the PIU is a control request with an x11x xxxx in byte 0 of the RH, the system control router is called. This is the same system control router which is used by the NCP physical services. If the control command in byte 0 of the RU is X'31' ('bind') the LUB is checked for an active session bit 0 value of 1 in LUB plus 'X'2C' (LUBAPSET). If no 'bind' command has established a session, bit 3 of byte X'2C' of the LUB is set to 1 to indicate that a 'bind' is being processed. CPM-OUT branches to 'path control out delayed' to convert the FID1 to a FID2 (or FID3) and to enqueue the PIU for transmission to the CUB link outbound queue at CUB plus X'10' (CUBLOBH).

If the PIU is not a control request (RH byte 0 value of x00x xxxx), the LUB is checked at offset X'2C' (LUBAPSET) for a bit 0 value of 1 to confirm that a session has been established.

Pacing from APPL/LU CPM-OUT to LU

Pacing or the lack of pacing can have a significant effect on the performance of the network. There are two key areas where pacing can be defined for the network: (1) a PIU can be paced between the host and APPL/LU CPM-OUT, and (2) from APPL/LU CPM-OUT and a logical unit. Pacing is always on a APPL/LU basis. The PACING operand provides control of PIU flow between the NCP and the logical unit. VPACING provides control of PIU flow between a VTAM host application and APPL/LU CPM-OUT on a logical unit basis. PACING is covered first because VPACING does not work unless PACING is also used.

If pacing is not defined for each logical unit, the PIUs are processed and placed on the link outbound queue as they are received by the NCP. The link scheduler dequeues and transmits PIUs to the logical units. In a physical unit there is a fixed number of physical buffers per logical unit. If the physical unit buffers are filled, subsequent PIUs transmitted by the link scheduler are rejected for lack of buffers. The link scheduler retransmits until PIUs are accepted or an error threshold is reach. This retransmission not only adds overhead by executing the link scheduler but also uses line capacity, thereby degrading line capacity. The physical unit buffers may be tied up by the PIUs for one logical unit, while the remaining logical units are waiting for PIUs because of a lack of physical unit buffers.

Pacing is defined by two operands of N and M. An operand of PACING=(N,M) specifies that N PIUs are to be sent to the logical unit before waiting for a pacing response. The M value defines which of the N PIUs carries the request for a pacing response.

There are five fields used for pacing control. The PIU has one bit for pacing control. If bit 7 of RH1B1 is 1 in a request between NCP and the logical unit, the request is for a pacing response by the M PIU. The pace bit 1 in a response between the logical unit and the NCP identifies a reply to a request for a pacing response, indicating that the logical unit is available for the next PIU. The other four fields are in the logical unit control block (LUB) in the following fields:

X'2D' LUBASSET bit 1, waiting (1) or not waiting (0) for a pacing response

X'2E' LUBM M pacing parameter

X'2F' LUBN N pacing parameter

X'30' LUBPC pacing count

If the LUBN field has a 0 value, pacing is not defined. If pacing is not defined, CPM-OUT processes PIUs as they arrive and places them on the link outbound queue. If LUBN has a non0 value, the following pacing processing occurs:

- Pacing between the NCP and logical unit by APPL/LU CPM-OUT first checks LUBASSET for a 'waiting for a pacing response'. If a wait is indicated, the PIU remains in the APPL/LU queue on the LUB and CPM-OUT EXITS. CPM-OUT is triggered again by CPM-IN when a pacing response is received.
- 2. If step 1 did not suspend processing, the LUBPC pacing counter is incremented by 1 and compared to LUBM. If LUBPC is equal to LUBM, the current PIU carries the pacing request. The RH1B1 bit 7 is set to 1. The PIU is queued to the CUB link outbound queue for transmission.
- 3. The pacing counter, LUBPC, is compared to LUBN. If the fields are not equal, the next PIU is processed at step 1. If the LUBPC and LUBN fields are equal, the LUBASSET 'waiting for pacing response' bit is set on.

Processing of PIUs loops through steps 1, 2, and 3 for each PIU until the LUBPC counter equals LUBN limit. An equal condition turns on the 'waiting for pacing response'.

- 4. When a pacing response is received from the logical unit by CPM-IN, the following processing occurs:
 - The LUBASSET 'waiting for pacing response' is turned off.
 - The pace bit (pace response) in the PIU is turned off.
 - The LUBPC counter is reset to 0. If a pacing response returns before the LUBN limit is reached, the 'waiting for pacing response' bit is not 1, so a new pacing sequence is initiated by resetting the pacing counter. The pacing counter is reset when

PACING=(2,1), only one PIU is available for transmission, and the response arrives before the N limit is reached.

- The PIU is checked for response status. If the PIU which carried the pacing request did not request an FME or RRN response, the PIU was sent to the NCP merely as a pacing response. The buffer is returned to the free buffer pool. If the PIU which carried the pacing request also required a response (FME or RRM), the response to the host continues.
- The APPL/LU CPM-OUT queue is searched for an enqueued PIU. If a PIU is on the queue, CPM-OUT is triggered to begin the next pacing sequence.

Pacing from SSCP to APPL/LU CPM-OUT

The VTAM VPACING parameter can control PIU traffic on a per-logicalunit basis between the host and the NCP. The VPACING operand is required to avoid NCP buffer depletion by an unlimited number of PIUs sent to the NCP from the host. The only alternate to VPACING is for each application program to send a limited number of PIUs before waiting for an FME response. VPACING limits are controlled by SSCP, which eliminates the concern for controls in each host application.

One important consideration for VPACING is the requirement for concurrent PACING. The following VPACING logic should make clear that VPACING has no effect unless PIUs are held on the APPL/LU queue by the PACING scheduling.

VPACING is defined by two operands of N and M, the same as PACING. The VPACING=(N,M) specifies N PIUs are to be sent to the NCP before waiting for a pacing response. The M value specifies which of the N PIUs carries the request for a pacing response.

The M, N, count, and bit indicating 'waiting for VPACING response' from NCP are in the SSCP. Our concern is the manner in which NCP looks for a pacing request from SSCP and how NCP sends a pacing response. VPACING uses the same pacing bit in the RH1B1 of the PIU, which is used for PACING between the NCP and logical unit. VPACING also uses the logical unit control block (LUB) field of LUBASSET (X'2D'). Bit 3 of LUBASSET is used to indicate that a pace response is required by SSCP.

VPACING processing is easily incorporated into the previous processing example for PACING. Only two processing points are added by VPACING.

When a PIU is enqueued on the APPL/LU, the CPM-OUT is triggered as specified in PACING step 1. If the APPL/LU CPM-OUT is waiting for a pacing response from the logical unit, the new PIU is placed on the APPL/LU queue without any processing. If the APPL/LU CPM-OUT is not waiting on a logical unit pacing response, the first PIU on the queue is dequeued for the following processing:

If the pace bit in RH1B1 of the PIU is 1, the PIU is checked to determine if a response (FME or RRN) to the host is required by this PIU.
 If no response is required, a response PIU is created with the pace bit of 1, and the response PIU is XPORTed to the host. If a response is

required, the 'pace required by host' bit is set in LUBASSET for future use by the response. The pace bit in RH1B1 is turned off (0), VPAC-ING outbound processing is complete, and step 1 of PACING can begin.

VPACING inbound processing occurs after step 4 of PACING is complete.

2. The LUBASSET field is checked for 'pace required by host'. If the bit is 1, it is changed to 0 and the pace bit in RH1B1 of the PIU response is set to 1 to be sent to the host.

VPACING logic depends upon a delay on the APPL/LU CPM-OUT queue for PACING. If PACING is not specified, CPM-OUT immediately processes PIUs, sends a pace response to the host, and queues the PIU on the link outbound queue.

The transfer of data in a session requires that a consecutive sequence number be maintained for PIU requests. A PIU from the host application to an LU contains a PIU sequence number field at TH1SNF (X'14'). The type 2 physical unit performs its own sequence checking. Type 1 physical unit number generation inbound and sequence checking outbound is performed by the NCP, using the type 1 LUB extension at LUB plus X'32'.

Control requests are asynchronous and are not sequence-numbered or sequence-checked. Only one asynchronous control command can be outstanding in a session.

BNN Path Control Out Delayed 'Path control out delayed' is common to all BNN session types. 'Path control out delayed' converts the FID1 PIU to FID2 or FID3 PIU. For APPL/LU sessions, the PIU is segmented if the length exceeds the physical unit line-buffer size. Finally, 'path control out delayed' issues an XIO LINK which causes the PIU to be enqueued on the common physical unit block (CUB) link outbound queue.

FID1 to FID2 Conversion

When the PIU is received by 'path control out delayed', the PIU is checked to ensure it is a valid FID1 PIU. Conversion does not change the request/response header (RH), request/response unit(RU) or text. The only change is to the transmission header (TH). The TH1DCF count field at offset X'16' and one byte from the OAF and DAF fields are deleted.

The TH1SNF sequence number field at offset X'14' is moved to X'16'.

Both the destination address field (DAF) and the origin address field (OAF) are two-byte fields in a FID1 PIU. The FID2 format provides only a single byte for each of these fields. The PIU has reached the destination point of the network address by being queued to the specific control block which defines the physical destination point. The full network address is no longer required. The origin and destination addresses need identify only the device local address and determine that the session is an SSCP or application.

If the FID1 origin address field (OAF) is from SSCP, the FID2 OAF field is set to a value of X'00'. If the PIU is from an application program, the field is set to X'01'. The FID2 OAF is at TH20AF at offset X'15' where the original

FID1 sequence number was located. The destination address field (DAF) is obtained from the LUB plus X'31'.

If a FID1 PIU is queued to an LUB, the network address of the CUB is located in the LUB at LUBCUB at offset X'20'. The CUB network address is at the CUB field of CUBRSE at offset X'1C'. A PIU sent to an LUB may be from SSCP (identified by X'00') or from the application program (identified by X'01') in the FID2 OAF field. A valid combination is one of the following:

- DAF X'00',OAF X'00' SSCP to CUB physical services (type 2 PU);
 type 1 PU commands are processed by NCP and the logical units start at zero)
- DAF X'nonzero', OAF X'00' SSCP to LU
- DAF X'nonzero',OAF X'01' host application to LU

The next conversion moves the FID1 TH1B1 field from offset X'0F' to X'13' unchanged. The TH1B0 from X'0E' is moved to X'12', with bit 3 set to 0 (FID1 indicator) and bit 2 set to 1 (FID2 indicator).

A four-byte gap has been created from X'0E' through X'11'. The buffer offset is incremented by 4 and the buffer data count field is decremented by 4 to adjust for the change. The PIU FID1-to-FID2 conversion is complete. If the PIU is destined for a type 2 physical unit and the PIU is from SSCP (a command), the PIU is placed on the common physical unit block (CUB) link outbound queue by an XIO LINK. The link outbound queue is in the CUB at CUBLOBH (link outbound header) and CUBLOBT (link outbound trailer) at offsets X'10' and X'12'. During normal execution, the link scheduler locates the PIU. Only an APPL/LU PIU requires additional processing. If the physical device is a type 1, the FID2 must be converted to a FID3 before being placed on the link outbound queue.

FID2 Segmenting

A PIU from an application differs in processing only if the converted PIU length exceeds the physical buffers of the device, as defined by the MAXDA-TA operand on a PU macro. If the PIU length is greater, the segmentation routine (CXDBSEG) divides the PIU into segments which are equal to or less than the length of the buffers in the physical device. The routine leases a buffer and copies the TH of the original PIU, setting the TH2B0 first segment, middle segment, last segment indicators as required. Segmenting is based upon the NCP buffer size. A segment length is based upon the data length to the size of one or a multiple of the NCP buffers. A middle or last segment always starts with a leased buffer containing the copied TH and continues with the text from the beginning of an NCP host buffer.

A first segment contains the TH, RH, and a portion of the RU, in multiples of full NCP buffers, the total length of which is less than or equal to MAXDATA size. A nonfirst segment is TH (copied from the first segment into a separate buffer) plus one or more full NCP buffers of less than or equal to MAXDATA size. If PIUs of more than MAXDATA length are used, the NCP buffer size should be selected to provide an efficient segment length. If segmenting is not normal, the segment length should not be a consideration in selecting an NCP buffer size.

Figure 7.1 illustrates a PIU which requires segmenting. The PIU from the host contains 553 bytes (540 bytes of RU). The physical unit definition is coded MAXDATA=265. The NCP buffers are defined as 60 bytes (plus a 4-byte pad). Segment size is in full NCP buffers. The segments sizes are:

- First segment, TH=6, RH=3, and RU=217, from the first four NCP buffers. The RU is made up of 37 bytes of the first buffer and 180 bytes of the second, third, and fourth buffers.
- Middle segment, TH=6 and RU=240. The TH is copied from the first buffer into a leased buffer. The RU is from buffers five, six, seven and eight.
- Last segment, TH=6 and RU=83. The TH is copied from the first buffer into a leased buffer. The RU is from buffers nine and ten.

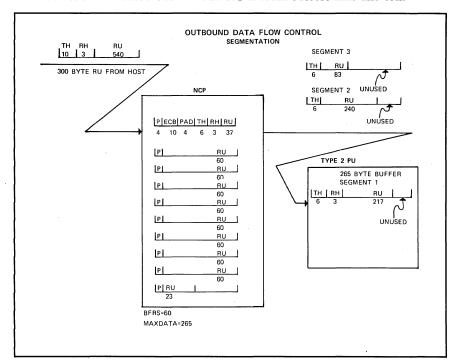


Figure 7.1. Segmentation Example

As each segment is created, it is placed on the link outbound queue of an XIO LINK, just as in the processing of the nonsegmented PIUs. Pacing occurs on complete PIUs, not PIU segments. Keep in mind that the PU physical line buffers may be overrun.

Segmenting may not be supported by a specific terminal type. In addition, you should not confuse *segmenting* (TH indicated) between an NCP and a terminal with *chaining* (RH indicated) between a host application and a terminal.

FID2 to FID3 Conversion

After the normal processing of 'path control out delayed' is completed (except for placing the PIU on the link outbound queue), a last check is made for a type 1 or a type 2 physical unit. If the bit settings in the common physical

unit block (CUB) indicate that the physical unit is a type 1, the FID2 must be converted to a FID3.

Conversion of the FID2 to a FID3 format affects only the transmission header (TH) fields. Four more bytes in the original buffer are now reserved fields and only two bytes of TH are used. The first byte of FID3 TH contains the FID3 identifier at buffer offset of X'16'. The offset of X'17' contains two bits of information defining the session as follows:

- Bit 0 1=to/from application, 0=to/from SSCP
- Bit 1 1=to/from logical unit,0=to/from physical unit

The remaining six bits contain the device local address of the destination of this PIU.

Summary of Host-to-Physical Unit Processing Figure 7.2 illustrates the flow of a PIU through the boundary network node (BNN) for a PIU from the host. There are three paths for BNN outbound processing. A PIU is enqueued to one of three queues for one of three paths through BNN.

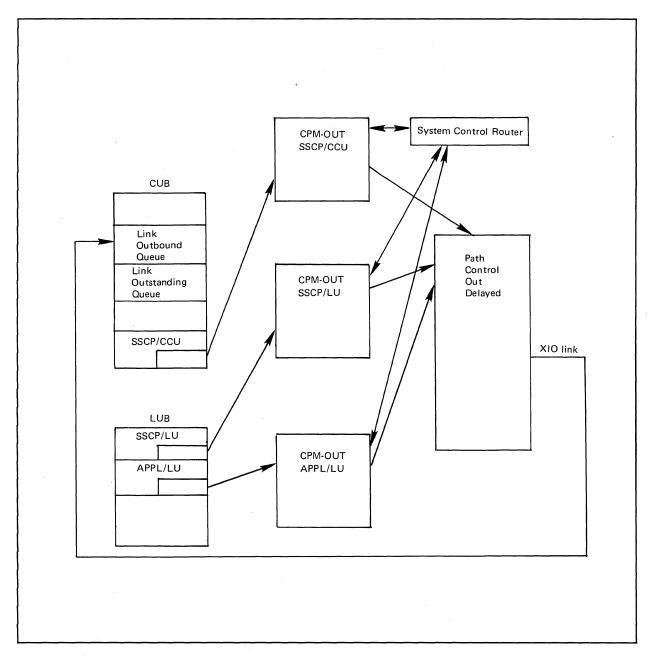


Figure 7.2 Boundary Network Node Path Flow

1. A PIU from SSCP to a physical unit is enqueued on the CUB processing queue at CUB1ECB (X'3C'). This queuing triggers the SSCP/PU connection point manager out (CPM-OUT). If the PIU is a system control command, the PIU is passed to the system control router for processing, then is returned to SSCP/PU CPM-OUT. Type 1 PU commands are processed by NCP, and SSCP/PU CPM-IN is triggered for responses. A type 2 PU PIU is passed to 'path control out delayed' for conversion to a FID2. The PIU is passed to the link scheduler by placing the PIU on the CUB link outbound queue at CUBLOBH (CUB plus X'10').

- 2. A PIU from SSCP to an LU is enqueued on the LUB session control point (SCP) process queue at LUL1ECB (offset X'00'). The queueing triggers the SSCP/LU connection point manager out (CPM-OUT). The PIU is passed to the system control router for processing and the PIU is returned to SSCP/PU CPM-OUT. Type 1 PU commands are processed by NCP, and SSCP/LU CPM-IN is triggered for responses. A type 2 PU PIU is passed to 'path control out delayed' for conversion to a FID2. The PIU is passed to 'path control out delayed' for conversion to a FID2 format, then to the link scheduler by being placed on the CUB link outbound queue at CUBLOBH (CUB plus X'10').
- 3. A PIU from an application to a logical unit is enqueued on the LUB application process queue at LUA1ECB (offset X'10'). This queueing triggers the APPL/LU connection manager out (CPM-OUT). If the PIU is a system control command, the PIU is passed to the system control router for processing. Type 1 PU commands are processed by the NCP, and APPL/LU CPM-IN is triggered for the reply. The type 1 physical unit data is sequenced-checked. Type 1 and type 2 physical unit PIUs are processed for host/NCP VPACING and NCP/LU PACING. The PIU is passed to 'path control out delayed' for conversion to a FID2 format and for segmenting, if it is required. Only APPL/LU data PIUs are segmented.

The CUB is checked for type 1 PU or type 2 PU. If the CUB is a type 1 PU, the PIU is converted to a FID3 format. The PIU is passed to the link scheduler by placing the PIU on the CUB link outbound queue at CUBLOBH (CUB plus X'10').

Physical Unit-to-Host PIU Processing

Boundary Network Node Queues for PIUs from the Physical Unit PIUs travelling from the link scheduler to the host are processed by 'path control in immediate', which is branched to by the link scheduler. Both routines execute in level 3. 'Path control in immediate' validates the PIU, XPORTS FID0 and FID1 formats from a remote to the channel queue, or enqueues the FID2 or FID3 to the common physical unit block (CUB) link inbound queue at CUB1ECB (offset X'00'). 'Path control in delayed' (at level 5) is triggered by the enqueuing and performs FID2 or FID3 to FID1 conversion. The FID1 is then passed to one of three connection point managers in (CPM-IN), depending upon the type of session. CPM-IN XPORTS the PIU to the channel queue.

Figure 7.3 illustrates the processing path of a PIU going from a type 1 or type 2 physical unit to the host. The type 4 physical unit path from 'path control in immediate' is an XPORT to the channel intermediate queue on the COB or CHB.

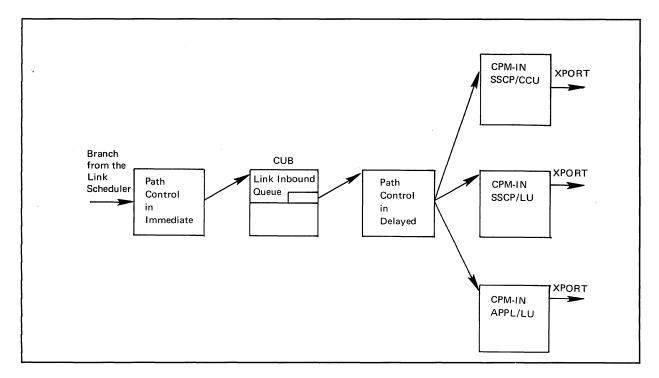


Figure 7.3 Boundary Network Node Inbound Path Flow

Path Control In Immediate When a PIU has been received on a link the link scheduler is initiated in level 3 by a PCI. The link scheduler branches to the level 3 'path control in immediate'. Path control validates the PIU. If received from a remote, the PIU must be a FID0 or FID1, and XPORTed to the channel intermediate queue of the COB or CHB. If received from a type 1 or type 2 PU, the PIU must be a FID2 or FID3 and must be placed on the common physical unit block (CUB) link inbound queue at CUB1ECB (offset X'00'). The ENQUE ACTV=YES triggers 'path control in delayed' in level 5. 'Path control in delayed' is triggered to convert a FID2 or FID3 PIU to FID1 and schedule the correct connection point manager in (CPM-IN).

Path Control In Delayed Conversion from FID2 or FID3 to FID1 format occurs within the first NCP buffer of the PIU. When the response to the poll is received, the communications control interrupt program (CICP) leases a buffer and sets up the appropriate offset for the type of device polled. A remote controller sends a FID0 or FID1 which requires an offset of X'0E'. A type 2 physical unit sends a FID2 which requires an offset of X'12'. A type 1 physical unit sends a FID3, which requires an offset of X'16'.

If the PIU received is a FID3, the conversion is to a FID2 and the FID2 is converted to a FID1. The conversion from a FID3 to a FID2 obtains some of the basic information to rebuild the FID2 from the control blocks, as well as from the FID3. The CUB is known, as the device was selected from the service order table for polling.

The FID2 TH2B0 is moved from X'12' to X'0E'; bit 2 is set to 0 (FID2 indicator) and bit 3 is set to 1 (FID1 indicator). TH2B1 is moved from X'13' to X'0F'.

The origin address field (OAF) at TH2OAF must be converted from a one-byte address to the two-byte network address. The specific origin (local device address) is obtained from the OAF. For nonswitched links, the local address is added to the CUB network address (CUB plus X'1C') to develop the OAF network address. The resulting address is verified using the resource vector table (RVT) to locate the LUB, and to verify the CUB address pointer at LUB plus X'20'.

For switched links, the local address is used as a displacement into the logical unit vector table (LUVT). The pointer to the LUVT is at CUB plus X'54'. The resulting address is verified through the RVT as in the nonswitched physical units.

The destination address field (DAF) at TH2DAF (X'14') is converted from a one-byte address to the two-byte network address. The only values are X'00' and X'01'. If the value is X'00', the FID2 is destined to SSCP. The SSCP address can be obtained from the physical services control block (PSB) at PSBADRPC (X'26'). If the value is X'01', the FID2 is destined to the application in session with the LU. The application network address is in the logical unit control block (LUB) at LUBNAPL (X'2A'). The DAF field is stored at TH1DAF (X'10') of the PIU.

The TH2SNF sequence number is moved to the TH1SNF (X'16' to X'14'). The PIU text count was accumulated as the PIU was received in U2TCNT (X'08'). This value is the total PIU length, from which the FID2 TH length is subtracted to calculate the RH/RU count placed in TH1DCF at X'16'. Once the conversion is complete, 'path control in delayed' calls one of three connection point manager in (CPM-IN) routines.

Connection Point Manager In (CPM-IN) There are three connection point manager in (CPM-IN) routines. 'Path control in delayed' determines which of the three CPM-IN routines to call, depending upon the session type (SSCP/PU, SSCP/LU, or APPL/LU).

SSCP/PU CPM-IN

When the SSCP/PU CPM-IN is called, the physical unit is checked for an established or pending session, and the PIU is checked for a request or response status. If the PIU field RH1B0 at X'18' has a value of 0xxx xxxx, the PIU is a request from the PU and the PIU is XPORTed to the channel intermediate queue on the COB or CHB. If the bit has a value of 1, the PIU is a response and must be checked for response indicators. If the RH1B0 at X'18' of the PIU has a value of x11x xxxx, the RU1B0 at X'1B' contains the request code of 'activate (or deactivate) physical'. The response may be a positive or negative response, based upon RH1B1 bit 3. A response requires that status be set. A positive response to 'activate physical' turns on 'session established' and turns off the 'processing session initiation' bit in the CUB CUBPSTAT byte. A 'deactivate physical' response turns off the 'session established' and 'processing session termination request' bits of the same byte. A negative response requires the bit indicating that a command is in process be set to 0. The response is XPORTed to the channel intermediate queue of the COB or CHB.

SSCP/LU CPM-IN

When the SSCP/LU CPM-IN is called, the logical unit is checked for an established or pending session at LUBCPSET (X'28'), and the PIU is checked for a request or response status. If the PIU field RH1B0 at X'18' has a value of 0xxx xxxxx, the PIU is a request from the LU and the PIU is XPORTed to the channel intermediate queue on the COB or CHB. If the bit is a 1, the PIU is a response and must be checked for response indicators. If the RH1B0 at X'18' of the PIU has a value of x11x xxxx, the RU1B0 at X'1B' contains the request code of 'activate' or (deactivate) logical'. A positive response (RH1B1 bit 3 of 0) to an 'activate logical' requires that the 'processing activate' bit turned off and 'session established' bit turned on in LU field LUBCPSET at X'28'. A positive response to a 'deactivate logical' requires that the 'session established' and 'deactivate in progress' bits be turned off in LUBCPSET. A negative response requires the appropriate bit of 'activate (or deactivate) in progress' be turned off. The response is then XPORTed to the channel intermediate queue of the COB or CHB.

APPL/LU CPM-IN

When an APPL/LU CPM-IN is called, the logical unit is checked for an established or pending session at LUBAPSET (X'2C') and the PIU is checked for a request or response status. If the field RH1B0 at X'18' has a value of 0xxx xxxx, the PIU is a request from the LU. The PIU is XPORTed to the channel intermediate queue on the COB or CHB. If the bit is a 1, the PIU is a response and must be checked for response indicators. If the RH1B0 at X'18' of the PIU has a value of x11x xxxx, the RU1B0 at X'1B' contains the request code of 'bind', 'unbind', or 'start data traffic'. A positive response (RH1B1 bit 3 of 0) to a 'bind' requires the 'processing bind' bit turned off and the 'session established' bit turned on in LUBAPSET (X'2C'). A positive response to an 'unbind' requires the 'session established' and 'processing unbind' bits of LUBAPSET turned off. The 'start data traffic' response does not set bits in the LUB but is required by the device to verify that the response to the 'bind' was processed by SSCP.

The PIU is checked at RH1B1 for a 'pace' bit. If the pace bit is 1, the logical unit has responded to a pacing request sent to the logical unit by BNN CPM-OUT. The LUBASSET (X'2D') field of the LUB bit indicating 'awaiting pacing from the LU' is set to 0, the pace bit in the PIU is set to 0, the pacing counter (LUB plus X'30') is reset to 0, and BNN CPM-OUT is triggered to send another PIU to the device. The PIU is checked for FME or RRN response to be sent to the host. If the FME or RRN bits are not 1, the PIU is a 'stand-alone pacing response'; the buffer is returned to the NCP buffer pool, and CPM-IN exits.

If the FME or RRN bits are 1 and the PIU is to be sent to the host, the LUB field of LUBASSET is then checked for a 'pace required by host'. If this bit is 1, the pace bit in the RH1B1 field of the PIU is set to 1 and the LUB 'pace required by host' bit is set to 0.

With all response checking now completed, the response PIU is XPORTed to the channel intermediate queue of the COB or CHB.

Summary of Physical Unit-to-Host Processing Figure 7.3 illustrates the flow of a PIU through the boundary network node (BNN) for a PIU from the physical unit. There are three paths for inbound processing. All three

paths are the same until 'path control in delayed' enqueues the PIU to one of three connection point managers in (CPM-IN). The CPM-IN XPORTs the PIU to the channel intermediate queue of the CHB or COB.

The following sequence is followed for PIUs going to the host:

- A PIU is passed from the link scheduler to 'path control in immediate' at level 3. 'Path control in immediate' checks to see if the PIU is from a type 1, type 2 or type 4 PU. A PIU from a type 4 physical unit is checked for FID0 or FID1 and XPORTed to the channel intermediate queue of the CHB or COB. A PIU from a type 1 or type 2 physical unit is enqueued to the link inbound queue of the CUB, triggering 'path control in delayed'.
- 2. 'Path control in delayed' is a dispatched level 5 task triggered by the PIU enqueued from 'path control in immediate'. The PIU is converted from FID2 or FID3 to FID1 and passed to one of the three connection point managers in (CPM-IN), depending upon the session type.
- 3. Connection Point Manager In (CPM-IN)

The three CPM-IN routines called from 'path control in delayed' are based on one of the three following types of session.

SSCP/PU CPM-IN

The SSCP/PU CPM-IN processes control responses to reflects correctly the session status of the SSCP/PU session, and XPORTs the PIU to the channel intermediate queue of the COB or CHB.

SSCP/LU CPM-IN

The SSCP/LU CPM-IN processes control responses to reflect correctly the status of the SSCP/LU session, and XPORTs the PIU to the channel intermediate queue of the COB or CHB.

APPL/LU CPM-IN

The APPL/LU CPM-IN processes control responses to reflect correctly the status of the APPL/LU session. Data PIU requests are sequence-checked. Data PIU responses are checked for pacing responses from the device. If a pacing response is found, the APPL/LU CPM-OUT is triggered for another PIU to be sent to the device. If the LUB bit indicating a host pacing response is required, CPM-IN sets the pacing bit in this response to the host. The PIU is XPORTed to the channel intermediate queue of the COB or CHB.

SDLC Switched Support

The NCP generation of SDLC switched support includes defining a group of lines for dialout, dialin, or dialin/out operations. The macro instructions that define switched SDLC operations are GROUP, LINE, PU, and LUPOOL. The PU macro specifies the number of LUBs required during a connection by the operand of MAXLU. When a connection is made, the required LUBs are obtained as required from the pool of LUs defined by the LUPOOL macro.

The switched SDLC support generates an extension on the CUB at offset X'54' of four bytes. The leftmost byte provides a count of entries in the logical unit vector table (LUVT). The last 18 bits provide an address pointer to the the LUVT table.

The LUVT table contains a four-byte entry for each logical unit defined for this physical unit (PU MAXLU=count). Each entry contains the following:

- X'00' Local address of the logical unit
- X'01' LUVT flags: 1xxx xxxx last entry in table, x1xx xxxx entry in use
- X'00' LUB address pointer (last 18 bits)

This is the only table which is added for switched SDLC support.

The NCP provides three modes of operation for switched SDLC links:

- Manual dial. The NCP enables the link and allows the operator to dial out.
- 2. Autodial. The NCP enables the link and performs the dial operation using the dial digits provided with the command.
- 3. Answer. The NCP enables the link and allows the remote stations to call in. The link remains in answer mode until the SSCP terminates it. If the SSCP issues a dial command to the link, the answer mode is temporarily suspended until the dialed connection is broken.

Logical unit control blocks (LUBs) are dynamically assigned to logical units when a switched connection is made. For this reason, a number of dummy LUBs must be allocated during NCP generation. Using the 'assign network address' command, the SSCP assigns LUBs from a pool to the physical unit which has a connection. When the SSCP breaks the connection, the SSCP issues a 'free network addresses' command to return the LUBs to the pool.

Additional commands from SSCP to NCP physical services provide the control of switched link support. The function management data indicator (x00x xxxx) in RH byte 0 and 02 in RU byte 1 indicate a request to physical configuration services. The commands for the control of switched links include the following:

- X'0E' Dial. Causes the NCP to initiate an outbound call on a switched SDLC link. For auto dial, the NCP performs the dial operation with the dial digits provided in the command. For manual dial, the NCP enables the link and the operator performs the dial operation.
- X'0F' Abandon connection. Causes the physical unit to terminate a switched connection.
 - RU, byte 5 = X'04'. Changes dynamic fields in the logical unit control block (LUB) and completes initialization of the logical unit vector table (LUVT).
 - RU, byte 5 = x'03'. Changes dynamic fields in the common physical unit block (CUB) which are associated with the specified physical unit.
 - RU, byte 5 = x'02'. Associates a remote NCP's subarea with a particular SDLC link.
- X'16' Answer. Causes the NCP to put the specified link in answer mode. Answer mode enables the link to accept incoming calls.

- X'17' Abandon answer mode. Causes the NCP to discontinue answer mode on the specified link.
- X'18' Abandon dial. Causes the NCP to halt the dialing operation over the specified link.
- X'19' Assign network addresses. Assigns a set of network addresses to a specified physical unit (SDLC switched link only).
- X'1A' Free network addresses. Causes the NCP to free the network addresses that were assigned to a physical unit (SDLC switched link only).
- X'84' Off hook. Informs the SSCP that a physical connection has been established between the NCP and a physical unit. The PIU contains the station ID.

Appendix A provides the command sequence required to create the connections and sessions.

Figure 7.4 illustrates the command sequence and SDLC sequences of a switched connection.

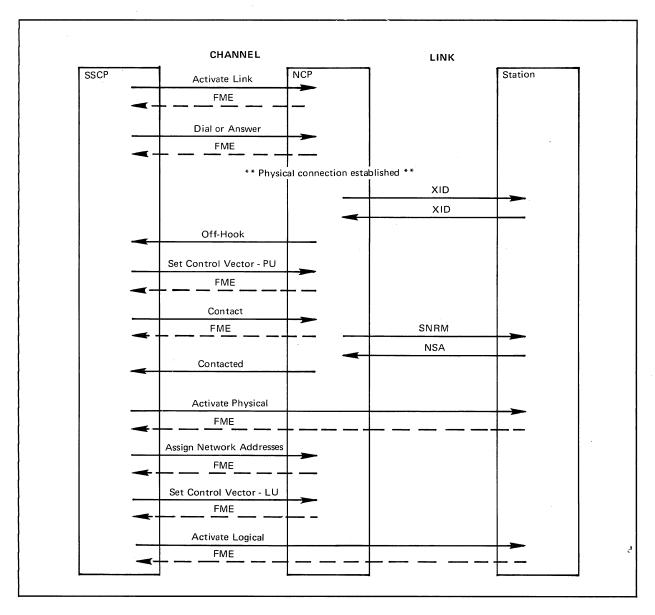


Figure 7.4. SNA and SDLC Switched Command Sequence

The switched SDLC link connection is broken by the following sequence of commands to terminate the connection:

- 1. The SSCP issues a 'deactivate logical' command for each of the logical units. This command terminates the SSCP/LU session.
- 2. The SSCP issues a 'free network addresses' command to release the assigned LUBs and return them to the LU pool.
- 3. A 'deactivate physical' command terminates the session between the SSCP and the physical unit. If the physical unit is a type 1 device, e the NCP does not transmit the command to the device, but responds to the 'deactivate physical' command. Type 2 and type 4 devices receive the command and reply.

- 4. The 'discontact' command causes the NCP to send a 'set disconnect response mode' (SDRM) SDLC command to the station. The station replies with an NSA and the connection is broken.
- 5. The 'abandon connection' command causes the NCP to disable the link and return it to 'on hook' status. If the link was previously in answer mode, the NCP reenables the link.

Figure 7.5 illustrates the network commands and SDLC sequences for breaking a switched SDLC connection.

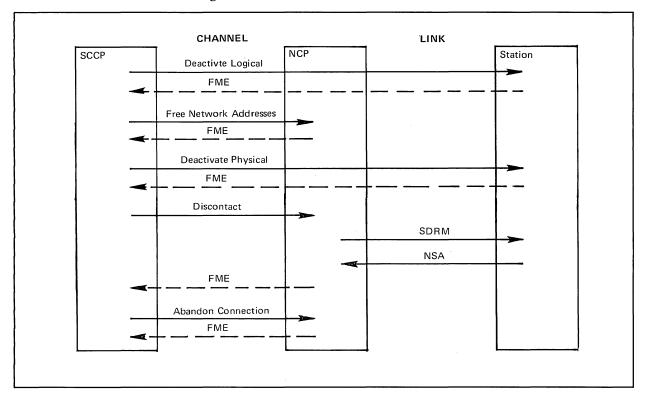


Figure 7.5. SNA and SDLC Commands to Terminate Switched Connections

Boundary Network Node (BNN) Summary

All PIUs in a session involving an SDLC link, except for a local/remote link, are processed by BNN routines. These routines handle session control requests and responses, and convert PIUs to the required format. Data transfers in an application/logical unit session are processed by pacing routines. On output to a physical unit, the buffer requirements of the physical unit segments PIUs as required. The NCP performs sequence-number processing on PIUs to and from type 1 physical units.

The user definition of pacing is vital to system performance. VPACING schedules PIUs on a logical unit basis between the host and the NCP to avoid buffer depletion. PACING schedules PIUs on a logical unit basis between the NCP and the physical unit to avoid depleting physical unit buffers and having one logical unit lock out other logical units. VPACING logic requires a definition of PACING also. In order to operate correctly, VPACING requires a delay on the CPM-OUT queue created by PACING requests.

Segmenting breaks up PIUs when the length of a PIU exceeds MAXDATA. A first segment is TH, RH, and RU to full NCP buffers of equal to or less than MAXDATA size. A nonfirst segment is TH (copied from the first segment into a separate buffer) plus one full NCP buffer or a multiple of buffers of less than or equal size of MAXDATA. If PIUs of more than MAXDATA length will be received, the NCP buffer size should be selected to provide an efficient segment size.

Figure 7.6 illustrates the flow of PIUs through the NCP for CUB and LUB devices. The numbered text that follows identifies the components and processing:

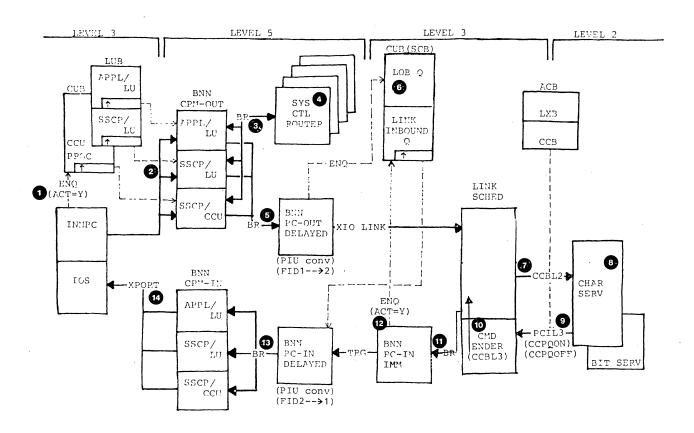


Figure 7.6. CUB and LUB PIU Processing

- Channel IOS branches to 'path control out'. Using the DAF to access the SIT, SVT, and RVT, path control enqueues the PIU to a CUB or LUB.
- 2. The enqueuing triggers the BNN CPM-OUT.
- 3. If the PIU is a session control request, the system control router gets control via a branch.
- 4. The system control router selects the proper subroutine and returns.

- 5. BNN CPM-OUT processes the PIU and calls 'BNN path control out'.
- 6. The PIU (FID2) is placed on the link outbound queue (LOB) and XIO is issued to the link.
- 7. The link scheduler locates the PIU on the LOB, then sets up the CCBL2 and ICW.
- 8. CSP handles the 'transmit' or 'receive'.
- 9. When level 2 ends, level 2 sets up CCPQON/OFF and issues a PCI to level 3 to return.
- 10. The 'command ender' routine uses CCBL3 to continue level 3 link scheduler processing.
- 11. The link scheduler branches to 'BNN path control in immediate'.
- 12. 'Path control in immediate' enqueues the PIU to the link inbound queue on the CUB.
- 13. 'Path control in delayed' selects the proper CPM-IN, using the FID1 or FID2 origin to locate the CUB or LUB queue.
- 14. The CPM-IN processes the PIU and XPORTs the PIU to the channel queue to be sent to the host.

Boundary Network Node Quiz

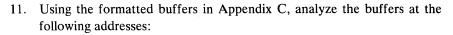
Use the storage listing in Appendix C to answer the following problems. Do not check the answers in Appendix B until you have answered all of the questions.

- 1. Which CUBs have a pending SNRM?
- 2. Which CUBs are in session?
- 3. What are the SDLC address/polling characters of the CUBs in session?
- 4. What are the network addresses of the CUBs in session?
- 5. What are the addresses of the LUB control blocks of the CUB at X'18C1C'?
- 6. Do the LUBs in question 5 have an SSCP/LU session?
- 7. Do the LUBs in question 5 have an application/LU session?
- 8. Locate and write down the pacing values of the LUBs at X'183C0', X'183F4', and X'18428'.
- 9. What are the local addresses of the LUBs in question 8?
- 10. Using the formatted buffers in Appendix C, analyze the buffers at the following addresses:

X'1A7F0'

X'1A83C'

X'1A920' through X'1ACFC'



X'1A628'

X'1A674'

X'1B040'

X'1ADE0'

X'1AE2C'

X'1B0D8'

X'1AE78'

X'1B254'

X'1B124'

X'1B170'

X'1B1BC'

X'1B2A0'

Criterion

If you missed more than two questions, you should review this section.

Local/Remote Link

Objective

Upon completion of this topic, the student should be able to identify the local/remote link control block, the flow of data to activate, load, communicate, and closedown a remote NCP, and operands which affect performance.

Activation of a Remote NCP

At generation time, a PU macro is used to define a remote (link-attached) NCP to a local (channel-attached) NCP. The path to a remote requires the same activation as type 1 and type 2 physical units. Once the link is active, 'path control out' XPORT's an outbound PIU to the PU generated station control block (SCB) by queuing the PIU to the SCB link outbound queue. Inbound PIUs are passed from the link scheduler to 'path control in immediate' at level 3. When 'path control in immediate' determines that the PIUs are from a remote to the host, the PIU is XPORTed to the channel intermediate queue of the CHB or COB.

