

# **TOPS-10**

## **SOS Reference Manual**

Order No. AA-D598A-TB

**July 1978**

This document describes the elements of the TOPS-10 SOS Text Editor Program.

**OPERATING SYSTEM AND VERSION:** TOPS-10, Version 6.03

**SOFTWARE VERSION:** SOS, Version 21 (134)+

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Please read the Preface before reading the rest of the manual.



## PREFACE

This is a complete reference manual for the SOS text editor, a TOPS-10 utility program. It is written for the beginner who is familiar with other text editors, as well as for the experienced SOS user needing reference material for the SOS program.

This manual assumes the computer you use has a TOPS-10 monitor and you know how to log in. It also assumes that you have read the following manual:

SOS User's Guide (DEC-10-USOSA-A-D)

Copies of this manual can be purchased through DIGITAL'S Software Distribution Center.

If you find any errors in this manual, please fill out and mail the Reader's Comment Card found at the back of this manual. All reported errors in the documentation of this manual will be corrected as soon as possible. Updates to this manual can be purchased separately and can be obtained from the Software Distribution Center.








Chapter 1, Introduction To The SOS Program, can be used as a review for all SOS users.

Chapter 4, Using SOS Options, and Chapter 5, SOS Command Descriptions, are printed on blue paper for ease in reference.

Examples in this manual use files containing text and programs. Some of the examples show how to correct spelling and punctuation errors. Because you need not be familiar with any programming languages, the word "filespec" is used to refer to the full file specifications that can be used in SOS.

The TOPS-10 SOS Reference Card is a pocket guide listing all SOS commands, options, special features, and error messages. One reference card is included in the packaging of this manual.

## Symbols Used In This Manual

Symbol	Meaning
*P500:700	Anything you type on your terminal appears in red. Anything the system prints on your terminal appears in black.
	Press the key labeled RETURN or CR.
	Press the key labeled DELETE or RUBOUT.
	Press the key labeled ESC, ESCAPE, ALT, or PRE.
	Press the key labeled LINEFEED or LF.
	Press the space bar once.
	Press the key labeled BACKSPACE.
	Press the key labeled TAB or press the keys labeled CTRL and I together.
[ ]	Brackets enclose all optional arguments.
( )	Parentheses enclose the name or value of an argument.



CHAPTER 1  
INTRODUCTION TO THE SOS PROGRAM

This chapter describes the various formats of the SOS and R SOS commands that start the SOS program. This chapter also describes the control modes and the commands that allow you to exit from SOS.

Before you can start SOS, you must log in to the TOPS-10 system. Give either the SOS or the R SOS command to create or edit a file.

NOTE

The SOS command is used in all the descriptions and examples throughout this manual. See Section 1.8 for a description of the R SOS command.

1.1 CREATING A FILE

When you issue the SOS command, SOS responds with a word called a keyword. The keyword may be either FILE: or INPUT:, depending on whether you had named the file or not.

To create a new file, select a file specification that does not already exist and give it either as an argument to the SOS command or as an argument to the SOS keyword FILE:. For example,

( SP )

```
.SOS FACTOR.MAC (RET)
INPUT: FACTOR.MAC
00100
```

or

```
.SOS (RET)
FILE: FACTOR.MAC (RET)
INPUT: FACTOR.MAC
00100
```

In the first example, you type SOS and the new file specification, press RETURN, and SOS will print INPUT:. In the second example, you type SOS and press RETURN, and SOS will print FILE:. In either case, you type the file specification as an argument, then press RETURN. SOS creates that new file, prints INPUT: followed by the file specification, and prints the default line number 00100. Now you can start entering the contents of your file.

## INTRODUCTION TO THE SOS PROGRAM

The default line number 00100 can be changed with the START option. Each time you press RETURN (carriage return), SOS gives a new line and line number.

The filename may be from one to six alphanumeric characters (A through Z and 0 through 9). No special characters are allowed. If you use any character other than A through Z or 0 through 9, SOS will respond with the error message: ? ILLEGAL CHAR IN CMD and will then prompt you with the keyword FILE:. You must then specify new file specification or press Control C (CTRL/C) to return to the TOPS-10 monitor. If you specify more than six characters as a filename, SOS will recognize only the first six characters. For example,

```
  (SP)
  ↓
.SOS AZBCD.XXX (RET)

? ILLEGAL CHAR IN CMD

FILE: CC
  ↑
 (CTRL/C)

  (SP)
  ↓
.SOS ABCDEFGHIJK.XXX (RET)
INPUT: ABCDEF.XXX
00100
```

The period character (.) is the only character that can be used as the separator between the filename and the file extension.

The file extension may be from one to three alphanumeric characters (A through Z and 0 through 9). No special characters are allowed. If you specify more than three characters, SOS will recognize only the first three characters. The file extension may be omitted. For example,

```
  (SP)
  ↓
.SOS ABCD.!2#4 (RET)

? ILLEGAL CHAR IN CMD

FILE: ABCD.123456789 (RET)
INPUT: ABCD.123
00100
```

### NOTE

If you want your file to contain a program, use one of the standard extensions as your file extension. Refer to Appendix D, TOPS-10 Standard File Extensions, for a complete list of system file extensions.

## INTRODUCTION TO THE SOS PROGRAM

If you have read/write privileges to another directory, you may specify a device before the filename and extension and a path specification and protection code after the filename and extension. This is referred to as a full file specification. For example,

```
  (SP)
  ↓
.SOS DSKC:SAMPLE.TXT[27,135][055] (RET)
INPUT: DSKC:SAMPLE.TXT[27,135]
00100
```

(Refer to Section 1.6 for additional information on editing files in another directory. Refer to Chapter 2, Giving Commands, for a complete description of full file specifications.)

If you already have a file in your directory with the filename and file extension that you specified in the SOS command, SOS prints EDIT: and your file specification. (You are now in Edit mode and not in Input mode.) If you do not want to edit the current file, give the EQ command to exit from the SOS session, and then respecify the SOS command with a new file specification. For example,

```
  (SP)
  ↓
.SOS SAMPLE.TXT (RET)
EDIT: SAMPLE.TXT
*EQ (RET)

.SOS (RET)
FILE: SAMPLE.DAT (RET)
INPUT: SAMPLE.DAT
00100
```

SOS will not let you inadvertently destroy your file when you start SOS at TOPS-10 command level.

After you give the SOS command and your new file specification, you may enter the contents of your file. If you make typing errors, press DELETE to delete one character at a time or press BACKSPACE to move the cursor (of a display terminal) backward one character at a time. These editing characters operate only on the current line. After you press RETURN, you must give other SOS commands to change the contents of the line. (Refer to Section 2.3, Correcting Typing Errors, for more information and examples.)

When you finish entering the contents of your file, press ESCape. SOS will then print an asterisk (\*), which indicates that SOS is at command level in Edit mode. To end the SOS session and save the file, type E and press RETURN. For example,

```
  (SP)
  ↓
.SOS LETTER.TXT (RET)
INPUT: LETTER.TXT
00100 THIS IS LINE 100 OF LETTER.TXT (RET)
00200 THIS IS LINE 200 OF LETTER.TXT (RET)
00300 $
      ↑
    (ESC)
*E (RET)

[DSKC:LETTER.TXT[27,5107]]
```

## INTRODUCTION TO THE SOS PROGRAM

Remember, after you press ESCape, SOS prints an asterisk (\*). You can then give any sequence of SOS commands that helps prepare your file.

Each file you create is kept in your default directory path unless you specify a different path following the filnam.ext for another directory where you have read/write privileges.

### 1.2 ENDING SOS

Give the End command to end SOS and save your file. Give the Go command to end SOS, save your file, and execute the last COMPILE, EXECUTE, LOAD, or DEBUG command that was given at TOPS-10 command level.

When you give a command that saves your file (End, Go or World), SOS creates a backup file as well, by assigning your previous file the same name but a file extension beginning with a Q. This happens because the BAK option is turned on when you start SOS. To alter this default, set the /NOBAK option. If you specify the NOBAK option in an SOS session, SOS does not rename your previous file. (Refer to Section 4.4.16 for a description of the NOBAK option.) The World (Save-the-World) command saves your file as described, but does not end the SOS session.

One of the following options can be used with the End command when you save your file:

1. The B option suppresses the creation of the .Qxt and .Zxt backup file. The .Zxt file is only created when the /OLD option is set, i.e., the B option overrides the /OLD option.
2. The D option suppresses the saving of your edited file and deletes your original file from your directory.
3. The Q option suppresses the saving of your edited file and exits from SOS leaving your original file intact.
4. The S option unsequences (removes the line numbers) from your edited file before saving it.

If no option is specified with the E, G, or W command, your file is saved as it appears, including the line numbers. (Refer to Chapter 5 for further descriptions and command formats of the E, G, and W commands and their options.)

### 1.3 USING OPTIONS WITH SOS

The SOS program includes various switches (referred to as options in this manual) that allow you to tailor the SOS program to your needs. Some of these options are automatically turned on (for example BAK, which backs up your file). Other options are automatically turned off (for example LOWER, which allows lowercase character input). In addition, other options contain a value (for example MAXLN, which specifies the maximum number of input lines per page for your file).

## INTRODUCTION TO THE SOS PROGRAM

By setting one or more options with the SOS command (or during an SOS session), you can turn the options on or off and also change the options that contain a value. (Refer to Chapter 4, Using SOS Options, for a complete description of all the available SOS options and their uses.)

To set options, use a command of the following form:

```
.SOS/START:10/C128/EXPERT (RET)
FILE: TEXT.RNO (RET)
INPUT: TEXT.RNO
00010
```

As the example above shows, you type SOS followed by a slash (Set option command) and the desired option. A slash character (/) must precede each option that you specify. You then press RETURN and SOS prints FILE: . Now you can type the file specification. Although spaces and tabs are allowed between options, they are not allowed in the file specification.

When specifying SOS options with the SOS command, there are four formats you can use. They are:

```
  (SP)
  ↓
.SOS ABCD.TXT/C128/SEPARATORS/START:10 (RET)
INPUT: ABCD.TXT
00010
```

or

```
                (SP)
                ↓
.SOS/C128/SEPARATORS/START:10 ABCD.TXT (RET)
INPUT: ABCD.TXT
00010
```

or

```
.SOS (RET)
                (SP)
                ↓
FILE: /C128/SEPARATORS/START:10 ABCD.TXT (RET)
INPUT: ABCD.TXT
00010
```

or

```
.SOS (RET)
FILE: ABCD.TXT/C128/SEPARATORS/START:10 (RET)
INPUT: ABCD.TXT
00010
```

## INTRODUCTION TO THE SOS PROGRAM

If you try to set a nonexistent option when you start SOS, the SOS program prints ?ILLEGAL SWITCH, followed by FILE: . You must then retype the file specification and the desired options. For example,

```
  SP
  ↓
.SOS SAMPLE.TXT/C128/SEPERATORS (RET)
? ILLEGAL SWITCH
FILE: SAMPLE.TXT/C128/SEPARATORS (RET)
INPUT: SAMPLE.TXT
00100
```

### 1.4 SOS CONTROL MODES

SOS has the following three basic control modes, which you can initiate through the SOS command level:

1. Input (See Section 1.4.1.)
2. Alter (See Section 1.4.2.)
3. Edit (See Section 1.4.3.)

Other modes can exist, such as BASIC, EXPERT, and READONLY, which you can initiate with any of the SOS options. (Refer to Chapter 4, Using SOS Options, for a complete description of these options.)

#### 1.4.1 Input Mode

You can use Input mode to create a file. SOS indicates that you are in Input mode by printing a line number as a prompt. The SOS default line number is 00100 with increments of 100. To change this default, use the INCREMENT and START options described in Chapter 4.

You can start Input mode in four ways:

1. By creating a new file

Type the input file specification for a new file. SOS automatically starts out in Input mode. For example,

```
  SP
  ↓
.SOS COBOL.CBL (RET)
INPUT: COBOL.CBL
00100 IDENTIFICATION DIVISION (RET)
00200 PROGRAM-ID. SAMPLE (RET)
00300 AUTHOR. DIGITAL. (RET)
00400 $
      ↑
      ESC (RET)
* (RET)
EDSKC:COBOL.CBL27,510711
```

In this example, you type the contents of the line and then press RETURN. SOS then generates the next line number in Input mode. This mode continues until you press ESCape.

## INTRODUCTION TO THE SOS PROGRAM

### 2. By editing a nonexistent file

When you attempt to edit a file that does not exist, the SOS program creates the file and initiates Input mode. For example,

```
  (SP)
  ↓
.SOS CAROL.CBL (RET)
INPUT: CAROL.CBL
00100      $
           ↑
*EQ (RET) (ESC)
```

If you do not want to create this new file, press ESCape to end Input mode. When an asterisk appears, type EQ and press RETURN to end the SOS session without saving the file.

### 3. By editing an existing file with the Insert command

To edit an existing file, you may use the Insert command to enter Input mode. For example,

```
  (SP)
  ↓
.SOS COBOL.CBL (RET)
EDIT: COBOL.CBL
*I400 (RET)
00400 ENVIRONMENT DIVISION. (RET)
00500 DATE DIVISION. $
           ↑
           (ESC)
*
```

SOS will continue in this mode if you are inserting lines at the end of your file or at the end of a page in your file. To return to Edit mode, press ESCape to end Input mode.

### 4. By editing an existing file with the Replace command

To edit an existing file, you may use the Replace command to enter Input mode. For example,

```
  (SP)
  ↓
.SOS COBOL.CBL (RET)
EDIT: COBOL.CBL
*R500 (RET)
00500 CONFIGURATION SECTION. (RET)
00600 SOURCE-COMPUTER. DECSYSTEM-10. (RET)
00700      $
           ↑
           (ESC)
1 LINES (00500/1) DELETED
*
```

SOS will continue in this mode if you are replacing lines at the end of your file or at the end of a page in your file. To return to Edit mode, press ESCape to end Input mode.

## INTRODUCTION TO THE SOS PROGRAM

### 1.4.2 Alter Mode

When you are in Alter Mode, you can change or correct a file character by character. To enter Alter mode from the SOS command level, type A and a specific line number or range of line numbers.

Alter mode contains its own instructions which do not echo on the terminal. When you use these Alter instructions, the content of the line being altered does echo on the terminal. See Chapter 5, SOS Command Descriptions, for a further description of the Alter command.

In the following example you create a file, press ESCape, and then enter Alter mode by typing A and a line number.

```

  (SP)
  ↓
.SOS SAMPLE.TXT (RET)
INPUT: SAMPLE.TXT
00100 THIS IS PAGE TWO, LINE TWO (RET)
00200 THIS IS PAGE ONE, LINE TWO (RET)
00300 THIS IS PAGE ONE, LINE FOUR (RET)
00400 THIS IS PAGE TWO, LINE FOUR (RET)
00500 $
      ↑
      (ESC)
*A100 (RET)
00100 THIS IS PAGE \\\TWO\\ONE, LINE TWO\\TWO\\ONE
      ↑           ↑           ↑           ↑
      3W          3CONE       3W          -3DIONE (ESC) (RET)
*P100 (RET)
00100 THIS IS PAGE ONE, LINE ONE
*
  
```

In the following example, you edit an existing file and enter Alter mode by typing A and a specific range of line numbers.

```

  (SP)
  ↓
.SOS SAMPLE.TXT (RET)
EDIT: SAMPLE.TXT
*A300:400 (RET)
00300 THIS IS PAGE ONE, LINE \\\FOUR\\THREE
      ↑   ↑   ↑   ↑   ↑   ↑   ↑
      W   W   W   W   W   W   4DITHREE (ESC) (RET)
00400 THIS IS PAGE TWO\\TWO\\ONE, LINE FOUR
      ↑   ↑   ↑   ↑
      W   W   W   3DIONE (ESC) (RET)
*P300:400 (RET)
00300 THIS IS PAGE ONE, LINE THREE
00400 THIS IS PAGE ONE, LINE FOUR
*E (RET)

[DISK: SAMPLE.TXT[27,5107]]
  
```

You can change from one mode to another during any SOS session.



## INTRODUCTION TO THE SOS PROGRAM

### 1.4.3 Edit Mode

You are in Edit mode when you change or edit an existing file on a line-by-line basis. You can also be in Edit mode after you create a file and before you end an SOS session. An asterisk (\*) prompt character indicates that you are in Edit mode.

```
  SP
  ↓
.SOS COBOL.CBL RET
EDIT: COBOL.CBL
*D400 RET
1 LINES (00400/1) DELETED
*F100:500 RET
00100 IDENTIFICATION DIVISION.
00200 PROGRAM ID. SAMPLE
00300 AUTHOR. DIGITAL. THIS IS AN SOS EXAMPLE
00500 DATA-DIVISION.
*
```

Once you are in Edit mode, you can type in any of the SOS program-level commands described in Chapter 5 and Appendix A.

### 1.5 EDITING A FILE

To correct (edit) an existing file, type the SOS command with the proper file specification and any options desired. (You can specify the options before the file specification or after it.)

```
  SP
  ↓
.SOS SAMPLE.TXT/C128/DECIDE RET
EDIT: SAMPLE.TXT
*
```

or

```
  SP
  ↓
.SOS/C128/DECIDE SAMPLE.TXT RET
EDIT: SAMPLE.TXT
*
```

When you start SOS to edit a file, SOS prints EDIT:, your file specification, and an asterisk which is the Edit mode prompt character.

Every SOS command format shown in Section 1.1 allows you to specify a new file specification for an existing file by using the equal sign character (=). In the example below, you can specify a new file, TEST.TXT, to be edited from the existing file, SAMPLE.TXT.

```
  SP
  ↓
.SOS TEST.TXT=SAMPLE.TXT RET
EDIT: SAMPLE.TXT
*
```

## INTRODUCTION TO THE SOS PROGRAM

SOS options can be included either before or after the file specification. If you specify a file specification that does not exist, SOS prints INPUT: instead of EDIT:.

```
      (SP)
      ↓
.SOS/EXPERT ABCD.TXT=WXYZ.TXT (RET)
INPUT: WXYZ.TXT
00100
```

The example above shows that when you specify the EXPERT option and a new file specification of ABCD.TXT for a WXYZ.TXT file specification that does not exist, SOS will create this file. To check that the ABCD.TXT file was created, use the NAME option of the Give (=) command; SOS will print the output file specification. For example,

```
00100      $
           ↑
           (ESC)
*=NAME (RET)
DSKC:ABCD.TXT
*
```

When you use the SOS format with the equal sign (=) character, SOS preserves the existing copy of your file and saves the changes in a file stored separately.

To change your file, use any of the SOS commands listed in Chapter 5, SOS Command Descriptions, or Appendix A. When you have completed editing your file, give the E command to save your file. SOS then prints the name of the saved edited file. For example,

```
      (SP)
      ↓
.SOS LIBRARY.TXT=STAT.TXT (RET)
EDIT: STAT.TXT
*D200:300 (RET)
2 LINES (00200/1:00300) DELETED
*(RET)

[DSKC:LIBRARY.TXT[27,5107]]
*
```

In the example above, STAT.TXT remains intact and LIBRARY.TXT contains the results of the single SOS change. If you specify a file that does not exist, SOS will create that file as you have specified. If you do not want to create the file, press ESCape, and then give the EQ command.

## INTRODUCTION TO THE SOS PROGRAM

### 1.6 EDITING A FILE IN ANOTHER DIRECTORY

To edit a file that is in another directory, access that file with the SOS command, thus creating the edited file in your directory. This SOS command format is similar to that used to rename the output file specification. (See Section 1.5, Editing A File.)

```
      SP
      ↓
.SOS MINE.TXT=YOURS.TXT[27,235] RET
EDIT: YOURS.TXT[27,235]
*=NAME RET
DSKC:MINE.TXT[27,5107]
*E RET

[DSKC:MINE.TXT[27,5107]]
```

In this example, you automatically create the file MINE.TXT in your directory from the file YOURS.TXT in the directory whose directory path is [27,235]. You can specify SOS options with this format and you can give any SOS commands to change the contents of the file MINE.TXT.

#### NOTE

An alternative procedure for editing a file located in another directory is to use the TOPS-10 monitor command COPY. This command places an image of the file in your directory path. After editing it there, you may copy it back into the original directory.

If you have read/write privileges for another path (directory), you can create or edit a file in place with SOS when you specify a full file specification.

### 1.7 RECALLING ARGUMENTS TO THE SOS COMMAND

When you type arguments (options and file specifications) to an SOS command and that command successfully starts SOS, the TOPS-10 monitor remembers those arguments. If you give a subsequent SOS command but do not give any arguments, the monitor supplies the arguments from your last SOS command. Thus you can create a file, run another program, and return to edit the file without retyping the arguments.

In the following example, you create a file and then edit it. The second SOS command uses the arguments you typed in the first SOS command.

## INTRODUCTION TO THE SOS PROGRAM

```

      (SP)
      ↓
.SOS/C128/SEPARATORS/DECIDE/START:10 SAMPLE.TXT (RET)
INPUT: SAMPLE.TXT
00010 THIS IS LINE ONE, PAGE ONE. (RET)
00110 $
      ↑
      (ESC)
*E (RET)

[DSKC: SAMPLE.TXT]

.SOS (RET)
EDIT: SAMPLE.TXT
*=CASE (RET)
MODEL 37 SEPARATORS UPPER
*=DECIDE (RET)
AUTO DECIDE
*=START (RET)
10
*
```

If you specify a file specification that is different from the previous SOS command, SOS tries to create the file you specified. At the same time, SOS uses the options from the previous SOS command. For example,

```

      (SP)
      ↓
.SOS/C128/DECIDE/START:10/INCREMENT:10 SAMPLE.TXT (RET)
INPUT: SAMPLE.TXT
00010 THIS IS LINE ONE, PAGE ONE. (RET)
00020 $
      ↑
      (ESC)
*E (RET)

[DSKC: SAMPLE.TXT]

      (SP)
      ↓
.SOS TEXT01.TXT (RET)
INPUT: TEXT01.TXT
00010 $
      ↑
      (ESC)
*=NAME (RET)
DSKC: TEXT01.TXT
*=CASE (RET)
MODEL 37 UPPER
*=DECIDE (RET)
AUTO DECIDE
*=INC (RET)
10
*
```

A SWITCH.INI option file in your logged-in PPN (project-programmer number) allows you to automatically set the options you want for each SOS session. (Refer to Chapter 4, Using SOS Options, for more detailed information about the SWITCH.INI option file and how to use it.)

## INTRODUCTION TO THE SOS PROGRAM

### 1.8 THE R SOS COMMAND

The R SOS command starts an SOS session so that you can create and/or edit a file. The R command is equivalent to RUN SYS:SOS.EXE at TOPS-10 monitor command level. You can use various formats of this command with SOS. For example,

```
  SP
  ↓
.R SOS RET
FILE: ABCD.TXT/C128/SEPARATORS/START:10 RET
INPUT: ABCD.TXT
00010
```

or

```
  SP
  ↓
.R SOS RET

                                SP
                                ↓
FILE: /C128/SEPARATORS/START:10 ABCD.TXT RET
INPUT: ABCD.TXT
00010
```

or

```
  SP
  ↓
.R SOS-ABCD.TXT/C128/START:10 RET
INPUT: ABCD.TXT
00010
```

or

```
  SP                                SP
  ↓                                ↓
.R SOS-/C128/START:10 ABCD.TXT RET
INPUT: ABCD.TXT
00010
```

As these examples show, you can specify the file specification either before or after the options when using the R SOS command. If your file specifications are for an existing file in your directory, the keyword INPUT: is substituted for the keyword EDIT:.

As with the SOS command discussed in Section 1.5, you can use the equal sign (=) character to specify a new file specification when you give the R SOS command to create a new file in your directory. This form of the R SOS command renames your edited file. For example,

```
  SP
  ↓
.R SOS RET
FILE: SAMPLE.TXT=LETTER.TXT RET
EDIT: LETTER.TXT
*=NAME RET
SAMPLE.TXT
*
```

**INTRODUCTION TO THE SOS PROGRAM**

## CHAPTER 2

### GIVING COMMANDS

To set your terminal's physical characteristics, use the TOPS-10 command: SET TTY with arguments WIDTH, SPEED, PAGE, and so forth.

There are four command formats you can use to enter SOS. Within SOS, there are two command levels.

#### 2.1 COMMAND FORMATS

The formats you can use to enter SOS are:

1. .SOS   
FILE: output.ext=input.ext/switches
2. .SOS   
FILE: /switches output.ext=input.ext
3. .SOS/switches output.ext=input.ext
4. .SOS output.ext=input.ext/switches

SOS requires that input.ext represents a new file or an existing file.

The /switches can be one or more settable options. If SOS encounters an illegal option (switch), it ignores the all specified options and the file specification and prompts you with the word FILE:. You must then respecify your options and file specification.

The input.ext and output.ext are the basic TOPS-10 file specifications. When you do not specify an output file specification in the SOS command, the input.ext is used. The input.ext may become a backup file (.Qxt or .Zxt), depending on the options (switches) set. If no backup file is to be created, output.ext may be used in a later SOS session as the input.ext. Otherwise, input.ext contains all of the changes made during an SOS session.

Full file specifications may appear in the following format:

```
dev:filnam.ext[p,pn,sfd1,sfd2,sfd3,sfd4,sfd5]<nnn>
```

## GIVING COMMANDS

### Where:

**dev:** is a device (e.g., SYS:, DSK:).

**filnam** is a filename with 6 or less alphanumeric characters.

**.ext** is a file extension with 3 or less alphanumeric characters.

**[p,pn,sfd1,...]** is a directory path. The p,pn must be a project, programmer number. You may specify up to 5 sub-file-directories (sfd) within the directory path. The square brackets must be included if the directory path is specified.

**<nnn>** is a file protection code. The angle brackets must be included if the file protection code is specified.

### Defaults:

**dev:** for all but /RUN: option, the default is DSK:.. For the /RUN: option, the default is SYS:..

**filnam** has no default. This argument must be supplied.

**.ext** has no default as this argument is optional. For the /RUN: option, .EXE is the default. (Refer to Appendix D for a complete list of TOPS-10 standard file extensions.)

**[p,pn,sfd1,...]** is your default path.

**<nnn>** is a TOPS-10 system default protection code, usually <055>.

## 2.2 COMMAND LEVELS

There are two command levels in SOS:

1. SOS command level
2. SOS input level

An asterisk prompt character indicates that you are at SOS command level. A line number indicates that you are in SOS input level. To move between these two levels, press ESCape or give the Insert command.



## GIVING COMMANDS

### 2.2.1 SOS Input Line Format

The format for SOS input level is:

line number <TAB> line contents

The line number consists of five ASCII numeric characters and may be any number up to 99999 that you specify with the Insert command and/or the MAXLN option.

The <TAB> is a single ASCII character that appears as three spaces on your terminal following the line number. The spaces do not count as line positions, and some terminals do not show the <TAB> spacing. When you press <TAB> while inputting the contents of your file, the pointer will move from one to eight spaces to the right. In this way, your terminal is like a typewriter with tab positions every eight positions. This <TAB> spacing will count as the number of positions the pointer is moved to the right.

If you are creating or editing a file that is to be used as input to a program or utility, the line numbers and <TAB> may be counted as line positions. In some instances, you may reference the line numbers with the program or utility. Refer to the program or utility manual for information on the validity of referencing line numbers as positions.

The line contents may be any characters you enter and a line may contain up to 497 characters per line including spaces and tabs.

If you press ESCape at the end of the line, you end SOS input level and enter SOS command level. If you press RETURN at the end of the line, you remain at SOS input level and SOS automatically types a new line number.

#### NOTE

If you press either ESCape or RETURN at the end of the line, SOS automatically inserts a carriage return-line feed as its line terminator.

## GIVING COMMANDS

### 2.2.2 SOS Command Level Format

The format for SOS command level is:

\*(command) and any or none of the following:  
(line) (page) (position) (range) (content)  
(number) (option).

Where:

command	may be any of the SOS commands described in Chapter 5, including the special characters used to move or locate the pointer.
line	may be any existing or nonexisting line number, line content, special characters, or arithmetic characters and a number.
page	may be any page number, existing or nonexisting, special characters, or arithmetic characters and a number.
position	may be any line or page number, or any of the following special characters: : for current line or current page ~ for first line or first page * for last line or last page
range	may be a position or line/page number with either an exclamation mark (!) or colon (:) and another position or line/page number.
content	may be any string of existing characters in your file and/or nonexisting characters in your file separated by the ESCape key character, and an optional range specifying line/page numbers and special options.
number	may be any positive integer less than $2^{35}$ .
option	may be any one of the following options: A = enter Alter mode (Find command) D = decide on each substitution (Substitute command) E = match uppercase/lowercase characters exactly (Find and Substitute commands) N = do not print contents of line (Find and Substitute commands) S = do not print line numbers (List and Print commands) and do not print contents of line (eXtend command)

## GIVING COMMANDS

### 2.3 CORRECTING TYPING ERRORS

To correct typing mistakes while creating or editing a file in SOS, use any of four commands listed below:

1. DELETE (or RUBOUT) key
2. BACKSPACE key
3. CTRL/R
4. CTRL/U

These four commands operate in SOS just as they do in the TOPS-10 command level.

#### NOTE

Depending on your terminal's physical characteristics, CTRL/R and CTRL/U may or may not echo on your terminal.

### 2.4 STOPPING A COMMAND

Within the SOS program are two control-character commands that may stop an SOS command.

1. CTRL/G
2. CTRL/C

To issue a control-character command, press the key labeled CTRL and the alphabetic character at the same time.

#### 2.4.1 Using CTRL/G

To cancel any SOS command before you complete it with a carriage return, type CTRL/G twice. For example, suppose you begin to type in a Substitute command and then decide to cancel it before you finish. You simply type two CTRL/Gs and SOS then prints the asterisk prompt character, indicating a return to SOS command level.

```
.SOS NUMBER.FOR (RET)
Edit: NUMBER.FOR
*$102$103
  ↑      ↑
 (ESC) (CTRL/G) (CTRL/G)
*
```

CTRL/G will cancel the command and return you to SOS command level so that you can retype the SOS command. You must use CTRL/G twice before you press RETURN. You need not press RETURN after typing CTRL/G twice.

## GIVING COMMANDS

### 2.4.2 Using CTRL/C

After you type an SOS command and terminate it by pressing the RETURN key, you may desire to stop the command if, for example, it were printing more than you need. When you type a CTRL/C, SOS stops the command execution and prints:

YES? (TYPE H FOR HELP):

When you give the Find, Print, and Substitute commands, however, you must type two CTRL/Cs. The command will stop exactly where you typed the CTRL/Cs.

When SOS prints YES? (TYPE H FOR HELP): and stops, you must type in one of the following six letters:

Symbol	Meaning
C	Continues the command at the place where you typed the CTRL/C. You must press RETURN to get the asterisk prompt character to return to the terminal screen.
E	Ends the command, ends the SOS session, and saves the file just as if you gave an End command. Only the substitutions that were printed on your terminal are included in the file. You must press RETURN after typing an E to make this command work properly.
Q	Quits the SOS session without saving the changes you made since you started editing the file or since the last World command. Typing Q gives the same results as giving an EQ command at SOS command level.
M	Moves you to TOPS-10 monitor command level. You may give any TOPS-10 command. If you give one that does not change the contents of memory, you may continue the SOS session without having affected the file in any way. You simply give the TOPS-10 command CONTINUE and press RETURN twice. If you do give a TOPS-10 command that alters the contents of memory, you will lose your previous edits back to the last backup of your file.
R	Returns you to the SOS command level after terminating the current command. Any substitutions that were printed on your terminal are included in the file. You must press RETURN after typing the R to get the asterisk prompt character to appear on your terminal.
H	Prints a list of the responses you can give to the YES? question.

## GIVING COMMANDS

The following example shows how to use two CTRL/Cs to halt an unsuccessful Substitute command. The example shows typing H and then R to return to SOS command level.

```

  (SP)
  ↓
.SOS NUMBER.FOR (RET)
Edit: NUMBER.FOR
*STYPE$ PRINT$ (RET)
  (ESC)      (ESC)
00200          PRINT 101
(CTRL/C) (CTRL/C)
Yes? (Type H for help): H
Type one of:
C - to CONTINUE automatically
E - to end edit and close file
Q - to quit (delete temporary files)
M - return to MONITOR now
R - to do REEnter (terminate losing search etc.)
Yes? (Type H for help): R
  (RET)
*
```

### 2.5 GIVING COMMANDS IN AN INDIRECT COMMAND FILE

An indirect command file is a file of SOS commands and options that you may use frequently during any SOS session. Using the @ (indirect) command and the file specification of the indirect command file containing the SOS commands (and options), SOS will execute those commands in the file you are editing. (Refer to Section 4.3.2 for additional information on including options in an indirect command file.)

#### 2.5.1 Creating An Indirect Command File

When you create an indirect command file, you may specify the letters CMD as a file extension, but these three letters are not necessary for the execution of an indirect command file, because you can use any three alphanumeric characters or none at all. The filename specification may be one to six alphanumeric characters.

You can create an indirect command file for a commonly used SOS Print command sequence. This file when executed will print an entire file from the first line of the first page to the last line of the last page.

```

  (SP)
  ↓
.SOS P.CMD (RET)
INPUT: P.CMD
00100 P^/^:*/* (RET)
00200 $
      (ESC)
*E (RET)

EDSKC:P.CMD]
.
```

## GIVING COMMANDS

You can create an indirect command file for SOS options that are used only on specific occasions. For example,

```

      SP
      ↓
.SOS OPT.CMD RET
Input:
00100 /C128 RET
00200 /EXPERT RET
00300 =CASE RET
00400 $
      ↑
      ESC
*E RET

[DSKC:OPT.CMD]
.
```

You can create an indirect command file for an SOS Substitute command. For example,

```

      SP
      ↓
.SOS/C128 $ RET
Input: S
00100 STHE'=THAT'=^:*;D$
      ↑
      ESC
*E RET

[DSKC:S]
.
```

(Refer to Chapter 6, Typing Special Characters, for reference material on entering special control characters into a file within SOS.)

When you create any indirect command file, it is not necessary to end the SOS session by removing the SOS line numbers. When you execute an indirect command file in an SOS session, SOS does not read the line numbers.

### 2.5.2 Using An Indirect Command File

To use the indirect command file during an SOS session, you must be at SOS command level, Edit mode, and type the at-sign (@), followed by the indirect command file specification.

## GIVING COMMANDS

In the example below, you create a file of three pages, and then execute the indirect command file, P.CMD, to print the entire file before ending the SOS session.

```

  SP
  ↓
.SOS SAMPLE.TXT RET
Input: SAMPLE.TXT
00100 THIS IS LINE ONE OF SAMPLE.TXT RET
00200 $
      ↑
      ESC
*I/. RET
00100 THIS IS PAGE 2 OF SAMPLE.TXT RET
00200 $
      ↑
      ESC
*I/. RET
00100 THIS IS PAGE 3 OF SAMPLE.TXT RET
00200 $
      ↑
      ESC
*P.CMD RET
00100 THIS IS LINE ONE OF SAMPLE.TXT

Page 2
00100 THIS IS PAGE 2 OF SAMPLE.TXT

Page 3
00100 THIS IS PAGE 3 OF SAMPLE.TXT
*
```

The output printed on your terminal after executing an indirect command file is as follows:

1. The contents that are produced from the indirect command, such as the printout from a Print command
2. Any possible error messages caused by an incorrect command and/or an incorrect file that is being edited
3. The results from any = (Give) command within an indirect command file

When SOS has finished executing the command(s) from an indirect command file, SOS prints the following message on your terminal and returns to SOS command level.

```
%Indirect EOF
*
```

If you had set the EXPERT option, the message would appear on your terminal as follows:

```
%CMEND
*
```

## GIVING COMMANDS



## CHAPTER 3

### USING MULTIPAGE FILES

At times you may create or edit a large file. Because the SOS utility program enters everything in page 1 (text page) by default, you may wish to break the file into smaller, more manageable portions called pages. The advantages to you in breaking your file into pages are the following:

1. Your file will be more readable.
2. Your file will be easier to reference.
3. Your entire file may not reach Wrap Around. (Refer to Section 3.9.3.)

#### 3.1 SOS PAGE MARK FORMAT

A page mark is a line number consisting of 5 ASCII spaces (instead of digits), a carriage return (^M), a form feed (^L), and three nulls (blanks). The 3 nulls indicates the end of the line. Programs that look for page marks look for the 5 spaces as a line number.

When SOS encounters a page mark, SOS will print the word PAGE on your terminal. When you give a Delete, Insert, Kill, or Mark command specifying a page number, SOS will increment or decrement the subsequent page marks accordingly.

When you print your file on the line printer, the form feed embedded in the page mark will cause the line printer to skip to the beginning of a new form. The skip to a new form will also occur when you give a List command during an SOS session to list your file on the line printer.

#### 3.2 LINE AND PAGE NUMBERS

To specify a particular line and page in your file, type the line number, a slash (/), and then the page number. A number alone is a line number; a number preceded by a slash is a page number.

Format: line number/page number

Example: 500/3 (line 500 on page 3)

## USING MULTIPAGE FILES

To specify a section of your file rather than a particular line, use a colon (:) to separate the limits of the range.

Format: line number/page number:line number/page number

Example: 100/1:600/3  
(line 100 on page 1 through line 600 on page 3)

Some programs cannot work with SOS if SOS retains its line numbers. In addition, you cannot use SOS line and page numbers as labels for source-program statements such as GOTO. If a program gives you errors because of line or page numbers, start SOS, use the Kill command to delete the page marks, and use the ES command to end SOS and remove the line numbers.

### NOTE

Refer to the reference manual for the particular source program and/or utility, because some programs automatically remove the line numbers and some do not.

### 3.3 SPECIAL CHARACTERS FOR LINE AND PAGE NUMBERS

Sections 3.3.1 through 3.3.4 make use of special characters you can use with many of the SOS commands or, in some cases, by themselves. These special characters place or move the pointer to a specified position within your file.

### NOTE

The placement of these special characters is very important. For example, any character to the left of the slash substitutes for a line number, any character to the right of the slash substitutes for a page number.

#### 3.3.1 The Period (.)

The period (.) specifies the current line or page number of your file.

Example	Explanation
./3	current line on page 3
200/.	line number 200 on current page
100/.../2	line number 100 on current page through current line number on page 2

## USING MULTIPAGE FILES

### NOTE

The `=.` command shows the current position of the pointer in line/page format.

#### 3.3.2 The Asterisk (\*)

The asterisk (\*) specifies the last line or last page number of your file.

Example	Explanation
<code>*/2</code>	last line on page 2
<code>300/*</code>	line number 300 on the last page
<code>./*</code>	current line on the last page
<code>./.:*/*</code>	current line on the current page through the last line on the last page

#### 3.3.3 The Up-arrow (^)

The up-arrow (^) specifies the first line or first page number of your file.

Example	Explanation
<code>^/.</code>	first line on the current page
<code>*/^</code>	last line on the first page
<code>^^</code>	first line on the first page
<code>^:*</code>	first line through last line (current page assumed)

#### 3.3.4 The Exclamation (!)

The exclamation (!) when specified with a line number/page number format indicates the number of lines, including the first line. The exclamation can span page boundaries when the range specified includes the last line of the first page and the first line of the next page.

## USING MULTIPAGE FILES

Example	Explanation
./!3	current line on the current page and two subsequent lines
100!4	line number 100 and the three subsequent lines
/2!3	first three lines on page 2
*!3	last line on the current page, plus the two lines of the next page

### NOTE

The exclamation (!) can be used in any SOS command that can take a range specification. When the exclamation is used, the range specified must be just a single line number/page number specification; it cannot have an ending line/page number.

### 3.4 ARITHMETIC EXPRESSIONS WITH LINE AND PAGE NUMBERS

Arithmetic expressions of addition and subtraction specify the next line number or page number, or a previous line number or page number. Arithmetic on line numbers and page numbers can proceed forward or backward from the current line including line increments and any prior changes. Arithmetic and special characters affect line numbers only on the current page. To cross pages, use the exclamation (!).

Example	Explanation
+.2	third line from the current line on the current page (current page assumed)
/.-1	current page minus one; that is, the previous page
/3-1	page 2
*!1+2	last line on page 3
100+2/2	line 00300 on page 2 (assuming the SOS increment default of 100)
100+2/.-1	line 00300 on the previous page (assuming the SOS increment default of 100)
950/./+!12	line number 950 on current page, plus the first line on the next page.

(Refer to the remainder of Chapter 3 for actual examples using special characters and arithmetic operations.)

## USING MULTIPAGE FILES

### 3.5 CREATING MULTIPAGE FILES

When you create a new file, SOS enters everything into page 1 by default. If your file is large or contains line numbers greater than 99900 (the SOS default of the START and INCREMENT options), you should create another page to avoid Wrap Around and allow your input to continue. You can create another page by using either the Insert or Mark commands at SOS command level. The Insert command inserts a page mark after the line where the pointer is currently positioned. The Mark command marks any desired line number as the first line of another page. (Refer to Chapter 5, SOS Command Descriptions, for an in-depth description of these two commands.)

The example shown below and in the remainder of Chapter 3 is a FORTRAN source program. When executed, this program allows you to enter two numbers and the program will return the sum and difference of the two numbers. There are mistakes in the text of the program for SOS example purposes.

```
.SOS (RET)
FILE: NUMBER.FOR (RET)
INPUT:
00100 TYPE 101 (RET)
00200 101 FORMAT (' TYPE TWO NUMBERS:: '$) (RET)
00300 ACCEPT 102,A,B (RET)
00400 102 FORMAT (2F) (RET)
00500 CALL ADDEM(A,B) (RET)
00600 CALL DIFFER(A,B) (RET)
00700 STOP (RET)
00800 END (RET)
00900 C THIS IS AN EXAMPLE FORTRAN PROGRAM (RET)
01000 $
      ↑
    (ESC)
*
```

This text has been entered into page one of a file. To create another page at this point, give the Insert command to put the pointer at the beginning of a new page and enter Input mode. SOS will automatically increment the page number by 1. The line numbers will start with the SOS default of 00100, with increments of 100. You can change these defaults with the INCREMENT and START options. To leave Input mode, press ESCape.

```
*I/. (RET)
00100 THIS SOBROUTINE ADDS THE TWO NUMBERS (RET)
00200 SUBROUTINE ADDEMM(A,B) (RET)
00300 C = A + B (RET)
00400 TYPE 101,C (RET)
00500 101 FORMAT (' THE SUMM ISS: 7,F) (RET)
00600 RETURN (RET)
00700 SUBROUTINE DIFFER(A,B) (RET)
00800 C = ABSZ(A - B) (RET)
00900 101 FORMAT (' THE DIFERENCE IS: 'F,) (RET)
01000 END$
      ↑
    (ESC)
*
```

## USING MULTIPAGE FILES

The remainder of the source code has now been created and entered on page 2 of the file. At this point, mark line number 700 as the next page, page 3.

```
*M700 (RET)
*
```

Lines 700 through 1000 are now the contents of page 3. Before ending the SOS session, print the entire file. End the SOS program without creating a QOR extension backup file.

### NOTE

Refer to the reference manual for the particular source-program you are using because some compilers may or may not remove the SOS numbers from the input file. If they do not, you must end the SOS session with the ES command in order to strip them off.

```
*P2/2:*/*(RET)
00100  TYPE 101
00200  101  FORMAT (' TYPE TWO NUMBERS:: '$)
00300  ACCEPT 102,A,B
00400  102  FORMAT (2F)
00500          CALL ADDEM(A,B)
00600          CALL DIFFER(A,B)
00700          STOP
00800          END
00900  C    THIS IS AN EXAMPLE FORTRAN PROGRAM

PAGE 2
00100  THIS SUBROUTINE ADDS THE TWO NUMBERS
00200  SUBROUTINE ADDEMM(A,B)
00300          C = A + B
00400          TYPE 101,C
00500  101  FORMAT (' THE SUMM ISS: 7,F)'
00600          RETURN

PAGE 3
00700          SUBROUTINE DIFFER(A,B)
00800          C = ABSZ(A - B)
00900  101  FORMAT (' THE DIFERENCE ISS: ',F)
01000          END
*EB (RET)

[DISK:NUMBER.FOR[27,5107]]
.
```

## USING MULTIPAGE FILES

### 3.6 EDITING MULTIPAGE FILES

If you attempt to execute the FORTRAN program in Section 3.5, the FORTRAN compiler will return numerous errors: there are mistakes in the source code as well as a few missing lines.

Below are several examples and explanations used to edit this multipage source program code. When completed, this program will execute properly without any error conditions.

#### NOTE

If any of the commands are unfamiliar, please refer to Chapter 5, SOS Command Descriptions.

Start the SOS program using the same file specification as in the SOS session in Section 3.5. The default page is page 1 at the start of the SOS session. Alter the first three lines as follows:

```
.SOS (RET)
EDIT: NUMBER.FOR
*A.!3 (RET)
00100          TYPE 101
  --
  ↑
  I (TAB) (ESC) (RET)
00200  101    FORMAT (' TYPE TWO NUMBERS: \\: \\ '$)
  --
  ↑
  2S:
00300          ACCEPT 102,A,B
  --
  ↑
  I (TAB) (ESC) (RET)
*
```

Transfer line number 900, creating line number 50 (page 1 assumed).

```
*T50,900 (RET)
INC1=00050
*
```

Print the contents of page 1 to show its current format.

```
*P1:* (RET)
00050  C          THIS IS AN EXAMPLE FORTRAN PROGRAM
00100          TYPE 101
00200  101    FORMAT (' TYPE TWO NUMBERS: '$)
00300          ACCEPT 102,A,B
00400  102    FORMAT (2F)
00500          CALL ADDEM(A,B)
00600          CALL DIFFER(A,B)
00700          STOP
00800          END
*
```





## USING MULTIPAGE FILES

Copy line number 1000 of page 3, creating it as line number 700 of page 2.

```
*C700,1000/,+1 (RET)
*
```

Move the pointer to the first line of page 3.

```
*.,~/,+1 (RET)
*
```

Insert two lines at the beginning of page 3.

```
*I^ (RET)
00100 C THIS SUBROUTINE SUBTRACT THE LESSER (RET)
00200 C NUMBER FROM THE LARGER NUMBER$
                                         ↑
                                         (ESC)
```

Alter line numbers 800 and 900 of page 3.

```
*A,+2!2 (RET)
00800 C = ABS\\Z\\(A - B)
      ↑
      SZ
00900 101 FORMAT (' THE DIFFERENCE IS: ',F)
      ↑
      2SF
      ↑
      IF (ESC) (RET)
```

Copy line number 400 of page 2, creating it as line number 850 of page 3. Copy line number 600 of page 2, creating it as line number 950 of page 3.

```
*C850/3,400/2 (RET)
INC1=00050
*C950/3,400+2/2 (RET)
INC1=00050
*
```

Move the pointer to the beginning of page 3 and renumber the contents of page 3.

```
*.,~/3 (RET)
*N (RET)
*
```

## USING MULTIPAGE FILES

Print the entire contents of the file NUMBER.FOR. End the SOS session with no .QOR file extension backup; i.e., exit using either EB or ES depending on your compiler.

```
*P~/1:*/3 (RET)
00100 C THIS IS AN EXAMPLE FORTRAN PROGRAM
00200 TYPE 101
00300 101 FORMAT (' TYPE TWO NUMBERS: ')
00400 ACCEPT 102,A,B
00500 102 FORMAT (2F)
00600 CALL ADDEM(A,B)
00700 CALL DIFFER(A,B)
00800 STOP
00900 END

PAGE 2
00100 C THIS SUBROUTINE ADDS THE TWO NUMBERS
00200 SUBROUTINE ADDEM(A,B)
00300 C = A + B
00400 TYPE 101,C
00500 101 FORMAT (' THE SUM IS: ',F)
00600 RETURN
00700 END

PAGE 3
00100 C THIS SUBROUTINE SUBTRACTS THE LESSER
00200 C NUMBER FROM THE LARGER NUMBER
00300 SUBROUTINE DIFFER(A,B)
00400 C = ABS(A - B)
00500 TYPE 101,C
00600 101 FORMAT (' THE DIFFERENCE IS: ',F)
00700 RETURN
00800 END
*EB

[DISK:NUMBER.FOR(27,5107)]
*
```

### 3.7 DELETING LINES IN MULTIPAGE FILES

You can give the Delete command to delete any line from your file. If you do not specify a page number in the Delete command, action will take place on the page you are currently editing. To delete a line on a page other than your current page, you must specify the page number in the Delete command.

