

DIGITAL EQUIPMENT CORPORATION

GRAPHIC ARTS

DECset-8000 *NJ*
Class Ad Storage-8000
System User's Guide
Volume 3

Editorial
Production
Classified
Business

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SYMBOLS

The following symbols are used throughout this manual:

Ⓢ	VT20 System Command
↵	Spaceband
[Composition Command Signature
]	Composition Command Terminator
<CR>	Carriage Return Key
,	Argument Separator
;	File Separator
=	Merge Files
:	Output Device Number (:n)

SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

Class Ad Storage-8000 is an ad storage program designed for newspapers that require large-capacity classified ad storage. Removable disk cartridges with a storage capacity of up to 1.6 million computer words per cartridge are used for the storage and retrieval medium.

Classified headers and ads are initially input and stored as story files in the DECset-8000 data base during the proofing and correction cycle. When the operator is satisfied with the file, the headers and ads are sorted from the DECset-8000 data base and transferred into the Class Ad Storage-8000 data base. Sorting individual files simplifies the proofing and correction cycle while ensuring that the headers and ads are always ready to be typeset; classified copy contains less errors, and there is minimal waiting time to complete a Sort routine.

Each classified ad is sorted into its own specific classification. Each classification can be sorted by using three general sorting methods:

1. Alphanumeric
2. Size of ad
3. Age of ad

All three methods can be used simultaneously when sorting within different classifications, thus providing flexibility in sorting class ads.

The Class Ad Storage-8000 provides flexibility in ad handling. For example, a flexible coding method allows newspapers to define up to 999 separate and distinct ad classifications. A unique identification numbering method for ads permits identification of up to 1 million different ads before number redundancy occurs. The coding for an ad in the Ad Identification Line includes Skip Key and Edition key information to indicate if the ad will be inserted on consecutive days in consecutive editions. Ads placed in advance of the desired time can be stored on the disk by coding the ad with the day of the month as a starting date.

Automatic kills specify the number of insertions for the ad and thus prevent rerunning ads. After the ad has run the specified number of times, it expires. However, it remains on the disk in a dormant state for a period of time specified by the dormancy argument in the Header Identification Line. During the dormancy period, the ad can be renewed by inserting a new insertion number. Special ad insertions can be accomplished through the use of either the Skip Ad key or multiple start dates to indicate specific days of the week or month on which an ad is to be inserted. Seven-digit telephone numbers of advertisers can also be stored with individual ads to facilitate credit checks and customer communication.

If there is no dormancy period specified, the ad is killed automatically by the Update program when the ad expires. Daily file updating keeps the statistics of all current ads and also deletes dormant ads to conserve storage space. An important safety feature of the Class Ad Storage-8000 system is the ability to make a copy of the day's ad file for emergency backup. The Update routine is not performed until the classified section is complete, thereby avoiding unnecessary advancement of ad cutoff time and allowing class ad dumps again if required.

1.2 SORTING METHODS

Alphanumeric sorting is completely flexible. The first 10 alphanumeric text characters (a through z, 0 through 9) of every ad are scanned, resulting in a fast, efficient, and complete sort. Since no additional coding information is required when the ads are input, no extra keystrokes are needed or required. However, if the user desires to sort on some other part of the ad, the Where to Sort ([gw]) command can be used to specify the point at which characters are to be used to start the alphanumeric sort (Paragraph 2.2.3).

When ads are sorted by size, the advertiser has a choice of placement. Small ads can appear either at the top or bottom of the classification. When ads are sorted by age, older ads can be placed either at the top or bottom of the classification.

Class Ad Storage-8000 automatically detects certain errors and rejects the ads when the ads are being sorted. For example, the program will locate and reject illegal classifications and/or ads. Rejected ads must be edited using the DECset-8000 Editor program. The corrected ads can then be sorted into the Class Ad Storage-8000.

If copy and classification errors are to be eliminated, proofreading remains an important function. The simplest method of obtaining copy is to print a line printer copy or display the ad on the VDT. A more expensive method is to run the justified galley proof tapes through the phototypesetter. Ads containing errors can then be edited either by preparing edit correction tapes or editing the ad via the video display terminal (VDT) keyboard.

SECTION 2 COMMANDS

Two types of commands are used by the Class Ad Storage-8000 to process ads: markup commands and system commands. The markup commands are used to issue specific composition instructions for setting ads on film. These commands are issued in the same format as other commands recognized and processed by the photocomposition program. Markup commands are used in the preparation of input tapes for direct output to an on-line photocomposition machine.