Station Control Block (SCB) PU Type 4

If you compare the station control block (SCB) PU type 4 with the CUB PU type 1 and type 2, the fields are seen to be identical for the length of the type 4 SCB. The type 1 and type 2 CUB has an extension added for a QCB for outbound PIU processing. PIUs with the remote subarea identification are not processed but XPORTed by 'path control out' directly to the SCB link outbound queue at SCBLOBH (X'10). PIUs for the host are XPORTed directly to the channel intermediate queue of the CHB or COB. PIUs directed to the remote are enqueued to the SCB link inbound queue at SCB offset X'00'. Some of the main SCB fields are as follows:

- X'00' Shifted address of the first element queued
- X'02' Shifted address of the last element queued
- X'08' SSCP/SCB CPM-IN task address
- X'10' Shifted address of the first element on the link outbound queue
- X'12' Shifted address of the last element on the link outbound queue
- X'14' Shifted address of the first element on the link outstanding queue. One to seven PIUs are transmitted on the link, but not acknowledged.
- X'16' Shifted address of the last element on the link outstanding queue
- X'18' SDLC addressing character of remote
- X'18' Address of link control block (LKB)
- X'1C' Network address of resource (local subarea and element address). Remote subarea and element address is in the SVT.
- X'1E' Service seeking and contact poll commands
- X'20' Remote status
- X'22' Transmission counter
- X'24' Address of physical services

Initializing the Remote

PIUs from the host can be directed only to the remote subarea specified in the PU macro SUBAREA operand. A local type 4 PU station control block (SCB) has no queue or task to process a PIU. The format of the type 1 or type 2 CUB of basically the same format has an extension input QCB for queuing PIUs from the host. All PIUs which are for a remote or which refer to a remote are directed to the local NCP physical services or are queued directly to the SCB link outbound queue for processing by the link scheduler.

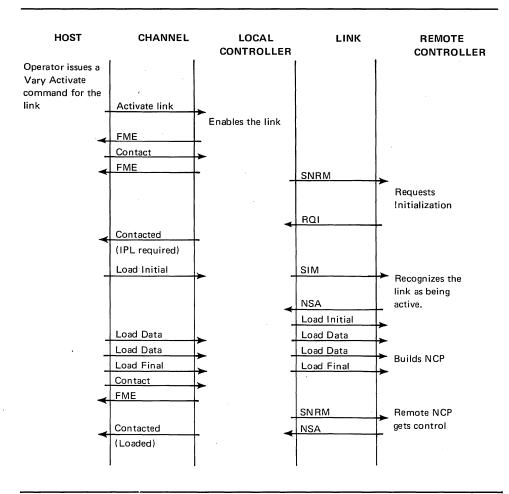


Figure 8.1 Command Sequence to Activate a Remote

Before PIUs can be directed to a remote, the link must be activated, contact established, and the remote loaded. Figure 8.1 illustrates the command sequence which is required between SSCP and the local NCP physical services, and between the NCP and the remote.

The sequence of commands from SSCP to physical services is identical to the type 1 or type 2 PU. The response from the remote may be either a 'request initialization' (RQI) or the 'nonsequenced acknowledge' (NSA) of the type 1 or type 2 PU. The contacted command from physical services in response to the RQI informs SSCP that the remote requires loading; the NSA specifies a warm start capability.

In response to an RQI, the SSCP obtains the remote load module and sends the load initial, load data, load final, and a second contact command. Physical services schedules a 'set initialization mode' (SIM) command and receives a 'nonsequenced acknowledge. (NSA). The 'load initial', 'load data', and 'load final' are transmitted to the remote. Physical services acknowledges receipt of the 'contact' by sending a 'set normal response mode' (SNRM) to the remote and a FME response to the SSCP, to acknowledge that the 'contact' command was received. Now that the remote is operational, it can reply to the SNRM with an NSA. The NSA response results in a contacted command being sent to the SSCP.

All of the responses from the remote are processed by the SSCP/PU connection point manager in, with a task address at SCBTSKEP (SCB plus X'08'). All responses from a remote directed to the host are XPORTed directly to the channel queue. Some replies and status are enqueued by link control to the SCB.

Now that the remote is loaded, the same SSCP and application sessions are established in the remote as are established in the local. An SSCP/PSB 'activate physical', 'start data traffic', 'set state vector', 'activate link', and other session command sequences must be established between the SSCP and remote elements.

Host to Remote PIU Processing

PIUs from the host are received by channel IOS and passed to 'path control out'. 'Path control out' at level 3 validates the FID0 or FID1, verifies that the local/remote link is active, and XPORTs the PIU to the SCB link outbound queue (SCB plus X'10). The link scheduler locates and transmits the PIU to the remote.

Remote to Host PIU Processing

The PIUs received on a link are passed at level 3 from the link scheduler to 'path control in immediate'. 'Path control in immediate' has a pointer to the control block which provided the poll request. The station type is at the control block address plus X'24'. If the station is a type 1 or type 2 PU, the PIU is enqueued to the BNN connection point manager in (CPM-IN) queue. If the device is a type 4 PU SCB and the PIU is normal link traffic, the PIU is validated as FID0 or FID1 and XPORTed to the channel intermediate queue of the CHB or COB. If the remote had a failure, the SCB connection point manager in (CPM-IN) is triggered for error recovery.

Remote NCP

The remote NCP has basically the same facilities as the local NCP. The remote controller does not have a channel adapter and therefore does not have the channel adapter IOS. The link is serviced by the link scheduler and outbound PIUs are passed to 'path control out'. 'Path control out' enqueues the PIUs to physical services, BNN CPM-OUT, or the BSC/SS processor. The same session control sequence is required among SSCP, applications and remote elements as was required in the local.

Loading a Remote NCP The remote 3704 or 3705 controller includes a diskette which contains programs used to test the remote hardware and to load and dump the remote NCP. The diskette is prewritten with the configuration data set (CDS) file. This file must be configurated before the remote controller is used. The CDS defines the link to be monitored for communication and the pointers to the diskette data sets.

Loading and dumping of a remote NCP is performed by the load/dump program that resides on the diskette. This program is loaded into the high 8K of storage when one of the following occurs:

- · Power is turned on
- The load pushbutton on the remote console is pressed
- The remote NCP terminates abnormally
- · An error occurred during a load or dump
- · Host issues a load or dump network command

Before loading the load/dump program into high storage, the NCP checks to see if the high 8K of storage should be saved and written on the disk. Also, checks are made to see if any diagnostics or initial tests are to be executed. Figure 8.2 illustrates the format of the remote disk files.

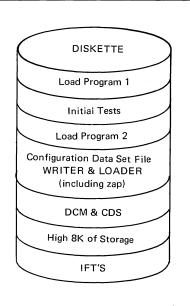


Figure 8.2 Remote Disk Format

When the load/dump program is loaded into storage, control is passed to program level 1. External register X'6B' contains IPL flags; general register 6 of program level 3 contains a line address for the load/dump program to monitor. This line must have been defined in the remote configuration data set (CDS) file. A byte in the CDS file entry determines if this line is to be used for loading and dumping of the remote NCP. This check prevents unauthorized loading and dumping of a remote controller.

After the load/dump program is initialized, the program executes in levels 2 and 3 performing link scheduler and SDLC functions. Level 1 is reentered when control is passed to the remote NCP after it is loaded.

If a 'load' is to be performed, after the link is activated and the remote contacted, the host sends PIUs containing the remote version of the NCP to the local NCP. Physical services in the local determine that the PIU is a function management request and call the function manager. The FM router uses the

RU of the PIU to select the remote PIU decoder routine from the appropriate FM table.

The remote PIU decoder (CSDKRPD) determines that the request is a 'load initial'. It sets up the station control block for the remote and sends a 'set initialization mode' (SIM) SDLC command to the remote. The load/dump program in the remote controller responds with the 'nonsequenced acknowledgement' (NSA). The NSA ends the run command in the local (CSDKRNT) and passes control to the SIM terminator (CSDKRST). The SIM terminator checks that an NSA was received and issues an XIO LINK to send the load initial PIU to the remote controller. The 'load data' and 'load final' commands that follow are all processed through the local NCP's physical services to the remote PIU decoder (CSDKRPD), which issues XIO LINK commands and sends them to the remote controller. Figure 8.1 illustrates the sequence of commands for loading a remote NCP.

After the load final PIU is sent, a contact is sent by the host SSCP to the local NCP. The local NCP issues a 'contact poll' to the remote controller (send SNRM). On receiving the SNRM, the remote load/dump program passes control to the remote NCP which has been loaded. The remote NCP responds with an NSA to the local NCP. The local NCP sends a contacted response PIU back to the SSCP indicating that the remote is loaded.

Dumping a Remote NCP If a printout of remote storage is to be made, the SSCP sends a dump request to the local NCP physical services, which forwards the 'dump initial', 'dump data', and 'dump final' network commands to the remote controller. Figure 8.3 illustrates the command sequences for a dump.

The processing of the dump commands is similar to the load process using the remote PIU decoder (CSDKRPD) and the remote SIM terminator (CSDKRST). The dump data requests are sent to the remote load/dump program which returns the requested data area. The local NCP returns the dump data PIUs to the SSCP for writing to a host disk dump file. After the 'dump final' command is sent to the remote, a 'discontact' command is sent to the local NCP to stop normal polling of the remote controller.

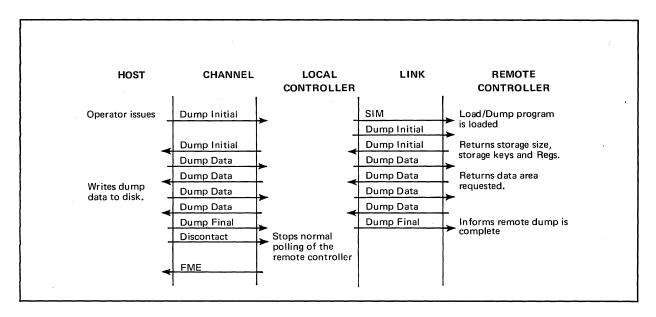


Figure 8.3 Command Sequence to Dump a Remote

Link Failure to a Remote If a load is to be performed due to a permanent link failure, the SSCP activates the alternate link. Once the alternate link has been activated, the load and dump process is the same as described above. Figure 8.4 illustrates the command sequence for a recovery from a link failure and loading of a remote NCP.

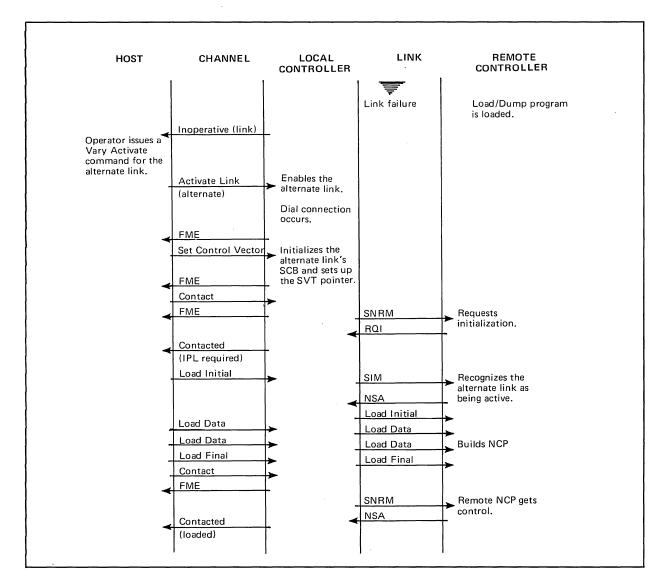


Figure 8.4 Command Sequence for Alternate Link

Remote Power Off

The SSCP may power off a remote controller by issuing a 'remote power off' command to the local NCP physical services. Function management remote PIU decoder (CSDKRPD) sets up the SCB for the remote to send a SIM to the remote NCP. Upon receiving the SIM, the remote NCP link scheduler causes an abend condition to load the load/dump program. Figure 8.5 illustrates the command sequence.

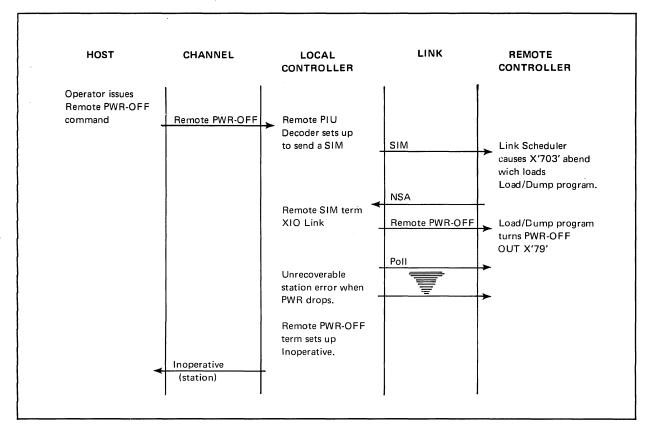


Figure 8.5 Command Sequence for Remote Power Off

The load/dump program responds to the local NCP with a 'nonsequenced acknowledgment' (NSA), causing the remote SIM terminator in the local to get control. The remote SIM terminator issues an XIO LINK to send the 'remote power off' command to the remote controller. The load/dump program checks for a 'remote power off' command and, finding it, issues an OUT X'79' instruction to power off the controller.

Local/Remote Link Summary

The type 4 PU station control block (SCB) represents the remote controller on a link. Control commands required to enable, load, dump, or power off a remote controller are all directed through physical services in the local NCP. Once the remote is active, the sessions must be established for the remote physical services, CUBs and LUBs as for the local. Session commands and data PIUs directed to the remote are XPORTed by 'path control out' in the local to the link outbound queue of the remote in level 3. PIUs from the remote are validated by 'path control in immediate' and XPORTed to the channel intermediate queue on the COB or CHB in level 3.

Local/Remote Link Quiz

Answer the following questions. Do not refer to the answers in Appendix B until you have finished the quiz.

- 1. What type of physical unit defines a remote/local link?
- 2. What type of control block is generated for a remote/local link?
- 3. What are the two possible SDLC responses to an SNRM (other than a timeout)?

Criterion

If you made any errors, you should review this section.

Data Link Control

Objective

Upon completion of this topic, the student should be able to identify the control blocks, flow of data and operands which affect performance of link operations.

What is Data Link Control

Data link control (DLC) provides the scheduling and control for link operations. Data link control is made up of three main parts:

- 1. Communications interrupt control program (CICP)
- Link scheduler
- 3. Synchronous data link control (SDLC)

The CICP interfaces with the background tasks and drives the link scheduler. The link scheduler schedules, initiates, and ends all SDLC link operations. The SDLC transfers the data between the data buffers and the hardware scanner.

This topic covers data link control in relation to a full-duplex (FDX) link.

The flow of control from initiation of the link scheduler to termination of the link scheduler involves the components covered in the previous sections. The physical services process the commands to 'activate link' and 'contact' the physical devices on the line. The 'activate link' initiates the link scheduler. As each 'contact' completes, the run terminator gets control, but the link scheduler is reinitiated for a new run command. After the contact commands the session initiation commands to physical units must be sent on the link to establish the session with the physical units. The session commands and responses are processed as data by the data link control support.

The first pass through the service order table (SOT) issues a 'contact poll' (from a 'contact' command) for each physical device. After the first pass the run terminator reissues the XIO RUN, which remains in effect until a permanent error or deactivate link command.

Once the link is operative, the service order table is used to locate a link outbound queue of a CUB or SCB. If no element is queued and the device session is established, the 'receive' leg is scheduled with a poll. With the 'receive' leg now committed, the send ACB can search for a service order table entry with PIU to send to a station other than to the polled station.

The first link outbound queue (in service order table sequence) sends one to seven PIUs depending on several factors. If there is only one PIU, only one is sent before going to the next SOT entry. In addition, there are two operands on the CUB or SCB which qualify the number of PIUs sent on a link. MAX-OUT specifies that one to seven frames may be sent before an SDLC response is required. PASSLIM specifies the maximum number of frames sent before going to the next entry in the SOT. The type 4 SCB PASSLIM may be set to 254 frames maximum on a full duplex link. On a full duplex link, after each frame the 'receive' link is checked for a busy condition. If the 'receive' leg is released, a poll is sent between frames to a device other than the one currently being transmitted to.

The LINE macro SERVLIM operand (default of 4) specifies the number of passes through the service order table for polling and addressing before special handling is scheduled. Special handling is a search for a command (contact, discontact, deactivate link, etc.). If one is found, one command is attempted before returning to normal data traffic scheduling.

Any pass through the service order table without a PIU to send or with no incoming traffic from polling causes special handling to be scheduled immediately.

The PAUSE operand defines a time value for one pass through the service order table. If the time value has expired before the end of the service order table is reached, normal processing continues. If the time value has not expired, the link scheduler suspends service on the link until (1) the time expires or (2) a PIU is enqueued to a CUB to be transmitted on this link. If the link scheduler is triggered for sending a PIU, the PIU is sent, but no polling occurs until the time has expired.

Each line is initially disabled for interrupts to level 2. When the line is enabled from level 3, the CCB is primed on each interrupt with the address of the next character service routine at CCB plus X'00' (CCBL2). When the sequence at level 2 is complete, a PCI to level 3 gives control to the routine specified at CCB plus X'4C' (CCBL3). The level 3 processing passes input to 'path control in immediate' and schedules the next poll. Output PIUs are retained on the link outstanding queue until an SDLC response confirms a good transmission; then the buffers are released.

Data Link Control (DLC) Control Blocks

There are several control blocks generated from a LINE macro definition at NCP generation. In addition to the LINE macro, the GROUP macro- and SERVICE macro-generated control blocks are used by data link control. The following control blocks and key fields are of special interest:

Line Group Table (LGT) The line group table (LGT) is generated by the GROUP macro. SDLC groups generate a shorter LGT (X'17' bytes) than the BSC/SS groups. Some of the primary fields are as follows:

X'00' Line group type. An X'8C' value is an SDLC primary station. An X'8E' indicates an SDLC secondary system.

X'0C' LCD/PCF transmit initial value

X'OD' LCD/PCF receive initial value

X'10' Command decode vector table address

Link Control Block (LKB) The link control block (LKB) contains fields for scheduling link operations and for maintaining link status information. The LKB is generated for each link from the LINE macro. The resource vector table (RVT) contains a pointer to the LKB. Some of the primary fields are as follows:

X'00' Shifted address to first element queued.

X'02' Shifted address to last element queued.

X'08' Enable terminator task address at generation time. When the link is enabled by XIO LINK, the address is replaced by the address

- of the run terminator. This task address is the only SDLC task pointer which changes from the generated address.
- X'10' Network address of the link. This network address is used at PIU plus X1E' for 'activate link' and 'deactivate link' commands processed by physical services.
- X'12' Status of link. Bit 0 indicates an 'active link', bit 1 an 'activate link in progress', bit 2 indicates indicates 'deactivate link in progress'.
- X'13' Link type. Specifies this link is leased, switched, one or more type 1 PUs, one or more type 2 PUs, one or more type 4 PUs, and whether the link is primary or secondary.
- X'24' Address of adapter control block (ACB).

Adapter Control Block (ACB) The adapter control block (ACB) is generated by a LINE macro. The ACB contains line control information and the status of input or output operations for SDLC links. At X'24' the link control block (LKB) has an address pointer to the only ACB for a half-duplex link or to the 'receive' ACB for a full-duplex link. At ACB plus X'22' is the address of the 'transmit' ACB for a full-duplex line. The ACB can be located from the line vector table (LNVT) using the line address. The ACB contains the link XIO block (LXB) from X'00' to X'23' and the character control block (CCB) from X'24' to X'5C'. The fields are covered under the LXB and CCB which follow.

Link XIO Block (LXB) The link XIO block (LXB) is generated as the first X'24' bytes of the adapter control block and contains the status of link operations. Some of the primary fields are as follows:

- X'00' Immediate control command flags
- X'01' I/O commands. The only valid commands are X'8D' (enable), X'30' (run SDLC link), and X'83' (disable), X'8F' (dial).
- X'06' Command ending status and completion code status
- X'0E' Shifted address of first buffer of data received
- X'10' Shifted address of final buffer of data received
- X'14' Pass count
- X'18' Pointer to link control block
- X'1A' Received block size (number of data characters stored)
- X'1C' Pointer to current service order table (SOT) for 'receive'
- X'1C' 'Contact poll' command executed (see X'20')
- X'1E' Duplex link pointer to 'receive' leg ('transmit' leg ACB only)
- X'20' Pointer to current service order table (SOT) for 'transmit'.
- X'20' Offset into SOT of current 'contact poll' device (see X'1C')
- X'22' Duplex link pointer to 'transmit' leg ('receive' leg ACB only)

Character Control Block (CCB) The character control block (CCB) is

generated as bytes X'24' through X'5C' of an adapter control block and contains line control operations. Some of the primary fields as offsets from the ACB are as follows:

- X'24' Address of current level 2 character service routine
- X'26' Pointer to character service state address table
- X'30' Line address for type 2 scanner. Bit control block (BCB) address if type 1 scanner.
- X'34' Pointer to the line group table (LGT)
- X'3C' Address of current data byte being sent or received
- X'40' Address of current buffer
- X'4C' Address of next level 3 routine to be executed
- X'5B' Address expected in response (SDLC address/poll character)

Line Vector Table (LNVT) The line vector table (LNVT) is generated from the CSB macro and initialized by the LINE macro. A different format is created for type 1 than for type 2 or 3 scanners.

Type 1 Line Vector Table (LNVT)

The type 1 line vector table (LNVT) generates an entry of X'10' bytes for each possible line address for a type 1 scanner. A 3705 generates 64 entries from address X'800' to X'BFF'. A 3704 generates 32 entries starting at X'800'. A line address of X'00' to X'3F' is multiplied by X'10', and added to X'800' to calculate the BCB address. The BCB is used by the level 2 routines in program support for the interface control word (ICW) used by a type 2 scanner. An undefined line address has the rightmost bit set to 1 in the first halfword. If the bit is 0, the first halfword points to the adapter control block (ACB).

Type 2 or Type 3 Line Vector Table (LNVT)

The type 2 or type 3 line vector table (LNVT) generates a two-byte entry for each possible line address (maximum=96) for each defined scanner (CSB macro). A single scanner generates 96 halfword entries from X'800' to X'8BF'. Each subsequent CSB macro reserves an additional 96 halfwords. An undefined line address has the rightmost bit set to 1 in a halfword entry. A bit of 0 indicates that the halfword contains the address of the adapter control block (ACB) for this line. The first X'20' entries from X'800' to X'83F' are always invalid because the first scanner has only 64 lines starting at line address X'20'.

If a line address is known for a type 2 or type 3 scanner, the LNVT entry can be calculated by multiplying the line address by 2 and adding X'800'. The LNVT allows the level 2 routines to find the ACB (and CCB) for a line when only the line address is known.

Bit Control Block (BCB) The bit control block (BCB) is a X'10' byte control block which provides the same facility for a type 1 scanner as the ICW hardware provides for a type 2 scanner. A BCB is generated for each LINE macro defined for a type 1 scanner, and is placed as a valid entry in the type 1 line vector table (LNVT).

Service Order Table (SOT) The service order table (SOT) is generated by a SERVICE macro to identify the sequence of service to devices on a line. A pointer in the link XIO control block (LXB) at X'1C' points to the current entry in the table for service. All SDLC links, except the link of a local/remote or SDLC-switched, have a service order table. The table contains the following entries:

X'00' Halfword of zero

X'02' Maximum number of entries

X'03' Number of entries in use

X'xx' Four-byte entries with the leftmost 14 bits a negative offset to SOT Header. The rightmost 18 bits are the address of a SCB.

X'xx' Last four-byte entry has an offset and address of zero.

Link Scheduler Initiation

At the termination of the 'activate link' process, the enable terminator receives control and issues the XIO LINK macro with the run command stored in the LXBCMAND field of the LXB. The XIO macro causes an SVC level 4 interrupt into the supervisor. The supervisor uses the SVC code to vector into the branch table for a pointer to the CICP at entry CXECMDCO. The CICP passes control to level 3 via a PCI level 3 interrupt. Level 3 is used to eliminate any interference while setting up to start the command.

The CICP running in level 3 checks to see if the link is busy by checking the receive-CCB control field (CCBCTL) phase bits for 00. Finding the link not busy, CICP zeros out the status fields in the LXB. No check is made to see whether command initialization should be delayed. If no delay is required, the receive-CCB is checked for any outstanding status.

Next, the transmit-CCB is checked for any outstanding status. With no outstanding status on either leg, the link's PCF field is set to zero to prevent any level 2 interrupts on this line from changing any fields that will be set up now. CICP vectors into the command decode vector table, using the LGTCMD pointer from the line group table (LGT) and the command from the LXB. The pointer at the vector is loaded into the instruction address register (IAR), causing a direct branch to the link scheduler at entry point CXELNKSI. The entry point is the 'run' command initialization entry into the link scheduler. Here the phase bits (CCBCTL) are set to indicate command active, then a branch is taken to the scheduler to schedule run command activity.

When scheduling run command activity, the link scheduler decides whether to schedule a poll or a data transmission. The first test determines whether the 'transmit' leg of the link is busy. If not, the 'receive' leg is checked to see whether it is busy. With both legs of the link idle, the scheduler branches to the poll subroutine to schedule a poll operation. The poll operation is started by scanning the service order table (SOT) for a station control block (SCB) or common physical unit block (CUB) to poll. The scheduler first checks the service-seeking control flags (SCBSSCP) and the service-seeking output control flags (SCBOCF) to be sure that this entry has not already been polled or that a second level error recovery program is not in progress. If the station

has not been polled and there is no second level error recovery in progress, the scheduler proceeds to poll the station.

Before the actual transmission of the poll frame, a test is made for the station type. Is the station a type 1, type 2 or type 4 physical unit? Type is checked so that the 'receive' buffer used to store the response can be set up properly for the type of FID. A branch is then taken to the 'receive initialization' subroutine (RCVINIT) to set up the 'receive' leg to handle the response from polling. This routine prepares the 'receive' leg to monitor for flags, then returns to the scheduler. The scheduler sets up the 'transmit' leg to send an 'RR' poll command (CCBCFLD). The CCB, if not already transmitting continuous flags, is set up to transmit a flag character. Returning from the transmit initialization subroutine, the scheduler sets the data length field in the CCB (CCBCHAR) to zero for the poll, and exits from the program level.

The SDLC character service program sends a flag byte on the link. The program also prepares the CCBL2 pointer to send the address field from the CCB (CCBAFLD) at the next level 2 interrupt. When the complete poll frame has been sent, the scanner is set up to transmit continuous flags until the link scheduler finds the next service order table (SOT) entry that can be polled. The ACB is then queued to the ACB queue and a PCI level 3 interrupt is issued. The PCI level 3 interrupt causes the link scheduler to get control again, via the CCBL3 pointer, to poll the next entry in the service order table (SOT).

XIO LINK to the Link Scheduler

The XIO LINK macro is used to put PIUs on the link outbound queue (LOB) to be transmitted down the link. The XIO LINK macro stores the pointer to the PIU in the LOB and checks for an active 'run' command. With a 'run' command already active, XIO LINK does not have to trigger the link scheduler. During its normal scan, the link scheduler finds the PIU on the LOB and sends it down the link.

Entry to the link scheduler is at CSELNKX for normal scan. Before sending the PIU, the link scheduler checks to see if the 'receive' leg is busy as a result of the last poll. If the leg is busy, the link scheduler tries to select a CUB or SCB with data on its LOB. The current service order table (SOT) select pointer from the 'transmit' leg (LXBSEL) is used to get the station's SOT pointer. A test of the station's output control flags (SCBOCF) is made to see if the station is ready and data is waiting. If the station is not ready, the link scheduler advances to the next SOT select entry. With the station ready the link scheduler branches to the SENDPIU subroutine.

The SENDPIU subroutine first checks the basic link unit (BLU) outstanding count (SCBOCL) defined by the MAXOUT operand and the pass count (CCBPASCT) defined by the PASSLIM operand. If the counts have been exceeded, SENDPIU returns to the calling routine (SELECT). SELECT increments the select pointer and continues to the next SOT entry except for a CUB or SCB MAXOUT condition. A local/remote link SOT pointer is not incremented until the PASSLIM operand value is reached. If the counts have not been exceeded, the PIU is sent.

SENDPIU increments the BLU outstanding count, takes the PIU off the LOB queue and puts it on the link outstanding queue (LOS). Next an 'I' format BLU command is built and passed to the XMTINIT subroutine along with the

ending process pointer (CSELNKX). A branch is taken to the XMTINIT subroutine to initiate the transmission. The XMTINIT subroutine stores the ending processor address in the CCBL3 field and the BLU command in the CCBCFLD.

Level 2 interrupts are now disabled and a test is made to see if flags are already being transmitted. If so, XMTINIT loads the CCBL2 field with the address to the SDLC send address routine (CSBDLXZ). Level 2 interrupts are enabled again and a 'transmit' time-out is started. XMTINIT now returns to SENDPIU to complete the setup of the CCB for transmission. In the CCB, SENDPIU stores the character count (CCBCHAR), the pointer to the current buffer (CCBSTART), and the pointer to the first data character (CCBDATA). SENDPIU returns to the calling routine (SELECT). SELECT stores the SOT pointer in the LXB (LXBSEL) and EXITs from the program level.

The SDLC character-service routines take over to transmit the PIU on the link. The link scheduler subroutine (XMTINIT) previously setup the CCBL2 pointer to point to the 'transmit address' routine (CSBDLXA). When the scanner hardware finishes sending a flag character, a level 2 interrupt is generated to the 'transmit address' routine. This routine initializes the BCC field (CCBBCC), than passes the address field (CCBAFLD) and the next CCBL2 pointer (CXBDlXC) to the BCC accumulation routine. The BCC accumulation routine sends the address to the scanner, accumulates the BCC character, stores the CCBL2 pointer passed to it in CCBL2, and then EXITs from the program level.

The next level 2 interrupt is to the 'transmit control field' routine (CXBDLXC). This routine sends the control character from CCBCFLD and tests the character count (CCBCHAR) for zero. If the count is not zero, CCBL2 is set up to transmit data (CXBDLXI). If it is zero, the CCBL2 is set up to transmit the first BCC character (CXBDLXB1). On the next level 2 interrupt, with the CCBL2 pointer set to CXBDLXI, the character-service routine sends the data out on the link. This routine loops until all the data has been sent on the link. With no more data to send, this routine sets up the CCBL2 pointer to transmit the BCC character that has been accumulated in the CCB.

The next level 2 interrupt transmits the rightmost byte of the BCC field (CCBBCC) in the CCB. The CCBL2 is set up to transmit the leftmost byte of the BCC field on the next level 2 interrupt. After the second BCC character is transmitted, CCBL2 is set up (CXBDLXFF) to transmit a flag to end the frame.

On the next level 2 interrupt, a check made for half-duplex to see whether a turnaround is needed on the line. If no turnaround is needed, 'frame transmitted' status is stored in the CCB (CCBCMPCD) and the line is set to transmit continuous flags (LCD/PCF=9D). A branch is taken to QACBL3 to queue the ACB to the ACB queue for level 3 processing and a PCI level 3 is set. Returning from QACBL3, the CCBL2 pointer is set to ignore interrupts from the line (CSBDLIDL) before EXITing from the program level. At this point, one PIU has been sent on the link.

The PCI level 3 interrupt gives control back to the link scheduler at entry CXELNKX, via the CCBL3 pointer. The 'transmit leg busy' flag is reset and a check is made to see if the last frame transmitted was an 'I'-format frame. If not, the frame must have been in 'S' or 'NS' format, so execution returns is to the scheduler at entry CXELNKSX to continue link activity.

Link Poll to Path Control Inbound

A poll frame has been sent down the link. The correct offset for the type of FID has been stored in the CCB (CCBOFSET), based on the secondary station type, and the 'receive' leg CCBL2 pointer has been set to monitor for flags. The CCBL3 pointer has been set up with the normal read-end processor address (CXELNKR).

When the first flag character is received, the 'monitor for flags' routine sets CCBL2 to receive the address (CXBDLRA). The hardware in the scanner handles any other flags received without causing any level 2 interrupts. The next level 2 interrupt comes with the first nonflags character received. This character should be the address field of the frame. The 'receive address' routine (CXBDLRA) checks the character received to see if it is the address expected. If it is not, then the link is reset to monitor for flags again. If the character is the expected address, the address is stored in the CCB (CCBAFLD). The BCC (CCBBCC) is initialized next and the CCBL2 pointer is set to receive the control field (CXBDLRC). Before EXITing from the program level, the BCC is accumulated for the address field which was received.

The next level 2 interrupt gives control to the control field routine (CXBDLRC). If the character received was a flag, a format error has occured. The status is set to indicate format exception and the ACB is queued back for level 3 processing. If the ACB cannot be queued back for processing, 'block overrun' status is set and the remainder of the frame is flushed. If the character received is the control field, tests are made for the frame format. If the frame is an 'I' format, a buffer is leased and initialized. The CCBL2 pointer is set to receive data (CXBDLRI) before EXITing from the program level.

The 'receive data' routine accepts characters until a flag is received. The characters are stored in the buffer leased by the control field routine (CXBDLRC). If more buffers are needed, buffers are leased one at a time. When the flag character is received, the pointer to the data buffers is stored in the LXB (LXBDATAP). Next, three checks are made, testing for: (1) correct BCC for this frame, (2) the expected address, and (3) final frame. If this is not the final frame, the ACB is queued back to level 3 to process this frame and the CCB is set up to receive the next frame, starting with the address field (CXBDLRA). If this was the final frame (P/F bit on), the transmitting terminal sets 'poll/final' status and queues the ACB back to level 3 to process the frame.

The return to the link scheduler is via CXELNKR from the CCBL3 pointer. If the frame received is an 'I' format, a branch occurs to PROCIFMT to process the frame. PROCIFMT computes the frame length and sets the data offset and counts in each buffer. The last buffer count is adjusted for the BCC characters that were stored. The total data count is stored in the NCP buffer prefix and a test for station type is made: type 4 or not type 4. As a

result of the text, a branch is taken to the appropriate path control routine to route the PIU to its destination. Before returning to normal scheduling, the N(C) count is updated by 1.

Termination and Restart of an XIO Run Command

The 'run' command is ended by triggering the link process queue in the LKB. The task pointer in the link process queue is for the 'run terminator' task. There are only six valid reasons for ending the run command:

- 1. Reset immediate ('deactivate link in progress', or 'contact' command)
- 2. Permanent link error (hardware or XMIT error)
- 3. Station counters overflow
- 4. Buffer pool end
- 5. Valid response or ERPs exhausted on 'contact poll'
- 6. Unrecoverable station error during poll

When the SDLC character-service routines uses PCI to return to level 3 for processing, the link scheduler checks the link status to see if 'run termination' is required. If 'run termination' is required, (CXELNKSS) the 'stop run' command is set in both of the CCB's (CCBCTL) for a full-duplex link. When both legs of the link become idle, the link scheduler ENDRUN subroutine triggers the run terminator task.

Based on the error status received, the ENDRUN subroutine flushes the LOB and LOS queues. For hardware or transmit error status, the ENDRUN subroutine flushes the LOB and LOS for all stations on the link. All PIUs on the station's LOB and LOS are set with 'path error' status, and put on the link inbound queue for that station. The link inbound queue gets triggered along with the run terminator task. For this type of error, the 'run' command is not reissued.

For other exceptions, only the current stations LOB and LOS queues are flushed. Again, all the PIUs on the current station's LOB and LOS are set with 'path error' and are put on the station's link inbound queue. The link inbound queue is triggered along with the run terminator task, but in this case the run terminator reissues the RUN command when the task finishes its processing.

The run terminator determines the reason for termination and the appropriate routine is called to handle the status. In an example of a permanent link error, the link is set inactive (LKBSTAT), the 'active links count' is decremented by 1, an 'inoperative' request is built and sent to the SSCP, and an MDR record is returned to the host. All the stations on the link are checked for FM data requests and if any are found they are returned to the SSCP with an error indication. All stations are left with 'inoperative' and 'poll skip' flags on.

Data Link Control Review

The link scheduler is initiated for this link by an 'activate link' command addressed to NCP physical services. NCP physical services identifies the link to be activated in the PIU RU1NA field, and an 'enable' is processed for nonswitched links.

The link scheduler has a three-part cycle:

- 1. SERVLIM data passes are made through the service order table as long as one PIU is sent or received per pass. The first pass without a PIU transfer invokes part 2.
- 2. The physical units are searched for a contact command to be processed. The search begins with the first physical unit following the last unit serviced for a contact command and ends when a command has been serviced or all physical units have been scanned.
- 3. If in the last data pass (see point 1), the time specified in the PAUSE operand had not expired, the link scheduler waits until (a) a PIU is enqueued for a PU on this link and then transmits only; or (b) the time expires to begin polling.

The flow of an 'activate link' for an SDLC link is illustrated in Figure 9.1. The numbered items that follow identify the flow of the 'activate link' command and processing that takes place.

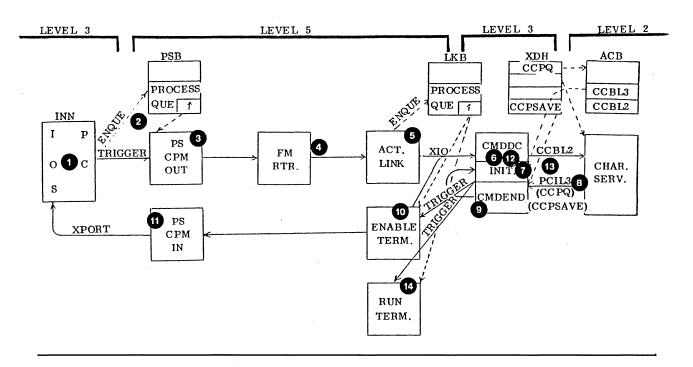


Figure 9.1 Activate Link Command Flow

- 1. At channel stop, IOS passes the PIU to path control via a branch.
- 2. Using the PIU DAF to access the SIT, SVT and RVT, path control enqueues the PIU to NCP physical services.
- 3. The PSB task is dispatched (PSB CPM-OUT), which calls the function management router.
- 4. Using RU1BT1 and RU1RC2 (bytes 1 and 2 of the RU), the 'function management router' selects and calls the 'activate link' processor.

- 5. 'Activate link' enqueues the PIU to the LKB, sets the LKB task pointer to 'enable terminator', sets 'activate link in progress', and issues 'enable XIO'.
- 6. Command decoder selects the proper initialization routine for 'enable'.
- 7. CCBL3 is set for the proper return from level 2, the ICW or BCB is set to 'data terminal ready', and CCBL2 is set to the proper level 2 routine to wait for 'data set ready'.
- 8. At 'data set ready', level 2 enqueues the ACB on the ACB queue (CCPQON) and issues a PCI to level 3.
- 9. CCPSAVE contains the address of the command ender, which gives control to the CCBL3 pointer.
- 10. The LKB is triggered, which schedules the 'enable terminator' task. The enable terminator task changes the LKB task pointer to 'run terminator', sets 'link active', and issues 'run XIO'.
- 11. NCP physical services CPM-IN sends a response to the channel queue for routing to the host.
- 12. The command decoder resolves the link scheduler as the initialization routine for 'run XIO'.
- 13. The link scheduler begins polling and selection for this link until the termination of the run command.
- 14. Should the 'run' command terminate, the 'run terminator' is dispatched because of the LKB task pointer.

Data Link Control Quiz

Answer all of the following questions before checking the answers in Appendix B.

- 1. What command invokes the link scheduler for a specific link?
- 2. What two conditions restrict the number of passes through the service order table for data service?
- 3. When a level 2 scanner interrupt occurs, where can you find the address of the level 2 routine to be executed?
- 4. When a level 3 PCI is issued by a level 2 scanner routine, where can you find the address of the level 3 routine to be executed?
- 5. Where is the identifier of the current physical unit to be serviced by a contact poll?
- 6. Where can you find the identification of the current 'contact poll' command being executed?
- 7. What are the addresses of the LKBs of the active links?
- 8. What are the addresses of the LKBs of the switched links and non-switched links?
- 9. What are the addresses of the LKBs of the half-duplex links and the full-duplex links?

Criterion

If you missed more than one question, you should review this section.

BSC/SS Processor

Objective

Upon completion of this topic, the student should be able to identify the main components of the BSC/SS processor, the major control blocks, and flow of data in the modules.

Definition of the BSC/SS Processor

The BSC/SS processor is that part of the NCP that processes requests for BSC/SS resources. Instead of the PIU, the basic unit of work is the basic transmission unit (BTU). Therefore, the BSC/SS processor must convert a FID0 PIU received from the host to a BTU and convert a BTU destined for the host to a FID0 PIU.

Processing within the BSC/SS processor is totally different from SDLC support for SDLC resources in boundary network node support. The routing of information to a BSC/SS resource includes the system router, command processor, work scheduler, I/O line task (including I/O line subtasks), character-service routines, and, if a type 1 scanner is defined, bit-service routines. Also, in addition to using a BTU instead of a PIU, many of the queues and control blocks are different.

This topic presents the data format, control blocks, components, and data flow used in the BSC/SS processor for communicating with BSC/SS resources and BSC/SS supporting routines.

BSC/SS Major Control Blocks

Block Control Unit (BCU) When the BSC/SS router receives a FID0 PIU, the PIU/BTU converter builds the block control unit (BCU). The BCU consists of the first buffer prefix, event control block, a workarea, and the basic transmission unit (BTU). The format preceding the BTU is similar to the PIU prefix area. The BTU contains 14 bytes of control information from the FID0 and may contain text. The BCU may be contained in one buffer or in many buffers, depending on the size of the buffers and the amount of text in the BTU.

The major areas of the block control unit (BCU) are:

```
X'00' Buffer prefix
X'04' Event control block
X'0C' Work area
X'14' Basic transmission unit
```

The following are the fields of the basic transmission unit (BTU), which is contained within the block control unit (BCU). Offsets are from the beginning of the NCP buffer.

X'14'	Origin address field (always host resource, FID0 X'12')		
X'16'	Destination address field (always nonhost resource, FID0 X'10')		
X'18'	Sequence number (FID0 X'14')		
X'1A'	System and extended BTI response (FID0 X'20')		

X'1C' BSC/SS BTU command and modifier, (FID0 X'1C')

X'1E' Function flags (FID0 X'1E')

X'20' Text length (FID0 X'16' minus RH length of 3)

X'22' User data (FID0 X'22')

BTU commands and modifiers are covered later in this topic.