Delete line number 200 on page 1. Page 1 is the current page at the start of the SOS session by default.

```
◊SOS NUMBER.FOR (RET)
EDIT: NUMBER.FOR
*1200 (RET)
1 LINES (00200/1) DELETED
*
```

## USING MULTIPAGE FILES

Delete line number 200 on page 2.

```
*D200/2 (RET)
1 LINES (00200/2) DELETED
*
```

If you want to delete the entire contents of a page, SOS will reply to the Delete command with a decision message, giving you the option of cancelling the deletion. You must reply with either Y for YES or N for NO. Any other character will have no effect on the message and SOS will repeat the same message.

This message does not depend on the setting of any SOS options, except the EXPERT option. With the /EXPERT option set, the message MASSIVE DELETE OK? will not appear and the deletion will occur. This message may also be suppressed with the Y option of the Delete command. (Refer to Chapter 4, EXPERT option, and Chapter 5, Delete command, for an in-depth description of these SOS features.)

```
*D^/3:*/3 (RET)
MASSIVE DELETE OK? (Y OR N): A
? YOU MUST TYPE EITHER (Y OR N): NO
*
```

or

```
*D/3 (RET)
MASSIVE DELETE OK? (Y OR N): NO
*
```

When you type Y for YES or N for NO, you do not need to press RETURN. SOS replies with ES of YES or O of NO.

The Delete command does not delete the page mark within your file.

```
*/EXPERT (RET)
*D/3 (RET)
*P/3 (RET)

PAGE 3
*
```

The contents of the page have been deleted, but the page mark remains.

## USING MULTIPAGE FILES

When you delete a range of lines that extend from one page into another page and the deletion includes all lines of the second page, that deletion will remove the page mark of the second page and will decrement by 1 all subsequent page numbers. Page one always remains a numbered page (but without a page mark).

```
* D900/1:700/2 (RET)
MASSIVE DELETE OK? (Y OR N): YES
8 LINES (00900/1:00700/2) DELETED
* F~/1:*/* (RET)
00100   C      THIS IS AN EXAMPLE FORTRAN PROGRAM
00200           TYPE 101
00300   101    FORMAT (' TYPE TWO NUMBERS: '$)
00400           ACCEPT 102,A,B
00500   102    FORMAT (2F)
00600           CALL AIDEM(A,B)
00700           CALL DIFFER(A,B)
00800           STOP

PAGE 2
00100   C      THIS SUBROUTINE SUBTRACTS THE LESSER
00200   C      NUMBER FROM THE LARGER NUMBER
00300           SUBROUTINE DIFFER(A,B)
00400           C = ABS(A - B)
00500           TYPE 101,C
00600   101    FORMAT (' THE DIFFERENCE IS: ',F)
00700           RETURN
00800           END
*
```

Page marks exist between pages. In a two-page file, there is only one page mark, the one for page 2. There is no page mark for page 1. Therefore, a one-page file contains no page mark.

There are programs that read page marks (FORTRAN, PASCAL, and so forth), and it is important to these programs exactly where such page marks are located. (Refer to the reference manual for the program language being used to learn how it handles page marks within a file.)

Of course, if you make any deletions by mistake, you can save your file by ending the SOS session with an EQ.

```
* EQ (RET)
```

## USING MULTIPAGE FILES

### 3.8 KILLING PAGE MARKS IN MULTIPAGE FILES

You can use the Kill command to delete any specified page mark from a file. If you specify page 1 with the Kill command, the error message %NO SUCH PAGE will appear because there is no page mark for page 1.

When you use the Kill command on a particular page mark, the line contents are appended to the previous page. If you kill all page marks within a file, then the contents of those pages become the contents of page 1.

If each page contains its own line-number sequence in ascending order (i.e., the first line number is less than the last line number from the previous page), the following warning message will appear. At this point you must use the Number command to resequence.

```
  , SOS NUMBER.FOR (RET)
EDIT: NUMBER.FOR
*K/2 (RET)

%OUT OF ORDER
*N (RET)
*
```

If you kill a page mark of an existing page within a file but not the last page, each remaining page number will decrement by 1.

## USING MULTIPAGE FILES

```
*K/2 (RET)

%OUT OF ORDER
*N (RET)
*P~/1:*/* (RET)
00100 C THIS IS AN EXAMPLE FORTRAN PROGRAM
00200 TYPE 101
00300 101 FORMAT (' TYPE TWO NUMBERS: ',F)
00400 ACCEPT 102,A,B
00500 102 FORMAT (2F)
00600 CALL ADDEM(A,B)
00700 CALL DIFFER(A,B)
00800 STOP
00900 END
01000 C THIS SUBROUTINE ADDS THE TWO NUMBERS
01100 SUBROUTINE ADDEMM(A,B)
01200 C = A + B
01300 TYPE 101,C
01400 101 FORMAT (' THE SUM IS: ',F)
01500 RETURN
01600 END

PAGE 2
00100 C THIS SUBROUTINE SUBTRACTS THE LESSER
00200 C NUMBER FROM THE LARGER NUMBER
00300 SUBROUTINE DIFFER(A,B)
00400 C = ABS(A - B)
00500 TYPE 101,C
00600 101 FORMAT (' THE DIFFERENCE IS: ',F)
00700 RETURN
00800 END
*
```

Page 3 of our FORTRAN source program is now page 2.

(Refer to Chapter 5, SOS Command Descriptions, for an in-depth description of the K command.)

### 3.9 RENUMBERING LINES IN MULTIPAGE FILES

When you create or edit a file, the SOS program has a line-number default sequence of 00100 through 99900 with increments of 100. If you create a file with more than 1,000 lines of text, it is recommended that when you reach line 99900 you should renumber your file or create a new page starting with line 00100.

You will find it easier to type line numbers in increments of 1, for example line numbers 00001, 00002, 00003, and so forth, because you will not have to type the trailing zeros. When you use line numbers in multiples of 10 or 100, you can insert lines between existing lines within your file. The N command renumbers the lines in your file.

## USING MULTIPAGE FILES

### 3.9.1 Renumbering Your File

When you use the SOS Number command to renumber your file, type N and press RETURN. SOS will then renumber your file (regardless of page marks) starting with 100 and adding 100 to each sequential line number. After renumbering, SOS positions your pointer at the end of your file.

For example, suppose file NUMBER.FOR is numbered from 10 in increments of 10.

```
. SOS NUMBER.FOR (RET)
EDIT: NUMBER.FOR.1
*P^:* (RET)
00010          TYPE 101
00020  101     FORMAT (' PLEASE TYPE A NUMBER,')
00030          ACCEPT 102,X
00040  102     FORMAT (F)
00050          TYPE 103,X
00060  103     FORMAT (' YOU TYPED THE NUMBER ',F)
00070          Y = 2 * X
00080          TYPE 104,X,Y
00090  104     FORMAT (' TWICE ',F,' IS ',F)
00100          END
*N (RET)
*P (RET)
01000          END
*
```

Renumber the file by giving the N command. SOS positions your pointer at the end of your file. Now print the entire file again.

```
*P^:* (RET)
00100          TYPE 101
00200  101     FORMAT (' PLEASE TYPE A NUMBER,')
00300          ACCEPT 102,X
00400  102     FORMAT (F)
00500          TYPE 103,X
00600  103     FORMAT (' YOU TYPED THE NUMBER ',F)
00700          Y = 2 * X
00800          TYPE 104,X,Y
00900  104     FORMAT (' TWICE ',F,' IS ',F)
01000          END
*
```

The contents of each line do not change. Only the line numbers change.

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### 3.9.2 Renumbering Using A Number Other Than 100

When you want to use some number other than 100 to renumber, type N followed by the number you want to use. Your file will begin with that number and will also increment by that number. You can use any number or combination of numbers within the range of 1 to 99999. In the following example, the file has been renumbered with increments of 15.

```
*N15 (RET)
*P^:* (RET)
00015          TYPE 101
00030  101     FORMAT (' PLEASE TYPE A NUMBER.')
```

00045 ACCEPT 102,X

00060 102 FORMAT (F)

00075 TYPE 103,X

00090 103 FORMAT (' YOU TYPED THE NUMBER ',F)

00105 Y = 2 \* X

00120 TYPE 104,X,Y

00135 104 FORMAT (' TWICE ',F,' IS ',F)

00150 END

\*

### 3.9.3 Wrap Around

When you create or edit a file and you exceed the number of lines allowed on one page (default is 99900 with 100 as the increment or 99999 with 1 as the increment), SOS will not allow you to enter any more lines until you either renumber your file or create a new page to resolve a possible Wrap Around.

When you renumber a file with too large a number, you will quickly reach Wrap Around and the following message will appear on your terminal:

```
%WRAP AROUND
```

followed by the page number that contains the Wrap Around. To remedy this situation, type the following commands to Mark the current line as the beginning of a new page and then to renumber that page.

```
*M. (RET)
*N100,/2 (RET)
*
```

The example below is a 15-line file that has been renumbered with an increment of 10000.

```
.SOS SAMPLE.TXT (RET)
EDIT: SAMPLE.TXT
*N10000 (RET)

%WRAP AROUND

PAGE 1
*=: (RET)
50000/1
*P (RET)
50000 LINE 15, PAGE 1
```



## USING MULTIPAGE FILES

At this time, use the Print command to see which lines contain Wrap Around; i.e., which lines are duplicates of or are less than numbers that precede them. For example, suppose the entire file appears as:

```
*F/1:/2 (RET)

PAGE 1
10000  LINE  1, PAGE 1
20000  LINE  2, PAGE 1
30000  LINE  3, PAGE 1
40000  LINE  4, PAGE 1
50000  LINE  5, PAGE 1
60000  LINE  6, PAGE 1
70000  LINE  7, PAGE 1
80000  LINE  8, PAGE 1
90000  LINE  9, PAGE 1
00000  LINE 10, PAGE 1
10000  LINE 11, PAGE 1
20000  LINE 12, PAGE 1
30000  LINE 13, PAGE 1
40000  LINE 14, PAGE 1
50000  LINE 15, PAGE 1
*
```

The Wrap Around duplicate-lines showed when you used the Print command:

```
*F^:* (RET)
00000  LINE 10, PAGE 1
10000  LINE 11, PAGE 1
20000  LINE 12, PAGE 1
30000  LINE 13, PAGE 1
40000  LINE 14, PAGE 1
50000  LINE 15, PAGE 1
*
```

The lines themselves are in the proper order, but the line numbers are not in increasing order. Before you do anything else, fix the line numbers. To do this, give the N command with a smaller number than you had previously given.

```
*N1000 (RET)
*F^:* (RET)
01000  LINE  1, PAGE 1
02000  LINE  2, PAGE 1
03000  LINE  3, PAGE 1
04000  LINE  4, PAGE 1
05000  LINE  5, PAGE 1
06000  LINE  6, PAGE 1
07000  LINE  7, PAGE 1
08000  LINE  8, PAGE 1
09000  LINE  9, PAGE 1
10000  LINE 10, PAGE 1
11000  LINE 11, PAGE 1
12000  LINE 12, PAGE 1
13000  LINE 13, PAGE 1
14000  LINE 14, PAGE 1
15000  LINE 15, PAGE 1
*
```

USING MULTIPAGE FILES

## CHAPTER 4

### USING SOS OPTIONS

Just as the Input, Edit, and Alter modes (see Chapter 1) modify the SOS program, options also modify SOS. They perform various functions. Some options supply a value; the PLINEs option, for example, alters the number of lines normally printed by a Print command. Other options are either on or off, for example the DECIDE option which causes the Substitute commands to enter the decide mode. Still other options such as the Period (.) option provide information.

#### 4.1 OPTION FORMAT

Each option has a name and some have values preceded by a colon (:) or an equal sign (=). The colon or equal sign can be used interchangeably. Thus, the format of a valued option is:

option:value            or            option=value

while the format of an "on-off" option is:

option

When printing or setting an option, all you have to do is type enough characters to uniquely identify the option name. Thus, INC is sufficient for INCREMENT, and LOC is sufficient for LOCATION.

#### 4.2 THE SWITCH.INI OPTION FILE

You can create a file in your logged-in directory containing any of the settable options of the SOS program. This file must be called SWITCH.INI. The SWITCH.INI option file may contain as many SOS option lines as you wish. When you type the TOPS-10 SOS command on your terminal, SOS extracts the options specified in the SWITCH.INI file as part of that SOS session. If there is no SWITCH.INI option file in your directory or if the file contains no options for SOS, SOS uses its own default options.

If you misspell an option in the SWITCH.INI file, SOS will reply with an error message when you start the SOS program. For example, if your SWITCH.INI file contained the following line:

```
.TYPE SWITCH.INI (RET)
00100  SOS/SEPERATORS
```

## USING SOS OPTIONS

this error condition would cause your SOS program session to start as follows:

```
. SOS NUMBER.FOR (RET)
? Syntax error in default options
FILE:
```

Section 4.4 and Appendix B contain a detailed description of all the available SOS options and their defaults.

### 4.2.1 SWITCH.INI Option File Line Formats

The two possible line formats of the SWITCH.INI option file are:

1. SOS/option1/option2/option3...[/RUN:dev:program-name]
2. SOS:name/option1/option2/.....[/RUN:dev:program-name]

You may use either or both formats in the same file, but SOS must be the word SOS. If you try to use any word other than SOS, SOS ignores the contents of the SWITCH.INI file and uses its default options.

In the second format, name can be up to six alphanumeric characters and is used as a pointer with the Set /OPTION command (/OPTION:name). This type of line is used to override both the system defaults and your specified parameters that were given in a previous format. Thus, if you have a line format in your SWITCH.INI option file with a pointer name, your defaults for that line can only be set with the Set /OPTION command. If the pointer name used in the Set /OPTION command does not appear in the SWITCH.INI file, the SOS program outputs an error message and uses its defaults or previously set parameters.

```
*/OPTION:ALL (RET)
? Option not found
*
```

If an option is misspelled within a line that has a pointer name, SOS replies with an error message and the Edit mode prompt character.

```
*/OPTION:ALL (RET)
? Syntax error in option file
*
```

In both formats, the option(s) may be any of the settable SOS options described in Section 4.4 and Appendix B. Also, in both formats there are the optional switches specified by the word RUN. When using this RUN option, you can end an SOS session with the Go command, and immediately enter the program specified by the program-name. The dev is the device on which the program-name resides. The SOS default for this is SYS.

### 4.2.2 Including An Option In Your SWITCH.INI File

If you want a particular option to be always in effect, include it in your SWITCH.INI file. Whenever you start the SOS program, all of the options you include in the SWITCH.INI file are automatically set. You must use the line format shown in the example below:

## USING SOS OPTIONS

```
. SOS SWITCH.INI (RET)
INPUT: SWITCH.INI
00100   SOS/OLD/NOBAK/EXPERT/C128 (RET)
00200   $
        ↑
        (ESC)
* E (RET)

[DSKC:SWITCH.INI[27,5107]]
.
```

If the options you desire take up more than one line in the SWITCH.INI option file, add a hyphen to the end of each line that will be continued.

```
. SOS SWITCH.INI (RET)
EDIT: SWITCH.INI
*R100 (RET)
00100   SOS/DECIDE/NOBAK/OLD/START:10/STEP:10- (RET)
00200   /INCREMENT:10/EXPERT (RET)
00300   $
        ↑
        (ESC)
* E (RET)

[DSKC:SWITCH.INI[27,5107]]
.
```

Since the /EXPERT option was placed in the SWITCH.INI file when it was created above, the /EXPERT option remains in effect even when you edit the SWITCH.INI file. Thus, if you place an option, such as READONLY, in your SWITCH.INI, file you may have to delete your SWITCH.INI file and re-create it. To delete a file in your directory, use the TOPS-10 DELETE command.

When you use "program-name" within your SWITCH.INI file, unsequence your SWITCH.INI file, because some programs do not recognize SOS line numbers. To unsequence the SWITCH.INI file, give the ES command when you save it.

### 4.2.3 Multiple Lines/Formats Within Your SWITCH.INI File

The SWITCH.INI file may contain many SOS/option lines within it for a variety of purposes. If your SWITCH.INI file contains more than one SOS/option line having the SOS/optionl/... format, the first line of the SWITCH.INI file will be the options that prevail for the SOS session. For example, if your SWITCH.INI file contained the following contents:

```
. TYPE SWITCH.INI (RET)
00100   SOS/EXPERT/NODECIDE/NOBAK
00200   SOS/NOVICE/DECIDE/BAK
.
```

then the options as specified on line number 00100 would be the options used when you start an SOS session.

Therefore, it is recommended that you use just one line with the SOS/optionl/.... format.

## USING SOS OPTIONS

The second format, SOS:name/option1/...., may be in multiple forms with each "name" being different. The options can only be set with the /OPTION:name command at SOS command level. For example, if your SWITCH.INI file contained the following line:

```
.TYPE SWITCH.INI (RET)
00100 SOS:ALL/EXPERT/NODECIDE/NOBAK/ISAVE:25/SAVE:25
```

then you must give the Set option command to set the options specified by ALL.

```
*/OPTION:ALL (RET)
*
```

The following is an example of the creation of a SWITCH.INI file that allows you to enter succeeding SOS sessions using your own option parameters, return to the SOS default options, and return to your own option parameters without leaving the SOS program.

```
.SOS SWITCH.INI (RET)
INPUT: SWITCH.INI
00100 SOS/EXPERT/C128/START:10/INCREMENT:10- (RET)
00200 /SEPARATORS/NOBAK/M33 (RET)
00300 SOS:DEF/BAK/C64/NOVICE/NONSEPARATORS- (RET)
00400 /START:100/INCREMENT:100/M37 (RET)
00500 SOS:MODE/EXPERT/C128/START:10- (RET)
00600 /SEPARATORS/INCREMENT:10/NOBAK/M33 (RET)
00700 $
      ↑
      (ESC)
*E (RET)

[DSKC:SWITCH.INI[27,5107]]

.SOS NUMBER.FOR (RET)
EDIT: NUMBER.FOR
*=CASE (RET)
Separators Upper
*/OPTION:DEF (RET)
*=CASE (RET)
Display Model 37 C64 Upper
*/OPTION:MODE (RET)
*=CASE (RET)
Separators Upper
*
```

### 4.3 SETTING OPTIONS

In summary, you may set an SOS option by:

1. Including it in your SWITCH.INI file (See Section 4.2.2.)
2. Giving it with an SOS command (See Section 4.3.1.)
3. Including it in an indirect command file (See Section 4.3.2.)
4. Giving it from Edit mode (See Section 4.3.3.)

## USING SOS OPTIONS

To set any settable option in SOS, you must use the slash (/) character to precede the option specified. The slash (/) character is the Set command and can be used in the SWITCH.INI file, with the SOS command, in an indirect command file, or at Edit mode.

### 4.3.1 Giving An Option With The SOS Command

To set an option while starting the SOS program, simply include it after the command name and either before or after the file specification.

```
  SP
  ↓
.SOS SAMPLE.TXT/START:10/INC:10/EXPERT RET
INPUT: SAMPLE.TXT
00010
```

or

```
  SP
  ↓
.SOS/START:10/INC:10/EXPERT SAMPLE.TXT RET
EDIT: SAMPLE.TXT
*
```

The two examples above show the SOS command setting the START, INCREMENT, and EXPERT options.

When you give option(s) with the SOS command, the SOS program will first extract any options supplied in the SWITCH.INI file and then use the options supplied with the SOS command. That is, if an option given in the command overrides an option from the SWITCH.INI file, then that is the option used for the SOS session. This would happen, for example, if the line in the SWITCH.INI file contained:

```
.TYPE SWITCH.INI RET
00100 SOS/EXPERT/C128/NOBAK
*
```

and the SOS command contained:

```
.SOS/C64/DECIDE SAMPLE.TXT RET
EDIT: SAMPLE.TXT
*
```

C64 would override C128, and DECIDE would add DECIDE mode to EXPERT mode. NOBAK would remain in effect for the SOS session.

#### NOTE

Adding DECIDE mode to EXPERT mode enables you to make decisions with the Substitute command while the characteristics of EXPERT mode remain.

## USING SOS OPTIONS

### 4.3.2 Including An Option In An Indirect Command File

You may use an indirect command file, for example, to set an SOS option, perform SOS command(s), and then either preserve or reset that option or any options in the SWITCH.INI file. Below is an example of an indirect command file that sets the C128 option, substitutes the dollar sign character (\$) for an Altmode character (ESCAPE key character), substitutes an up-arrow (^) C for the CTRL/C character, and resets the options specified by the pointer name DEF in the SWITCH.INI file.

```
.SOS/C128/EXPERT S.CMD (RET)
INPUT: S.CMD
00100  /C128 (RET)
00200  S$ (RET)
00300  ^C'='''=' (RET)
00400  ^^#='^/'^:*/ (RET)
00500  /OPTION:DEF (RET)
00600  $
      ↑
      (ESC)
*E (RET)

[DISK:S.CMD]
.
```

This S.CMD file, when executed by the Indirect command (@), will place the ESCAPE character and the CTRL/C character into a file wherever a \$ character and ^C character exist. (Refer to Chapter 6, "Typing Special Characters," for an explanation of entering special characters into a file.)

### 4.3.3 Setting An Option From Edit Mode

To set an option from Edit mode, use the Set command; that is, simply type a slash character (/) and the option. You may set any option that Section 4.4 describes as settable. The following example sets the ISAVE and SAVE options to 10 at Edit mode.

```
*/ISAVE:10 (RET)
*/SAVE:10 (RET)
*
```

Using the Set command is another way to override an option in the SWITCH.INI file.



## USING SOS OPTIONS

### 4.3.4 Finding The Status Of An Option

To find the value or status of an option, use the Give command; that is, type an equal sign (=) and the name of the option you want. However, not all options are printable, and if you attempt to print the value or status of a nonprintable option, the error message %ILLEGAL COMMAND appears on your terminal. The following example finds the value of the START option.

```
*:START (RET)
00100
*
```

You may also give the =CASE command for information on some commonly used SOS options. (Refer to Section 4.4.6, CASE, for a description of this option.)

### 4.4 DESCRIPTION OF OPTIONS

The following sections describe all of the valid SOS options. For each option, the section describes its name, whether you can set or print the option, its default value, how to reverse its setting, the function of the option, an example of the option in use, and any applicable restrictions. Each option is shown in its acceptable abbreviated form. The brackets ([]) enclose optional characters.

Those options that cannot be set or printed will display the error message %ILLEGAL COMMAND on your terminal if you attempt to set or print them.

Not all options that are settable can be set in the SWITCH.INI file or with the SOS command. For example, the NAME option can only be set at SOS command level, Edit mode.

## USING SOS OPTIONS

# BAK

### 4.4.1 BAK

Settable: Yes  
          /BAK

Printable: Yes  
          =BAK

Default: On

Reverse: By setting the NOBAK option

Function:

The BAK option causes the SOS program to rename the original file being edited. The file is renamed with a file specification of the same filename but with a file extension that begins with a Q. The contents of the file exist as if no edits were performed. The Qxt file (where xt is the last two alphanumeric characters of the file extension) is kept when you issue the End, Go, or World command.

Example of setting BAK:

```
*/BAK   
*=BAK   
BACKUP FILE WILL BE CREATED  
*
```

Example of reversing BAK:

```
*/NOBAK   
*=BAK   
NO BACKUP FILE WILL BE CREATED  
*
```

Remember that although deleting a backup file will save disk space, it is safer to retain the file until you have examined your new file.

Restrictions: Not Applicable

**BASIC**

4.4.2 BASIC

Settable: Yes  
 /BAS[IC]  
 Printable: Not Applicable  
 Default: None  
 Reverse: Not Applicable  
 Function:

The BASIC option should be specified with the SOS command when you start an SOS session to edit a file that was created by the BASIC program. When you set the BASIC option, SOS will accept the line number labels of BASIC as the line numbers of the SOS session. If the BASIC option is not set, SOS will not recognize the labeled line numbers in the BASIC program. Thus, your BASIC file will contain two line numbers for each line.

Example:

The following file, SQUARE.BAS, was created in BASIC:

```
.TYPE SQUARE.BAS (RET)
10 LET X=1
20 PRINT X,SQR(X)
30 LET X=X+1
40 IF X<=5 GO TO 20
50 END
*
```

Without setting the BASIC option with the SOS command, your file would appear as follows:

```
.SOS SQUARE.BAS (RET)
EDIT: SQUARE.BAS
*F (RET)
00100 00010 LET X=1
00200 00020 PRINT X,SQR(X)
00300 00030 LET X=X+1
00400 00040 IF X<=5 GO TO 20
00500 00050 END
*
```

With the setting of the BASIC option, your file would appear as follows:

```
.SOS SQUARE.BAS/BASIC (RET)
EDIT: SQUARE.BAS
*F (RET)
00010 LET X=1
00020 PRINT X,SQR(X)
00030 LET X=X+1
00040 IF X<=5 GO TO 20
00050 END
*
```

## USING SOS OPTIONS

The setting of the BASIC option will turn off the S option of the End, Go, or World command and the UNSEQUENCE option; even if you set the UNSEQUENCE option, SOS will ignore it when you back up your BASIC file.

### Restrictions:

You cannot set the BASIC option with the use of your SWITCH.INI option file or at SOS command level.

If you edit a BASIC program file without specifying the BASIC option, the S option of the End, Go, or World command will execute properly, but you will receive the error message: ? INTERNAL CONFUSION. You will be returned immediately to TOPS-10 command level and your saved BASIC file will be renamed to nnnSOS.TEM. This temporary file must then be renamed to your original BASIC file specification. (Refer to Chapter 10, How SOS Handles Files And Buffers, for an explanation and examples of temporary files.)

If your BASIC program file becomes unsequenced for some unknown reason, SOS will reply with the following error message when you attempt to edit your file with the BASIC option set:

```
.SOS SQUARE.BAS/BASIC (REL)
EDIT: SQUARE.BAS

?Bad "BASIC" file format
.
```

To solve this problem, start the SOS session without setting the BASIC option, so that SOS will assign new line numbers to your file.

### CAUTION

Using SOS to edit BASIC files can bring about some unpredictable results due to the setting of other SOS options. Therefore, it is recommended that you use the BASIC program, not the SOS program, to edit BASIC program files.

## USING SOS OPTIONS

**BIG**

### 4.4.3 BIG

Settable: Not Applicable

Printable: Yes  
=BI[G]

Default: None

Reverse: Not Applicable

#### Function:

The BIG option prints the largest page number in the file being edited. This page number represents the total number of physical pages in your file during an SOS session.

#### Example:

```
*=BIG   
8  
*
```

The largest page number within the current file is 8.

Restrictions: Not Applicable

## USING SOS OPTIONS

### C64

#### 4.4.4 C64

Settable: Yes  
/C6[4]

Printable: Yes  
=CASE (via the CASE option)

Default: On

Reverse: By setting the C128 option

Function:

The C64 option makes SOS consider the single quote as a normal character of text. When SOS has the C64 option set, you may type any character from your terminal, but you are not permitted to use the special C128 representation that is available for some characters. (Refer to Chapters 6 and 7 for a detailed description of special characters.)

#### Example:

```
.SOS SAMPLE.TXT/C128/DPY/M37   
EDIT: SAMPLE.TXT  
*=CASE   
Display Model 37 Upper  
*/C64   
*=CASE   
Display Model 37 C64 Upper  
*
```

#### Restrictions:

The only time you must set the C64 option is to reverse the C128 option previously set; i.e., when you no longer need to enter certain special characters into your file.

**C128**

4.4.5 C128

Settable: Yes  
           /C1[28]

Printable: Yes  
           =CASE (via the CASE option)

Default: Off

Reverse: By setting the C64 option

Function:

The C128 option gives you a means of entering certain special characters, namely control characters and ESCape, into your file. (Refer to Section 6.4 and Section 7.2 for additional information on special characters and the use of the C128 option.)

To represent a special character, type an apostrophe (single quote character) followed by a punctuation mark or numeric character that represents the special character you want. If you need an apostrophe, type two apostrophes in succession. For example, to enter a CTRL/C into your file, set the C128 option, then type in '# (quote, pound sign).

Example:

```
.SOS SAMPLE.TXT (RET)
EDIT: SAMPLE.TXT
*/C128 (RET)
*I^ (RET)
00050 '# (RET)
*/C64 (RET)
*P. (RET)
00050 ^C
*
```

Restrictions:

If your terminal is unable to input or print lowercase characters, you can set both the UPPER option and the C128 option to input lowercase characters into your file. Each desired lowercase character must be preceded by a single quote character. When your file is typed on your terminal, it will appear as all uppercase, but when printed on the line printer, your file will appear as desired.

Depending on the above restriction and your terminal type (see Chapter 6) and how you set your terminal's parameters, all desired uppercase characters can be entered into your file with the LOWER and C128 options set. All desired uppercase characters must then be preceded by the single quote character.

## USING SOS OPTIONS

# CASE

### 4.4.6 CASE

Settable: Not Applicable

Printable: Yes  
=CA[SE]

Default: C64 Upper

Reverse: Not Applicable

Function:

The CASE option is only printable. It reports the type of terminal you have and the status of the following options:

Option	Message Printed When Option Is Set:
C64	C64
C128	blank
DPY	Display
M33	blank
M37	Model 37
SEPARATORS	Separators
NONSEPARATORS	blank
LOWER	Lower
UPPER	Upper

Example: The options C128, M37, DPY, and LOWER are set:

```
*=CASE (RET)
Display Model 37 Lower
*
```

The options C64, SEPARATORS, M33, and UPPER are set:

```
*=CASE (RET)
C64 SEPARATORS UPPER
*
```

Restrictions: Not Applicable



**DECIDE**

4.4.7 DECIDE

Settable: Yes  
/DEC[IDE]

Printable: Yes  
=DEC[IDE]

Default: Off

Reverse: By setting the NODECIDE option

Function:

The DECIDE option permits you to decide whether each substitution should be made when using the Substitute command. The DECIDE option has a built-in list of DECIDE commands that allow you to make a choice of substitutions. The DECIDE option is the same as if you had specified the D option of the Substitute command.

When you edit a file using the Substitute command with the DECIDE option set, SOS prints the line contents as if the substitution was made and then waits for one of five possible responses from you:

Character	Meaning - Result
SPACE bar	To accept this substitution.
DELETE key	To reject this substitution.
A	To enter Alter mode immediately for that line only.
E	To return immediately to SOS command mode without making this or any further substitutions.
G	To make this and all subsequent substitutions automatically.
Q	To quit now. The only substitutions that are made are those that were confirmed by previous substitutions.

With these responses of the DECIDE option, you can control all substitutions made during an SOS session.

## USING SOS OPTIONS

Example:

```
.SOS/DECIDE NUMBER.FOR (RET)
EDIT: NUMBER.FOR
*STIPE$TYPE$":* (RET)
    ↑      ↑
  (ESC) (ESC)

00010          TYPE 101
G
00020  101     FORMAT (' PLEASE TYPE A NUMBER.')
00050          TYPE 103,X
00060  103     FORMAT (' YOU TYPED THE NUMBER ',F)
00080          TYPE 104,X,Y
*=DECIDE (RET)
AUTO DECIDE
*
```

Restrictions:

If you do not set this option it remains off.

If you press any other character than one of the five allowable ones, SOS prints a question mark (?), sounds the bell on your terminal, and waits for another response.

The A response of the DECIDE option causes you to enter Alter mode immediately. The A response of the D option of the Substitute command causes you to make the substitution first and then enter Alter mode.

**DELETE**

4.4.8 DELETE

Settable: Yes  
           /DEL[ETE]  
 Printable: Yes  
           =DEL[ETE]  
 Default: Off  
 Reverse: By setting the NODELETE option.

Function:

The DELETE option, if set, will cause SOS to delete both your input file to the SOS session and your output file from the SOS session when you issue an End, Go, or World command. This option may be useful when you want to recreate a file while in an SOS session, using the same file specifications.

The DELETE option is the same as the D option of the End, Go, and World commands.

Example:

```
.SOS PRINT.CMD (RET)
EDIT: PRINT.CMD
*P (RET)
00100 P"/":**/*
*/DELETE (RET)
*=DELETE (RET)
INPUT FILE WILL BE DELETED.
*W (RET)

INPUT: DSKC:PRINT.CMD[27,5107]
00100 P/1:**/* (RET)
00200 $
      ↑
      (ESC)
*/NODELETE (RET)
*E (RET)

[DSKC:PRINT.CMD[27,5107]]
*
```

Restrictions:

It is recommended that you retain some backup copies of your files (using different file specifications) if you use this option because all files with the filnam specification will be deleted regardless of the file extension.

If you do not use this option, it will always remain off, and your input and output files will not be deleted.

## USING SOS OPTIONS

# DISK

### 4.4.9 DISK

Settable: Not Applicable  
Printable: Yes  
          =DI[SK] or =DS[K]  
Default: None  
Reverse: Not Applicable  
Function:

The DISK or DSK option prints only your current disk quota in the format of:

```
"nnnn" disk blocks in your area on "dev"  
"nnnnn" blocks for all users on this structure
```

Where:

nnnn refers to the total number of blocks that you are allowed to use. This is the number of blocks assigned to your directory. A block consists of 128 words. Each word consists of 36 bits.

dev is the structure (disk) that the output file is being written to.

nnnnn is the total number of blocks that reside on the structure for all users that have access to that structure.

Example:

```
.SOS SAMPLE.TXT (RET)  
EDIT: SAMPLE.TXT  
*-DISK (RET)  
8460 disk blocks in your area on DSKC  
146740 blocks for all users on this structure  
*
```

Restrictions: Not Applicable



4.4.10 DPY

Settable: Yes  
 /DP[Y]  
 Printable: Yes  
 =CASE (via the CASE option)  
 Default: Off  
 Reverse: By setting the M33 option  
 Function:

The DPY option tells SOS that you have a VT05-type terminal. It gives your VT05 terminal the following characteristics that other terminals may or may not have:

1. CTRL/R (^R) does not echo itself when it reprints the line contents.
2. CTRL/U (^U) does not echo itself when you reenter the contents of a line.
3. Pressing the line feed key to print the next line causes that line to print over the asterisk prompt character. This allows you to display 20 lines on your terminal screen, thus eliminating double spacing.
4. Pressing the ESCape key to print the previous line causes that line to print over the asterisk prompt character. This too, allows you to display 20 lines on your terminal screen, thus eliminating double spacing.

Example:

```
.SOS SAMPLE.TXT/DPY (RET)
EDIT: SAMPLE.TXT
*=CASE (RET)
DISPLAY C64 UPPER
* (LF)
00100 THIS IS LINE 00100
*R. (RET)
00100 THIS IS A TEST
(CTRL/R)
THIS IS A TEST (RET)
* (LF)
00200 THIS IS LINE 00200
* (ESC)
00100 THIS IS A TEST
*
```

## USING SOS OPTIONS

### NOTE

The example above will appear in slightly different form on a VT05 with the DPY option set as this example was performed on a hard-copy terminal for printed example purposes.

### Restrictions:

The DPY option will have an effect even when you are using other terminal types. SOS will send special VT05 characters to the terminal which may produce unpredictable results.

If you specify the M33 or M37 option for SOS and then press the ESCape key to print the previous line, that line will print over the asterisk prompt character as if you had set the DPY option.

**ERROR**

4.4.11 ERROR

Settable: Not Applicable

Printable: Yes  
=ER[ROR]

Default: None

Reverse: Not Applicable

Function:

The ERROR option prints the last error message that occurred on your terminal in its long-form format, even if the EXPERT option is in effect.

Example:

```
.SOS NUMBER.FOR 
EDIT: NUMBER.FOR
*=ERROR 
*/EXPERT 
*P* 
00900 END
* 
%NLN
*=ERROR 
No such line(s)
*
```

Restrictions:

As shown in the example above, if you use this option before any error occurs, SOS replies only with the Edit mode prompt (\*), because there was no previous error.

**EXPERT**

4.4.12 EXPERT

Settable: Yes  
 /EX[PERT]  
 Printable: Not Applicable  
 Default: Off  
 Reverse: By setting the NOVICE option  
 Function:

The EXPERT option, when used, puts you into the Expert mode of SOS. Expert mode gives short abbreviated error messages using five characters or less. (Refer to Appendix E for the abbreviated Expert mode error messages.) When you use the Delete and Replace SOS commands, Expert mode does not echo on the terminal the line/page numbers deleted, and does not print the option message MASSIVE DELETE OK? (Y OR N) when deleting the contents of an entire page. In Alter mode, the D and R instructions do not show the characters deleted and the backslash characters do not appear on your terminal.

Example:

```
*SOS/EXPERT NUMBER.FOR (RET)
EDIT: NUMBER.FOR
*P10 (RET)
00010          TIPE 101
*R10 (RET)
00010 (TAB)    TYPE 101 (RET)
*D/1 (RET)
*P~:* (RET)

%NLN
*
```

The error message NLN, No Such Line(s), occurred because the entire contents of page 1 was deleted with the D/1 command.

Restrictions: Not Applicable



# INCREMENT

## 4.4.13 INCREMENT

Settable: Yes  
 /IN[CREMENT]:n

Printable: Yes  
 =IN[CREMENT]

Default: 00100

Reverse: Not Applicable

Function:

The INCREMENT option permits you to specify the numeric value, n, as the increment for the line numbers you are inserting into a file. If you do not use the INCREMENT option, the default value is 100. That is, each inserted line has a line number 100 greater than the previous line number inserted. If you are creating a new file, the increment value also becomes the first line number if the START option is not set.

The INCREMENT option value is the default value for Insert and Replace commands when you do not specify an increment. If you do specify an increment preceded with a comma (,) in an Insert or Replace command, this increment will become the INCREMENT option value and will be used for further Insert and Replace commands. If you specify an increment preceded with a semi-colon (;) in an Insert or Replace command, this increment does not change the INCREMENT option value. The ;increment of the Insert or Replace command is an increment for only that command.

You can use any numeric value for the increment from 1 to 99999.

Example:

```
.SOS/INCREMENT:5 SAMPLE.TXT (RET)
INPUT: SAMPLE.TXT
00005 THIS IS LINE 00005 (RET)
00010 THIS IS LINE 00010 (RET)
00015 $
      ↑
      (ESC)
*=INC (RET)
00005
*I12,2 (RET)
00012 THIS IS LINE 00012 (RET)
00014 $
      ↑
      (ESC)
*=INC (RET)
2
*
```

## USING SOS OPTIONS

### Restrictions:

If you renumber your file with the Number command and do not specify a value, the N command will use its default of 100 with increments of 100. If you then Insert or Replace lines at the end of your file, the INCREMENT option value will take effect again.

**ISAVE**

4.4.14 ISAVE

Settable: Yes  
 /IS[AVE]:n

Printable: Yes  
 =IS[AVE]

Default: Off (zero or none)

Reverse: Not Applicable

Function:

The ISAVE option permits you to create a backup copy of the file being edited or created after a specified number, n, of new lines have been inserted. The number specified may be any value from 1 to 99999. The ISAVE option automatically creates a backup copy as if you had issued a World command.

The ISAVE option, when printed, displays the number of insertions remaining before the next Auto-Save.

Example:

```

.SOS/ISAVE:3 SQRT.ALG (RET)
INPUT: SQRT.ALG
00100 BEGIN (RET)
00200 REAL X, Y; (RET)
00300 WRITE ("L2CJ TYPE THE VALUE OF X: [B]"); (RET)
[DOING AUTO-SAVE, PLEASE WAIT.]

[DISK:SQRT.ALG]
00400 READ (X); (RET)
00500 Y :=SQRT(X); (RET)
00600 WRITE ("LCJ THE SQUAREROOT OF "); (RET)
[DOING AUTO-SAVE, PLEASE WAIT.]

[DISK:SQRT.ALG|27,5107]]
00700 PRINT (X,3,3); (RET)
00800 WRITE (" IS "); (RET)
00900 PRINT (Y,3,3); (RET)
[DOING AUTO-SAVE, PLEASE WAIT.]

[DISK:SQRT.ALG|27,5107]]
01000 END (RET)
01100
    ↑
    $
    ↑
    ESC
* =ISAVE (RET)
2
*
```

## USING SOS OPTIONS

### Restrictions:

If you give the World command before an Auto-Save is done, the ISAVE value is reset to the value specified when you had set this option.

If you set the UNSEQUENCE option and the ISAVE option, Auto-Save will not unsequence your file when it is backed up and a warning message will be displayed on your terminal.

**LENGTH**

4.4.15 LENGTH

Settable: Yes  
 /LE[NGTH]:nn

Printable: Yes  
 =LE[NGTH]

Default: 55

Reverse: Not Applicable

Function:

The LENGTH option is used to set the page length of printed output. Its default value is 55. This 55 refers to lines of text and does not include page headers, page numbers, or the spacing required.

Example:

```
.SOS SAMPLE.TXT (REF)
EDIT: SAMPLE.TXT
*=LENGTH (RET)
55
*
```

Restrictions:

The LENGTH option can be used only when the Justification command has been assembled for SOS. That is, this option has no meaning without the previous use of the JC, JL, JR, JU, or JW command, and changing its default value will have no effect during an SOS session.

# LMAR

## 4.4.16 LMAR

Settable: Yes  
/LM[AR]:n

Printable: Yes  
=LM[AR]

Default: 1

Reverse: Not Applicable

Function:

The LMAR option is used to set the Left Margin of a printed page of output. Its default value is 1.

Example:

```
.SOS SAMPLE.TXT (RTI)
EDIT: SAMPLE.TXT
*=LMAR (RTI)
1
*
```

Restrictions:

The LMAR option can be used only when the Justification command has been assembled for SOS. That is, this option has no meaning without the previous use of the JC, JL, JR, JU, or JW command, and changing its default value will have no effect during an SOS session.

**LOCATION**

4.4.17 LOCATION

Settable: Not Applicable

Printable: Yes  
=LOC[ATION]

Default: None

Reverse: Not Applicable

Function:

The LOCATION option is printable only. It reports the current position at the beginning of the SOS buffer file. You can back up (save) the file, using the World command, from the position indicated by the LOCATION option to the current position being edited.

Example:

```

.SOS SQRT.ALG (RET)
EDIT: SQRT.ALG
*A400:500 (RET)
00400          READ (X);
      ↑
      I (TAB) (RET)
00500          Y := SQRT(X);
      ↑
      I (TAB) (RET)
*=LOCATION (RET)
00100/1
*W (RET)

[DSKC:SQRT.ALG[27,5107]]
*
    
```

The file from line 100 on page one to the last line on the last page has now been saved. (Refer to Chapter 10 for a description of the SOS buffer files.)

Restrictions: Not Applicable

**LOWER**

4.4.18 LOWER

Settable: Yes  
 /LOW[ER]

Printable: Yes  
 =CASE (via the CASE option)

Default: Off

Reverse: By setting the UPPER option

Function:

The LOWER option permits you to enter lowercase alphabetic characters into a file. If your terminal is uppercase only, the characters appear as uppercase characters. However, when the characters are printed on the line printer, the characters appear lowercase. With an uppercase-lowercase terminal, you may set your terminal to LOWERCASE (LC) with the TOPS-10 command SET TTY LC. The uppercase-lowercase terminal permits you to enter uppercase and lowercase characters by pressing the SHIFT key as you would with a typewriter. The characters, when entered, appear as desired and when printed or typed on the terminal or line printer, the characters appear in their proper format.

You can use the C128 option with the LOWER option to enter uppercase and lowercase characters during a single SOS session. With the C128 and LOWER set, all uppercase characters must be preceded with a single quote character (').

If your terminal is set to UPPERCASE (UC) and you set the LOWER option, all characters will be uppercase and will appear as uppercase during the SOS session.

Example: (using a VT05 terminal)

```
.SET TTY UC (RET)
.SOS TEST.MEM (RET)
INPUT: TEST.MEM
00100 $
      ↑
      (ESC)
*=CASE (RET)
C64 UPPER
*/LOWER (RET)
*I100 (RET)
00100 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ (RET)
00200 $
      ↑
      (ESC)
*ER (RET)

[DSKC:TEST.MEM]

.TYPE TEST.MEM (RET)
00100 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
```



## USING SOS OPTIONS

The example above illustrates the LOWER option set using a VT05 terminal. The VT05 terminal cannot print in lowercase. When this file is printed on a line printer, it will appear in its correct format.

If you set your terminal to UC (uppercase), the M33 option is automatically set for you when you start SOS. If you set your terminal to LC (lowercase), the M33 option can only be set at Edit mode, since M37 is the default for lowercase terminal characteristics.

(Refer to Chapter 6 for additional information about entering lowercase characters into a file.)

Example: (using a LA36 terminal)

```
.SET TTY UC (RET)
.SOS TEST.MEM (RET)
Edit: TEST.MEM
*/LOWER (RET)
*=CASE (RET)
C64 Lower
*R100 (RET)
00100 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ (RET)
*P. (RET)
00100 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
*EB (RET)

[dskc:test.mem[27,5107]]

.TYPE TEST.MEM (RET)
00100 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
```

A text line of all lowercase characters has been entered into the file TEST.MEM. With an uppercase-lowercase terminal set to uppercase, the line appears as uppercase during the SOS session, but when typed on the terminal or printed on the line printer, the text appears as lowercase.

Example:

```
.SET TTY LC (RET)
.SOS test.mem (RET)
Edit: TEST.MEM
*=case (RET)
Model 37 C64 Upper
*i200 (RET)
00200 this line is all lowercase$
                                     ↑
                                     (ESC)

*eb (RET)

[dskc:test.mem[27,5107]]

.type test.mem (RET)
00100 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
00200 this line is all lowercase
```

With an uppercase-lowercase terminal, such as a VT52, the LOWER option is not needed as the terminal can be set to lowercase. This setting will follow through for any program that you initiate while you are logged-in.

## USING SOS OPTIONS

### Restrictions:

The LOWER option can be set only at SOS command level and not in your SWITCH.INI file or with any SOS command.

**M33**

4.4.19 M33

Settable: Yes  
 /M33

Printable: Yes  
 =CASE (via the CASE option)

Default: On

Reverse: By setting the M37 option

Function:

The M33 option sets normal terminal parameters, indicating that your terminal does not have lowercase alphabetic characters. When the M33 option is used with the C128 option, your terminal will not print lowercase characters and the C128 special-character convention will print instead. (Refer to Chapter 6, for more detailed information of this option when used with the C128, LOWER, and UPPER options.)

Example: (using a VT05 terminal)

```
.SET TTY UC (RET)
.SOS/M33/C128 ALPHA.M33 (RET)
INFUT: ALPHA.M33
00100 $
      ↑
      ESC
*=CASE (RET)
UPPER
*/LOWER (RET)
*I100 (RET)
00100 'THIS IS AN 'M33 OPTION EXAMPLE $
                                     ↑
                                     ESC

*WB (RET)

['D'S'K'C:'A'L'P'H'A.'M33]

*/UPPER (RET)
*P. (RET)
00100 T'H'I'S 'I'S 'A'N M33 'O'F'T'I'O'N 'E'X'A'M'P'L'E.
*
```

This line when printed on the line printer would appear as:

This is an M33 option example.

Restrictions:

If you set your terminal to uppercase (UC), the M33 option is automatically set for you when you start an SOS session.

If you set your terminal to lowercase (LC), the M33 option is ignored if it is set with the SOS command, but it prevails if set in Edit mode after the SOS session has started.

## USING SOS OPTIONS

# M37

### 4.4.20 M37

Settable: Yes  
          /M37

Printable: Yes  
          =CASE (via the CASE option)

Default: Off

Reverse: By setting the M33 option

Function:

The M37 option permits you to type and print lowercase alphabetic characters on your terminal. This option is dependent upon the type of terminal you are using to enter text in an SOS session. (Refer to Chapter 6, Typing Uppercase and Lowercase, for more detailed information on inputting uppercase and lowercase and your terminal type.)

On an uppercase-only terminal (one that will accept only uppercase characters), the M37 option will have no effect if set by itself and all alphabetic characters will type and print in uppercase only.

If you have an uppercase-only terminal and you set the C128 option when the M37 option is already on, you should also set either the UPPER or LOWER option depending on which is more convenient for you, and then use the C128 conventions for entering uppercase and lowercase text.

On a VT05-type terminal, the M37 option, when set, allows lowercase alphabetic characters to be entered as text. The characters appear as uppercase on the terminal screen, but when printed on the line printer, the characters appear lowercase.

Example: (using a VT05 terminal)

```
.SET TTY.LC (RET)
.SOS ALPHA.M37 (RET)
INPUT: ALPHA.M37
00100 THIS IS AN M37 AND UPPER OPTION EXAMPLE
00200 ON A VT05 TERMINAL SET TO LC.$
                                     ↑
                                     (ESC)

*=CASE (RET)
MODEL 37 C64 UPPER
*
```

## USING SOS OPTIONS

In the above example, you enter text by pressing the SHIFT key for uppercase as you would with a typewriter. The entire text appears as uppercase on your terminal screen, but when printed on the line printer, the text appears as follows:

```
*F100:200 (RET)
00100 This is an M37 and UPPER option example
00200 on a VT05 terminal set to LC.
*
```

### Restrictions:

If you set your terminal to lowercase (LC), the M37 option is set automatically for you when you start an SOS session.

If you set your terminal to uppercase (UC), the M33 option is in effect and the M37 option is ignored even if set with the SOS command, but the M37 option can be set in Edit mode after starting the SOS program.

## USING SOS OPTIONS

# MAXLN

### 4.4.21 MAXLN

Settable: Yes  
/MA[XLN]:nnnnn

Printable: Yes  
=MA[XLN]

Default: 99999

Reverse: Not Applicable

#### Function:

The MAXLN option permits you to set the maximum line number (nnnnn) for input to a page of text within your file. After you have created the line whose number is the value of the MAXLN option, SOS automatically switches from Input mode to Edit mode.

#### Example:

```
.SOS/MAXLN:300 LINE.TXT (RET)
INPUT: LINE.TXT
00100 THIS IS LINE 100 (RET)
00200 THIS IS LINE 200 (RET)
00300 THIS IS LINE 300 (RET)
*=MAXLN (RET)
00300
*
```

#### Restrictions:

When you have reached the MAXLN value, you must either create a new page or reset the MAXLN option. The value of the MAXLN option cannot be greater than 99999.

When you use the Copy and Transfer commands, the lines copied or transferred may exceed the MAXLN value. You should then renumber (N command) your file, specifying a smaller increment for the line numbers.

**NAME**

4.4.22 NAME

Settable: Yes  
 /NA[ME]:dev:filnam.ext[p,pn,sfd1,...]<nnn>  
 Printable: Yes  
 =NA[ME]  
 Default: None  
 Reverse: Not Applicable

Function:

The NAME option permits you to change the full output file specification while at SOS command level. (Refer to Chapter 2, Giving Commands, for a complete description of full file specifications.)

Example:

```
.SOS SAMPLE.TXT (RET)
Edit: SAMPLE.TXT
*/NAME:SQRT.ALG (RET)
*=NAME (RET)
DSKC:SQRT.ALG
*E (RET)

[DSKC:SQRT.ALGL27,5107]]
```

The output file specification was changed during Edit mode.

Restrictions:

The NAME option can not be set in your SWITCH.INI file or with the SOS command at TOPS-10 command level, but only at the SOS command level.

# NOBAK

## 4.4.23 NOBAK

Settable: Yes  
          /NOB[AK]  
  
Printable: Yes  
          =BAK  
  
Default: Off  
  
Reverse: By setting the BAK option  
  
Function:

The NOBAK option permits you to suppress the Qxt file extension backup copy of a file when you give the End, Go, or World command. When you suppress the Qxt backup copy, the NOBAK option forces SOS to create a new source of the file being edited.

### Example:

```
.SOS/NOBAK SAMPLE.TXT (RET)
Edit: SAMPLE.TXT
*=BAK (RET)
No backup file will be created
*
```

### Restrictions:

If the OLD option is set with the NOBAK option, the OLD option will override the NOBAK option and backup files will be created.



**NODECIDE**

4.4.24 NODECIDE

Settable: Yes  
 /NODEC[IDE]  
 Printable: Yes  
 =DEC[IDE]  
 Default: On  
 Reverse: By setting the DECIDE option

Function:

The NODECIDE option permits you to suppress the DECIDE option for Substitute commands. By SOS default, this option is active when creating or editing a file.

Example:

```
.SOS NUMBER.FOR (RET)
EDIT: NUMBER.FOR
*=DECIDE (RET)
NO AUTO DECIDE
*/DECIDE (RET)
*=DECIDE (RET)
AUTO DECIDE
*
```

Restrictions: Not Applicable

# NODELETE

## 4.4.25 NODELETE

Settable: Yes  
           /NODEL[ETE]

Printable: Yes  
           =DEL[ETE]

Default: On

Reverse: By setting the DELETE option.

**Function:**

The NODELETE option is the SOS program default. The only time you must set the NODELETE option is when the DELETE option has been previously set to delete both the input file to an SOS session and the output file from an SOS session. The NODELETE option does not allow the deletion of your input file(s) when you issue the End, Go, or World command to save your file(s).

**Example:**

```
.SOS SAMPLE.TXT/DELETE (RET)
EDIT: SAMPLE.TXT
*=DELETE (RET)
INPUT FILE WILL BE DELETED.
*/NODELETE (RET)
*=DELETE (RET)
INPUT FILE WILL NOT BE DELETED.
*
```

**Restrictions:** Not Applicable

# NONSEPARATORS

## 4.4.26 NONSEPARATORS

Settable: Yes  
           /NONS[EPARATORS]

Printable: Yes  
           =CASE (via the CASE option)

Default: On

Reverse: By setting the SEPARATORS option

Function:

The NONSEPARATORS option, when used, tells the SOS program that the period (.), the dollar sign (\$), and the percent sign (%) characters are not punctuation marks and are alphanumerics (A through Z, 0 through 9). The NONSEPARATORS option is active by default when creating or editing a file. In Alter mode with this option, the W and X instructions treat these three characters as part of the word being skipped or replaced.

Example:

```
.SOS NONSEP.EXP (RET)
Edit: NONSEP.EXP
*A100 (RET)
00100 THE DOLLAR $IGN IS PART OF THE WORD "$IGN"
      ↑           ↑   ↑           ↑   ↑
      S$         W   S$         W (RET)
*
00200 WITH THE /NONSEPARATORS OPTION IN EFFECT.
*
```

Restrictions: Not Applicable

# NONUMBER

## 4.4.27 NONUMBER

Settable: Yes  
 /NONU[MBER]

Printable: Not Applicable

Default: Off

Reverse: By setting the NUMBER option

Function:

The NONUMBER option permits you to suppress line-number printing on the terminal when you create or edit a file. This option is particularly useful when editing files that contain long lines for full-page printed output.

The NONUMBER option is useful when editing extremely large files with increments of 1 that would contain Wrap Around. With a file this large, you can use the command formats of the Line Contents Specifications command to edit your file, thus avoiding line numbers.

If you wish to use the standard SOS command format to create or edit your file, the NONUMBER option will allow SOS to use its default of 00100 with increments of 100, but the line numbers will not print. You may change the 100 default by using the Number command at SOS command level; the file will be renumbered, but the line numbers will still not print when specified with any SOS command as long as the NONUMBER option is set.

Example:

```
.SOS/NONUMBER TEST.MEM (RET)
Edit: TEST.MEM
*P100 (RET)
THIS IS LINE ONE
(ESC) (ESC)
↓ ↓
*P$TWO$ (RET)
(ESC) (ESC)
↓ ↓
:$FIVE$ (RET)
(RET)
THIS IS LINE TWO
THIS IS LINE THREE
THIS IS LINE FOUR
THIS IS LINE FIVE
*N1 (RET)
*P9 (RET)
THIS IS LINE NINE
*
```

## USING SOS OPTIONS

The example above illustrates editing a file with the NONUMBER option set and using the Line Contents Specifications Print command format. (Refer to Chapter 8, Line Contents Specifications, for a description of this method of editing files.)

### Restrictions:

If you specify any other options that pertain to line numbers, such as INCREMENT or START, SOS will ignore these options if the NONUMBER option with the SOS command is in effect.

When you save your file after an SOS session using the NONUMBER option, SOS will save the file with line numbers unless you specify the S option of the End, Go, or World command, or set the UNSEQUENCE option.

**NOVICE**

4.4.28 NOVICE

Settable: Yes  
 /NOV[ICE]  
 Printable: Not Applicable  
 Default: On  
 Reverse: By setting the EXPERT option

Function:

The NOVICE option is the SOS program default. The only time you must set the NOVICE option is to change the setting from EXPERT. With the NOVICE option, error messages are printed in full on your terminal and the MASSIVE DELETE OK? message is displayed when you delete a large range of line numbers. With the Delete and Replace commands, the line number/page number(s) are echoed on the terminal. With the D and R instructions of the Alter mode, the deleted characters are echoed on your terminal enclosed in back-slashes.

Example:

```
.SOS/EXPERT NUMBER.FOR (RET)
Edit: NUMBER.FOR
*R10 (RET)
00010 TYPE 101 (RET)
*/NOVICE (RET)
*R*/1 (RET)
00090 END (RET)
1 Lines (00090/1) deleted
*
```

Restrictions: Not Applicable

**NUMBER**

4.4.29 NUMBER

Settable: Yes  
           /NU[MBER]  
 Printable: Not Applicable  
 Default: On  
 Reverse: By setting the NONUMBER option  
 Function:

The NUMBER option is the SOS program default. The only time you must set the NUMBER option is to change from the NONUMBER option. The NUMBER option allows line numbers to print while you are creating or editing a file.

Example:

```
*SOS/NONUMBER SAMPLE.TXT (RET)
INPUT: SAMPLE.TXT
THIS IS A NONUMBER OPTION EXAMPLE THAT WILL (RET)
CHANGE TO THE NUMBER OPTION.$
      ↑
      (ESC)

*/NUMBER (RET)
*P (RET)
00100 THIS IS A NONUMBER OPTION EXAMPLE THAT WILL
00200 CHANGE TO THE NUMBER OPTION.
*E (RET)

[DSKC: SAMPLE.TXT]
```

Restrictions:

If you edit a file with the NONUMBER option set and during the SOS session you set the NUMBER option, SOS assigns the original line numbers to your file. The INCREMENT and START options used before the NUMBER option will have had no effect.

## USING SOS OPTIONS

**OLD**

### 4.4.30 OLD

Settable: Yes  
          /OL[D]  
Printable: Not Applicable  
Default: Off  
Reverse: Not Applicable  
Function:

The OLD option permits you to create a Zxt file-extension backup-copy of the file being edited. If a Zxt backup-copy already exists, no new Zxt file will be created and the present Zxt file will remain unchanged. The OLD option does not suppress the Qxt file-extension backup-copy of an edited file, except on the first edit of a file.

Example:

```
.DIRECT   
NUMBER FOR      4 <055>    2-FEB-78  DSKC:  [27,5107]  
  Total of 4 blocks in 1 files on DSKC: [27,5107]  
  
.SOS/OLD NUMBER.FOR   
Edit: NUMBER.FOR  
*R10   
00010          TYPE 101   
1 Lines (00010/1) deleted  
*E   
  
[DSKC:NUMBER.FOR[27,5107]]  
  
.DIRECT   
NUMBER FOR      4 <055>    2-FEB-78  DSKC:  [27,5107]  
NUMBER ZOR      4 <055>    2-FEB-78  
  Total of 8 blocks in 2 files on DSKC: [27,5107]
```

Restrictions:

If the Zxt file extension already exists in your directory area, setting the OLD option will not create a new Zxt backup copy.

If you set the OLD option with the NOBAK option, the OLD option will override the NOBAK option. Thus, backup files will be created.



**OPTION**

4.4.31 OPTION

Settable: Yes  
 /OP[TION]:pointer-name

Printable: Not Applicable

Default: None

Reverse: Not Applicable

Function:

The OPTION option permits you to set a list of option(s) identified in your SWITCH.INI file by "pointer-name". If, for example, you have a line in your SWITCH.INI file:

```
.TYPE SWITCH.INI (RET)
00100 SOS:DEF/M37/EXPERT/NONNUMBER/SEPARATORS
.
```

where DEF is the pointer-name of the list of options, then you can set these options with the OPTION option by specifying DEF as the "pointer-name" in the /OPTION command. DEF is the pointer-name in your SWITCH.INI file that has, in this example, the options DPY, M37, EXPERT, NONNUMBER, and SEPARATORS assigned to it. (Refer to Section 4.2.3 for additional information about the Set option command and pointer-names.)

Example:

```
.SOS NUMBER.FOR (RET)
Edit: NUMBER.FOR
*/OPTION:DEF (RET)
*=CASE (RET)
Display Model 37 C64 Separators Upper
*P (RET)
    TYPE 101
101   FORMAT (' PLEASE TYPE A NUMBER.')
      ACCEPT 102,X
102   FORMAT (F)
      TYPE 103,X
103   FORMAT (' YOU TYPED THE NUMBER ',F)
      Y = 2 * X
      TYPE 104,X,Y
104   FORMAT (' TWICE ',F,' IS ',F)
      END
*
```

Restrictions:

If you specify a pointer-name that does not identify a list of options in your SWITCH.INI file, the error message ? OPTION NOT FOUND will be displayed on your terminal.

If you have misspelled an option within the list of options, the error message ? SYNTAX ERROR IN OPTION FILE will be displayed on your terminal.

## USING SOS OPTIONS



### 4.4.32 Period (.)

Settable: Not Applicable  
Printable: Yes  
          =.  
          line number/page number  
Default: None  
Reverse: Not Applicable

#### Function:

The Period option prints the current position in the file. The position consists of the line number and page number.

#### Example:

```
* = . (RET)  
00700/3  
*
```

The current position within the file is line number 700 on page 3.

Restrictions: Not Applicable

**PLINES**

4.4.33 P L I N E S

Settable: Yes  
 /PL[INES]:n

Printable: Yes  
 =PL[INES]

Default: 16

Reverse: Not Applicable

Function:

The P L I N E S option permits you to change the number of lines that print on your terminal when you give the Print command. The n argument can be any value from 1 to 99999. The SOS default value for this option is 16 lines.

Example:

```
.SOS/PLINES:3 SQRT.ALG (RET)
EDIT: SQRT.ALG
*(RET)
00100 BEGIN
00200 REAL X, Y;
00300 WRITE ("[2C] TYPE THE VALUE OF X: [B]");
*=PLINES (RET)
3
*
```

Restrictions: Not Applicable

# PMAR

## 4.4.34 PMAR

Settable: Yes  
/PM[AR]:n

Printable: Yes  
=PM[AR]

Default: 1

Reverse: Not Applicable

### Function:

The PMAR option is used to set the first line indentation of a paragraph. Its default value is 1. The n can have a value from 0 to the width of the text.

### Example:

```
.SOS SAMPLE.TXT (RET)
Edit: SAMPLE.TXT
*PMAR (RET)
1
*
```

### Restrictions:

The PMAR option can be used only when the Justification command has been assembled for SOS. That is, this option has no meaning without the previous use of the JC, JL, JR, JU, or JW command, and changing its default value will have no effect during an SOS session.

**READONLY**

4.4.35 READONLY

Settable: Yes  
 /R[EADONLY]  
 Printable: Not Applicable  
 Default: Off  
 Reverse: Not Applicable

Function:

The READONLY option permits you to make NO updates to a file. When you use this option, you can only read the file; you can use only the following SOS commands:

1. Alter (A) (the E, L, P, S, and W Alter instructions only)
2. Find (F)
3. List (L)
4. Print (P)

SOS ignores the World command if the READONLY option is in effect; it accepts the End command as if you had issued an EQ command. All other SOS commands receive only the error message: %ILLEGAL COMMAND.

Example:

```
.SOS/READONLY SOSREF.RNO (RET)
READ: SOSREF.RNO
*D3500 (RET)

%ILLEGAL COMMAND
*R200 (RET)

%ILLEGAL COMMAND
*C3000,7500:8000 (RET)

%ILLEGAL COMMAND
*F3000 (RET)
03000 DIGITAL\.\.
*
```

## USING SOS OPTIONS

### Restrictions:

You cannot remove this option during an SOS session; you must end the session and start SOS again without this option.

If you place the READONLY option in your SWITCH.INI file, the error message ? SYNTAX ERROR IN DEFAULT OPTIONS will appear when you start an SOS session. If the READONLY option is included in a list of options identified by a pointer-name, the error message ? SYNTAX ERROR IN OPTION FILE will appear when you issue the /OPTION:pointer-name command. Therefore, the READONLY option can only be set with the SOS command at TOPS-10 command level.

**RMAR**

4.4.36 RMAR

Settable: Yes  
 /RM[AR]:nn  
 Printable: Yes  
 =RM[AR]  
 Default: 69  
 Reverse: Not Applicable

Function:

The RMAR option is used to set the Right Margin of a printed page of output. Its default value is 69. The value of n is dependent on the desired width of the text.

Example:

```
.SOS SAMPLE.TXT 
EDIT: SAMPLE.TXT
*=RMAR 
69
*
```

Restrictions:

The RMAR option can be used only when the Justification command has been assembled for SOS. That is, this option has no meaning without the previous use of the JC, JL, JR, JU, or JW command, and changing its default value will have no effect during an SOS session.

USING SOS OPTIONS

**RUN**

4.4.37 RUN

Settable: Yes  
 /RU[N]:dev:program-name.ext[p,pn,sfd1,...]  
 Printable: Yes  
 =RU[N]  
 Default: SYS:COMPIL  
 Reverse: Not Applicable

Function:

The RUN option permits you to specify the program to be run when you end an SOS session with the Go command. The "dev", if not specified, is SYS. The "program-name" can be up to six alphanumeric characters and can be any executable TOPS-10 program. The ".ext", if not specified, defaults to .EXE. The "[p,pn,sfd1...]" is the directory path. (Refer to Chapter 2, Giving Commands, for a complete description of full file specifications.)

Example:

```
.SOS NUMBER.FOR (RET)
Edit: NUMBER.FOR
*=RUN (RET)
SYS:COMPIL
*/RUN:SYS:FORTRA.EXE (RET)
*STIFE $TYPE$^:*,N (RET)
  ↑      ↑
  ESC   ESC
*=RUN (RET)
SYS:FORTRA.EXE
*G (RET)

[DISK:NUMBER.FOR[27,5107]]

FORTRAN: NUMBER
MAIN.
LINK: Loading
[LNKXCT NUMBER Execution]
PLEASE TYPE A NUMBER.
45
YOU TYPED THE NUMBER      45.0000000
TWICE      45.0000000 IS      90.0000000

END OF EXECUTION
CPU TIME: 0.12 ELAPSED TIME: 4.00
EXIT
```

Restrictions: Not Applicable



**SAVE**

4.4.38 SAVE

Settable: Yes  
 /SA[VE]:n  
 Printable: Yes  
 =SA[VE]  
 Default: Off (zero or none)  
 Reverse: Not Applicable  
 Function:

The SAVE option permits you to automatically back up the file being edited after the specified number, n, of SOS commands. The number that you specify may be any value from 1 to 99999. The backup takes place automatically without your having to leave the SOS session. This option works in the same way as the World command.

The SAVE option, when printed, displays the number of editing SOS commands that must be given before an Auto-Save is performed. (The ISAVE option, in contrast, specifies the number of lines that must be inserted before an Auto-Save.)

Example:

```
.SOS/SAVE:3 ALPHA.RNO=NOTE.RNO (RET)
EDIT: NOTE.RNO
*R100 (RET)
00100 .LOWER CASE.FLAG CAPITALIZE (RET)
1 LINES (00100/1) DELETED
*A500 (RET)
00500 BECAUSE ALL CHARACTERS ARE MADE
      ↑
      2SR
      ↑
      *#SAVE (RET)
      1
      *X600 (RET)
      00600 .END NOTE (RET)
      [DOING AUTO-SAVE, PLEASE WAIT.]

      [DISK:ALPHA.RNO[27,5107]]
      *#SAVE (RET)
      3
      *
```

Restrictions:

If you give the World command before an Auto-Save is done, the SAVE value is reset to the value specified when you had set this option; that is, the full value of the SAVE option is needed before the next Auto-Save occurs.

If you set the UNSEQUENCE option and the SAVE option, Auto-Save will not unsequence your file when it is backed up, and a warning message is displayed on your terminal.

# SEPARATORS

## 4.4.39 SEPARATORS

Settable: Yes  
 /SEP[ARATORS]

Printable: Yes  
 =CASE (via the CASE option)

Default: Off

Reverse: By setting the NONSEPARATORS option

Function:

The SEPARATORS option, when used, tells SOS that the period (.), the dollar sign (\$), and the percent sign (%) are not alphanumerics and are punctuation marks. The SEPARATORS option is of particular use when creating or editing COBOL, FORTRAN, and MACRO source program files because you may use these three characters as part of the program language. In Alter mode with this option, the W and X instructions treat these three characters as separators and not part of the word being skipped or replaced.

Example:

```
.SOS/SEPARATORS NONSEP.EXP (RET)
EDIT: NONSEP,EXP
*A100:200 (RET)
00100 THE DOLLAR $IGN IS NOT PART OF THE WORD "$IGN"
      ↑           ↑↑   ↑   ↑           ↑↑   ↑
      S$         WW   W  INOT (SP) (ESC) S$   WW (RET)
00200 WITH THE \NON\SEPARATORS OPTION IN EFFECT.
      ↑           ↑
      SN         3D (RET)
*
```

Restrictions: Not Applicable

**SEQUENCE**

4.4.40 SEQUENCE

Settable: Yes  
           /SEQ[UENCE]

Printable: Yes  
           =SEQ[UENCE]

Default: On

Reverse: By setting the UNSEQUENCE option

Function:

The SEQUENCE option is the SOS default option; it leaves the line numbers in the output file when the SOS session ends. You only have to set this option when you have previously set the UNSEQUENCE option to remove line numbers.

Example:

```
.SOS/UNSEQUENCE NOTE.RNO (RET)
EDIT: NOTE.RNO
*=SEQUENCE (RET)
NO SEQUENCE NUMBERS WILL BE ON OUTPUT FILE
*/SEQUENCE (RET)
*=SEQUENCE (RET)
SEQUENCE NUMBERS WILL BE ON OUTPUT FILE
*
```

Restrictions: Not Applicable

## USING SOS OPTIONS

# START

### 4.4.41 START

Settable: Yes  
/STA[RT]:n

Printable: Yes  
=STA[RT]

Default: 100

Reverse: Not Applicable

Function:

The START option permits you to change the value of the starting line number from its default value of 100. The value may be from 1 to 99999. The START option by itself only indicates the number of the first line; all subsequent lines default to an increment of 100 plus the START value.

Example:

```
.SOS TEXT.TXT/START:5 (RET)
INPUT: TEXT.TXT
00005 THIS IS A START OPTION EXAMPLE. (RET)
00105 THE SECOND LINE IS 100 PLUS THE /START VALUE. (RET)
00205 EACH LINE IS INCREMENTED BY THE DEFAULT OF 100. (RET)
00305 $
      ↑
      (ESC)
*=START (RET)
5
*
```

Restrictions:

When the START option is used for editing a file, that file must have been unsequenced prior to the SOS session.

To have line numbers increment with the same value as the START option, set the INCREMENT or STEP option with the same value as the START option when you start the SOS session.

**STEP**

4.4.42 STEP

Settable: Yes  
           /STE[P]:n

Printable: Yes  
           =STE[P]

Default: 100

Reverse: Not Applicable

Function:

The STEP option is similar to the INCREMENT option and can be used by itself to indicate the starting line number and each subsequent line number increment within a file. You may use the STEP option to change the SOS default. The numeric value that must be specified with the STEP option may be from 1 to 99999.

Example:

```
.SOS COBOL.CBL/STEP:3 (RET)
INPUT: COBOL.CBL
00003 ID DIVISION. (RET)
00006 AUTHOR. USER-ID. (RET)
00009 DATA DIVISION. (RET)
00012 WORKING-STORAGE SECTION. (RET)
00015 $
      ↑
      (ESC)
*=STEP (RET)
00003
*=INCREMENT (RET)
00100
*
```

Restrictions:

The Insert and Replace commands cannot change the value of the STEP option, but they can change the INCREMENT option.

# STRING

## 4.4.43 STRING

Settable: Not Applicable

Printable: Yes  
=STR[ING]

Default: None

Reverse: Not Applicable

Function:

The STRING option is printable only. It permits you to check the current default of a Find or Substitute command. The STRING option also prints the range contents used when you are editing a file by line-contents specifications. (Refer to Chapter 8, Line Contents Specifications, for a description of range specifications and the STRING option.)

Example:

```

.SOS NUMBER.FOR (RET)
EDIT: NUMBER.FOR
*FTIPE$ (RET)
  (ESC)
00010 TYPE 101
*STIPE$TYPE$ (RET)
  (ESC) (ESC)
00010 TYPE 101
*=STRING (RET)
FIND:
TYPE
SUBSTITUTE:
TYPE
FOR:
TYPE
LINE-CONTENTS:
1:
2:
3:
*S (RET)
00020 101 FORMAT (' PLEASE TYPE A NUMBER. ')
00050 TYPE 103,X
00060 103 FORMAT (' YOU TYPED THE NUMBER ',F)
00080 TYPE 104,X,Y
*

```

Restrictions: Not Applicable

# UNSEQUENCE

## 4.4.44 UNSEQUENCE

Settable: Yes  
           /UN[SEQUENCE]

Printable: Yes  
           =SEQ[UENCE]

Default: Off

Reverse: By setting the SEQUENCE option

Function:

The UNSEQUENCE option permits you to remove line numbers from the output file when ending an SOS session. The UNSEQUENCE option performs the same function as the S option of the End, Go, or World command. In fact, you may use the S option of the End, Go, or World command to unsequence your saved output file to avoid the use of the UNSEQUENCE option.

Example:

```
.SOS TEXT.TXT (RET)
EDIT: TEXT.TXT
*=SEQUENCE (RET)
SEQUENCE NUMBERS WILL BE ON OUTPUT FILE
*/UNSEQUENCE (RET)
*=SEQUENCE (RET)
NO SEQUENCE NUMBERS WILL BE ON OUTPUT FILE
*
```

Restrictions:

If you set the UNSEQUENCE option and then give the WS command during an SOS session, the following error message will appear:

```
.SOS/UNSEQUENCE TEXT.TXT (RET)
Edit: TEXT.TXT
*WS (RET)

[WARNING: Sequence Numbers Preserved]

CDSKC:TEXT.TXT(27,510711)
```

This error message indicates that both your current file and your backup file will contain line numbers.

If you give the ES command with the UNSEQUENCE option set, your current file is unsequenced, but your backup file (Qxt or Zxt) will contain line numbers.

# UPPER

## 4.4.45 UPPER

Settable: Yes  
 /UP[PER]

Printable: Yes  
 =CASE (via the CASE option)

Default: On

Reverse: By setting the LOWER option

Function:

The UPPER option is the SOS program default for the alphabetic character representation. With either an uppercase-only terminal or an uppercase-lowercase terminal, all alphabetic characters appear as uppercase when typed. To enter lowercase characters into a file with the UPPER option set, you must specify the C128 option and precede each lowercase character with a single quote character (').

(Refer to Chapter 6 for additional information about entering uppercase characters into a file.)

### Example:

```
.SOS SAMPLE.TXT (RET)
EDIT: SAMPLE.TXT
*=CASE (RET)
C64 UPPER
*I^ (RET)
00050 THIS IS AN UPPERCASE EXAMPLE. (RET)
*P. (RET)
00050 THIS IS AN UPPERCASE EXAMPLE.
*/C128 (RET)
*I. (RET)
00075 T'H'I'S 'I'S LOWERCASE 'W'I'T'H UPPER
'O'P'T'I'O'N (RET)
*/C64 (RET)
*
```



## USING SOS OPTIONS

Two lines are inserted at the beginning of SAMPLE.TXT.

```
.SET TTY LC   
.type sample.txt   
00050 THIS IS AN UPPERCASE EXAMPLE.  
00075 This is LOWERCASE with UPPER option  
.....  
  
.set tty uc   
.TYPE SAMPLE.TXT   
00050 THIS IS AN UPPERCASE EXAMPLE.  
00075 This is LOWERCASE with UPPER option  
.....
```

The TOPS-10 command SET TTY LC or SET TTY UC affects only the input characters. This command does not affect output if your terminal will print lowercase characters.

Restrictions: Not Applicable

**USING SOS OPTIONS**

CHAPTER 5  
SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

### SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

Chapter 5 contains descriptions of all the SOS Commands for the TOPS-10 SOS program. The SOS Commands are in alphabetical order, each starting on a right hand page for easy reference.

There are eleven possible headings in each description; these headings are listed and explained in the following text:

Function	Contains one or two sentences briefly describing what the command does.
Format	Describes the syntax of the command -- its command name, arguments, and options.
Arguments	Describes the attributes or values that must be supplied with the command.
Options	Describes the attributes or values that are optional. Commands that have optional values may also have default values.
Hints	Outlines convenient functions the command can perform and references other commands you might use along with the one being described.
Restrictions	Describes the limitations and peculiarities of the command. Also explains common error messages you may receive while giving the command.
Special Cases	Describes specifically how the command operates in certain special cases.
Instructions	Describes the function and syntax of each subcommand which you may give.
Characteristics	Describes special extended characteristics, features, or formats of the command.
Operation	Lists instructions describing how to give the command, with an example of a typical command.
Examples	Shows a few common ways to give the command. In examples, anything you type appears in red print, anything the system types appears in black.

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS



### 5.1 - LINEFEED COMMAND

#### Function

The Linefeed command has three functions:

1. In Edit mode, the Linefeed command prints the next line in the file.
2. With the I instruction in Alter mode, Linefeed creates a new line. (Refer to the description of the Alter command.)
3. With the eXtend command, Linefeed creates a new line. (Refer to Section 5.27 for the description of the eXtend command.)

#### Format

\* 

#### Restrictions



If you are located at the last line of your file and give the Linefeed command, SOS prints the message:

%NO SUCH LINE(S)


and returns to Edit mode. You may then give any SOS command.

#### Examples

1. You print the next line in a file after line number 04550.

```
*P4550 
04550 THIS IS LINE NUMBER 04550.
* 
04560 IN EDIT MODE, <LF> PRINTS THE NEXT LINE.
*
```

2. You try to print the next line, but you are already positioned at the last line of the file.

```
* 
%NO SUCH LINE(S)
*
```

### SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

3. You alter line 300 by pressing the LINEFEED key after the S instruction of Alter mode to create a new line.

```
*P300 (RET)
00300 THIS IS AN ALTER EXAMPLE.
*A300 (RET)
00300 THIS IS AN ALTER
      ↑           ↑
      SR (SP)    (LF)
00350 EXAMPLE.
      ↑
      (RET)
*
```

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS



### 5.2 - ESCAPE COMMAND

#### Function

The ESCape command has five functions:

1. In Edit mode when you press ESCape as the only input for a line, the previous line prints.
2. In Input mode when you press ESCape, Input mode terminates. (Refer to the description of the Insert and Replace commands, Sections 5.12 and 5.21.)
3. In Alter mode when you press ESCape, the string you are inserting after an Alter mode I, R, or X instruction terminates. (Refer to the description of the Alter command, Section 5.3.)
4. In Edit mode with the Find and Substitute commands, ESCape terminates the existing-string and/or the new-string. (Refer to the descriptions of the Find and Substitute commands, Sections 5.7 and 5.23.)
5. In Edit mode with the eXtend command, ESCape ends the line extension and starts Alter mode. (Refer to the description of the eXtend command, Section 5.27.)

#### Format

\* 

#### Restrictions

If you press the ESCape key when you are at the first line of your file, your terminal prints the message:

%NO SUCH LINE(S)

You may give another command; no change has occurred.

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

### Examples

1. You press the ESCape key to print the previous line.

```
* (ESC)
05600 THE <ESC> COMMAND PRINTS THE PREVIOUS LINE.
*
```

2. You use the Find command to locate the text string "WORDS" in lines 100 through 800. The ESCape key indicates the end of the existing-string.

```
*FWORDS$100:800 (RET)
      ↑
      (ESC)
00600 ESCAPE ENDS THE STRING CALLED "WORDS".
*
```



## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS



### 5.3 . - MOVE COMMAND

#### Function

The . (Move) command moves your current position in the file but does not print the line.

#### Format

\*.position(REF)

#### Argument

position indicates the line to which you want to move the pointer. The position can take the form of either line/page number or line contents.

#### Hints

The Print command performs the same function, but also prints the line.

The Period option only prints your current position in the file.

#### Restrictions

If you indicate a nonexistent line, SOS prints the message:

%NO SUCH LINE(S)

then prints an asterisk. Find a nearby line and reissue the command.

If you indicate a nonexistent page, SOS prints the message:

%NO SUCH PAGE

then prints an asterisk. Choose the correct page and reissue the command.

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

### Examples

1. You make the current position line 900 on page 4.

```
*.900/4 (RET)  
*
```

2. You make the current position the first line on the first page.

```
*.~/~ (RET)  
*
```

3. You attempt to position on the first line of the last page, but the last page does not contain any lines.

```
*./*(RET)
```

```
%No such line(s)  
*
```

4. By using line contents specifications, you move your position to a line in your file that contains the words MOVE TO HERE. (Refer to Chapter 8, Line Contents Specifications, for a complete description of how to issue SOS commands in this format.)

```
      (ESC)      (ESC)  
      ↓         ↓  
*.$MOVE TO HERE$/1 (RET)  
(RET)  
*
```

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS



### 5.4 / - SET COMMAND

#### Function

The / (Set) command sets an SOS option. Chapter 4 contains a complete description of all the SOS options. Appendix B contains a list of them.

#### Format

\*/option-name:value

#### Argument

option-name is the name of the option that is settable.

#### Option

:value is the option value. Some options do not take a value, because they are either on or off, as switches are.

#### Hints

Many options can be preceded by the prefix NO to counteract their operation.

#### Restrictions

If you give a nonexistent option name or misspell an option name, SOS prints the message:

```
%ILLEGAL COMMAND
```

followed by an asterisk. You should find the correct option name and format from Appendix B and reissue the command.

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

### Examples

1. You set the increment value to 50.

```
*/INCREMENT:50 (RET)  
*
```

2. You try to set the SEPARATORS option, but misspell it.

```
*/SEPERATORS (RET)  
  
%ILLEGAL COMMAND  
*/SEPARATORS (RET)  
*
```

3. You set all the options as specified by the pointer-name MODE in your SWITCH.INI option file.

```
*/OPTION:MODE (RET)  
*
```

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS



### 5.5 = - GIVE COMMAND

#### Function

The = (Give) command prints the value or setting of any printable option. (Refer to Appendix B, Summary of SOS Options, to find which options are printable.)

#### Format

\*=option-name (RET)

#### Argument

option-name is the name of an option that is printable.

#### Restrictions

If you type a nonexistent name or mistype a name, SOS prints:

```
%ILLEGAL COMMAND
*
```

Refer to Appendix B, Summary of SOS Options, and/or reissue the command.

#### Examples

1. You may request your current terminal settings by typing the =CASE command.

```
*=CASE (RET)
MODEL 37 C64 SEPARATORS UPPER
*
```

2. If you get an error message when the EXPERT option is in effect and you want a fuller message, type the =ERROR option, and the error message will be printed in full.

```
%ORDER
*=ERROR (RET)
%OUT OF ORDER
*
```

3. You want to know the current position of the pointer during an SOS session. The period (=.) option prints the pointer's current line number/page number.

```
*=. (RET)
01300/2
*
```

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS



### 5.6 @ - INDIRECT COMMAND

#### Function

The @ (Indirect) command takes commands from a file rather than from your terminal. When SOS reaches the end of the file, it prints the message:

%INDIRECT EOF

or %CMEND if the /EXPERT option is set.

#### Format

\*@filespec REF

#### Argument

filespec is the file specification of the file containing the indirect commands. This argument can be specified as a full file specification as follows:

dev:filnam.ext[p,pn,sfdl,...]<nnn>

(Refer to Chapter 2, Giving Commands, for a complete description of full file specifications and additional information on indirect command files and their use.)

#### Hints

Output from the indirect commands will print on your terminal unless you suppress it by using:

1. The S option of the Print and eXtend commands
2. The N option of the Find and Substitute commands

All error messages occurring from the execution of an indirect command will appear on your terminal.

If the indirect file contains a Substitute command with the D (Decide) option, you must respond to the decide prompt from your terminal, rather than from within the indirect file. (Refer to Example Number 2.)

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

### Restrictions

If a command in the indirect file is illegal, SOS prints the standard error message, %ILLEGAL COMMAND, plus another message indicating the incorrect command. You can not give an indirect command from an indirect file; that is, you can not nest indirect files. If you try to, SOS prints the message:

```
%ILLEGAL COMMAND  
COMMAND # 0000n
```

where n is its position in the indirect file. SOS will then continue to process the next command in the indirect command file, if another command exists.

If there is an error reading the command file, SOS prints the following message and terminates taking commands from the file:

```
?ERROR READING INDIRECT FILE
```

### Examples

1. You take commands from the indirect command file COMND1.CMD which contains commands to print line 100, print line 200, and delete line 300.

```
00100 P100  
00200 P200  
00300 D300
```

Note that SOS reprints the last message after giving the %INDIRECT EOF message.

```
*@COMND1.CMD (RET)  
00100 THIS IS THE FIRST LINE OF TEXT  
00200 THIS IS THE SECOND LINE OF TEXT  
1 Lines (00300/1) deleted
```

```
%Indirect EOF  
1 Lines (00300/1) deleted  
*
```

2. You edit a text file TEXT.RNO that contains the word "may" where the word "can" should be. The indirect command file SUB.CMD contains one line S may '= can '^:\*,D (created in C128 mode) which causes SOS to substitute and decide on each substitution. The following example shows the results of executing SUB.CMD while in the Edit mode for the TEXT.RNO file.

```
*@SUB.CMD (RET)  
00250 You can Print lines with an indirect file.  
(SP)  
00540 The file extension can be omitted when you  
(SP)  
00550 create an indirect file. You can  
(SP)
```

```
%Indirect EOF  
*
```



## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

3. You edit a file with the indirect file COM.CMD, which appears as:

```
00100 P100
00200 B200
00300 P300
```

Line 00200 contains an illegal command, B200 instead of P200.

```
*@COM.CMD (RET)
00100 THIS IS THE FIRST LINE OF TEXT

%Illegal command
COMMAND # 00002

*00300 THIS IS THE THIRD LINE OF TEXT

%Indirect EOF
*
```

SOS indicates that the second command in the indirect file is illegal and continues to process the indirect command file.

**SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS**

## 5.7 ALTER - A COMMAND

## Function

The Alter command starts Alter mode, which allows you to edit a line or lines without having to retype the unchanged portion. Alter mode has its own instructions which do not echo on your terminal.

## Format

\*Arrange RET

## Argument

range specifies the range of lines you want to alter.

## Hint

To abort an Alter command, give the Alter mode Q instruction which restores the current line and returns to Edit mode.

## Restrictions

When using the Alter C, I, R, and X instructions, the BACKSPACE key, used as a way to delete characters, will echo back a CTRL/H (^H) for each backspaced character in the line being altered.

If you specify an invalid range or lines that do not exist, SOS responds with the error message: %NO SUCH LINE(S). If you press any character or key that is not described in this section, the bell will sound on your terminal, because that character or key is invalid in Alter mode.

## Alter Mode Instructions

After you give the Alter command, your terminal prints the number of the first line you want to alter. Give any one of the following Alter mode instructions which operate in the following way:

1. The instructions themselves do not print on your terminal as do Edit mode commands; however, changes you make to the line do print.
2. While editing each line, the pointer of your terminal always points to your current position in the line. When counting characters, always consider the position of this pointer to be in FRONT of the character it is pointing to.

After you alter the first line, continue to alter lines until you reach the end of the range you gave in the initial Alter command.

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

If you type any character that is not an Alter mode instruction, your terminal will sound the bell (CTRL/G).

In the descriptions of the Alter mode instructions, the following symbols are used:

Symbol	Meaning
-	(underscore) Indicates the position of the pointer (that is, the carriage or cursor on your terminal) BEFORE you give the instruction.
n	Represents an integer number which, if omitted, defaults to 1. The n is used to make an instruction operate on the next n characters.
-	(minus sign) Indicates that the particular instruction can work either forward or backward from the present position. When you use the minus sign (-), the instruction operates on the last (or previous) n characters; otherwise, without the minus sign (-), the instruction operates on the next n characters.
c	Shows where you can type a single character in the format of an instruction.
chrs	Shows where you can type more than one character in the format of an instruction.

# SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

## Alter Mode Instructions

### Format

### Function

**RET**

When you press RETURN, SOS prints the rest of the line, then ends Alter mode for the current line. You can then alter the next line (if one exists) in the range given with the A command.

**Pointer:** After the instruction, the pointer is at the beginning of the next line. (You may still be in Alter mode or you may be in Edit mode, depending on the range of the Alter command.)

\*A900 **RET**  
00900 THE RETURN KEY ENDS ALTER MODE.

↑  
**RET**

\*

n **SP**

Advances the pointer n characters to the right. (Remember to count the character currently being pointed to.)

**Pointer:** After the instruction, the pointer is in front of the nth character.

\*A500 **RET**  
00500 TO MOVE AHEAD, PRESS THE SPACE BAR

↑                    ↑                    ↑  
8 **SP**                    6 **SP** **RET**

\*

# SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

## Alter Mode Instructions

### Format

### Function

n DEL

Moves the pointer back n characters. In moving the pointer, your terminal prints a single backslash (\), then the letters that are passed over. When you give the next Alter mode instruction, your terminal prints a second backslash. If you try to move past the beginning of the line, your terminal reprints the line number, giving you a fresh line to work on. This instruction does not delete the characters that it passes over.

On a VT05 terminal, the RUBOUT key will operate in the same way as the DELETE key.

Pointer: After the instruction, the pointer is in front of the nth character to the left.

```
*F200 RET
00200 THE DELETE INSTRUCTION MOVES LEFT.
*A200 RET
00200 THE DELETE INSTRUCTION MOVES\SEVOM\MOVES LEFT.
```



\*

TAB  
- TAB

Moves the pointer to the end of the line, printing the characters it passes over. When preceded by a minus sign, the TAB instruction moves the pointer backward to the beginning of the line, but this time your terminal encloses the characters in backslashes, prints them in reverse order, and starts a new print line.

Pointer: After a TAB instruction, the pointer is after the last character in the line. After a -TAB instruction, the pointer is in front of the first character in the line.

```
*A335 RET
00335 MINUS TAB COMMAND\INAMMOC BAT SUNIM\
```



00335

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

### Alter Mode Instructions

**Format**

**Function**

**CTRL/U**

Cancels any changes you have made to the current line, then restores the current line so you can start your changes again.

**Pointer:** After the instruction, the pointer is in front of the first character on the current line.

```
*P500 RET
00500 CTRL/U INSTRUCTION RESTORES THE LINE.
*A500 RET
00500 CTRL/U \INSTRUCTION\ RESTORES THE LINE.~U
      ^      ^      ^      ^
      SI    110      TAB      CTRL/U

00500 CTRL/U INSTRUCTION RESTORES THE LINE.
      ^
      RET
```

\*

**nCchrs**

Deletes the next n characters (n is an integer), then lets you insert up to (and including) n new characters in their place.

Your terminal does not print the deleted characters. If you type an incorrect character, you may use the DELETE or RUBOUT key to back up. SOS will print the incorrect character enclosed in backslashes. To retype the correct character, you must type it twice. If the pointer is initially at the end of the line, SOS ignores the instruction. You may not create new lines (that is, insert Linefeeds) with the Alter C instruction. If you want to insert less than n new characters, use the Alter R instruction instead of the C instruction.