Resource Vector Table (RVT) The BSC/SS portion of the RVT contains an entry for each LINE, CLUSTER, TERMINAL, and COMP macro in the BSC/SS portion of the NCP generation. Each LINE macro causes an entry to be built describing the type of entry and containing a pointer to the LCB representing that line. Each TERMINAL, COMP, or BSC/SS CLUSTER macro causes an entry to be built describing the type of entry and containing a pointer to the DVB representing that entry. The entries are built as the macros are encountered in the generation.

The format of the resource vector table (RVT) was described in the section on path control.

Device Base Control Block (DVB) The device base control block (DVB) contains an input QCB for the device input queue and a work QCB for the device work queue, as well as all parameters needed to operate a device. One DVB is built at NCP generation time for each CLUSTER, TERMINAL, and COMP macro coded (except for CLUSTER macros coded without the GPOLL operand). The DVB may have one or more external extensions, depending on the type of device and the features of the device represented.

Some of the key fields of the DVB are as follows:

X'00' Device work QCB

X'08' Device input QCB

X'18' Block-handler status and address pointer

X'1C' Device resource ID

X'1E' Device features

X'2C' Service-seeking control block

X'32' Polling/addressing extension

X'36' Polling extension

There are variable extensions to the DVB, depending upon the options selected when the generation definition is coded. Following are the control block extensions to the DVB (offsets to the extensions, if included, are in the DVB from X'27' to X'2A'. The format and values of the extensions can be found in the *IBM 3704 and 3705 Program Reference Handbook* under 'DVB'.):

BHR Block handler routine extension

BUE Switched backup extension

CGP Cluster general poll extension

CIE Callin extension

COE Callout extension

DAE Device addressing extension

Line Control Block (LCB) At NCP generation time, a line control block (LCB) is built for each BSC/SS line connected to the controller. The LCB contains information required for scheduling line operations. The LCB also has fields for maintaining line significant status information and three queue control blocks: (1) line I/O queue, (2) line work queue, and (3) the suspended sessions queue when the LCB represents a multipoint line. Depending upon the line type, the LCB may have nonswitched point-to-point, multipoint, or switched extension.

Some of the key fields of the line control block (LCB) are:

X'00'	Line I/O QCB
X'14'	Line work QCB
X'24'	Pointer to the adapter control block (ACB)
X'28'	Pointer to the line type command table (LTCT)
X'2C'	Pointer to the device (DVB) currently connected over the line
X'34'	Subtask sequence pointer
X'36'	LCB features, status, etc.
X'42'	Resource ID
X'44'	Multipoint extension and BSC/SS session definitions
X'44'	Switched extension

Line Type Command Table (LTCT) The LTCT contains the system command table, the offset table, and a collection of subtask sequence tables. The system command table is a table of all valid BTU command/modifier combinations. The line work scheduler finds the position in the system command table corresponding to the command and modifiers specified in the BTU. The corresponding position of the offset table gives the offset to the appropriate entry in the subtask sequence table.

BTU commands and modifiers are covered later.

Adapter Control Block (ACB) At NCP generation, an ACB is built for each line defined in the NCP. A BSC/SS ACB contains an input/output block (IOB) and a character control block (CCB). All ACBs are located in the first 64K of storage.

The ACB fields are as follows:

```
-X'03' Retry count for dialout
-X'02' Address of dialout line
    for auto call
X'00' Input/output block (IOB)
X'24' Character control block (CCB)
```

Input/output Block (IOB) The input/output block (IOB) contains the command and modifier to indicate the I/O operation to be performed. The IOB also contains status fields to indicate the outcome of the operation, and pointers to the beginning point and ending point of data sent or received, if any data is present.

Some of the key fields of the input/output block are:

X'00' Flags, I/O command an	d modifiers
-----------------------------	-------------

- X'0E' Pointer to first buffer in the block
- X'10' Pointer to last buffer in the block
- X'18' Pointer to the line control block (LCB)
- X'20' Partitioned emulation (PEP) flags

Character Control Block (CCB) The character control block (CCB) contains current information on the physical operation of the line and the data being transferred to or from the line. Some of the contents of the CCB are a pointer to the translate/decode table, a CCBL2 pointer, a CCBL3 pointer, and counters that maintain the position of data being accessed within buffers.

Some of the key fields of the CCB are as follows:

- X'24' Address of current level 2 character-service routine (CCBL2)
- X'30' Line address (type 2 or 3 scanners) or bit control block (BCB) address (type 1 scanner)
- X'34' Pointer to line group table (LGT)
- X'38' Current operational status
- X'46' Leftmost byte of transmit translate table (rightmost byte is character to be translated)
- X'4C' Address of next level 3 routine (CCBL3)

Line Vector Table (LNVT) The line vector table (LNVT) is generated from the CSB macro and initialized by the LINE macro. A different format is created for type 1 than for type 2 or 3 scanners.

Type 1 LNVT

The type 1 line vector table (LNVT) generates an entry of X'10' bytes for each possible line address for a type 1 scanner. An operand of MODEL=3705 generates 64 entries from address X'800' to X'BFF'. An operand of MODEL=3704 generates 32 entries starting at X'800'. A line address of X'00' to X'3F' is multiplied by X'10', then added to X'800' to calculate the BCB address. The BCB is used by the level 2 routines in program support of the ICW used by a type 2 scanner. An undefined line address has the rightmost bit set to 1 in the first halfword. If the bit is 0, the first halfword points to the adapter control block (ACB).

Type 2 or 3 LNVT

The type 2 or 3 line vector table (LNVT) generates a two-byte entry for each possible line address (96) for each defined scanner (CSB macro). A single scanner generates 96 halfword entries from X'800' to X'8BF'. Each subsequent CSB macro reserves an additional 96 halfwords. An undefined line address has the rightmost bit set to 1 in a halfword entry. A bit of 0 indicates that the halfword contains the address of the adapter control block (ACB) for

this line. Because the first scanner has 64 lines starting at line address X'20', the first X'20' entries from X'800' to X'83F' are set as invalid.

If a line address is known for a type 2 or 3 scanner, the LNVT entry can be calculated by multiplying the line address by 2 and adding X'800'. The LNVT allows the level 2 routines to find the ACB (and CCB) for a line when only the line address is known.

Bit Control Block (BCB) The bit control block (BCB) is a X'10' byte control block which provides the same facility for a type 1 scanner as the ICW hardware provides for a type 2 scanner. A BCB is generated for each LINE macro defined for a type 1 scanner and is a valid entry of the type 1 line vector table (LNVT).

Service Order Table (SOT) The BSC/SS service order table (SOT) is generated by a SERVICE macro to identify the sequence of service given to devices on a multipoint line. A pointer in the line control block (LCB) at X'4C' points to the current entry in the table for service. All BSC/SS multipoint lines have a service order table, which contains the following entries:

X'00' Maximum number of entries

X'01' Number of entries in use

X'02' Reserved

X'04' Four-byte entries of address pointers to the DVBSTAT field of the DVB for a device in the SOT. More than one entry can point to the same DVB.

X'xx' Last four-byte entry has a negative offset to the first entry in the SOT in the first two bytes, and zeros in the last halfword.

BSC/SS Processor Components

Processing within the BSC/SS processor is totally different than in the SDLC support for SDLC resources. The routing of information to a BSC/SS resource includes the system router, command processor, work scheduler, input/output line task (including input/output subtasks), character-service routines, and if required, bit-service routines.

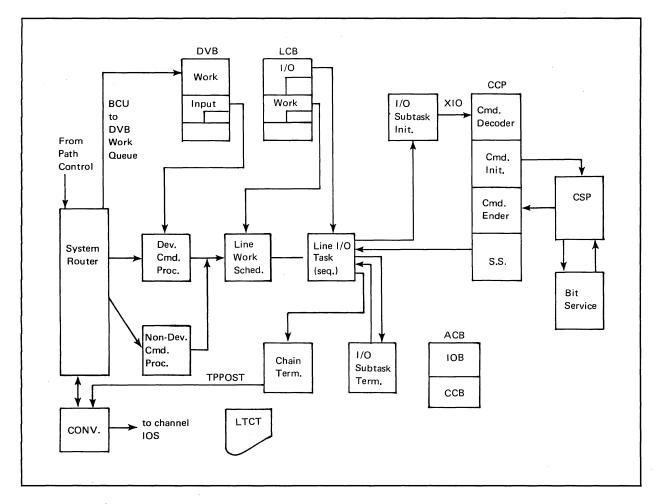


Figure 10.1. BSC/SS Processor Components

This section describes the BSC/SS processor components, providing information about the functions each component performs, the control blocks each component uses, and the manner in which each component passes control to the next. Figure 10.1 illustrates the components and processing flow.

System Router The system router receives control and data PIUs from 'path control out' via a branch. The system router branches to the PIU/BTU converter and, after conversion, control is returned to the system router. The system router resolves the BCU resource ID using the BSC/SS portion of the RVT. From the RVT, the system router obtains resource type information and the address of the control block representing this resource. The control block may be a device base control block (DVB) or a line control block (LCB). A DVB represents a terminal, component, or a BSC/SS cluster (these are considered to be device-type resources). An LCB represents a line (nondevice).

If the resource is not a device, the system router enqueues the BCU on the nondevice input queue. There is only one nondevice input queue, the address of which is in the extended halfword direct addressable (HWE) at X'2C'.

If the resource is a device, the system router enqueues the BCU on the input queue of the DVB representing that resource. If the command and modifier

for the device indicate a critical control command (bit 1=1), the BTU is enqueued on the devices input queue ahead of data and noncritical control commands. The ENQUE macro used contains the ACTV=YES operand which results in a trigger.

Nondevice Command Processor If the system router enqueues a BCU on the nondevice input queue, the nondevice command processor is triggered. The nondevice command processor dequeues the BCU from the nondevice input queue and processes the nondevice command contained within the BCU.

Device Command Processor If the system router enqueued a BCU on the input queue for a DVB, the device command processor is triggered. The device command processor validates the BTU command and modifiers, dequeues the BCU from the DVB input queue, enqueues it to the DVB work queue, and triggers the line work scheduler.

Line Work Scheduler The line work scheduler uses the BTU command and modifiers as a search argument against the line-type command table (LTCT). In the LTCT, the chain of subtasks necessary to process the BTU command and modifiers is found. The line work scheduler also dequeues the BCU from the DVB work queue, enqueues it to the line I/O queue, and triggers the line I/O task.

Line I/O Task The line I/O task is made up of the sequencer and line I/O subtasks.

The sequencer simply gives control sequentially, as required, to the line I/O subtasks contained in the selected chain.

The line I/O subtask chains are made up of pairs of subtask initiators and subtask terminators (different pairs according to the BTU command and modifiers), plus a chain terminator (read or write version).

Each I/O subtask initiator stores an IOB command in the IOB (contained in the ACB for a BSC/SS line) and issues an XIO macro to pass control to the communications control program (CCP), which runs in level 3.

After the CCP and level 2 processing is completed for a given IOB command, each I/O subtask terminator gets control when the line I/O sequencer is triggered by the CCP. The I/O subtask terminator checks to see if the command completed successfully; if so, the terminator passes control back to the sequencer, which gives control to the next I/O subtask initiator or the chain terminator for this chain.

The chain terminator updates the response field in the BCU and issues a TPPOST macro which branches to the BTU/PIU converter. The converter then passes the PIU to the channel adapter I/O supervisor.

Communications Control Program The BSC/SS CCP is made up of (1) the command decoder, (2) the command initializer, (3) the command ender, and (4) the BSC/SS service-seeking module.

The command decoder receives control from the XIO macro issued in an I/O subtask initiator. The decoder selects the proper initialization routine by using the command that was placed in the IOB. The command decoder then passes control to the command initializer.

The command initializer initializes the CCB (contained in the BSC/SS ACB) and the communication scanner in whatever way is necessary to accomplish the level 2 processing for the IOB command. When the command initializer is finished, level 2 interrupts begin to occur on this line for the IOB command.

When level 2 has finished processing the IOB command, the command ender receives control via a level 3 PCI initiated by level 2. The command ender checks whether a good completion occured; if so, it triggers the line I/O task.

Character Service Program (CSP) The CSP processes level 2 interrupts from the communications scanner. Processing initially begins according to how the command initializer sets up the CCB level 2 pointer. From then on, CSP updates the CCBL2 pointer as required. For a type 2 scanner (CSB macro-coded with an operand of TYPE=TYPE2), the CSP moves a character at a time into the scanner's ICW for a given line (for 'write' operations) or removes a character at a time from the ICW for a given line (for a 'read' operation). For a type 3 scanner (CSB macro coded with an operand of TYPE=TYPE3), the data characters are transferred by cycle steal to the end of an NCP buffer or end of block. When CSP processing is complete for an IOB command, a level 3 PCI is issued to pass control back to the CCP.

Bit Service Bit-service routines are included in the NCP for type 1 communications scanner support only. The bit-service routines emulate the type 2 scanner hardware (serializer/deserializer, ICW, and related functions) not included in the type 1 scanner. To accomplish this emulation, the bit control block (which takes the place of the ICW) is included in the NCP if a CSB macro is coded with an operand of TYPE=TYPE1 For each level 2 bit-service interrupt, the bit-service routines move/remove one bit at a time to the type 1 scanner, and cause the scanner to present a character-service level 2 interrupt when required.

BTU Commands for BSC/SS Resources

The basic transmission unit (BTU) is the unit of transfer within the BSC/SS processor. Data that passes between the host and the BSC/SS processor must be converted between the PIU and the BTU formats. In the buffer, the BTU is contained within the block control unit (BCU).

For data transfer to or from the BSC/SS resources, the BSC/SS processor uses three units of transfer: block, message, and transmission.

A block is the smallest unit recognized by the network control program. For SS devices, the data between two end-of-block (EOB) characters; for BSC devices, the data between a start-of-text (STX) or start-of-header (SOH) character and an end-of-transmission block (ETB).

A message for SS devices is the same as a transmission, that is, the data between a start-of-data (circle D) and end-of-block (EOB), end-of-transmission (EOT); for BSC devices a message is the data between a start-of-text (STX) or start-of-header (SOH) character and ended by an end-of-text (ETX) character.

A transmission for SS devices is the same as a message. For BSC devices, a transmission is ended by an end-of-transmission (EOT).

For large amounts of data coming from a terminal, the BSC/SS processor can run in subblocking mode. The BSC/SS processor passes data to the host as a

subblock before receiving an EOB, ETX, or EOT. Subblocking is in full multiples of NCP buffers, as specified on the TRANSFER operand of the LINE macro, and CUTOFF specifies the number of subblocks before the data is flushed. The BSC/SS processor automatically sends data to the host on an EOB or ETX.

There are five BTU commands that are used with all BSC/SS devices. The commands are: 'invite', 'contact', 'read', 'write', and 'disconnect'. Even though the physical operation may be different for each device, the same commands are used. Each of these commands is discussed in detail later in this manual.

The 'invite' and 'contact' commands establish a BSC/SS session. The 'invite' command implies a 'read'. The 'read' and 'write' commands transfer data between the host and a device. The 'disconnect' command ends a session. By the use of command modifiers a number of commands can be combined into one request from the host.

There are two other commands the host can send to the BSC/SS processor: 'control' and 'test'. The 'control' command is used to alter or examine the status of a line or device. The 'test' command is used to test a BSC/SS device or line. The online line test (OLLT) tests BSC/SS lines; the online terminal test (OLTT) tests BSC/SS terminals. For these tests, the text portion of the BTU contains interpretive commands.

The BTU response information is contained within the system response byte of the BTU and the extended response byte of the BTU. The system response byte identifies a response as an error response or normal response. The system response byte also contains the phase (0, 1, 2, or 3) to which this response applies and the system response code. The extended response byte contains the initial status of the line and the final status of the line.

The BTU commands given below may be found in *IBM 3704 and 3705 Program Reference Handbook* (GY30-3012), Section 3: BTU commands and modifiers.

Contact Command The 'contact' has a BTU command of X'06' with no modifiers. The 'contact' does not imply any data transfer, but only assures that a connection is available for data transfer. When a response to a 'contact' is received by the host, the host may then issue either a 'read' or 'write' command. Control commands, such as 'reset device queues' or 'reset immediate' can request termination of a 'contact' command.

Invite Command 'Invite' has a BTU command of X'05', with several modifiers available to qualify the 'invite', as follows:

- X'00' Invite normal. Unit of data for this command (block, message or transmission) is specified on the NCP macro defining the device.

 Default is block.
- X'01' Invite block. Unit of data for this command is a block. Ended by EOB.
- X'02' Invite message. Unit of data for this command is a message. Ended by ETX (BSC) or EOT (SS). Message and transmission are the same for SS.

- X'03' Invite transmission. Unit of data for this command is a transmission. Ended by EOT (BSC).
- X'04' Invite transmission with disconnect. Executed as an 'invite transmission' command followed by a 'disconnect' command.
- X'05' Invite with auto restart. Executed as unbounded series of 'invite with disconnect' commands. This command must be terminated with a 'reset' command.
- X'06' Invite perpetual. Valid only for clusters. Executed as an unbounded series of 'invite transmission' commands with no intervening 'disconnect' commands.

If an 'invite' is pending (no response from the terminal), and data is available to send to the device, the 'invite' can be terminated by control commands of 'reset invite', 'reset conditional', or 'reset at end of command'.

A 'write' to a BSC 3270 occurs without a reset of the 'invite perpetual'.

Read Command 'Read' has a BTU command of X'01' with several modifiers, as follows:

- X'00' Read normal. Unit of data for this command (block, message, transmission) is specified on the NCP macro which defines the device. Default is block.
- X'01' Read block. Unit of data for this command is the block. Ends with an EOB.
- X'02' Read message. Unit of data for this command is the message. Ends with an ETX (BSC) or EOT (SS). The message and transmission are the same for SS.
- X'03' Read transmission. Unit of data for this command is a transmission. Ends with an EOT (BSC).
- X'04' Read transmission with disconnect. Executed as a 'read transmission' command followed by a 'disconnect' command.
- X'05' Read with invite. Executed as a 'read transmission with disconnect' followed by an 'invite normal' command.

The read command can be terminated by a 'reset device queues', 'reset immediate', 'reset conditional', or 'reset at end of command'.

Write Command 'Write has a BTU command of X'02' with several modifiers, as follows:

- X'00' Write normal. Unit of data is one block. Ended by an EOB.
- X'01' Write with end-of-message. Unit of data is one block followed by the appropriate control sequence for an end of message.
- X'02' Write with end of transmission. Unit of data is one block followed by the control sequence for end of transmission.
- X'03' Write with disconnect. Executed as a 'write transmission' command followed by a 'disconnect command'.

- X'06' Write with read. Executed as a 'write with end of transmission' followed by a 'read' command.
- X'07' Write with invite. Executed as a 'write with end of transmission' followed by a 'disconnect' command and then an 'invite' command.
- X'08' Write with contact. Executed as a 'contact' command followed by a 'write normal' command. Ended with an EOB.
- X'09' Write with contact. Executed as a 'contact' command followed by a 'write with end of message'. Ended with ETX (BSC) or EOT (SS).
- X'0A' Write with contact. Executed as a 'contact' command followed by a 'write with end of transmission'. Ended with EOT.
- X'0B' Write with contact and disconnect. Executed as a 'contact' command followed by a 'write with end of transmission' followed by a 'disconnect' command.
- X'0E' Write with contact and read. Executed as a 'contact' command followed by a 'write with end of transmission' followed by a 'read normal' command.

The 'write' command can be terminated by 'reset device queues', 'reset immediate', 'reset conditional', or 'reset at end of command'.

Disconnect Command 'Disconnect' has a BTU command of X'07' with several modifiers, as follows:

- X'00' Disconnect normal. No modifier
- X'01' Disconnect with invite. Executed as a 'disconnect normal' followed by an 'invite normal' command.
- X'02' Disconnect with end of call. For switched lines, this modifier results in the physical connection between the terminal and the communications controller being broken. For nonswitched lines, this modifier is the same as 'disconnect normal'.
- X'03' Disconnect with end of call and invite. Executed as a 'disconnect with end of call' followed by an 'invite' command.

The 'disconnect' command is reset by 'reset immediate'.

Control and Test Commands The control commands have a BTU command of X'08' with many modifiers. The test commands have a BTU command of X'03' with many modifiers. A listing of commands and modifiers is given in *IBM 3704 and 3705 Program Reference Handbook* (GY30-3012), Section 3: BTU Commands and Modifiers.

BSC and SS Sessions

The ability of the NCP BSC/SS processor to conduct multiple sessions on the same multipoint line depends upon the fact that data transfer does not occur continuously for the duration of a session. For example, for inquiry/response applications, the elapsed time between receiving a response from the host processor and entering the next inquiry typically exceeds the time required for transmission of the inquiry and response. This elapsed time is the result of operator 'think' time. The interval during which the terminal is not using the line can profitably be used to service other terminals on the same line.

The number of concurrent sessions to be conducted on a line depends upon several factors. Among these are (1) the relative amount of time a terminal in use does not need the line, and (2) the permissible delay between the time the operator is ready to use the terminal and the time the line is available to that terminal. The number of concurrent sessions on a line is specified by the user in the SESSION operand of the LINE macro. This value is called a session Limit.

The sequence by which the BSC/SS processor attempts to establish sessions on a multipoint line is determined by the service order table associated with the line. This table is defined by the SERVICE macro, directly following the LINE macro.

Logical Connections A session is active when the BSC/SS processor is communicating with, or is ready to communicate with, the associated device. If the NCP is not communicating with, or is not ready to communicate with, the associated device, the session is either suspended (but within an active session) or inactive.

In most applications it is necessary to limit the amount of time a session is permitted to be active in order to prevent a device, once in session, from monopolizing the line. The period during which a session is active is called a logical connection. The length of a logical connection is the maximum number of transmissions that may be transferred in either direction between the BSC/SS processor and the device during the logical connection. The limit is specified in the XMITLIM operand of the CLUSTER, TERMINAL, or COMP macro representing the device. The user can indicate that the XMITLIM specifies the number of blocks, rather than transmissions, by coding ENDTRNS=EOB on the macro.

Once a session has been established, the BSC/SS processor repolls the device for each subsequent transmission solicited from the device. You may have the program repeat the polling operation one or more times, if you wish to allow the device more time in which to respond. The number of polling operations allowed during this period is specified in the POLIMIT operand of the LINE macro. The value specified in the POLIMIT operand is called the negative response limit. The best performance results occur with a value of 1.

Once the negative response limit is reached, the BSC/SS processor can proceed in one of three ways:

1. NOWAIT. The BSC/SS processor breaks the logical connection and cancels the read request that caused the polling. The host is informed.

- 2. WAIT. The BSC/SS processor maintains the logical connection, holding the line; informs the host the negative poll limit has been reached, and waits for a new command from the host.
- 3. QUEUE. The logical session is suspended, the command is queued for the next logical connection for this device, and the host is notified that the negative poll limit was reached.

Note that the specific operand may be host-system dependent; refer to the appropriate system Programmer's Guide for additional information.

Most types of I/O errors that occur during an active session cause suspension of that session. The host is notified of the error.

Session-Servicing and Service-Seeking The activity of attempting to establish a new session on a BSC or SS line is called service-seeking. Service-seeking occurs by searching all DVBs for an 'invite' or 'contact pending' bit in DVBSTAT, in the sequence of the service order table (SERVICE macro). If either the 'invite' or 'contact pending' bits have a value of 1, the device is polled or addressed (if it is a polled device) or otherwise enabled for communication. These bits are 0 once a session is established, but the 'connection exists' bit indicates that 'read' or 'write' commands may be processed during a logical connection. The 'disconnect received' bit in DVBSTAT, set when a 'disconnect' command is received, indicates that the session is to be terminated.

The activity of servicing existing sessions is called session-servicing. Session-servicing occurs by sequentially servicing all of the DVBs queued on the suspended session queue in the LCB for that line. Servicing a session consists of establishing a logical connection, then sending or receiving data (or both) until the logical connection ends.

Session-servicing and service-seeking alternate in a sequence of operations called a service cycle. A service cycle consists of service-seeking and session-servicing if at least one session exists. If no sessions exist, only service-seeking is performed. If the existing sessions equal the session limit, only session-servicing is performed.

The maximum number of devices with which the program attempts to establish a session during each service-seeking operation is called the service-seeking limit. To specify the service-seeking limit, the SERVLIM operand of the LINE macro should be coded with the maximum number of devices with which the program is to attempt service-seeking during one service-seeking operation. Service-seeking attempts are in service order table (SOT) sequence for this count, even if the DVBs searched are currently in session; each DVB is scanned for an 'invite' or 'contact pending'. If response time is poor for existing sessions, you may improve performance by coding SERV-LIM with a low value; the default is one-half the entries in the service order table.

You may also specify whether service-seeking or session-servicing is to have priority. This option is specified by coding SERVPRI=OLD if session-servicing is to have priority, or SERVPRI=NEW if service-seeking is to have priority. If response time is poor for existing sessions, you may improve performance significantly by coding SERVPRI=OLD.

Nonproductive polling and the associated processing overhead can be minimized by specifying a service-seeking pause. The pause is in effect only when there are no established sessions and only service-seeking occurs for this line. The pause is specified in the PAUSE operand of the LINE macro. When the first session is established, the pause becomes inoperative until all active sessions have terminated for this line.

Session information can be changed by commands from the host. The control command (X'08') with the following modifiers can be used for dynamic tuning of the network:

X'84' Change line service-seeking pause

X'85' Change line negative poll response limit

X'86' Change session limit

X'8C' Change device transmission limit

The fields which are changed by these commands are in the line control block (LCB) in the multipoint extension. These values can also be changed from the 3704 or 3705 control panel.

In specifying session limits, special consideration must be given to devices which use general polling. The BSC 3270 uses the general poll ('invite perpetual') to obtain input. A response to a general poll may include data from all 3277s on the cluster controller, exceeding the session limit. If the session limit is reached by a general poll of one cluster, other clusters on the same line are not polled. BSC 3270s should have a session limit equal to the total entries in the service order table; one per cluster controller plus one per 3277.

Write operations to BSC 3270s are queued to the DVB which represents the terminal. Read operations occur when the DVB representing the cluster controller is processed for service-seeking.

BSC/SS Flow

The scheduling of the BSC/SS request for execution begins with the device command processor, operating from the device input queue, and is composed of a main routine and several subroutines. The device command processor decodes the command, makes various error checks, depending upon the command, and, if no errors are found, accepts the command. If errors are found, the proper response code is moved to the BTU and is returned to the host.

Accepting the command, the device command processor enqueues the BCU on the device work queue (DVB X'00'). Since the work queue has no executable code associated with it, no task is triggered as a result of the enqueuing. If the line work scheduler is idle, the device command processor must trigger the line work scheduler to ensure that the input/output operation is initiated.

The device command processor also processes control commands directed to a device. If the command is a control command, the device command processor enqueues the BCU to the device work queue, provided the control command is noncritical and the device is in session. If the command is critical, or if the device is not in session, the device command processor passes control to the control router.

The nondevice command processor, operating from the nondevice input queue, processes all control commands that are not directed to a device. The processor dequeues the BCU from the nondevice input queue and uses the resource vector table (RVT) to determine the address of the line control block (LCB) representing that line.

If the control command is supported in the system, the nondevice command processor calls the control router. The control router scans the supported control command tables looking for a match. When a match is found, the control router branches to the routine. When the control command routine has finished its processing, the control router triggers the line work scheduler.

The same line work scheduler gets control regardless of the line type. A different subroutine of this task exists for each type of line: point-to-point (which also supports switched callin), switched callout, and multipoint. The line work scheduler assigns a subtask sequence chain to the request by decoding the command, using the line type command table (LTCT). The LTCT contains an offset table and a collection of subtask sequence tables. The offset table corresponds to the system modifier table (a table of all valid command/modifier combinations). The line work scheduler finds the position in the system command table corresponding to the command and modifiers specified in the BTU. The corresponding position in the offset table of the LTCT gives the offset to the appropriate entry in the subtask sequence table. Each entry in the subtask sequence table is a series of pointers to the I/O subtasks necessary to process a particular command. Each pointer is the fullword address of an I/O subtask.

Once the initial pointer to the required subtask sequence has been established by the line work scheduler, the offset into the subtask sequence is stored in the LCB (LCBSSP) for the line. The line work scheduler then enqueues the request BCU on the line I/O queue.

The next task to get control is the line I/O task which was triggered by the line work scheduler. The line I/O task consists of a line I/O sequencer and a series of initiator/terminator subtasks. The subtasks associated with a line I/O task vary, depending upon the command being processed at any given time, and the type of line, switched or nonswitched.

When the line I/O QCB is activated, the line I/O sequencer receives control. The line I/O sequencer updates the subtask sequence pointer passed to it by the line work scheduler and gives control to the next subtask in the sequence. The initiator/terminator subtasks are structured to perform a series of I/O operations. A complete sequence of subtasks executes all the I/O operations necessary to perform a requested function. Initiator subtasks structure the line's input/output block (IOB) by inserting the required I/O command and modifier codes and initializing other appropriate fields, then issuing an XIO macro to start the I/O operation.

When the I/O operation completes, the terminator subtask checks the I/O completion status, initiates any error recovery procedures, and prepares the line I/O task for the next operation. If a terminator does not initiate any action that requires supervisor dispatching (such as issuing an XIO or TRIGGER macro), control returns to the supervisor via the SYSXIT macro to allow other level 5 tasks to compete for level 5 system time.

BSC/SS XIO Processing

BSC/SS XIO processing is handled by the communications control program (CCP). The CCP for BSC/SS processing consists of the command decoder (CXECMDC), command initializers (CSECMDI), the command ender (CXECEND) and the BSC/SS service-seeking module (CXESVSK). The CCP routines initiate and terminate data transmissions on the line; the character service program accomplishes the actual data transmission.

After an XIO is issued to a communications line by the level 5 I/O subtask, the communications control program (CCP) gets control from the supervisor. One of three decode routines is entered, depending upon which type of XIO was executed. The three types of XIO commands are:

- Normal IOB (CSEMDC0)
- Set mode (CSECMDCI)
- Immediate control (CXECMDC2)

Normal IOB Command (CSECMDC0) With information about the command in the line IOB, the nucleus routine for decoding normal XIO commands performs a number of initialization steps common to all such commands.

Certain IOB fields (status fields, input block size, and immediate control field) are set to zero, and the connection between the adapter control block (ACB) and line vector table (LNVT) is validated. If the ACB/LNVT connection is invalid, the XIO SVC is abended.

The character control block (CCB) is checked to see if that block is already busy executing a command or subblocked operation. The phase bits in CCBCTL are nonzero if the line is busy. If the CCB is found to be busy, the XIO SVC is abended unless the new command is appropriate for completing an outstanding subblocked operation.

The line adapter (ACB) is placed in the NO-OP state unless the ACB is completing a subblocked operation. This state permits level 2 to be enabled while command initialization steps are performed to the CCB, without interference from level 2 interrupt processing on this particular line.

At the start of command initialization, CCB fields are checked for any outstanding status conditions. Such conditions prevent the new command from being executed at this time. The new command is ended, using the outstanding status as its ending status and using the phase set to indicate the clearing of outstanding status.

The command control byte (CCBNCFL) is checked to see whether command initialization can proceed immediately or must be suspended until (1) something is received from the terminal or (2) a timeout completes.

As far as the decoder is concerned, there are three classes of commands: normal, common control, and subblock mode.

The first class consists of the normal data transfer commands, such as 'read initial' and 'write with end of transmission', since their execution is dependent on the particular type of line control. The initialization routine to be branched to is located through the command decode table pointer of the line

group table (LGT) for the line. The initialization routines for these commands reside in the CSECMDI CSECT.

The common control commands include 'enable', 'dial', and 'disable'. Their functions are common to different types of line control, so the initializing routines are the same for all common control commands, which reside in the CSECMDC CSECT.

The subblock mode commands are normally accepted only if the line is busy. The decoder branches to the subblock command initializer, which resides in the CXECMDI CSECT.

The function of the command initializer routines is to examine the command and set up the adapter control block (ACB) with the proper values to handle the I/O on the lines. This module also sets initial timeouts and sets up the interface control word (ICW). Upon completion of level 2 operations, if the expected ending status is satisfied, control returns to the address contained in CCBL3.

Set Mode Command (CSECMDC1) The entry point into the communications control program (CCP) for an XIO 'set mode' is CXECMDC1. This code validates the 'set mode' command, vectors into the set mode command decode vector table, using parameters passed from level 5, then branches to the routine for execution. When the set mode function has completed, control returns to the level 5 routine via the supervisor.

Immediate Control Command (CXECMDC2) The entry point into the communications control program (CCP) for an XIO immediate is CXECMDC2. Several different types of resets are provided. Some resets are conditional and some are unconditional. The purpose of the resets is to terminate an IOB command operation or an ongoing subblocking operation. If the reset is successful, storing of received data is halted; if the line is subblocking, the receive buffers are released and the data is lost. If the line is transmitting when the reset is executed, the transmission is terminated in an orderly way.

The reset routine contains a branch tree to determine exactly what type of operation is to be reset: receive text, receive control data, transmit text, or transmit control data. For all 'reset immediate' routines, the linkage through the command ender is established via the CCBL3 pointer to the common reset end routine in CXECEND (CXECENDY), and by zeroing expected status. Then if the reset operation is completed without any hardware errors, the IOB command is ended with IOB status set to 'special' and 'reset', and phase set 'on' in the error flags byte. The phase of 'reset' is always 'control'.

There are two other types of 'immediate control' XIO commands. The first causes the break signal (SS only) to be sent if the line is currently executing a 'read' type IOB command. The second type places the line in monitor mode, provided the line is not executing an IOB command. If not busy or if handling a subblock between commands, the line is set to monitor mode, in which the line triggers the LCB's input/output task if an ending status condition occurs.

While in monitor mode, the line is busy to all IOB XIO commands issued to it. The result of an XIO being issued is to abend the task that executed the XIO, if monitor mode has not ended due to ending status or reset.

Character Service Program (CSP) Flow

The function of the character service program (CSP) is to maintain the line discipline while transmitting or receiving data. There are two types of CSP: one for BSC line control, one for SS line control.

Each CSP is made up of routines to handle the line discipline in addition to the transmission and reception of data. Each CSP routine sets up the CCBL2 pointer for the next function needed to complete the I/O operation.

When the I/O operation has completed, the last level 2 CSP routine that gets control queues the ACB to the CCP ACB queue (CCPQOFF) for processing to the level 3 command ender via a PCI level 3 interrupt.

When the CSP routines have finished processing, the last routine issues a PCI level 3 after queueing the ACB to the ACB queue. The PCI level 3 interrupt passes control to the command ender routine in the CCP in level 3. The command ender removes the ACB from the ACB queue, and, if the queue is empty, resets the PCI level 3.

The command ender compares the ending status of the current command with the expected status stored in the CCBESTAT field. If the two agree, and no error bits were flagged, the routine exits to the routine pointed to by CCBL3. The CCBESTAT and CCBL3 fields were both set during command initialization. If CCBESTAT=0, the command ender automatically accepts the results.

If the ending status does not agree with the expected status, or if any error bits were flagged, the error recovery program (ERP) setup routine schedules the appropriate ERPs.

The ERP setup routine uses the phase bits (CCBCTL) and CCBEND1 to vector to the correct ERP branch table within the command ender. The ERP setup routine branches to the ERP routine, where a check is made for retry limits. If the limit has not been reached, the ERP routine branches to the initialization routine to retry the operation. If the limit is reached, the command is ended and the ERP routine triggers the line I/O task. The line I/O task gives control to the I/O terminator subtask to check whether the second level ERP limit has been reached. If the second level ERP limit has not been reached, the I/O terminator subtask reschedules the I/O initiator subtask. Error recovery continues either until the limit is reached or the I/O operation has completed successfully. In either case the I/O terminator subtask TPPOSTs the appropriate response back to the host.

Figure 10.2 illustrates the flow of the BSC/SS Processor. The command sequence is identified in the numbered points following the figure.

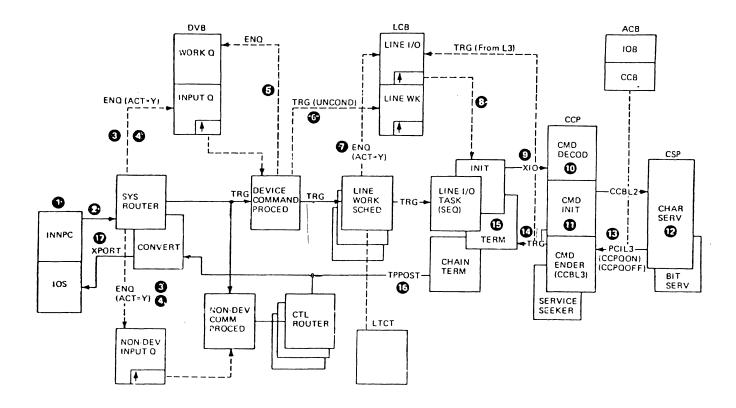


Figure 10.2. BSC/SS Processor Flow

- 1. Channel IOS branches to path control.
- 2. Path control uses the DAF to access the SIT, SVT, and RVT in order to identify a BSC/SS resource. Path control branches to the system router, which converts the FID0 PIU to a BTU.
- 3. The system router enqueues the BTU to either (1) a DVB queue, or (2) if the destination is a line, to the nondevice input queue.
- 4. The enqueuing triggers the DVB or nondevice processor.
- 5. The device command processor moves the BTU to the DVB work queue.
- 6. The line work queue is unconditionally triggered.
- 7. The line work scheduler moves the BTU to the line I/O queue and selects the proper subtask sequence.
- 8. The line I/O task sequences the initiators and terminators via branches.
- 9. The initiators issue the XIO.
- 10. Command decode selects the command initiator.

- 11. The command initiator sets up the line ICW, CCB, and CCBL2.
- 12. CSP handles the transmission or receive.
- 13. The end of the command at level 2 initiates a PCI to level 3 to the command ender.
- 14. The line I/O queue is triggered.
- 15. The terminator subtask (or error routine, if necessary) returns control to the line I/O task sequence (item 8).
- 16. The chain terminator TPPOSTs the BTU to the convert routine to change the BTU to a FIDO PIU.
- 17. The convert routine XPORTs the PIU to the channel queue to be sent to the host.

Refer to the following publication for additional information:

IBM 3704 and 3705 Communications Controllers, Network Control Program/VS, Program Logic Manual (SY30-3013). See:

Appendix B: BSC/SS

BSC/SS Control Command Cross Reference Table

Appendix C:

Sequences of I/O Subtasks for BSC/SS Processing in

Level 5

Appendix D:

Command Sequence Charts (identifies the CCBL2 and

CCBL3 Routines)

Appendix F:

Online tests

Block-handler Routines

The BSC/SS processor provides three points at which user-written routines or IBM-supplied routines may be executed for the manipulation of data. These data manipulation routines are called block-handler routines (BHR).

Block-handler routines are data-oriented. The routines are given access to blocks that contain data at the following times:

- 1. Before the output is sent to a device: blocks accompany 'write' commands only (execution points 1 and 2).
- 2. After input is received from a device: blocks accompanying commands of 'read', 'invite', 'write conversational', 'write with read modifier' (in read phase), 'write with contact and read modifiers' (in read phase) (execution points 2 and 3).
- 3. When the block is in error (execution points 2 and 3).

Block-handler routines (BHR) are grouped into units called block-handlers (BH). A block-handler is designated at NCP generation to be executed at one of the three points listed below. Up to three block-handlers (a possibility of one for each execution point) are grouped to form a block-handler set (BHS). Each device can be assigned a BHS at NCP generation. The BHS can be flagged as initially executable or it can be activated later by a control command. A control command can also be used to assign a BHS dynamically to a device, or to change the BHS association specified at NCP generation.

The BCU being edited by the BHRs resides on a different queue at each of the three points of execution. At point 1, the BCU is on the device input queue (DVB); at point 2, the BCU is on the line input/output queue; at point 3, the BCU is on the point 3 BHR queue extension to the DVB.

The three execution points are as follows:

Point 1

The point 1 entry is used for BCUs to be written to the BSC or SS device. Point 1 BHRs are executed after the BTU is received from the host and before the line has been scheduled for the I/O operation. The device command processor is the interface with the BHR mechanism for point 1. No BCUs are in error at this point.

Point 2

Point 2 BHR is invoked during execution of certain initiator and terminator subtasks by the BHEXIT macro. Since BHRs are data-oriented, the only initiator subtask that invokes BHRs at point 2 is the write initiator. All terminator subtasks that represent termination of a read command invoke BHRs at this point. The subtasks include the common read terminator, the display service-seeking terminator, and the chain terminator (read entry point only). The following subtasks invoke BHRs at point 2 for BCUs that are in error: the 'write terminator', the 'read terminator' routine, the 'common read terminator', the 'display service-seeking terminator', the 'contact terminator', and the 'error retry' routine.

Point 3

The TPPOST routine is the interface for point 3. At this point all processing on the BCU has been completed and the BCU is ready to be sent to the host. The TPPOST routine puts the BCU on the point 3 BHR queue of the DVB. When the BHRs have completed processing, an XIO macro instruction is used to send the BCU to the host.

Block-handler Control Blocks Figure 10.3 shows the relationships of the control blocks associated with block-handler routines. The paragraphs that follow explain the function of each block. The BHR extension to the DVB exists for those devices specified to have block-handler routines associated with them. The extension reserves space for a pointer to the block-handler set. If a block-handler set is defined at generation time, the address of a block-handler set is assigned at the same time. The pointer is changed if the block-handler set for this device is changed via an optional control command. The BHR extension also contains the QCB for a BHR queue, which is used at point 3 if the device macro is coded with an operand of PT3EXEC=YES.

The block-handler set (BHS) contains pointers to the block-handler driver tables (BHD) that are to be executed at each of the three-points (or the BHS entry contains zero if no block-handler is defined for a point).

The block-handler driver table (BHD) defines the block-handler routines that are to be executed for each block-handler. Each entry contains a pointer to the BHR, control information related to the BHR, and a one-byte parameter or an address to a parameter list.