**Pointer:** After the instruction, the pointer is after the last character you inserted.

```
*P4500 RET
04500 THE C INSTRUCTION CHANGES TEST.
*A4500 RET
04500 THE C INSTR\INSTRUCTION CHANGES TEXT.
      ^      ^      ^
      2SR    CI DEL UU2SS    CX RET
```

\*

Note that in this example, the 2SR searches for the second R in INSTRUCTION. By mistyping an I instead of an U, you must press DELETE and type U twice to put it in the line. The 2SS after the U insertion searches for the S in TEST. This S is changed to X.

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

### Alter Mode Instructions

Format	Function
nD -nD	Deletes the next n characters; if you include the minus sign, it deletes the previous n characters. Your terminal prints two backslashes and the deleted characters. When you give the next Alter mode instruction, your terminal prints a second set of backslashes to enclose the deleted characters in backslashes.

If you set the EXPERT option, your terminal does not print the deleted characters. If the pointer is at the end of the line when the instruction is given, the instruction is ignored unless it includes the minus sign.

Pointer: After the instruction, the pointer is after the last character you deleted. If you use the minus sign, the pointer is before the last character you deleted.

```
*P1500 (RET)
01500 THE D INSTRUCTION DELETES CHARACTERS.
*A (RET)
01500 THE D \INSTRUCTION \
      ^   ^           ^
      |   |           |
      SI  12D         E
*P (RET)
01500 THE D DELETES CHARACTERS.
*
```

Note that in this example, 11 letters and the blank following the word are deleted; this helps maintain correct spacing in the line.

E	Ends Alter mode for this line without printing the rest of the line.
---	--

```
*P600 (RET)
00600 THE E INSTRUCTION ENDS ALTER.
*A (RET)
00600 THE E INSTRUCTION
      ^   ^   ^           ^
      |   |   |           |
      W   W   W         E
*
```



# SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

## Alter Mode Instructions

### Format

### Function

incIchr<sup>s</sup> ESC

Inserts characters, starting at the present position and continuing until you press ESCape. If you mistype any characters in the insertion, you can use the DELETE or RUBOUT key to correct the incorrect character insertion. If more than 497 characters are on the line (not including deleted characters), SOS prints the message %LINE TOO LONG and restores the line as it was before you entered Alter mode.

#### New Lines:

To insert a new line containing the characters from the present position to the end of the current line, press LINEFEED. The pointer is now before the first character of the new line. If you placed an increment before the I instruction (that is, inc) SOS uses that increment in creating the new line number; otherwise, it uses the current increment. If using the given increment makes the new line out of order, SOS uses a line number halfway between the current line and the next line. Should no more lines be available, SOS prints the message %OUT OF ORDER, retypes the current line up to the current position, and allows you to insert more characters.

#### Terminating:

To end the Alter I instruction, press either ESCape or RETURN. ESCape terminates only the Alter I instruction. RETURN terminates both the Alter I instruction and Alter mode for the current line.

\*F6700 RET

06700 THE I INSTRUCTION CHARACTERS.

\*A. RET

06700 THE I INSTRUCTION INSERTS CHARACTERS.

↑  
2SC

↑  
IINSERTS SP ESC RET

\*

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

### Alter Mode Instructions

**Format**

**Function**

**J**

Places the rest of the line at the front of the next line in the file. If you are located at the last line in the file, SOS prints %NO NEXT LINE and reprints the line up to the current position.

```
*F%:* (RET)
00100 THE J INSTRUCTION BRINGS TEXT TO
00200 THE NEXT LINE.
*A100 (RET)
00100 THE J INSTRUCTION
      | | | |
      | | | |
      W W W J
00200 BRINGS TEXT TO THE NEXT LINE.
      |
      |
      (RET)
```

\*

**nKc**  
**-nKc**

Deletes all the characters in the current line from the present position up to (but not including) the nth occurrence of the character c just as if you had given the necessary number of Alter D instructions. Given with a preceding minus sign, the K instruction deletes backwards through (and including) the nth occurrence of the character.

Note that the nK instruction deletes up to the nth occurrence of the character, while the -nK instruction deletes through the nth occurrence of the character.

```
*F650 (RET)
00650 THE K INSTRUCTION IS A LONGER DELETE.
*A. (RET)
00650 THE K INSTRUCTION \ \ IS A LONGER DELETE \ \ .
      | | | |
      | | | |
      3SI K. (RET)
*F. (RET)
00650 THE K INSTRUCTION .
*
```

If n is not given in the format, the K instruction will not work and will not sound the terminal bell or print an error message.

```
*F650 (RET)
00650 THE K INSTRUCTION IS A LONGER DELETE.
*A. (RET)
00650 THE K INSTRUCTION \ \ NOITCURTSNI \ \
      | | | |
      | | | |
      3SI -2KI E
*F. (RET)
00650 THE K IS A LONGER DELETE.
*
```

# SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

## Alter Mode Instructions

### Format

### Function

**L** Prints the rest of the line on your terminal and then reprints the current line number with the pointer positioned before the first character.

```
*F100 (RET)
00100 THE L INSTRUCTION PRINTS THE LINE.
*A100 (RET)
00100 THE L INSTRUCTION PRINTS THE LINE.
      ↑      ↑
      SI     L
00100
      ...
```

**P** Prints the rest of the line on your terminal and then reprints the current line and moves to the current position.

```
*F100 (RET)
00750 THE P INSTRUCTION REPRINTS TO POSITION.
*A750 (RET)
00750 THE P INSTRUCTION REPRINTS TO POSITION.
      ↑                               ↑
      2SR                             P
00750 THE P INSTRUCTION
      ...
```

**Q** Restores the original contents of the current line, then Quits (that is, ends) Alter mode for the entire range.

```
*F985 (RET)
00985 THE Q INSTRUCTION QUILTS ALTER MODE.
*A985:1000 (RET)
00985 THE Q \\INSTRUCTION\\
      ↑      ↑      ↑
      SI   110    Q
00985 (RET)
00985 THE Q INSTRUCTION QUILTS ALTER MODE.
*
```

# SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

## Alter Mode Instructions

Format	Function
nRchrs <span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">ESC</span> -nRchrs <span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">ESC</span>	Deletes n characters, then gives an insert instruction. The R instruction lets you insert (replace) as many characters as you want (up to a line length of 497). With a preceding minus sign, the R instruction deletes through the previous n characters, then lets you insert. The n characters that are deleted are enclosed in backslashes as with the Alter D instruction. With the EXPERT option set, the deleted contents and the backslashes do not appear on your terminal.

The number of characters deleted and the number of characters inserted do not have to match (as they do with the C instruction).

Pointer: After the instruction, the pointer is after the last character you inserted.

```

*F1010!2 RET
01010 THE R COMMAND DELETES N CHARACTERS
01020 THEN PERMITS INSERTION.
*A1010 RET
01010 THE R \COMMAND\INSTRUCTION
          ↑      ↑      ↑
          SC  7RINSTRUCTION ESC  E
*/EXPERT RET
*A1020 RET
01020 THEN PERMITS ALLOWS INSERTION.
          ↑      ↑      ↑
          W      W      -BRALLOWS SP ESC RET
*F1010!2 RET
01010 THE R INSTRUCTION DELETES N CHARACTERS
01020 THEN ALLOWS INSERTION.
*
  
```

SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

Alter Mode Instructions

Format

Function

nSc  
-nSc

Searches for the nth occurrence of the character specified by c. If no n is specified, the occurrence defaults to the first occurrence of the character c. If the minus sign is included before the number or the S, the S instruction searches for the last occurrence of the character specified by c moving from right to left on the current line.

If the character c cannot be found, the pointer moves to the end of the line and waits for another Alter instruction. If you have an uppercase-lowercase terminal and your text contains both uppercase and lowercase characters, you must use the SHIFT key with the S command when searching for uppercase characters.

Pointer: After the instruction, the pointer is at the character specified, but the character itself is not printed on the terminal. When the minus sign is used and the instruction is completed, the pointer is after the character specified and the character is printed on the terminal.

\* P425 RET  
00425 THE S INSTRUCTION SEARCHES FOR CHARACTERS.

\* A. RET  
00425 THE S INSTRUCTION SEARCHES FOR CHARACTERS.



\*

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

### Alter Mode Instructions

**Format**

**Function**

nV

InVerts the case for n characters or to the end of the next word. This is an optional SOS Alter mode instruction and must be assembled for your installation of SOS. If the inVert case instruction is not assembled for your SOS installation, the bell will sound when you try to use this instruction.

The V instruction will convert all lowercase characters in a word to uppercase or convert all uppercase characters in a word to lowercase, whichever happens to exist on the line being altered. The V instruction will operate on a word-by-word basis or by the number of characters specified by n.

Pointer: After the V instruction has executed, the pointer is at the next character in the line being altered.

```

*F1600 (RET)
01600 THE V INSTRUCTION INVERTS THE CASE.
*A. (RET)
01600 The V Instruction inverts the case.
      ↑   ↑   ↑           ↑           ↑   ↑   ↑
      SP U W SP U       V           V   V   (RET)
*F1600 (RET)
01600 The V Instruction inverts the case.
*
    
```

nW

Skips over n (partial or full) words, then skips over any blanks and tabs to position the pointer at the beginning of the next word. A word is a string of any combination of letters and numbers followed by one or more spaces. Special characters, such as ^, #, @, are words by themselves. The ., \$, and % become words by themselves if the SEPARATORS option is set.

```

*F550 (RET)
00550 THE W INSTRUCTION SKIPS OVER WORDS.
*/SEPARATORS (RET)
*A. (RET)
00550 THE W INSTRUCTION SKIPS OVER WORDS.
      ↑   ↑   ↑           ↑
      W   W 4W           (RET)
*
    
```

# SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

## Alter Mode Instructions

### Format

### Function

Xchrs (ESC)

Deletes a partial or entire word, the blanks and tabs that follow it, and then allows you to type characters which are inserted in the place of the deleted text. The deleted text is enclosed in backslashes. With the EXPERT option set, the contents and backslashes do not appear on your terminal.

The inserted characters do not need to include a separator character unless you want a space between the characters you insert and the next word.

```

*F111!2 (RET)
00111 THE X COMMAND REMOVES A WORD
00112 AND PERMITS INSERTION.
*A111!2 (RET)
00111 THE X \COMMAND \INSTRUCTION
          ↑      ↑                      ↑
          SC  XINSTRUCTION (SP)      E
00112 AND \PERMITS \ALLOWS INSERTION.
          ↑      ↑                      ↑
          SP  XALLOWS (SP) (ESC) (RET)
*F111!2 (RET)
00111 THE X INSTRUCTION REMOVES A WORD
00112 AND ALLOWS INSERTION.
*
```

**SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS**



## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

C

### 5.8 COPY - C COMMAND

#### Function

The Copy command copies a range of lines to a destination in your file. The Copy command does not change the original lines in any way.

#### Special Cases

Copying lines from another file. (Refer to Extended Characteristics in this section.)

Numbering the first and last pages with a different increment. (Refer to the first-page-inc and the last-page-inc under Options in this section.)

#### Format

\*Cdestination,soqrce-range,first-page-inc,last-page-inc (RET)

#### Arguments

destination is the line number where SOS will place the copied lines.

,source-range is the range of lines you want to copy to the destination.

#### Options

,first-page-inc is the increment SOS uses to number the first page of copied lines. All lines in succeeding pages (except the last page) retain their line numbers. If the increment is too large to fit the lines in the destination, SOS prints either %OUT OF ORDER or %WRAP AROUND and chooses a smaller increment, printing the message:

INC1=first page increment

,last-page-inc is the increment SOS uses to number the last page of copied lines. If the increment is too large, SOS prints %OUT OF ORDER or %WRAP AROUND and chooses a smaller increment, printing the message:

INC2=last page increment

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

### Extended Characteristics

The following two formats of the Copy command allow you to copy lines from another file into your current file being edited. These formats are particularly useful for creating files from sections of other larger files.

### Function (1)

The following format of the Copy command copies lines from another file into your current file. With this format of the Copy command, you must know the range of lines to be copied.

### Format

\*Cdest=filespec,range,first-page-inc,last-page-inc RET

### Arguments

dest is the destination (line number/page number) where SOS will place the copied lines.

=filespec is the file specification of the source file from which you are copying the lines. The file specification can consist of the following:  
dev:filnam.ext[p,pn,sfdl,...]  
(Refer to Chapter 2, Giving Commands, for a complete description of these file specifications.)

,range is the range of lines you are copying from the source file.

### Options

,first-page-inc is the increment number SOS uses in numbering the first page of copied lines.

,last-page-inc is the increment SOS uses in numbering the last page of copied lines.

### Operation

1. Type a C and the destination; then type an equal sign (=).  
\*C100=
2. Type the source file specification and a comma.  
\*C100=TESTOR.FOR,

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

3. Type the source range, a comma, and, if desired, type the first- and/or last-page-inc separated by a comma. Then press RETURN.

```
*C100=TESTOR.FOR,100/1:*/*,100,10 RET
```

In this example, SOS will place immediately after line 100 a range of lines from file TESTOR.FOR that extends from line 100 of page 1 to the last line of the last page; it will renumber the first page to increment by 100, and the last page to increment by 10. The middle pages will be unchanged.

### Function (2)

The following format of the Copy command allows you to look at a file (that is, you can give Find and Print commands) before you have to specify the source range and optional increments. With this format of the Copy command, you do not need to know in advance the range of lines to be copied.

### Format

```
*Cdestination=filespec/S RET
```

### Arguments

destination is the line number where SOS will place the copied lines.

=filespec is the file specification of the source file from which you are examining and/or copying the lines. The file specification can consist of the following:

```
dev:filnam.ext[p,pn,sfd1,...]
```

(Refer to Chapter 2, Giving Commands, for a complete description of these file specifications.)

/S allows you to search the source file for the desired lines to be copied. Without the /S, this entire command is illegal.

### Operation

1. Type a C, the destination, and then an equal sign (=).

```
*C100=
```

2. Type the source file specification.

```
*C100=TESTOR.FOR
```

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

3. Type a slash (/), an S, and press RETURN. SOS prints the prompt C\*. You can now give Find and Print commands to find the range of lines you want to copy.

```

*C100=TESTOR.FOR/S (RET)
C*FEND /1 (RET)
    ↑
  (ESC)
00900                                END
C*FC (TAB) $/1 (RET)
    ↑
  (ESC)
00100 C          THIS IS A TEST
C*
  
```

4. When you are finished looking through the file, give the E command. SOS prints SOURCE LINES=. Type the source range, and if desired, the first- and/or last-page-inc separated by commas, and press RETURN.

```

C*E (RET)
SOURCE LINES=100/1:900/1 (RET)
*
  
```

If you do not want to copy lines from this file, give the EQ command instead of the E command. The EQ command aborts the copy and returns you to your current file in Edit mode.

```

C*EQ (RET)
*
  
```

### Restrictions

If you specify a file specification that does not exist when you are using either of the Extended Characteristic formats, SOS will reply with the error message:

```
%FILE NOT FOUND
```

You must then reissue the Copy command again using the filename and file extension of a file that does exist.

If you issue a Copy command for an extremely large range of lines, you may receive the error message:

```
%INSUFFICIENT CORE AVAILABLE
```

Reissue the Copy command again using a smaller range of line numbers and repeat the Copy command until the entire range is copied.

If you get either of the messages: %OUT OF ORDER or %WRAP AROUND, the contents of your file are intact, but the line numbers are not in ascending order. Renumber your file until you do not get either of these messages printed.

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If your first-page-increment causes the lines to be out of order, SOS chooses another increment and prints its value in the message:

```
INC1=first-page-increment
```

Similarly, if your last-page-increment causes the lines to be out of order, SOS chooses another increment and prints its value in the message:

```
INC2=last-page-increment
```

### Examples

1. You copy lines 500 through 900 on page 2 to a destination of line 100 on page 1. SOS provides an increment of 00010 per copied line.

```
*C100/1,500/2:900/2 (RET)
INC1=00010
*
```

2. You copy the contents of three pages from SAMPLE.TXT to TEXT.TXT. TEXT.TXT now contains four pages instead of one, because the Copy command will copy the page marks of SAMPLE.TXT along with its contents.

```
.SOS TEXT.TXT (RET)
EDIT: TEXT.TXT
*P (RET)
00100 LINE ONE, PAGE ONE
00200 LINE TWO, PAGE ONE
*C300=SAMPLE.TXT/S (RET)
C*E (RET)
SOURCE LINES=/1:/3 (RET)
*=(RET)
00200/4
*
```

When you gave the = (Give) command in the above example, it showed that your current position in the file TEXT.TXT is line 200 on page 4. Your file now contains four pages of text.

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS



### 5.9 DELETE - D COMMAND

#### Function

The Delete command deletes all the lines in the specified range and prints a message telling you which lines were deleted.

#### Format

\*Drange,Y

#### Argument

range is the range of line numbers/page numbers that you want to delete from your file. The range may be one line, the entire contents of a page, or the contents spanning many pages.

#### Options

,Y may be used to eliminate the SOS message: MASSIVE DELETE OK? (Y OR N) when you are deleting the entire contents of a page or multiple pages. The Y option simply supplies the Y response in advance.

#### Special Cases

If you give a Delete command that deletes a whole page, SOS prints the message:

MASSIVE DELETE OK? (Y OR N)

You can type Y (for Yes) or N (for No). SOS will respond with the ES of YES or the O of NO. If you want SOS to assume a Yes answer, include the ,Y option in the Delete command. If you set the EXPERT option, this question is not asked and SOS does not print the message telling which lines it deletes.

If the range includes a page mark, the page mark is deleted and all subsequent page marks are decremented by 1. Any lines left on the deleted page are appended to the page where the deletion started. When the range does not include a page mark (but does include a page-number), for example the command D/page-number, the D command deletes only the contents of the page and not the page mark. (Refer to Chapter 3 for a description of the page mark format.)

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

Also, when a page mark is deleted, any lines left on the deleted page are appended to the page where the deletion started.

If appended line numbers are not in an increasing order, SOS prints the message:

```
%OUT OF ORDER
```

Give the Number command to place the line numbers back in order.

### Hints

Use the Kill command to delete page marks without deleting any text.

### Restrictions

If there are no lines to delete, SOS prints the message:

```
%NO SUCH LINES
```

and prints the asterisk prompt character.

### Examples

1. You delete all lines from line 200 to (and including) line 400 on the current page (page 4).

```
*I/200:400 (RET)
3 LINES (00200/4:00400) DELETED
*
```

2. You delete the entire contents of page 3 from your file and then ask for a printout of page 3. After the deletion has been executed, the page mark for page 3 remains but the page is blank.

```
*I/3 (RET)
MASSIVE DELETE OK? (Y OR N): YES
3 LINES (00100/3:00300) DELETED
*F/3 (RET)
```

```
PAGE 3
*
```

3. You delete from line 300 on page 2 to (and including) line 100 on page 4 and eliminate the MASSIVE DELETE OK? message with the Y option. The page mark for page 3 automatically has become the page mark for page 2. Because the line numbers are out of order, you then issue the Number command to correct the line-number sequence.

```
*I300/2:100/4,Y (RET)

%OUT OF ORDER
5 LINES (00300/2:00100/4) DELETED
*N (RET)
*
```



## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

E

### 5.10 END - E COMMAND

#### Function

The End command ends the SOS session. The options give instructions for saving or not saving your file.

#### Format

\*Em:filespec (RET)

#### Options

m is a modifier that can be either B, D, Q, S, or a combination of B and S.

B suppresses creation of a backup file with the extension Qxt; also suppresses the creation of a backup file with the extension Zxt if the /OLD option is set.

D deletes both the original file (input to SOS) and your edited file (output from SOS).

Q quits so that all changes to the original file from the time of the last backup to the present are lost.

S unsequences (that is, strips line numbers from) the output file.

:filespec is the file specification of the output (destination) file. This file specification can consist of the following:

dev:filnam.ext[p,pn,sfd1,...]<nnn>

This argument is optional; if it is omitted, the current file is used. (Refer to Chapter 2, Giving Commands, for a complete description of these file specifications.)

#### Hints

To save the file without line numbers, do one of the following:

1. Place the /UNSEQUENCE option in your SWITCH.INI file. When you do, the option automatically applies to every file you create or edit with SOS.

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

2. Include the /UNSEQUENCE option in your SOS command:

.SOS/UNSEQUENCE filespec

3. Set the /UNSEQUENCE option before you give the End command.
4. Give the ES command.

After the End command has saved your file, SOS prints the file specification enclosed in square brackets. If you have not made any changes to the file since it was last saved, SOS prints the message:

[NO CHANGES.]

updates the date of the file, then ends the SOS session.

### Restrictions

If you give the ED command, SOS will delete both the input file and the output file. The ED command cannot have any other options, such as the Q, S, B, or filnam.ext.

If you specify a file specification of another file which already exists in your directory when you give the End command, SOS asks you to confirm the deletion of this currently existing file by printing:

OUTPUT FILE EXISTS - DELETE? (Y OR N):

To confirm the new name of your edited file and the deletion of the existing file, you must reply with a Y (for Yes). You do not need to press RETURN after typing Y or N; SOS responds with the ES of YES or the O of NO. If your reply is NO, SOS asks for another name of the file:

FILE:

and you must supply a new file specification. SOS then saves the contents of the edited file in the file you specify.

In some conditions, the Qxt backup file may become write-protected. SOS ignores the write-protection, creates the backup file, and prints the message:

%BACKUP FILE PROTECTED - IGNORED

If the file is protected and you cannot overwrite it, SOS prints:

?FILE WRITE PROTECTED, TRY ANOTHER NAME

FILE:

after which you should type a new file specification.

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If you type an illegal file specification, SOS prints following message:

```
%ILLEGAL COMMAND  
*
```

Your file is not saved until you give a correct file specification.

### Examples

1. To save your file the first time since creating it, you give the E command.

```
*E (RET)  
[DISKC:TEST.ALG]
```

.

2. You save your file without line numbers.

```
*ES (RET)  
[DISKB:CHANGE.CBL[27,5107]]
```

.

3. You end the SOS session without saving the changes you have made, thus restoring the file back to the last backup. (With the EQ command, as with the ED command, you can not specify any other option or a file specification.)

```
*EQ (RET)
```

.

4. You try to save your file in another directory, but you do not have access privileges to that directory.

```
*E:SAMPLE.TXT[27,235] (RET)
```

```
%ILLEGAL COMMAND  
*
```

You now specify a directory that you do have access privileges to.

```
*E:SAMPLE.TXT[27,5307] (RET)  
[DISKB:SAMPLE.TXT[27,5307]]
```

.

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

5. You start to save your file without line numbers and without a Qxt backup, specifying the output file as the current file being edited. SOS asks for confirmation to write over this file without line numbers and and without creating a Qxt backup file.

\*EBS:TRY.FOR

OUTPUT FILE EXISTS - DELETE? (Y OR N): YES  
[DSKC:TRY.FOR[27,5107]]

.

6. You give the End command when you have made no changes since you last saved the file.

\*E

[NO CHANGES.]

.

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS



### 5.11 FIND - F COMMAND

#### Function

The Find command searches for the first occurrence of a string of characters located within a range of lines. After the characters are found, SOS prints the line containing them.

#### Format

\*Fstring\$range,A,N,E,number (RET)



#### Argument

string is the string of characters you want to find. If you omit the string, SOS uses the string you used in the last Find command. Uppercase letters match lowercase letters and vice versa. If you want SOS to find an exact match, include the ,E option (below).

\$ ends the string. The string cannot exceed 200 characters. If you omit the string and omit pressing ESCape, you must end the command by pressing RETURN.

range specifies where SOS will search for the character string(s). If you press ESCape and omit the range, SOS searches from the current position through to the end of the file. If you omit the starting place from the range, SOS starts at the next line (Refer to Special Cases below.)

#### Options


,A instructs SOS to enter Alter mode after finding the string. The Alter mode pointer is positioned before the first character of the string. The ,A option stays in effect when you give the F\$ command for additional occurrences of the specified string (refer to Special Cases).



,N limits the Find command to print just the line number of a line, eliminating the printing of its contents. You cannot use both the ,A and the ,N options at the same time. The ,N option stays in effect when you give a F\$ command for additional occurrences of the specified string (refer to Special Cases).



## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

- ,E** requires an exact match. Uppercase letters match only the corresponding uppercase letters; lowercase letters match only the corresponding lowercase letters. You must place the **,E** option after the range, or after the **,A** or **,N** option if one is present. The **,E** option stays in effect when you give a **F\$** command for additional occurrences of the specified string (refer to Special Cases).
- ,number** finds that number of lines containing the string. You can use this option instead of repeating the Find command many times. The **,number** option does not stay in effect beyond the current Find command.

### Special Cases

**\*F**  continues finding the next occurrence of the string specified in the last Find command, starting from the line after the last string found and proceeding to the end of the range specified in the last Find command.

  
↓  
**\*F\$**  continues finding the next occurrence of the string specified in the last Find command, starting from the line after the last string found, but proceeding through to the end of the file.

  
↓  
**\*Fstring\$:location**  finds the first occurrence of the string, starting from the next line through to the location specified in the command. For example, **\*FITINERARY\$:300/4** finds the first occurrence of ITINERARY located between the next line and line 300 of page 4.

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

### Extended Characteristics

```
*Fstring1 (RET)
string2 (RET)
string3 (RET)
string4 (RET)
string5 (RET)
string6$range,A,N,E,number (RET)
  ↑
  (LS)
```

The above Find command searches for up to six strings, as long as the total length of the strings is not more than 200 characters. This form of the Find command prints the first line that matches any one of the strings and then stops.

### Hints

With the Find command and the /C128 option set, you can use any of the Special Matching Characters. (Refer to the Substitute command in this chapter and/or Chapter 7, Special Characters in Find and Substitute Commands.)

### Restrictions

If SOS cannot find the string, it prints the message:

```
%SEARCH FAILS
```

and does not change your location in the file.

If the string is not located on the current page, SOS prints its page number before printing the line providing you have specified a range of more than the current page. If you did not specify a range of more than one page, SOS will print the above error message.

If you do not specify a string and you have not previously given a Find command, SOS prints the message:

```
%NO STRING GIVEN
```

To find out what the current string is, give the =STRING command.

If you specify a string that exceeds 200 characters in length, SOS prints the error message:

```
%STRING TOO LONG
```

You must then reissue the Find command with fewer characters in the string.

If you specify more than six strings in the extended format of the Find command, SOS prints the error message:

```
%TOO MANY STRINGS
```

and the Find command is canceled. You must reissue the Find command with six strings or less.

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

If you issue a Find command with the /C128 option set using incorrect, special-matching characters from those described in the Substitute command, SOS will print the error message:

%SEARCH STRING TOO COMPLEX

### Examples

1. You search the text below using the Find command to locate the word FIND and alter it to FINDS.

```
*P100:200 (RET)
00100 THE F COMMAND FIND THE FIRST OCCURRENCE
00200 OF CHARACTERS LOCATED WITHIN RANGE OF LINES.
```

```

      (ESC)
      ↓
*FFIND$100,A (RET)
00100 THE F COMMAND FINDS THE FIRST OCCURRENCE
      ↑   ↑
      4 (SP) IS (ESC) (RET)

```

\*

2. You search in lines 100 through 200 for two text strings that exactly match your typed input, and open the Alter mode to alter each string so that it is correct.

```
*FOCCURRENCE (RET)
WITHIN$100:200,A,E (RET)
      ↑
      (ESC)
00100 THE F COMMAND FINDS THE FIRST OCCURRENCE OF A STRING
      ↑           ↑
      W           IOF A STRING (ESC) (RET)
00200 OF CHARACTERS LOCATED WITHIN A RANGE OF LINES.
      ↑           ↑
      7 (SP)     IA (ESC) (RET)

```

```
*F100:200 (RET)
00100 THE F COMMAND FINDS THE FIRST OCCURRENCE OF A STRING
00200 OF CHARACTERS LOCATED WITHIN A RANGE OF LINES.
*
```



## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

G

### 5.12 GO - G COMMAND

#### Function

The Go command permits you to end an SOS session, save your file, and perform your last COMPILE, LOAD, EXECUTE, or DEBUG command. You may also execute other TOPS-10 programs, compilers, and utilities with the Go command by setting the /RUN option before issuing the Go command.

#### Format

\*Gm:filespec RET

#### Options

m is a modifier that can be either B, D, Q, S, or a combination of B and S.

B suppresses creation of a backup file with the extension Qxt; also suppresses the creation of a backup file with the extension Zxt if the /OLD option is set.

D deletes both the original file (input to SOS) and your edited file (output from SOS).

Q quits so that all changes to the original file from the time of the last backup to the present are lost.

S unsequences (that is strips line numbers from) the output file.

:filespec is the file specification of the output (destination) file. This file specification can consist of the following:

dev:filnam.ext[p,pn,sfdl,...]<nnn>

This argument is optional; if it is omitted, the current file is used. (Refer to Chapter 2, Giving Commands, for a complete description of these file specifications.)

#### Hints

To save the file without line numbers, do one of the following:

1. Place the /UNSEQUENCE option in your SWITCH.INI file. When you do, the option automatically applies to every file you create or edit with SOS.

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

2. Include the /UNSEQUENCE option in your SOS command:

.SOS/UNSEQUENCE filespec

3. Set the /UNSEQUENCE option before you give the Go command.

4. Give the GS command.

You may include the /RUN option in your SWITCH.INI file to indicate the name of the program to which your file will "go" after giving the Go command. You can use the command /RUN:dev:filespec or the option /RUN:filespec. If you do not specify the device (dev), the SOS default SYS: is used.

### Restrictions

If the file you indicate is the current file being edited, SOS replies with the message:

\*G:TEST.ALG   
OUTPUT FILE EXISTS - DELETE? (Y OR N):

To confirm that you intend to write over this file, you must reply with either a Y (for Yes) or a N (for No). You do not need to press RETURN. SOS responds with ES of YES or O of NO. If your reply is N, SOS asks for a new name of the file:

FILE:

and you supply a new file specification. SOS will then save the contents of the current file in the file you specify.

In some conditions, the Qxt backup file may become write-protected. SOS will create or write over the backup file and, in addition, print the message:

%BACKUP FILE PROTECTED - IGNORED

If the file is protected and you cannot overwrite it, SOS prints:

?FILE WRITE PROTECTED. TRY ANOTHER NAME  
FILE:

after which you should specify a new file specification.

If you type an illegal file specification, SOS prints:

%ILLEGAL COMMAND

\*

If you give the Go command without setting the /RUN option or you have not previously given an EXECUTE, COMPILE, LOAD, or DEBUG command at TOPS-10 command level for your file, the system returns the TOPS-10 error message:

?CMLNPC NO PREVIOUS COMMAND

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

### Examples

The following two examples show two basic methods used with the Go command.

1. You compile a FORTRAN program source file at TOPS-10 command level, but find errors in the source code. You then edit the file using the Substitute command and issue the Go command with no arguments. SOS defaults to the last COMPILE command.

```

.COMPILE NUMBER.FOR (RET)
FORTRAN: NUMBER
00080          TYPE 104,X,Y
?FTNNRC LINE:00080 STATEMENT NOT RECOGNIZED

?FTNFTL  MAIN.          1 FATAL ERRORS AND NO WARNINGS

.SOS NUMBER.FOR (RET)
EDIT: NUMBER.FOR
*STIPE$TYPE$^:* (RET)
      ↑         ↑
      ESC      ESC
00060  103          FORMAT (' YOU TYPED THE NUMBER ',F)
00080          TYPE 104,X,Y
*G (RET)

[DISK:NUMBER.FOR[27,5107]]

FORTRAN: NUMBER
MAIN.
.
```

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

2. You perform the same edit on the source program file and then set the /RUN option specifying the system program that will process your file when you give the Go command. You give a Go command (GBS:NUM.FOR) that suppresses the creation of a backup file, removes the line numbers, and specifies a new file specification for your source program code.

```

.SOS NUMBER.FOR (RET)
EDIT: NUMBER.FOR
*STIPE$TYPE$^:* (RET)
    ↑      ↑
  (ESC)  (ESC)
00060  103      FORMAT (' YOU TYPED THE NUMBER ',F)
00080                      TYPE 104,X,Y
*/RUN:SYS:FORTRA (RET)
*GBS:NUM.FOR (RET)

[DSKC:NUM.FOR]

FORTRAN: NUM
MAIN.
LINK:  LOADING
[LNKXCT NUM EXECUTION]
PLEASE TYPE A NUMBER.
45 (RET)
YOU TYPED THE NUMBER      45.0000000
TWICE      45.0000000 IS      90.0000000

END OF EXECUTION
CPU TIME: 0.12  ELAPSED TIME: 4.00
EXIT
.
```

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS



### 5.13 HELP - H COMMAND

#### Function

The Help command prints on your terminal a summary of all SOS commands, options, and additional information about SOS.

#### Format

\*H

#### Restrictions

If your system does not have a HELP file for SOS, SOS prints the following error message:

```
%I'M SORRY I CAN'T HELP YOU
```

#### Example

```
*H RET
```

```
Summary of SOS commands ZV21(134) + 1-APR-78 LCG/SDG
```

```
A Alter [<range>]
```

```
nC<ch> Change n characters
-nD Delete next/previous characters
E Finish with no printing
nI<text>$ Insert with temporary increment n
J Break line and stick rest at front of next
-nK<ch> Delete to n occurrences of <ch>
L Print line and recycle
P Print line and recycle to current position
Q Quit ALTER (restore original line)
-nR<text>$ Delete n char. then Insert text
-nS<ch> Search forward/backward for n occurrence of <ch>
nV (Optional) inVert case for n char's or to end of word
nW Skip forward n words
X<text>$ Delete word then Insert text
n<SP> Space forward n characters
<RET> Finish and print rest of line
n<DEL> Backspace n characters
n<BS> Backspace n characters
-<TAB> Skip to end/start of line
~U Quit and restart ALTER
```

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

```

C          COPY [<destination>,<range>]
           or [<destination>=<filnam.ext>,<range>]
           or [<destination>=<filnam.ext>/S]
D          Delete [<range>,<Y>] (<Y> for massive deletions)
E          End [<m>:<filnam.ext>]
m = B     Suppress .Qxt/.Zxt file creation
         D     Delete both input/output to SOS
         Q     Quit (restore to original file)
         S     Unsequence output file
F          Find [<string>*<range>,<options>] or
           [<string1> thru <string6>*<range>,<options>]
G          Go [<m>:<filnam.ext>]
           (End and do last Load-class command)
H          Help (types this text)
I          Insert [<position>,<increment>]
J          Join [<position>]
Jc        Justify (Optional) [<c><range>]
c = C     Justify center
         L     Justify - flush left
         R     Justify - flush right
         U     Justify and fill
         W     Justify word
K          Kill [</page-number>]
L          List (on LPT) [<range>,<S>] (<S> for no line no's)
M          Mark [<position>]
N          Number [<increment>,<range>,<start>]
NA        Add <increment> to <range>
NP        Preserve line numbers over page marks
P          Print [<range>,<S>] (<S> for no line no's)
R          Range [<range>,<increment>]
S          Substitute [<string>*<new-string>*<range>,<options>]
           or
           [<string1> thru <string6>*<new-string1> thru <new-string6>*<range>,<options>]
T          Transfer [<destination>,<range>]
Vc        inVert (Optional) [<c><range>]
c = L     Invert uppercase to lowercase
         U     Invert lowercase to uppercase
         V     Invert upper to lower/lower to upper
W          World (Save-the-World,
           same as E, but doesn't end SOS)
X          eXtend [<range>,<S>] (<S> suppresses typeout)
.          Move pointer [<position>]
@          Indirect [<:filnam.ext>]
=          Give [<option>]
/          Set [<option>:<value>]
<LF>     P.+1 (Print next line)
<ESC>    P.-1 (Print previous line)
<DEL>    (Delete one character)
<CTRL/C> (Stop SOS) (Yes? Type H for Help)
<CTRL/G> (Cancel SOS command)
<CTRL/R> (Print line without line number)
<CTRL/U> (Erase and retype current line)

```

\*\*\* Optional commands must be assembled for your SOS \*\*\*

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

SOS Options: (Y for Yes, N for No)

name	set(/)	print(=)	default	meaning
BAK	Y	Y	On	Create backup file <.Qxt>
BASIC	Y	N	Off	Edit BASIC program
BIG	N	Y		Print largest page no.
C64	Y	CASE	On	64 character set
C128	Y	CASE	Off	128 character set
CASE	N	Y		Give case information
DECIDE	Y	Y	Off	Auto ,D for S command
DELETE	Y	Y	Off	Delete input/output file
DISK	N	Y		Disk quota information
DPY	Y	CASE	Off	VT05 terminal type
ERROR	N	Y		Print last error message
EXPERT	Y	N	Off	Expert assumption
INCREMENT	Y	Y	100	Default line increment
ISAVE	Y	Y	0	Auto-Save for insertion
LENGTH	Y	Y	55	Printed lines/page
LMAR	Y	Y	1	Left margin
LOCATION	N	Y		First line in SOS buffer
LOWER	Y	CASE	Off	Input lowercase chrs
M33	Y	CASE	On	Terminal characteristics
M37	Y	CASE	Off	Terminal characteristics
MAXLN	Y	Y	99999	Maximum line numbers
NAME	Y	Y	input	Output file specification
NOBAK	Y	BAK	Off	No backup file creation
NODECIDE	Y	DECIDE	On	No auto ,D for S cmd.
NODELETE	Y	DELETE	On	No delete of I/O files
NONSEPARATORS	Y	CASE	Off	On %, \$, . not punctuation
NONUMBER	Y	N	Off	No line no. printing
NOVICE	Y	N	On	Normal mode assumption
NUMBER	Y	N	On	Print line numbers
OLD	Y	N	Off	Create <.Zxt> backup file
OPTION	Y	N		Set options in SWITCH.INI
. (Period)	N	Y		Print current <Position>
PLINES	Y	Y	16	Number lines by P<RET>
PMAR	Y	Y	1	Paragraph margin
READONLY	Y	N	Off	Read file only, no edits
RMAR	Y	Y	69	Right margin
RUN	Y	Y	SYS:COMPIL	Set run specifications
SAVE	Y	Y	0	Auto-Save for editing
SEPARATORS	Y	CASE	Off	%, \$, . are punctuation
SEQUENCE	Y	Y	On	Sequence output file
START	Y	Y	100	First line number sequence
STEP	Y	Y	100	Sequence & increment lines
STRING	N	Y		Current F & S strings
UNSEQUENCE	Y	SEQ	Off	Unsequence output file
UPPER	Y	CASE	On	Input uppercase chrs.

DECIDE Mode (,D option of S command) Commands:

<SP>	To accept this substitution.
<DEL>	To reject this substitution.
A	To do this substitution, then enter Alter mode.
E	To reject substitution and return to Edit mode.
G	To accept this substitution and all others.
Q	To quit substitutions and Decide NOW.

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

SOS <options> of the Find and Substitute Commands:

<option> Meaning:

,A Enter Alter mode (F command only)  
,D Give Decide mode commands (S command only)  
,N Suppress timeout of line (F and S command)  
,E Exact match of upper/lower case (F and S command)  
,number Integer value for number of lines (F and S command)

SOS Special Characters (for Find & Substitute commands):

Replacement: ^B '^ next match string  
              ^O '\* '\*<number>\*' is n'th match string  
              ^Q '^ quote next character  
  
Match:       ^E '^ not  
              ^N '^ arbitrary number of  
              ^T '^ any character  
              ^Q '^ quote next character  
              ^: '^ separator

SOS Position Symbols:

. Present line or page  
^ first line or page  
\* last line or page

SOS Definitions and Meanings:

<range>      ::= <position>[!<number> or !<position>]  
<position>   ::= [<line-number>][/<page-number>]  
<line>       ::= [<number> or <content> or  
              . or \* or ^][(+)<number>]  
<page>       ::= [<number> or . or \* or ^][(+)<number>]  
<content>    ::= \${string}\${range},<options>  
<destination>::= <position>  
<number>     ::= (any positive integer .LE. 2<sup>35</sup>-1)  
<string>     ::= (any string of characters)  
              (200 maximum with F & S commands)  
              (497 maximum per line contents)



## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

### SOS Monitor Command Format:

```
.SOS /options filnam.ext          or
.SOS filnam.ext/options          or
.R SOS-/options filnam.ext      or
.R SOS-filnam.ext/options

<filnam.ext> ::= (filename and file extension) or
               <filna2.ext>=<filna3.ext>
               where: <filnam.ext> = file to create/edit
                      <filna2.ext> = output file
                      <filna3.ext> = input file

<filnam.ext>
<filna2.ext> ::= [dev:][filnam][.ext][<path>][<Prot>][<key>]
<filna3.ext>

<path>      ::= [-]          default path
               [P,PS]       PPN only
               [P,PS,sfd]    full path specification
               [,sfd]        use own PPN

<Prot>      ::= <nnn>       octal protection code

<key>       ::= (<UP to 20 characters>) encryption key
```

### SOS: Insufficient Disk Space - WELL?

Commands: (No Guarantees!)

```
G - do the output (now and forever).
T - test disk space and do output
   if space available.
R - give resources and do output
   if space available.
W - wait until either space appears or you type
   a different response.
```

[End of SOS.HLP]

\*

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS



### 5.14 INSERT - I COMMAND

#### Function

The Insert command starts Input mode for one or more lines. If you insert more than one line, you must press ESCape to leave Input mode.

#### Format

\*Iposition,increment (RET)  
or  
\*Iposition;increment (RET)  
or  
\*Iposition;!number (RET)

#### Argument

position is the position of the line you want to insert. If the line already exists, SOS selects a line by adding the current value of the INCREMENT option to the indicated line number. If the resulting line also exists, then SOS chooses a line halfway between the indicated line and the next line in the file.

To insert a line at the very top of a page, use the up-arrow (^); e.g. I^. SOS chooses a line halfway between line 0 and the first line in the page.

To insert a new page mark, use a position/page-number format, where page-number is the current page. SOS starts inserting a new page immediately after the indicated page. SOS automatically increments subsequent page marks by one.

#### Option

,increment is the numeric increment SOS uses for creating new lines during execution of the current and further Insert commands. The , (comma) increment changes the value of the INCREMENT option. Further Insert commands will use this increment by default for as long as lines can be inserted on that page. You may choose to stop inserting lines by pressing ESCape.

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

- `;increment` is the numeric increment SOS uses for creating new lines during execution of the current Insert command. The `;` (semicolon) increment does not change the value of the INCREMENT option beyond the command itself. Further Insert commands will use the value of the INCREMENT option (default is 100) if an increment is not specified in the command.
- `;!number` specifies the number of lines to insert following the position. SOS increments the lines using a table of increment values that are within the SOS source-program. The table values are 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 100. SOS determines which increment value to use by examining the line number following the position and the number you specified. Line numbers are inserted until the number is exhausted, until the increment is exhausted, or until you press ESCape to end the insertion.

### Hints

To start inserting on a new page, give the Insert command with a page number position, not a line number position. SOS will increment each new line with the INCREMENT option value.

### Restrictions

If you indicate a nonexistent page number, SOS cancels the command and prints the following message:

`%NO SUCH PAGE`

If you try to insert an existing line when SOS cannot fit a line between the existing line and the next line in the file, SOS cancels the command and prints the message:

`%ILLEGAL REPLACEMENT ON INSERT`

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

### Examples

1. You insert three lines and then stop Input mode by pressing ESCape. The default increment of 100 is assumed.

```
*I500 (RET)
00500 THIS TEXT IS ON LINE 500 (RET)
00600 THIS TEXT IS ON LINE 600 (RET)
00700 THIS TEXT IS ON LINE 700 (RET)
00800 $
      ↑
      (ESC)
```

\*

2. You insert six lines immediately after the existing line 300 on page 3. By specifying an increment of , (comma) 10, you have changed the value of the INCREMENT option.

```
*=INC (RET)
00100
*I300/3,10 (RET)
00310 BOSWORTH (RET)
00320 REDCORT (RET)
00330 MULLEN (RET)
00340 FOXHILL (RET)
00350 BELKNAP (RET)
00360 MILLWOOD (RET)
00370 $
      ↑
      (ESC)
```

```
*=INC (RET)
00010
*
```

3. You insert a line at the top of page 4.

```
*I~/4 (RET)
00050 ; THIS PROGRAM CONVERTS FROM POUNDS TO KILOGRAMS. (RET)
*
```

4. You start a new page after the existing page 2, the current page.

```
*F*/2 (RET)
00900 THIS IS THE LAST LINE ON PAGE 2.
*I/, (RET)
00100 THIS LINE IS THE FIRST LINE ON THE THIRD PAGE (RET)
00200 OF THE FILE. (RET)
00300 $
      ↑
      (ESC)
```

\*

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS



### 5.15 JOIN - J COMMAND

#### Function

The Join command joins two consecutive lines together by appending the contents of the second line onto the end of the first. After appending the second line, SOS deletes it from the file.

#### Format

\*Jposition (RET)

#### Argument

position is the first line to which the next consecutive line will be appended. For example, the command \*J200 will join line number 300 to 200 and delete 300 from the file (assuming the SOS increment default of 100).

#### Restrictions

If joining the two lines creates a line containing more than 497 characters, SOS prints:

%LINE TOO LONG

and does not join the lines.

If the line is the last line on the page or the last line in the file, SOS prints:

%NO NEXT LINE

and cancels the command.

#### Example

1. You print lines 100 and 200 and then join the line contents of line number 200 to the end of line number 100.

```
*F100:200 (RET)
00100 THIS IS THE FIRST LINE
00200 - THIS IS THE SECOND.
*J100 (RET)
*f100:200 (RET)
00100 THIS IS THE FIRST LINE - THIS IS THE SECOND.
*
```

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS



## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS



### 5.16 JUSTIFICATION - JC, JL, JR, JU, JW COMMANDS

#### Function

The Justification commands are optional SOS commands and must be assembled for your installation of SOS.

The Justification commands allow you to perform text justification (text arrangement) when you are editing a text file. A text file contains information such as the contents of a book.

When this command is in effect, the LENGTH, LMAR, PMAR, and RMAR options can be changed in value and will have an effect during an SOS session. The MAXLN option may also have some effect, if the text file exceeds its option value (99999 by default).

#### Format

\*Jcrange RET

#### Argument

- c must be a C, L, R, U, or W, and must accompany the J command. If they are not used, the Justification command becomes a Join command.
- C centers the text lines specified by the range between the LMAR value and the RMAR value. Spaces are padded from the left margin to center the lines.
- L justifies the text lines specified by the range so that each line starts at the left margin.
- R justifies the text lines specified by the range so that each line ends at the right margin.
- U justifies and fills the text lines specified by the range so that each line will fill the number of positions in the line. The number of positions is determined by  $RMAR-LMAR+1 = \text{line length}$ . When the JU command is executing, the line numbers, carriage returns, and linefeeds in the range are ignored.
- W justifies by word, but does not fill with spaces, the text lines specified by the range so that each line will be justified to the value of the LMAR option. If the next word cannot fit on the line, the word becomes the first word on the next line in the range. There is no justified right margin. When the JW command is executing, the line numbers, carriage returns, and linefeeds in the range are ignored.