A block-handler set table (BST) has an entry for each block-handler set (BHS) defined in the NCP. Each entry contains control flags, plus the

DVB XDA BHD (Block handler driver table) BST CNT CNT 1 BHR **†PARAM OFFSET** ↑ BST ↑ BHS FLG PARAM* ↑ BHS BYTE **↑BHSET** 1 BHS 1 BHS BHS ↑ BHS Point 3 BHR ↑PT1 BH QCB (BHR extension) ↑PT2BH **↑** РТ3 ВН BHD (Block handler driver table) BHD (Block handler driver table) CNT CNT CNT CNT 1 BHR **†PARAM** ↑BHR ↑ PARAM FLG FLG FLG FLG PARAM* PARAM* **BYTE** BYTE * BHRs have either a pointer to a parameter list or a byte parameter in their entry in the BHD

address of the block-handler set (BHS). This table is used in modifying block-handler sets associated with particular devices.

Figure 10.3. BSC/SS BLock-handler Control Block Relationships

The following information provides more detail on the control blocks used with block-handlers and block-handler routines.

BHR Extension to the DVB

Terminals that have BHRs associated with them have a DVB with a BHR extension. This extension contains a pointer to the block-handler set (BHS) for this terminal, and also contains the point 3 BHR QCB (if PT3EXEC=YES was coded on the CLUSTER, TERMINAL, or COMP macro).

The DVB address relating to BHRs is:

X'28' Offset to BHR extension

The two fields in the block-handler extension to the DVB (BHR) are:

X'00' Pointer to the block-handler set (BHS)

X'04' Point 3 QCB

Block-handler Set (BHS)

The block-handler set (BHS) contains pointers to the one, two, or three block-handlers that are to be executed for this set. If a block-handler is not defined, the address pointer contains zeros. If a block-handler is defined, the pointers are addresses of a block handler driver table.

The following are the fields of a block-handler set:

X'00' Pointer to point 1 BHD

X'04' Pointer to point 2 BHD

X'08' Pointer to point 3 BHD

Block-handler Driver Table (BHD)

The block-handler driver table (BHD) defines the block-handler routines (time and date, edit, and user block-handler) that are to be executed, at a point, for a block-handler. The BHD is created by the STARTBH, DATE-TIME, EDIT, UBHR, ENDBH macro grouping. Each entry in the BHD contains a pointer to the BHR, control information, and parameter information.

The BHD contains one entry for each coded macro of DATETIME, EDIT, or UBHR, with the following fields:

X'00' Pointer to the block-handler routine

X'04' Pointer to parameter list for edit

The parameter list for the EDIT BHD contains the following fields:

X'00' Backspace character

X'01' Flags

X'02' Record descriptor masking configuration

Block-handler Set Table (BST)

The block-handler set table (BST) contains an entry for each block-handler set defined in the NCP generation. The address of the BST is in XDA at X'7F4'. This table is used for dynamic block-handler set association.

The block-handler set table (BST) contains one entry for each block-handler set (BHS) defined. Each entry contains an address of a block-handler set (BHS).

User Block-handler Routines User block-handler routines are identified in a block-handler by the UBHR macro. The user routine must be preassembled in the library identified by the USERLIB (and QUALIFY) operand of the BUILD macro.

The user routine is written with 3704 and 3705 communications controller instructions, assembler instructions, and internal macros. *IBM 3704 and 3705 NCP Instructions and Supervisor Macros* (SR20-4512) provides user coding information.

At entry to a user routine, register 2 contains the address of the QCB which contains the block to be processed. The NCP abends if a valid BCU is not available when the user code returns control to the NCP.

Multiple Terminal Access (MTA)

The multiple terminal access (MTA) feature of the network control program allows the communications controller to communicate with several common types of SS terminals over a single switched network port. When a terminal calls in over a line identified at NCP generation as an MTA line, the NCP identifies the type of terminal and the transmission code being used, and initializes the line's adapter control block (ACB) accordingly. The NCP then communicates with the terminal normally until the session ends.

The types of terminals supported by MTA are:

- IBM 2741
- Western Union TWX
- IBM 2740 transmit control (with or without checking)
- IBM 1050
- IBM 2740 basic (with or without checking)

The NCP terminal identification procedure always tests for terminal type (of terminals defined in the NCP system), in the order listed above.

Multiple Terminal Access (MTA) Control Blocks In order to identify the type of terminal and to establish the appropriate operating parameters (speed and transmission code) once the terminal is identified, the NCP uses several tables. This section describes the function and relationships of these tables.

MTA GROUP, LINE, and TERMINAL

The actual line interface definition requires a GROUP, LINE, and TERMINAL macro definition. The TERMINAL macro has an operand of TERM=MTA. These macros create the line group table (LGT), line control block (LCB), adapter control block (ACB), and device base control block (DVB) which are used for the initial connection. The incoming MTA call is received using these control block definitions.

MTA List

The MTA list is a table of one-byte entries, each entry representing one of the five terminal types that can call in on an MTA line. The list consists of a group of entries for each combination of terminal types on MTA lines in the telecommunication subsystem. The entries in a group are always in the order in which the NCP tests for terminal type. The following values represent the given terminal type in the MTA list:

X'00' 2741 X'01' TWX X'02' 2740 transmit control X'03' 1050 X'04' 2740 basic A group of entries is delimited by a byte containing the value X'FF'.

The MTA identification routine uses the MTA list to determine which types of terminals to test for. The initial offset into the list is in IOBSTOFS field of the line's IOB.

The multiple terminal access (MTA) identification routine uses the MTA list as an index into the code for testing the terminal type. The routine sets a timeout at the beginning of each test. If the terminal does not respond before the timeout expires, the MTA routine is reentered and the next MTA list entry is used to test for the next terminal type. If the delimiter entry X'FF' is reached, the routine disconnects the line and ends the command.

The sequence for terminal checking occurs in the following manner:

The MTA identification routine checks for both 2741 and TWX at the same time (if either terminal type is specified in the MTA list). The routine sends an EOT to the device and sets a timeout. If the terminal responds with an EOA, the routine assumes the terminal is a 2741. If leading graphics are present and the response is the WRU character, the routine assumes a TWX terminal.

To test for 2740 transmit control, the MTA routine sends a slash-space (/b) character sequence. If the terminal responds with an EOA, the routine assumes the terminal is a 2740 with transmit control. If the response is a NAK, a 1050 terminal is implied.

To test for a 1050, the MTA routine must poll the terminal. The routine fetches and sends the polling characters for each device on the 1050 polling list until it receives a response. If the response ends in EOT, the routine disconnects the line and ends the command.

The 2740 basic test consists of transmitting a BID message to the terminal. The message, sent in both EBCD and correspondence code, prints at the terminal and indicates that the operator is to enter the MTA sign-on sequence (covered later in this manual).

When the terminal type (but not the transmission code) has been identified, the control pointer from the original line group table (LGT) can be updated to the stand-alone line group table (LGT). The two tables were created by GROUP macros defined for each MTA terminal type.

As an example, consider a telecommunication subsystem with three MTA lines. One line has all five terminal types; the second has 2741 and 1050 terminals; and the third has TWX, 2740 transmit control, and 1050 terminals. The MTA list for this NCP has the format shown in Figure 10.4.

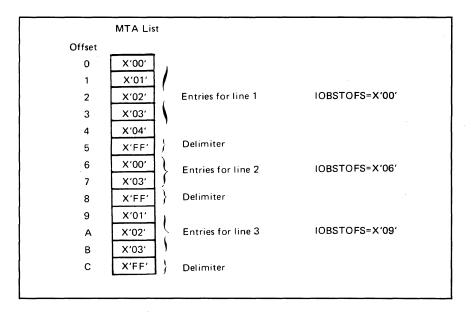


Figure 10.4. MTA List Format

The MTA list is defined by MTALIST macros coded for NCP generation.

MTA Line Group Table (LGT)

A GROUP macro, creating a line group table (LGT), is defined for the MTA line, plus one line-group table per MTA terminal type which calls in. The MTA identification routine initially uses the group definition associated with the MTA line. As soon as the terminal type and transmission code are identified, the pointer is changed to the specific LGT for the terminal type.

Line Control Selection Table (LCST)

The line control selection table (one per NCP) is used by the multiple terminal access (MTA) identification routine to initialize the line's character control block (CCB), once the routine has identified the type of terminal calling in. The table is also used to establish CCB parameters when the NCP calls a device on an MTA line.

The LCST may contain up to sixty-three 16-byte entries, each representing a particular set of operating parameters for some MTA device (or devices) in the telecommunication subsystem. The first entry in the LCST is used by the MTA identification routine during the identification process and does not represent a particular type of device.

The parameters in an LCST entry are those that can vary for terminal type, transmission code, or individual device. These parameters include such variables as line speed, carriage return rate, translate table addresses, size of print line, and error retry limits.

A series of MTALCST macros is coded for NCP generation to define the LCST entries.

Once the MTA identification routine has identified the terminal type calling in, the routine determines which LCST entry to use by referring to a list of valid LCSTs for that terminal type. One list exists for each possible combination of terminal type and transmission code. The terminal operator must

enter a sign-on sequence to identify the correct terminal/code list and entry within the list. Each list contains up to ten halfword pointers to valid LCSTs for the combinations which that list represents. The sign-on sequence may include two identical digits, representing the number of the list entry to be used, relative to the beginning of the list for this terminal/code type. If the number is omitted, the routine assumes the first entry is to be used.

As an example, assume that the terminal has been identified as a 1050. The terminal operator enters sign-on sequence, /"44 CR EOB. The /" is unique for each type code, which identifies the code as BCD. Now that the terminal type and code are known, the digits '44' indicate that the MTA identification routine is to use entry 4 in the list of LCST pointers for 1050 BCD terminals. All 1050 terminals are checked terminals; however, the EOB, rather than EOT, provides the definition of a terminal with checking verses nonchecking features. Once the appropriate pointer to an LCST entry is located, the control block fields can be filled in. The relationship is shown in Figure 10.5.

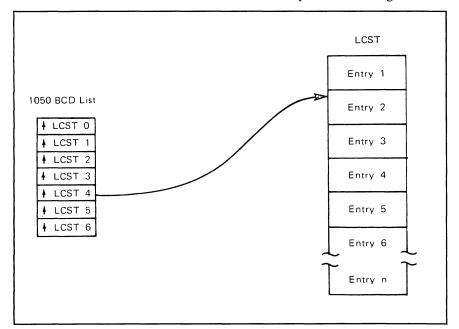


Figure 10.5. LCST Entry Relationships

The relationship of the pointers in the list to the LCST entries which the pointers represent is established during NCP generation, according to the parameters specified for the MTA lines and devices. MTATABL macros are used to define these lists for NCP generation.

1050 Polling List

When testing for a 1050 terminal, the MTA identification routine must poll the terminal. For this purpose, a single polling list exists in the NCP for all 1050 terminals on all MTA lines. The polling list contains a halfword pointer to the polling characters for each such device. The MTA identification routine goes through each entry in the polling list until it receives a positive response from the device or until it exhausts the list. In the latter case, the routine assumes that the device is not a 1050 and goes on to test for the next terminal type. Each polling attempt which is not successful requires a polling

timeout; if many sets of 1050 polling characters are in the list, with a oneminute timeout per polling attempt, the sign-on could take excessively long.

The entries in the 1050 polling list are specified with the MTAPOLL NCP generation macro.

BSC/SS Processor Summary

The BSC/SS processor is that part of the NCP that processes requests for BSC or SS resources. The first BSC/SS processor component to receive control is the BSC/SS system router.

When 'path control out' passes a PIU to the BSC/SS system router, the system router branches to the PIU/BTU converter to convert the PIU to a BCU. From this point the BSC/SS processor component flow is as follows:

Upon receiving the BCU from the converter, the system router enqueues the BCU for the device command processor or nondevice command processor for line-oriented control commands. The device command processor passes control to the line work scheduler. The line work scheduler selects a chain of subtasks and passes control to the line I/O task. The communications control program gets control and sets up for the start of level 2 activity. The character-service program (or the bit-service routines, if present) transfers data between the NCP buffers and the communications scanner. Upon completion of the level 2 activity, control returns to the CCP and then to the line I/O task. The BCU is converted to a FIDO PIU and XPORTed to the channel queue.

BSC/SS Processor Quiz

The storage listing in Appendix C is required for the following quiz. Do not refer to the solution in Appendix B until you have answered all of the questions.

- 1. The BSC/SS processor receives what type of FID from 'path control out'?
- 2. What is the FID converted to before BSC/SS processing modules may process the buffers?
- 3. The system router enqueues the buffers from the host on one of two types of queues. What are the queues?
- 4. How many BSC and/or SS lines are defined in Appendix C?
- 5. How many BSC and/or SS resources are defined in Appendix C?
- 6. Using the formatted buffers in Appendix C, analyze the buffers from X'19E24' through X'19F08', X'19FA0' through X'1A414', and X'1A5DC' to determine PIU origin, destination, command, and element affected by the command.
- Using the formatted buffers in Appendix C, analyze the buffers from X'1B208', X'1B2EC' through X'1B3D0', and X'1B4B4' to determine PIU origin, destination, command, and element affected by the command.

Criterion

If you missed more than two questions, you should review this topic.

Service Aids and Diagnostics

Objective

Upon completion of this topic, the student should be able to identify the NCP service aids and diagnostic aids.

Purpose of Service Aids and Diagnostics

Service aid facilities and panel support routines provide the means for isolating and/or interrogating NCP failures. The NCP supports several functions to aid in problem determination and diagnostics. This topic explores the aids and diagnostic facilities available with the NCP, describes their implementation, and discusses their output.

For additional information, refer to IBM Advanced Function NCP and Related Host Traces (SR20-4510).

Dynamic Panel Display

The NCP allows you to display dynamically the following types of information on the 3704/3705 control panels:

- Communication scanner interface control word (ICW)
- Contents of external registers
- Contents of a halfword of 3704/3705 controller storage

Dynamic display functions are selected by setting the display/function select and storage address/register data switches on the panel and pressing the interrupt key.

NCP uses a group of routines to process level 3 interrupts from the panel. The panel control block (PCB) is the common data area for all panel routines.

The panel routines are provided in one of the following:

Guide to Using the IBM 3704 Communications Controller Control Panel (GA27-3086)

Guide to Using the IBM 3705 Communications Controller Control Panel (GA27-3087)

Line Test

The line test facility allows the user to address, poll, dial, and transmit to or receive from a terminal. Testing is initiated by entering variables through the 3704/3705 control panel. The status of the line resulting from the test is displayed in the panel lights. The line test control block (LTS) contains control information for panel test operations. See one of the two control panel guides mentioned above (under 'Dynamic Panel Display') for operating instructions.

The line test facility is included in the NCP whenever SS or BSC devices are defined for the generation.

Address Trace

The address trace facility allows the user to select any combination of up to four registers and storage halfwords, contents of which are to be recorded each time data is loaded from or stored into a specified 3704/3705 storage address at a specified program level. The NCP records the trace data in a trace table within controller storage. The contents of the trace table can be displayed on the control panel or examined in a dump listing. The address trace control block (ATB) has the address trace control information within it.

Operating procedures are given in one of the two control panel guides identified above (see the section on 'Dynamic Panel Display').

The TRACE operand of the BUILD macro specifies whether the address trace facility is to be included in the NCP and specifies the size of the trace table.

Channel Adapter Trace

Channel adapter trace is an optional diagnostic and debugging aid that stores certain fields from the channel control block, type 2 or 3 channel adapter (CHB) or channel operations block, type 1 or 4 channel adapter (COB), in a trace table. An entry is made for channel adapter spurious interrupts, channel adapter level 3 interrupts, and level 1 interrupts caused by channel adapter errors.

The trace is included in the NCP by reassembling SYSCG006 and specifying the TRACE operand which indicates the number of trace entries desired.

This trace cannot be activated or deactivated, only included or excluded. The trace involves significant overhead, especially with a type 1 or type 4 channel adapter. The trace should not be included except in cases where a suspected or known channel error must be isolated.

Line Trace

The line trace facility is a diagnostic and debugging aid that stores certain fields from the ICW (or bit control block) each time a level 2 interrupt occurs on a designated communication line. Line trace is activated and deactivated by network control commands from the host. Only one line at a time may be traced. If the line is duplex, both legs are traced. The fields traced are the line control definer (LCD), primary control field (PCF), secondary control field (SCF), and the parallel data field (PDF). A timer field is also included. The line trace control block (LTCB) contains pertinent information about the trace.

An explanation of the line trace fields is available in *Advanced Function NCP and Related Host Traces* (SR20-4510).

Error and Statistic Recording

NCP has the ability to create records for the miscellaneous data recorder (MDR). There are two types of records:

- 1. MDR records are built in the check-record pool (CRP) for adapter checks, program checks and unresolved interrupts, then are and sent to the host on the next level 3 timer interrupt.
- 2. MDR records are dynamically built for line statistics and permanent line errors and are immediately sent to the host.

Online Tests

The online tests (a user selected option) provide the IBM customer engineer with online maintenance capability. Testing is performed by one or two routines depending on the type of resource to be tested. The online line tests (OLLT) check BSC/SS lines and SDLC links. The online terminal test (OLTT) checks BSC/SS devices. Both tests are controlled by the terminal online test executive program (TOLTEP) which resides in the host.

To include this facility in NCP, code the OLT=YES operand in the BUILD macro.

Abend

Programming errors detected during execution of supervisory and nonsupervisory code of the NCP cause an abnormal end of program execution. The examination of abend codes within an NCP dump can help in locating the error. The optional abend service aid extends detection of programming errors to the NCP supervisor, thus causing the program to terminate before a supervisor error can be propagated into nonsupervisory portions of the program. The abend service aid stores an abend code at X'760' in controller storage and the controller is hard-stopped.

To include the abend service aid for programming levels 1 through 4 of the NCP, code ABEND=YES in the BUILD macro.

Appendix A

PIU Command Sequence

PIU Command Sequences

The following SRL references may be of assistance:

IBM 3704 and 3705 Program Reference Handbook (GY30-3012), Section 4: NCP Network Commands

IBM 3704 and 3705 Communications Controllers, Network Control Program/VS Program Logic Manual (SY30-3013), Appendix A: Network Commands

This section describes the command sequence to be followed for activation and session initiation for switched SDLC. Each entry in the 'switched' sequence is marked with an asterisk; you can determine the 'nonswitched' SDLC sequence by skipping those entries. In addition, this section identifies the general processing within the NCP and specifies the NCP control block changes made to record command processing.

If the correct operation takes place, the following command sequence occurs on a PIU trace:

1. Initialization complete -- from NCP physical services to SSCP

This message, generated at the completion of NCP initialization, is placed on the channel intermediate queue of the channel control block (COB or CHB) for transmission as the first message to the host. No response is requested.

2. Activate physical -- from SSCP to NCP physical services

This command is enqueued on the physical services block (PSB) connection point manager (CPM-OUT) queue. The processing sets the 'session established' bit to 1 in PSBPSTAT. A response is provided to SSCP from PSB CPM-IN and XPORTed to the channel intermediate queue of the channel control block (CHB or COB).

Configuration restart specifies a warm or cold restart. The cold restart results in a new initial program load or in initialization of a loaded NCP which has not been previously activated. Cold restart results in commands being directed only to the network addresses which are to be activated (ISTATUS=ACT). A warm restart to a previously activated NCP has a network command addressed to every network resource: an 'activate' to network addresses to be initially active, and a 'deactivate' to each network address to be inactive. The active or inactive status of each network addressable resource is maintained in the disk configuration data set of VTAM. A warm restart allows an NCP with partitioned emulation program (PEP) to be restarted without affecting the emulation lines by reloading.

The response in the request/response unit (RU) contains the name of the NCP. This name is the NEWNAME operand value from the BUILD macro, which was obtained from the physical services block (PSB) at PSBLDID.

NOTE: This command completes the first level of sessions between SSCP and NCP.

3. Start data traffic -- from SSCP to NCP physical services

This command is enqueued on the PSB CPM-OUT queue. The 'data flow enabled' bit and 'data flow active' bits of PSBPSTAT are set to 1. A response is provided to SSCP from PSB CPM-IN and XPORTed to the channel intermediate queue of the CHB or COB.

4. Set control vector -- from SSCP to NCP physical services

This command is optional (from NCP requirements) during activation. In the request unit (RU) byte 5, a value of 01 identifies this as the command which provides the time and date to be stored in the time and date control block. A response from PSB CPM-IN is sent to the host via the channel queue.

5. Set control vector -- from SSCP to NCP physical services

This command is optional (from NCP requirements) during activation. In the request unit (RU) byte 5, a value of 05 identifies this as the command which changes the channel delay from the user-coded value of zero for the duration of the bring-up sequence. A response from NCP CPM-IN is sent to the host.

The same command is used to change the channel delay back to the original value after initialization is complete; the present VTAM support of this command resets the delay after the 'activate link' command responses are received.

6. Activate link -- from SSCP to NCP physical services

A command for each defined link is sent to NCP physical services CPM-OUT. Each command identifies the network address of the link to be activated in the request unit (RU) field of RU1NA. The PSB CPM-OUT triggers the link control block (LKB) which defines the link. The processing initiates the link scheduler code (level 3 NCP code) to search the service order table for that link for work to be done. For a nonswitched link, the modem is enabled. For a switched link, the modem is not enabled until a 'dial' or 'answer' command is processed. The active status of the link is provided in the LKB in LKBSTAT. The task address at LKB LKWTSKEP is changed from the run initiator to the address of the run terminator. (The change of the task address is referred to later under 'dial', 'answer', and 'contact' commands.) Finally, when processing is complete, the PSB CPM-IN is triggered to send a response to SSCP.

The link scheduler is now active for this line definition. A timer queue is initiated for the PAUSE operand value before the link scheduler searches the service order table (SOT) for work to be performed. If the link scheduler completes a pass through the service order table in less than PAUSE value time, the LKB is placed on the timer queue. Service is suspended on this link until the time value expires or outbound data in enqueued for this link.

A negative response to an 'activate link' command normally indicates a modem problem, as only the 'enable' is processed on the link interface.

An activate line command to a BSC/SS line is followed by a set mode command for each device on the line. If the line is not multipoint, a buffer is allocated for input to the DVB work QCB. The BSC/SS BTU commands of Invite, Contact, Read, Write, and Discontact are valid.

 * Answer or dial -- SSCP to physical services CPM-OUT (switched line only)

On a switched link the line must be enabled for answering incoming calls or provided with a telephone number for outgoing calls. Either command is logical following an 'activate link' command. The 'dial' or 'answer' is addressed to physical services with the link identified in the request unit (RU) field of RU1NA. The 'dial' or 'answer' request is acknowledged by physical services CPM-IN and a connection is then attempted.

The connection for 'answer' enables the link for an incoming call. The 'dial' connection consists of using the autocall unit to dial the telephone number provided in the 'dial' command request unit (RU), starting at RU byte 9. When the connection is established, an SDLC command of 'exchange ID' (XID) is transmitted to the physical unit with an address of FF (general poll). The XID response provides the terminal ID, and the LKB task at LKWTSKEP (run terminator task) is triggered. The task determines that a connection has been made, triggers physical services CPM-IN to send an 'off-hook' command to SSCP, and restarts the link scheduler run initiator.

The terminal ID is a 48-bit value with the following fields:

0 Reserved

x Physical unit type (1 or 2)

00 Reserved

xxx ID block, hardware by device type (example: 3790 006)

xxxxx ID number, hardware or control program specified

The 'dial' or 'answer' status is indicated by bit settings in the LKB field of LKBSWST.

If a failure occurs during a callin or dial callout, the NCP physical services creates an 'inoperative' command with the failing link network address identified in the request unit (RU) field of RU1NA. An explanation of the 'inoperative' command is covered later in this appendix.

8. * Off-hook -- physical services to SSCP (switched link only)

'Off-hook' informs the SSCP that a physical connection has been established as a result of an 'answer' or 'dial' command. The network address of the link is carried in the request unit (RU) at RU1NA, and the terminal ID received by the SDLC XID response is sent in the RU in bytes 5-10. No response is requested by physical services.

9. * Set control vector PU -- SSCP to physical services (switched link only)

The original definition of the physical unit on this switched link was given to provide an unformatted control block for any switched physical unit calling in or being called. The 'set control vector PU' (RU byte 5 with a value of 3) provides the values for the CUB control block. The data provided to initialize the control block starting at RU byte 6 is as follows (see Appendix A of PLM):

byte 6 SDLC station address byte 7 Physical unit type byte 8 Reserved byte 9 MAXOUT value byte 10 PASSLIM value byte 11 Immediate or deferred error recovery byte 12-13 Reserved

byte 14-15 MAXDATA value

Physical services initializes the CUB control block and sends an acknowledgement to SSCP.

10. Contact -- from SSCP to NCP physical services

The 'contact' command is addressed to NCP physical services PSB CPM-OUT. The network address to be contacted is provided in the request unit (RU) at RU1NA. The common unit physical block (CUB) is located and the 'set normal response mode' bit at CUBSSCP is set to 1. The PSB CPM-IN sends a response to SSCP acknowledging the PIU, but not acknowledging that the device was contacted.

The link scheduler, which was started for this link by the 'activate link' command, placed the LKB on a timer queue. When the timer interrupt occurs, the link scheduler searches the CUBs on that link for work. Each CUB is initially defined as being in the disconnect mode (CUB field of CUBSSCP) and the poll skip flag at CUBSSCF is on. Normal servicing is still indicated as being disconnected; however, the link scheduler looks for command processing after the normal servicing sequence.

When the 'set normal response mode' bit is found, the link scheduler sends an SDLC command of SNRM on the link to the device defined by the CUB. If a timeout occurs before a response, the 'set normal response' bit is left 'on'. With an SNRM bit 'on', an attempt is made to contact one of the CUBs on this link each time this link is serviced for 'contact poll' commands. If a response is received to the SDLC SNRM, the LKB task at LKWTSKEP of the LKB is triggered. This task is the run terminator task set up by the 'activate link' command. The 'run terminator' triggers the PSB CPM-IN to send in the 'contacted' command from NCP PSB to SSCP. Also, the link scheduler is restarted (as if a new 'activate link' were issued), and again the task address of the run terminator is in the LKB task address.

NOTE: If the physical unit contacted is type 4 (remote NCP), the bring-up sequence depends upon the response to the SNRM SDLC command. If 'request initialization' (RQI) was received, the 'load initial', 'load data' (repeated), 'load final' take place. The 'contact' command is retried until an SNRM response of 'nonsequenced acknowledgement' (NSA) is received. When an NSA is received, initialization of the remote begins with the first item of this list ('activate physical' to the remote NCP physical services).

11. Contacted -- NCP physical services to SSCP

The 'contacted' command was initiated by a 'nonsequenced acknowledgement' (NSA) SDLC reply from a physical unit as a response to the 'set normal response mode' (SNRM). This command provides the network address of the physical device contacted in the request unit (RU) at RU1NA.

This information sent to SSCP allows the physical unit to be sent the next command (an 'activate physical') to establish the next level of session.

12. Activate physical -- SSCP to CUB physical unit process queue

The 'activate physical' command is enqueued to the CUB physical unit process queue. This command is the first command not addressed to NCP physical services and is the first which may be sent on a link to a physical unit. If the device is a type 2 physical unit, the command is transmitted to the physical unit. If the device is a type 1 physical unit, the command is processed by the NCP and is not sent to the physical unit.

The processing of the command results in setting the 'processing session initiating request' bit of CUBSTAT in the CUB control block to 1. The command format is modified from FID1 to FID2 and placed on the CUB link outbound queue (CUBLOBH); this is the queue searched by the link scheduler (started by an 'activate link' command) for data to be transmitted to the physical unit.

When the command has been processed by the physical unit and the response received by the link scheduler polling the physical unit, the response is enqueued on the CUB link inbound queue, triggering the CUB link inbound task. The task converts the PIU from FID2 to FID1 and checks for the type of response. If a positive response is received, the 'processing session initiation request' bit is set to 0, and the 'session established' bit is set to 1 in CUBSTAT of the CUB. If a negative response is received, the 'processing session initiation request' bit is set to 0. The response is XPORTed to the channel queue to be sent to SSCP.

The response request/response unit (RU) contains the name of the control program generation name for type 2 physical units.

For the type 1 PU, the 'session established' bit is set to 1 by the physical unit processing queue task, and the response to SSCP is created by the NCP.

NOTE: This command completes the second level of session (SSCP/CUB).

13. * Assign network addresses -- SSCP to physical services (switched link only)

The logical unit definitions for a switched SDLC link are created by the LUPOOL macro, and the network addresses assigned are the highest addresses in the NCP; that is, the last entries in the resource vector table (RVT). The logical units are not assigned to any switched link or physical unit at generation time. The CUB has a switched extension of four bytes which contains the maximum count of entries and an address pointer to a logical unit vector table (LUV). The definition on the PU macro of MAXLU creates the LUV and pointer to the LUV. This command initializes the LUV with the addresses of LUBs from the LUPOOL.

The fields in the 'assign network addresses' request unit are:

bytes 3-4 Network address of the physical unit

byte 5 Number of LU addresses to be assigned

byte 6 X'80'

bytes 7-n Network (LU) addresses to be assigned

The number of addresses to be assigned may not exceed the entries in the LUV table (MAXLU operand of PU), and the addresses of LUs assigned are allocated from available entries in the logical unit pool (LUPOOL). When the logical unit block (LUB) address entry is provided in the LUV, the address pointer to the CUB is provided at LUBCUB field in the LUB.

Physical services builds a response to SSCP when the command has been processed and the network addresses have been assigned in the LUV.

14. * Set control vector LU -- SSCP to physical services (switched link only)

The 'set control vector LU' command to NCP physical services provides the LU network address in the request unit (RU). A separate 'set control vector LU' command must be processed for each logical unit (LUB) to be used during a switched connection.

The command provides the following data:

byte 6 - LUB network address

byte 7 - n pacing count

byte 8 - m pacing count

byte 9 - Dispatching priority of APPL/LU CPM-OUT task (BATCH operand of LU)

The logical unit block (LUB) is now initialized with appropriate definitions and pointers which are generated for nonswitched LUBs.

15. Activate logical -- SSCP to LU/SSCP process queue

The 'activate logical' command is enqueued on the LU/SSCP process queue of the logical unit control block (LUB). The LUB CPM-OUT task checks the command type, turns the 'processing activate logical' bit to 1 in LUBCPSET of the LUB, converts the command from FID1 to FID2 (or FID3), and places the command on the CUB link outbound queue for the link scheduler to find and transmit. Except for SDLC 3270, an 'activate logical' is processed by the link-attached physical unit. All commands for the SDLC 3270 are processed by the network control program.

The PIU response to polling the physical unit is enqueued to the CUB link inbound queue. The CUB link inbound task dequeues the FID2 (or FID3), converts it to a FID1, and branches to the CPM-IN task of LU/SSCP to process the input. A positive response requires the 'processing activate logical' bit to be set to 0 and the 'session established' bit to be set to 1 in LUBCPSET of the LUB. The response is then XPORTed to the channel queue to be sent to SSCP in the host.

NOTE: This command completes the third level of sessions (SSCP/LU). No additional session is started until an application program is connected to be logical unit.

16. Initiate self -- from LU to SSCP (Logical unit initiated logon only)

The 'initiate self' command is received from the polled physical unit and placed on the CUB link inbound queue. The CUB link inbound task dequeues the PIU, converts the FID2 or FID3 to FID1, and determines whether the PIU is from a defined LU which has a LU/SSCP session. The PIU is XPORTed to the channel queue to be sent to SSCP. No processing occurs. The host receives the PIU and processes the request. The request unit (RU) contains (1) the name of the application (VTAM APPL statement label, TCAM message handler label) to which logical unit wants to be connected, or (2) text used as an entry to the interpret table.

The 'initiate self' is required only if the connection is initiated from the network logical unit. A host application initiates the connection with a 'bind' command.

17. Bind command -- host application to LU

The 'bind' command is sent from the host application to the APPL/LU process queue of the logical unit block (LUB). The APPL/LU process queue task dequeues the request, sets to 1 the 'processing bind' bit of LUBAPSET of the LUB, converts the FID1 to FID2 or FID3, and places the PIU on the CUB link outbound queue for the link scheduler to transmit.

The response to 'bind' command is received and queued on the CUB link inbound queue. The CUB link inbound task dequeues the FID2 or FID3, converts it to a FID1, and branches to the APPL/LU CPM-IN for processing. If the response is positive, the 'processing bind' is set to 0 and 'session established' bit is set to 1 in the LUBAPSET field of the

LUB. The response is sent to the host application by XPORTing it to the channel intermediate queue of the CHB or COB.

NOTE: This command completes the fourth and last level of sessions (application/LU).

18. Start data traffic -- from host application to LU

The 'start data traffic' command is required by specific logical unit types. If 'start data traffic' is not required, data and subsequent commands immediately follow the 'bind' command.

The 'start data traffic' and all subsequent commands and data transfers are placed on the LUB APPL/LU process queue for converting from FID1 to FID2 or FID3 and placed on the CUB link outbound queue for transmission to the SDLC terminal. If the device is a type 1 physical unit, the sequence number processing is performed by NCP. If the PIU is text, the PIU is checked for VPACING from the host, and for PACING control from NCP to the logical unit. Data traffic is also segmented as required by the MAXDATA operand of the PU.

All text and data from the logical unit are received and placed on the CUB link inbound queue, converted to FID1, processed to identify which logical unit (or the CUB) the FID1 is from to locate the LUB control block, and processed by type. A command or command response is processed as required and text is checked for PACING responses or requirements to carry a VPACING response on to the host. After required processing, the PIU is placed on the channel queue for transmission to the host.

NOTE: Two things which may not be initially apparent may occur during data transfer:

- (1) An 'isolated pacing response' (IPR) is sent from devices to the NCP, or from the NCP to the host. These IPR responses have the FME/RRN bits of 0, but pacing bit of 1 to request more data. This condition occurs whenever a outbound PIU carries a pacing request without requiring an FME/RRN response.
- (2) A pacing response resets the pacing counter. Therefore, if pacing of (2,1) is coded, the first PIU carries the pacing request. If the response is returned before a second PIU is processed, the second PIU becomes a 'first' PIU (carrying the pacing request) because the pacing counter was reset. If data traffic is not grouped in some manner (as in chaining), it appears that pacing is (1,1).

This command completes the initialization of the session. The last level of session could be ended by a 'terminate self' from the network logical unit followed by an 'unbind' or an 'unbind' initiated by the host application. A new 'bind' from a different or the same host application could initiate a new fourth level session without ending other levels. The switched support requires a full sequence of 'unbind', 'deactivate logical', 'free network addresses' (free LUBs to LUPOOL and clear LUV pointers), 'deactivate physical', 'discontact' (which sends SDLC 'set normal response mode' (SDRM) for a 'nonsequenced

acknowledgment' (NSA), and 'abandon connection'; and then a new 'dial' or 'answer' command may be issued for that switched interface.

A PIU trace provides the above sequence, and a formatted control block dump of NCP provides the bit settings to identify the levels of commands in process or completed.

19. Inoperative -- from NCP physical services to SSCP

The 'inoperative' command may be required at any point in the command sequences after the 'activate link' command. After the 'activate link' command, an 'answer', 'dial', or (nonswitched link) 'contact' command is issued by SSCP. If the request is for a valid network address in proper sequence, that command is immediately acknowledged with a positive response. The method of indicating an abnormal end or break in the processing on a link is for NCP physical services to send an 'inoperative' command to SSCP.

The 'inoperative' command identifies the network address in the request unit (RU) field of RU1NA of the link or resource. If the current command is to the link, the link address is carried in the request unit (RU) field of RU1NA and byte 5 of the RU contains a value of X'02'. If the current command is to a resource on the link, the resource network address is in RU1NA and byte 5 of the RU contains a X'01'.

No response is requested from SSCP; however, the host is expected to provide a sequence of commands to terminate, retry, or alternate path alternatives to the failing resource.

Appendix B

Problem Solutions

The following answers to the problems are based upon the generated values in the NCP dump listing in Appendix C.

Network Control Program Supervisor

- 1. No program levels were active.
- 2. General register 0 of groups 0, 1, and 2 are a halfword beyond an EXIT instruction, X'B840'. Group 3 register 0 is a fullword beyond the X'B840' and SVC qualifier; however, the true indicator of an active level 5 task is at X'0685', bit 1.

Channel Adapter IOS

- 1. The channel block is at X'6F48'. The halfword address pointer is at X'0772'. The address is at offset X'00' of the control block; the prefix area begins at X'6F18'.
- 2. A CHB, identified by XXCXTCHB (or XXCXTCOB for COB) at the address minus 8 of the channel control block (X'6F40').
- 3. Yes, at X'6F30' (CHB-X'18') in the channel hold queue is the last buffer sent to the host. No buffers are in the intermediate queue.
- 4. 04, from X'6FA0' at CHB plus X'58'.
- 5. 20 (X'0014'), from X'6FB8' at CHB plus X'70'.
- 6. 28 (X'001C'), from X'6FBC' at CHB plus X'74'.
- 7. 156 (X'009C'), from X'6FB4' at CHB plus X'6C'

Path Control

- 1. X'17A40', the SIT is immediately before the SVT, with a count of entries equal to the count of the maximum subareas plus 1. The address of the SIT is in the extended halfword direct addressables (HWE) at offset X'48'.
- X'17A50', the SVT is immediately before the RVT, with a word of zeros as the first entry. All nonfirst entries are nonzero. The SVT end delimiter is a X'FF' in the leftmost byte of the last entry. The address of the SVT is in the extended halfword direct addressables (HWE) at offset X'4C'.
- 3. X'17A64', the address of the RVT minus 2, is at X'07E8'. The minus 4 offset of the RVT address is at X'17A60'.
- 4. 4, from the mask at X'0693' or X'0694'.
- 5. X'65', from the RVT count field at X'17A60'.

- 6. 3, from the leftmost bits used for identifying a subarea based on the network address of any resource, such as the PSB plus X'24', SCB or CUB plus X'1C', or LUB plus X'24'.
- 7. A contact command for a type 4 PU is the same as for a type 1 or 2 PU. The command is addressed to NCP physical services via SIT, SVT, and RVT with the type 4 PU 'local' RVT address in the RU1NA field.
- 8. An 'activate physical' command for a type 4 PU is addressed to the NCP Physical Services of the 'remote' NCP, using SIT and SVT control blocks to locate the SCB link outbound queue.

Network Control Program Physical Services

- 1. The PSB is at X'19C60'. The address is the first RVT entry.
- 2. NCP04M from X'19C8C', PSB plus X'2C'.
- 3. Yes, bit 0 is 1 at X'19C8A', PSB plus X'2A'.
- 4. Yes, bit 1 is 1 at X'19C8A', PSB plus X2A'.
- 5. 8, from X'19C88', PSB plus X'28'.
- 6. X'17', from address X'19C82', PSB plus X'22'. The counter contains the sequence number previously received (X'0016'.
- 7. No, from offset 0 of the PSB at X'19C60'.
- 8. The following identifies the buffer address and command within the buffer:

X'19CA8'	'Initialization complete' from NCP to SSCP
X'19CF4'	'Activate physical' to NCP from SSCP
X'19D40'	'Start data traffic' to NCP from SSCP
X'19D8C'	'Set control vector' (time and date, RU byte 5, 01)
X'19DD8'	'Set control vector' (channel delay to 0, RU byte 5, 05)
X'19E24'	'Activate link' (network address X'3001')
X'1A628'	'Activate link' (network address X'303C')
X'1A674'	'Answer' (network address X'303C')
X'1A6C0'	'Set control vector', channel delay reset (RU byte 5, 05)
X'1A70C'	'Contact' (network address X'3019')
X'1A758'	'Contact' (network address X'302D')
X'1A7A4'	'Contact' (network address X'302F')
X'1A8D4'	'Contacted' (network address X'302F')

9. The first buffer contains an 'activate link' response. X'1A038' in RH byte 0 has a value of X'8F' with bit 5 indicating sense data is included. The four bytes of sense data are inserted following the RH and prior to

the RU. The system sense data of X'8002' is specified in *IBM 3704* and 3705 Program Reference Handbook (GY30-3012), Section 8: NCP# Exception Responses as Path error: link failure. The network address of the link was X'3005' on the request, but has been overlaid in the response. A PIU trace would show sequence number X'0005' outbound with the network address and the response could be associated by the sequence number.

X'1A168' is an additional indicator of the link failure. The record maintenance statistics identifies the network address of X'3005' as the failing resource.

Boundary Network Node

- 1. The CUBs at X'1836C' and X'1879C' have outstanding 'set normal response mode' (SNRM) from a 'contact' command. At offset X'1F" is a value of X'41'; the 4 is the 'set normal response mode' bit.
- 2. The CUBs at X'18830' and X'18C1C' are the CUBs with an established SSCP/PU session. At offset X'4C' is a value of X'80'; the leftmost bit is the 'session established' bit.
- At CUB plus X'18' is the SDLC addressing/polling character. The CUB at X'18830' has an SDLC addressing/polling character of X'C5'. The CUB at X'18C1C' has an SDLC addressing/polling character of X'C4'.
- 4. The network address is at the CUB plus X'1C'. The network address of the CUB at X'18830' is X'302F', subarea 3 and element 2F. The network address of the CUB at X'18C1C' is X'303D', subarea 3 and element 3D.
- 5. The LUB of the X'18C1C' CUB is at addresses X'18CEC'. The LUB pointer can be located by the address at CUB plus X'54', at X'18C70'. The value X'14018C74' specifies a maximum of X'14' entries in the LUV at X'18C74'. The only active LUB in the LUV table ics at X'18CEC'.
- 6. Yes, the LUB has a session with SSCP with a X'80' value at offset X'28' at address X'18D14'.
- 7. No, the LUB does not have a host/LU, indicated by a value of X'00' at address X'18D18'.
- 8. Pacing is (2,2), (1,1), and (7,7); the pacing values are at offset X'2E' and X'2F'.
- 9. The identifier of the LUB local address is at offset X'31'. The local address of the LUBs are 1, 2, and 3.
- 10. To be understood, the following buffers must be grouped according to channel allocation. In groups of four buffers per allocation, the first channel buffers are: X'1A758', X'1A920', X'1AA50', X'1AC18', and X'1AD94'.