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

range specifies the range of text lines you want to justify. If the range specified is the argument of the JU or JW command, only the specified lines are justified up to the first line that exceeds the MAXLN value. These two commands will insert line numbers and/or renumber the file.

(Refer to the examples for a better understanding of how these commands work.)

### Restrictions

If a text line exceeds the right margin (RMAR) value during execution of the JC, JL, or JR commands, SOS prints the following error message for each text line in the range:

```
%LINE TOO LONG
```

If for some reason the right margin (RMAR) value becomes less than the left margin (LMAR) value, SOS will print the error message:

```
%MARGIN ERROR
```

and justification will not take place.

### Examples

The following examples illustrate the Justification commands using the text taken from the first two paragraphs of this section of Chapter 5. The first two lines illustrate the positions of the text characters with various values of the LMAR, PMAR, and RMAR options.

1. The following example shows the file as it was created.

```
.SOS JUST.MEM (RET)
Edit: JUST.MEM
*P/1 (RET)
```

```
Page 1
00010          11111111112222222222333333333344444444445
00020 12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890
00030
00040 The Justification commands
00050 are optional SOS commands
00060 and must be assembled for
00070 your installation of SOS.
00080
00090 The Justification commands
00100 allow you to perform text
00110 justification (text
00120 arrangement) when you are
00130 editing a text file.
00140 A text file
00150 contains information
00160 such as the contents of a
00170 book.
*/RMAR:50 (RET)
*
```

SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

Line 00030 contains all spaces and a carriage return. Line 00080 contains a TAB and a carriage return. For demonstration purposes, the RMAR value has been set to 50. LMAR and PMAR have their default value of 1. MAXLN will remain at its default value of 99999, and the LENGTH option will remain at 55.

- 2. The following example illustrates the JC command for the range of lines 30 through 170:

```
*JC30:170 (RET)
*P/1 (RET)
```

```
Page 1
00010          111111111122222222223333333333344444444445
00020 12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890
00030
00040          The Justification commands
00050          are optional SOS commands
00060          and must be assembled for
00070          your installation of SOS.
00080
00090          The Justification commands
00100          allow you to perform text
00110          Justification (text
00120          arrangement) when you are
00130          editing a text file.
00140          A text file
00150          contains information
00160          such as the contents of a
00170          book.
*
```

In the above example, each line is centered in the file. Spaces are added to the left margin for center justification.

- 3. In this example, the JL command justifies this text file to the left margin as it was in the first example. The only difference will be LMAR with a value of 5.

```
*/LMAR:5 (RET)
*JL30:170 (RET)
*P/1 (RET)
```

```
Page 1
00010          111111111122222222223333333333344444444445
00020 12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890
00030
00040          The Justification commands
00050          are optional SOS commands
00060          and must be assembled for
00070          your installation of SOS.
00080
00090          The Justification commands
00100          allow you to perform text
00110          Justification (text
00120          arrangement) when you are
00130          editing a text file.
00140          A text file
00150          contains information
00160          such as the contents of a
00170          book.
*
```

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

With the LMAR option set to 5, each line will start at that position. Each line ends with a carriage return after the last word.

4. In this example, the JR command is used with the RMAR option set to 50.

```
*/RMAR:50 (RET)
*/JR30:170 (RET)
*/F/1 (RET)
```

```
Page 1
00010          11111111112222222222333333333344444444445
00020  12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890
00030
00040          The Justification commands
00050          are optional SOS commands
00060          and must be assembled for
00070          your installation of SOS.
00080
00090          The Justification commands
00100          allow you to perform text
00110          Justification (text
00120          arrangement) when you are
00130          editing a text file.
00140          A text file
00150          contains information
00160          such as the contents of a
00170          book.
*
```

In the example above, each line ends at the RMAR option value of 50, and spaces are padded to the left of each line.

5. In this example of the JU command, the PMAR option is set to 10, RMAR is set to 50, and LMAR is set to 5.

```
*/PMAR:10 (RET)
*/RMAR:50 (RET)
*/LMAR:5 (RET)
*/JU30:170 (RET)
*/F/1 (RET)
```

```
Page 1
00010          11111111112222222222333333333344444444445
00020  12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890
00030          The Justification commands are optional
00040          SOS commands and must be assembled for your
00050          installation of SOS.
00060          The Justification commands allow you to
00083          perform text Justification (text arrangement)
00101          when you are editing a text file. A text file
00120          contains information such as the contents of a
00140          book.
*
```

In the example above, the JU command justified the text file and added spaces between words to fill the entire length of the line (RMAR-LMAR+1=line length). Any word that ends with period (.), question-mark (?), or exclamation (!) may have additional spaces padded to it to fill out the line.

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

The JU command deletes line numbers and creates new line numbers when the contents of the line can be appended to the line preceding it. For example, the first line (00030) was expanded to include the contents of lines 00040, line 00040 became the contents of lines 00050 and 00060. The remainder of line 70 became line 00055, etc.

The indentation of the first line of a paragraph is determined by the following conditions:

1. a TAB as the first character of a line, or
2. a line filled with spaces, or
3. a page mark, or
4. the beginning or ending of the specified range.

Line 00030 in example 3 contained a carriage return and also was the beginning of the range. Line 00080 contained a TAB and a carriage return indicating a new paragraph. Therefore, a new paragraph was created when the JU command used the contents of lines 00090 through 00170.

If the specified range had exceeded the value of the MAXLN option, the JU command would have stopped at the point before the first line that exceeded the value. Any remaining lines would remain in their original context and format.

If a TAB is encountered as the first character of a paragraph, the TAB will become the first character of the paragraph and the PMAR option value is ignored. In the example above, the first character in the second paragraph started in position 9, since a TAB preceded it.

6. In this example, the JW command is used on the text file as it appears in the first example of this section. The JW command will fill the contents with blanks (or spaces) when the next word it encounters cannot fit into the line being created.

```
* /FMAR:10 (RET)
* /LMAR:5 (RET)
* /RMAR:50 (RET)
* JW30:170 (RET)
* F/1 (RET)
```

Page 1

```
00010      111111111122222222223333333333344444444445
00020 12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890
00030      The Justification commands are optional
00040      SOS commands and must be assembled for your
00055      installation of SOS.
00067      The Justification commands allow you to
00083      perform text Justification (text arrangement)
00101      when you are editing a text file. A text file
00120      contains information such as the contents of a
00140      book.
*
```

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

In the example above, the JW command justifies each line to the value of the LMAR and PMAR options; and does not fill each line with blanks as the JU command does. The exception is that the JW command treats words ending with a period (.), question-mark (?), or exclamation (!) the same as the JU command. Additional words from each preceding line are added to the previous line to justify that line. If the word is too long to fit, it becomes the beginning word of the next line. Since line numbers are ignored, line number insertion is done at random increments.

### CAUTION

If you assemble your installation of SOS so that this command is operational, it is recommended that you practice using the Justification commands since they may produce some unpredictable results when the LMAR, PMAR, and RMAR options have been reset from their default values.

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

**K**

### 5.17 KILL - K COMMAND

#### Function

The Kill command deletes the indicated page mark and appends the page contents onto the previous page; that is, the Kill command deletes only the page mark, not the contents of the page.

#### Format

\*K/page-number

#### Argument

page-number is the number of the page mark you want deleted.

#### Hint

The Kill command is the only command that deletes just a page mark. The D command is capable of deleting both page marks and text.

#### Restrictions

If any of the line numbers following the page mark match or are smaller than the line numbers on the page to which they are appended, SOS prints the message:

%OUT OF ORDER

To renumber the lines, give the Number command.

If you specify a page number that does not exist, SOS prints the message:

%NO SUCH PAGE

and returns you to SOS command level.

#### Examples

1. The following text file will be used to illustrate the Kill command:

```
*P 
00100 THIS IS PAGE ONE FOR THE K COMMAND
PAGE 2
00100 THIS IS PAGE TWO FOR THE K COMMAND
PAGE 3
00100 THIS IS PAGE THREE FOR THE K COMMAND
PAGE 4
00100 THIS IS PAGE FOUR FOR THE K COMMAND
*
```

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

2. You kill the page mark for PAGE 4 and then renumber the file.

```
*K/4 (RET)
```

```
%OUT OF ORDER
```

```
*N (RET)
```

```
*
```

3. You attempt to kill the same page mark again and get the error message: %NO SUCH PAGE.

```
*K/4 (RET)
```

```
%NO SUCH PAGE
```

```
*
```

4. You set the SOS session to EXPERT mode and continue to kill all additional page marks. Note that page mark 2 is the first page mark in the file, thus the command K/1 is illegal.

```
*/EXPERT (RET)
```

```
*K/3 (RET)
```

```
%ORDER
```

```
*K/2 (RET)
```

```
%ORDER
```

```
*N (RET)
```

```
*K/1 (RET)
```

```
%NSP
```

```
*=ERROR (RET)
```

```
%NO SUCH PAGE
```

```
*P/1 (RET)
```

```
PAGE 1
```

```
00100 THIS IS PAGE ONE FOR THE K COMMAND
```

```
00200 THIS IS PAGE TWO FOR THE K COMMAND
```

```
00300 THIS IS PAGE THREE FOR THE K COMMAND
```

```
00400 THIS IS PAGE FOUR FOR THE K COMMAND
```

```
*
```



## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS



### 5.18 LIST - L COMMAND

#### Function

The List command prints on the line printer, without ending SOS, the range of lines specified in the command. After you give the List command, your current position is after the last line printed.

#### Format

\*Lrange,S REL

#### Argument

range specifies which lines SOS prints. If omitted, SOS prints the entire file.

#### Option

,S stops SOS from printing line numbers, headings, and page numbers.

#### Hints

To make the line printer listing more readable, SOS gives each page a heading that includes the name of the file, the time and date of the printing, and a page number. Each SOS page starts a new line printer page. Page numbers have the form s-l; s is the SOS page number, l is the sub-page number of that SOS page. If it takes 4 line printer pages to print SOS page 4, the pages are numbered 4, 4-1, 4-2, and 4-3.

Remember, to eliminate the headings, line numbers, and page numbers, use the ,S option of the List command.

#### Restrictions

When you give the List command, the system attempts to print the specified contents on any available printer. If no line printer is available at that time, the operator of the system must issue a command to continue the request for a line printer.

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

It is recommended, for best results, that you spool your output, to avoid any possible problems with the List command.

```
      (SP)   (SP)
      ↓     ↓
.SET SPOOL LPT (RET)
.SOS SAMPLE.TXT (RET)
EDIT: SAMPLE.TXT
*L,S (RET)
*
```

In this example, the List command will spool your output and it will print when a line printer becomes available.

### Examples

1. \*L100 (RET)  
\*

When this List command is executed, the printed output on the line printer appears as follows. The headings give the file name (LIST.EXP), the current date and time, and the page number.

```
LIST.EXP          22-JUL-77  14:39:03      PAGE 1
```

```
00100 THE L COMMAND LISTS A RANGE OF LINES
```

2. \*L (RET)  
\*

When this List command is executed, the printed output on the line printer appears as follows:

```
LIST.EXP          22-JUL-77  14:43:58      PAGE 1
```

```
00100 THE L COMMAND LISTS A RANGE OF LINES
00200 ON THE LINE PRINTER.
00300 IF YOU DO NOT SPECIFY A RANGE,
00400 THE SYSTEM LISTS THE ENTIRE FILE.
```

3. \*L,S (RET)  
\*

When this List command is executed, the printed output on the line printer appears as follows:

```
THE L COMMAND LISTS A RANGE OF LINES
ON THE LINE PRINTER.
IF YOU DO NOT SPECIFY A RANGE,
THE SYSTEM LISTS THE ENTIRE FILE.
```

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

**M**

### 5.19 MARK - M COMMAND

#### Function

The Mark command inserts a new page mark immediately before the specified line. Your position is now the first line of a new page. (Refer to Chapter 3 for a description of the page mark format.)

After inserting the page mark, SOS renumbers the subsequent pages; lines retain their numbers, but each page number increases by 1. For example, if your file has 5 pages and you insert a new page mark in the middle of page 3, the new page mark is page 4, the old page 4 is now page 5, and the old page 5 is now page 6. Pages 1 and 2 remain the same.

#### Format

\*Mline-number/page-number

#### Argument

line-number is the line number before which SOS inserts the page mark. If omitted, SOS uses the first line on the page.

#### Option

/page-number is the number of the page where the line is located. If omitted, SOS uses the current page.

#### Special Cases

If the line does not exist, SOS inserts the page mark on the indicated page just before the line with the next lower number.

If the line is the first on the page, SOS inserts the new page mark after the existing page mark. Thus, the lines on the existing page now have their page number increased by 1.

#### Hints

The I/page-number command inserts a page mark and then allows you to insert lines, whereas the Mark command only allows you to insert the page mark.

To review how to delete a page mark, refer to the Kill command.

#### Restrictions

If the Mark command specifies a page-number that does not exist, SOS prints the message:

%NO SUCH PAGE

and does not attempt to insert a page mark.

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

### Examples

1. The following text file is used to illustrate the Mark command (notice that, at present, it is a one-page file):

```
.SOS MARK.TXT (RET)
EDIT: MARK.TXT
*P (RET)
00100 THIS IS LINE ONE, PAGE ONE FOR M COMMAND EXAMPLE.
00200 THIS IS LINE ONE, PAGE TWO FOR M COMMAND EXAMPLE.
00300 THIS IS LINE ONE, PAGE THREE FOR M COMMAND EXAMPLE.
00400 THIS IS LINE ONE, PAGE FOUR FOR M COMMAND EXAMPLE.
*
```

2. You mark line number 200 on page 1 as the page mark for a new page, page 2, and then you print the contents of page 2.

```
*M200/1 (RET)
*P/2 (RET)

PAGE 2
00200 THIS IS LINE ONE, PAGE TWO FOR M COMMAND EXAMPLE.
00300 THIS IS LINE ONE, PAGE THREE FOR M COMMAND EXAMPLE.
00400 THIS IS LINE ONE, PAGE FOUR FOR M COMMAND EXAMPLE.
*
```

3. You mark line number 300 as the next page in your file. After marking the line, SOS is now at the beginning of page 3. You print the contents of page 3.

```
*M300 (RET)
*P/3 (RET)

PAGE 3
00300 THIS IS LINE ONE, PAGE THREE FOR M COMMAND EXAMPLE.
00400 THIS IS LINE ONE, PAGE FOUR FOR M COMMAND EXAMPLE.
*
```

4. You mark line number 400 as the next page in your file. Line number 400 is now the first line on page 4.

```
*M400 (RET)
*
```

5. After renumbering your file, it appears as follows:

```
*N (RET)
*P/0!/* (RET)
PAGE 1
00100 THIS IS LINE ONE, PAGE ONE FOR M COMMAND EXAMPLE.
PAGE 2
00100 THIS IS LINE ONE, PAGE TWO FOR M COMMAND EXAMPLE.
PAGE 3
00100 THIS IS LINE ONE, PAGE THREE FOR M COMMAND EXAMPLE.
PAGE 4
00100 THIS IS LINE ONE, PAGE FOUR FOR M COMMAND EXAMPLE.
*
```

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS



### 5.20 NUMBER - N COMMAND

#### Function

The Number command renumbers the line numbers within your file. If you issue a Number command without any of its options (described below), SOS defaults to a starting line number of 100 for each page in your file with increments of 100.

#### Format

\*Nxincrement,range,starting-number RET

#### Options

x can be A or P. (Refer to Extended Characteristics below for a description of either the A or P option.)

increment is the number SOS adds to calculate each succeeding line number. This number will also be the first line number if the starting-number option is not used with this command. If you omit the increment number, it defaults to 100.

,range is the range of lines you want SOS to renumber. The range may be from a few lines to multiple pages. If the range is omitted, SOS renumbers the entire file.

,starting-number is the number SOS assigns to the first renumbered line. If it is omitted, SOS uses the increment number.

#### Special Cases

There are cases where line numbers can get out of sequential order. While renumbering your file, SOS never reorders the actual line contents of your file, just the line numbers. The paragraphs below describe the circumstances and remedies for out-of-order line numbers.

#### Hints

You will probably need to give the Number command after you delete a page mark. (Refer to the Restrictions of the Kill command.)

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

### Restrictions

#### %OUT OF ORDER

Whenever SOS prints the above error message, your file has at least one page (if not more) with line numbers that are not in an increasing order. You should use the Number command to eliminate the confusion.

When you kill page marks in files that have many pages or are extremely large in content, the %OUT OF ORDER error message may appear again after you issue a Number command. You should continue to issue the Number command as many times as necessary until the %OUT OF ORDER message no longer appears.

#### %WRAP AROUND

If you increment a page or pages of your file with an increment that does not leave enough line numbers between 0 and 99999 for the contents of that page, SOS nevertheless attempts to keep adding the increment to produce the next line number. But, if the resulting line number is greater than 99999, SOS subtracts 100000 to yield the line number it uses. This action is referred to as WRAP AROUND. You can correct it by giving another Number command with a smaller increment.

### Extended Characteristics

#### \*NAincrement,range (RET)

NA adds an increment to a given range of line numbers. This is useful when you want to shift a block of line numbers, but preserve the low-order digits.

In this example, you print the contents of your file, then renumber the file as a block of line numbers, each beginning with 10000 plus its original line number.

#### \*P/1 (RET)

```
PAGE 1
00100 ONE
00200 TWO
00300 THREE
00400 FOUR
00500 FIVE
00600 SIX
*NA10000,/1 (RET)
*P/1 (RET)
```

```
PAGE 1
10100 ONE
10200 TWO
10300 THREE
10400 FOUR
10500 FIVE
10600 SIX
*
```

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

\*NP *increment, range, starting-number* (RET)

NP renumbers your file in one continuing sequence; that is, SOS does not reset the line number to the SOS default of 100 at the beginning of each page.

In this example, you mark line 10400 (from the previous example) to begin page 2 and then you renumber the entire file. Printing the file shows two pages with duplicate line numbers. You renumber the lines of both pages so there are no duplicate line numbers.

\*M10400 (RET)

\*N (RET)

\*P/1:/2 (RET)

PAGE 1

00100 ONE  
00200 TWO  
00300 THREE

PAGE 2

00100 FOUR  
00200 FIVE  
00300 SIX

\*NF100,/1:/2 (RET)

\*P/1:/2 (RET)

PAGE 1

00100 ONE  
00200 TWO  
00300 THREE

PAGE 2

00400 FOUR  
00500 FIVE  
00600 SIX

\*

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

### Examples

1. You kill page mark 2 and receive the error message: %OUT OF ORDER. By typing the Number command with the SOS default of 100, you correct the situation.

```
*P/1:/2 (RET)
```

```
PAGE 1  
00100 ONE  
00200 TWO  
00300 THREE
```

```
PAGE 2  
00100 FOUR  
00200 FIVE  
00300 SIX  
*K/2 (RET)
```

```
%OUT OF ORDER  
*N (RET)  
*P/1 (RET)
```

```
PAGE 1  
00100 ONE  
00200 TWO  
00300 THREE  
00400 FOUR  
00500 FIVE  
00600 SIX  
*
```

2. You renumber the entire file with increments of 25, and a starting line number of 75.

```
*N25,/1,75 (RET)  
*P/1 (RET)
```

```
PAGE 1  
00075 ONE  
00100 TWO  
00125 THREE  
00150 FOUR  
00175 FIVE  
00200 SIX  
*
```





## 5.21 PRINT - P COMMAND

### Function

The Print command prints a line or range of lines within your file. If the range extends to a new page or pages, the page-mark(s) are also printed.

### Format

\*Prange,S RET

### Options

range is the range of lines you want SOS to print on your terminal. The range may be a single line number, a period (.), a up-arrow (^), an asterisk (\*), or the range may extend from a beginning line number/page number through an ending line number/page number.

,S specifies that you do not want the line numbers to print. When using this option, you must press RETURN once after the S and then press RETURN again after the lines have printed to get the SOS prompt character (\*) to reappear on your terminal.

### Hints

If you do not specify a range, SOS prints a group of lines as specified by the value of the PLINES option. The default for this option is 16.

Pressing Linefeed (LF) prints the next line within your file.

Pressing ESCape (ESC) prints the previous line within your file.

### Restrictions

%NO SUCH LINE(S)

Whenever SOS prints the above error message on your terminal, you have specified a range of lines that does not exist within your file. This message will also appear if you press either LF or ESC when the pointer is at the end of your file or at the beginning, respectively.

If you specify a range of lines that begins with a line number that does exist to a line number that does not exist, no error message will appear and only those lines that exist will print on your terminal.

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

### Examples

1. You print line number 100 and the following line.

```
*P100!2 (RET)
00100 THIS IS LINE ONE, PAGE ONE
00200 THIS IS LINE TWO, PAGE ONE
*
```

2. You press <LF> and print the next line within your file.

```
* (LF)
00300 THIS IS LINE THREE, PAGE ONE
*
```

3. You press <ESC> and print the previous line within your file.

```
* (ESC)
00200 THIS IS LINE TWO, PAGE ONE
*
```

4. You attempt to print line number 400, which does not exist.

```
*P400 (RET)
%NO SUCH LINE(S)
*
```

5. You print a range of line and page numbers. The page marks and contents of page 1 and page 2 print on your terminal. Page 3 does not exist and there is no error message.

```
*P/1:/3 (RET)
PAGE 1
00100 THIS IS LINE ONE, PAGE ONE
00200 THIS IS LINE TWO, PAGE ONE
00300 THIS IS LINE THREE, PAGE ONE
PAGE 2
00100 THIS IS LINE ONE, PAGE TWO
00200 THIS IS LINE TWO, PAGE TWO
00300 THIS IS LINE THREE, PAGE TWO
*
```

6. You print line 300, suppressing the printing of the line number. By pressing RETURN either twice in succession or once again after the lines have printed, you cause the SOS prompt character to reappear on your terminal.

```
*P300.3 (RET)
THIS IS LINE THREE, PAGE TWO
(RET)
*
```

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS



### 5.22 REPLACE - R COMMAND

#### Function

The Replace command replaces a line or range of lines with a completely new line or range of lines that you type into the file.

#### Format

\*Range,increment (REF)  
or  
\*Range;increment (REF)  
or  
\*Range;!number (RET)

#### Argument

range is the set of specified lines you want to replace.

#### Option

,increment is the numeric increment SOS uses for creating new lines during execution of the current and further Replace commands. This , (comma) increment changes the value of the INCREMENT option. Further Replace commands will use this increment by default if the lines can be inserted. You must then press ESCape to stop inserting lines.

;increment is the numeric increment SOS uses for creating new lines during execution of the current Replace command. This ; (semicolon) increment does not change the value of the INCREMENT option. Further Replace commands will use the value of the INCREMENT option if an increment is not specified in the command and if the lines can be inserted. You must press ESCape to stop inserting lines.

;!number specifies the number of lines to insert following the position being replaced. SOS increments the lines using a table of increment values that are within the SOS source-program. The table values are 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 100. SOS determines which increment value to use by examining the line number following the position and the number you specified. Line numbers are inserted until the number is exhausted, until the increment is exhausted, or until you press ESCape to end the insertion.

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

### Special Cases

You can terminate the Replace command and return to SOS command level by pressing ESCape.

### Hints

The Replace command functions as if you gave a Delete command followed by an Insert command.

If you replace lines at the end of your file, the Replace command converts internally to the Insert command and allows you to continue inserting lines.

### Restrictions

When you replace an entire file or page within a file, the message: MASSIVE DELETE OK? (Y OR N): appears on your terminal. You must reply with a Y for Yes or N for No. This message will not appear if you are using the EXPERT option.

If you specify a line or range of lines that do not exist, SOS replies with:

%NO SUCH LINE(S)

Check the line number(s) within your file and retype the Replace command.

### Examples

1. You replace line numbers 100 through 300 of a file.

```
*R100:300   
00100 THIS IS LINE 100   
00200 THIS IS LINE 200   
00300 THIS IS LINE 300   
3 LINES (00100/1:00300) DELETED  
*
```

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

2. You use the Give command to find out the present value of the INCREMENT option, and then you replace line numbers 400 and 500 resetting the increment value to 50. SOS inserts line numbers 450 and 550. Line 550 is added to the end of your file. At this point you may continue to insert lines. To return to SOS command level, press ESCape.

```
*=INC (RET)
00100
*R400:500,50 (RET)
00400 REPLACE LINE 400 (RET)
00450 INSERT LINE 450 (RET)
00500 REPLACE LINE 500 (RET)
00550 CONTINUE INSERTING LINES UNTIL YOU PRESS ESC KEY (RET)
00600 $
      ↑
      (ESC)

2 LINES (00400/1:00500) DELETED
*=INC (RET)
00050
*/INC:100 (RET)
*
```

When you specify an increment of 50 and use a comma before the 50, you change the INCREMENT option value. To reset the INCREMENT option value, use the / (Set) command or issue another Replace command with the desired increment value. If you do not want to change the INCREMENT option value with the Replace command, use a semicolon before the increment.

3. You replace line number 200 and insert line 210 and 220 before line number 300 in your file. The ;10 does not change the value of the INCREMENT option.

```
*=INC (RET)
00100
*R200;10 (RET)
00200 REPLACE LINE 200 OF THIS TEXT FILE (RET)
00210 AND INSERT LINE 210 THROUGH (RET)
00220 LINE 220 BEFORE LINE 300 OF THIS FILE.$
                                     ↑
                                     (ESC)

1 LINES (00200/1) DELETED
*=INC (RET)
00100
*
```

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS



### 5.23 SUBSTITUTE - S COMMAND

#### Function

The Substitute command finds an existing string of characters, substitutes a new string of characters for the existing string, and prints the resulting line. The Substitute command performs this function for every line in a range. Your position is immediately after the last successful substitution.

#### Format

\*Sexisting-string\$new-string\$range,D,N,E,number RE1

                  ↑                  ↑

                  ESC                  ESC

#### Arguments

**existing-string** is the string of characters that currently exists in your file. Unless you include the ,E option, uppercase characters match lowercase characters and vice versa. You may also use any combination of the special matching characters described below.

**\$** ends the existing-string. The existing-string cannot exceed 200 characters.

**new-string** is the string of characters that SOS substitutes for the existing string of characters. Both uppercase and lowercase characters are substituted exactly as you type them; that is, if you type a lowercase character, SOS places a lowercase character in the line. You may also use any combination of the special matching characters described below.

**\$** ends the new-string. The new-string cannot exceed 200 characters.

**range** is the range over which SOS performs the substitution. If it is omitted, SOS makes the substitution only on the first line that contains the character string to be substituted. If you issue another Substitute command in the \*S shortcut format (shown below), the substitutions will take place throughout the rest of the file.

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

### Options

- ,D** lets you decide whether each substitution should be performed. (Refer to the paragraph below describing the D option.)
- ,N** causes SOS to suppress the printing of the substitution for each line that contains the existing-string. The only response you receive will be the SOS asterisk prompt character.
- ,E** requires an exact match for the existing-string. Uppercase characters match only uppercase characters and lowercase characters match only lowercase characters. Place the ,E option after the ,N and ,D options, or else, if neither is present, after the range.
- ,number** specifies the maximum number of lines on which SOS is to perform the substitution.

### D Option

After specifying the ,D option, you are allowed to check each substitution before SOS places it in the file. SOS prints the modified line and leaves a blank line. Then you may type one of the following characters:

- SP** confirms the substitution for that line only and permits SOS to display the next line in the range where the substitution is to take place.
- DEL** deletes the substitution and the line is retained in its previous form. SOS proceeds to the next line in the range that contains the existing-string and displays it on your terminal, continuing the Decide mode.
- A** enters Alter mode with the substitutions made in the line. All Alter mode instructions are valid; the pointer is positioned at the first character in the line.
- E** exits from the Decide mode and returns you to SOS command mode without making this or further substitutions.
- G** confirms the current substitution and lets SOS make the rest of the substitutions without asking for confirmation, i.e., ending the Decide mode.
- Q** quits Decide mode for the current Substitution command. You immediately return to SOS command level. The only substitutions made were those that were confirmed previously.



## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

### Special Cases

\*S  performs the last Substitute command from the next line through the end of the file. If you have not already given a Substitute command, SOS prints the message:

%NO STRING GIVEN

\*S\$range,D,N,E,number

↑

substitutes the same new-string for the same existing-string as you gave in the last Substitute command. If you have not already given a Substitute command, SOS prints the message shown under the \*S special case. Notice that you may leave out both strings, but you must press ESCape once.

### Extended Characteristics

\*Sexisting-string1   
existing-string2   
existing-string3   
existing-string4   
existing-string5   
existing-string6\$new-string1

↑

new-string2   
new-string3   
new-string4   
new-string5   
new-string6\$range,D,N,E,number

↑

The above Substitute command substitutes new-string1 for existing-string1, new-string2 for existing-string2, and so forth.

You may use up to six existing-strings and six new-strings. However, you may not have more than 200 characters total in all the strings. If you exceed either of these limits SOS prints one of the following messages:

%TOO MANY STRINGS

%STRING TOO LONG

To substitute the same new-string for more than one existing-string, specify more existing-strings than new-strings. SOS substitutes the last new-string for the extra existing-strings.

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

### Special Matching Characters

The following characters perform special matching. They represent a very powerful, yet sometimes complicated, way of using the Substitute command. For a complete description of the techniques used with these characters, refer to Chapter 7. You must set the /C128 option before specifying any of the special characters described below.

The following two characters can represent a variety of characters:

Character	Can match:
'/'	any single character
':'	any separator, that is, any character other than a letter, number, period (.), percent (%), or ESCape (\$)

The next three characters modify the characteristics of the character that follows them in a command so that that character "matches" as follows:

Character	Modifies the next character to:
'%'	match anything except the character(s) it normally matches
'7	quote the next special character, or any next character
')	match any number of occurrences of itself

### Special Replacement Characters

You can use the following characters only in the new-string. These characters take the value of one of the special matching characters that you may have used in the existing-string.

Character	Can:
'*n'*	take the value of the characters matched by the nth special character in the existing-string
'"	take the value of the characters matched by the next sequential special character in the existing-string
'7	quote the next special character in the replacement-string or any next character

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

### Restrictions

SOS prints the following message when it tries to use an illegal combination of the above characters:

%ILLEGAL SEARCH STRING

If you give a very complex search string which requires an excessive amount of internal space, SOS prints the message:

%SEARCH STRING TOO COMPLEX

If SOS cannot find the existing string, it prints the message:

%SEARCH FAILS

and leaves your position at the current line.

If you issue a Substitute command without an existing-string and there was no previous Substitute command, SOS prints the error message:

%NO STRING GIVEN

If you specify an existing-string and new-string that together exceeds 200 characters, SOS prints the error message:

%STRING TOO LONG

You must then reissue the Substitute command with fewer characters in the existing-string and the new-string.

### Examples

These two examples illustrate the Substitute command by replacing the word TIPE with TYPE in a file.

1. This first example shows that after you typed the Substitute command once, it will continue the previous substitutions.

```

      (ESC) (ESC)
      ↓     ↓
*STIPE$TYPE$10 (RET)
00010          TYPE 101
*S (RET)
00020  101     FORMAT (' PLEASE TYPE A NUMBER.')
```

00050		TYPE 103,X
00060	103	FORMAT (' YOU TYPED THE NUMBER ',F)
00080		TYPE 104,X,Y

\*

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

2. This second example shows a similar Substitute command, but uses the D option for the first substitution, then S to cover all other substitutions in the file. The E command ends the substitution.

```

      ESC   ESC
      ↓     ↓
*STIFE$TYPE$10,D (RET)
00010          TYPE 101
      SP
*S (RET)
00020  101      FORMAT (' PLEASE TYPE A NUMBER.')
```

SP

```

00050          TYPE 103,X
E
*
```

3. The following example illustrates the Extended Characteristics of the Substitute command using multiple strings of substitutions. The text file is printed (line 2100 and the next 5 lines) to show the results before and after the substitutions are made.

```

*F2100!5 (RET)
02100  LINE A
02200  LINE B
02300  LINE C
02400  LINE D
02500  LINE E
*SLINE A (RET)
LINE B (RET)
LINE C (RET)
LINE D (RET)
LINE E$LINE V (RET)
      ↑
      ESC
LINE W (RET)
LINE X (RET)
LINE Y (RET)
LINE Z$2100:2500,N,5 (RET)
      ↑
      ESC
*F2100!5 (RET)
02100  LINE V
02200  LINE W
02300  LINE X
02400  LINE Y
02500  LINE Z
*
```

4. The following Substitute command replaces the word THAT at the beginning of line 900 with the word THIS. Notice the '%' (not) '/' (any character) matches the beginning of the line; (i.e., not any character THAT matches 00900 THAT since the line number and the tab are not part of the actual line contents).

```

*/C128 (RET)
*F900 (RET)
00900  THAT METHOD CAN BE USEFUL.
*S'%'/THAT$THIS$900 (RET)
      ↑     ↑
      ESC   ESC
00900  THIS METHOD CAN BE USEFUL.
*/C64 (RET)
*
```

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

5. The next example illustrates the same special characters as the previous example does, but in a different content. The '.'%'/ in the Substitute command represents "a period and not any character". Therefore, only the period at the end of the line is substituted with a semi-colon (;). (At the end of the line, there is "not any character" not even the space character.)

```

*/C128 (RET)
*P1900 (RET)
01900 THIS. METHOD. CAN. BE. USEFUL.
*S.'%'/;$;$ (RET)
      ↑   ↑
      ESC ESC
01900 THIS. METHOD. CAN. BE. USEFUL;
*
  
```

6. In the next example you switch the numbers before a 5, with the numbers before a 6. (period) on line 1600. The 1')'/5 matches 1 and any number of any character until a 5 is reached. The ')'/ matches all the characters from the comma after the 5 up to the 1 in 1976. The 1')'/6. (period) matches 1 and any number of any character until a 6. (period) is reached. Now, in the new string, '\*3'\* supplies the characters from the third pattern, 86; '\*2'\* supplies the middle characters, BUT NOT IN; (semicolon) and '\*1'\* supplies the characters from the first pattern 97.

```

*/C128 (RET)
*P1600 (RET)
01600 THEY WERE KNOWN WELL IN 1975, BUT NOT IN 1866.
*S1')'/5')'/1')'/6.$1'*3'*5'*2'*1'*1'*6.$1600 (RET)
      ↑           ↑
      ESC         ESC
01600 THEY WERE KNOWN WELL IN 1865, BUT NOT IN 1976.
*/C64 (RET)
*
  
```

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

T

### 5.24 TRANSFER - T COMMAND

#### Function

The Transfer command transfers a line or range of lines so the first line being transferred starts at the specified position or after the specified position (destination). The Transfer command automatically deletes the specified line or range of lines from their original position in the file.

#### Format

\*Tdestination,source-range,first-page-inc,last-page-inc RET

#### Arguments

destination is the starting line number (and page number, if different from the current page number) where the transferred lines will be placed. If this destination already exists, the transferred lines will start directly after this destination.

,source-range is the range of source lines with or without page numbers that are transferred to the destination and then deleted from their original position in the file.

#### Options

,first-page-inc is the increment SOS uses to number the first page of transferred lines. All lines in succeeding pages (except the last page of the file) retain their line numbers.

,last-page-inc is the increment SOS uses to number the last page of transferred lines.

#### Special Cases

If you specify an increment for the first page or last page that is incorrect or cannot be used, SOS will choose another increment and indicate that increment with the message:

INC1=increment-number

for the first page, and

INC2=increment-number

for the last page.

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

If you do not specify an increment, SOS will create its own increment for the transferred lines. If the lines are transferred to the end of a file and you are using the SOS default of 100, the SOS prompt character (\*) will be the only reply to indicate that the transfer was executed properly. If the lines are transferred to a destination between two existing lines, SOS will reply with a message to indicate that the transfer was executed properly:

INCl=increment-number

### Hints

SOS will create a page mark in the transfer execution only when the source-range contains a page mark. When you complete a transfer of a source range of lines including a page mark, your file may have additional page marks that are not needed. In actuality, the Transfer command causes SOS first to make a copy in memory of the source range and page marks (if specified) and then to delete the source range but not the page marks from the file. At this point, SOS makes the transfer to the specified destination from the memory source range. Thus, SOS may add page marks that are unwanted to your file. containing more than one page.

### Restrictions

%TEXT INSERTED AT END OF FILE

When this message appears, you have transferred a range of line/page numbers to the end of your file where no page marks exist for the contents of the transferred lines. When examining your file after this message appears, you will find an additional page mark in your file that you may wish to delete (Kill command).

%INSUFFICIENT CORE AVAILABLE

When this message appears, you have exhausted all available memory for the transfer. Reissue the Transfer command again using a smaller range of line numbers for the transfer and repeat the Transfer command until you transfer all the lines you want moved.

% WARNING - COPY ASSUMED

When this message appears, you have typed a Transfer command in the same format as a Copy command by specifying a source file or an /S. SOS assumes that you have decided to change the Transfer to a Copy command; i.e., to copy but not delete (the Transfer command cannot transfer from one file into another file). If you receive the error message: %ILLEGAL COMMAND with the above message, you did not complete the specifications of the Copy command. If you receive the INCl=nnnnn (nnnnn is an increment) message with the above message, you specified a correct filename, file extension, and source range and the Transfer command performed as if it were a Copy command. If you receive a C\* with the above message, you may print lines within the file to find the source range to be copied to your file. (Refer to the Copy command for the correct command specifications.)



## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

### %OUT OF ORDER

When this message appears, you have specified an increment for the transferred lines (any page) that is too large for the destination. SOS will choose another increment on its own and reply with the message INCl=increment; or, if the increment was for the last page, SOS will again choose another increment on its own and reply with the message INC2=increment.

### %ILLEGAL TRANSFER DESTINATION

When this message appears, you have specified a destination for the Transfer command that cannot be used. An example of this error would be if you attempted to transfer the contents of an entire page to a nonexistent line number within the same page. You should examine your file and issue the Transfer command again, specifying a legal destination.

### Examples

You have the following one-page file:

```
*P (RET)
00100 THIS IS THE LAST LINE OF TEXT.
00200 THIS IS THE SECOND LINE OF TEXT.
00300 THIS IS THE THIRD LINE OF TEXT.
00400 THIS IS THE FIRST LINE OF TEXT.
*
```

1. By transferring the line 400 to the top of your file and then transferring line 100 to 400, you will place the file contents in its correct order.

```
*T^,400 (RET)
INC1=00050
*P (RET)
00050 THIS IS THE FIRST LINE OF TEXT.
*T400,100 (RET)
*
```

Your entire file now appears in the following format:

```
F/1 (RET)
00050 THIS IS THE FIRST LINE OF TEXT.
00200 THIS IS THE SECOND LINE OF TEXT.
00300 THIS IS THE THIRD LINE OF TEXT.
00400 THIS IS THE LAST LINE OF TEXT.
*
```

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

2. You attempt to transfer the contents of your file to a nonexistent line within the current page:

```
*T600,/1 (RET)
```

```
%ILLEGAL TRANSFER DESTINATION  
*
```

3. You transfer the contents of page 1 including the page mark to a destination specified as line number 100/2 (page 2):

```
*T100/2,/1 (RLT)
```

```
%TEXT INSERTED AT END OF FILE  
*
```

If you examine your file after the above command is executed, you see that your file now contains three pages because the Transfer command does not delete page marks, but only the source contents. The lines were transferred to page 3, not page 2. To avoid this result, specify the actual line numbers in the range with the appropriate page number.

```
*F/1:/* (RET)
```

```
PAGE 1
```

```
PAGE 2
```

```
PAGE 3
```

```
00100 THIS IS THE FIRST LINE OF TEXT.  
00200 THIS IS THE SECOND LINE OF TEXT.  
00300 THIS IS THE THIRD LINE OF TEXT.  
00400 THIS IS THE LAST LINE OF TEXT.  
*
```

Since there is no page mark for page one, SOS creates a page mark for the transfer because the range specified the entire contents of page 1. The transferred range in memory has a page mark (created by SOS) and the destination specifies a page number that does not exist. SOS inserts a page mark for page 2 and then inserts the transferred range in memory into your file. Thus, when the Transfer command has finished, you will have two additional page marks.

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

4. You maintain a two-page file and issue a Transfer command to transfer the contents from line 100 on page 1 through line 300 on page 1 to a destination of the last line on page 2, specifying an increment of 15 for the transferred lines.

\*P/1:/2 (RET)

PAGE 1

00100 ONE

00200 TWO

00300 THREE

PAGE 2

00100 FOUR

00200 FIVE

00300 SIX

\*T\*/2,100/1:300/1,15 (RET)

\*P~/^:\*/\* (RET)

PAGE 2

00100 FOUR

00200 FIVE

00300 SIX

00400 ONE

00415 TWO

00430 THREE

\*

The contents of the first page (00100/1 through 00300/1) was transferred to the end of page 2. Since the range did not specify the entire contents of page 1 (/1), SOS did not create a page mark for page 1, and a page mark for page 2 already existed in your file.

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS



### 5.25 INVERT - VV, VL, VU COMMANDS

#### Function

The inVert commands (VV, VL, VU) are optional SOS commands and must be assembled for your installation of SOS.

The inVert commands allow you to perform uppercase/lowercase inversion. That is, when you are editing your file, you can change all uppercase characters to lowercase characters, all lowercase characters to uppercase characters, or both inversions at the same time for any specified range of lines.

#### Format

\*Vcrange (RET)

#### Arguments

c	must be a V, L, or U and must accompany the V command.
V	inverts lowercase to uppercase and uppercase to lowercase at the same time.
L	inverts uppercase characters to lowercase characters; ignores all lowercase characters.
U	inverts lowercase characters to uppercase characters; ignores all uppercase characters.
range	specifies the range of lines you want to invert.

#### Restrictions

If you specify a range of line(s) that do not exist, SOS prints:

%NO SUCH LINE(S)

If you specify any character than a V, L, or U, SOS prints:

%ILLEGAL COMMAND

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

### Examples

The following text file will be used to illustrate the inVert commands:

```
*F/1 (RET)
00100 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
00200
00300 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
00400
00500 AaBbCcDdEeFfGgHhIiJjKkLlMmNnOoPp
*
```

1. The following example illustrates the VV command on line 500:

```
*VV500 (RET)
*F500 (RET)
00500 aAbBcCdDeEfFgGhHiIjJkKlLmMnNoOpP
*
```

As the example shows, all uppercase characters were inverted to lowercase characters and all lowercase characters were inverted to uppercase characters.

2. The next example illustrates the VL command on line 100:

```
*VL100 (RET)
*F100 (RET)
00100 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
*
```

In this example, the VL command inverted all uppercase characters to lowercase characters. If there were any lowercase characters on line 100, they would remain lowercase.

3. In this example, the VU command inverted lowercase characters to uppercase characters:

```
*VU300 (RET)
*F300 (RET)
00300 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
*
```

If any uppercase characters had existed in line 300, they would remain in uppercase.

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

W

### 5.26 WORLD (SAVE-THE-WORLD) - W COMMAND

#### Function

The World command saves your file without ending the SOS session.

#### Format

\*Wm:filespec RET

#### Options

- m is a modifier that can be either B, D, Q, S, or a combination of B and S.
- B suppresses creation of a backup file with the extension Qxt; also suppresses the creation of a backup file with the extension Zxt if the /OLD option is set.
- D deletes both the original file (input to SOS) and your edited file (output from SOS).
- Q quits so that all changes to the original file from the time of the last backup to the present are lost.
- S unsequences (that is, strips line numbers from) the output file.

:filespec is the file specification of the output (destination) file. This file specification can consist of the following:

dev:filnam.ext[p,pn,sfdl,...]<nnn>

This argument is optional; if it is omitted, the current file is used. (Refer to Chapter 2, Giving Commands, for a complete description of these file specifications.)

#### Hints

After the World command is finished saving your file, SOS prints the file specification enclosed in square brackets.

By using the World command periodically while in SOS, you protect your files against power failures and other system crashes; or instead of issuing the World command, you may want to set the ISAVE and SAVE options to automatically backup your file.

When you specify a file specification with the World command, further World commands default to that file specification.

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

But when the ISAVE or SAVE options are set, all auto-save backups default to any last specified filename and extension.

### Restrictions

If you give the WD command, SOS will delete both the input file and the output file. At this point, SOS converts its mode to Input mode and creates a temporary file, nnnSOS.TEM (nnn is your system job number). You can now input the contents of a new file, which will have a temporary filename and extension, or you can end the SOS session with the EQ command. (Refer to Chapter 10 for additional information about temporary files and how to use them.)

\* WD

INPUT: ISKC:  
00100     \$

↑

\* EQ

If you set the /UNSEQUENCE option and then give a W or WS command, SOS prints the warning message:

[WARNING: SEQUENCE NUMBERS PRESERVED.]

because the file is saved as it appears in its entirety. If you want to unsequence your file with the World command, give the WS command with the SEQUENCE option set (SOS default).

If you have not made any changes to the file since it was last saved, SOS prints the warning message:

[NO CHANGES.]

and changes just the date on your file.

If you specify an existing file when you give the World command, SOS will ask for you to confirm the deletion of the existing file. The following message will appear:

OUTPUT FILE EXISTS - DELETE? (Y OR N):

You must reply with either a Y (for Yes) or a N (for No). You do not need to press RETURN after typing Y or N. SOS responds with the ES of YES or the O of NO. If your reply is N, SOS asks for another name of the file:

FILE:

You must supply a new file specification. SOS will then save the contents of the edited file in the file you specify.

In some conditions, the Qxt backup file may become write-protected. SOS ignores the write-protection, creates the backup file and prints the message:

%BACKUP FILE PROTECTED - IGNORED



## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

If the file is protected and you cannot overwrite it, SOS prints the message:

```
?FILE WRITE PROTECTED, TRY ANOTHER NAME
```

FILE:

after which you should type a new file specification.

If you type an illegal file specification, SOS prints the following message:

```
%ILLEGAL COMMAND
```

Your file is not saved until you give a correct file specification.

### Examples

1. You give a World command to save your file:

```
*W (RET)
```

```
[DSKC:TEST.ALG]
```

```
*
```

2. You give a World command, but you have the /UNSEQUENCE option set, so you receive the warning message.

```
*W (RET)
```

```
[WARNING: SEQUENCE NUMBERS PRESERVED.]
```

```
[DSKC:NXTFIL.MAC[27,5107]]
```

```
*
```

3. You save your file without line numbers.

```
*WS (RET)
```

```
[DSKC:CHANGE.CBL[27,235]]
```

```
*
```

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

4. You save your file in another directory with a new name, but you do not have access privileges to that directory.

```
*W:SAMPLE.TXT[27,235] [RET]
```

```
%ILLEGAL COMMAND
```

```
*
```

5. You now specify a directory that you do have access privileges to.

```
*W:SAMPLE.TXT[27,5307] [RET]
```

```
[DISK:SAMPLE.TXT[27,5307]]
```

```
*
```

6. You give the World command, but you have made no changes since you last saved the file.

```
*W [RET]
```

```
[NO CHANGES.]
```

```
*
```

## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS



### 5.27 EXTEND - X COMMAND

#### Function

The eXtend command moves the pointer to the end of the line(s) specified and allows you to enter text to the end of the line(s). The line(s) may or may not be printed in their entirety depending on whether the ,S option is specified or not. You may press ESCape to enter Alter mode, or press RETURN to return to Edit mode and end the extension.