The following entries identify the buffer address and command:

X'1A7F0' 'Activate physical', network address X'302F'

X'1A83C' 'Activate Logical' (network address X'3030) X'1A920' 'Activate Logical' (network address X'3031) X'1A96C' 'Activate Logical' (network address X'3032) X'1A9B8' 'Activate Logical' (network address X'3033) X'1AA04' 'Activate Logical' (network address X'3034') X'1AA50' 'Activate Logical' (network address X'3035') X'1AA9C' 'Activate Logical' (network address X'3036') X'1AAE8' 'Activate Logical' (network address X'3037') X'1AB34' 'Bind' (network address X'3030')

X'1AB80' Unformated user data (network address X'3030')

X'1ABCC'

X'1AC18', X'1AC64', X'1ACB0', and X'1ACFC' Unformated user data, network address X'3030. This is one PIU in four buffers. This is the first PIU transmitted to the terminal. The format is FID2 (buffer offset X'12'). The terminal type is an SDLC 3270 which requires NCP to process all commands. Therefore, the previous commands were all in FID1 format with the response in the same buffer used for the request.

Unformated user data (network address X'3030')

11. The following buffers provide the sequence for a switched SDLC sequence.

X'1A628' 'Activate link' (network address X'303C')
X'1A674' 'Answer' (network address X'303C')

X'1B040' 'Off hook' (network address X'303C')

X'1ADE0' 'Set control vector' (network address X'303D')

X'1AE2C' 'Contact' (network address X'303D')

X'1B0D8' 'Contacted' (network address X'303D')

X'1AE78' 'Activate physical' (network address X'303D', buffer offset X'0E' for FID2)

X'1B254' 'Activate physical' response

X'1B124' 'Assign network addresses' (to NCP physical services). The CUB is identified at offset X'1E' as X'303D'. At offset X'20' is a value of 01 to specify only one address being assigned. At offset X'22' is the assigned network address of X'303E'. This is a very unusual network address assignment of consecutive network addresses. The last defined CUB in the generation was the switched CUB with address X'303D', and the first available LUB in the LUPOOL had an address of X'303E'.

X'1B170' 'Set control vector LU' (network address X'303E')

X'1B1BC' 'Activate LU' (network address X'303E')

X'1B2A0' 'Activate logical' response

Local/Remote Link

- 1. Type 4 physical unit.
- 2. Station control block (SCB).
- 'Nonsequenced acknowledgement' (NSA) or 'request initialization' (RQI).

Data Link Control

- 1. Activate link to NCP physical services with the link network address in the RU at RU1NA.
- 2. (1) The SERVLIM operand specifies the number of passes through the service order table (SOT) before suspending data transfer for command processing. (2) If the pass through the service order table occurs in less time than the value specified in the PAUSE operand, link service is suspended until the pause expires or until outbound data is queued for transmission.
- 3. In the character control block (CCB) at CCBL2 (offset X'24').
- 4. In the character control block (CCB) at CCBL3 (offset X'4C').
- 5. In the link XIO block (LXB) at offset X'20'.
- 6. In the link XIO block (LXB) at offset X'1C'.
- 7. The active links are LKBs at X'18B0C', X'18BE8' and X'18CC4', identified at offset X'12' with a value of X'80'.
- 8. The switched links are the LKBs at X'18BE8' and X'18CC4', identified at the offset X'13' bit value of x1xx xxxx.
- 9. Half-duplex or full-duplex (one or two scanner addresses) for the link is identified in the ACB (CCB) at offset X'53', CCBTYPE. A value of x1xx xxxx specifies two line adapters. The LKBs at X'18BE8' and X'118CC4 are half-duplex. The LKBs at X'18B0C' is full-duplex.

BSC/SS Processor

- 1. FID0
- 2. BTU
- 3. (1) Device queue of a device block (DVB) or (2) the nondevice input queue (pointer at HWE plus X'2C').
- 4. Seven lines, indicated by the leftmost bit of 1 in the resource vector table.
- 5. Fifteen devices, indicated by the second bit of 1 in the resource vector table.

6. The buffers are grouped in INBFRS quantity (4) at the following buffer addresses:

X'19E24', X'19FA0, X'1A1B4', X'1A2E4 and X'1A414

Buffers X'19F54', X'1A0D0 through X'1A168' were not allocated initially to the channel. The buffers contain the following information:

X'19E24' 'Activate link' (network address X'3001')

X'19E70' 'Set mode' (network address X'3002')

X'19EBC' Allocated for input on the DVB work QCB for resource X'3002'. The DVB at X'17C48' contains a shifted address of X'67AF', or a nonshifted value of X'19EBC'. The chain pointer of buffer X'19EBC' contains X'0000'.

X'19F08' 'Activate link' (network resource X'3003')

X'19F54' Allocated as the first buffer in the system save area pool. At address X'075C' in the halfword direct addressables (XDH) is a value of X'67D5' shifted address of buffer X'19F54'.

X'19FA0' 'Set mode' (network resource X'3004')

X'19FEC' Allocated for input on the DVB work QCB for resource X'3004'

X'1A038' 'Activate link' (network resource X'3005'). This command failed as indicated exception response in RH byte 1 xxx1xxxx. Sense data is included as indicated in RH byte 0 xxxxx1xx. Four bytes of sense data is inserted following the RH. The RU is offset four bytes. This buffer contains the response, which does not include the resource identifier. In a PIU trace the request and response is associated by the sequence number field. A 'record maintenance statistics' PIU is generated by the NCP for SSCP to record the failure (see buffer X'1A168').

X'1A084' 'Activate link' (network resource X'3008')

X'1A0D0' Work buffer for 'activate link' failure (buffer X'1A038').

X'1A11C' Work buffer for 'activate link' failure (buffer X'1A038')

X'1A168' 'Record maintenance statistics for 'activate link' failure initiated in buffer X'1A038' for network resource X'3005'.

X'1A1B4' 'Set mode' (network resource X'3009')

X'1A200' Allocated for input on the DVB work QCB for resource X'3009'

'Activate line' (network resource X'300A')							
'Set mode' (network resource X'300B')							
BSC/SS 'contact' command (network resource X'300B')							
'Activate link' (network resource X'300C')							
'Set mode' (network resource X'300D')							
BSC/SS 'invite' command in BCU (BTU) format (network resource X'300D').							
'Activate link' (network resource X'300E'). This command failed as indicated exception response in RH byte 1 xxx1xxx. Sense data is included as indicated in RH byte 0 xxxx1xx.							

7. The buffers contain the following information:

X'1B208'	Unformatted user data, attempted logon from X'300B'
X'1B2EC'	'Reset immediate' (network resource X'300B')
X'1B338'	'Write with end of transmission' (network resource X'300B')
X'1B384'	'Read transmission' (network resource X'300B')
X'1B3D0'	'Write with end of transmission' (network resource $X'300B'$)
X'1B4B4'	'Record maintenance statistics' (network resource X'300B')

Appendix (

NCP Dump Listing

DUMP BUF=Y,FORMAT=Y,FROMADDR=200 THE FOLLOWING IS A DUMP OF A LOCAL NCP

TEST0000

PSB (PHYSICAL SERVICES BLOCK) 19C60

00000000 00A80000 0080F5D0 00000000 00060016 30001000 0008C000 D5C3D7F0 00000000

00000000 00A80000 0880F460 00000000 F4D44040 00000000 02000000 00000000

SIT (SUBAREA INDEX TABLE)

17A40

00020001 00000000 00000000 00000000

SVT (SUBAREA VECTOR TABLE) 17A50

00000000 80A17A60 48E06F18 FF040404 00650016 00219C60

CHANNEL CONTROL	BLCCK	06F48						
PREFIX ARE	A 06F18							
	0 00A80000 0 0001B598			00000000	00000000	0001B3D0	00018300	*
0000000	000,2330		2000002					
COMMON AREA	06F48		<i>.</i> *					
0000000	3 00000000	00000000	00005251	716C6FD8	002A0000	040021E1	20000000	**
001A3198	3 02200000	00008FD2	00008FE8	00008FFC	0001B5E4	00000000	0001B5E4	*
0001B670	C 0001E598	0001B598	7168716C		001400F9			**
0001B3D0	000A0014	6FD06FD4	009C009C	00140013	001C0002	000004B0	00000000	**
OUT CW ARE	A 06FC8							
C3E7C3C	1 D6C3E6C1	10706FBD	4 05 1B3DE	10706FBD	4051B216	00000000	00000000	*CXCAOCWA*
00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000		00000000			*
00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	*
00000000	0000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	*
00000000	00000000	00000000	0000000		00000000			*
00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	**
	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0				00000000			**
0000000	00000000	00000000	00000000		00000000			**
	00000000				00000000			**
	00000000				00000000			*
00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000		00000000			**
	00000000				00000000			**
00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000		00000000			*CXCAICWA*
90F9B5A6	5 90F9B5F2	9121B634	A121B680		00867760			*.99.2*
0A820000	00867456	00000000	00000000		00000000			**
	D E8E80000				00000000			**
	00000000				00000000			* ^x
	00000000				00000000			**
	00000000				00000000	00000000	00000000	*
0000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000			**
IN CW AREA	07160							
C3E7C3C	1 C9C3E6C1	90F9B5A6	90F9B5F2	91218634	A121B680			*CXCAICWA.99.2*

RESOURCE VECTOR TABLE	17A60 0066	ENTRIES					
0000 TYPE 00	PTR 19C60						
START-STOP AND/	OR BSC RESOURCES:						
0001 TYPE 84 0004 TYPE 5C 0007 TYPE 58 000A TYPE 84 000D TYPE 5C	PTR 17C94 PTF 17CE0 PTR 17DD0 PTR 17F58 PTR 17FA4	0002 0005 0008 000B	TYPE 5C TYPE 80 TYPE 84 TYPE 5C TYPE 80	PTR 17C48 PTR 17E18 PTR 17EC0 PTR 17F0C PTR 182F8	0003 0006 0009 000C 000F	TYPE 84 TYPE 58 TYPE 5C TYPE 84 TYPE 50	PTR 17D2C PTR 17D88 PTR 17E74 PTR 17FF0 PTR 18074
0010 TYPE 58 0013 TYPE 58 0016 TYPE 58	PTR 180CC PTR 181BC PTR 182A8	0011	TYPE 58 TYPE 48	PTR 1811C PTR 1820C	0012 0015	TYPE 58 TYPE 50	PTR 1816C PTR 18250
SDLC RESOURCES:							
0018 TYPE 80 001B TYPE 08 001E TYPE 08 0021 TYPE 08 0024 TYPE 08 0027 TYPE 08 002A TYPE 08 002D TYPE 60 0030 TYPE 08 0033 TYPE 08 0036 TYPE 08 0036 TYPE 08 0037 TYPE 08 0037 TYPE 08	PTR 18B0C PTR 183F4 PTR 18490 PTR 1852C PTR 185C8 PTR 18664 PTR 1879C PTR 18884 PTR 18884 PTR 18A04 PTR 18AD8 PTR 18AD8 PTR 18C4 PTR 18D2C PTR 18DEC PTR 18DEC	0019 001C 001F 0022 0025 0028 002B 002E 0031 0034 0037 003A 0037	TYPE 60 TYPE 08 TYPE 06 TYPE 06 TYPE 07 TYPE 07 TYPE 07 TYPE 07	PTR 1836C PTR 18428 PTR 184C4 PTR 18560 PTR 185FC PTR 18698 PTR 18734 PTR 187F0 PTR 188C4 PTR 18984 PTR 188C4 PTR 180C4 PTR 180C4 PTR 180C4 PTR 180C4	001A 001D 0020 0023 0026 0029 002C 0035 0035 0038 0038 003E 0041 0044	TYPE 08 TYPE 60 TYPE 60 TYPE 60 TYPE 60 TYPE 60 TYPE 60 TYPE 0C TYPE 0C TYPE 0C	PTR 183C0 PTR 1845C PTR 184F8 PTR 18594 PTR 18630 PTR 186CC PTR 18768 PTR 18904 PTR 18904 PTR 18904 PTR 18840 PTR 18B40 PTR 18B40 PTR 18B40 PTR 18B40 PTR 18B40 PTR 18B40 PTR 18B40 PTR 18B40
004B TYPE 0C 004E TYPE 0C 0051 TYPE 0C 0054 TYPE 0C 0057 TYPE 0C 005A TYPE 0C 005D TYPE 0C 0060 TYPE 0C	PTR 1902C FTR 190EC PTR 191AC PTR 1926C PTR 1932C PTR 193EC PTR 194AC PTR 1956C PTR 1962C	004C 004F 0052 0055 0058 005B 005E 0061	TYPE OC TYPE OC TYPE OC TYPE OC TYPE OC TYPE OC TYPE OC TYPE OC	PTR 1906C PTR 1912C PTR 191EC PTR 192AC PTR 1936C PTR 1942C PTR 194EC PTR 195AC PTR 1966C	004 D 0050 0053 0056 0059 005C 005 F 006 2	TYPE OC TYPE OC TYPE OC TYPE OC TYPE OC TYPE OC TYPE OC TYPE OC	PTR 190 AC PTR 1916C PTR 1922C PTR 192EC PTR 193AC PTR 1946C PTR 1952C PTR 195EC PTR 196AC

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0732E

LGT

LCB	17 C94	+ (0001							
	0000	00000	1CA80000 00007210 40000000	8800128C	61017C48	00000000	00000000 01100000 00000000			* L.* * * *
i	ACB	07210)							
	FF00	00000	00000000 4C901680 09000E00	7 9390980	0000C080	08480000	00000000 77600001 00000100	00F40000	00000000	*
•	LGT	07760)							
			6A2C6E48 FF3D003E			00007C03 4C7F6140	02020000	1C261F37	7C342F2F	*
LCB	17 _{D20}	c (0003							
	000	00000	1CA80000 00007270 40000000	8800128C	61017CE0	00000000	00000000 01100000 00017DFC			*
	ACB	0727	0		-	• •				
	FF0	00000	00000000 4C901680 09000E00	7 93F0980	0000C080	084 A0000	00000000 77600001 00000100	00F40000	00000000	*
	LG T	0 77 6	0							
			6A2C6E48 FF3D003E			00007C03 4C7F6140	02020000	1C261F37	7C342F2F	*
LCB	17E1	8 (0005							
	000	00000	1CA80000 000072DC 00000000	10001490	42000000	00000000	00000000 01200000 00000200			*
	ACB	0 7 2D	0							
	FF00	00000	000006 F4 39E61680 0A000F00	7 94501FF	00000#800	0854F4 00	00000000 732E0001 00000100	0000009C	00000000	*

PAGE

		•		
		8 C8C08AC0 48471005 010D2C5E 370E004F	7A087C03 03020000 1C261F37 7C342F3 4C7F6140	?F ** **
LCB	17EC0 0008			
	00000000 00007364	0 0080CFC0 00000000 8800128C 41017E74 000017E74 00000000	00000000 00000000 18 A80000 0A40D3 00000000 01100000 0000000 0000000 80A00000 00000000	
	ACB 07364			
	FF000000 4C9016C0	0 00000000 00000000 0 794B0380 0000C080 0 2B800000 4D500200	00000000 00000000 5FB00000 600000 084E0000 73C20001 00F40000 0000000 214D0600 00000100 05820000 010000	00 *
	LGT 073C2			
		2 COCO8ACO 48471006 3 7COD2C3D 7COE004F	79C87F01 00000000 1C371F37 3D342F.	PF *
LCB	17F58 000A			
	00000000 000073F8	0 0080CFC0 00000000 0 000128C 41017F0C 00017F0C 00000000	00000000 5FC35FC3 18A80000 0A80D3 00000000 004C0000 01000000 0000000 00A00000 00000000	
	ACB 073F8			
	00000000 36FC16CC	C 00000000 1E336D66 C 79516680 0000C080 C 2B81B598 633A0200	6CF40000 01000000 5FD60000 600000 08500000 74560101 00200000 0001B40 204D6E00 99340100 0A820000 0100000)7 **
	LGT 07456			
		COC08AC0 48471006 7C0D2C3D 7C0E004F	79C87F01 00000000 1C371F37 3D342F3 4C7F6140	PF **
LCB	17FF0 000C			
	00000000 00007480	0 0080CFC0 00000000 0 8800128C 41017FA4 0 00017FA4 0C0C9140	00000000 00000000 18A80000 0A40D3 00000000 01280000 01000000 0001000 000180A0 0001827C	
	ACB 0748C			
		0 00000000 00000000 0 72100680 0000C080	00000000 000000000 5FFC0000 3100000 08520000 74 EA0001 00F40000 0000000	

3705 DUMP

	04 000000 6B5A6BA2	08001000	28800000	4D500200	21700600	00000100	0A500000	0100222A	**
	LGT 074E	A							
		6BA26BC2 803DE085			79D8FF01 3400008D	0000000	1C381F84	7C808B89	*BQ* *
LCB	182F8	000E							
	00000000	1CA80000 0000751C 00000000	10001490	46000000	00000000	0000000 01200000 00000800		0A40D3B0 04010000	* L * * * * * *
	ACB 07510	C							
	00000000	000006F4 31C21640 08C00D00	793301FF	00004800	0888F400	00000000 75780001 00000200	0000009C	00000000	*
	LGT 07578	8							
	4C1666D6 10701061	67CC6E48 107C102D	C8D484C6 3D011003		79F8AA03	0F0F3202	10261037	1002101F	*OHM.FHE8*

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DAB	17048	0002					
	80017C94	F 00A00000 F 00000040 D 00000000	00003800	60000008	00000000		* H * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
DVB	17CE0	0004					
	800 17 D20	3 00A00000 C 0000004C O 00000000	00003800	60000008	00000000		*
D VB	17D88	0006			•		
	84017E18	00A0000C 0000003E 0000012C	00000000	B0002028	00000000 0F0002C1		*
D V B	17DD0	0007					
	84017E18	0 00A00000 0 000003E 0 00000100	00000000	B0002028	00000000 0F0002C2		*
DVB	17E74	0009					
	85017EC	0 00A00000 0 00000040 0 00000000	00003800	60000008	00000000		*
D V B	17F0C	000B					
	85017F58	30A00000 3 00030040 0 0000000	00003800	AA000008	00000000		*
DVB	17FA4	0000					
	8A017FFC	0 00A00000 0 00000040 3 00001001	00003800	31000008	00000000		*0* *0*
DVB	18074	000F					
	CC0182F8	0 00A00000 0 0000004C 2 00000000	00000000	B0002028	00000000 003C0540		*
D♥B	180CC	0010					
		00000000 00000044			00000000 12000540		*H*

37	0.5	PIIMP

	40402D00	00000000	00000000	01040000	00000000				*0*
D V B	1811C	0011							
	4018074	00A00000 00000044 00000000	00000000	B0002028		00000000 12000540			*
DVB	1816C	0012				a.	·		
	4C018074	00A00000 00000044 00000000	00000000	E0002028		00000000 12000540			*
DVΒ	181BC	0013							
	4018074	00A00000 00000044 00000000	00000000	B0002028		00000000 12000540			*
DVB	1820C	0014							
	40018074	00A00000 00000000 00000000	00000000	B0002020		00000000 12000540			*
DAB	18250	0015						•	
	CC0182F8	00A00000 0000004C 00000000	00000000	B0002028		00000000 003C05C1			*
DAB	182A8	0016							
	4C018250	00A00C00 0G000044 00000000	00000000	B0002028		00000000 120005C1			** ** *

PAGE

LKB	18B0C	0018							
		0 00A80000 0 00007604	00412088	0000000	301880A0	00000000	00000000	00000000	*
	ACB-R 076	04							
	040075A	0 00000000 8 1ACC1740 C 04040051	75A80440	0000C480	0842F0B8	00000000 7660302B FF801ACC	00000000		*
	ACB-X 075	λ8							
	0001836	0 00000000 0 1D961770 4 04040000	751C3A80	00004000	08404B18	00000000 76600001 FF981D96	00000000		*
	LGT 076	60							
		E 217E219E 0 0E000000			79E80000 62FA0000	00000000	00800080	00000000	*
LKB	18BE8	003A							
		0 00A80000 0 00007678	00411618	00000000	303A8060	00500000	00000000	00000000	*
	ACB-R 076	7 8							
	00018B3	0 00000000 8 4C901740 0 01010000	76043880	00004000	08440000	00000000 76 D4 0001 00000100	00F40000		*
	LGT 076	D4 ⁻							
		E 217E219E 0 C4220000			79E80000 63310000	00000000	00300000	0000000	*DFY* *DFY*
LKB	18CC4	003C							
		0 00A80000 0 000076EC	00412088	00000000	303C8060	00C00000	00000000	00000000	*
	ACB-R 076	EC							
	00018C1	0 00000000 4 1ACC1740 0 01010051	76780940	0000C480	09461E7E	00000000 7748002B D6141ACC	00000000		*

 Appendix

CU B	1836C	0019						•
	00800000	00A80000 02000000 1F810AD0	00000000	00000700	00070000	0000000 0400000 0000000		*
CUB	1879C	002D		•				
	00800000	00A80000 04000000 1E810AD0	00000000	00000100	00010000	00000000 00000000 00000000		*
CUB	18830	002F						
	00800002	00A80000 04000000 1E810AD0	88440000	00000700	440C0000	00000000 04000000 0000000		*
CUB	18A84	0038						
	00800000	00A80000 02000000 1E810AD0	00000000	00000100	00010000	00000000 00000000 00000000		*
CUB	1 8B40	003B						
	00800000	00A80000 2400000 1E810AD0	00000000	00000000	00010000	00000000 00000000 14018B98		*0Y* *
	I.UVT 18B9	8					-	
	00000000	00000000 00000000	00000000	00000000		00000000		* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
CUB	18C1C	003D						
	00810002	00A80000 22000000 1E810AD0	44440000	00140700	44070000	0000000 0000000 14018C74		*D.D* **
	LUVT 18C7	4						
	00000000	00000000 00000000	00000000	00000000		00000000		* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

rab	183C0	001A				
		0 00A80000 3 01A0000	 	 0008A000 00000000	 	**
I.UB	183F4	001B				
		0 00A80000 3 01B0000		00008A00 0000000		**
LUB	18428	001C				
		0 00A80000 3 01C0000		00008A00 00000000		**
LUB	1845C	001D				
		0 00A80000 3 01D0000	 	 00000000 00000000	 	**
LUB	18490	001E				
		00180000 301E0000		00008A00 00000000		*
LUB	18404	001F				
		00A80000 301F000C		00000000 00000000		**
rab	184F8	0020				
		00A80000 30200000	 	00008A00 0000000		* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
LUB	1852C	0021				
		0 00A80000 30210000		0 000 8AO 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		******
raB	18560	0022				
		0 00A80000 30220000		000008A00 00000000		**
LUB	18594	0023				
		0 00A80000 3 0230000		00088000 00000000		***************************************
LUB	185C8	0024				

3705 DUMP		PAGE	13
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LUB	188C4	0031				
		0 00A80000 0 30310000		 00088000 00000000	 	**
LUB	18904	0032				
		0 00A80000 0 30320000		00000000 00000000		**
LUB	18944	0033				
		0 00A80000 0 30330000		00008A00 00000000		**
raB	18984	0034				
		0 00A80000 0 30340000		00008A00 00000000		**
LUB	189C4	0035				
		00A80000 30350000		00008A00 00000000		*
raB	18404	0036				
		00A80000 030360000	 	00008A00 00000000		**
LUB	18144	0037				
		00A80000 030370000		0008A000 00000000		**
LUB	18AD8	0039				
		00A8000C 30390000		000000000 00000000		**
ГПВ	18CEC	003E	•			
		00A80000 303E0000		00000000 00000000		**
LUB	18D2C	003F				
		00A80000 303F0000	 	 00088000 00000000	 	******
LUB	18D6C	0040				

		00880000 30400000			0008000 00000000		**
ГПВ	18DAC	0041					
		00A80000 30410000			0008800 0000000		** *
LUB	18DEC	0042					
		00A80000 30420000			0008400 0000000		**
LUB	18E2C	0043					
		00A80000 30430000			0008000		** **
LUB	18E6C	0044					
		00180000 30440000			00008400 00000000		**
LUB	18EAC	0045					•
		00A80000 30450000			00008400 00000000		**
LUB	18EEC	0046					
		00A80000 30460000			00008400 0000000		*
ГЛВ	18F2C	0047					
		00A80000 30470000			00008400 00000000		** **
LUB	18F6C	0048	*				
		00A80000 30480000			00008A00 0000000		** **
LUB	18FAC	0 0 4 9					
		00A80000 30490000			00008400 00000000		** *
LUB	18FEC	004 A					
		00A80000 304A0000			00008A00 0000000		*

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LUB	1902C	004B				
		00A80000 304B0000		00084000 00000000		**
LUB	1906C	004C				
		0 00A80000 0 304C0000	 	 0008400 00000000	 	**
LUB	190AC	004D				
		00A80000 304D0000		00088000 00000000		*
LUB	190EC	004E				
		00A80000 304E0000		00008A00 0000000C		**
LUB	1912C	004F				
		00A80000 304F0000		00008A00 00000000		**
LUB	1916C	0050				
		00A80000 30500000		00008A00 00000000		*
rab	191AC	0051				
		0 00A80000 0 30510000		00088000 00000000	 	**
LUB	191EC	0052				
		00A80000 30520000		0008A000 00000000		**
LUB	1922C	0053				•
		0 00A80000 0 30530000		00008A00 00000000		**
LUB	1926C	0054				
		0 00A80000 0 30540000		00008A00 00000000		**
LUB	192AC	0055				

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LUB	1956C	0060				
		00A80000 30600000	 	00000000 00010000	 08810760 00000000	 **
LUB	195AC	0061				
		0 00A80000 0 30610000			 08810760 00000000	 *
LUB	195EC	0062				
		0 00A80000 0 30620000		00000000 00010000	08810760 00000000	*
LUB	1962C	0063				
		0000000 00000000		00000000 00010000	 09810760 00000000	 **
rab	1966C	0064				
		0 00A80000 0 30640000	 		 08810760 00000000	 *
LUB	196AC	0065				
		0 00A80000 0 30650000	 		 08810760 00000000	 **

GENERAL REGISTERS

Appendix 38

005E0	6315B598 618C6F18	06341081	610C0022	B92005CC	61880614	81909CE0	95280103	**
00600	06357F14 BA21B598			00189000	900005F0	91000638	8804A856	**
00620	90008042 B9217.R14	7134B920	04087134	B800A740	00800000	00000614	B920065C	*
00640	B80097B0 00000000				00000000			*
00660	0003DF30 00000000				00000000			*
00680	F0F00000 C0004B48				0FC28C00			*00*
006A0	02C8C8CC C6C80A0A				0A0A4080			*.HH.FH*
006C0	00C80000 00C80000				00080000			*.HHHHHH
006E0	00080000 13011503				00008006			*.H*
00700	10000000 00000002				00000000			* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
00720	00000000 00000000				00000000			*
00740	76EC0000 00000000				0033003C			*
00760	00000877 0000A8C0				5E200000 0000001D			*
00780	00001A0A 0000C485							
007A0 007C0	00000000 00000000 00000000 0001B6C8				00000000 00019CA8			*
007E0	0001BFFF 00019770				00000000			* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
00710	0001BFFF 00019770				00000000 000B00DB			*
00000	LINE 00820 SAME AS		0000000	000000	O D D D O D D	00000000	OUDDOODD	
00840	75A87604 767876EC		00DB7364	73 F 8 7 L 8C	72 D0 00 DB	OODBOODB	00 DB0 0 DB	**
00860	00DB00DB 00DB00DB				00 DB0 0 DB			**
00880	OCDBOODB OCDBOODB				00DB00DB			*
008A0	OODBOODB OODBOODB				00 DB 0 0 DB			**
0.0800	0002040A 0000000				00000000			*
008E0	00000000 00000800				0000000C			**
00900	60047C00 F8008800			F2008200	D000E000	9600A600	360C060E	*842*
00920	F1008100 9900A900	9500A500	350005 1 4	9300A300	7B094B02	F7008700	17 002 7 00	*1*
00940	40005000 9800A800	9400A400	34000400	9200A200	F000C000	F6008600	16002606	*
00960	91006100 £9008900	F5008500	15122500	F3008300	5B006B00	9700A700	370A0710	*953*
00980	6D044A00 5C00C800	7A00C400	14002400	5F00C200	3F003F00	D600E600	360C060E	*
009A0	7E00C100 D900E900	D500E500	35000514	D300E300	4F084B02	7700C700	17002700	*A.R.Z.N.VL.T
00900	40004E00 D800E800	D400E400	34000400		5D003F00			*Q.Y.M.UK.S*
009E0	D1006F00 4D00C900	6C00C500	15122500		5A006B00			*J*
00A00	60047C00 F800880C	F4008400	14002400		D000E000			*842*
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00A40	40005000 9800A800				F000C000			**
00A60	91006100 F9008900				5B006B00			*95*
00880	6D044A00 5C00C800				3F003F00			*BO.W*
OGAGO	7E00C100 D900E900				7F085F02			*A.R.Z.N.VL.TG*
OOACO	40004E00 D800E800				5D003F00			*Q.Y.M.UK.SF*
00AE0	D1006F00 4D00C900				5A004F00			*JP.X*
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00B20	5E001104 34003C06				5E005E00 5C004E00			*
00B40	40005A00 7F007B00				7A005E00			*0.1.2.3.4.5.6.7.8.9
00B60	F000F100 F200F300				D100D200			*.A.B.C.D.E.F.G.H.I.J.K.L.M.N.O.*
00B80	7C00C100 C200C300				E9007900			*P.O.R.S.T.U.V.W.X.Y.Z*
00BA0 00BC0	D700D800 D900E200 5E005E00 5E005E00				5E005E00			**
OOBCO OOBEO	5E005E00 5E005E00				5E005E00			**
00C00	5A04A300 F4006100				3F003F00			*452*
00C00	F1008700 A2008800				F9086002			*1*
00C20	40009100 96009300				A9003F00			**
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013A0	00015040	0000CCFC	00014AF0	00015040	0000CCF8	00014AF0	00015040	800012D8	* 0 0 80 Q*
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01400	00015040	8000132C	00014AF0	00015040	800012F0	0000CE38	00014C50	00014D80	* *
01420		0000DC86			00014D80	0000D120	000174B8	000174F8	*J8*
01440		00017218			00000000	00014AF0	00015040	0001525A	**
01460		00012FB4				00012FB4			*8*
01480		00012FB4				00500080			**
014AC		01080114				00EC0080			**
01400		00D00108				01540160			* *
014E0		0000D798				0000CEA4			*P8*
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01540		0000D798				0000CE88			**
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		0000E260				0000CFF8			
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01620		00000000				00000000			*
01640		302C309A				32DA 330A			**
01660		2FDC4C3E				33DE369A			*.B*
01680		39023874				3D363D9E			**
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01720		39E64C3E				3CD939E6			*.W
01740		1D961D96				1D961D96			**
. 01760		1D964C3E				1D961D96			**
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017A0	B8008C48	B8008C22	B8000000	B8000000	B80089E8	B8008034	B8008DAA	B8008A96	**
017C0	B8008B10	B8008C38	B8008D08	B800C2B2	B800C2A0	B800C2C6	B8007C58	B8000000	**
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01900		BC201ACC			837ED201	BC20191C	ASESACC2	B920FFFF	*28
01920		2B58BC20			DB8A2F36	8812BC20	195CA810	2F53DF82	*S*
01940		4154A817				24A524D7			**
01960		27427501				95047518			**
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0190		FF02CF82				BC20 1ACC		_	*
01700	20402133	11020102	20102211		5 3 5 5 1 5 5 T			2 - 1 011 0 0 0	

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020E0		5BA92488				20FE618A			**
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02140		31833401				33F82393			*
02160		29585998				50B350AB			*Y4W7.KY.H*
02180		21BE21BE 21BE21BE				22902296 22902296			*
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021C0 021E0		F4FF9940				881DBC00			*44YJ*
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02220		8802A8C2				25BBE5F7			*
02240		E5FEB58E				E501D5A2			*4UVYV.N*
02260		F4FF98C0				A9DABC00			*4*
02280		A 9C6 B800				A9B6E6BF			*F
022A0		251E2920				8802A80C			*9*
02200		25225502			E3EE5BA9	81FE29C6	2F53FF2A	2B59F301	*F3.*
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02300	2E52D608	2ED22A09	92012A89	CA16233B	E2716108	E1061258	D288238B	2A 04D 280	*OKSKK*
02320	2A88A802	A9EAAA58	BC00232E	AA52648A	BC00249A	CC36E5FE	B5348802	A82EF470	*v
02340	882ABC00	24E85838	8802A804	BC0024B8	5838900 1	58B8B040	98102804	D0012884	**
02360	800058B8	BC202450	648AA89A	BC0024E8	BC0024B8	5 A 2 D 9 2 0 1	5AAD2A02	F2409880	*
02380		2B3BC32C				BC2000FF			**
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023C0		B30E880C				5B345933			*T*
023E0		59A10163				648AA806			*J*
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02420		A95ABC00				812071E4			*J*
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02480		23BB2B08				E6F72ED2			*.K* *
024A0		618EB920				2B59FB 84			*oso*
024C0 024E0		8802D680 2 7534 088				55024088			*
02500		BE2024FA				E471A816			*O . K
02520		A80A2A59				8802D480			*
02540		21231ED2				898CA802			*. W7 K. W. K 6
02560		CF82A97A				221F2ED2			*
02580		DF02A80C				20858320			*7 K U *
025A0		98022097				41039816			*
025C0		B8009560			44F8248F	B8005E6A	A80420BB	73F 4DF 04	*
025E0		A804B840			A80 EBCOO	2CFE9806	BC002CD4	A802A824	*K *
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026A0		8802A802				BC002C96			*0*
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02D60	43440028 28	B628C7	B8402C37	BC9E2142		55985598			*
02D80	25BEA80A 2F					112829B9			*
02DA0	E4DF2CC1 AE	A0455C	ECBC2C41	EC452D51	455428BC	43442753	FE262742	8820253E	*UA*
02DC0	75A8A504 09	071528	88021518	2D8D77F8	77F82791	20C281C4	29C02948	29B7B840	* *
02DE0	2937880B B8	404344	2127C11A	150125A5	2F41DF22	21A78501	2DB6CF0C	24354D08	* *
02E00	2C2F5448 2C	AEB840	E77F2FC1	292FE180	C1C029AE	B840E7DF	2FC1E1FE	21A7E2FD	* XA XA S.*
02E20	4344273B 98	A22539	25BB2D47	2DBC20B9	2FC70539	880652AD	02B9B840	02B771C4	*
02E40	A80B2435 4D	OD4554	A82D2127	C106E1DF	E99C1501	25A52948	A 1012539	D51 C25B9	*
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02F00	75D4A802 07	D50546	5 7 0 17 7 98	779807C6	508 12442	980625CA	0810A80A	5 7 88 77 F8	*.MN
02F20	77F84781 08	0725C2	2F408810	70287518	77282FC0	21B75330	25BEB840	950421B7	*.8*
02F40	53304344 2.5	BEB840	25398584	25B92753	EF082127	E1C11503	25A5A93F	253E21B7	*
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02FA0	ACBEAD16 AD				2127D904	FA14B840	E9A0E1C1	21A 71501	*
02FC0	25A52539 D5				B9862940	898DA873	A8FFE929	27334344	* N
02FE0	77BCCB0C CB				2127C128	21A71501	25A5A849	43442435	**
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03040	30082947 27				D10821A7	2A52FA92	110121A5	C4102303	*
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03080	25B92759 98					730820D9			*
03 0A 0	27453718 7D					AC2EABC8			*
03000	21272539 D5					2127F99C			*N9V.E*
030E0	2C2EE43F 88					E1C0D102			*.UV.M
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03120	434421A7 2C					8804D410			**
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03160	37582FC1 27					CB82A9E9			* A C
03180	150125A5 25			· ·		BF2031B2			*
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03220	253E28B6 57					21B92435			*
03240	DD064F19 2F					2127C10A			*GGK.B. A*
03260	2DB92753 D6					D118A9CE			*OKJ*
03280	2303EB28 25					10088899			*B
03280	281421B7 56					A5029522			*
032R0	8101A823 CE					E6EF2ED2			*B.GW.K.9*
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03260	AADC2F47 73					252FD480			* 9 J M *
03300	C1014344 A9					DE2C29B6			*A
03320	2127E1F1 43					4508C503			*1
03340	B84081FF A8					21A72303			*9J*
	2B3220B3 25					4344A99D			**
03380									*J
033A0	4344A9A9 E1					27334344			*.Z
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Appendix (

03A40

25A5B840 02B771C4 A827BC00 3D2C2147

03A60	2836B8B4 274275				29B69101			**
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OAAEO	434425BE B84020	41 EC2A2435	FFDA2103	E8364D19	2DC72C3C	44189814	2D594538	*
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03B00	25B98400 2CC7A8	353 2801D882	A85D254A	25C22F40	51030118	712888B9	29B67518	*
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03B40	8400E5FE 5090A8				A904A906			* . 7
03860	A926A92A A936A9				212FD0C0			*
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03BC0	E1C11539 2841D8				A504A811			*.A0*
03BE0	DC4A3648 2EB221				88242F59			**
03C00	2F586738 980276				25A5212F			* *
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03C40	4B273648 2EB2D				A 9 F B 4 B 2 A			**
03C60	AA074B31 AA0B41				AA1BE1FE			*X9L*
03C80	2EB22E57 8701A				36482EB2			*
03CA0	4B2FAA49 4B30A1	4D 24354B00	B3228906	83FFD201	A8064B24	B380880D	2127E1C1	*
03CC0	15219501 25A5D	11C 21A72753	D60127D3	80C0AC29	BC003D2C	83FFD201	21111028	*
03CE0	98088806 434421	91 B8402127	E1C1D138	15012841	D8 9A 25A 5	20912836	B882AA9D	**
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	981E28B6 243541				21A71501			*
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03E80	21A7E1C1 153325				2127C11A			*A*
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03F60	25398516 A80425	39 851c2840	8802A802	950125B9	2127 E 1C 1	21A7B800	3914482D	*
03F80	C80CB800 372648			E1C1D10E	21A71501	25A5B920	03004164	*H*
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04000	3BBCB800 3C2EB8				4B20B800			*
04020	A85B2C01 DC3883				2127E1C1			* K U . N
	28C1B3FF 8802A8				25A57748			* A
04060				_	B840A899			*
04080	A8392547 5B0098				E2C3E240			**
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253B99F6 253999AC CFBEF9EC F1308A3C

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049A0		A83F6108				A889DE16			**
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04A40						AF53E4FB			
04A60		61F021CD				852075F4			*00UU* *248.*
04A80		4E303588 CA4F8306				858CE4FB			*R
04 A A O		73E45388				81042900			*U
04ACO						283DD080			*W.K.W8.K*
04AE0		E6FE2ED2 65768004				20B3EF4C			*
04B00		CF02819C				850F4554			*.8. U. A. *
04B20 04B40		292F0148	,	_		832073E4			*UH*
		2F49CF02			n.	4588951A			*
04B60 04B80		25BB2832				C59C9838			*
04BA0		25BB2632 2ED224CD				2ED22753			*KRKN*
04BR0		26312ED2				6368A83D			*.KKMR*
04BE0		210F1198				6308E306			*1*
04C00		F6069804				EAOCB59C			*6*
04C00		26318000				A91DA8DA			*
04C20		2298859C				2D322435			*8*
04C40		FE9A25B9				25A525D7			**
04C80		E67F2EBD				27537108			*WOKI.*
04C80		25B981C0				435428AE			*4
04CA0		2D51E50F				55C84554			*VFKHHA.*
04CE0		859E25B9				84F22CB9			**
04D00		299CE677				2ED22A41			* W . K Y W . K . S . A Y*
04D00		4D5023CD				2841E810			*
04D40		5523AA07		•		B59E8806			*. VA
04D40		2127F304				E1C11103			*.U32A4*
04D80		B8006262				A81D2DB2			*
04DA0		2ED2AA8F				E6DF2ED2			*oK767WKK*
04DC0		2DB22753				110121A5			* K N AJ

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05AE0

B8005E44 293DD160 29BDEF06 CE18DE98

FE18C606 283DE0DF D01028BD B9209934

21D5B920 633A21CD AB98A9E4 A9A3D406

A8042C41 CC88BD20 5B0C8606 A935E4BF

06140

06160	D0102884 D680E6BF	2A3DE27F 2ABDA831	D400983D D518A841	DE3EB920 002071E4	*O.WSMNU*
06180	4604A800 4144A800	71F42940 8802A808	BC006576 810429C0	5108E11E B1108808	*
06 1A 0	D440E6FE 2ED2AB1F	2539E51E 880881C8	282F1048 28AEB840	EF02A812 24354800	*M WK*
061C0	E00FB00A 8802A806	2801B028 8855CD08	F56088A1 E6F9D602	2 A8A7CD10 B51A880C	**
061E0		A806E63F 8308A870		9866D500 9802858A	*6
06200		29AEEF02 B8408120		F60F983E 4354A82E	*AUH6*
06220		E20F2ABD EE8A292F		FE84B800 424CB800	**
		71E44604 A800434C		A80071F4 B84085FF	*us4*
06240					
06260		E6F92ED2 B92061F0		800428C0 B5E09802	*M*
06280		E180C1C0 29AE2904		E4F13458 2587294F	*HAM.4U1*
062A0		2841E0BF 28C1FF82	•	4604A800 4744A800	**
062C0		4800B04E 8827B06E		21398808 B920643C	*.4*
062E0		B110883A B58A8824		E6F82ED2 800428C0	**
06300		C8D9292F E180C1C0		2ED2BC00 6576209B	**
06320		8802A841 5180E1E1		A806FE86 E639C660	*
06340	2FD2B920 61F021CD	34802587 23032E01		DE02A890 208F2091	*.K0*
06360		278F2742 213E71A8		0F077128 88027118	**
06380	298D264A 8866DB90	28000907 01283308	55C82C48 A401A810	61032B40 8815A84C	**
063A0	BD2061F0 25CDA81F	1318BC9E 2707E71E	C7109828 2D8D6183	61011198 119821CA	*0
063C0	608166F8 66F82691	A8206701 77987798	880A6183 80007688	0907A835 2F367128	*8.8
063E0	91016183 7328980E	9301239B 25074380	27532631 A9854380	BC006566 209B2507	*
06400	25BBA9A7 FA9EFC9C	210F1198 11988814	86001E83 13013398	3 33988808 1081BC00	**
06420		2753FE84 C608E67F	A9CFE606 81942087	B80041D2 872077E4	*KU*
06440		21B92127 E1C0D120		77F42A3D E27F2ABD	*
06460		2801B019 8858D406	•	90010138 986228CF	* * * *
06480		8802D480 E4F93458		EF02A812 FC82A80E	* M.U9. *
064A0		D00121B9 A8061588		3 29844154 208773F4	* U
064C0		66F866F8 268F2631		2883A86F FE69A86F	**
064E0		2801D886 E6F9A9B1		3 209B2093 2631AA9D	**
06500		66F82693 66986698		E6F9F560 8806C608	*0.8.8
		E67F2ED2 A98FDE02		2103D802 A83DD440	*.F.MW.KROM *
06520				4604A800 4154A800	*
06540		B1E09804 1580AEBD			
06560		2A408802 A8368204		A8142303 DB82A80B	*.4*
06580		33988818 6081BE20	•	65A2618A 8120B800	**
065A0		40888120 71E44604		812071F4 11C85088	*B4.H*
06 5C 0		5E8A21CD 812071F4		4154A811 5108E11E	*.N
065E0		DASEDASA FEACASOC		EE8E8838 D2804808	*B
06600		A868DA04 DA86A806		EE88ABF7 4588952C	*
06620		EEBAB10E 883AB10C		2 ABD 85 20 75E 42 0B 9	*S
06640		292F0148 29AE2ABD		8 12071E4 23A73301	*STAU*
06660	23A5AC23 A828E27F	80C6A825 B1008881	A80D8853 8308BC00	64662A3D A883EE9D	**
06680	B1008832 D2802ABD	45889527 A834C510	B10C8818 B11C8802	2 C510B10E 887D8308	*K
066A0	294ED101 BC006468	2A3DA829 294ED101	8308BC00 64684588	951DB920 66CC21CA	*J*
066C0	21C22127 E1C1D11A	B8005D46 00000401	00000000 2D0066F6	6 626266F6 675267A2	*.BAJ*
066E0	67C6679C 679C6752	67526752 67626262	679C679C 679CF560	8850E6AF D6802ED2	*.F
06700		2D0C9504 29488001	20C2A80C B9200101	274A7503 45189504	**
06720		014829AE 832073E4	460411A0 4164490E	41542127 73F4E1C0	*
06740		B840CCCD FDCFD580	A853E6AF D6802ED2	BC006466 E3F7B800	*J*
06760		2840881B A8002435	D516CE90 E6BFD680	2ED24915 BC006468	*5 NW.OK*
06780		FD88BC00 64662303	A813D400 98062103	B D802AC69 BC006466	*Q*
067A0		E63FAC79 D406A802		E 180C 1C0 29A E293D	*
067C0		8D69A831 67F26262		6832684E 68726872	* 4 2
00,00	L.OIZJDD RDOJITI	525716 5 . 6 /1 2 5262	0.20000 00.00020		

6E8E6EB0 6EB06E9E 6EA86D40 6D406262

06E40

D12029BD B8006264 6E686262 6E806EAC

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Appendix 54

0.000	62626770	(TEC 0000D	22262040	00405506				
06E60	62626EE0					DE02A802			**
06 E80	DE02A8FD					F5608957			*5
06 EA 0	FDCEA963					A 9752840			*
06EC0	D6402ED2					4914BC00			*O .KM4*
06EE0	DEOADA1F	D40099A7	D608A8C7	F4FF99AF	DA 2 DD4 0 0	99B5A8D3	D7E3C650	05 04 0 00 0	*MOG4MLPTF*
06F00	00000000	00000000	62930528	C3 E7C5 E2	E5E2D2F4	00000000	00000000	0008A00	**
06F20	0080F460	00000000	00000000	00000000	0001B3D0	0001B3D0	00800000	0001B598	* . 4
06F40	E7E7C3E7	E3C3C8C2	80000008	00000000	00000000	00005251	716C6FD8	002A0000	*XXCXTCHB
06F60	040021E1	20000000	001A3198	02200000		00008FE8			*U*
06F80	00000000					7168716C			*9*
OGFAC	04040001					009C009C			* * *
06FC 0	000004B0					4051B3DE			* CXCAOCWA *
06FE0	00000480					00000000			*
06150					0000000	20002000	0000000	0000000	************
07460	LINES 0700				04045604	14245600	0.000000	00063360	#GVG17GU1 0 0 0
07160	C3E7C3C1					A121B680			*CXCAICWA.99.2*
07180	09000E20					16C0002B			*B*
071A0	00001120					16C0002B			**
0 71 C0	OB001020					718C0000			**
071E0	00000000	000071AC	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	000071BC	00000000	**
07200	00000000	00000000	00000000	00004F00	008D0C82	00000000	00000000	02000000	*
07220	00000000	00000000	5F250000	03000000	FF000000	4C901680	79390980	00000080	**
07240	08480000	77600001	00F40000	00000000	04000000	09000E00	02800000	4D500300	*
07260	204D0E00	00000100	0A820000	01004E00	008D0082	00000000	00000000	00000000	*
07280	00000000					4C901680			*
072A0	084A0000					99000E00			*
072C0	204D0E00					000006F4			*
072E0	00000000					39E61680			**
07300	0854F400					0A000F00			* . 4
07320	204B0004					6E48C8C0			**
07340	7c 03 0 3 0 2					003E010D			**
07360	61408500					00000000			*
07380	60000000	FF000000	4C9016C0	7 94B0380	00000080	084E0000	73020001	0 OF 40C 00	*B4*
073A0	00000000	04000000	0A000F00	2B800000	4D500200	214D0600	00000100	05820000	*
073C0	0100002A	6B026B02	6B02C0C0	8AC04847	1006 7 9C8	7F010000	00001C37	1F373D34	*
073E0	2F2F6E6D	405DFF3D	003E7C0D	2C3D7C0E	004F4C7F	61403F00	00282850	0000000	**
07400	00000000					60000000			**
07420	79516680					0001B407			*
07440	2B81B598					0100002A			* *
07460	8AC04847					2F2F6E6D			*H
07480	2C3D7C0E					00000000			*
						72100680			
074A0	00000000							•	*
074C0	74EA0001					2B800000			* 4
074E0	00000100					8AC07877			*
07500	00001C38					93919140			×*
0 7 520	000006F4					60BE0000			*4*
07540	31C21640					0000009C			*.B*
0 7 560	08C 00D00	06000000	4C040700	38CD001E		00000000			**
07580	C8D484C6	C8C51A07	79F8AA03	0F0F3202		1002101F			*HM.FHE8*
075A0	3D011003	106B8888	00300000	00000000	00000000	0E000000	54A40000	0000000	×*
075C0	62030000	00007604	00018360	1D961770	751C3A80	00004000	08404B18	76600001	*.C*
075E0	00000000			-	2B04C000	1E340500	389D0E61	FF981D96	*
07600	C9930001					00000000	·		*I
0.000	C 7730 00 1	0.00000	2000000		27020000			220000	

07CA0	BD200446	BF2001FC	7582 75 D4	A80207D5	05465701	77987798	07C65081	46429806	**
07CC0	45CA0810	A80A5788	77F877F8	67814F34		760845C2			*
07CE0		A881453E				A8F941C6			**
07D00		05A8618E				9524610E			**
07D20	8009649A	7488BF00	9A780000	641A4934	A10A800A	BE200020	76E47183	708747BE	*
07D40		492A8420				4EAE4840			**
07D60	76F48000	39038400	4E2BA80A	66986698	6D036288	5118BE82	A8382601	98132503	*.4*
07D80	7 5282D83	7128A10A	31974E2F	3EA1BE20	05A8BA21	97F4618E	B900962C	0002618E	**
07DA0		618A6292			40462501	88392081	A 10A 3 197	4E2F3EA1	**
07DC0	BE2005A8	BA2197F4	618EB900	962C0002	618EB920	7DE2618A	629267A2	8140B800	*
07DE0	981E5288	7588433E	8842618E	B9207DFA	618A8001	8182B800	952A610E	370A882C	**
07E00	618E67A2	8009649A	7488BF00	9A780000	641A3103	81167388	31833281	26885 7 88	**
07E20		80004E2B				7E40618A			**
07E40		33888899				00000000			*CXDK*
07E60	D3E3C7F2	00000000	26162301	63A13398		63A6811E			*LTG2*
0 7 E80		218A2511				50BB50B9			*
C7EAO	6117F982	A81E2301	33983398	3121B003		23012703			*9*
07EC0		6117D9BA				639F4708			**
07EE0		980C880A				71181002			* *
0 7 F00		82E4A813				22982411			*F.W*
0 7 F20		179417B0				98D8F110			*01Q1Y.0*
07F40	67196 7 9F	62232298	22982411	B4409802		88C0B402			*
07F60	9802A8B8	03183581	5188BA00	81E898A6	-	A802458B			*
07F80		659DBA00				6D0FE5FD			**
07FA0	73A89308	7B82A83E	F8864231	E5F7A812		A8664388			*8
07FC0	D5086D8F	852075E4	4204E882	A80A435C		3398A80C			*N8*
07FE0	A802434C	47111588	B9208224	41184118		812071F4			* *
08000	BF201784	47938601	B92082E8	A81D8601		A825B920			**
08020	A831BA00	81E8BA00	81E8BA00	81E8B920	8228A843	26166303	F301880A	E3FE6383	**
08040	260E860C	A8536703	260 E6 A0 F	E3F03258		B501886A			**
08060		DF02A82E				6D83A81E			**
08080		618A1482				260EA802			**
080A0		2388A302				A800434C			*u
08 0C 0		E1201180				81B8622A			**
080E0		A8F38700				74118520			**
08100		A80A6117				42313107			**
08120		910441BE				C804D007			*B*
08140		47938601				688FBA20			*
08160		8601A800				17084744			*
08180		B920179C				41BE3111			*B*
081A0		B92017A4				8601A9C5			*
081C0		33980F0 7				980F6717			**
081E0		63A62088				0C074538		.,	**
08200		950465A6				61978601			*
08220		000082F6				00008322			**
08240		000082F0				0000831E			*00*
08260		000082F0				0000831A			*00B*
08280		000082F0				00008316			*000*
082A0		000083FC				000084DC			*0
082C0		0000871C				000087F6			**
082E0		00008850				61976223			*
08300	618EB920	8312618A	629267A2	8100B800	981E8601	AB2373E0	A80A73D0	A80673C0	*

089A0 880CB2FC 8804D110 A802D001 A802D002 41976122 1A03A201 4A9	8A1A01 1B024389 *
089C0 A1041788 B8400528 47237798 7798B840 1D68B840 35405001 00	000000 61800325 **
089E0 C3E7C4D2 D3C9D7F4 22F82298 270B2668 76488808 240E4717 D5	404797 20138003 *CXDKLIP4.8*
08A00 F88A272F D6807648 2EAEA80C 2E2FC680 E6802EAE BD008A48 F98	02A81E 253B981A *8OF.W8*
08A20 850125BB 04399806 02B772C4 A80242AD 20AD02B9 BF2017B4 270	
08A40 E2FB4344 A80QB840 240E4391 475C4793 477C4795 BF201780 27	
08A60 25379501 A401CE90 880825B7 24BE8000 A804BC00 8D7AA81C 24	
08880 27427D83 271B5718 279B2716 7103E1DF 71838003 A897BF20 179	
08AA0 D60A6708 4754A8C1 984AE2FE 273E2137 73109101 B8B629C0 080	
08AC0 05289802 A8045018 55A02591 27427701 77987798 882A27C2 97	
08AE0 25A5455C E4F0D409 45084554 21B727BE 8000A80A 25112737 65	
08B00 240E4717 D7104797 22F82298 8003A813 22F82298 2116130D 15	05FCA2 1503E57F *P8V.*
08B40 1585150F 158D2525 800025A5 A94F4118 240E1503 258B1505 45	
08B60 22F82298 27167503 41089408 75831718 7501282F 504828AE 21	
08B80 E4F04058 01084154 B92017B0 21A5B920 179C2193 8000A999 983	
08BA0 3038880F 47079701 47879802 A802D540 A80C4705 97014785 980	
08BC0 8000A802 8001A9C9 98542116 1503E5BF 1583DD04 8003A844 BF	
08BF0 56482EAE B4168824 170A27C2 970427BE 170D27B7 B406880C BF	
_ 08C00	
08C20 AA2322F8 22988000 288CBD20 17C4EA82 A80225A5 8000AA39 BD	2017B0 25A5BD20 *8
08C40 FFFF25B3 E2FBAA61 22F82298 2537243E 290CCEEE EAAED904 91	08298C 433073B4 *S8
08C60 213371CC 21B39501 A4018808 25B724BE 8000A80E BC008D7A 88	
08C80 4597A83C D9185418 850025B7 2D8C2542 950425BE BD2017C4 25	A58000 A8222442 *R
08CAO: 4D83211F 5118219B 2733BD20 F0B8240E 411757B0 8804D020 A8	
08CC0 A842CA02 A824D922 54188500 25B72542 950425BE 85854554 BD	2017A4 25A5240E *
08CE0 4517E4BF 45978000 A81A4B80 9501A401 240E2711 47184783 27	427D83 271B5718 *U*
08D00 279B8003 D204AB09 BC2089E8 27427501 55985598 8802A838 07	
08p20 66689807 0p09Cp42 BF96p580 0p890757 07p5Bp20 0446BF20 01p	
08D40	
08D6C 25BEB920 17B021A5 408822F8 2298240E 4717D704 47978003 AB	
08080 08078100 27118818 07289802 A8047018 77A02791 21B7B920 170	
08DA0 21421D83 80034088 A8002951 E1F04154 B9201780 21A54344 A8	
08DC0 05040000 00000000 63170668 C3E7C4D2 D3C9D6F4 00000000 BE	
08DE0 45014587 41035174 535C439B DB92DCB2 FABEEA16 4503D512 45	
08E00 E4EF4581 4503D506 AD044501 CC02A80E E47FD408 4581BD20 02	
08E20 ACECE46F D4084581 BF208400 4503ACDA 40970D33 0DAD57CC 478	
08E40 989EF708 882855AC 45A3B493 8826B432 8ACEB452 8ACAB431 883	
08E60 80004797 5734BF20 06004503 AC8AB920 0010AD7A 87324F8E 87	

08EAO 90AABFOO 90E64523 4F0F7438 8806415B 41DDA808 C7604F8F 40I	
08EC0 5504BB20 2C00439D 5354BF20 04004503 AC3840BA 40BE40C2 BF3	
08EE0 431BF240 980AF320 984CB920 0011ACFE 45428988 45BA5201 22	
08F00 BF009082 27888820 453A77F8 77F85781 42BEBF00 90AA454F 45	
08F20 459D5554 4503ABE6 40BE40C2 40BABF20 0D004503 ABC2510C 419	
08F40 1701E60F 47D777F0 77F037A0 47D57788 9802A104 41D3434F 13F	
08F60 88FCA80A 433EA806 41531302 A3043388 890A43CA 47558802 3F	
08F80 58030718 53R8880A 55015598 559888EC A8134346 3789475D 88	
08FA0 4236473E 72B88874 42BEBF00 90AABF00 90E6A868 41539104 410	
08FC0 882C434A 32012298 22982288 9810BF00 90822788 8896434A 779	F877F8 378142B6 **
08FE0 42BE40BA BF0090AA BF0090E6 A80E1502 A50445B6 45BE40BA BF009000 4346BC20 6F18B900 F708BC20 6F48B104 884CB106 8848415B 910	0090E6 434A3081 *

9814454F 45915504 B9202000 419D5154

09020

BF200400 A8224101 C80EE80C C886BF20

096 A O		EOFOBOAO				B800A85A			**
096C0		62926396				678AA825			*S*
096E0		E982A817				618E32B8			*Z
09700		8103A89E				D90414C4			* YI.RD *
09720		62926396				BC009762			* 99.*
09740	610E6212	6722600A	4388641A	A80F7482	A8097302	9704678A	A82B7202	9704678A	**
09760	A831648A	A859B800	9C04B800	9DD46292		650AD99A			**
09780	6602610E	62126316	651E600A	6606658A	A8295202	9504A821	53029504	A8258000	**
097A0	A80E8001	A80A8002	A8068003	A8028004		B0078804			*
09 7 C0	7194B920	08404104	B9208002	4134015A		A834B920			**
097E0	4134015A	1B3CCB02	A820B920	OA404104		4134015A			**
09800	0B404104	B9208002	41347004	A805B800	A16C6292	67A2670A	72029704	678A71D4	*
09820	A8156396	E90C610A	13029104	618AB820		13029304			*Z
09840	B0A89802	A804810E	A8A9B800	9BC66292	67A2670A	72029704	678A2805	E OF 8B OA 8	*8*
09860	981DA81B	C9923188	E982F984	E90EA812	46887402	9704A80A	71019702	BC200004	*IZ.9.Z*
09880	2498B800	A270BC00	98E6B800	40B82388	BF009B2C	0015B900	ABCCB840	3588BC00	**
098A0		457CBC00				BC0098E6			*.W*
09800	000FBC00	AC5A1194	B840649A	659E67A2	17019102	618A7188	BC00AC5A	641A651E	**
098E0	67221188	600A2327	33193398	33982338	88048103	A9592B05	E3F8B3A8	980D4088	**
09900	62926396	13029104	618AA806	62926396	618A649A	659E67A2	6605B900	ABCC6602	**
09920	610E6212	6316A84D	2388BF00	9B2C0016	B900AA58	BD200100	88028402	75941194	*
09940	B8406292	649A659E	67A2BF00	9B2C0016	B800AA58	15DCBB20	17C414CC	34BBB800	*
09960	7B00C9BA	A3043805	E07F3885	3489BD20	A8C054B8	98048802	A81C22F8	22F8328B	*I8.8*
09980	22982298	2805E0F8	B0A8980E	3805D050	3885B800	03288108	A8028122	A9FDBF00	**
099A0 .	9B2C0021	A8412388	BF009B2C	0112B800	9F366396	659E650A	53889504	658ABD00	**
099C0	99CA6602	6316651E	600A6606	658A3302	A825BC00	A9FEA806	BC00A952	7794178C	**
099E0	980AF910	C9109702	1784B840	C90413B4	B8407382	B8409706	A813649A	659E67A2	*9.I*
09A00	17889102	618A7101	BC00A952	610E641A	651E6722	338860 OA	2488BF00	9B2C0114	*
09A20	63964388	BF009B2C	01166316	B800A9D2	6396649A	659E650A	D99AE91E	658ABD00	*
09A40	9A4E6602	610E6316	641A651E	600A6606		53029504			*
09A60	2488BF00	9B2C0113	63964388	BF009B2C	01156316	B800A914	659E7901	9702678A	**
09A80	B800A914	BF200070	77E4025B	22982298	0A05EA06	E23F0A85	00DB77F4	EA 08230D	*
OPAAO	8804810C	AB050A05	EA2277E4	2B04DB02	A81AE3DE	2B84 77 ,F4	618EB920	9AC A618A	*
09AC0	629267A2	8100B800	981EA82C	77F4C9A8	C914618E	B9209AE4	618A6292	67A28100	**
09AE0	B800985A	A812618E	B9209AF8	618A6292	67A28180	B800985A	B800A670	34882388	**
09B00	BF009B2C	04014388	B800ACF4	34882388		04034388			*
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09B40	67227101	AB975000	00000000	D6202000	C3 E7C1E2	E4D7E57B	618E6292	63966606	**
09B60	014A024E	02CA01CE	618EB900	962C0002	0263B920	A 8CO 12A 8	02E3024A	23013398	*
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09BA0	610E6212	6316600A	E1AF3981	32072298		618EB900			**
09BC0	0130B800	97B0BF20	007077E4	2804F0A0		2884 77 F4			**
09BE0	11E89808	610E6212	6722600 A	6606618E	B9209C00	618A6292	67A28100	B800981E	*.Y*
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09C20		6E08FE8E				A834630E			**
09C40	13A44698	A81D630E	13B44698	A823630E		A829630E			*
09C60	13E44698	A835630E	13F4260D	66986698		3085308 7			*.U48.8*
09C80	BE207794	BF209C8E	678AB800	A5B2B800		6396649A			**
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09CC0		9CD0618A				BA2004FC			**
09CE0	66026316	641A600A	819B399A	A81B8108		3417618E			**
09D00	7A644498	44981498	610E308D	348E0F09	DF2B3093	309B4900	C986BA21	9794A849	**

0 A 3 A 0	BF200070 77F4BF20	A3B8BA20 015	F42782 67885208	1308B840	76883188	76D4BF20	*4
0 A 3 C 0	007077E4 0E09E6FD	0E89BF20 007	7C77F4 BF2001F8	2782A87D	03468863	074688A6	*UW48*
OASEO	70837488 77017798	779807C6 075	55A701 07D58838	B89C6216	40815008	D180BC20	*
OA400	003074F4 238A2E05	D6802E85 238	886602 600ABA20	003072F4	72E4B002	98040F09	*4O
0A420	CF2D0246 22F822F8			075707D5	618E4188	BC200030	**
OA440	74F431B8 88303788	77017798 779	983081 6292BA2Q	A45C628A	B800048A	BC200030	*.4*
0A460	74E41488 014611F8	11F84181 610	0E6212 73889001	A8833081	B920A482	618AB800	*.U*
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OA4AC	659E67A2 6606F982	A8043804 C82	2855A8 3788A808	47018838	77987798	045647B8	**
OA4CO	98200452 47B89804	8802A81C 748	88BD9D B9200304	A816B920	0306A810	B9200319	*
OA4EO	A80AB920 030FA804	B9200315 B80	0097B0 0809F836	E802A832	BF200030	77E40809	*
0A500	E802A826 E0F70889	77F43788 370	017798 77983081	30839501	618EB920	A 524618A	*Y*
0A520	B800048A 610E7388	8836BF20 003	3077E4 075557A0	07D50746	880C0772	33F833F8	*
OA 540	738104F2 A80403C6	04F2BF20 003	3077F4 0809F804	C81AA808	BF200008	77F 477D 4	*2F.248.H4.M*
0A560	6602610E 62126316			003074E4	08090802	A80C2203	*
0A580	0555A501 52B09806	880474F4 A82	2F0257 25A805D5	E07F0889	03463701	77987798	**
0A5A0	07C674F4 30813083	B920A560 618	8AB800 0496618E	649A659E	67A26606	35883800	*.F.4*
0A5C0	8804A528 B885A508	54884506 358	824386 49049101	4984,080C	0138984A	055FBF20	**
0A5E0	000157B8 8840BD80	05DF075D 779	987798 47B8883E	75018844	55985598	45B88804	**
0A600	5788A811 618E7501	881C5598 559	985101 7181610E	50814388	618EB920	A626618A	*
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0A660	88028402 7594C984	13B4B840 738	82B840 BC200070	74E40805	F0429822	024F02DB	**
0A680	98200247 02DB983A	024B02DB 985	520909 C9060253	02DB9866	BB200004	73E474F4	*
OAGAO	B8402298 2298D080	23073398 339	98880C 2087308F	33F833F8	03CFA85F	OOCDOOCF	**
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0A6E0	22982298 23073398			03CBA822	00C900CB	A81C2298	**
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0A760	B923DF30 51860356	318811F8 11F	F8318D B8009348	BF00943A	B8401748	80200000	**
0A780	ASC026D6 2805E0F0	B0A09860 380	05E0F0 B0A0980C	3804C84E	D0803884	E OC 3A 812	*00
0 A 7 A 0	3804C842 F9881708	E73CE0C3 709	58D080 3884F906	BF200010	77E42701	8852E03C	*H.9XC9U*
0A7C0	885C659E 77987798	7C04E43C 04	389832 649A7488	77078842	77987798	7C 04E43C	*
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008AC	A82C77F8 77F83787	33F833F8 238	81A813 308733F8	33F82381	A 812 64 1A	651E3087	*8.8
0A820	27037798 779833F8	33F87387 238	83F906 BF200010	77F4C98A	610E6212	63166722	**
0A840	600A6606 618EB920	A856618A 629	9267A2 8140B800	981E6602	A823D9A8	4804C858	*
0A860	D0804884 C9AE3707	885644F8 441	F83487 44984498	4787D994	610E6212	6316641A	**
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OASAO	408744F8 44F82481	2483A808 478	8744F8 44F82481	D9ABA841	B9200202	B80097B0	*8.8*
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0A960	FB85BF21 7A402718	7B008200 339		37987502			* 0*
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0A9A0	F1048806 5301E3F0	1394C984 538	88A802 5302BF20	02004088	BF200100	55C 84 088	*1H.*
0A9C0	57039701 27A89837	88132288 883	337F999 A83B618E	6396659E	67A23588	950C4788	**
0A9E0	97008016 51107130	B8874388 876	003F83 871E3F82	610E6316	651E6722	600A0C14	**
0 A A O O	85FF52E0 882AED21	7A605703 271	B09820 BF200200	95042298	22982598	F1048804	*

OBOAO	618EB920 B0B2	618A 62926	7A2 8100B800	981E77A8	0787081D	B886800A	089DA804	**
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OBOEO	B920B0EF 618A	67A2 8100B	300 A8D03D05	DD2A618E	B920B102	618A6396	9304B800	**
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0B120	5598BF20 B132				A835BC20		_	*
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0B160	B9007CF6 EC20				49AF39AF			*6YD4*
0B180	0AA70A33 0AAD				91371B00			**
					4A8876F4			*
0B1A0	9101BA8F BC20				BD200040			* K
0B1C0	618EB920 B1D2			—				*
0B1E0	79B26914 8840				9001B0F6			***************************************
0B200	B3FA981C 83F0				B5FA8816			*
0B220	6B906193 A854				B4F2981D			**
0B240	981A87F0 9601				980287FC			*0*
0B260	9701B7FA 980E	87F0 6E039	601 B6FA9802		6F84A85D			**
0B280	4E0C881E FE84	B618 98108	500 4E8C408A		4E864E87			**
OB2A0	50028402 4F06	885E 410AF	F9C B 7 088828		B7028834			*
0B2C0	4E87A844 4E86	A834 86004	E86 C701A825	86004E8 7	C701A82D	BB20010C	E070E1F0	*
OB2E0	13D8B900 B2E6	1385 11C8A	300 BC8C7124	A8161102	A80B1101	A80F7114	4F078808	*.Q*
0B300	410EFFB5 A85B	BC8D 4E00F	ED2 8429712C	E018EC8A	430513C0	8806C430	11C04185	*
0B320	711CEC90 4302	13C8 880CD	C8C C43011C0	4185A804	4182DC1E	BA 2 197A 4	BE2005A8	**
0B340	618EB920 B352				4E80FC86			**
0B360	BC207982 4E00				882A4193			*
0B380	76E48812 4204				A8461288			*.U*
0B380	328876E4 4204				B6308802			* . U 4 . WO M D . *
0B3R0	DB02C408 EB82				3.1007114			* D. D. T. U. *
	4204A800 76F4				B8000028			*4
0B3E0								*
0B400	23888848 A302				2589754C			
0B 420	A814CF10 CF8A				05663592			*
0B440	75EC2595 F918				22888802			*9
0B460	050DA81B 08A7				2B01CB4A			**
0B480	5A078808 2218				E37F4B88			**
OB4A0	78B84205 2B01				E30FB30F			*
0B4C0	6088BD20 7910				000EABAB			*B70I.R.*
0B4E0	D982C319 C308	C303 D922E	908 F08699F2		BE00B554			*R.C.C.C.R.Z.02R
0B500	001BAA2C 3188	OF30 OFA8A	BDF DF82A814	158CA502	8804D995	A80AB920	000DA81B	**
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0B560	000E1180 6088	130C BC00B	5A2 88026088	13046088	0366BC00	B5A28802	608803E6	*W*
0B580	6088038C BC00	B5A2 88026	088 03846088	138 CBC 00	B5A28802	6088B920	000A1180	*
0B5A0	6088028A 3388			0020A822	A30223B8	9802A80F	3501E488	*
0B5C0	E50F11C8 BA20				A8103501			*VH
0B5E0	52B08802 A804				85122D80			*
08600	002051B8 8814				73922183			*
0B620	C2CC737C F808				BD200008			*B8.7Y3*
	BD200000 A812				BD200008			* *
0B640 0B660	F4E08806 B920				050AA8B8			*4
					057F5574			*
0B680	ASAEOAAD BD20				536C0385			**
0B6A0	2288883C 8518							*
0B6C0	258B552C 258D				559C2595			
0B6E0	7088737C F806				0008A804			*8Y3*
0B 70 0	0000A812 DB06	BD20 0008A	304 BD200000	05FFBD20	00085574	55600002	AAZFBFUU	*

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OBDAO	61A36D39 FD06BF23	FFFF67A3 BF20BE5A	6D00ED04 67A6A802	67AAB3FF 880ABD20	**
0BDC0		612373B4 6D39FD04		8812B301 880AB302	*
OBDE0		60A3A83C BF20BDF4		BDFE67A6 A82A6BBA	**
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0BE40		67333638 8B263738		AC6E691E 9101D982	*
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0BE80	6199B300 88BF611B	9101619B A8C76900	E982A80F 417CF0E0	9806EA84 CA02A81B	**
OBEAO	611D9101 619DA823	FF86BF20 C102A804	BF20C12A 67AE6D00	EDE6DD82 A8206B03	*
OBEC0	43546D02 B900BCDC	BF00BD0A 434455A8	45646D03 D5034554	BF00BD0A 43446D03	**
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0BF20	AB7BE70F 691EBD20	BAD01518 5F80B70F	880C870F 5F819101	B10F8808 A80211A8	*X
0BF40	699EABA3 11A8699E	ABA3DF86 BF20C102	A804BF20 C12A67AE	6D00ED3D DD02AA55	**
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OBFEO	4F03E70F 7148880C	43448738 47548000	4164A800 B8406221	455CFD18 FDBD4344	*X*
0C000	BF20BFF6 67A68330	D3054354 A821E30F	C30C9853 43448330	43546207 4204A931	*6LT.C*
0C020		D5046D82 AC8D6D00	ED02A806 62074204	42956F03 D7074754	*V
00040	BF20BD96 ED0467A6	AB3F67AA AB43E70F	6E037658 6E9FACB7	85002D8C B 7 3E9802	**
00060	ACBBBD20 BAC87518	258A9502 258E8304	ACBB4B03 8201AB77	85006C00 EC02A82C	*H
00080	62074204 A810FF91	6D00ED02 A8166207		2301B920 17D431A5	*
0COAO	62054204 2301FF84	6D03D50F 45548500	-4D8C4D86 4D87B920	17D431A5 6C00DC0E	**
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OC OE O	96016EB5 6EB6A80C	BD20C12A 6E379601	6EB76EB8 A601B628	9802AD5B 65185F80	**
0C100	AD595532 3237FF55	32324040 7F7F2DFF	FF99C9D1 D2D3D4D5	D6D7D8D9 E2E3E4E5	*IJKLMNOPQRSTUV*
0C120	E6E7E8E9 F0F1F2F3	F499FF87 8D0AA0A0	AOAO48C5 CCCCFAO	C6D2CF4D A0D4D459	*WXYZ01234EFKMM.*
0C 140	3333AF33 35A08DFF	OAFFOAOA OAOAOAOA	0A996FBO 8600ADAF	6FB1A809 6FB2A80D	**
0C160	6FB3A811 6FB4A815	BF20C102 A804BF20	C12A67AE 6E00EE02	A8224344 BF20C2C6	*
0C180	67AA6205 4204BC20	79824295 A80EFF86	BF20C102 A804BF20	C12A67AE BF200003	**
OC 1A 0	47646F03 D7084754	82EF6B01 BF20C1B2	ACAB672E 7310B920	C12A17B8 98086837	*P
0C1C0	A00168B7 A8066835	A00168B5 98186900	E98AB3FF 8802A808	D201A806 B37E8809	**
0C1E0	E2FE67AE A8E0B920	C10217A8 B729980A	6D386DB7 B920C12A	A8046D36 6DB561AE	*S*
0C200	BC207982 ACD36FB5	A90B6FB7 A90F8120	71F4FF88 BC20C102	6835A806 BC20C12A	*A.*
0¢220	68378AE3 B0259806	5 AAE9B886 A8224288	FEC660A3 4510B501	88 1 1B502 8815B532	*T*
0C240	880C71E4 75B46323	73BC71F4 63A3B89D		4A804B81 4E824188	*U
0C260	21A89103 FF8669B5	69B6A804 69B769B8	3788A975 B882A81A	BD23FFFF 65A34510	*
0C280	B57E8811 71E475B4	632373CC 71F463A3	B895C2FF C3FF867E	A8496FB9 A94BA800	**
0C2A0	BE20BAC8 2E2FC680	E6802EAE 62056026	A800BE20 BAC82E2F	C680E680 2EAE6207	*HF.W*
0C2C0	602A67A6 4554E2FB	3 4344AAD9 0003DF11	0000C2F4 00000000	00000000 00000000	**
0C2E0	00000000 00000000	00000000 00000000	00000000 0000c2cc	0003DF10 00000000	*
0C300		00000000 00000000		00000000 50000000	**
0C320	00000000 D6202000	C3E7E2C7 D4C9E2C3		1507F580 8812E51E	*5v.*
0C340	B50C89B2 B51A89AE	B50689AA 3588A830		8701A824 B7018802	**
0C360	A8062488 421AA812	B7028802 A80444A8		000087A0 A8028781	**
0C380	22888802 A802A859	B8402170 0000C508		A60877F8 015A1934	**
0C3A0	C90677F8 77F877F8	67858705 6F874788		679740A5 4F266F98	*I8.8.8*
0C3C0	471F679B 4F206F9C	4F244FA6 A8124723		4F246F9C 4F224FAD	**
0C3E0		8802A862 B7A08802		67894F21 6F8A2126	** .
0C400	1F016F8C 17036E8D	6F8E1F00 6F8F1707	67911F04 6F92170B	6E936F94 1F086F95	*

Appendix 68

OCAAO	9802A868 291FF101	88082935	8804B801	2B20FC94	B84020B6	0000CB98	00000000	**
0 CACO	00300000 CC28A81E	B8400D40	BE200000		B1078802			**
OCAEO	CB980000 E7BFFC12	2FAC2F2C	DF82A806	B8401AB8	00C1B840	3500D710	4428A87B	*X*
0CB00	8081A850 8082A840				8085A83C		-	**
0CB20	8088A824 808AA82C				8091A810			**
0CB40	8099A810 809CA80C	292DD102	29AD8180		1128399B			**
0CB60	8810391F F906B840				2F08A88F			*9
0CB80	00000000 00000000				21A781C8			*
OCBAO	CB20F604 8850FE02				56050030			*6*
0CBC0	B800CB48 E76F2930				292A 2198			*X
OCBE0	F1048806 8089B800				CB54E7EF			*1
00000	9802D740 B8402170			-	4928D9B2			*P
0CC20	98048802 A824A810				FF02D912			*
0CC40	B8401D10 4188A114				5768A806			*
0CC60	41C1F604 880E11A8				292DC9A1			*.A6VIRX.*
0CC80	A82B4188 91141488				55987598			*I.6*
OCCAO	B8402170 0000CC58				6185390D			*
OCCCO	6187D701 A82FFE02				00088804			*. P
OCCE0	A8433904 F1808849				2853E10F			**
0CD00	242E2626 B8400F00				F5088844			*5*
0CD20	A804B840 05494D2D				00000000			**
0CD40	B8000000 B84020B6			i.	CD340001			**
0CD60	881AB565 8816B5EC				A80E2D28			*v*
0CD80	389AA83E 80606507				A8304D1E			*5*
OCDAO	00017150 0E05880C				49288808			*
0CDC0	8062B840 2F0B2D28				43018832			**
OCDE0	8802A816 B8400F10				D 1780A05			*5*
OCE00	2D44F510 9818B801				8808E5BF			*5855V*
OCE20	D328B800 CFC04101				C3C8D57C			*LCXDBCHN
0CE40	00C13388 880A391A				6D806D07			*.A*
OCE60	8802A804 B800CFC0				41010000			*
OCE80	C3E7C4C2 E6E3C940				60872135			*CXDBWTIV* *K.*
OCEA 0	8701A802 7728B840				65073D9B			**
OCEC 0	FF908538 6D872D28				CF562D2C 4D20E57F			*5v*
OCEE0	F5208840 351DB402							*U
0CF00	11A83902 95045198				8802A80C 3D1DB506			*
0CF20	B8015A80 4D339501				59483D1D			* N *
0CF40	8806B50A 8802A883				320B3085			*
0CF60	A848242E 4D2DED1C				0518A804			*9v7*
0CF80	2F0D5388 B8400B48				60290049			* CXDBWTT *
OCFA0	4DAD3081 30A18500		· ·		88087602			*
OCFC0	23013398 33982735				E2C5D87C			*
OCFE0	B9201003 B8400000				BC200000			*. V7
00000	2D38E5F7 2DB8391A				A8364D20			*U*
0D020	E4DF2CA8 85004DB3				B4058802			*5*
0D040	358811A8 39029504				D540A804			*V V5 N .5 V*
0D060	E5FD4DAC 65073D9B				C4E34040			*CXDBDT
080d0	B800CFC0 41010000 00C42D2C F504881A				B525880A			*.D.5*
0 A O D O	CFC02D2C F5028824				B801628E			*5*
0D0C0 0D0E0	A10821B5 B8015948				2D28CD92			*v7*
0D0E0 0D100	9514B840 1D18B840				60290017			* CXDBNRT *
טטועט	33140040 10100040	22400000	101 POCCE	0000000	00250017	00010402	D D D D T T T	TO TOTAL SERVICE CANDERS

	•							
0 D7 A O	00C18500 6D8055A8	4C2FE478	65832D28		6C01DC1E			*.A*
0 D7C0	E5FEB516 8886A88A	650 7 B586	88 7 EE5E0	8880B580	887CB427	88726507	E59EB510	*V*
0D7E0	8858B400 8822B594	8868B412	885EB506	885AB586	8856B58A	8852B408	8802A852	**
00800	6C01B42A 8846A84A	B51C8846	B5968842	E51EB518	883C2C2C	FC02A814	6C 0 1B 4 28	**
0D820	8802A80C 6D1CCD82	A8068500	6D9CA822	6507E51E	B5108802	A8122D3E	88143D1E	**
00840	E5AF3D9F 608F8525				F5089810			*V*
0D860	B920004C 15D06583				F5108804			**
0D880	85006D9C A8048510				BD200037			**
0D8A0	E5F74DAD 85286D81				200017D0			* V7 V
0D8C0	851E6D8C 608FA88C				33983398			*8.8.*
					54588806			**
0D8E0	13886703 6D01B52A							
0D900	E4042D38 E5085458				F5048804			*UV5Y5.*
0D920	8804B801 362A6783				3D023188			**
0D940	3D836503 B9200008				4D20B58A			*5*
0D960	B84020B6 00015350				2300B840			* PTF*
0D980	00000000 00000000				B 71 5888 7			**
0D9A0	00C44D1F F5018808	4D358804	B8015CC8		881E6D01			*.D5
0D9C0	3D9E6513 55985598	55888804	B8400659	85003D83	2D28F508	88F0630F	33983398	**
0D9E0	33889818 8001B840	03340000	E000BB20	E0003306	841E8500	3583A800	B8402170	**
0DA00	0000D258 0004B840	10810082	3D1ED550	3D9E2D28	E5F72DA8	3D1DB505	880C4D2C	* K
ODA20	E5FE4DAC 2541A501	25C1651B	35 A 16 D 0 5	3D8CB840	21700000	E6F00004	391AD906	*V
ODA40	C984D120 399A6507	3D9BD400	9852B58E	884E4D2C	D58A4DAC	2D28D520	2DA 82788	*I.J*
ODA60	9714B840 14AA00C0	B8401AA8	00C43D1D	B504881E	B505881A	4D2CE5EF	4DACF540	*v5 *
0DA 80	88102798 4288B84C				440888E0			* V.E*
ODAAO	E40EB402 8855651B				880C4D2C			*U*
ODACO	25C1381A E060D089				98142D38			*.A
ODAEO	C5469806 4D2DE5DF				D120399A			*E V R . I . J *
ODB OO	8802A80C 65073D9B				55985588			**
					C510881B			*V*
0 DB 2 0	88562D3F E5FB2DBF							
ODB 4 0	0000E6F0 00042D38				0E05880A			*WO5
0DB60	AA1A6507 3D9BD400				D083AA72			*5*
0DB80	21700001 31C80E05				883C3788			*HN5*
ODBAO	57189704 7C00B46C				8812B4D9			*V.*
0DBC0	C5108842 B8015B20				E51EB518			*EV.E.*
ODBE0	98C8452F ED02A81E	4D2DF508	98182D3E		2DBEA804			*.H*
ODC00	88EA4538 98E68500	2DBE212A	2D2CFD86	BD2015B4	A804BD20	142415A8	A 50425B5	**
0DC 20	8020B840 2B00A860	85256D81	B8402300	4D1 FFD82	A8088010	B8402B00	A800B840	* *
0DC40	OF384D2D F508880A	E5F74DAD	B8400508	A8184D20	B5CC8802	A80480AB	A80880A1	*5*
0DC60	4D2DD540 4DADBD00	DFF42D28	E5EF2DA8	4D2CE501	880C4D2C	E5FE4DAC	2541A501	*N4VV*
0DC80	25C1B840 35402626	651B880A	630F3398	3398B840	05088518	6D872D2C	F50288D2	*.A
ODCAO	242E4D2D E5DF4DAD	AA142C2C	F4049A7E	2D3FF504	8804E5FB	2DBF 1 1A8	49274198	*v
ODCC0	1D08F504 88082135			B501880C	B5058808	1C08B401	8882A80C	*5*
ODCE0	3D1DD500 880FB501				2DA83D1B			*.N*
0DD00	D5603D9A A808381A				8001B840			*N*
0pp20	320B30A1 3F1EE7DF				3E1EE6AF			*X
0DD20	53882135 A10821B5				BE000000			*
0DD40	2D28CD84 B800CFC0				E5FD2DA8			*V.EVZV.*
	2DBF2D2C F5048814				4D2DF520			*5V455.*
0DD80	88433D1C B5018804				885 74 D33			*E*
ODDAO								*5V7N5*
ODDC0	88044DB3 A8672D38				D5402DBF			*E*
ODDEO	C5204DAD 381AE060				4DAD2D3F			
ODEOO	6703EF02 A80E2F2C	FF82A808	F/048804	88000000	6 7 0 7 F 7 01	9802A80E	0/13//98	**