#### Format

\*Xrange,S

#### Argument

range is the range of lines that you want to extend. When you indicate more than one line, SOS automatically proceeds to the next line.

#### Option

,S stops SOS from printing the line. Instead, SOS prints just the line number; anything you type from that point on is added to the end of the line.

#### Operation

1. Give the eXtend command; SOS prints out the entire line and leaves the pointer at the end of the line.

```
*X500:700   
00500 THIS IS A TEST OF  
...
```

2. Type the characters you want to add to the line and press RETURN; SOS prints the next line.

```
00500 THIS IS A TEST OF THE EXTEND   
00600 COMMAND AND  
...
```





## SOS COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

## CHAPTER 6

### UPPERCASE, LOWERCASE, AND SPECIAL CHARACTERS

When you start an SOS session with the SOS command and no options, the SOS program uses the following defaults:

1. Terminal characteristics of the TOPS-10 SET TTY command
2. /C64 and the TOPS-10 system default of M33 (UC)
3. /BAK, /INCREMENT:100, /LENGTH:55, /LMAR:1, /MAXLN:99999, /NODECIDE, /NODELETE, /NONSEPARATORS, /NOVICE, /NUMBER, /PLINES:16, /PMAR:1, /RMAR:69, /SEQUENCE, /START:100, and /STEP:100

You can change the defaults by specifying options with the SOS command, by specifying them in your SWITCH.INI option file, or by setting them at the SOS command level (the M33 and M37 options are unique in that they can be determined by setting your terminal (SET TTY) to UC (uppercase) for M33 or to LC (lowercase) for M37).

#### 6.1 SOS AND YOUR TERMINAL SETTING

You can identify all of your terminal characteristics (parameters) by giving the TOPS-10 command INITIA TTY.

The SOS program uses the terminal type set by the TOPS-10 command SET TTY UC or SET TTY LC. You can display this type on your terminal during SOS by giving the =CASE command. For SOS purposes, your terminal is either uppercase-only, M33 (VT05, VT06, VT50), or uppercase and lowercase, M37 (VT52, LA36). Uppercase-only terminals respond to your commands in uppercase characters only. Uppercase-lowercase terminals respond to your commands in both uppercase and lowercase characters. Depending on your terminal type and characteristics and the options you set, all alphabetic characters that you enter as text to a file during an SOS session will appear in the format and case you specified.

## UPPERCASE, LOWERCASE, AND SPECIAL CHARACTERS

### 6.2 TERMINAL TYPE: UPPERCASE-ONLY

A terminal with uppercase type only, such as a VT05 terminal, can still make use of the lowercase argument of the SET TTY command.

On a VT05 terminal when SET TTY LC is in effect, you use the SHIFT key with letters you want to be uppercase; that is, you type as if using a conventional keyboard. All alphabetic characters will appear as uppercase on the terminal screen, but when printed or listed on the line printer, the text will appear in uppercase and lowercase as you typed it.

A VT50 terminal displays all alphabetic characters as uppercase. If you set your VT50 terminal to lowercase (SET TTY LC), it will have no effect. To enter lowercase characters in an SOS session using a VT50 terminal, you must set the /LOWER and /C128 options to have the characters appear as lowercase when printed on the line printer.

#### 6.2.1 Typing Uppercase On Uppercase-Only Terminals

To type uppercase characters into a file from an uppercase-only terminal is, of course, the simplest input task. The ordinary SOS default settings suffice; you do not have to set any options when you start the SOS session (/C64 and /UPPER are set by default). If the file you are working with already has lowercase characters in it, they appear as uppercase characters on the terminal screen.

```
.SOS UPPER.TXT (RET)                (using a VT50 terminal)
EDIT: UPPER.TXT
*=CASE (RET)
C64 UPPER
*1600 (RET)
00600 THIS IS AN UPPERCASE-ONLY EXAMPLE. (RET)
00700      $
          ↑
          (ESC)
*F600 (RET)
00600 THIS IS AN UPPERCASE-ONLY EXAMPLE.
*L600 (RET)
*
```

In this example, you start SOS on a uppercase-only terminal, insert line 600, print it on your terminal, and use the List command to print it on the line printer. All characters are uppercase. The line appears on the line printer as:

```
00600 THIS IS AN UPPERCASE-ONLY EXAMPLE.
```



## UPPERCASE, LOWERCASE, AND SPECIAL CHARACTERS

### 6.2.2 Typing Lowercase On Uppercase-Only Terminals

To type only lowercase characters into a file on an uppercase-only terminal of the VT50 type, set both the /LOWER and /C128 options. For the VT05 type terminal, you need only set your terminal to lowercase with the SET TTY LC command at TOPS-10 command level. The characters will appear as uppercase when entered and printed on the terminal; but when the text is printed on a line printer that has a lowercase character set, the characters will be lowercase.

In the example below, you can create the file LOWER.TXT with one line of all lowercase characters.

```
.SET TTY LC (RET)                (using a VT05 terminal)
.SOS LOWER.TXT (RET)
INPUT: LOWER.TXT
00100  THIS LINE IS ALL LOWERCASE CHARACTERS. (RET)
00200  $
        ↑
        (ESC)
*W (RET)
(CDSC:LOWER.TXT)
*L100 (RET)
*
```

The line appears on the line printer as:

```
00100  this line is all lowercase characters.
```

Remember, to enter both uppercase and lowercase characters into a file from a VT50 terminal, set the /C128 and /LOWER options; from a VT05 terminal use the SET TTY LC command.

## UPPERCASE, LOWERCASE, AND SPECIAL CHARACTERS

You can create a text line in the UPPER.TXT file using the /UPPER option default and specify the /C128 option. With the /UPPER and /C128 options set, the single-quote character (') indicates that the following character is lowercase (it is said to "quote" the next character); SOS sees the two characters as one lowercase character.

```
.SOS/C128 UPPER.TXT (RET)          (using a VT50 terminal)

EDIT: UPPER.TXT

*R100 (RET)

00100  T'H'I'S 'I'S 'A'N UPPERCASE-ONLY 'E'X'A'M'P'L'E. (RET)

1 LINES (100/1) DELETED

00200  $
      (ESC)

*=CASE (RET)

MODEL 37 UPPER

*P. (RET)

00100  T'H'I'S 'I'S 'A'N UPPERCASE-ONLY 'E'X'A'M'P'L'E.
```

If you reset the /C64 option after the line has been entered with the /C128 option in effect, all characters on the text line will appear in uppercase on an uppercase-only terminal without single-quote indications.

```
*/C64 (RET)

*P. (RET)

00100  THIS IS AN UPPERCASE-ONLY EXAMPLE.

*L100 (RET)

*
```

When the line is listed on the line printer, the line appears as:

```
00100  This is an UPPERCASE-ONLY example.
```

You can specify the /LOWER option with the /C128 option on an uppercase-only terminal. With these two options set, the single-quote character (') indicates that the next character is uppercase and SOS sees the two characters as one uppercase character.

## UPPERCASE, LOWERCASE, AND SPECIAL CHARACTERS

In the example below, you edit the file UPPER.TXT by inserting line number 200 with the /C128 option specified in the SOS command and the /LOWER option set at SOS command level. (SOS will recognize the /LOWER option setting only at SOS command level.)

```
.SOS/C128 UPPER.TXT (RET)          (using a VT50 terminal)
EDIT: UPPER.TXT
*/LOWER (RET)
*=CASE (RET)
LOWER
*I200 (RET)
00200 'THIS IS AN 'U'P'P'E'R'C'A'S'E-'O'N'L'Y EXAMPLE. (RET)
00300 $
      ↑
      (ESC)
*P. (RET)
00200 'THIS IS AN 'U'P'P'E'R'C'A'S'E-'O'N'L'Y EXAMPLE.
```

On a line printer, line 00200 would appear as:

```
00200 This is an UPPERCASE-ONLY example.
```

By resetting the /C64 option, all characters on the text line appear in uppercase on an uppercase-only terminal without single-quote indications; but when listed on the line printer the text line appears in its proper format as follows:

```
*/C64 (RET)
*P. (RET)
00200 THIS IS AN UPPERCASE-ONLY EXAMPLE.
*I200 (RET)
*
This is an UPPERCASE-ONLY example.
```

## UPPERCASE, LOWERCASE, AND SPECIAL CHARACTERS

### 6.3 TERMINAL TYPE: UPPERCASE-LOWERCASE

An uppercase-lowercase terminal (VT52 or LA36) can display all alphabetic characters in both their uppercase and lowercase format. If you set your uppercase-lowercase terminal to lowercase (SET TTY LC), you can input alphabetic characters into a text file the same way as you would with a typewriter. By pressing the SHIFT key, you type uppercase characters. Thus, all alphabetic characters will be lowercase unless you press SHIFT and type the character.

For SOS purposes, you do not need to set any SOS options when you use the command SET TTY LC. The uppercase-lowercase terminal gives you the option of either uppercase-only or uppercase and lowercase, and you do not have to change the SOS default options of /C64 and /UPPER.

#### 6.3.1 Typing Uppercase On Uppercase-Lowercase Terminals

To type uppercase characters on an uppercase-lowercase terminal, set your terminal to uppercase (SET TTY UC) and start SOS without specifying any of the SOS options, just as if the terminal were uppercase-only. The /C64 and /UPPER options are set by SOS default. Any lowercase characters already in a file will appear as lowercase characters on the terminal.

```
.SET TTY UC (RET) (using a VT52 terminal)
.SOS UPPER.TXT (RET)
Edit: UPPER.TXT
*I200 (RET)
00200 THIS IS AN UPPERCASE TEXT LINE (RET)
00300 ON AN UPPERCASE-LOWERCASE TERMINAL. (RET)
00400
      ↑
      $
      ↑
      (ESC)
*P/1 (RET)
Page 1
00100 this text line is all lowercase characters.
00200 THIS IS AN UPPERCASE TEXT LINE
00300 ON AN UPPERCASE-LOWERCASE TERMINAL.
*
```

When printed on the line printer or typed on the terminal, the file appears as follows:

```
.TYPE UPPER.TXT (RET)
00100 this text line is all lowercase characters.
00200 THIS IS AN UPPERCASE TEXT LINE
00300 ON AN UPPERCASE-LOWERCASE TERMINAL.
```

If your terminal is not set to lowercase (LC), the file would still appear in the above format on an uppercase-lowercase terminal.

## UPPERCASE, LOWERCASE, AND SPECIAL CHARACTERS

### 6.3.2 Typing Lowercase On Uppercase-Lowercase Terminals

To type lowercase characters into a file on an uppercase-lowercase terminal, specify the TOPS-10 command SET TTY LC before starting your SOS session. You do not have to set any SOS options to enter lowercase characters into a file on an uppercase-lowercase terminal. All alphabetic characters you type will be in lowercase. By pressing the SHIFT key, alphabetic characters can be entered as uppercase. When printed or listed on the line printer, the characters will appear as you typed them.

```
.SET TTY LC (RET) (using a LA36 terminal)
.sos.lower.txt (RET)
Edit: LOWER.TXT
*:=case (RET)
Model 37 C64 Upper
*i200 (RET)
00200 this line is all lowercase characters. (RET)
00300
      $
      ↑
      ESC
*
```

When the above text line is listed on the line printer, it will appear as:

```
00300 this line is all lowercase characters.
```

### 6.4 TYPING SPECIAL CHARACTERS

Special characters can be alphabetic, numeric, or punctuation characters; they must be preceded with the single-quote character ('). All special characters that are typed into a file or used in the SOS Substitute command must be used with the /C128 option set. Unless the /C128 option is set, SOS does not see the two characters as one character, but as two.

When entering numeric and punctuation special characters during an SOS session, no SOS option will have an effect on the special characters except the /C64 option, which reverses the /C128 option; the /LOWER and /UPPER options only affect the alphabetic characters.

Table 6-1 lists the control characters with their American National Standards Institute (ANSI) name, their /C128 representation, and their meanings, if applicable, when used in SOS commands or command files.

#### NOTE

Because SOS is a line-oriented editor, you cannot enter into your file any special characters for linefeed and carriage return.

UPPERCASE, LOWERCASE, AND SPECIAL CHARACTERS

Table 6-1  
Control Characters and Their /C128 Representation

Control Character and its ANSI name	/C128 Representation	Meaning (if applicable)
^A (SOH)	'!	Match any letter (A-Z, a-z)
^B (STX)	'"	Next match string
^C (ETX)	'#	
^D (EOT)	'\$	
^E (ENQ)	'%	Not next character (Search)
^F (ACK)	'&	Match any uppercase (A-Z)
^G (BEL)	'\	Abort (for Inserts)
^H (BS)	'(	Backspace - also deletes
^N (SO)	')	Zero or more of next char.
^O (SI)	'*	n'th match string
^P (DLE)	'+	Any decimal digit (0-9)
^Q (DC1)	'	
^R (DC2)	'-	
^S (DC3)	'.	
^T (DC4)	'/'	Matches any character
^U (NAK)	'0	
^V (SYN)	'1	One or more of next char.
^W (ETB)	'2	Match any lowercase (a-z)
^X (CAN)	'9	Match any alphanumeric
^Y (EM)	'6	
^Z (SUB)	'4	
^[ ESCape	'='	ESCape from input mode
^\ (FS)	'<	Matches space or tab
^] (GS)	'>	Matches end of line
^^ (RS)	'7	Quote next character
^ (US)	'8	
\ Accent Grave	'@	
{ Left curly brace	'['	
Vertical bar	':'	
} Right Curly brace	']	
~ Tilde	'3	
' DEL	''	Character delete

(Refer to Appendix C for a complete special-character table and all ANSI names and abbreviations.)



## SPECIAL CHARACTERS IN FIND AND SUBSTITUTE COMMANDS

### 7.2 SPECIAL MODE - /C128

When you start the SOS program, the /C64 option, the SOS default, is set. This option is adequate for most applications. If you desire to use any special characters in a file, such as matching and replacement characters or special control characters, you must set the /C128 option.

The /C128 option, when set, allows you to enter any of the characters from the complete ASCII 128-character set, except for carriage return, line feed, and null. All special characters (matching characters, replacement characters, and control characters) are indicated by a single-quote character (') plus a punctuation, alphabetic, or numeric character. An alphabetic character with a single quote preceding it, for example, indicates an uppercase character (if the /LOWER option is set) or a lowercase character (if the /UPPER option is set). Another example is '"' which appears to SOS as CTRL/B, STX (start of text).

In summary, when the /C128 option is in effect, SOS interprets the single-quote character and the following character (punctuation, alphabetic, or numeric) as a single character.

### 7.3 SPECIAL MATCHING CHARACTERS

Special matching characters can be used in both the Find and Substitute commands to match any of the characters that exist in the text of a file. Special matching characters are in two groups as follows:

1. Special characters that represent any single character in the file contents without a character specification following the special character.
2. Special characters that represent any string of characters in the file contents with a character specification following the special character.

With these two groups, you can issue Find and Substitute commands to determine different text strings of characters that have some similar features or positions within a file.

These two groups, their representation, function, and examples with descriptions appear in the next two sections.



## SPECIAL CHARACTERS IN FIND AND SUBSTITUTE COMMANDS

### 7.3.1 Character Match, Without Character Specification

The following special characters match single characters:

/C64 Character	/C128 Mnemonic	Matches
^T	'/	any single character
(vertical bar)	':	any single separator, that is, any character other than a letter, number, period (.), percent (%), or dollar-sign (\$)

(For the ANSI names and abbreviations of the /C64 characters, refer to Tables C-1 and C-2 in Appendix C.)

Examples using the /C128 mnemonics:

1. You replace any character ('/) in the line number 1200 with an X.

```
*F1200 (RET)
01200 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
*/C128 (RET)
*S'/$X$. (RET)
  ↑   ↑
  ESC ESC

01200 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
*
```

2. You replace any three characters followed by a period (.) and the period itself, since it too is in the match-string, with the word TWO. for lines 300 through 500.

```
*/C128 (RET)
*F300!3 (RET)
00300 THIS IS LINE THREE, PAGE ONE.
00400 THIS IS LINE FOUR, PAGE ONE.
00500 THIS IS LINE FIVE, PAGE ONE.
*S'///,.$TWO,$300!3 (RET)
  ↑   ↑
  ESC ESC

00300 THIS IS LINE THREE, PAGE TWO
00400 THIS IS LINE FOUR, PAGE TWO
00500 THIS IS LINE FIVE, PAGE TWO
*
```

3. You replace any two separators, in this case two slashes (//), with a comma and a space on the current line in a file.

```
*/C128 (RET)
*P. (RET)
00100 YOU CAN INSERT//DELETE//OR PRINT LINES//
*S':':,$,$. (RET)
  ↑   ↑
  ESC ESC

00100 YOU CAN INSERT, DELETE, OR PRINT LINES,
*
```

## SPECIAL CHARACTERS IN FIND AND SUBSTITUTE COMMANDS

### 7.3.2 Character Match, With Character Specification

The following special characters match single or multiple occurrences of characters when specified with a character or special character.

/C64 Character	/C128 Mnemonic	Meaning of Character
^E	'%	not the character following this special character
^N	')	arbitrary number of; any number of occurrences of itself; must only be used with another special character
^^	'7	quote next character; quote any special character that may be used in a file or any string of characters

(For the ANSI names and abbreviations of the /C64 characters, refer to Tables C-1 and C-2 in Appendix C.)

Examples using the /C128 mnemonics:

- This example illustrates a substitution of an A: for any occurrence of an A and a separator that is not a colon (:).

```

*F750 (RET)
00750  A.B A,C A?D A:B A:C A:D A$B A&C A@D
*/C128 (RET)
*SA'Z:%A;$750 (RET)
      ↑      ↑
      ESC   ESC

007500  A:B A:C A:D A:B A:C A:D A:B A:C A:D
*
```

The next two examples illustrate a special feature of the character '%. The first substitution replaces THIS for the occurrence of THAT at the beginning of the line only. The second substitution replaces THIS for the occurrence of THAT at the end of the line only. The '% (not) '/' (any character, Section 7.3.1) when used in this way will match the beginning or ending of a line.

```

2. *F600:700 (RET)
00600  THAT NEWEST METHOD IS USEFUL; THAT
00700  CAN BE COMPLEX.
*/C128 (RET)
*S'Z'/THAT$THIS$600 (RET)
      ↑      ↑
      ESC   ESC

00600  THIS NEWEST METHOD IS USEFUL; THAT
*
```

and

## SPECIAL CHARACTERS IN FIND AND SUBSTITUTE COMMANDS

3. \*F600 (RET)  
 00600 THAT NEWEST METHOD IS USEFUL; THAT  
 \*STHAT'Z'/'\$THIS\$600 (RET)

ESC    ESC

00600 THAT NEWEST METHOD IS USEFUL; THIS  
 \*

4. You replace the word STRUCTURE for the word TREE on line number 300 on page 1. The Substitute command specifies that an S and any arbitrary number of any characters ending with E will be replaced with TREE.

\*F300/1 (RET)  
 00300 THE FORK STRUCTURE MAY BECOME COMPLEX.  
 \*/C128 (RET)  
 \*SS')'/E\$TREE\$. (RET)

ESC    ESC

00300 THE FORK TREE MAY BECOME COMPLEX.  
 \*

If this Substitute command were given for a large file containing many words that begin with S and contain an E, the word TREE would replace all occurrences as shown below:

\*F500 (RET)  
 00500 SAVE, SINGLE, SUBSTITUTE, SAMPLE, SPACE  
 \*/C128 (RET)  
 \*SS')'/E\$TREE\$. (RET)

ESC    ESC

00500 TREE, TREE, TREE, TREE, TREE  
 \*

It is important, therefore, that you understand the effects of the special character ')' (any arbitrary number of) when used with another special character in a Substitute command.

5. This example illustrates any arbitrary number of the separator semicolon being replaced by a comma (,).

\*F300/2 (RET)  
 00300 YOU CAN INSERT; DELETE; OR PRINT LINES.  
 \*/C128 (RET)  
 \*S')';;\$,\$. (RET)

ESC    ESC

00300 YOU CAN INSERT, DELETE, OR PRINT LINES.  
 \*

## SPECIAL CHARACTERS IN FIND AND SUBSTITUTE COMMANDS

6. In this example you must switch '7 and the two up-arrows (^) on line number 100. The '7 quotes the special character '7 in the text line. This text is again used in Section 7.4 to illustrate the "quote next character" ('7) in the replacement string.

```

*/C128 (RET)
*P1100 (RET)
01100 THE '7 IN /C64 IS THE SAME AS ^ IN /C128.
*S'7'7 (RET)
  (ESC)
  ↓
^ ^ ^ (RET)
'^7$1100 (RET)
  (ESC)
01100 THE ^ IN /C64 IS THE SAME AS '^7 IN /C128.
*/C64 (RET)
*P. (RET)
01100 THE ^ IN /C64 IS THE SAME AS '7 IN /C128.
*
  
```

### 7.4 SPECIAL REPLACEMENT CHARACTERS

Special replacement characters allow you to take a pattern of matched characters, as specified by the special match characters in the match-string, and replace them in the text line(s) of a file without retyping them. The following special characters may be used only in the replacement-string of the Substitute command, with the exception of the '7 character which may be used in both the match-string and the replacement-string:

/C64 Character	/C128 Mnemonic	Takes the Value of
^B	'"	the characters matched by the next sequential special character in the match-string.
^On^O	'*n'*	the characters matched by the nth special character in the match-string.
^^	'7	quotes the next character; next character may be a special character or a string of characters.

(For the ANSI names and abbreviations of the /C64 characters, refer to Tables C-1 and C-2 in Appendix C.)

The examples use the /C128 mnemonics. The example below illustrates the contents of the three lines of text being changed. The '"' special character in the replacement-string will replace any single character represented by the '/' special character in the match-string for each text line.

SPECIAL CHARACTERS IN FIND AND SUBSTITUTE COMMANDS

```

*/C128 (RET)
*/F1400!3 (RET)
01400          PTR1:  TEMP A+1;
01500          PTR2:  TEMP A+2;
01600          PTR3:  TEMP A+3;
*/STEMPA+'/$'+TEMPA$1400:1600 (RET)
      ↑      ↑
      ESC   ESC

01400          PTR1:  1+TEMP A;
01500          PTR2:  2+TEMP A;
01600          PTR3:  3+TEMP A;
*

```

In the example below, the words DOG and FOX must be reversed in the text line. The '"' special character in the replacement-string specifies the pattern of characters from the match-string as specified by the ')'/' special characters (which represent any arbitrary number of any character).

```

*/C128 (RET)
*/F100 (RET)
00100  THE QUICK BROWN DOG JUMPED OVER THE LAZY FOX.
*/SDOG')'/FOX$FOX'*DOG$. (RET)
      ↑      ↑
      ESC   ESC

00100  THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPED OVER THE LAZY DOG.
*

```

You can also change this text line using special character '\*n\*' in the replacement-string as shown below:

```

*/C128 (RET)
*/F100 (RET)
00100  THE QUICK BROWN DOG JUMPED OVER THE LAZY FOX.
*/SDOG')'/FOX$FOX'*1'*DOG$. (RET)
      ↑      ↑
      ESC   ESC

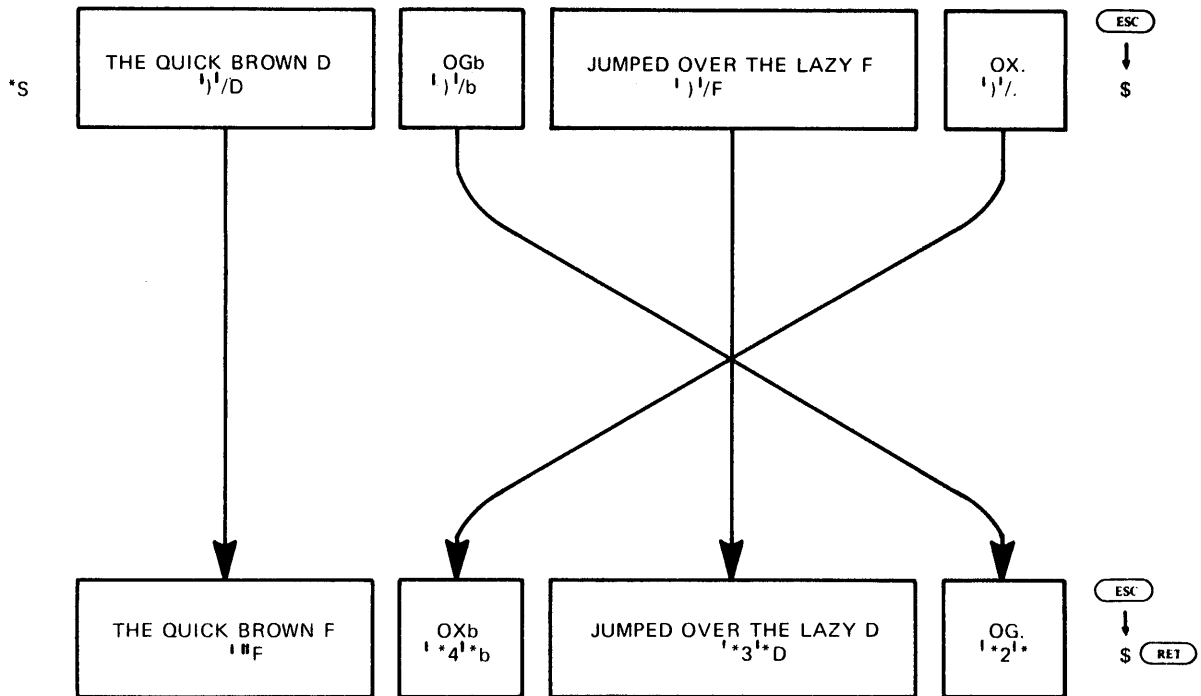
00100  THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPED OVER THE LAZY DOG.
*

```



## SPECIAL CHARACTERS IN FIND AND SUBSTITUTE COMMANDS

The following diagram illustrates the pattern of characters that replaces the matched pattern of characters:



In the example below, the text line contains the special character '7, which must be reversed with the two up-arrows (^). The " special replacement character takes the value IN /C64 IS THE SAME AS, and the '7'7 quotes (or places) this special character at the end of the replacement-string.

```

*/C128 (RET)
*/F1200 (RET)
01200 THE '7 IN /C64 IS THE SAME AS ^ IN /C128.
*$'7'7')/^/^$'^7'7$1200 (RET)
      (ESC) (ESC)
01200 THE ^ IN /C64 IS THE SAME AS '7 IN /C128.
*
    
```

The '7 special character's main purpose is to quote any special characters used in a file; but it may quote and also replace any character in /C128 mode.

## SPECIAL CHARACTERS IN FIND AND SUBSTITUTE COMMANDS

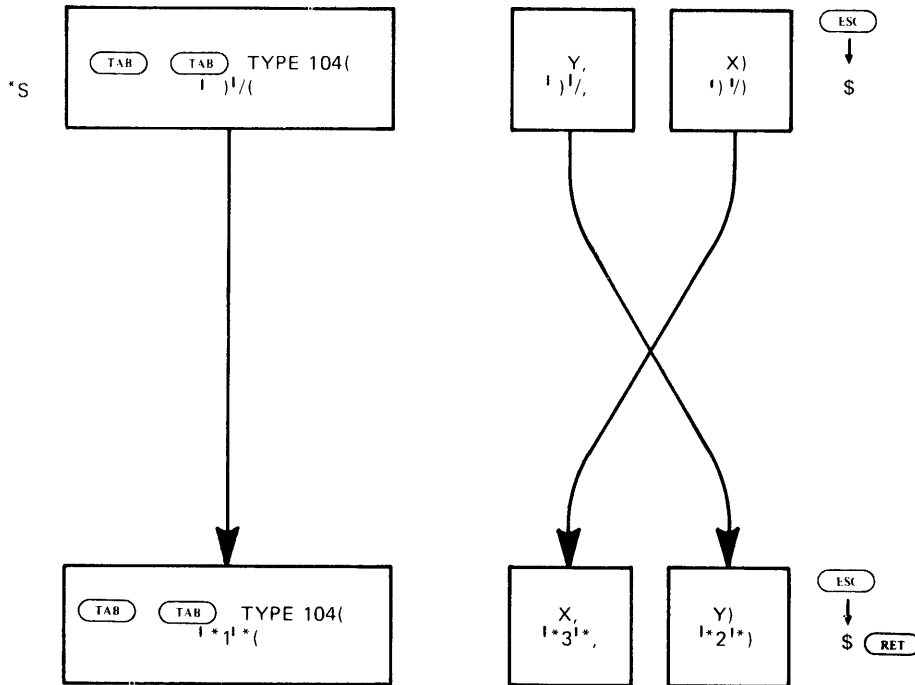
In the example below, the characters Y and X are reversed.

```

*/C128 (RET)
*F80 (RET)
00080 TYPE 104(Y,X);
*S')'/'(')'/','')'/'/'$' *1'*( '*3'*,'*2'*)$ (RET)
      ↑                               ↑
      (ESC)                          (ESC)

00080 TYPE 104(X,Y);
*
  
```

The following diagram illustrates the pattern of characters that replaces the matched pattern of characters:



The first pattern of characters '\*1'\*( is TYPE 104(, the second pattern of characters '\*2'\*) is Y, and the third pattern of characters '\*3'\*, is X.





**SPECIAL CHARACTERS IN FIND AND SUBSTITUTE COMMANDS**

## CHAPTER 8

### LINE CONTENTS SPECIFICATIONS

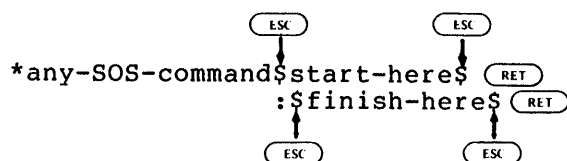
To reference the contents of a line in an SOS file, you usually use the line number and/or page number. SOS formats, for example, use the words "position" and "range" which refer to line numbers.

However, there is another way to reference a line or lines. You can use the contents of the line(s) instead of the line number(s). One advantage of this technique is that it gives you a choice when you work with unsequenced files, i.e., files stored without line numbers to save storage space. You can resequence the file and use line numbers or you can use the line contents directly.

This method for editing your file is most useful when your file contains more than 99,999 lines (the /MAXLN option default value) and you do not wish to create new pages for additional input or for editing.

#### 8.1 LINE CONTENTS COMMAND FORMATS

The SOS commands have a different command format when you specify line contents instead of line/page numbers:



#### Arguments:

`start-here` is a string of characters in the line where the SOS command will start its operation. The first occurrence of the string after the present position will be used. If the string `start-here` is not found, SOS prints the message: `%NO SUCH LINE(S)`.

`finish-here` is a string of characters in the line where the SOS command will end its operations. If the string `finish-here` is not found, SOS prints the message: `%NO SUCH LINE(S)` and no action is taken.

## LINE CONTENTS SPECIFICATIONS

If only the string start-here is specified, the range contains one line, the one that contains the characters of start-here. The command format takes the form:

```
          ESC          ESC
          |            |
*any-SOS-command$start-here$ (RET)
(RET)
```

You may also combine line contents specifications and the regular line/page-number specifications in the SOS command to specify the range to search for the start-here string. The command format takes the form:

```
          ESC          ESC
          |            |
*any-SOS-command$start-here$ (RET)
:line/page-number (RET)
```

(Notice that the line/page-number follows the colon.)

When you use line contents specification, the pointer will only move forward through a file. To move the pointer backward through a file, an additional argument, line/page number, must be specified after the start-here<ESC> and before the <RET>. The command format takes the form:

```
          ESC          ESC
          |            |
*any-SOS-command$start-here$line/page-number (RET)
: $finish-here$ (RET)
          |            |
          ESC          ESC
(RET)
```

The character string finish-here<ESC> may be followed by a line/page-number argument in this command format or it may be omitted. The line/page-number (/1 and /2 used in examples) is useful when you are not sure of your current position relative to the end of the file, since it guarantees the entire file will be searched.

### 8.2 LINE CONTENTS SPECIFICATION EXAMPLES

Line contents specifications are somewhat more complex than line/page-number specifications, but they may be helpful when you are editing large files. The following examples illustrate some of the SOS commands that use line contents instead of a range specification. An explanation follows each example.

## LINE CONTENTS SPECIFICATIONS

1.

```

    ESC ESC
    ↓ ↓
  *P ONE$ RET
  :TEN$ RET
    ↑ ↑
  ESC ESC
  RET
00100 LINE ONE
00200 LINE TWO
00300 LINE THREE
00400 LINE FOUR
00500 LINE FIVE
00600 LINE SIX
00700 LINE SEVEN
00800 LINE EIGHT
00900 LINE NINE
01000 LINE TEN
  *
```

You issue a Print command showing the file that will be used in all the examples.

2.

```

    ESC ESC
    ↓ ↓
  *C TEN$/1 RET
  ,ONE$/1 RET
    ↑ ↑
  ESC ESC
  :TWO$/1 RET
    ↑ ↑
  ESC ESC
  RET

    ESC ESC
    ↓ ↓
  *P TEN$/1 RET
  ;/1 RET
01000 LINE TEN
01100 LINE ONE
01200 LINE TWO
  *
```

For demonstration purposes, you issue a Copy command, copying the first two lines of text and placing them at the end of the file. When the pointer is at the end of the file (as a result of the Copy command), the /1 specification (with the line contents specification format) is needed to force SOS to look through the entire contents of the file.

## LINE CONTENTS SPECIFICATIONS

3.     ESC   ESC  
           ↓   ↓  
 F\$SIX\$/1   RET  
 RET  
 00600    LINE SIX

          ESC   ESC  
           ↓   ↓  
 \*M\$SIX\$/1   RET  
 RET

          ESC   ESC  
           ↓   ↓  
 \*F\$SIX\$/2   RET  
 RET  
 00600    LINE SIX  
 \*

You mark a page mark for page 2 on the line that contains the word SIX as contents.

4.     ESC   ESC  
           ↓   ↓  
 \*.\$ONE\$/1   RET  
 RET  
 \*

You move the pointer (. command) to the line at the beginning of the file where the word ONE exists.

5.     ESC   ESC  
           ↓   ↓  
 \*X\$SEVEN\$   RET  
 PAGE 2  
 :\$EIGHT\$   RET  
           ↑   ↑  
           ESC   ESC  
           RET  
 00700    LINE SEVEN OF TEXT   RET  
 00800    LINE EIGHT OF TEXT   RET  
 \*

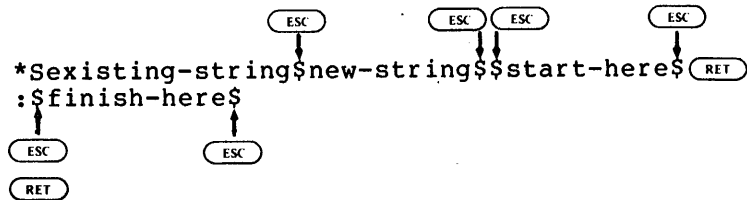
You issue an eXtend command for a range of lines that contain the word SEVEN through EIGHT. SOS prints PAGE 2 indicating that word SEVEN, at the beginning of the range, was found on page 2.

Whenever you issue an SOS command using line contents as a range specification, SOS takes the command, after you press RETURN the first time, as if a Find command were issued. If the contents cannot be found, SOS types the message %NO SUCH LINE(S).

## LINE CONTENTS SPECIFICATIONS

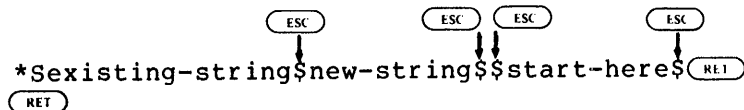
### 8.3 LINE CONTENTS SPECIFICATION IN THE SUBSTITUTE COMMAND

The Substitute command with the line contents range specification takes the form:



This format establishes a range of lines.

An additional feature of this Substitute command exists when line contents are specified. You can specify up to three boundaries for the substitutions to execute in the contents of your file. (Refer to the last two examples in this section, for a description of how these boundaries are used.)

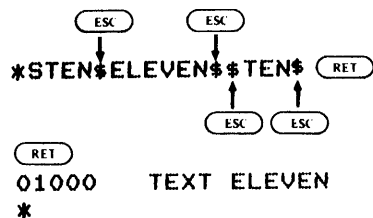


This format establishes a range of one line only.

In either of the two Substitute command formats shown above, the substitute options or line numbers or both may be specified at the end of the command.

With the file used in the previous section of this chapter, the following examples illustrate the Substitute command with line contents as a range specification.

1. You substitute the word ELEVEN for the word TEN on a line that contains the word TEN.



## LINE CONTENTS SPECIFICATIONS

2. When you use the original file, you substitute the word TEXT for all occurrences of the word LINE. The line contents specification (i.e., the "range") is from the line that contains ONE to the line that contains TEN. (Another explanation of the range from ONE to TEN is to call it a "boundary" if this file were to expand many lines or many pages.) The substitute option number is specified to force the substitution to occur ten times.

```

    (ESC) (ESC) (ESC)
    ↓     ↓     ↓
*SLINE$TEXT$$ONE$/1 (RET)
    ↑
    (ESC)
  
```

```

    (ESC) (ESC)
    ↓     ↓
: $TEN$,10 (RET)
  
```

```

  (RET)
00100 TEXT ONE
00200 TEXT TWO
00300 TEXT THREE
00400 TEXT FOUR
00500 TEXT FIVE
00600 TEXT SIX
00700 TEXT SEVEN
00800 TEXT EIGHT
00900 TEXT NINE
01000 TEXT TEN
*
  
```

3. In the next example, you issue a Substitute command with three boundaries as specifications for the range the substitution will execute in. When your file is extremely large and you are editing without line numbers, this Substitute command is useful when you want to explicitly set the range (boundary) for the substitution. Using the text file from the previous examples, an inner boundary of lines that contain the words FOUR through SIX are set to substitute the word TEXT for LINE. A second boundary is specified as the lines that contain the words THREE through SEVEN, and a third boundary is specified as the lines that contain the words TWO through EIGHT. This example is impractical for a small file, but it will illustrate the full use of three boundaries and the =STRING command.



# LINE CONTENTS SPECIFICATIONS

```
.SOS/NONNUMBER SAMPLE.TXT (RET)
EDIT: SAMPLE.TXT
```

```
*P$ONE$ (RET)
  ↑   ↑
  ESC ESC
: $TEN$ (RET)
  ↑   ↑
  ESC ESC
  (RET)
```

```
LINE ONE
LINE TWO
LINE THREE
LINE FOUR
LINE FIVE
LINE SIX
LINE SEVEN
LINE EIGHT
LINE NINE
LINE TEN
```

```

  (ESC) (ESC)
  ↓   ↓
*SLINE$TEXT$$FOUR$/1 (RET)
  ↑   ↑
  (ESC) (ESC)
(ESC) (ESC)
 ↓   ↓
: $SIX$ $THREE$/1 (RET)
  ↑   ↑
  (ESC) (ESC)
(ESC) (ESC)
 ↓   ↓
: $SEVEN$ $TWO$/1 (RET)
  ↑   ↑
  (ESC) (ESC)
(ESC) (ESC)
 ↓   ↓
: $EIGHT$/1 (RET)
  (RET)
  (RET)
  (RET)
```

```
TEXT FOUR
TEXT FIVE
TEXT SIX
*
```

## LINE CONTENTS SPECIFICATIONS

4. Now you give the Print command to display the entire file, using line contents specifications as the range.

```
ESC ESC
  ↓ ↓
*P$ONE$ RET
ESC ESC
  ↓ ↓
:$TEN$ RET
RET
LINE ONE
LINE TWO
LINE THREE
TEXT FOUR
TEXT FIVE
TEXT SIX
LINE SEVEN
LINE EIGHT
LINE NINE
LINE TEN
*
```

5. When you give the =STRING command, the entire Substitute command specifications are listed so that you can check the characters and the line contents used as boundaries.

```
*=STRING RET
      FIND:
      SUBSTITUTE:
TEXT
      FOR:
LINE
      LINE-CONTENTS:
1:
SIX
2:
SEVEN
3:
EIGHT
*
```

## CHAPTER 9

### SOS FILE BACKUP

It is recommended that, while you are creating or editing a file on your installation of the TOPS-10 monitor, you back up your file often enough to protect your inputs and edits. SOS file backup may be accomplished with the /ISAVE or /SAVE option or with the World command without ending your SOS session. It is good practice to back up your files every 15 minutes or so during an SOS session. In that way, you are sure of not losing more than 15 minutes' work if the system crashes. Though backing up your file may be time-consuming, it will prevent you from having to start all over again.

#### 9.1 THE WORLD (SAVE-THE-WORLD) COMMAND

The World command saves your file, but lets you continue editing without ending the SOS session. The World command does not change your place in the file. It is good practice to give the World (or End) command before walking away from your terminal so that your work is saved.

To give the World command, type a W at SOS command level and press RETURN. SOS prints the name of the file and leaves you at SOS command level.

```
*W (RET)
```

```
[DISK: SAMPLE.TXT(27,5107)]
```

```
*
```

The World command creates a backup file with the file extension .Qxt and saves all edits to your file made since the last backup file was created. In the example above, SAMPLE.TXT was saved with the current edits and a SAMPLE.QXT file was created. SAMPLE.QXT consists of your input file without the current edits.

If the /OLD option was set, a file extension of .Zxt would be created (instead of a .Qxt-extension file) if a .Zxt-extension file did not already exist.

## SOS FILE BACKUP

### 9.2 THE AUTO-SAVE FEATURE

The auto-save feature is initiated when you specify or set the /ISAVE or /SAVE options. If you are creating a new file, specify the /ISAVE:n option in the SOS command before or after the entire file specification. If you are editing a file, specify the /SAVE:n option in the SOS command before or after the entire file specification. Both options must be specified with a number (n), from 1 to 99999, which sets the auto-save feature to occur after that number of SOS commands. The difference between /ISAVE and /SAVE is that /ISAVE is intended for the Input mode and /SAVE is intended for the Edit mode. The /ISAVE operates after n lines have been input whereas /SAVE operates after n SOS commands have been given that change the file contents. The /ISAVE or /SAVE option remains in effect for the duration of the SOS session or until you change it.

#### 9.2.1 File Backup While Inputting

In the /ISAVE:n option, the "n" specifies that auto-save will be performed after "n" lines have been entered as text into your file. In the example below, you create a file SAMPLE.TXT, specifying the /ISAVE option with the number :3.

```
.SOS/ISAVE:3 SAMPLE.TXT (RET)
INPUT: SAMPLE.TXT
00100  LINE ONE (RET)
00200  LINE TWO (RET)
00300  LINE THREE (RET)

[DOING AUTO-SAVE, PLEASE WAIT.]

[DISK:SAMPLE.TXT]

00400
```

After every third line is entered into the file, SOS performs an auto-save automatically and then continues with the next sequential line number to be entered. If you end the SOS session at line number 400 with an EQ command, your file will be saved because it was backed up by the auto-save feature.

If you issue a World command before your file is saved by the auto-save feature, the /ISAVE value is reset to zero and the count begins again to auto-save automatically after n lines.

#### 9.2.2 File Backup While Editing

In the /SAVE:n option, the "n" specifies that auto-save will occur after "n" SOS commands have been issued. SOS commands not counted by this option are those commands that do not change the contents of the text within the file. In the example below, you edit the file SAMPLE.TXT, specifying the /SAVE option with the number :3.

## SOS FILE BACKUP

```
.SOS/SAVE:3 SAMPLE.TXT (RET)
EDIT: SAMPLE.TXT
*X100 (RET)
00100 LINE ONE PAGE ONE (RET)
*R200 (RET)
00200 TEXT LINE TWO (RET)
1 LINES (00200/1) DELETED
*D300 (RET)
1 LINES (00300/1) DELETED

[DOING AUTO-SAVE, PLEASE WAIT.]

[DSKC:SAMPLE.TXT[27,5107]]
```

\*

After every third SOS command that changes the contents of the file, an auto-save will automatically be performed and you will be returned to Edit mode (SOS command level).

If you issue a World command before your file is saved by one of the auto-save options, the /SAVE value is reset to begin its count from that save.

### 9.3 SAVING YOUR FILE

The End command will save your file and end SOS. The Go command will also save your file, end SOS, and execute the last COMPILE, EXECUTE, LOAD, or DEBUG command that was given at TOPS-10 command level prior to the SOS session.

SOS creates a backup file with a file extension of .Qxt when your file is edited for the first time. The "xt" of the extension is the last two alphanumeric characters from the file extension of your input file. Thus, if your file was named FILNAM.ABC, your .Qxt file is named FILNAM.QBC. The .Qxt file is updated automatically each time you save your file. You can suppress the creation or update of this .Qxt file by setting the /NOBAK option or by using the B option of the End or Go command.

#### 9.3.1 Ending SOS Saving The Line Numbers

Type E (or G) and press the RETURN key to end SOS and save the file with line numbers. SOS saves your file, prints the file specifications, and leaves you at TOPS-10 command level.

```
*E (RET)
```

```
[DSKC:STATS.DAT[27,5107]]
```

.

or

```
*G (RET)
```

```
[DSKC:STATS.DAT[27,5107]]
```

(The appropriate TOPS-10 command is executed next.)

## SOS FILE BACKUP

SOS automatically renames the original file to filnam.Qxt and retains the line numbers. In this example, besides the new STATS.DAT, the original STATS.DAT is now called STATS.QAT, thus providing a convenient way to check changes. The .Qxt file also retains its line numbers. You may delete the .Qxt file with the TOPS-10 command DELETE, but you should do so only after you are sure that you have made the proper changes to your file. You may use the /NOBAK option to suppress creating or updating the .Qxt file, for example, to save space.

### 9.3.2 Ending SOS Without Saving The Line Numbers

Give the ES (or GS) command to end SOS, remove the line numbers (unsequence the file), and then save the file. SOS removes the line numbers, prints the file specification, and then leaves you at TOPS-10 command level. Both the ES and GS commands create a backup file with the file extension .Qxt. (The .Qxt backup file retains the line numbers of the original file only if the original file contained the line numbers before the SOS session.)

```
*ES (RET)
[DSKC:STATS.DAT[27,5107]]
```

The ES (or GS) command is useful when you are preparing a file that will be read by a program that does not recognize line numbers.