OE4AO	1FB811A8 293	3C1488	B8402C81	00502135	A10821B5	3193B840	3540B840	OF38381A	**
0E4C0	E060D080 A9	17B590	8802A856	63968001	B840030E	370A7085	B8403229	B8400F38	**
0E4E0	7388B840 108	8100C2	6901C119	98046507	A8306316	670F7798	77983588	73B88816	* B. A
0E500	51011198 119	985081	B8400518	1588 17 B8	8802A815	6596B840	OD00690D	91016994	**
0E520	6507B840 21	700000	E6F05005	391A9120	399A4920	B14C8802	A826391D	E1F7B106	*
0E540	8802A81C 111	A83902	91043198	1E00B627	88029101	1E02F608	8806492D	D12049AD	*
0E560	002828BB B58	8689E9	FDB65108	E1E0B120	8820B140	881CB160	8818391F	F1048806	*
0E580	492DD 108 491	AD491E	D902A96D	30 A 1 B 8 O 1	5AD82135	910821B5	293FD 104	29BFA981	*JRQJ*
0E5A0	B801359E D7	E3C650	05040000	0000000	63430408	C3E7C4C2	C3E6E37C	B9200140	*PTF *
0E5C0	37883503 94	14A514	75833521	759B3515 .	75993513	75953517	A 50A 75A 1	3509A514	**
0E5E0	75893511 759	977093	7091708E	1088D7E3	C6500504	00000000	00000000	00000000	**
0E600	63160713 C31	E7C4C2	E2D9E340	B59888 1F	37887503	A4069506	35837509	95067589	*CXDBSRT*
0E620	75173593 752	21950A	35977515	35917519	3595751B	35A1CC06	849B8580	A804849B	**
0E640	85903599 840	003C9A	3 C 9 B B D 2 0	0E00358F	1088DF86	44984498	292DF142	887EF140	*
0E660	9806E1FD 291	ADA874	B8400D40	BC200000	8830292C	4E1CB608	8818B606	88 1 0B602	**
0E680	8802A804 4E	1DEE06	F1088806	A80AF108	8806808B	B800 D1FA	3E1E4F1E	67584F9E	**
0E6A0	A80E292C F1	089804	D110A802	E1EF29AC	292 DE 1BD	29AD292C	F1418808	F1089804	*1J
0E6C0	E17F29AC 272	222820	C8027722	7788880C	7828F010	88069714	B8401D28	B800D1D8	*JQ*
0E6E0	41010000 602	280527	C3E7C4C1	D9C5D340	B8401900	22888834	44888830	4 7 259 7 01	**
0E700	47A52526 5F	09880A	4E269601	4EA69601	98084725	97019802	A812B840	20B60000	*
0E720	C3300000 750	050030	0000C358	A83F4101	00000000	60290354	C3E7C4C9	D3E2C140	*CCXDILSA *
0E740	B8200000 2F2	282E37	CF02A804	DE02A816			0817A808		*33.*
0E760	00000818 A8	18BC00	E780B700	8802A806	BC00F7D6	A808B900	F3580000	081AA841	**
0E 7 80	21418802 A82	24 DF82	A8202115	8802A81A			FE02A804		*X.*
0E7A0	2E37EE82 A80						61889104		**
0E7C0	8812F680 98	0E1602	6E2CF608	88048701	A802A81B	50882E37	D6802EB7	B8402 17 0	*66
0E 7 E0	00014970 080	052F28	E77FD740	2FA823B2	33A84088	41010000	00000000	60290104	**
0E800	C3E7C4C5 C41	D3C840	B8401900	7 243B840			61889104		*CXDEDLH *
0E820	B0FF8802 C87	A0 22 A8	A823B920	1002B840			B8403182		*#
0E840	88196202 A86				F180982F				*
0E860	291EF120 88	18292C	F1088812	F1029 80E			D18079B0		*1
0E880	21700000 FC						21700000		**
OESAO	792CF101 888						292A 1518		*1*
0E8C0	5980A8AD 410						B8401A80		*
0E8E0	E7BB2FA8 2F3						9C606729		*X*
0E900	2F2C1188 880						23328802		**
0E920	300DB840 000				FB980000				* *
0E940	B801429A 612						2F44E7EF		*XD.*
0E960	41010000 602						2928D 104		*J*
0E980	27887626 793				B18D8812				*5*
OE9AO	6103D90D A83				88102944				*R*
0E9C0	A84B5900 D10						7928F104		*J *
0E9E0	1D28A8BE 792						880C7937		*1*
0EA 00	F1209816 A82				68068802				*1*
. OEA20	68068802 A80						E0369816		*0.*
0EA40	9810F040 985				9844B840				*00*
OEA60	6901D902 A80						D09E4288		*R
CEA80	7937C99E F18				E1F749AD				*I.1*
OEAAO	CFC07828 E01				B84020B6				**
0EAC0	E8327944 F1				E8080000				*Y1 Y *
OEAEO	21700000 E80				F1408804				*Y
0EB00	F0208814 B8	403540	1937F140	9804E0BF	/3A84D2D	E5FE4DAD	7288B800	D32811C8	*0LH*

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			*		
OF1A0	C3E7C4C2 C1D7C840	B820FBC6 3D18CD02	A808B920 3007B840	00003511 37133791	*CXDBAPH*
0F1C0	35933 D18 D580 D503	3D988500 3D9A3D19	F5A0880C DD82A804	8720A802 8700A808	*N.N*
OF 1E0	B8400509 33A88710	A8434101 00000000	00000000 60290069	C3E7C4C3 D9E2D740	*
0F200	B8210A48 3D18CD62	2 31110C14 85FF51E0	8802A804 8580A81A	3C0CDC02 A8048500	**
0F220		A808B920 3012B840	00003C1B B8402170	0000F270 0000B100	**
0F240		B8402158 0008A81A		F3580001 080CA80A	**
0F260		0000A86D E1FC15A8		7101E1FC 51B0880E	*
0F280		A8028110 A80E7502		A8028100 A82F8818	*
0F280		0 0D4 10C90 0E410D20		1180EFF0 1280FA28	*8*
0F2R0 0F2C0		5 1800000 52800000		3 00000000 00000000	*20H*
				CD82A804 EC02A838	*CXDBSCR K2*
0F2E0		2 E2C3D940 D2802A9C		0 000 CF520 000 OB700	
0F300		0000F1A8 0000B700			*N1
0F320		8 A80CB720 8802A806		B B900F358 00010815	* 3*
OF340		00000000 60290028		3C0EEC0A B8400509	*CXDBSDF
0F360		3C8E3519 CC02A80A		2 A8481D01 FD0AB840	* M
0F380		33888834 3D19D510		BF00F3E6 1D01FD82	*1
0F3A0		8 88088 7 40 B8400509		3 A8048700 5528A802	**
0F3C0	87021E00 FE849104	A8029106 C670CE86		BD200000 A800DE84	**
0F3E0	BF200000 1088B840	0 0B08BD20 00005588	9802A806 B8400558	3 30813C1B 3C9F3C1C	**
OF400	3CA03C1D 3CA11503	3 3C9B3D9C 1C00FC86	BD2000C0 A8021505	3C9D3D9E 3D18F560	*5.*
0F420	981C85FF 0C143411	54E09802 A80C3413	54E09802 A8048507	7 A802850A A8028508	*
OF440	84003597 950A3D83	70884101 00000000	00000000 60290063	C3E7C4C3 C5D9D740	*CXDCERP *
0F46C	B8400F78 338888A4	3D0DE50F 9802A896	3C0EEC06 B8400509	A88A3C18 F4809880	*
0F480	B502880A A802A806	B5038802 A81AB502	8802A80A B900F358	3 00018002 A808B900	**
OF4AO	F3580001 800DA856	B5018802 A80AB900	F3580001 8004A846	B5048802 A80AB900	*3*
0F4C0		B5078802 A828B840	21700000 F1A80000	33888818 849B8500	*3*
0F4F0		B8404F08 9802A804	B8400509 A808B920	3001B840 0000A804	*N*
0F500		4F08A8AD B8403500		C3E7C4C3 C9C5C840	* CXDCIEH *
0F520		6F39F7E0 982ABC00		3D18E5AO 8802A812	*D*
0F540		8720A804 BC00F59A		B B8400509 33A87728	*U*
0F560		8 A802A804 DD02A826		2 A8186527 311115B0	* V * *
		3 15B08802 A8048700) 40883D18 E5A08802	**
0F580		3595B840 4F088804		3 40884101 00000000	*
0F5A0					
0F5C0		6 C3E7C4C3 D7E2C940		2 A808B920 3000B840	**
OF5E0	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	8 8812BF00 F62E3388		F6800000 B8403500	*6*
0F600		050933A8 A81E2C39		B B 5608802 A 808B 411	**
0F620		050933A8 70883D18		DD02A830 3C1BB560	**
0F640		35132127 51B08802		F3D01792 B900F358	*33.*
0 F 660		8100A810 B920F3D0		10078110 70880000	**
0F680		DD02A826 2C2A3D1B		CC02A80C B8402170	*5V
0F6A0		B900F358 00010814		75B0880A B900F358	*23
0F6C0	00012001 A82A25A3	3 2D2ACD02 A81ACD82	A80CB840 21700000	D EEAOOOOO A808B900	* · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
0F6E0	F3580001 2005A808	B B900F358 00010814	A8734101 00000000	00000000 60290067	*3*
0F700	C3E7C4C3 D7E2D640	618A3085 308D3109	A 10 A 9 9 5 A 3 5 1 7 1 5 B (8802A952 BD219C60	*CXDCPSO*
0F720	5F39F7E0 88205725	5 351175B0 8802A814	3E18E660 B6608802	2 A80A3E1B B6118802	*7*
0F740	A802A802 A93E3511	1 GD148804 55F8FD85	BF217A40 471855C8	3 7D005598 5598BF21	**
0F760	7A505798 35110814	04687101 D912C802	A8267702 710151B0	9802A840 A91CA816	**
0F780	C99E7702 710151B0	99107103 51A8982C	558898B0 A826600A	8101BF00 F8AE600A	*I
OF7AO		AA38880A 649A2488	BF00F8AE 641A6602	2 6212600A 62926606	**
0F7C0		8812618E B920F7D8		8106A862 55985598	**
0F7E0		E832D828 B0008802		3818E060 B0208802	**
0F800		5 B0528802 A804BD00		7298A810 35130814	**
01000	10103012 20310000	2002002 10042000	5000		

00000000 60290105 C3E7C4C5 C4D5C940

OFE80

26268683 6E816083 B8402300 A81F4101

*.....CXDEDNI *

Appendix C

OFEAO	2F12E7DF					E57F2D95			*x*
0FEC0	166 00000	2D15CD82	A80AB840	21700001	25300000	A80ABE21	9C606729	A70167A9	**
OFEEO	B8400F00	3388880C	8503B840	21700000		0909D902			*
0FF00	6E980000	B8403580	41010000	60290106	C3E7C4C5	C4D5E340	2F12E7BF	2F92B840	* *
0FF20	OF003388	8870BF21	2088278A	26266707	B6008802	A81AB79E	8802A814	2F12D780	*
0FF40	2F928730	6F816083	B8402300	8503A82A	BE219C60	6729A701	67A98702	44A8B840	* *
0FF60	20B60000 (C3300000	04050030	0000C35C	B900F358	00008002	8500B840	21700000	*c*
0FF80	FB980000	0909D902	A80 AB840	21700001	6E980000	A808B920	300DB840	0000B840	*R*
OFFAO	35804101	00000000	00000000	60290107	C3E7C4C5	C5D5E340	B820EECE	241A4F12	* CXDEENT*
OFFC0	CF02A842	41261E01	B6308802	A82E1E07	4FQ4B600	8804CF02	A822271F	F7C69812	*
OFFEO	D6A1D740	279F2F3B	B7019804	88022FAE	A808B900	F3580000	0818A808	B900F358	*O.P3.*
10000	00000809				41010000	60340310	C3E7C4D2	C3D5E340	*CXDKCNT *
10020	B821225E				B0008802	A80ABC01	00D8BC01	00F8A802	*
10040	81FFB100					7280A818			**
10060	B9200000					0000F520			**
10080	00580000					8802A81E			*5
100A0	8701B840					6280529F			*
100C0	21700000					379F4088			**
100E0	E65EA810					72804088			*W*
10100	B7BD8814					7280A804			*
10100	40884101					C3D5C440			* CXDKCND*
10120	CF02A846					8802A828			*
10160	F7849812					A808B900			*7O.P
10180	B900F358					41010000			*.3
10180	C3E7C4D2					D4083C92			*CXDKDCT U3M *
101E0	0BA 08824					1A08B840			* CADROC!
101E0	025E7388					A804BE01			*v3N
10150	8804B840					00008804			*
10200	B92 03 009					00006088			* *
10220	70853513					7583708D			*
10240	E40CB408					B8400509			*Л
						2D24ED82			*CXDBSEG
10280 10280	00000000					3388881A			
	196 00 000 3								**
102C0	3D0E4C2D					88484D2C			**
102E0	A830B101					880AA802			**
10300	B900F358					B8402170			*3*
10320	4D2F881C					45889510			**
10340	3D19B501					DD02A80C			*
10360	4DADA804					A 866 3D 18			*V*
10380	3C1BB431			· ·		E5BF4DAD			**
103A0	A80840BB					4C2CE477			*
103C0	A81A4C2D					4 1B9 4C2D			*
103E0	00000000					33888864			*CXDCBIA*
10400	19C0BF01					00002E4D			* · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
10420	B84 02 170					B8402170			*
10440	B7028802					21700001			*
10460	3D0DE50F					3D12E50C			*V*
10480	B8400509					3D05E5FE			*
104A0	B9010E00					B9203001			**
1040	3C15B500					0E001000			**
104E0	055 84 005					178AB901			* *
10500	21700001	05584005	8110A802	81007088	B8210416	36883513	E40FD410	658FB840	* *

Appendix

10BA0		B1099812				A8028106			*Y*
10BC0		0BCE1582				618EB921			**
10BE0		600A5001				C3C2C940			*
10000		46AB3113				4222B840			**
10C20		F3580001				60290033			*3
10040		492CF180				4F2CD708			*1
10060		808A0000				C6500501			**
10080		C3E7C4C2				4D283113			*CXDBSTA*
10CA0		8802182E				4 DB O 4 D 2 D			**
10CC0		0FD8BF20				A816B402			* Q
10CE0		F3580001				21700001			**
10D00		00018005				60290034			*3CXDBSIL *
10D20		31136727				4222B840			**
10D40		F3580001				60290040			*3 CXDBSTL *
10D60		31136727				2F24EF82			**
10D80		A80AB840				F3580001			**
1 O D A O		60290041				2D4C3113			*SXDBSTP2
10DC0		D5402DCC				19000000			*N
10DE0		A808B900				60290035			*CXDBSIP *
10E00		B8400509				CC02A80A			*
10E20		21700001				3D993D18			* *
10E40		87021E00				BD200000			**
10E60		0B08BD20				30813C1B			* *
10E80		3C9B3D9C				3C9D3D9E			*
10EA0		8510A802				00000000			**
10EC0		C5D9C240				9510B840			*CXDCFRB*
10EE0		A830B840				F982A806			*9 *
10F00		BA200000				A80EB840			* *
10F20		A804BD01				A86FE6E7			**
10F40		A8120000				B8000000			**
10F60		00300001				60290013			*CXDBLCP *
10F80		3F023C12				8802A804			**
10FA0		3D143F15				3D9A3D19			*
10FC0		8700A808				00000000			*************************
10FE0		D9E2C240				A89C3788			*CXDCRSB*
11000		98068804				88068500			* · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
11020		4BEBBF21				670272A2			* J*
11040		B9200004				BF200801			*
11060		7788882A				BF200000			*
11080		00004001				8818B920			*33.*
110A0		3,3888806				C882A82A			**
11000		88102D54				A804BF20			*
110E0		080C4088				C1D5C140			* CXDDANA R*
11100		E882A812				BF200809			*H Y
11120		F3D01792				3E9B3F9C			*3*
11140		00008503				60290082			*
11160		27567D01				7D81CD04			**
11180		60290083				D902A844			*CXDDFN1RH Y*
111AO		3E293F2A				EC82A806			*×
111C0		A802A706				A804BF20			**
111E0		B920F3D0				88063E9B			*3
11200	2024E5F8	45582DA4	6 TA 89806	970TA809	A8U 22FCE	3D242DAE	3 D Z 5 Z D B 1	∠D35E5EF	*V8V.*

118A0	950145BF A800A8	31 41010000	60300521		C9C9D340			*CXDPIILI.*
118C0	A816B920 000431	197 910A3983	B8402170		00000808			**
118E0	B8402170 000106	DO 0000A835	41010000		60290042			*CXDBST1 *
11900	B8210DD8 391C38				84088540			*,Q*
11920	9701BC87 B92000				F1A80000			*
11940	0821B840 217000	001 06D00000	A84F4101		60290036			* CXDBSI1 *
11960	B82102A4 390E38				45373595			*2.*
11980	A8069501 45BFA8				C802A806			**
119A0	3595E982 A80695				60300529			*ZCXDPQIA *
11 9C0	3503A404 950435				CC108500			**
119E0	B84 00 00 0 A8 0 48 5				00000000			*
11A00	C3E7C4D7 C6F3F2				D5303D96			*CXDPF32*
11A20	D440A802 D4C0A4				A8063D05			*MM
11A40	00000000 614503				3715390E			*CXDPF23Q9*
11A60	47BD413B 910171				1482158A			*3*
11A80	A8334101 000000				D8D6C140			* CXDPQOA*
11AAO	30853803 3916E9				B0 C5 98 10			*Z
11AC0	8100A802 8106A8				1582B900			**
11AE0	A80E618E B9211A				50010000			**
11B00	C3E7C3D7 C3C2C9				E982A810			*CXCPCBI1
11B20	F3584000 2003A8			***********	49AD391A			*3
11B40	492DE982 A806BE				B8400509			*Z
11 B60	B8402170 00011E				391CBE20			*
11 B80	492DE1E1 49ADA8				E1FB49AD			*
11BA0	F3D01482 B900F3				E1E149AD			*3*
11BC0	B8200000 458895				C926B840			**
11BE0	8816791A C90676				0000A802			*IQ*
11000	BF200000 A80277				73C837C8			*
11C20	F3D01482 1792B9				319D781E			*3*
11040	492DE906 778888				399AB920			*Z*
11060	31133511 319135				00000000			**
11C80	B84020B6 000109	948 00004001	00300001		094C7388			*
11CA0	1482B900 F35840				21700001			*3
11cc0	D7E3C650 050200				C3E7C4D7			*PTFCXDPBM2 .4.*
11CE0	B821042A BE2190				CD02A808			* *
11D00	B8400509 33A8A8				8804F902			**
11D20	00000000 000111				00011B08			*v92.J*
11D40	1D200001 1B0CA8				E904D108			* CXDPPCI
11D60	00000000 603005				00010290			*3*
11D80	FC1CB920 F3D014				7388A818			*0
11DA0	BE011DD8 BE2000							* M M . U
11DC0	DD02A806 DD84D4				1E12A869 31137193			*
11DE0	800A810E 718370				A80ACD82			*
11E00	7197804B 818071							*.3*
11E20	B920F3D0 1482B9				00000000 029433A8			*
11E40	B84020B6 000102				F3580000			*H3*
11E60	B921205E 391B48				B5028802			**
11E80	3D1E3C1F 3F203F A844F7B0 9840CF				A824FC82			*711
11EA0	D98E492D D101E1				00000821			*RJ*
11EC0	BF011F24 A808B9				02900000			**
11EE0	A820C802 A806BE				B8402170			*H*
11F00	HOZUCOUZ HOUGH	1124A0U0	0.005330	JUUUUUIA	50402170	00010230	OVCOJJNO	

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11F20	A900A8C5	B8400B08	BD200000	55889802	A808B840	05583081	A800A810	00000000	*E. **
11F40	00011F62	BF211ECE	B8011F62	B84020B6	0000F1A8	00004001	00300001	1F3C0000	**
11F60	F1ACB920	00043197	910A3983	70884101	00000000	60300522	C3E7C4D7	D3E4F140	*1 CXDPLU1 *
11F80	B8212048	3D1BB50D	8806B50E	8802A85C	B50D8802	A8303C1C	3D1DB401	8802A81C	×
11FA0	B5018802	A8168705	86003797	970A3F83	B8402170	0000F1A8	808A0000	B900F358	*
11FC0		A81A4C28				808A0000			**
11FE0		00010628				60300528			*
12000		3 D18 C D2 0		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		00003388			**
12020		33A8A84C				3D18CD82			*
12040		1F800000				B8402170			**
12040		4D2DFD82				A8774101			*
						FE700000			*CXDPPCO .R *
12080		D7C3D640							*
120A0		8802A81A				00000004			* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
120C0		8802A804				CF82A818			*X*
120E0		21700001				9808BF01			**
12100		B8402170				651E5502			*9.,,*
12120		09092812				000 1 6E08			**
12140		81306981				2D92BD21			**
12160		25887188				B9200000			*
12180	B8000000	B84020B6	00012400	00002301	00300001	21600001	24041788	2913C982	* I.*
121A0	A8342915	E1BF2995	C902A82A	A8120000	00000000	00000000	BF200000	B8000000	**
121C0	B84020B6	0000FE70	00004001	00300001	21B00000	FE742311	B8404B8B	BD200000	**
121E0	980AB920	300BB840	0000A824	24889504	5101C806	B0FF8802	A802A812	C882A80C	*
12200	5202B840	21700001	23605805	A8214288	70887901	9702678A	B8401900	651E6820	* *
12220	05185502	8018B840	283BA802	A808B920	3011B840	0000691C	B1058802	A80EB840	* *
12240		00000000			A8108000	B8402170	00010020	000087FF	**
12260		8806B1C1				00000000			**
12280		000124A0				24A42E13			*
122A0		B1038802				8.7FFA 8 08			**
122C0		00000000				B84020B6			**
122E0		22C40000				300AB840			*D*
12300		5920D982				21700000			* R
						BE200000			*
12320		8701A814							**
12340		00003001				B8402170			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
12360		211FF882				F1808302			*811*
12380		00000000				B8000000			**
123A0		00300001				B900F358			**
123C0		FB980000				2D35E5BF			* *
123E0		A808B920				60300229			*CXDKRNT *
12400		8181B840				8802A804			*
12420	A8045211	A808B920	300CB840	0000329F		BA200009			**
12440	00000000	00000000	B9200000	BD200000	B8000000	B84020B6	0000F520	00001101	**
12460	00300001	24400000	F524B700	8808B920	3005B840	00005288	0708B840	20B60000	* *
12480	C3300000	00040030	0000C35C	A88F4101	00000000	60300071	C3E7C4D2	C9D5D740	*CCXDKINP *
124A0	B8200000	5326571F	E73FE6BF	B7018802	A802E6FE	5 79 F6707	E6F1B796	8806B 7 BD	**
124C0	8802A804	B600880A	33888804	BC0124D6	A8028503	A8378701	A81A0000	00000000	**
124E0		BB200000			B8000000	B84020B6	00012400	00002C01	**
12500		24DC0001			B900F358	4000800D	85004088	41010000	** <u>*</u>
12520		60300058				26262912			* CXDKDTT
12540		A832B921				25119501			** B
12560		B920300B				00806583			** X
12580		A8574101				D5C1C240			* CXDENAB 20*
12300	D0402300	TO3/4101		00270177	23 11, 2403	230 10240	2220,000	J	

125A0	981C5099 5C9BB920	0001218A 2	208EB921	25C411F8	11F82191	82032A86	2A87B800	**
125C0	EA400000 CB88BB23	FFFF238E A	817BB23	FFF02102	881113E8	9815218E	11901190	*
125E0	11901190 BD20786C				A8450000			**
12600	CAOABDOO C610A843				8301A80C			*F
12620	985D8300 BD20786C				980AA873			*
12640	BE855E19 6758FB06	2E0B9601 2			2218FB86			**
12660	71D0571F 25185181	5783A8B5 B	3D20 7 86C	53192268	88B95097	54155493	5A1A2358	*
12680	5B998204 2A869516	258AA8CF 4	1010000	00000000	60290282	C3E7C4C9	C 1E 3E 240	*
126A0	B8200000 3721B603			E77 FB6 08	8802A806	B7488802	A 8241788	**
126C0	8001B840 030E340A				A8022E28			*
126E0	A843B900 F3580000				F682984E			*3
12700	8802A81E 2726B840				A 80A B 840			*
12720	A812FE82 A8068505	2726A808 B	3900F358	00000809	B5058802	A80AB840	21700001	**
12740	29880000 A30AB840	21700001 2	29D00000	A860FE82	A8543188	43888505	A8120000	*
12760	00000000 00000000	B9200000 B	8000000	B84020B6	0000FB98	00000101	00300001	*
12780	27600000 FB9C44A8			B8402170	000129E8	0000B101	8802A806	**
127A0	38A28500 A80233A8				880AB500			**
127C0	A8E3C904 D902C882				3 E 1 C B 6 0 3			*.TI.R.H*
12 7 E0	A8120000 00000000				B84020B6			**
12800	00300001 27E40000	FB9C1388 4	4A8B840	21700001	32380000	B1018802	A 80E389A	**
12820	B8402170 00013378	00008101 3	33A8A30E	25889508	B8401099	00C24388	8505A961	**
12840	B8400508 4388FE82	A80AB900 F	3580000	0809A808	B900F358	0000080C	A8213E0E	*
12860	E6FD3E8E 37113789	37133791 3	37093793	30898600	3E998682	3E9D1088	41010000	*W*
12880	00000000 60300062			B8401900	76316501	F50198E8	D50 16581	*CXDKETP5YN*
128A0	7D41D50C 7DC11580				8005B840			*NA*
128C0	00046498 748E8600				55989504			**
128E0	54888200 83183318				538A5B09			*
12900	340E5496 A5043F53	-			5F85BC20			*p.*
12920	5F898 71 8 5F883323				6701D701			*
12940	BF200004 74985496	348E8600 8			55F855F8			**
12960	74A84501 55985598	3596BF20 0	4005783	331F5401	44984498	3496BB20	04004383	*
12980	8505A802 8500A8F9	B8200000 7	C53E441	B4418802	A8083D21	CD02A802	7723760E	**
129A0	66236698 66981580	B901285E B	384010A1	00C25180	D9082C28	D4012CA8	A 8062C 12	*
129C0	D4012C92 85054388			B8200000	B8400509	43884418	B900F358	*M
129E0	00000815 A81722F8				8802A806			**
12350 12800	56236698 66986701				8100A814			*Y*
					D7015797			
12A20	10A10080 8100A804							*
12A40	00000000 60300093				21359104			*9*
12A60	B8400F00 8001B840				D10229A8			* *
12A80	B84020B6 0000C330	0000 7 505 0	000000	C3581488	B920001A	31839304	33F833F8	*,.C8.8*
12AA0	53A55325 33983398	3688800D 3	308 19 302	B8872126	10931B53	CB02A806	6B0ED380	*
12AC0	6B8E21F8 11F8619F	A80E2928 F	1028816	56256698	66986099	80E8489A	77A 844F8	*8.8Y8*
12AE0	44F8649D AAD4B840	OF008088 3	389AA810	00000000	00000000	BD200000	B8000000	*.8M. *
12B00	B84020B6 00013378				337C592D			*
12B00	350E9504 358E5502				621F2298			**
	8002B840 030EB840				20004283			* B
12B40								
12B60	12153295 91029302				3398621₹			**
12B80	22262113 11981198				22192298			**
12BA0	94016188 A1041203				22982298			**
12BC0	00000000 BD200000	BE200000 B	-		B84020B6			**
12BE0	00300001 2BBC0001	337CCD02 A	18D0621F	22982298	641D4498	44988020	4882F580	*
12000	983CF502 98B8FDB6	641D4498 4	14986388	A30 42226	21131198	11982219	22982298	*5*

132A0	B8000000	384020B6	00013378	00000801	00300001	32940001	337C6388	A8432788	**
132C0	4288B840	21700000	EBE00405	24887288	8100A89D	80E88101	A8A377A8	11A8492A	**
132E0	880F4198	1202B840	0D40BD20	0000881D	591CB103	8802A808	51153615	16B88810	**
13300		1398BD20			7788980A	B8400F80	BF200000	A80AB840	* *
13320	168500CD	BF200000	2909 A 10 1	298911A8	492A4198	1D00E5FB	D5021D80	492CE1BF	**
13340		4930A101			73888840	21700001	33780000	63888060	*J*
13360		41010000				D9E2E340			**
13380		31834115				411B31A3			**
133A0		8182319D				3199801C			**
133C0		F5200000				A808B920			*5*
133E0		60340314				B4038802			**
13400		B5488804				982E75A1			*
13420		35137595				3509A50C			**
13440		B9203007				60340313			*
13460		BD213464				0 1BC 27B5			*
13480		27A28710				BB217C00			*
134A0		B14C8804				22192298			**
134C0		79001718				BC0134EA			*
134E0		81407981				40885001			*
13500		C3E2D57C				16D07901			*CXDICSN1*
13520		391DF103				9806B920			*Q1QAQ*
13540		292CF948				000816D8			*9*
13540		1900F101				381EE806			*1*
13580		D11029BF				A 8 1 D B 9 2 O			*J0
135a0		340AB840				B8400F38			**
						3983611B			*
135C0		05503081				88082C38			* U.D. U.M. *
135E0		B800CFC0				E406C406			*U.D*
13600		980C2D38				B5288802			*V5*
13620		B9200006				20B60001			
13640		B800D92E							*R8*
13660		B800D972				00000000			*CXDB*
13680		981B5A53				3D833588			*BWI*
136A0		56302E2C				00000000			**
136C0		E2E3C1D3				F1109804			*CXDKSTAL1*
136E0		77227126				398DB801			*11*
13700		980E8001				5588880C			*1
13720		B8401081				43888002			*JJ.*
13740		98068087				A808F002			*1
13760		090AD984				D12029AD			*JR
13780		77227838				B1148808			*1W*
137A0		D7E3C650				C3E7C4C5			*PTFCXDERCMX0*
137C0		96046318				4E208802			**
137E0		8824BE01				37FAB800			*
13800		4E9B4388				37FAB800			*0*
13820	37101F88	4388B801	49C0272F	36303 7 30		1F083730			* • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
13840		D1D88702				00000000			*JQPTFCXDK*
13860		31B89866				BC0138F2			*SDM2*
13880	B800D21A	3C218815	B4038819	11A83902		12882510			*K*
138A0	880AA83A	BC0138F2	B800D238	CD02A80D		B1008815			**
138C0	11981198	21981688	7900E10F	6010E0F0	01587130	80036110	7130B887	A7047900	**
138E0	CD84DD06	A808D180	A802E17F	7980B801		D00228AD			*J*
13900	41010000	60290366	C3E7C4D2	C2C8D940	3091B405	88443D0D	CD82A804	85043D9C	**

•	13FA0	B840108A	00826388	254E7188	912C5606		9504A80B			**
1	3FC0	5182A80D	11187929	71985182	254E5801	A0015881	006898A6	20CEA 518	56888408	*
	13FE0	638E6188	23881D10	3DC49101	9301BC8B	282CD001	EOFD28AC	610621AA	25266109	**
1	4000	51B58000	589C630E	B8400520	A80 AB840	21700001	45580004	20C12944	F140880E	*
	14020		F1809896				262611A8			*1
	4040		143015A8				15185900			*
	4060		3540B840				E1FB29B7			* *
1	14080		5900D102				75881518			*0.*
1	140A0	882C614E	98065800	D0085880	5688254E	51061180	884461B8	8802A806	7188912C	*
1	140C0	51869504	A817B920	1013B840	00002937	D12029B7	B8401081	00C2B920	1490BD20	*
1	140E0	15B015A8	A50425B5	262611A8	6183818D	6981B840	2300B840	3540282C	F804B840	*
	4100	0F00370E	77027588	79291518	5900F104	881872A2	F1028806	782CD001	78AC1008	*
	14120		0508381A				1008E1F4			*
	14140		FC0E2928				27889714			*J. K 4 *
							E1F45980			*5J. *
	14160		B800D178							
	14180		61320242				24B88802			**
	141A0		D11029A8				98DA 3121			*J*
1	141C0	8804808F	A8CA3123	254351C0	98048091	A8BE8086	2928C902	A8B67588	79291518	**
1	141E0	5800F001	880E391A	B1FF8862	8084389B	809FA89C	D0015880	81FF399A	7 92CC 9 82	*0I.*
1	14200	F9902828	792DC9C6	D8C4B840	14A900C0	A88 2É1FE	79AC5900	D1025980	2828F008	*9J
	14220		28A8B840			2B00A816	5900D108	5980B920	1490BD20	*7 *
	14240		A50425B5				26266952			*
	14260		B8401081				25255788			*8B
							4288B800			
	14280		A80EE1F7						-	*Z7 *
	142A0		2C2C3723				CF068091			*
	142C0		980C2836				781FF008			*0
1	142E0	A8164788	70A2B840	20B6000 1	4E380000	4A050030	00014EC2	75887929	15180068	**
1	14300	8804389A	AA2C5202	5900282C	F002988F	B8403540	B8400F00	42A24588	49291518	**
	14320	5602682C	F00288EA	6288254E	4188912C	16885106	11808912	51B88802	A80811A8	*0
	14340	49294198	51869504	A8194222	254E8802	A88C3085	8001B840	030E360A	638E6388	*
	4360		31882788				EODF 28A8			**
	14380		26266135				585029CC			*J.K*
							70837085			
	43A0		28D628D7							*M.O.P.L.N.Q*
	143C0		61352626				80035890			*
	143E0		80AC6738				518861A8			**
1	14400	51862856	900128D6	65885801	A0018802	A80C2626	312569D2	68813127	618 7 8000	**
1	14420	810231A1	39832143	31A3282C	F80AB840	21700001	45580805	492DD180	49AD4829	*
•	14440	45880518	5800D080	F852E0FC	588 08 06 0	B8402F0A	55025928	D110582C	E 0028806	**
•	14460	482CE844	A804E17F	E1DF59A8	2928D110	29A82937	D10429B7	9514B840	1F 18A 514	*Y*
	4480		B8401D28			580 1A00 1	8802AA05	B8403540	E0FC5880	**
	144A0		48ACA85B				47B8883E			**
	144C0		74388826				884874B8			*Y*
	144E0		00005810				A8065914			**
	14500		25882854				48294588			**
	14520		00002788				D1045980			* 1*
•	14540	B80140FA	B80140CE	50010000	61320243	C3E7C4C4	E2D3C2E4	B8401900	272E7588	* *
•	14560	79291518	5502 7 92D	C9262788	34889714	9514B840	OD 18884A	3805E0F0	BOA 09818	*
	14580	B8400F18	33E8883A	B84010A9	0082A31F	57882588	A82B6388	B8401388	BE200000	* Y
	145A0		6805E0F0				000066E8			*.Y
	145C0		97145900				E0100158			**
			F0028812				95029702			*0
	145E0									*CXDDLCB
•	14600	00000000	60290086	C3E/C4C4	D3C3C240	D8401900	3D0D8407	3/119/01	3/9/00/05	T CYDNTCD

14CA0	A81CB800	D47A2646	F5409808	DD02A80F	B8015498	690B6F0C	17389802	A813244A	**
14CC0	492CF101	9806F140	9808A82B	0909F140	9831F580	88066F0C	97016F8C	24AE2928	*1115*
14CE0	D10829A8	26264C2C	6C9CCC82	FC84B800	D4E233A8	B800D4EE	B800D49E	2828F040	*J MS M M 0 *
14D00	98100909	F140980A	2844F020	9804B300		B8402B00			*10L0 *
14D20	98222246	B8400F00	33E88818	2809A001	2889B840	20B60001	4E380000	00040030	**
14D40	00014EC2	B8403540	41010000	602900 7 3	C3E7C4C3	E2E6E240	B820EDEA	2928D180	*BCXDCSWSJ.*
14D60	29A 82788	9714B840	1D288503	A8174101	00000000	60290097	C3E7C4C5	C 1D 3E 240	* CXDEALS *
14D80	242E4788	55A84D2A	75985D00	DD8E40A2	2D37CD08	25889514	B8401D18	2D44E5EF	*
14DA0	2DC47F29	8804B801	40663D1C	B508880A		A808B800			*.D *
14DC 0	0F00381A	B8402F08	2D28F540	9804B800		E9784101			* *
14DE0	C3E7C4C2	C4E3E240	B8401900	B8402170		1005F982			*CXDBDTS *
14E00	F908B840	168100A0	A804B840	0F00391C		B1019808			*9V.*
14E20	809EB840	2F08A841	41010000	60290109		C6C2C340			* CXDEFBC*
14E40	792A7198	16886C00	F4028844	A8102788		71981688			*4.*
14E60		A810B502				A83F4141			*
14E80	00824288	880AB840	21700000	D3381C05		B5028808			**
14EA0	DC0E80B9	A86FDC07	11A86905	41B0980F		6202B340			**
14EC0		140211A8				00014EF0			**
14EE0	B14A88AD	B8402F08	6900E1FB	6980A8B9	B8401900	8 186 BF 2 1	4FF27981	1128399B	**
14F00	391DB14A	8802A808	31218804	8120399B		7D00DD36			**
14F20		88047D00			C902A81A	4428B921	4FF21C81	4930F110	*
14F40	980C4904	F1809806	4930C994	A82E391B	B1838802	A804809F	A86BED40	9704A84D	**
14F60		4914E902				41121800			*R*
14F80	62022909	91012989	B8401081	00826900	•	69800028			**
14FA0	41389804	4428EDC6	391BB120	8802A806	8183399B	A861B921	4FF21801	88068100	**
14FC0	399BA8D5	391DC14A	98044923	E99F280A		01389859			*NA*
14FE0	7 5880518	5800F001	986B808D	A8FF7206		22223D1C			**
15000	6900F110	98226202	6C00B840	OF1033E8		20860001			*1*
15020	00014EB6	B8403540	B800CE0A	41010000		60280493			* CXDAB00 *
15040	B8401A80	00C42726	292CF102	8806340E		242E4588			*D10.*
15060		B08C8802				28BF2828			* A 0 Z.*
15080	E0F728A8	A91825AE	33889836	492CF140		B8400334			*.7*
150A0	3306B840	21700000	D2581005	391ED150		3982A804			* *
150C0	0082391A	D906Ç984	D120399A	309B2844		7107399B			*R.I.J*
150E0	E1DF29BF	7907E1FE	B10E8802	A81C292C		2135 A 104			**
15100	8804B840	0520B800	D798B840	21700000		2726B840			* PC*
15120	8804B840	05202928	E1F729A8	2141A101		D1025980			* 7 A J R J.*
15 140	F1409804	E1FEA80E	4830A001	8802A804		48B049AC			*1*
15160	8004BE00	0000A836	492DD142	49 A D 49 29		15185900			*9DJ*
15180	24AEB840	10810082	BF20128C	B9201414		FD02A104			* *
151A0	F120880C	B8402170	00016910	A08A0000		1298B840			*1 J.*
151C0		45267613				799CF140			*
151E0		B8402170				232E3900	•		* 1*
15200		2C28F408				2346390C			*4U7I9.*
15220	A822B801	7 9 987D07	B8402170	00000000		98083588			**
15240		2944F110				E6F05005			*11JDW0*
15260		2C28D420				00C14C2C			*1
15280	7 900F9F4	2726D40A	23013398	3398791C		391DC101			*94M*
152A0		71812726				4930A101			*U.M*
152C0		2937 D98A				9714B840			*ARZK*
152E0		882CB061				B800CFC0			*W*
15300	4314391D	B1058937	E4FEB104	8853E4EF	A857B840	0F00B840	2F0A2828	F0408804	*