If your directory contains many files and you must conserve space, end your SOS sessions with an ES or GS. The savings in disk space can be substantial, as shown in the following example.

```
.SOS COBOL.CBL (RET)
EDIT: COBOL.CBL
*ES (RET)

[DSKC:COBOL.CBL[27,5107]]

.DIRECT/ALLOC (RET)

COBOL  QBL   15 <055>  12-JAN-78  DSKC:  [27,5107]
COBOL  CBL   10 <055>  12-JAN-78
TOTAL OF 25 BLOCKS IN 2 FILES ON DSKC: [27,5107]
```

An allocated 15-block COBOL source program is edited by removing the line numbers. With the TOPS-10 command DIRECT (for Directory) and the /ALLOC switch (for allocated length), you can display the two files in the directory. The original COBOL source program file allocated 15 blocks in the directory; the unsequenced COBOL source program file allocated only 10 blocks. You save 5 blocks of storage in your directory.

## SOS FILE BACKUP

### Other Programs And Line Numbers

Some programs may not operate properly if they attempt to read a file that contains line numbers. In such a case, stop the program, run SOS, and use the ES command to save the file without line numbers.

### 9.3.3 Ending SOS With No Backup File

Type EB (or GB) and press RETURN to end SOS, save your edited file, and automatically suppress the creation of any backup files. Even if the SOS option /OLD is in effect, the EB and GB commands prevent creation of the .zxt file extension as well as the .Qxt file extension. (If the /NOBAK option is set, you do not need to specify the B option when you give the End or Go command, as the /NOBAK option suppresses the creation of any backup files.)

In summary, the EB command saves your currently edited file, does not create or update a .Qxt file, and returns you to TOPS-10 command level. The GB command saves your currently edited file; does not create or update a .Qxt file; and executes the last COMPILE, EXECUTE, LOAD, or DEBUG command before returning you to the TOPS-10 command level.

```
.DIRECT (RET)

NUM   FOR   3 <055>   7-DEC-77   DSKC: [27,5107]
NUM   QOR   3 <055>   7-DEC-77
      TOTAL OF 6 BLOCKS IN 2 FILES ON DSKC: [27,5107]

.SOS /OLD NUM.FOR (RET)
EDIT: NUM.FOR
*STIPE $TYPE $;*,N (RET)
      ↑      ↑
      (ESC) (ESC)

*EB (RET)

[DSKC:NUM.FOR[27,5107]]

.DIRECT (RET)

NUM   FOR   3 <055>   12-JAN-78   DSKC: [27,5107]
      TOTAL OF 3 BLOCKS IN 1 FILES ON DSKC: [27,5107]
```

In the example above, you edited the file NUM.FOR, specifying the SOS option /OLD for the creation of a .zxt file extension backup. By typing the EB command, you suppressed the creation of both the .Qxt file extension and the .zxt file extension.

## SOS FILE BACKUP

Depending on the file protection codes of the .Qxt files in your directory path, the EB, GB, or WB commands may also delete those .Qxt files as shown in the above example. The default protection code, <055>, allows you to delete the existing backup file when you give the EB, GB, or WB commands.

### 9.3.4 Ending SOS Without Saving The File

To end SOS without saving the changes you made to the file, type EQ (or GQ) and press the RETURN key.

```
*EQ (RET)
```

The EQ, GQ, or WQ command does not save any changes made to the file since you gave the last SOS command. If you created a file, it is now gone; if you edited a file, the changes are now lost. But if you have given a World command during the SOS session, only the changes made since your last World command are lost. Since SOS does not have to do any work, EQ, GQ, or WQ commands operate very quickly.

An EQ, GQ, or WQ command is useful in the following circumstances:

1. When you have used SOS to merely read through a file, there is no reason to resave it because you have not made any changes.
2. After you have given a command or an edit that makes your file useless, you can give the EQ, GQ, or WQ command to cancel that part of the SOS session.
3. If you want to try a particular SOS command, you can start SOS, give a World command, and try the particular command. Then, if the command does not work the desired way, give the EQ, GQ, or WQ command to restore the original file.

End, Go, or World commands also have a delete capability. The ED, GD, or WD commands must be used with extreme caution. They delete both your edited file (output from SOS) AND your original file (input to SOS) unless your original file has a protection code greater than or equal to <400>.

## 9.4 SOS BACKUP FILES

Every time you change an existing file and then save it with an End, Go, or World command, SOS creates a backup file. The following examples show, by the creation and editing of a text file in SOS, how the backup files are managed.

```
.SOS TEXT.FIL (RET)
INPUT: TEXT.FIL
00100  ONE HUNDRED (RET)
00200  $
      ↑
      (ESC)
*E (RET)

[DSKB:TEXT.FIL]
```



## SOS FILE BACKUP

After the creation of the file, there is only one image of the file TEXT.FIL in the directory path: [27,5107].

```
.DIRECT (RET)
TEXT  FIL      1 <055>    3-MAY-78   DSKB: [27,5107]
      TOTAL OF 1 BLOCKS IN 1 FILES ON DSKB: [27,5107]
```

Now add a line to the file and save the changes.

```
.SOS TEXT.FIL (RET)
EDIT: TEXT.FIL
*I200 (RET)
00200 TWO HUNDRED (RET)
00300 $
      ↑
      (ESC)
*E (RET)

[DSKB:TEXT.FIL[27,5107]]
```

The original file, TEXT.FIL, has been renamed to TEXT.QIL, and your current file (with two lines) is TEXT.FIL.

```
.DIRECT (RET)
TEXT  QIL      1 <055>    3-MAY-78   DSKB: [27,5107]
TEXT  FIL      1 <055>    3-MAY-78
      TOTAL OF 2 BLOCKS IN 2 FILES ON DSKB: [27,5107]
```

Add a third line to the file and save the changes.

```
.SOS TEXT.FIL (RET)
EDIT: TEXT.FIL
*I300 (RET)
00300 THREE HUNDRED (RET)
00400 $
      ↑
      (ESC)
*E (RET)

[DSKB:TEXT.FIL[27,5107]]
```

The original file, TEXT.QIL, consisting of one line of input has been deleted. The current .QIL file contains two lines of input and the TEXT.FIL file contains three lines of input.

```
.DIRECT (RET)
TEXT  QIL      1 <055>    3-MAY-78   DSKB: [27,5107]
TEXT  FIL      1 <055>    3-MAY-78
      TOTAL OF 2 BLOCKS IN 2 FILES ON DSKB: [27,5107]
```

If you do not want the .QIL files, you can set the /NOBAK option when you start the SOS session or during it. The /NOBAK option will not allow the current .QIL file to be updated when you save the TEXT.FIL file; it remains unchanged.

## SOS FILE BACKUP

Now set the /NOBAK option when you edit the file.

```
.SOS TEXT.FIL (RET)
EDIT: TEXT.FIL
*/NOBAK (RET)
*I400 (RET)
00400 FOUR HUNDRED (RET)
00500
      $
      |
      (ESC)
*E (RET)

[DISK:TEXT.FIL[27,5107]]
.
```

The current updated file is TEXT.FIL (contains four text lines), and the .QIL file still contains only two lines of text. The TEXT.FIL file that contained the three lines of text was deleted automatically.

If you want to continually use this feature, add the /NOBAK option to your SWITCH.INI file. Whenever you run SOS, the /NOBAK option is then automatically given for you.

### NOTE

If you do a lot of creating and editing of small files, backup files may become space- and time-consuming. If so, include the /NOBAK option in your SWITCH.INI file or issue the option when starting an SOS session.

If you specify or set the /OLD option either when you originally created the TEXT.FIL file or at any time when you edit this file, a .ZIL file would be created. The .ZIL file would contain the contents of your file as it appeared before any edits took place.

## SOS FILE BACKUP

### 9.5 "INSUFFICIENT DISK SPACE - WELL?" MESSAGE

If you exceed your disk block quota or available memory during an SOS session, SOS is unable to perform the last command given or to write your file to your specified directory path. It prints a message to that effect:

```
WELL?
```

and awaits a response.

This section describes the possible responses you can employ, but there is no guarantee that they will work at all times; results are unpredictable. This is an unsupported feature of SOS.

If the last command given was other than an End, Go, or World command, SOS prints:

```
WELL?
```

If the last command was an End, Go, or World command or possibly an auto-save, SOS prints:

```
[INSUFFICIENT DISK SPACE TO DO OUTPUT]
nnnn DISK BLOCKS IN YOUR AREA ON dev
nnnnn BLOCKS FOR ALL USERS ON THIS STRUCTURE
```

```
WELL?
```

Where:

```
nnnn      is the number of blocks in your disk area. This is the
           same response you would have gotten if you had given
           the =DISK command.

dev       is the structure to which output is being done.

nnnnn    is the total number of blocks to all users on that
           device structure.
```

When you type an H to the WELL?, SOS will list the four acceptable responses that you can give.

```
WELL? H
YOU MUST TYPE:
G - DO THE OUTPUT (NOW AND FOREVER).
T - TEST DISK SPACE AND DO OUTPUT IF SPACE AVAILABLE.
R - GIVE RESOURCES AND DO OUTPUT IF SPACE AVAILABLE.
W - WAIT UNTIL EITHER SPACE APPEARS OR YOU TYPE
    A DIFFERENT RESPONSE.
```

```
WELL?
```

Besides these four possible responses, you can press CTRL/C and type any of the five commands to the YES? response to either save your file, if possible, or return to the TOPS-10 monitor.

If you use the CTRL/C and return to the TOPS-10 monitor, give the TOPS-10 command DIRECT to check your directory. There may be a nnnSOS.TMP file in your directory that will contain your file and all edits up to the point when you received the WELL? reply. (Refer to Chapter 10, for information on how to use this file.)

## SOS FILE BACKUP

It is strongly recommended that you maintain enough free disk blocks in the specified directory so that this message will never appear during an SOS session. Back up your files on tape or another disk, or break up a large file into smaller parts for your SOS session to prevent the directory from becoming congested.

### 9.5.1 Well? - G Response

By typing a G to the WELL? question, you are attempting to force SOS to do the output. In most instances, nothing will happen and SOS will print the informational message:

```
WELL? G
8450 DISK BLOCKS IN YOUR AREA ON DSKC
96800 BLOCKS FOR ALL USERS ON THIS STRUCTURE
```

```
WELL?
```

At this point you should try one of the other WELL? commands.

If the G command works, the Edit mode prompt (\*) will reappear or SOS will indicate that your file was backed up and the TOPS-10 prompt (.) will appear.

### 9.5.2 Well? - T Response

By typing a T to the WELL? question, you are attempting to test your disk for available space. In most instances, SOS will reply with the message DSK OK NOW.

```
WELL? T
DSK OK NOW.
```

At this point, you may receive the SOS asterisk prompt indicating that your last SOS command has finished executing. If you receive the TOPS-10 period prompt, your edited file has been saved in the specified directory path. If neither the asterisk or period prompt appear, SOS will reply again with the following message:

```
[INSUFFICIENT DISK SPACE TO DO OUTPUT]

8450 DISK BLOCKS IN YOUR AREA ON DSKC
96800 BLOCKS FOR ALL USERS ON THIS STRUCTURE
```

```
WELL?
```

At this time you should try another response to WELL?.

## SOS FILE BACKUP

### 9.5.3 Well? - R Response

By typing an R to the WELL? question, you are attempting to print your disk resources, test your disk for available space, and, if possible, make the copy. If the R response works, the SOS asterisk prompt (or TOPS-10 period prompt) will appear on your terminal. Otherwise, the following message will appear:

```
WELL? R
8450 DISK BLOCKS IN YOUR AREA ON DISK
96800 BLOCKS FOR ALL USERS ON THIS STRUCTURE
DSK OK NOW.
```

```
[INSUFFICIENT DISK SPACE TO DO OUTPUT]
```

```
8450 DISK BLOCKS IN YOUR AREA ON DISK
96800 BLOCKS FOR ALL USERS ON THIS STRUCTURE
```

```
WELL?
```

At this point you should try another response or press CTRL/C and respond to the YES?. (Refer to Chapter 2, Section 2.4.2 or Appendix A for the responses to the YES?.)

### 9.5.4 Well? - W Response

When you type a W to the WELL? question, SOS will wait until either space becomes available on disk or in memory or until you type a different response to the WELL? message. SOS will wait indefinitely, or until the system crashes, or until you type any other response. If you give another response while SOS is waiting, SOS will respond as if to an R response.

A possible solution is to login to the TOPS-10 system from another terminal and backup and/or delete some files to obtain available space. As with all the WELL? responses, this may or may not work.

**SOS FILE BACKUP**

## CHAPTER 10

### HOW SOS HANDLES FILES AND BUFFERS

This chapter describes in detail the procedures SOS uses to protect your inputs and edits through its use of temporary buffer files and backup files. When you start an SOS session, SOS creates, in the directory path, a temporary buffer file that will be used automatically to create or update your output file when you give an End, Go, or World command. In addition, SOS may create an extra temporary buffer file when the current file exceeds the available memory for the SOS session. The amount of available memory allotted to an SOS session is 1280 words. This amount can be changed within the SOS source code; the SOS source must then be re-assembled for your installation.

#### 10.1 HOW SOS KEEPS THE CURRENT FILE IN MEMORY

SOS uses, in addition to memory, two temporary files (called nnnSOS.TEM and nnnSOS.TMP) to keep track of your current edits. Thus, when you give an End, Go, or World command, SOS must first combine:

1. The edits in memory
2. The nnnSOS.TEM file
3. The nnnSOS.TMP file

before it can create the new version of the source file that will contain them. In the event that the system crashes while you are editing, you can obtain a major portion of your edits by properly combining one or more of the files.

The next paragraphs contain a description of how SOS creates and uses these files and how you use them to recover from a system crash.

Remember that either of the temporary buffer files described in this section occur before SOS creates a new image copy of the source file.

Remember also that the source file (or the edits themselves) must exceed the memory words (1280 by default) for SOS to completely fill either or both of the two temporary buffer files. If the file you are editing does not exceed the allotted memory words, your source file and backup file are created as described in Section 10.2.

## HOW SOS HANDLES FILES AND BUFFERS

### 10.1.1 The Memory Buffer

Whenever you edit your file, SOS brings your file into memory. SOS allocates a portion of memory, and, if your file is large, SOS places that part of your file that cannot fit in memory into the temporary buffer file named nnnSOS.TEM. As a result, if you attempt to edit a line that would cause the buffer to overflow, SOS transfers the current buffer file, nnnSOS.TEM, to another buffer file, nnnSOS.TMP.

SOS never retrieves lines from the nnnSOS.TMP file; it only transfers lines to it. So, if you want to edit a line that is located before the first line in the current buffer (nnnSOS.TEM), SOS must:

1. write the rest of the source file to the nnnSOS.TEM file
2. rename the nnnSOS.TEM file to be a nnnSOS.TMP file
3. use the nnnSOS.TMP file for input
4. create a new nnnSOS.TEM file

The four operations listed above occur automatically; you cannot control them. You can, however, save SOS some trouble by localizing your edits. If you want to know the first line in the buffer, type the =LOCATION option command. (The total number of lines in the buffer at one time during an SOS session varies depending upon the amount of text contents per line.)

### 10.1.2 The nnnSOS.TEM File

The nnnSOS.TEM file is created automatically by SOS in a session containing any edits that SOS cannot fit in memory. This is a temporary buffer file residing in your specified directory path during an SOS session. The "nnn" is a three-digit number that consists of your TOPS-10 job number. Thus, the temporary buffer file for job 26 on the TOPS-10 system may appear in the directory after a crash as:

```
.DIRECT (RET)
026SOS TEM 360 <055> 20-MAY-78 DSKC: [27,5107]
TOTAL OF 360 BLOCKS IN 1 FILES ON DSKC: [27,5107]
```

This is its complete name format. If it is empty, this file will not even appear in the directory because the system will delete it when restarting. The 026 refers to your job number at the time the crash occurred. You should always know your job number because there may be other nnnSOS.TEM files when other users are editing files in the same directory path.

When you exit from the SOS session in the usual manner, this file becomes the new source file.



## HOW SOS HANDLES FILES AND BUFFERS

### 10.1.3 The nnnSOS.TMP File

SOS creates an nnnSOS.TMP file as a temporary buffer file in your specified directory path when you re-edit a portion of the file during any one SOS session. The "nnn" is a three-digit number that consists of your current TOPS-10 job number. When this temporary file is created, it replaces your original input source file in the directory. After a crash, this temporary buffer file for job number 26 will appear in the directory path as:

```
.DIRECT (RET)
```

```
026SOS TMP 360 <055> 20-MAY-78 DSKC: [27,5107]  
TOTAL OF 360 BLOCKS IN 1 FILES ON DSKC: [27,5107]
```

This is its complete name format. If it is empty, this file will not replace your original source file and will not appear in the directory because the system will delete it when restarting. The 026 refers to your job number at the time the crash occurred. You should always know your job number as there may be other nnnSOS.TMP files when other users are editing files in the same directory path.

When you exit from the SOS session in the usual manner, this file may become the new edited source file, if it is the most complete.

### 10.1.4 Using The nnnSOS.TEM And nnnSOS.TMP Files

Suppose you want to edit the file TEST.FOR. Give the command:

```
.SOS TEST.FOR (RET)  
EDIT: TEST.FOR  
*
```

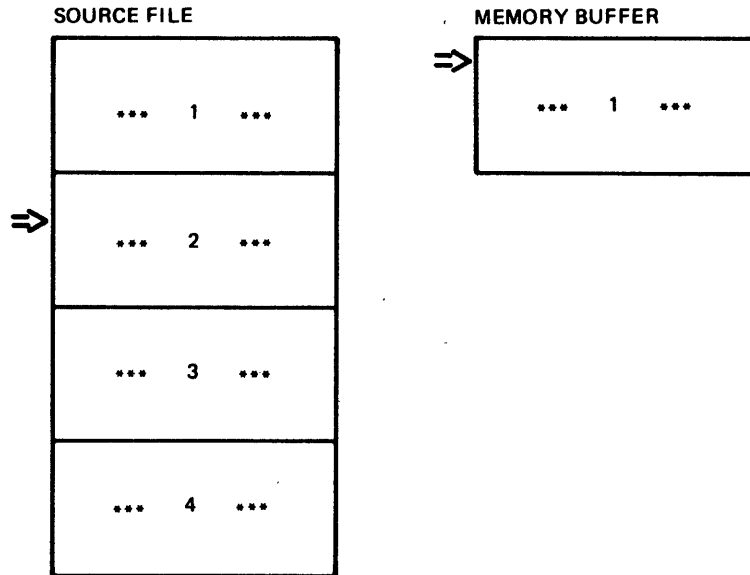
SOS reads the contents of the source file and copies it to memory. SOS allocates a portion of memory in which to perform its functions. (The portion of memory allocated to your SOS session is usually a memory buffer.) When you edit a portion of the file, it must be brought into that memory buffer before you can make any changes. After you make the changes, SOS has five work areas.

1. The current edits (kept in memory)
2. The nnnSOS.TEM buffer file (in the directory)
3. The nnnSOS.TMP buffer file (in the directory)
4. The source file (TEST.FOR in the directory)
5. The backup file (TEST.QOR in the directory)

## HOW SOS HANDLES FILES AND BUFFERS

The Symbol =>

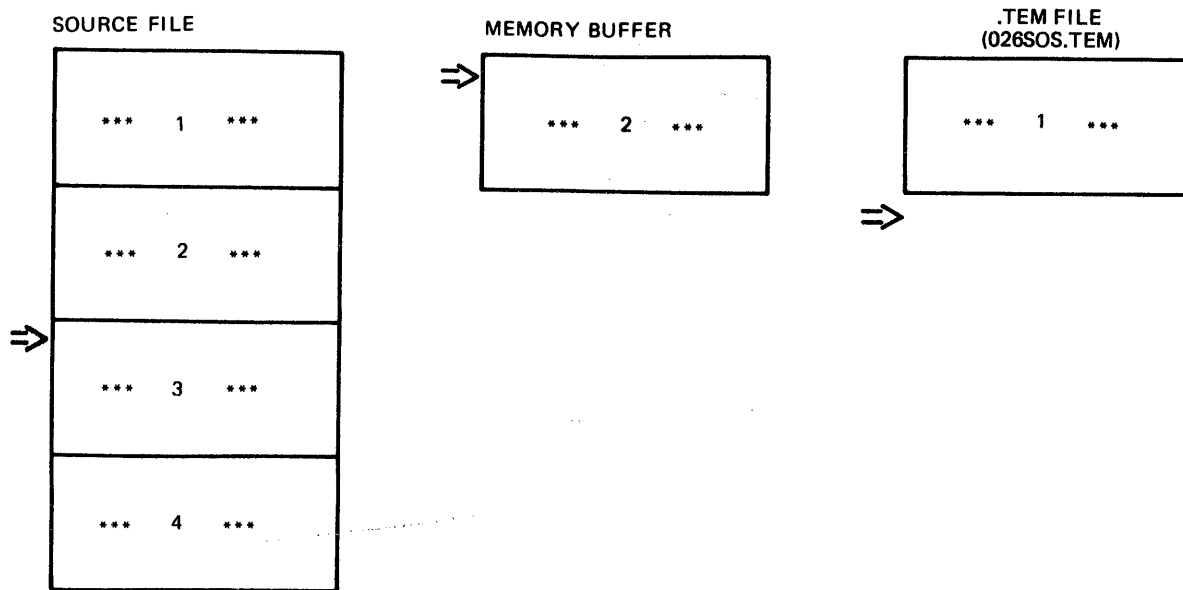
In the diagrams that follow, the symbol => indicates SOS's position in the particular buffer or file.



The editing functions of inserting, deleting, and changing lines takes place automatically after the memory buffer is full.

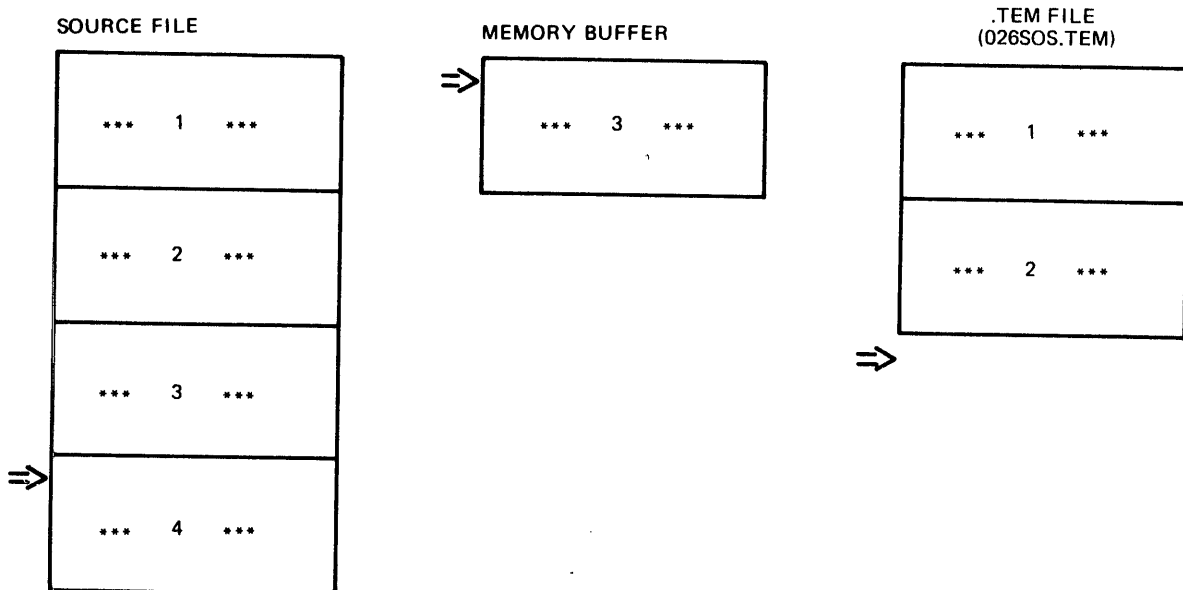
## HOW SOS HANDLES FILES AND BUFFERS

The first time you access a part of your file beyond the capacity of the memory buffer, SOS places the contents of the memory buffer in the nnnSOS.TEM file, then refills the memory buffer.



## HOW SOS HANDLES FILES AND BUFFERS

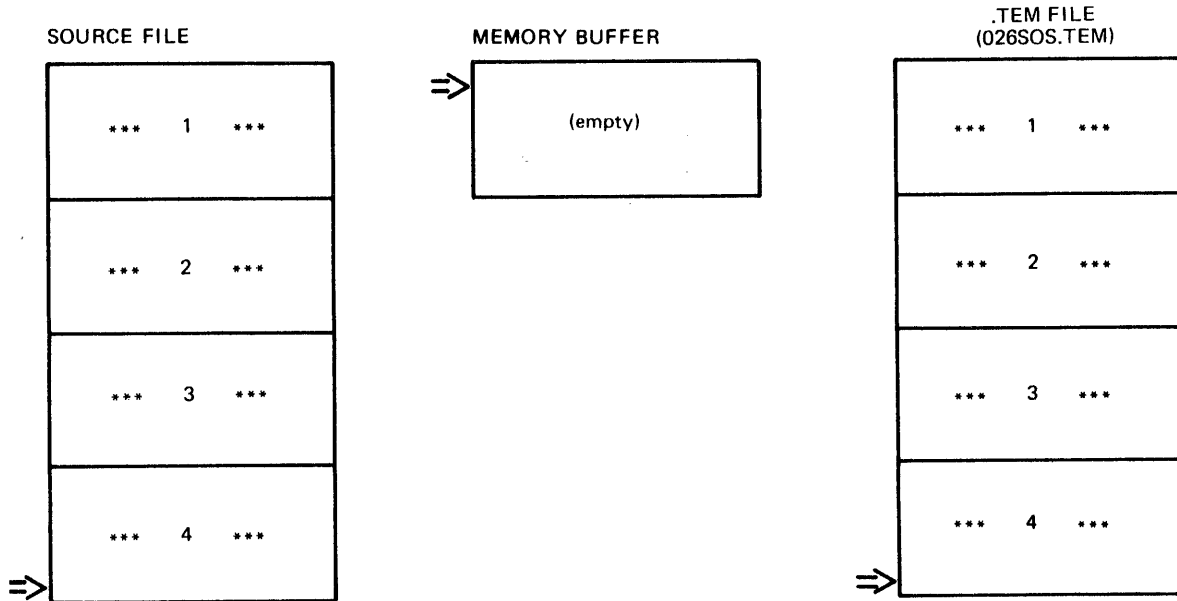
In the same manner, if you access lines past the capacity of the second memory, SOS copies the contents of the second memory buffer to the second memory buffer and then refills the memory buffer again.



## HOW SOS HANDLES FILES AND BUFFERS

Now, if you want to edit a line that was located in the first memory buffer, SOS must do four things:

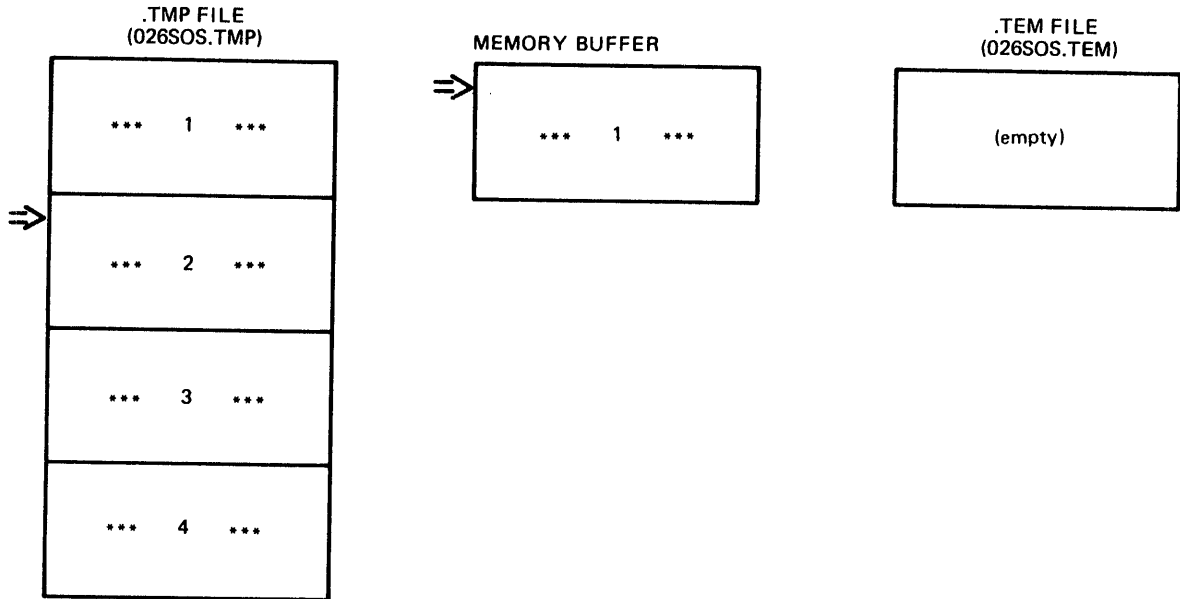
1. Copy the rest of the source file to the nnnSOS.TEM file.



2. Close the source file (note that the source file has not been altered).

## HOW SOS HANDLES FILES AND BUFFERS

3. Rename the nnnSOS.TEM file to be a nnnSOS.TMP file, then use it (instead of the source file) for input.
4. Create a new nnnSOS.TEM file that is initially empty.



When you exit from an SOS session, the SOS program will look at both the nnnSOS.TMP file and the nnnSOS.TEM file and determine which file is the more complete and up-to-date. If the nnnSOS.TMP file exists but there were no edits to it since its creation, the SOS program will use the nnnSOS.TMP file to create the new source file. If edits have been performed after the creation of the nnnSOS.TMP file, the SOS program creates the new source file using the nnnSOS.TEM file, deleting the nnnSOS.TMP file and saving disk space.

## HOW SOS HANDLES FILES AND BUFFERS

### 10.2 WHAT HAPPENS TO YOUR FILES AFTER AN E, G, OR W COMMAND?

After an End, Go, or World command is given, SOS retains two copies of your file. They are:

1. the edited copy of the source file
2. the next most recent copy of the file (kept as the backup file)

The edited copy of the source file becomes your output file from an SOS session. The file on disk that was the input to the SOS session becomes the backup file. Thus to review the whole process, if you give the command:

```
•SOS NUMBER.TXT (RET)
EDIT: NUMBER.TXT
*
```

SOS makes a copy of this file in memory for the SOS session. When you save this file, SOS automatically renames the file NUMBER.TXT in the specified directory path to become your backup file and the edited NUMBER.TXT file in memory to become your updated file. The backup file has the same file specifications as your source file, but has a Q as the first letter of the file extension. Thus, the backup file associated with NUMBER.TXT is NUMBER.QXT. If the /OLD option is in effect, a backup file with a file extension beginning with the letter Z is created if it does not already exist.

At the end of your SOS session, you give the End (or Go) command to save the file and end the SOS session. The same file operations happen, in that SOS renames the old source file to be the backup file, and then stores the current edits or input in a new source file. In actuality, SOS creates a temporary buffer file in the specified directory path, containing your input and edited source file, and then renames this temporary file as your new source file. (Refer to Section 10.1 for a complete description of how the temporary buffer file(s) work during an SOS session.)

Let's take the case where you are creating the file NUMBER.TXT. First, you give the SOS command, and then type a line.

```
•SOS NUMBER.TXT (RET)
INPUT: NUMBER.TXT
00100  ONE (RET)
00200  $
        ↑
        (ESC)
*
```

## HOW SOS HANDLES FILES AND BUFFERS

At this point, your file resides only in memory, not on your default directory path. SOS has created a temporary buffer file in the directory, but it is empty.

CURRENT EDITS

ONE

---

---

MEMORY

To make a copy of the file in the directory, give the World command.

\*W RET

[DISK:NUMBER.TXT]

\*

After you give the World command, SOS stores an image copy of the file input from memory into a temporary buffer file (invisible to you), renames this temporary buffer file to NUMBER.TXT, and then prints the name of the source file in the directory path on your terminal. This is the first permanent image of the source file. There is no backup file yet, but there is a duplicate copy of the file in memory and a new temporary buffer file is created for the next End, Go, or World command.

CURRENT EDITS

ONE

NUMBER.TXT

ONE

---

---

MEMORY

SOURCE FILE

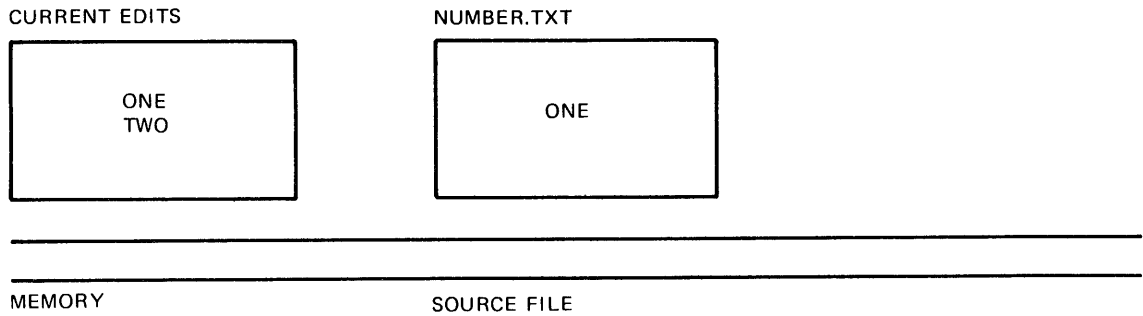
Now insert a second line and press ESCape.

```
*I200 RET
00200 W RET
00300 $
      ↑
      ESC
*
```



## HOW SOS HANDLES FILES AND BUFFERS

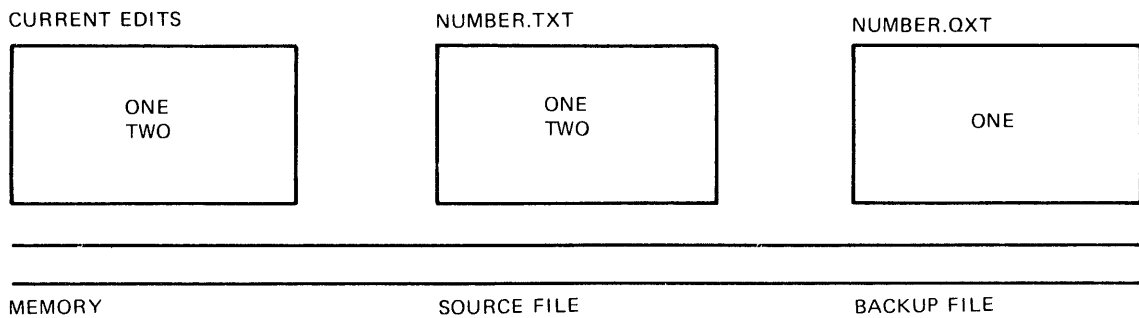
The input in memory contains two lines, but the source file on disk contains only one line.



When you now give the World command, SOS renames the source file on disk to be the backup file NUMBER.QXT, stores an image copy of the memory in the temporary buffer file, renames the temporary buffer file to NUMBER.TXT, and creates a new, empty, temporary buffer file. Last, SOS prints the name of the source file on your terminal.

```
*W (RET)
[DISK:NUMBER.TXT(27,5107)]
*
```

The contents of the files are as follows:

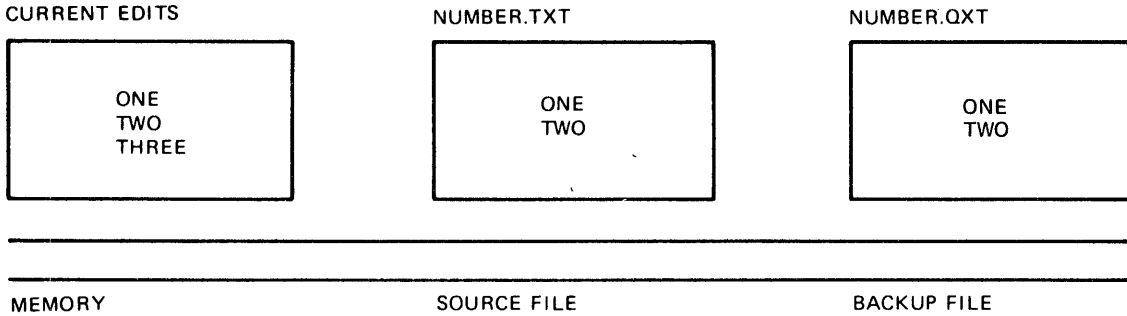


Now insert a third line and press ESCape.

```
*I300 (RET)
00300  THREE (RET)
00400  $
      ↑
      (ESC)
*
```

## HOW SOS HANDLES FILES AND BUFFERS

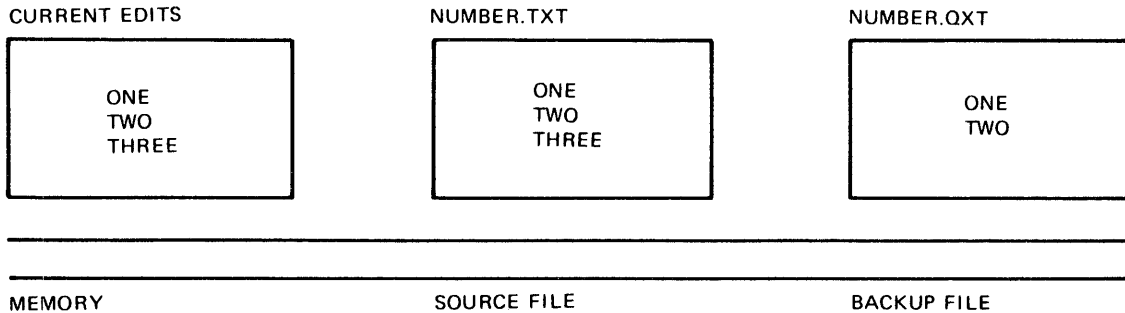
In this stage, the current edits contain three lines, the source file contains two lines, and the backup file contains one line.



Now give an End command to save the file and end the SOS session. The End command causes SOS to automatically delete your NUMBER.QXT backup file, rename the input source file (NUMBER.TXT) as the new backup file (NUMBER.QXT), store the input from memory in the temporary buffer file, rename this temporary buffer file as your new source file (NUMBER.TXT), and print the name of your source file on your terminal. Your backup file now contains two lines of input. Your source file now contains three lines of input.

\* E (RET)

[DSKC:NUMBER.TXT[27,5107]]



Every time you give an End, Go, or World command the same process happens:

1. The old backup file is deleted.
2. The input source file becomes the new backup file.
3. The temporary buffer file retrieves the inputs/edits from memory.
4. The temporary buffer file is renamed as the new source file.
5. The source file specification is printed on your terminal.

## HOW SOS HANDLES FILES AND BUFFERS

### 10.2.1 Turning Off The Backup System - /NOBAK Option

If you do not want the backup files, set the /NOBAK option in your SOS command at TOPS-10 command level, at SOS command level, or in your SWITCH.INI file. Then whenever you give an End, Go, or World command, SOS will update only the source file; it will not create any backup file and if a backup file with a file extension of .Qxt already exists for the file you are editing, this file will be deleted automatically when you save your file if it has a protection code of less than <400>.

### 10.2.2 Keeping A Permanent Backup File - /OLD Option

Each time you give an End, Go, or World command, SOS creates a new backup file with the file extension of .Qxt. You may keep this file as a permanent backup file by setting the /OLD option. Whenever you give an End, Go, or World command, SOS does not create the usual backup file with the .Qxt file extension; instead it creates a file where the first letter of the extension is a Z. If, however, there is already a file with that file specification, SOS creates the normal .Qxt backup file (if not suppressed) and leaves the .Zxt file unchanged. Once a .Zxt file is created, SOS will not alter it. The only time SOS creates a .Zxt file is when one does not exist and the /OLD option has been set.

For example, if you create a file TEST.FOR using the /OLD option, the first time you give an End, Go, or World command, SOS creates the source file TEST.FOR. After you give the second End, Go, or World command and before you create TEST.QOR, SOS checks to see if TEST.ZOR exists. Since it does not, SOS creates a TEST.ZOR file. The next time you issue an End, Go, or World command, SOS again checks to see if a TEST.ZOR file exists. Since this file does now exist, SOS does not create the .ZOR file, but does create the .QOR file.

The /OLD option feature allows you to retain a copy of the file as it exists before a series of SOS sessions. When you are satisfied with the editing jobs, you can then delete the .Zxt file and let SOS create a new .Zxt file.

## HOW SOS HANDLES FILES AND BUFFERS

### 10.3 RECOVERING FROM A SYSTEM CRASH

Suppose you are creating a new file without having set the /ISAVE or /SAVE options and you have not given a World command since the session began, and the TOPS-10 system crashes. You will have lost all of the input. When the TOPS-10 system restarts, you may have to reenter the entire file again.

However, you may find a nnnSOS.TEM or a nnnSOS.TMP file in your specified directory path after the system restarts. (Only rarely will you find both buffer files in your directory at the same time.) With either buffer file, you may be able to reconstruct a recent copy of your file by following the steps outlined below.

1. If neither buffer file exists, you will have to re-edit your source file again. You lost all edits back to the last backup.
2. If the nnnSOS.TEM file survived the crash and it contains edited text of your file, it may be somewhat incomplete. At the TOPS-10 command level, rename this file so that SOS can use the name again as the buffer file when you start the SOS session to reconstruct your file. Using your original, unedited source file or backup file which was on disk and not lost by the system crash, and using the renamed buffer file, you can copy the missing lines needed to restore your file.
3. If just the nnnSOS.TMP file survived, it is because you have done an internal wrap around of the edited file. This buffer file will be complete, except for any edits done after the internal wrap around occurred. The wrap around in this case occurred when you re-edited a previously edited portion of your file during the same SOS session. At TOPS-10 command level, rename this file so that SOS can create another nnnSOS.TMP file, if necessary, when you start the SOS session to reconstruct your file. To restore the file to the point when the system crashed, you must reenter edits that occurred after the internal wrap around.
4. If the occasion occurs where the nnnSOS.TEM file and the nnnSOS.TMP file both exist in your specified directory path, the nnnSOS.TEM file may be incomplete. Thus, if both buffer files exist, rename each buffer file before starting the SOS session to reconstruct your file. Edit the renamed nnnSOS.TEM file, but this time copy the missing lines from the renamed nnnSOS.TMP file.

The example on the next page assumes that you found after the system restart just the nnnSOS.TMP file. The example will show a very small amount of text, but, for the purpose of demonstration, it will assume that the file does exceed the allocated memory words for the SOS session. An nnnSOS.TEM file did exist before the system crash, but it was empty. When the system restarted, the nnnSOS.TEM file was deleted.

## HOW SOS HANDLES FILES AND BUFFERS

```

.SOS SAMPLE.TXT (RET)
EDIT: SAMPLE.TXT
*P* (RET)
20000 THIS IS THE LAST LINE OF THE FILE
*I. (RET)
20100 ONE (RET)
20200 TWO (RET)
20300 THREE (RET)
20400 FOUR (RET)
20500 FIVE (RET)
20600 SIX (RET)
20700
      ↑
      $
      |
      (ESC)
*P10 (RET)

NO SUCH LINE(S)
*I10 (RET)
00010 THIS IS THE FIRST LINE OF TEXT. (RET)
*

```

The P10 and the I10 commands above have caused the internal wrap around and the creation of the nnnSOS.TMP file. At this point the nnnSOS.TEM file has become empty. In addition, the nnnSOS.TMP file has replaced the original source file SAMPLE.TXT in the specified directory path.

The system crashes, and when it is operational again, it prints a message. You log on and request a directory listing. The 026SOS.TMP is the only file that survived the crash. This temporary file replaced your SAMPLE.TXT file.

\*

TTY NOT CONNECTED

RK3A4B KL10 SYS#1026 15:17:03

```

.LOG (RET)
JOB 26 RK3A4B KL10 SYS#1026 TTY233
#27,5107 (RET)
PASSWORD: (RET)
1306 22-MAY-78 WED

```

.DIRECT (RET)

```

026SOS TMP 418 <055> 22-MAY-78 DSKC: [27,5107]
TOTAL OF 418 BLOCKS IN 1 FILES ON DSKC: [27,5107]

```

You now rename the temporary file 026SOS.TMP to be BUFFER.TXT.

```

.RENAME BUFFER.TXT=026SOS.TMP (RET)

```

```

FILES RENAMED:
026SOS.TMP

```

## HOW SOS HANDLES FILES AND BUFFERS

Now you start SOS to edit the file BUFFER.TXT and give Print commands to check what previous edits were lost by the system crash.

```
.SOS BUFFER.TXT (RET)
EDIT: BUFFER.TXT
*F20100 (RET)
20100 ONE
*F (RET)
20100 ONE
20200 TWO
20300 THREE
20400 FOUR
20500 FIVE
20600 SIX
*P10 (RET)

NO SUCH LINE(S)
*
```

You can now reenter line 00010 and end the SOS session to save your file.

```
*I10 (RET)
00010 THIS LINE IS REPLACED BECAUSE OF THE CRASH. (RET)
*E (RET)

[DISK:BUFFER.TXT[27,5107]]
.
```

At this point, you may continue to edit the BUFFER.TXT file as this file specification or rename it to SAMPLE.TXT.

```
.RENAME SAMPLE.TXT=BUFFER.TXT (RET)
FILES RENAMED:
BUFFER.TXT
.
```

A few cautions about recovering files:

1. Always check the contents of the nnnSOS.TEM file, the nnnSOS.TMP file, and the source and backup files very carefully before you restore and rename your edited source file.
2. In the above example, the line numbers happened to be the same. If you have inserted lines or deleted lines, then the line numbers may not match. Be careful to use the correct line numbers.

APPENDIX A  
SUMMARY OF SOS COMMANDS

Table A-1

Symbol	Meaning
^	First (line or page)
.	Current (line or page)
*	Last (line or page)

Command: DEL or RUBOUT

Function: Deletes one character from the current line being edited.

Example: \*R500 (RET)  
 00500 THIS IS A SELETE\ETELAS\DELETE EXAMPLE.(RET)

↑  
 (DEL) (DEL) (DEL) (DEL) (DEL) (DEL)

\*F. (RET)  
 00500 THIS IS A DELETE EXAMPLE.  
 \*

Command: CTRL/C

Function: Stops SOS. You must type one of the following:

- C - to continue automatically
- E - to end edit and close file
- Q - to quit and delete temporary files
- M - to return to monitor now
- R - to reenter at the entry point of your file  
in SOS and terminate last SOS command
- H - to get printout of possible responses

Example: \*(CTRL/C)  
 YES? (TYPE H FOR HELP): M (RET)  
 \*





## SUMMARY OF SOS COMMANDS

Command: .position (Move)

Function: Moves the pointer to a specified position.

Example: .SOS SAMPLE.TXT (RET)  
EDIT: SAMPLE.TXT  
\*.\*/\* (RET)  
\*F. (RET)  
PAGE 10  
  
79000 LAST LINE, LAST PAGE.  
\*

Command: /option:value (Set)

Function: Sets a specified settable option and its value if the option takes one.

Example: .SOS SAMPLE.TXT (RET)  
EDIT: SAMPLE.TXT  
\*/DPY (RET)  
\*/LOWER (RET)  
\*=CASE (RET)  
DISPLAY C64 LOWER  
\*

Command: =option (Give)

Function: Prints the value of a printable option or, when used with the . (Move) command, prints the line/page number of the pointer position.

Example: .SOS SAMPLE.TXT (RET)  
EDIT: SAMPLE.TXT  
\*=CASE (RET)  
C  
\*#. (RET)  
00000/1  
\*

Command: @filespec (Indirect)

Function: Executes one or more SOS commands that are the line contents of the command file "filespec".

Example: .TYPE S.COM (RET)  
00100 STIPECTTYPECT.  
  
.SOS SAMPLE.TXT (RET)  
EDIT: SAMPLE.TXT  
\*P2020 (RET)  
02020 TYPE A NUMBER.  
\*@S.COM (RET)  
02020 TYPE A NUMBER.  
  
ZINDIRECT EOF  
\*

## SUMMARY OF SOS COMMANDS

Command: Arange

Function: Starts Alter mode, which allows you to edit a line without retyping it.

The following symbols are used in Alter mode instructions and examples:

- Indicates the position of the pointer.
- n Represents an integer number which, if omitted, defaults to 1.
- Indicates that the command may work both forward and backward.
- c Indicates where you may type a single character.
- chrs Indicates where you may type more than one character.

Instruction: nCchrs

Function: Change n characters.

Example: \*F RET  
00100 THIS IA AN ALTER EXAMPLE.  
\*A100 RET  
00100 THIS IS AN ALTER EXAMPLE.  
          ↑      ↑  
          W      2CIS RET  
\*

Instruction: -nD

Function: Delete the next/last n characters.

Example: \*F100 RET  
00100 THIS IS AN ALTER EXAMPLE.  
\*A100 RET  
00100 THIS \\IS AN\\ ALTER EXAMPLE.  
          ↑      ↑  
          W      5D RET  
\*

Instruction: E

Function: Finish Alter mode for the current line without printing the rest of the line.

**SUMMARY OF SOS COMMANDS**

Example:

```
*P100 (RET)
00100 THIS IS AN ALTER EXAMPLE.
*A. (RET)
00100 THIS IS
      ↑      ↑
      2W     E
*
```

Instruction: nIchr (ESC)

Function: Insert characters into the current line. <ESC> ends the insertion; <LF> creates a new line using n as an increment.

Example:

```
*P100 (RET)
00100 THIS ALTER EXAMPLE.
*A100 (RET)
00100 THIS IS AN ALTER EXAMPLE.
      ↑      ↑
      W     IIS (SP) AN (SP) (ESC) (RET)
*
```

Instruction: J

Function: Place the rest of the current line at the beginning of the next line.

Example:

```
*P100;200 (RET)
00100 THIS IS AN ALTER EXAMPLE.
00200
*A. (RET)
00100 THIS IS AN
      ↑      ↑
      3W     J
00200 ALTER EXAMPLE.
      ↑
      (RET)
*
```

Instruction: -nKc

Function: Delete to the nth next/previous occurrence of c.

Example:

```
*P100
00100 THIS IS AN ALTER EXAMPLE.
*A. (RET)
00100 \\THIS IS AN \\ALTER EXAMPLE.
      ↑      ↑
      2KA     (RET)
*P. (RET)
00100 ALTER EXAMPLE.
*
```

## SUMMARY OF SOS COMMANDS

Instruction: L

Function: Print the rest of the current line and return to the beginning of the current line.

```

Example: *F100 (RET)
00100 THIS IS AN ALTER EXAMPLE.
*A. (RET)
00100 THIS IS AN ALTER EXAMPLE.
      --
      ↑   ↑
      W   L
00100
      --
      ↑
      E
*
  
```

Instruction: P

Function: Print the rest of the current line and the beginning of the current line to the current position.

```

Example: *F100 (RET)
00100 THIS IS AN ALTER EXAMPLE.
*A. (RET)
00100 THIS IS AN ALTER EXAMPLE.
      --
      ↑   ↑
      W   P
00100 THIS
      --
      ↑
      E
*
  
```

Instruction: Q

Function: Quit Alter mode and restore the original line contents.

```

Example: *F100 (RET)
00100 THIS IS AN ALTER EXAMPLE.
*A. (RET)
00100 \\THIS\\THE \\IS AN \\
      --
      ↑           ↑           ↑
      XTHE (ESC) 2KA Q
*P. (RET)
00100 THIS IS AN ALTER EXAMPLE.
*
  
```





## SUMMARY OF SOS COMMANDS

Instruction: (CTRL/U)

Function: Restore the original line and remain at Alter command level.

```

Example: *P100 (RET)
00100 THIS IS AN ALTER EXAMPLE.
*A. (RET)
00100 \\THIS IS AN\\THE
          |                               |
          |                               |
10RTHE (ESC)                               (CTRL/U)
00100 THIS IS AN ALTER EXAMPLE.
          |
          |
          (RET)
*
  
```

Command: Cposition,range,first-page-inc,last-page-inc

Function: Copies a range of lines so that the first line being copied starts at or immediately after the position specified.

first-page-inc,last-page-inc

Specify the line-number increment for the first page and/or the last page being copied.

```

Example: .SOS SAMPLE.TXT (RET)
EDIT: SAMPLE.TXT
*P800 (RET)
00800 THIS IS A COPY EXAMPLE.
*C200,800 (RET)
INC1=00020
*
00220 THIS IS A COPY EXAMPLE.
*
  
```

Command: Cposition=filespec,range

Function: Copies the range from the filespec named to the specified position in your file.

```

Example: .TYPE NUMBER.TXT (RET)
00100 ONE
00200 TWO
00300 THREE
.SOS SAMPLE.TXT (RET)
EDIT: SAMPLE.TXT
*C1000=NUMBER.TXT,100:300 (RET)
INC1=00020
*P1020!3 (RET)
01020 ONE
01040 TWO
01060 THREE
*
  
```

## SUMMARY OF SOS COMMANDS

Command: Cposition=filespec/S

Function: Lets you search the filespec named, then specify the range to copy to the position in your file. SOS prompts with C\* . You give Find and Print commands, then type E to give the range, or EQ to abort.

Example: .SOS SAMPLE.TXT (RET)  
EDIT: SAMPLE.TXT  
\*C1000=NUMBER.TXT/S (RET)  
C\*F100:300 (RET)  
00100 ONE  
00200 TWO  
00300 THREE  
C\*E (RET)  
SOURCE LINES=100:300 (RET)  
INC1=00020  
\*

Command: Drange

Function: Deletes a range of line(s).

Example: .SOS SAMPLE.TXT (RET)  
EDIT: SAMPLE.TXT  
\*D900:1200 (RET)  
4 LINES (00900/1:01200) DELETED  
\*

Command: Eoption:filespec

Function: Ends the SOS session, saves the file, and returns you to TOPS-10 command level.

option

B	Suppresses the .Qxt and .Zxt file creation.
D	Deletes both the input and output file.
Q	Ends SOS and restore the original file.
S	Removes the line numbers from the file.

:filespec

Output file specification

Example: .SOS SAMPLE.TXT (RET)  
EDIT: SAMPLE.TXT  
\*ES (RET)  
[DSKC:SAMPLE.TXT[27,5107]]



## SUMMARY OF SOS COMMANDS

**Command:** Fstring<ESC>range,option,number

**Function:** Prints the first line located in the range that contains the string of characters.

**range** Specifies the range of line/page numbers searched by the Find command.

**option**

A	Enters Alter mode for each line where the string is found.
N	Prints only the line number where the string is found.
E	Requires an exact match of uppercase/lowercase characters.

**number** Specifies the number of lines searched by the Find command.

```

Example: .SOS SAMPLE.TXT (RET)
         EDIT: SAMPLE.TXT
         *FTHIS IS A FIND EXAMPLE$~:* (RET)
           |
           | (ESC)
12505   THIS IS A FIND EXAMPLE.
*
```

**Command:** Goption:filespec

**Function:** Saves the file, ends SOS, and either executes the last Compile-class command or executes a program as specified by the /RUN option.

**option**

B	Does an EB command and then a Go.
D	Does an ED command and then a Go.
Q	Does an EQ command and then a Go.
S	Does an ES command and then a Go.

**:filespec** Output file specification

```

Example: .SOS SAMPLE.TXT (RET)
         EDIT: SAMPLE.TXT
         *GS:NUMBER.FOR (RET)

         [DSKC:NUMBER.FOR]

LINK:   LOADING
[LNKXCT NUMBER EXECUTION]
PLEASE TYPE A NUMBER.
100 (RET)
YOU TYPED THE NUMBER      100.0000000
TWICE      100.0000000 IS      200.0000000

END OF EXECUTION
CPU TIME: 0.14  ELAPSED TIME: 7.00
EXIT
*
```

## SUMMARY OF SOS COMMANDS

Command: H

Function: Prints a text file showing a summary of SOS commands, options, and hints, with one-line descriptions of each command and option.

Example: .SOS SAMPLE.TXT (RET)  
EDIT: SAMPLE.TXT  
\*H (RET)  
          ( SOS Prints five pages of text. )  
\*

Command: Iposition,increment

Function: Inserts new lines at the specified position which can be at the beginning or ending of the file, or between existing lines.

increment

Specifies a line-number increment for insertion of lines following the position being inserted.

Example: .SOS SAMPLE.TXT (RET)  
EDIT: SAMPLE.TXT  
\*I100;10 (RET)  
0010 THIS IS AN INSERT EXAMPLE. (RET)  
00120 \$  
      ↑  
      (ESC)  
\*

Command: Jposition

Function: Appends the next line in the file to the specified line position, thereby joining the two.

Example: .SOS SAMPLE.TXT (RET)  
EDIT: SAMPLE.TXT  
\*P100!2 (RET)  
00100 JOIN THIS  
00200 LINE.  
\*J100 (RET)  
\*P100 (RET)  
00100 JOIN THIS LINE.  
\*

## SUMMARY OF SOS COMMANDS

Command: **Jcrange**

Function: The Justification command is an optional SOS command and must be assembled for your installation of SOS. It justifies, according to c, all text within the range specified.

One of the following must be the value of c when you issue the J command:

- C Justifies each line in the center between the left and right margins.
- L Justifies each line to the left margin.
- R Justifies each line to the right margin.
- U Justifies and fills each line to span from the left margin to the right margin.
- W Justifies to the left margin and fills with words to the right margin.

Example: .SOS SAMPLE.TXT (RET)  
EDIT: SAMPLE.TXT  
\*P (RET)  
00100 LINE ONE.  
00200 LINE TWO.  
00300 LINE THREE.  
\*JW100:300 (RET)  
\*P100 (RET)  
00100 LINE ONE. LINE TWO. LINE THREE.  
\*

Command: **K/page-number**

Function: Deletes the page mark within the file as specified by /page-number.

Example: .SOS SAMPLE.TXT (RET)  
EDIT: SAMPLE.TXT  
\*P/1:/2 (RET)  
PAGE 1  
  
00100 THIS IS PAGE ONE.  
  
PAGE 2  
  
00200 THIS IS PAGE TWO.  
\*K/2 (RET)  
\*P/1 (RET)  
00100 THIS IS PAGE ONE.  
00200 THIS IS PAGE TWO.  
\*

## SUMMARY OF SOS COMMANDS

Command: Lrange,S

Function: Lists a specified range of lines on the line printer. If range is not specified, the entire file is printed. The ,S, if used, suppresses the printing of the line numbers and page headings.

Example: .SOS SAMPLE.TXT (RET)  
EDIT: SAMPLE.TXT  
\*L/1,S (RET)  
\*

Command: Mposition

Function: Marks the specified position as the beginning of a new page.

Example: .SOS SAMPLE.TXT (RET)  
EDIT: SAMPLE.TXT  
\*P (RET)  
00100 THIS IS PAGE ONE.  
00200 THIS IS PAGE TWO.  
\*M200 (RET)  
\*P/2 (RET)  
PAGE 2  
  
00200 THIS IS PAGE TWO.  
\*

Command: Noption,increment,range,starting-number

Function: Renumbers the line numbers in the range by a specified increment. If the increment is not specified, the default is 100.

option

A Adds increment to line numbers in the range.  
P Preserves line numbers in one sequence for the whole file over page marks.

increment

Any integer from 1 to 99999.

range

The range of line numbers to be renumbered.

start

The starting number for the first line.

Example: .SOS SAMPLE.TXT (RET)  
EDIT: SAMPLE.TXT  
\*P (RET)  
00100 LINE ONE.  
00200 LINE TWO.  
00300 LINE THREE.  
\*N15,/1,15 (RET)  
\*P\*: (RET)  
00015 LINE ONE.  
00030 LINE TWO.  
00045 LINE THREE.  
\*

## SUMMARY OF SQS COMMANDS

Command: Prange,S

Function: Prints the contents of a specified range. If the range is omitted, the /PLINES option value (default is 16) is used for the number of lines to be printed. The ,S, if used, suppresses the printing of the line numbers.

```
Example: .SOS SAMPLE.TXT (RET)
EDIT: SAMPLE.TXT
*P,S (RET)
LINE ONE.
LINE TWO.
LINE THREE.
*
```

Command: Rrange,increment

Function: Replaces the contents of a specified range of line number(s).

increment

Specifies a line-number increment for insertion of lines following the range being replaced.

```
Example: .SOS SAMPLE.TXT (RET)
EDIT: SAMPLE.TXT
*R100;10 (RET)
00100 THIS IS A R EXAMPLE. (RET)
00110 $
      ↑
      (ESC)
1 LINES (00100/1) DELETED
*
```

Command: Sstring<ESC>new-string<ESC>range,option,number

Function: Substitutes a specified string of characters with a new-string of characters throughout a specified range of lines.

option

D	Lets you decide on each substitution.
N	Suppresses all printing of the substitutions.
E	Requires an exact match of uppercase/lowercase characters.

number

Specifies the maximum number of lines to perform the substitutions.

```
Example: .SOS SAMPLE.TXT (RET)
EDIT: SAMPLE.TXT
*SLINE $TEXT$^:* (RET)
      ↑      ↑
      (ESC) (ESC)
00100 TEXT ONE.
00200 TEXT TWO.
00300 TEXT THREE.
*
```

## SUMMARY OF SOS COMMANDS

Command: Tdestination,source-range,first-page-inc,last-page-inc

Function: Transfers the source-range of lines to or after a specified destination and deletes the source-range from the file.

first-page-inc,last-page-inc

Specify the line-number increment for the first page and the last page being transferred.

Example: .SOS SAMPLE.TXT (RET)  
EDIT: SAMPLE.TXT  
\*P (RET)  
00100 LINE ONE.  
00200 LINE TWO.  
00300 LINE THREE.  
\*T400,100 (RET)  
INC1=00100  
\*P~:\* (RET)  
00200 LINE TWO.  
00300 LINE THREE.  
00400 LINE ONE.  
\*

Command: Vcrange

Function: The Inversion command is an optional SOS command and must be assembled for your installation of SOS.

Inverts, according to c, all text within the range specified.

One of the following must be the value of c when you issue a V command:

- L Inverts all uppercase characters to lowercase.
- U Inverts all lowercase characters to uppercase.
- V Inverts all uppercase characters to lowercase and all lowercase to uppercase simultaneously.

Example: .SOS SAMPLE.TXT (RET)  
EDIT: SAMPLE.TXT  
\*P1200 (RET)  
01200 this line is all lowercase.  
\*UU1200 (RET)  
\*P. (RET)  
01200 THIS LINE IS ALL LOWERCASE.  
\*

## SUMMARY OF SOS COMMANDS

Command: Woption:filespec

Function: Backs up your file and returns to SOS command level (Save-the-World Command).

option

B	Does an EB command without ending SOS.
D	Does an ED command without ending SOS.
Q	Does an EQ command without ending SOS.
S	Does an ES command without ending SOS.

:filespec

Output file specification

Example: SOS SAMPLE.TXT (RET)  
EDIT: SAMPLE.TXT  
\*I250  
00250 THIS IS A W EXAMPLE. (ESC)  
\*W (RET)  
  
[DISK: SAMPLE.TXT[27,5107]]  
\*

Command: Xrange,S

Function: Allows you to extend a specified range of line(s) by inserting text at the end of each line.  
,S

Suppresses the printing of the line contents that will be extended.

Example: .SOS SAMPLE.TXT (RET)  
EDIT: SAMPLE.TXT  
\*F100 (RET)  
00100 LINE ONE  
\*X.,S (RET)  
00100 - PAGE ONE. (RET)  
\*F. (RET)  
00100 LINE ONE - PAGE ONE.  
\*

**SUMMARY OF SOS COMMANDS**



## APPENDIX B

### SUMMARY OF SOS OPTIONS

Table B-1 lists each SOS option and, if appropriate, the command necessary to set the option and print its value. Each name can be abbreviated to the letters that distinguish it from any other option name. For instance, you must use /NODEL to uniquely identify /NODELETE while only /C1 is required for /C128.

## SUMMARY OF SOS OPTIONS

Table B-1  
Summary of SOS Options

Name	Set	Print	Default	Function
.	(Period)	=.	None	Print current position in your file.
BAK	/BAK	=BAK	On	Create backup file (Qxt) with End, Go, or World command - reverse with NOBAK.
BASIC	/BASIC		Off	Set to edit a program created by BASIC.
BIG		=BIG	None	Print largest page number in your file.
C64	/C64	=CASE	On	Declare 64-character set - reverse with C128.
C128	/C128	=CASE	Off	Declare 128-character set - reverse with C64.
CASE		=CASE	None	Print state of C128, C64, DPY, M33, M37, LOWER, UPPER, SEPARATORS, NONSEPARATORS.
DECIDE	/DECIDE	=DECIDE	Off	Use Decide mode in Substitute commands - reverse with NODECIDE.
DELETE	/DELETE	=DELETE	Off	Delete both input and output files with End, Go, or World command - reverse with NODELETE.
DISK		=DISK	None	Print current disk quota.
DPY	/DPY	=CASE	Off	Set VT05 terminal characteristics.
ERROR		=ERROR	None	Print full text of last error message.
EXPERT	/EXPERT		Off	Set the Expert mode - reverse with /NOVICE.
INCREMENT	/INC:n	=INC	100	Set line number increment to n.
ISAVE	/ISAVE:n	=ISAVE	0	Give Auto-Save after n inserts.

## SUMMARY OF SOS OPTIONS

Table B-1 (Cont.)  
Summary of SOS Options

Name	Set	Print	Default	Function
LENGTH	/LENGTH:n	=LENGTH	55	Set length of printed page output to n.
LMAR	/LMAR:n	=LMAR	1	Set left margin of printed output to n.
LOCATION		=LOC	None	Print location of first line in SOS buffer.
LOWER	/LOWER	=CASE	Off	Set for lowercase character input - reverse with /UPPER.
M33	/M33	=CASE	On	Set normal characteristics for uppercase-only terminals.
M37	/M37	=CASE	Off	Set terminal for both uppercase and lowercase input.
MAXLN	/MAXLN:n	=MAXLN	99999	Set maximum number of lines per page to n.
NAME	/NAME	=NAME	Input	Set name of output file specification.
NOBAK	/NOBAK	=BAK	Off	Do not create backup file on End, Go, or World command - reverse with BAK.
NODECIDE	/NODEC	=DECIDE	On	Do not use Decide mode in Substitute commands - reverse with DECIDE.
NODELETE	/NODELETE	=DELETE	On	Do not delete input/output files - reverse with DELETE.
NONSEPARATOR	/NONSEP	=CASE	On	Consider %, &, and . as alphanumerics - reverse with SEPARATORS.
NONUMBER	/NONUMBER		Off	Suppress printing of line numbers - reverse with NUMBER.
NOVICE	/NOVICE		On	Set normal operation - reverse with EXPERT.
NUMBER	/NUMBER		On	Set line numbers to print - reverse with NONUMBER.

## SUMMARY OF SOS OPTIONS

Table B-1 (Cont.)  
Summary of SOS Options

Name	Set	Print	Default	Function
OLD	/OLD		Off	Create .zxt backup file on End, Go, or World commands.
OPTION	/OPTION:name		None	Set the options in your SWITCH.INI file identified by name.
PLINES	/PLINES:n	=PLINES	16	Set n lines to be printed by the Print command.
PMAR	/PMAR:n	=PMAR	1	Set the first position of the paragraph margin for printed output.
READONLY	/READONLY		Off	Declare file can only be read; no editing can be done.
RMAR	/RMAR:n	=RMAR	69	Set right margin of printed output to n.
RUN	/RUN:file	=RUN	SYS:COMPIL	Declare program to be run after a Go command.
SAVE	/SAVE:n	=SAVE	0	Give Auto-Save after n SOS edit commands.
SEPARATORS	/SEP	=CASE	Off	Consider %, &, and . as non-alphanumerics - reverse with NONSEPARATORS.
SEQUENCE	/SEQ	=SEQ	On	Include line numbers in output file with End, Go, or World command - reverse with UNSEQUENCE.
START	/START:n	=START	100	Set starting line number to n.
STEP	/STEP:n	=STEP	100	Set start and increment of line numbers to n.
STRING		=STRING	None	Print last string used in Find and Substitute commands or in line contents specification.

## SUMMARY OF SOS OPTIONS

Table B-1 (Cont.)  
Summary of SOS Options

Name	Set	Print	Default	Function
UNSEQUENCE	/UNSEQ	=SEQ	Off	Remove line numbers from output file with End, Go, or World command - reverse with SEQUENCE.
UPPER	/UPPER	=CASE	On	Declare uppercase character input - reverse with LOWER.

### NOTE

The LENGTH, LMAR, MAXLN, PMAR, and RMAR options will be effective only when the Justification command has been assembled for your installation of SOS.

**SUMMARY OF SOS OPTIONS**

APPENDIX C  
SOS CHARACTER TABLE

Table C-1 describes each character recognized by SOS. Each character has:

1. An ANSI name
2. An ASCII octal code

Some characters also have:

3. A control character representation
4. A C128 representation

For example, SOH (Start of Heading) has:

1. An ASCII octal code of 001
2. A control character representation of ^A
3. A C128 representation of '!

The 64-character set is composed of the characters 040 (space) through 137 (underline); the C128-character set is composed of all the characters in Table C-1.

Table C-2 describes the ANSI character names for the (b) lines from the 00 line through the 03 line in Table C-1.

**SOS CHARACTER TABLE**

Table C-1  
SOS Character Set

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
00	^@ NUL	^A SOH '!'	^B STX '"	^C ETX '#	^D EOT '\$	^E ENQ '%	^F ACK '&	^G BEL '\	(a) (b) (c)
01	^H BS '('	^I HT	^J LF	^K VT	^L FF	^M CR	^N SO ' )	^O SI '*'	(a) (b) (c)
02	^P DLE '+'	^Q DC1 ' ,	^R DC2 ' -	^S DC3 ' .	^T DC4 ' /	^U NAK ' 0	^V SYN ' 1	^W ETB ' 2	(a) (b) (c)
03	^X CAN ' 9	^Y EM ' 6	^Z SUB ' 4	^[ ESC ' =	^\ FS ' <	^] GS ' >	^^ RS ' 7	^ US ' 8	(a) (b) (c)
04	Space	!	"	#	\$	%	&	'	(b) (c)
05	(	)	*	+	,	-	.	/	(b)
06	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	(b)
07	8	9	:	;	<	=	>	?	(b)
10	@	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	(b)
11	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	(b)
12	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	(b)
13	X	Y	Z	[	\	]	^		(b)
14	^\ '@	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	(b) (c)
15	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	(b)
16	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	(b)
17	x	y	z	{ '['	 ':'	} ' ]	~ ' 3	DEL ''	(b) (c)

- (a) - Control-character representation
- (b) - ANSI Character name - see Table C-2
- (c) - Cl28 representation



SOS CHARACTER TABLE

Table C-2  
ANSI Character Names

ANSI Name -----	Description -----	ANSI Name -----	Description -----
ACK	Acknowledge	ETX	End of Text
BEL	Bell	FF	Formfeed
BS	Backspace	FS	File Separator
CAN	Cancel	GS	Group Separator
CR	Carriage Return	HT	Horizontal Tab
DC1	Device Control 1	LF	Line Feed
DC2	Device Control 2	NAK	Negative Acknowledge
DC3	Device Control 3	NUL	Null
DC4	Device Control 4	RS	Record Separator
DEL	Delete	SI	Shift In
DLE	Data Link Escape	SO	Shift Out
EM	End of Medium	SOH	Start of Heading
ENQ	Enquiry	STX	Start of Text
EOT	End of Transmission	SUB	Substitute
ESC	Escape	SYN	Synchronous Idle
ETB	End of Transmission Block	US	Unit Separator
		VT	Vertical Tab

**SOS CHARACTER TABLE**

## APPENDIX D

### TOPS-10 STANDARD FILE EXTENSIONS

Table D-1 lists the file extensions that have a specific meaning to the TOPS-10 system. When you create a file for use with a particular program, you should assign the correct file extension. If you do, the TOPS-10 system has more information about the file and can attempt to perform the correct function after you type a minimum set of commands or switches. Normally, no penalty arises from assigning an undefined file extension, but if you assign an incorrect file extension, the TOPS-10 system may incorrectly interpret the file, especially when you use the COMPILE-class commands.

Table D-1  
Standard File Extensions

File Extension	Kind of File	Meaning
A10	ASCII	ASCII version of a TOPS-10 program loaded by the PDP-11
A11	ASCII	ASCII version of a PDP-11 program loaded by the PDP-11
ABS	Binary	Absolute (nonrelocatable) object program
AID	ASCII	Source file in AID language
ALG	ASCII	Source file in ALGOL language
ALP	ASCII	Printer forms alignment
ATR	Binary	Attribute file in SIMULA language
AWT	Binary	Data for automatic wire tester
B10	ASCII	Source file in BLISS
B11	ASCII	Source file in BLISS-11

TOPS-10 STANDARD FILE EXTENSIONS

Table D-1 (Cont.)  
Standard File Extensions

File Extension	Kind of File	Meaning
BAC	Binary	Output from BASIC compiler
BAK	ASCII	Backup file from TECO or LINED
BAS	ASCII	Source file in BASIC language
BCM	ASCII	Listing file created by FILCOM (binary compare)
BCP	ASCII	Source file in BCPL language
BIN	Binary	Binary file
BLB	ASCII	Blurb file
BLI	ASCII	Source file in BLISS language
BOX	ASCII	Output of box program - picture for use in specifications and manuals
BUG	Binary	Saved to show a program error
BWR	ASCII	Beware file listing warnings about a file or program
CAL	Binary	CAL data and program files
CBL	ASCII	Source file in COBOL language
CCL	ASCII	Alternate convention for command file
CCO	ASCII	Listing of modifications to nonresident software
CDP	ASCII, Binary	Spooled output for card punch
CED	ASCII	Input to COPYED
ATO	ASCII	OPSER automatic command file
CFC	ASCII	Compressed file compare. Group of .SCM files combined with PIP.
CHN	Binary	CHAIN file

TOPS-10 STANDARD FILE EXTENSIONS

Table D-1 (Cont.)  
Standard File Extensions

File Extension	Kind of File	Meaning
CKP	Binary	Checkpoint core image file created by COBOL object-time system
CMD	ASCII	Command file
CMP	ASCII	Complaint file by GRIPE
COR	ASCII	Correction file for SOUP
CRF	ASCII	CRF (cross-reference) input file
CTL	ASCII	Batch control file
DAE	Binary	DAEMON-taken core dump file
DAT	ASCII, Binary	Data (FORTRAN) file
DCT	ASCII	Dictionary of words
DDT	ASCII	Input file to FILDDT
DIR	ASCII	Directory listing from DIRECT command
DMP	ASCII	COBOL compiler dump file
DOC	ASCII	Listing of modifications to the most recent version of the software
DRW	Binary	Drawing for VB10C drawing system
DSE	ASCII	Directory sorted by extension
DSF	ASCII	Directory sorted by filename
ERR	ASCII	Error message file
EXE	Binary	Executable program (created by SAVE or SSAVE command)
F4	ASCII	Source file in F40 (FORTRAN) language

**TOPS-10 STANDARD FILE EXTENSIONS**

**Table D-1 (Cont.)  
Standard File Extensions**

File Extension	Kind of File	Meaning
FAI	ASCII	Source file in FAIL language
FCL	ASCII	Source file in FOCAL language
FFS	ASCII	Fast FORTRAN stream
FLO	ASCII	English-language flowchart
FOR	ASCII	Source file in FORTRAN language
FRM	ASCII	Blank form for handwritten records
FTP	ASCII	FORTRAN test programs
FUD	ASCII	FUDGE2 listing output
GND	ASCII	List of ground pins for automatic wirewrap
HGH	Binary	Nonsharable high segment of a two-segment program (created by OSAVE command)
HLP	ASCII	Help files containing switch explanations and so forth
IDA	Binary	COBOL ISAM data file
IDX	Binary	Index file of a COBOL ISAM file
INI	ASCII, Binary	Initialization file
LAP	ASCII	Output from the LISP compiler
LIB	ASCII	COBOL source library
LOG	ASCII	Batch, OPSER, or LINK log file
LOW	Binary	Low segment of a two-segment program (created by OSAVE or OSSAVE command)
LPT	ASCII	Spooled output for line printer
LSD	ASCII	Listing output from DUMP program

## TOPS-10 STANDARD FILE EXTENSIONS

Table D-1 (Cont.)  
Standard File Extensions

File Extension	Kind of File	Meaning
LSP	ASCII	Source file in some LISPs
LST	ASCII	Listing data created by assemblers and compilers
MAC	ASCII	Source file in MACRO language
MAN	ASCII	Manual (documentation) file
MAP	ASCII	LINK map file
MEM	ASCII	Memorandum file
MIC	ASCII	MIC control file
MID	ASCII	Source file in MIDAS (MIT Assembler) language
MIM	Binary	Snapshot of MIMIC simulator
MSB	Binary	Music compiler binary output
MUS	ASCII	Music compiler input
N	ASCII	Source file in NELIAC language
NEW	All	New version of a program or file
OBJ	Binary	PDP-11 relocatable binary file
OLD	ALL	Old version of a program or file
OPR	ASCII	Installation and assembly instructions
OVR	Binary	COBOL overlay file
OVL	Binary	LINK overlay file
P11	ASCII	Source program in MACY11 language
PAK	ASCII	Files compressed by PACK.TEC to save disk space
PAL	ASCII	Source file in PAL10 (PDP-8 assembler)

TOPS-10 STANDARD FILE EXTENSIONS

Table D-1 (Cont.)  
Standard File Extensions

File Extension	Kind of File	Meaning
PCO	ASCII	Program change order
PL1	ASCII	Source file in PL/1 language
PLM	ASCII	Program logic manual PLO Binary Compressed plot output
PLT	ASCII	Spooled output for plotter
PPL	ASCII	Source file in PPL language
PTP	ASCII, Binary	Spooled output for paper-tape punch
Qxt	ASCII	SOS backup file
QUD	ASCII, Binary	Queued data file
QUE	Binary	Queue request file
QUF	Binary	Master queue and request file
RAM	ASCII	TOPS-10 microcode
REL	Binary	Relocatable binary file
RIM	Binary	RIM loader file
RMT	Binary	Read-in mode (RIM) format file (PIP)
RNB	ASCII	RUNOFF input for producing a .BLB file
RNC	ASCII	RUNOFF input for producing a .CCO file
RND	ASCII	RUNOFF input for producing a .DOC file
RNE	ASCII	RUNOFF input for producing an .ERR error-message text file
RNH	ASCII	RUNOFF input for producing a .HLP file
RNL	ASCII	RUNOFF input for producing a .PLM file
RNM	ASCII	RUNOFF input for producing a .MAN file



TOPS-10 STANDARD FILE EXTENSIONS

Table D-1 (Cont.)  
Standard File Extensions

File Extension	Kind of File	Meaning
RNO	ASCII	RUNOFF input for producing a .MEM file
RNP	ASCII	RUNOFF input for producing an .OPR file
RNS	ASCII	RUNOFF input for producing a .STD file
RSP	ASCII	SCRIPT response time log file
RSX	All	Files for RSX-11
RTB	Binary	Read-in mode (RIM10B) format file (PIP)
SAI	ASCII	Source file in SAIL language SAV Binary Low segment from a one-segment program (created by OSAVE command)
SCD	ASCII	Differences in directory
SCM	ASCII	Listing file created by FILCOM (source compare)
SCF	ASCII	SCRIPT control file
SEQ	ASCII, SIXBIT	Sequential COBOL data file, input to ISAM program
SFD	Binary	Subfile directory (reserved usage)
SHR	Binary	Sharable high-segment file of a two-segment program (created by OSSAVE command)
SIM	ASCII	Source file in SIMULA language
SMP	ASCII	Source file in SIMPLE language
SNO	ASCII	Source file in SNOBOL language
SNP	ASCII	Snapshot of disk by DSKLST

TOPS-10 STANDARD FILE EXTENSIONS

Table D-1 (Cont.)  
Standard File Extensions

File Extension	Kind of File	Meaning
SPC	ASCII	Functional or design specification document
SPD	ASCII	Dictionary for SPELL program
SPM	ASCII	File of misspelled words for SPELL program
SPT	ASCII	SPRINT-created files
SPU	ASCII	File of uppercase words for SPELL program
SPX	ASCII	File of exception (error) lines for SPELL program
SRC	ASCII	Source files
STD	ASCII	Standards
SVE	Binary	.SAVed file from a single user monitor
SYM	Binary	LINK symbol file
SYS	Binary	Special system files
TEC	ASCII	TECO macro
TEM	ASCII, Binary	Temporary files
TMP	ASCII, Binary	Temporary files
TPB	ASCII	Typeset input for producing a .BLB file
TPC	ASCII	Typeset input for producing a .CCO file
TPD	ASCII	Typeset input for producing a .DOC file
TPE	ASCII	Typeset input for producing error message text
TPH	ASCII	Typeset input for producing a .HLP file

TOPS-10 STANDARD FILE EXTENSIONS

Table D-1 (Cont.)  
Standard File Extensions

File Extension	Kind of File	Meaning
TPL	ASCII	Typeset input for producing a logic manual
TPM	ASCII	Typeset input for producing a .MAN file
TPO	ASCII	Typeset input for producing a programming specification
TPP	ASCII	Typeset input for producing an .OPR file
TST	All	Test data
TXT	ASCII	Text file
UFD	Binary	User file directory (reserved usage)
UPD	ASCII	Updates flagged in margin (FILCOM)
VMX	Binary	Expanded save file starting at a location greater than zero and used as a special support program for virtual memory
WCH	ASCII	SCRIPT monitor (WATCH) file
WRL	ASCII	Wirelist
XOR	Binary	Module data for XOR tester
XPN	Binary	Expanded save file (FILEX and LINK-10)
Zxt	ASCII	SOS original file

**TOPS-10 STANDARD FILE EXTENSION**

APPENDIX E  
SOS ERROR MESSAGES

In the course of using SOS, you will probably encounter some error messages. An error message preceded by a question mark (?) indicates a fatal error. The fatal error may stop SOS without saving your file or it may continue with the SOS program using other options or commands than the one that caused the error. If you lose your file or edits because of a fatal error, you may recover using your most recent backup version of your file. An error message preceded by a percent sign (%) indicates a warning or information message. With the warning message, you may take the recommended corrective action and then reissue the command, or you may bypass the message as information given due to an edit to your file.

## SOS ERROR MESSAGES

Novice: ?BAD "BASIC" FILE FORMAT

Expert: ?BBF

Explanation: When you attempted to edit a BASIC program file, SOS found no BASIC line numbers in the input file or double sets of line numbers. The SOS program terminates immediately.

Solution: Start SOS, but do not specify the BASIC option. Edit the BASIC file to fix the format or recreate the BASIC program file.

Novice: ?DEVICE INPUT ERROR

Expert: ?DIE

Explanation: This message may be due to a hardware error or malfunction, or possibly a monitor error. The SOS program terminates immediately.

Solution: Contact the operator to try to solve the problem if this message recurs. You may have to restore your file(s) from a recent backup.

Novice: ?DEVICE NOT AVAILABLE

Expert: ?DNA

Explanation: You have issued a List command from SOS, but there is no line printer available. With this message you may get a Continued by Operator message, because the List command attempts to print on any available printer.

Solution: If there is no line printer available, issue the TOPS-10 command ASSIGN DSK LPT or SET SPOOL LPT before you start the SOS session. With the ASSIGN DSK LPT command, the List command will create a .LPT file in your directory to be printed later. With the SET SPOOL LPT command, the List command will spool your output and print it when a line printer becomes available.

Novice: ?DEVICE OUTPUT ERROR

Expert: ?DDE

Explanation: This error may be a hardware error or malfunction, or possibly a monitor error. The SOS program terminates immediately.

Solution: Contact the operator to try to solve the problem if this message recurs. You may have to restore your file(s) from a recent backup.

## SOS ERROR MESSAGES

Novice: ?FILE WRITE PROTECTED, TRY ANOTHER NAME

Expert: ?FILE WRITE PROTECTED, TRY ANOTHER NAME

Explanation: This error occurs when you attempt to save your file with a new file specification which already exists and is write-protected. SOS will prompt you with the word FILE:.

Solution: Specify a new filename and file extension that does not exist, or issue the TOPS-10 command RENAME to reset the protection code to less than 400.

Novice: ?ILLEGAL UOO

Expert: ?ILUOO

Explanation: This is an internal SOS error. Your edits will be lost on this fatal error and the SOS program will terminate immediately.

Solution: Contact the operator to try to restore your file or use the backup file with the .Qxt or .Zxt file extension to restore your file.

Novice: ?INDIRECT READ ERROR

Expert: ?CMERR

Explanation: When you gave an indirect command (@), there was a read error on the device on which the indirect command file resides. SOS stops taking commands from the file.

Solution: Contact the operator to try to restore your indirect command file or use the backup file with the file extension .Qxt or .Zxt, or recreate the indirect file.

Novice: ?INTERNAL CONFUSION

Expert: ?ICN

Explanation: There is an internal problem with SOS and your edits will be lost.

Solution: Contact the operator to try to restore your file or use the backup file with the file extension of .Qxt or .Zxt.

Novice: ? OPTION NOT FOUND

Expert: ? OPTION NOT FOUND

Explanation: When you gave the /OPTION:name command, you specified a pointer name that does not exist in your SWITCH.INI option file as having a list of options associated with it.

Solution: Check your SWITCH.INI file to make sure that you have such a name to specify a list of options.

## SOS ERROR MESSAGES

Novice: ? SYNTAX ERROR IN DEFAULT OPTIONS

Expert: ? SYNTAX ERROR IN DEFAULT OPTIONS

Explanation: When you started an SOS session, your SWITCH.INI option file specified one or more options that are misspelled or contain incorrect punctuation. SOS ignores the options set in your SWITCH.INI file and prompts you with the word FILE: to respecify the file specification and options you want.

Solution: Start SOS to edit your SWITCH.INI option file to correct the spelling or punctuation errors. You will have to rename the SWITCH.INI file before editing it as the same error would otherwise occur when you start SOS.

Novice: ? SYNTAX ERROR IN OPTION FILE

Expert: ? SYNTAX ERROR IN OPTION FILE

Explanation: When you started an SOS session or set a series of options with the /OPTION:name command, SOS encountered a spelling or punctuation error in one or more options in your SWITCH.INI option file.

Solution: Start SOS to edit your SWITCH.INI option file to correct the spelling or punctuation errors. You will have to rename the SWITCH.INI file before editing it as the same error would otherwise occur when you start SOS.

Novice: %BACKUP FILE PROTECTED - IGNORED

Expert: %BACKUP FILE PROTECTED - IGNORED

Explanation: The backup file (.Qxt) was protected from being updated, but SOS ignored this protection and created a new backup file.

Solution: To correct this error, change the protection number of the file with the TOPS-10 command RENAME, so that the protection number will be less than 400.

Novice: %FILE NOT FOUND

Expert: %FNF

Explanation: When you gave a Copy command to copy text from another file, you specified a filename and/or file extension that did not exist.

Solution: Examine the directory that contains the file you are trying to copy from to obtain the correct filename and file extension, and then reissue the Copy command.



## SOS ERROR MESSAGES

Novice: %ILLEGAL COMMAND

Expert: %ILC

Explanation: This message indicates that you typed an incorrect syntax to an SOS command. Most likely the punctuation or spelling of the SOS command is incorrect.

Solution: Examine the command and reissue it.

Novice: %ILLEGAL LINE FORMAT

Expert: %ILFMT

Explanation: SOS found a line with a nonstandard internal format. Most likely this file is not meant for editing with SOS.

Solution: Give an EQ command to return to the TOPS-10 command level. If you must edit this file, contact the operator or system manager and describe your problem.

Novice: %ILLEGAL REPLACEMENT ON INSERT

Expert: %ILR

Explanation: You have tried to insert a line that already exists in the file and SOS cannot fit a line between the indicated line and the next line.

Solution: To insert that line, give the Number command to renumber your file, find your place again, and then reissue the Insert command.

Novice: %ILLEGAL REPLACEMENT STRING

Expert: %IRS

Explanation: A Substitute command has been given specifying a replacement-string with illegal characters or an illegal format.

Solution: Reissue the Substitute command with the proper replacement-string.

Novice: %ILLEGAL SEARCH STRING

Expert: %ISS

Explanation: A Find or Substitute command has been given specifying a search-string with illegal characters or an illegal format.

Solution: Reissue the Find or Substitute command with the proper search-string.

## SOS ERROR MESSAGES

Novice: %ILLEGAL TRANSFER DESTINATION

Expert: %ITD

Explanation: In giving the Transfer command, you have indicated a destination line that either does not exist or that is in the source range.

Solution: Examine the Transfer command or your file and reissue the Transfer command again with the correct destination.

Novice: %INDIRECT EOF

Expert: %CMEND

Explanation: This is an information message that appears on your terminal when an indirect command file has completed execution.

Solution: Not applicable.

Novice: %INSUFFICIENT CORE AVAILABLE

Expert: %NEC

Explanation: A Copy or Transfer command has been given to copy or transfer a source-range of lines that exceeds the memory allotted to the SOS session.

Solution: Reissue the Copy or Transfer command with a smaller source-range; repeat the command until the original source-range is completely copied or transferred.

Novice: %LINE TOO LONG

Expert: %LTL

Explanation: SOS permits lines up to 497 characters in length, but you have exceeded this length. The SOS command that caused this error is canceled and the input from the SOS command is not done.

Solution: Try inputting, inserting, or joining the contents on more than one line.

## SOS ERROR MESSAGES

Novice: **%MARGIN ERROR**

Expert: **%MAR**

Explanation: This error will occur only when the Justification command has been assembled for your installation of SOS. The RMAR option value has been set to a value that is less than the LMAR option.

Solution: Reset the RMAR option to be greater than the LMAR option, so that justification can take place.

Novice: **%NO NEXT LINE**

Expert: **%NNN**

Explanation: You have attempted to print on your terminal the next line in the file, but you are positioned at the end of the file.

Solution: Move the pointer so that you are not at the end of your file, or press ESCape to print the previous line.

Novice: **%NO STRING GIVEN**

Expert: **%NSG**

Explanation: A Find or Substitute command has been given without specifying the string of characters to be found; the command has been canceled.

Solution: Reissue the Find or Substitute command specifying a search-string.

Novice: **%NO SUCH LINE(S)**

Expert: **%NLN**

Explanation: The line(s) you indicated in the last SOS command do not exist in your file.

Solution: Reissue the SOS command with the proper line number(s).

Novice: **%NO SUCH PAGE**

Expert: **%NSP**

Explanation: The page you indicated in the last SOS command does not exist in your file.

Solution: Reissue the SOS command with the proper page number.

## SOS ERROR MESSAGES

Novice: %OUT OF ORDER

Expert: %ORDER

Explanation: This message will appear (1) during a Copy, Number, or Transfer command if SOS had to insert line number(s) which were not in numerical order; (2) when you kill page marks or delete page contents and the line numbers are not in numerical order after the Kill or Delete command has executed.

Solution: To maintain the integrity of your file, IMMEDIATELY give a Number command to put the lines in numerical order. If you receive this message again, issue the Number command again with a smaller increment.

Novice: %SEARCH FAILS

Expert: %SRF

Explanation: In a Find or Substitute command, the search-string has not been found and your place in the file has not been changed.

Solution: Examine the Find or Substitute command and reissue it with a proper search-string that can be found.

Novice: %SEARCH STRING TOO COMPLEX

Expert: %STC

Explanation: A Find or Substitute command with the /C128 option set has been given with too many special characters so that the search-string becomes too complex.

Solution: Examine the Find or Substitute command and reissue it with the proper special characters in the search-string.

Novice: %STRING TOO LONG

Expert: %STL

Explanation: The string of characters in a Find or Substitute command is longer than the maximum allowed by the SOS program. The maximum allowed is 200 characters for each Find or Substitute command.

Solution: Reissue the Find command with less than the 200 maximum characters allowed in the search-string(s). Reissue the Substitute command with less than the 200 maximum characters allowed in the search-string(s) and replacement-string(s).

## SOS ERROR MESSAGES

Novice: %TEXT INSERTED AT END OF FILE

Expert: %TEXT INSERTED AT END OF FILE

Explanation: This error message appears after you issued a Transfer command where the transferred range of line/page numbers have been placed at the end of your file.

Solution: When examining your file, you may find an additional page mark in your file that you may wish to delete (Kill command).

Novice: %TOO MANY STRINGS

Expert: %TMS

Explanation: In giving a Find or Substitute command in their extended formats, you have specified more than six separate strings.

Solution: The maximum allowed by the SOS program is six separate search-strings (Find and Substitute commands) and six separate replacement-strings (Substitute command). Reissue the Find or Substitute command with six or less separate strings.

Novice: % WARNING - COPY ASSUMED

Expert: % WARNING - COPY ASSUMED

Explanation: You have issued a Transfer command in the same format as a Copy command to transfer lines from another file. However, SOS does not transfer lines from another file. Thus, SOS assumes that you have decided to change the Transfer command to a Copy command so it copied the specified range of line/page numbers.

Solution: Since SOS performs the Transfer command as a Copy command, you may issue an EQ to the C\* prompt, delete the range of lines that were copied, or keep the change you have made. The Transfer command cannot delete line/page numbers from another file.

Novice: %WRAP AROUND

Expert: %WAR

Explanation: In renumbering the file, SOS reached its maximum line number of 99999 (or 99900 by default). The contents of the lines are in their proper order, but the line numbers are not in an ascending sequence.

Solution: Give the Number command with a smaller number to increment the line numbers.



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-----  
- Fold Here -  
-----

-----  
- Do Not Tear - Fold Here and Staple -  
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