Appendix 90

159A0		4 DAC2 D28				B800E978			*VV5LZR.I.J.*
159C0		E57FB54C				3D1DE5F7			*v7
159E0		B8400F38				8822F504			*V *
15A00		BE000000				B8015916			**
15A20		A800A800				10830082			* • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
15A40		B8015948				0F383588			* • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
15A60		05040000				C3E7C4C2			*PTFCXDBNSS*
15A80		B8400F98				E5DF2DA8			**
15AA0		0D0ADD84				55A83D83			**
15ACO 15AEO		179855A8 4D1EF520				B800CFC0			*
15B00		B800CFC0				FD0EBD20 60290190			*5
15B00		3D029504				E50F482D			*VVV0*
15B20 15B40		B5028802				E5DF4DAD			*
15B60		DBD2283F				2135A 108			*K7*
15B80		60290037				33E8880A			*
15BA0		4F354798				6F86A81A			* *
15BC0		2E55A601				96016E85			*
15BE0		0F98BF20				F1429841			*
15C00		25889544				2D54A501			* Y
15C20		6D854D2C				27 53 2 6 5 2			*.N*
15C40		6F852588				2FD44F2C			*.L*
1 5C 60		9804B800				F742981F			*7
15C80	5CB0BB21	5CB03306	3085B840	21700000	D2581005	77A8861E	37838701	3F9C8703	**
15CA0	3F9D3093	24AE2C38	D4202CB8	B800D43C	84051D00	A8043C1C	41010000	60290010	*
15CC0	C3E7C4C2	C4E6E240	2626242E	B8402170	0000E6F0	00042F3E	B7008808	23013398	*CXDBDWS *
15CE0	3398A806	630F3398	339833E8	98142301	98178001	B8400334	00016086	BB216086	**
15D00	33064F2C	F7018814	2741A701	27C14F2C	E7FED78A	4FAC2F28	E7F72FA8	6F01B728	*7
15D20	8802A822	27019808	3085B840	14B900C0	B8402170	0000D258	10053F04	D7803F84	*
15D40	2F3FD701	2FBFBF21	31C87788	8812B840	21700001	31C80E05	88062F28	D7022FA8	*P*
15D60	671B37A1	2F3E9701	2 FB EB 70 1	8812650F	55985598	55E89804	30A1A80E	B8400659	**
15D80		E79EC710			D600889E	2F3FFFC6	370E7502	4F2CD701	*Y.G
15DAC	E7754FAC	27419701	27c15488	471D3797	3F1EE7AF	3F9E4F2C	F7088306	86013E9C	*X*
15DC0		E7EF4FAC				000000600			*P.X7
15DE0		21700000				5F008605			* *
15E00		E6F547AD				DC06B840		·	*P O.W5*
15E20		A8068703				E71EB718			*
15E40		3F9E4F20				F7029838			*X*
15E60		60902E05				3F04E7DF			**
15E80		5F2CF708				5F2CE7EF			*7PX7*
15EA0		21700000				61303E05			*7*
15EC0		A8E95F2C				00004C05			*X27
15EE0		6707E71E				E1FE29BF			*JX.G*
15F00		530A3085				77A84F27			*
15F20 15F40		8813B840 A81C3717				980A3F1D F508981D			*H X.G*
15F60									*
15F80		A10821B5 7D01B5D9				55A86D0C 3717B840			*
15FA0		8065B402				80EA7C2D			**
15FC0		0FA8BD20				3799571D			*
15FE0		2F0BA8F9				2F28F702			**
16000		D060E7FD				B8402F0A			*X
	DOLONOIO	P000E1EE	FIROMOUO	JUULLIJI	11000000	DUTULIUM	11 7 6 W W 7 6 V	10100040	**************************************

Appendix 92

166A0	F1F89808 8					6F3CD720			*18
166C0	CF02A80C B	8402170	00016438	0000A804		A827AA87			*
166E0	E902A81C F	902A80C	B8402170	000167B0	A08A0000	B8402170	00016758	0000A852	*Z9 *
16700	F1418844 F	F02A822	41228802	A8104288	B8402170	000175D8	7C055202	A80AB840	*1*
16720	21700001 6				B8402170	000167B0	00000 80A	B8402170	*
16740	00016758 0					2DBFB800			**
	881C4F2D 0					217000 (1			*8OH6.*
16760									
16780	982AA810 0					B84020B6			*
167A0	00300001 6					482CD080			*
167C0	482BE0FE 4					613F9101			**
167E0	B8200000 3	2022388	9308B840	0FC8BA20	000022E8	8806B840	0500A813	A81F5001	**
16800	00000000 6	1320244	C3E7C4C8	C1D5E240	B8402170	00016830	0000B840	35404101	*
16820	00000000 6	0280496	C3E7C4C1	D5E2C440	B8200000	BE219C60	2938C902	A87EA810	*
16840	00000000 0	0000000	BE200000	B8000000	B84020B6	00016A60	00002001	00300001	**
16860	68400001 6				63BF9802	A808B920	3025B840	00008802	*
16880	A83A683C D					00000000			*QH*
168A0	B84020B6 0					643CA804			* *
						B8400F10			*CXDANSE *
16 8C 0	00000000 6								
168E0	A80F492D E					D11049AC			*J*
16900	00000000 6					2743B840			**
16920	A808B920 1					A82AA810			**
16940	BE200000 B	0000008	B84020B6	00000000	00002001	00300001	69380000	0000A86C	**
16960	292CF982 A	8342944	D9862928	F902A81E	242EBB01	69CE2830	C892B920	01BCA104	*9
16980	21B52126 8	7831F81	B8402300	A80 AB840	21700001	68300000	A8325904	B1FF8814	**
169A0	C982A810 9					2115880A			*I*
169C0	21AEB840 2					4F29880A			*989*
	A868492D C					C90AD180			*I*
169E0									
16A00	7288A846 A					B8000000			**
16A20	00000401 0					491FC902			**
16A40	34601605 2					60280500			*CXDANSI *
16A60	B8200000 2	928F103	8802A80D	B8400F00		B8400509			* *
16A80	OF0012A8 2	938E1F7	29B82928	E1DFD110	29A81128	29BB29BE	20C1292C	F982A816	*
16AA0	2944E1EF 2	9C4242E	880ABB01	6B4A2OAE	BF0 16B 1A	A862F90C	242EBB01	6B4ABF01	*9*
16AC0	6B1AA854 2	93FE1BF	29BF2938	E1DF29B8	11A829D3	29D429D5	21AEB920	00441298	*
16AE0	B8400F00 3				318ABD20	00008802	A80AB920	1002B840	*Y *
16800	0000A814 9					6B4AA815			**
16B20	BD200000 8					C982A810			**
	C906BB01 6					D11049AC			*I*
16B40						A813491F			*9*
16B60	E1FE49AB B								
1 6B80	468811A8 4					0F2033E8			**
16BA0	11A8492A 8					4920C902			*9*
16BC0	40A23088 5	0010000	00000000	60730062	C3E7C4C1	D5E2E940	2F30E7BF	2FB0242E	* CXDANSZX*
16BE0	4F2BD701 4	FABB840	21700001	69100000	B8403540	41010000.	00000000	60280508	*P*
16000	C3E7C4C1 D	5E2D540	B8200000	60C15301	B2FF88BA	CA08B920	3026B840	00005202	*CXDANSN*
16C20	2E13CE82 A				00000000	00000000	BC200000	B8000000	**
16040	B84020B6 0					6CE42F12			*
16040	B9016D78 A					00000000			*
	BC200000 B					00000000 00002A01			*
16C80									**
16CA0	6F4C4588 B					B9016D78			
16CC0	B8402170 0					D6806EBC			*
16CE0	B8200000 1					54022F12			**
16D00	A804FE82 A	832CE0A	D6A1D780	479F40A6	A820CF1E	CF82A80A	D640D780	479F40A6	*0.P*

					,
173A0	7F00B71C 8861B700	8865A83B D7E3C650	05040000 00000000	63430417 C3E7C4C4	*
173C0	D9C1E340 44E88814	B8401900 212A2535	51981102 BD2174B	3 51B88802 A83011A8	*RAT .Y *
173E0	8080B840 2B00A802	A823E908 2937F102	9802A82D 2937E1F	5 29B7242E 472FFF84	* 5*
17400	E7FD47AF 27889714	B8401D28 A8472937	D10229B7 A84F262	5 2937D108 29B72928	*X*
17420	D11029A8 B9200800	6183242E 4920B180	882EB182 88348112	2 6981608F 292CF98A	*J9.*
17440	B9201490 BD2015C4	A808B920 128CBD20	143815A8 A50425B	5 B8402300 B8403540	* *
17460	67357F00 B71C8802	A8356107 D000981E	E11EB118 8818E00	B0068812 6901B1AC	*
17480	8808C90A E10FB107	88048112 A85711A8	4934912C 419861A	2 8110A865 D7E3C650	*I,
174A0	05040000 00000000	63430416 C3E7C4C4	D4E2C940 399B3199	9 2937F102 981A2626	**
17400	6107B190 8802A80C	8020B840 2B00A808	B8403540 B800CFC	B8402170 000173C8	*
174E0	0004B840 35404101	00000000 60290087	C3E7C4C4 D4D4C940	2626242E 2937E1F7	* CXDDMMI7*
17500	29B76107 B18C8810	B1908882 B19A8802	A810412F E98CA876	5 472FFFF2 E7FD47AF	* Z 2 X *
17520	A86C8001 B8400330	000175B0 BB2175B0	33068866 B840217	0 0000ECF0 0004492D	*
17540	D14049AD 8177399C	1128399D BE219C60	61273195 2626610	7 399BB19A 8806B194	*J*
17560	8802A804 80F3A810	80ECB1F0 880AB188	8806B19C 880280A	2 4F2DD702 4FADB0A2	*P*
17580	8808472F FF84E7FD	47AFB840 2F082928	C984B800 D328B80	E9782135 A 10421B5	**
175A0	B8401A80 00C0B840	1D00B840 35400096	00000000 00000000	D7E3C650 05040000	**
175C0	00000000 00000000	63430415 C3E7C4C4	D4D4E340 0000000	+ B8401900 248811A8	**
175E0	492A4198 1202471D	4D2CB840 21700001	4DE80905 4DAC1C00	E4FBD402 1C80A829	*
17600	50010000 61950696	C3E7C4D5 E2C7E340	2829880E-27880718	3 7800F001 8804808B	*CXDNSGT
17620	A8A4B444 88102D2C	F504880A 390DF110	98048084 A8903811	F F802A806 292DD101	*518J.*
17640	29AD2722 2820C802	77227788 882A292D		3 99462920 C1CC9818	*
17660	712E21B8 8802A810	7101880C 391DB144	8952B150 8966A96	3 CDDOFDCE 390DE1EF	**
17680	398D7788 88067938	E1F779B8 B8402170	0000EC50 0405B84	21700000 EBE00605	**
176A0	292BE1C0 9806282C	E0 FB28AC 29 AB 7788	880C7928 F110880	5 9714B840 1D288060	**
176C0	2C2DE4FE 2CADB800	D1FA360E 6900E106	C1068926 7828E80	2 A85F7426 4901B1AC	*UJAY*
176E0	8802A804 8080A812	792CF90C F98A291E	F982A804 80C8A80	2 8040B840 20B60001	**
17700	78280000 00040030	0001783E 7904F180	984A7918 F180981	792CF102 8822441E	*
17720	4402B920 002C14A8	24B8880E 7928E1FB	79487426 81004980	A8BF391D B1448884	*
17740	7928F104 9816B444	887AB442 8832B460		808BA897 D580D504	*1
17760	7828D040 78A84108	E1BF29AB B46 088 10		1 00822DAC B800D178	*J.*
17780		8868B840 0D40BC20		B8401491 0080A827	*.J5
177A0		291EF120 8802A83C		2 88267928 F1109945	*1*
177C0		00017828 00047928		987DA961 B80178A0	**
177E0		F0109971 390DD110		A8812722 880A7426	*.10J*
17800		B8402170 000175D8		0 00000000 61950689	**
17 820		B8401900 74264801		1 8080D504 2DAC2920	*CXDARBASQHN*
17840		F1028808 B0 C88802		98337208 27087208	*H.H.H*
17860		880EA812 B8401A80	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	5 2928D104 29A872C8	*JH*
17880		F882A855 8010A857		C3E7C4C5 C9E74040	*.H.H8
178A0		F102983C A826291E		2 8040B840 20B60001	**
178C0		0001783E 7928F990		E 2DAD 808B B800D 1FA	*J.*
178E0		B801767C D7E3C650		62370952 C3E7C4C1	*N. PTF CXDA*
17900		B8400D10 8860311D		0 881E3288 B8401388	*RC **
17920		5388311D B0088802		B8400F10 A806B840	*Y*
17940		2F0A492B E1EF49AB		8 49AC7928 F104980A	*
17960		1D28B800 EAAAB920		3 C6500502 00000000	**
17980		62450434 C3E7C4C5		2726790C B11C885C	*
179A0		030E3688 330AB840		0007900 39421148	*
179C0		3FA31702 880CB840		4 A8025528 3DA411A8	*
179E0		39838004 B8402F0A		1 5244A859 481FF001	*
17A00		48B8481F F0028871		3 798080F9 78812726	*9*
1100	00207712 17270010	.525 1011 10025011			

180A0	B0002028 00000100	003C0540	407F7F2D	00017AA0	00000002	00000000	00000 AO 0	*
180C0	00000000 00000000	00000303	00000000	0000000	00000000	04A80000	0480C810	*
180E0	00000000 00000000					B0002028		************
18100	12000540 4040402D	00056060	40402D00	00000000	00000000	01040000	00000000	* *
18120	0000000 00000000	04A80000	0480C810	00000000	00000000	30111087	4C018074	**
18140	00000044 00000000	B0002028	00000100	12000540	40C1C12D	00056060	C1C12D00	* AA*
18160	00000000 00000000	01000000	0000000			04A80000		*
18180	00000000 00000000	30121087	4C018074			B0002028		*
181AO	12000540 40C2C22D					01000000		* BB*
18 1 C0	00A00000 00000000					30131087		**
181EO	00000044 00000000					0 0 0 5 6 0 6 0		* CC,CC*
18200	00000000 00000000					04A80000		*
18220	00000000 00000000					B0002020		**
18240	12000540 40C4C42D					00000000		* DD*
18260	0480C810 00000000					00000000		*H*
18280	00000100 003C05C1					00A00000		**
182A0	00000000 0000032F					0480C810		**
182C0	00000000 30161087					00000100		*
182E0	C140402D 00056161					00000000		*A*
18300	0040CFC0 00000000					00000000		**
18320	10001490 46000000					0000300E		**
18340	00A00000 0201803C					0005836C		*
18360	000D8830 00118A84					00000000		**
18380	00000000 C9018B0C					00000700		**
183A0	04000000 000A0000					00000300		* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
18300	00000000 00A80000					08810760		**
183E0	0001836C 301A0000				•	00A80000		**
18400	00000000 00000000					301B0000		*
18420	00000101 00020000					00000000		*
18440	08810760 00000000					00030000		**
18460	00A80000 00810A00					00000000		*
18480	301D0000 00000000					00810A00		*
184A0	00000000 00A80000					00000000		**
184C0	00052000 00000000					000880000		*
184E0	00000000 00018360					00000000		*
18500	00810A00 00000000					0001836C		**
18520	00000000 00000101					00000000		*
18540	00A8000C 08810760					00000101		*
18560	00000000 0000000					08810760 00A80000		*
18580	0001836C 30220000							
185A0	00000000 00000000					30230000		*
185C0 185E0	00000101 000A0000 08810760 00000000					00000000 000B0000		**
						00000000		*
18600	00A80000 00810A00 30250000 00000000					00810A00		*
18620 18640	00000000 00A80000					00000000		**
	00000000 00A80000					00000000 00A80000		*
18660	00000000 00000000000000000000000000000					00000000		**
18680	00000000 0001836C					00000000 0001836C		**
186A0 186C0	00000000 00000000					00000000		**************************************
	00000000 00000101 00080000 08810760					00000000		~••••••••••••
186E0	00000000 00A80000		•			08810760		*
18700	UUUUUUUU UUABUUUU	OUDIUAUU	0000000	00000000	OOMOODOO	00010700	0000000	······································

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19E00	40047774	BF200010	77944310	EBAC5701	7B21CB02	A8047707	88207316	881C7596	*
19E20	7D53FD8C	679C0A10	00000000	00100001		10003000			**
19E40		87FF1088				471433A8			* S*
19E60		F0004344				40000000			*0
19E80		1001000A				A80047D4			*
19EA0		D5014C21				43994096			*N*
19EC0		00000000				00020000			**
19EE0		B9209B58				618EB900			*
19F0C		71 F4B920				67C21E00			*B*
19F20		020A3003				9802A807			*
19F40		0171910A				00000000			*
19F60		0014D446				A 808 1 198			**
19F80	•	31B89804				9001BB21			**
19FA0		40000000				1001000A			* Y*
19FC0		50000000			-,	D5C9E340			**
19FE0		04040404				00000000			**
1A000		00020000				04040404			*
1A020		00000000				00000000			**
1A040		680E1E00				02000001			**
1A060		00000000				00000000			*
1A080		686D0A10				10003000			**
1A0A0		00000000							**
1A0C0		00000000				0 10 1 A 0 D 8			
1A0E0		00000000				00000000			*C*
1A 100		00000000				00000000			*
1A120		00000000				00000000			**
1A 140		00000000				00000000 685A1C00			*
1A 16 0		00000000							*
1A180		03813005				06F40000 68930A14			**
1A1A0		00000000	1	•		60000008			*
1A1C0		10013009				000000000			*
1A1E0						10013009			**
1A200		80000000				00000000			*
1A220		00000000				00100000			*
1A240		00000000				00000000			*
1A260	• . •	8B800001				00000000			*
1A280		00000000				089A0000			*
1A2A0		68A60E00				00000000			**
1A2C0 1A2E0		6D400A14				1001300B			*
		609E0000				00000000			*
1A300		00000000				00000000			**
1A320 1A340		00080006				00000000	,		* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
1A340 1A360		00000000				00000000			×
1A360 1A380		00140001				9B800000			* *
1A380 1A3A0		00000000				00000000			**
1A3A0		00000000				00017A98			*
1A3C0		05010000				00000000			**
1A 400		00000000				69180A14			×
1A400 1A420		10003000				020A0000			**
1A420 1A440		00000000				00000000			*
		00000000				00000000			*
1A460	USZDUAIU	00000000	00100001	03101200	100 03000	OUUNUUU	10000001	020HJU10	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •

1 ABOO		01010000				00000000			**
1 AB20		00000000				6B520A0E			**
1AB40		10013030				40200000			**
1AB60		00000000				00000000			**
1AB80		00000000				00000004			*.3*
1 A B A O		00000000				00000000			**
1ABC 0		00000000				00150001			**
1ABEO		03000001				00000000			**
1AC00		00000000				00000000			*
1 AC 20		08001E00				C3114040			* * FNTER *
1AC40		E2C1C3E3				D5E3C5D9			*TRANSACTION IDHENTER. TO DI*
1AC60		6B2C0048				4DF01D40			*SPLAYMO PF*
1AC80		7E404DC9				D5C3E3C9			* 1ID01. 3270 FUNCTIONS AND *
1ACAO		E4D9C5E2				601D40D7			*FEATURES J.D PF 2*
1ACCO		5D40D4C1				C5E240C1			*MF16. MANAGEMENT SALES ANALYSIS.*
1ACEO		4011D440				C4F0F25D			*KOM . PF 3MD02. HOS*
1 A D O O		D340C9D5				E2E3C5D4			*PITAL INFORMATION SYSTEM.N *
1AD20		40D7C640				C1C3C3D6			*.O PF 4IDO4. ACCOUNTS REC*
1 A D 4 O		C2D3C511				6B521C00			*EI VABLE*
1 A D 6 0		91070000				00000000			**
1 A D 8 O		00000000				6BD70033			*
1 A D A O		4040F540				60E3C1C3			*. PF 5FN03. TIC.TAC.TOE*
1ADCO		601D4040				00000000			* *
1 A DEO		00000000				0.0130006			**
1 A E O O		07078000				00000000			*.D*
1AE20		00000000				00100001			* · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
1AE40		8B800001				00000000			**
1AE60		00000000				00000000			**
1 A E 8 O		64001F00				01010500			*
1 A E A O		00000000				00000000			**
1 A EC O		6C100A0D				10013030			**
1 A E E O		00000000				00000000			**
1AF00		00000000				80010000			**
1AF20		010136C0				00000000			*
1 A F 4 O		00000000				00000000			**
1AF60		00050000				83010003			**
1AF80		00000000				00000000			**
1 A F A O		00000000				00000000			**
1AFC0		4D630000				00000000			*D*
1AFEO		00000000				6BB10000			**
1B000		5A011584				00000601			**
1B020		00000000				00000000			**
1B040		00000000				0004000E			**
1B060		00000000				00000000			*
1B080		00000000				00000000			*
1B0A0		000076 EC				00000000			**
1B0C0		00000000		•		00000000			*
1B0E0		6C361C00				0280303D			* • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
1B100		00000000				00000000			*×
1B120		6C6F0A10				10003000			**
1B140		0180303E				00000000			**
1B160	.00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	6CA80A10	00000000	00100001	6C5C1E00	**

1B180	10003000 00160006	8B800001	0211303E	04010101	01000000	00000000	00000000	**
1B1A0	00000000 00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	6C5C0E0C	*
1B1C0	A0000000 00102200	0C001F00	303E2F00	01000001	6B80000D	01010000	00000000	**
1B1E0	00000000 00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	**
1B200	00000000 00000000	6CBB0A14	40000000	00140001	6C820E00	1002300B	0181000A	**
1B220	9B900000 01035000	A18 A0 000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	**
1B240	00000000 00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	6C490A17	00000000	00170001	*
1B260	6C951F00 1000303D	0001000D	EB800011	01404040	40404040	40A5D100	00000000	**
1B280	00000000 00000000	00000000	00000000	0.0000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	**
1B2A0	6D1A0A0F 00000000	000F0001	6CA81F00	1000303E	00010005	EB80000D	01B0B200	**
1B2C0	00000000 00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	**
1B2E0	00000000 00000000	00000000	6CCE0 A 14	40000000	00140001	6CBB0E00	1002300B	**
1B300	0002000A 9B800000	08440000	60,000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	**
1B320	00000000 00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	6CE10A14	40000000	**
1B340	00140001 6CCE0E00				02020000			*ERROR *
1B360	E6C8C5D5 40D9C5C1	C4C9D5C7	40D3D6C7		C5E2E2C1			*WHEN READING LOGON MESSAGE*
1B380	00000000 00000A18				1002300B			**
1B3A0	01035000 6238A3A2	96150000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	**
1B3C0	00000000 00000000	00000000	00000000	00000A14	40000000	00140001	6CF40E00	*
1B3E0	1002300B 0185000A	9B800000	02021000	60,98C9D5	D7E4E340	D5D6E340	D9C5C3D6	*INPUT NOT RECO*
1B400	C7D5C9E9 C5C41500	00000000	00000000		00000000			*GNIZED*
1B420	0101B424 00000000				00000000			**
1B440	00000000 00000000	00000000	0000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	**
1B460	00000000 00000000	6D070000	0101B470	00000000	00000000	4200C518	000 17 F58	**
1B480	00000000 00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	**
1B4A0	00000000 00000000	00000000	00000000	.00000000	6 C 8 2 0 A 2 B	00006C82	002B0001	**
1B4C0	6D2D1C00 1C003000				00280005			**
1B4E0	088A0000 00000002				00000000			**
1B500	6D530000 0101B508				0001B2EC			**
1B520	00000000 00000000				00000000			**
1B540	00000000 00000000				00000000			*
1 B 56 0	00017F0C 0001B2EC				00000000			**
1B580	00000000 00000000				00000000			**
1 B 5 A 0	00000000 00017A90				01035000			**
1 B 5 C O	00000000 00000000				00000000			*
1B5E0	00000000 6D8C0A3E				0.0000000	-		**
1 B6 0 0	00000000 00000000				00000000			*
1B620	00000000 00000000				00000000			**
1B640	00000000 00000000				00000000			**
1B660	00000000 00000000				00000000			*
18680	00000000 00000000	00000000	0000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	**
	LINE 1B6A0 SAME AS							
1B6C0	00000000 00000000				00000000			*
1B6E0	00000000 00000000				00000000			*
1B700	00000000 00000000				6 DD80 000			**
1B720	00000000 00000000	00000000	0000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	**
4	LINE 18740 SAME AS		0000000				00000000	
1B760	6DEB0000 00000000				00000000			*
1B780	00000000 00000000				00000000			**
1B7A0	00000000 00000000	00000000	PDLE0000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	**

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1B7C0	00000000 00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	**
1 B7 E0	00000000 00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	6E110000	00000000	**
1B800	00000000 00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	**
	LINE 1B820 SAME AS	ABOVE						
1B840	00000000 6E240000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	*
1B860	00000000 00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	**
1B880	00000000 00000000	00000000	00000000	6E370000	00000000	00000000	00000000	**
1B8A0	00000000 00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	**
1B8C0	00000000 00000000	00000000	0.000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	6E4A0000	**
1B8E0	00000000 00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	**
			4					
	LINE 1B900 SAME AS							
1 B9 20	00000000 00000000				00000000			**
1B940	00000000 00000000	00000000	00000000		00000000			**
1B960	00000000 00000000	00000000	00000000		6 E 7 0 0 0 0 0			**
1B980	00000000 00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	*
	LINE 1B9A0 SAME AS							
1 B9°C0	6E830000 00000000				00000000			* · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
1B9E0	00000000 00000000				00000000			*
1BA00	00000000 00000000				00000000			**
1BA20	00000000 00000000				00000000			**
1BA40	0000000 0000000				00000000			*
1BA60	00000000 00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	*
	LINE 1BA80 SAME AS		2222222				0000000	at.
1BAAO	00000000 6EBC0000				00000000			*
1BAC0	00000000 00000000				000000.00			**
1BAEO	00000000 00000000				00000000			*
1BB00	00000000 00000000				00000000			*
1BB20	00000000 00000000				00000000			*
1BB40	00000000 00000000	00000000	0000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	**
	4pp(0 g) + 1	10000						
4 5 5 6 6	LINE 1BB60 SAME AS	,	0000000		0000000	0000000	0000000	**
1 BB 80	00000000 00000000				00000000			**
1BBAO	00000000 00000000				6F080000			**
1BBC0	00000000 00000000							
1BBEO	00000000 00000000	00000000	0000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	**
	LINE 1BC00 SAME AS	A DO WE						
1BC20	6F1B0000 00000000		0000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	* *
1BC 40	00000000 000000000				00000000			*
	00000000 00000000				00000000			*
1BC60	00000000 00000000				00000000			*
1BC 80 1BC A 0	00000000 00000000				00000000			*
	00000000 00000000				00000000			*
1BCC0	00000000 00000000	00000000	0000000	00000000	0.0000000	0000000	0000000	
	LINE 1BCEO SAME AS	ABOVE						
1 BD00	00000000 6F540000		00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	**
1BD20	00000000 00000000				00000000			ж
1BD20	00000000 00000000				00000000			**
1 9 9 4 0	500000000000000000000000000000000000000	3000000	0000000	5.070000	3000000	0000000		

1BD60	00000000 00000000	00000000	0000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	*
1 BD8 0	00000000 0000000				00000000			*
1BDA0	00000000 00000000	00000000	00000000					**
					,			
	LINE 1BDC0 SAME AS	ABOVE						
1BDE0	0000000 0000000		00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	**
1BE00	00000000 00000000							**
1BE20								**
1BE40	00000000 00000000		00000000		00000000			**
10540	00000000	0000000	0000000	0000000	0000000	00000000	0000000	
	TIME 10040 CAMP AC	A D O W D						•
1 B E 8 0	LINE 1BE60 SAME AS 6FB30000 00000000		D 1 2 0 0 11 0 0	P0200000	7194E708	76000000	00220109	*
1BEAO	EF048520 A8028508				020011A8			*E
1BEC0	717CF108 9806F130				DD0A512C			*11
1 BEE0	250E2488 220ABB20	00 EC 0398	80283710	4730B88 7	0188A16C	51A85081	9502A102	**
1BF00	1188980B 6188E108	BB2000D0	73942088	800 15134	A858D520	6FD9218E	518CE103	**
1BF20	298DBB20 80102381	21889108	2182A83E	BF200200	210E7198	218E21B8	88181798	**
1BF40	C7B89808 BB208220	D510A804	BB208800	238 12182	A818BB20	90A02381	BB2 C8760	**
1BF60	23859128 6FECB920	006C0198	A81D2188	51048020	81005154	BF200400	57446188	**
1BF80	D1365174 A8CD719C	F91011A8	67887108	C108D136	D0025174	A8E1717C	E916612C	*J9A.J
1BFA0	D998C916 E894E920				610CF033			*R.I.Y*
1BFC0	B9200F40 A8176788				20007594			* *
1BFE0	618A1382 8144B800			138 A 3307				*X*

Appendix C

BUFFER POOL

19CA8	CHAIN POINTER 673D0A14 00C00000 7750BB20 7A18BC21 A3020B8F A3010B87	000043B8		0000000A 97B00087		*
19CF4	CHAIN POINTER 67500A17 2000000 F0F4D440 40484983 5764E17F D1015174	D1805174		0001000D 4903C108	 	*
19040	CHAIN POINTER 67630A0E 2000000 913401E6 BD200840 015A9138 01E6ED20	1B00CB02		00020004 B9019DEA	 	*W* *W
19D8C	CHAIN POINTER 67760A10 00000000 01F0F361 F0F161F7 BD200B40 1B00CB02	F74BF0F6		00010006 F3048710	 	*
19008	CHAIN POINTER 67890A10 00000000 05000010 884ABF20 88207316 881C7596	40047774		00020006 EBAC5701	 	*
19E24	CHAIN POINTER 679C0A10 00000000 87FF1088 BF200010 F0004344 BB219FC0	77944324		00030006 4310EBE2		*
19E70	CHAIN POINTER 67C20A14 40000000 60000008 A80047D4 33F833F8 43994096	A80047D4		1001000A D5014C21		*.B
19EBC	CHAIN POINTER 00001E00 80000000 0000B920 00203185 000197C4 B9200038	B9209B58		10013002 A8C03189		*
19F08	CHAIN POINTER 68470A10 00000000 4488883E 4145883A 22489201 31289806	08071028		0 004 00 06 0 3 28 4 B B4		*B* ** *
19F54	CHAIN POINTER 00000000 01019F5C A8081198 11981198 9001BB21 9CA823B8	1198A101		7BA800 1C 03E2A802	 	*

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								r
	60000008 00000000 00000000 00000000		0000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	**
1A2E4	CHAIN POINTER 6D400A14 40000000 609E0000 00000000 000000000 00000000	00000000			0002000A 00000000			** **
1A330	CHAIN POINTER 68F20A10 00000000 00000000 00000000 000000000 000000	00000000			00080006			* . 2
1A3 7 C	CHAIN POINTER 69770A14 40000000 60000008 00000000 00000000 00000000	00000000			1001000A 00000000			** **
1A3C8	CHAIN POINTER 69641E00 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 000000	00000000			1001300D 00000000			*
1A414	CHAIN POINTER 69180A14 00000000 020A0000 00000000 000000000 00000000	00000000			0009000A			*
1A460	CHAIN POINTER 692B0A10 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 000000	00000000			000A0006 00000000			*
1A4AC	CHAIN POINTER 693E0A10 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 000000	00000000			000B0006 00000000			** **
1448	CHAIN POINTER 698A0A10 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 000000	00000000			000C0006 00000000			*
1A544	CHAIN POINTER 68DF0000 0101A54C 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000	00000000			00000000			*
1A590	CHAIN POINTER 69510000 0101A598 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000	00000000			000182F8 00000000			*E8* **

1 A 5 DC	CHAIN POINTER 69050A2B 00006905 00440005 00000000 000000000 00000000	8D000000			00020021 00000000			*
1A628	CHAIN POINTER 699 DO A 10 00000000 00000000 00000000 000000000	00000000			000D0006 00000000			** **
1A674	CHAIN POINTER 69B00A10 00000000 00000000 00000000 000000000 000000	00000000			000E0006 00000000			*
1A6C0	CHAIN POINTER 69C30A10 00000000 05000200 00000000 00000000 00000000	00000000			000F0006 00000000			*.C* * **
1 A 7 OC	CHAIN POINTER 69D60A10 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 000000	00000000			00100006 00000000			*.0* * * * * *
1 a7 58	CHAIN POINTER 6A22CA10 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 000000	00000000			00110006 00000000			*
1A7A4	CHAIN POINTER 6A350A10 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 000000	00000000			00120006 00000000			** * * * * *
1A7F0	CHAIN POINTER 6A0F0A17 20000000 40404040 40000000 00000000 00000000	00000000			0001000D 00000000			* * * * *
1A83C	CHAIN POINTER 6A480A0F 2000000C 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000	00000000			00010005			*,
1A888	CHAIN POINTER 69E90000 0101A890 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000	00000000			00000041 00000000			*.Z * *
1A8D4	CHAIN POINTER 69FC0A13 00000000	1A7F0 00130001	6A351C00	10003000	00030009	0B000001	0280302F	**

3705 DUMP		
S7CS DONE		

	01000000 00000000 00000000 00000000		00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	**
11920	CHAIN POINTER 6A5B0A0F 2000000C 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000	00000000			00010005			*
1A96C	CHAIN POINTER 6A6 E0A0F 20000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 000000	00000000			00010005 00000000			** **
14988	CHAIN POINTER 6A810A0F 20000000 00000000 00000000 000000000 000000	00000000			00010005			*
1AA04	CHAIN POINTER 6A940A0F 20000000 00000000 00000000 000000000 000000	00000000			00010005	•		*
1AA50	CHAIN POINTER 6AA70A0F 20000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 000000	00000000			00010005 00000000			** ** **
1AA9C	CHAIN POINTER 6 ABAOAOF 20000000 00000000 00000000 000000000 000000	00000000			00010005 00000000			*
1 A A E 8	CHAIN POINTER 6AE00AOF 20000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 000000	00000000			00010005 00900000			* * *
1AB34	CHAIN POINTER 6B520A0E 20000000 4020C000 01000000 00000000 000000000	00000000			00010004 000008C4			*
11880	CHAIN POINTER 6AF30A0E 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 000000	00000000			00000004			*.3* **
1ABCC	CHAIN POINTER 6 ACDO A 15 00000000 8983A 22D C1000000 00000000 00000000	00000000			0001000B 00000000			*

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3705 DUM	W.R.
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	00000000 00000000		0000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	**
1AF5C	CHAIN POINTER 6BFD0A0D 00000000 00000000 00000000 000000000 000000	00000000			00010003 00000000			**
1AFA 8	CHAIN POINTER 6B781206 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 000000	00000000			00000200 00000000			*
1AFF4	CHAIN POINTER 6BB10000 0101AFFC 00000601 00000000 00000000 00000000	00000000			00018CC4 00000000			*
18040	CHAIN POINTER 6BEA0A12 00000000 00000000 00000000 000000000 000000	00000000			0004000E 00000000			**
1B08C	CHAIN POINTER 6B8B0000 0101B094 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000	00000000			00000041			*
1B0D8	CHAIN POINTER 6C950A13 00000000 01000000 00000000 00000000 00000000	00000000			00050009			** **
1B124	CHAIN POINTER 6C6F0A10 00000000 0180303E 00000000 00000000 000000000	00000000			00150006 00000000			*
1B170	CHAIN POINTER 6CA80A10 00000000 04010101 01000000 00000000 000000000	00000000			00160006 00000000			** ** **
1B1BC	CHAIN POINTER 6C5C0EOC A0000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 000000	00000000			01000001 00000000			*
1B208	CHAIN POINTER 6CBBOA14 40000000 A18A0000 00000000 00000000 000000000	00000000			0181000A 00000000			** **

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1B254	CHAIN POINTER 6C490A17 00000000 4C4C4C4C4 4CA5D10C 0CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC	00000000			0001000D 00000000			** * J* *0*
18210	CHAIN POINTER 6D1A0A0F 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 000000	00000000			00010005 00000000			** **
1B2EC	CHAIN POINTER 6CCEOA14 40000000 60000000 00000000 000000000 00000000	00000000			0002000A 00000000			*
18338	CHAIN POINTER 6CE10A14 4000000 6098C5D9 D9D6D940 C7C51500 00000000	E6C8C5D5			0183000A 40D3D6C7			*ERROR WHEN READING LOGON MESSA* *GEO*
1B384	CHAIN POINTER 00000A18 4000000 6238A3A2 96150000 00000000 00000000	00000000			0184000E 00000000			* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
1B3D0	CHAIN POINTER 00000A14 40000000 6098C9D5 D7E4E340 00000000 00000000	D5D6E340			0185000A C5C41500			*
1B41C	CHAIN POINTER 68B90000 0101B424 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000	00000000			0001B208 00000000			*
18468	CHAIN POINTER 6D070000 0101B470 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000	00000000			00017F58 00000000			** **
18484	CHAIN POINTER 6C820A2B 00006C82 00280005 01035000 00000000 000000000	28285000			00060021 000007A4			** **
18500	CHAIN POINTER 6D530000 0101B508 00000000 00000000 00000000 000000000	00000000			0001B2EC 00000000			** **
1B54C	CHAIN POINTER 6D2D0000 0101B554	1B4B4 00000000	00000000	060176A0	00017F0C	0001B2EC	00000000	**

PAGE 95	***	* * *0	* * * *	* * * *	* * * *	* * * O	***	* * *0	* * *0	* * * *	* * *
	00000000	01035000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
	00000000	01860000	00000000	00000000	00000000	000000000	00000000	00000000	000000000	00000000	00000000
	00000000	1002300B 000000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	000000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
	0000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
	00000000	00017890 00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	000000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
	000000000	000000000	1B630 00000000 000000000 000000000	1B67C 000000000 000000000 000000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	1B714 000000000 000000000 000000000	18760 000000000 000000000 000000000	187AC 000000000 000000000 000000000	1B7 F8 00000000 00000000 00000000	1B844 00000000 000000000 00000000	1B890 000000000 000000000 000000000
	00000000	POINTER 3 80000000 3 00000000	POINTER E 00000000 0 00000000 0 00000000	POINTER 3 00000000 0 000000000	POINTER 3 00000000 0 00000000	POINTER 0 00000000 0 00000000 0 00000000	POINTER 0 00000000 0 00000000 0 00000000	POINTER 0 00000000 0 00000000 0 00000000	POINTER 0 00000000 0 00000000 0 00000000	POINTER 5 00000000 0 00000000 0 00000000	V POINTER 00 00000000 00 00000000 00 00000000
DUMP	000000000	CHAIN P 00001E00 00000000 00000000	CHAIN P 6 D8 C0 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000	CHAIN P 6D9F0048 000000000	CHAIN P 000000048 000000000	CHAIN P EDC50000 000000000	CHAIN P 6DD80000 000000000	CHAIN P 6 DEBO 000 000 0000000	CHAIN P 6DFE0000 000000000	CHAIN P 6E11000C 000000000	CHAIN P 6E240000 000000000 00000000
3705		18598	18524	18630	1B67C	18608	18714	18760	1B7AC	1B7F8	15844

	00000000 00000000		00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	**
1BBD4	CHAIN POINTER 6F080000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000	00000000			00000000			** **
1BC20	CHAIN POINTER 6F1B0000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000	00000000			00000000			** ** *0*
1BC6C	CHAIN POINTER 6F2E0000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000	00000000			00000000			** ** *
1BCB8	CHAIN POINTER 6F4 10000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000	00000000			00000000			** ** *0*
1BD04	CHAIN POINTER 6F540000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000	00000000			00000000			** **
1BD50	CHAIN POINTER 6F670000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000	00000000			00000000			*
1BD9C	CHAIN POINTER 6F7A0000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000	00000000			00000000			**
1BDE8	CHAIN POINTER 6F8D0000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000	00000000			00000000			** **
1BE34	CHAIN POINTER 6FA00000 00000000 00000000 00000000 0000000	00000000			00000000			*
1BE80	CHAIN POINTER 6FB30000 00000000 EF048520 A8028508 717CF108 9806F130	1D819104			7194E708 020011A8			*X* *

1.B ECC	CHAIN POINTER 6FC6F110 989CC9C2 80283710 4730B887 73942088 80015134	0188A16C		250E2488 1188980B		*.F1IB* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
1BF18	CHAIN POINTER 6FD9218E 518CE103 218E21B8 88181798 90A02381 BB2 C8760	07B89808		2182A83E BB208800	210E7198 A818BB20	* .R *
1 BF64	CHAIN POINTER 6FECB920 006C0198 A8CD719C F91011A8 E894B920 00386174	67887108		BF200400 .A8E1717C		*9A.JZR.I.* *Y
1BFB0	CHAIN POINTER 672AA8FB 610CF033 A865BD20 20007594 138A3307 33983398		 	A8176788 8144B800	 	*0

Abbreviations

ACB	Adapter control block
APPL	Application
ATB	Address trace block
BCB	Bit control block
BCU	Block control unit
BSC	Binary synchronous
BNN	Boundary network node
CCB	Character control block
CCP	Communications control
	program
CSP	Character service program
CCW	Channel control word
CDS	Configuration data set
CE	Channel end
CHB	Channel control block
CIC	Channel input chain
COB	Channel operation block
COC	Channel output chain
CPM	Connection point manager
CRP	Check record pool
CSP	Character service program
CUB	Common unit physical block
CW	Channel word
DAF	Destination address field
DLC	Data link control
DVB	Device base control block
ECB	Event control block
EP	Emulation program
FID	Format identification
FIFO	First in/first out
FM	Function management
FME	Function management end
HWE	Extended halfword direct
	addressables
IAR	Instruction address register
ICW	Interface control word
IPL	Initial program load
LCB	Line control block
LGT	Line group table
LKB	Link control block
LNVT	Line vector table
LOBQ	Link outbound queue
LOSQ	Link outstanding queue
LTCB	Line trace control block

LTCT Line type command table

LU Logical unit

LUB Logical unit control block LUV Logical unit vector table

LXB Link XIO block

NCP Network control program

NSA Nonsequenced acknowledgement

OAF Origin address field
OLLT Online line test
OLTT Online terminal test

PC Path control

PCB Panel control block

PCI Program-controlled interrupt
PEP Partitioned emulation program

PIU Path information unit
PSB Physical services block
QCB Queue control block
RH Request/response header
RQI Request initialization

R Receive ready

RS Read start (RS0, RS1)
RU Request/response unit
RVT Resource vector table

SC System control

SCB Station control block

SCRR System control router table SDLC Synchronous data link control

SID Send identification SIT Subarea index table SM Status modifier

SNRM Set normal response mode

SOT Service order table

SS Start-stop

SSCP System services control point

SVC Supervisor callSVT Subarea vector tableTH Transmission header

UC Unit check
UE Unit exception

WS Write start (WS0, WS1)

XDA Word direct addressables

XDB Byte direct addressables

XDH Halfword direct addressables

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International Business Machines Corporation
Data Processing Division
1133 Westchester Avenue, White Plains, N.Y. 10604

IBM World Trade Americas/Far East Corporation
Town of Mount Pleasant, Route 9, North Tarrytown, N.Y., U.S.A. 10591

IBM World Trade Europe/Middle East/Africa Corporation 360 Hamilton Avenue, White Plains, N.Y., U.S.A. 10601

SR20-4513-4

NCP Release 5 Data Flow Student Text Printed in U.S.A. SR20-4513-4