The Class Ad program is resident on the DECset-8000 Typesetting System's Monitor/Executive program. Thus, many of the system command codes and markup commands that are used by the DECset-8000 can also be used by the Class Ad Storage-8000. These command codes can be issued from the command console or from the VDT keyboard. If an error is made in entering a command on the command console, it can be corrected by using the RUBOUT key. One character is deleted each time the RUBOUT key is struck. All errors must be corrected before the Carriage Return key is struck.

2.1 MARKUP COMMANDS

Class Ad command codes are used to append an identification line to classification headers and ads. The arguments of the identification line [contains filing (storage) and running instructions for the ad storage program] are specified in the Opening Arguments (OA) command. An OA command must be issued for every header or ad input to the system.

Identification lines are set on the first line of the header or ad, approximately 2 EM spaces from the right-hand margin of the ad's text. This separation allows sufficient white space for layout personnel to strip the identification lines out during layout and paste-up of the ads.

Example:

BUSINESS HELP	30,0,0,0,1,0 (Header Identification Line)
OUCH!!	30,43957,6,67,1,0 (Ad Identification Line)
WE'RE HURTING FOR. . .	
KEYPUNCH!!	
Lots of TEMPORARY jobs, 9 a.m.-5 p.m. or 5 p.m.-11p.m. Call OFFICE SPECIALISTS, 120 Tremont St., 753-3838.	

Thus, certain arguments are processed only by the Class Ad Storage-8000 program and not by the photocomposition program. The dual-purpose arguments of the OA command have different limitations and meanings when they are used with a Header Identification Line than when they are used with an Ad Identification Line.

NOTE

As a general rule, the Header Identification Line information will be established before system installation and will be used infrequently thereafter. Thus, the user will be more concerned with day-to-day use of the Ad Identification Line for updating, editing, and sorting the ads.

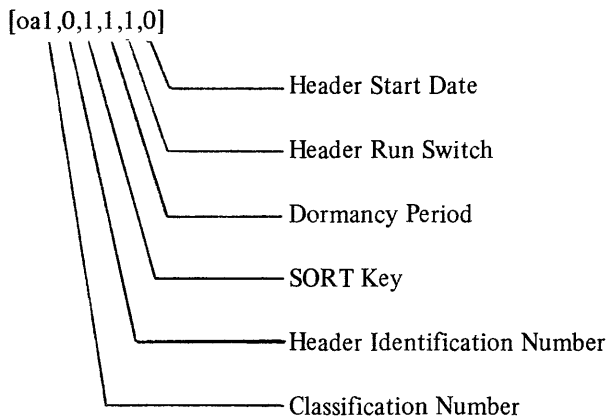
2.2 HEADER IDENTIFICATION LINE

[oas,t,u,v,w,x,y,z]

The Header Identification Line contains essential arguments that *must* be inserted before each header. If an argument is omitted, the header text will not be filed correctly. The arguments for the Header Identification line are as follows:

- s = Classification number (1 to 999)
- t = Header identification number (0)
- u = Sort key
 - 0 = Alphanumeric
 - 1 = New ads at top
 - 2 = New ads at bottom
 - 3 = Large ads at top
 - 4 = Large ads at bottom
- v = Dormancy period (0 to 366 days)
- w = Header run switch (0 = minor, 1 = major)
- x = Header start date

Example: Header Identification Line



2.2.1 Classification Number

Assignment of classification header numbers is the foremost requirement in the formatting and markup of headers and ads. Existing classification header names can be retained, but a suitable numbering method must be developed. Header galleys must be prepared, proofed, corrected, and sorted onto the disk cartridge before any ad galleys are processed.

The classification number and header identification number are both essential arguments and can never be omitted from the Header Identification Line. If either is omitted, the header text will not be filed.

As indicated in the example for the Header Identification Line, the line that is to be filed is for classification number 1. New ads inserted under this classification will be inserted at the top of the classification because the Sort key was set to a 1. They will have a dormancy period of one day. The classification header will run all the time, even when no ads are running, because the header Run switch is set to 1.

2.2.2 Header Identification Number

The header identification number is always a 0 to differentiate between Ad Identification Lines, which can be any number from 1 to 999,999. The remaining arguments are nonessential and therefore can be set to 0 or omitted. However, if an argument is omitted, the comma following the argument must be inserted, unless it is at the end of the command. As illustrated in the Header Identification example, the header start argument and the comma could be omitted from the command.

If all of the nonessential arguments are set to 0 or omitted, the header starts immediately. However, the header will not run unless an ad within that classification also runs. Because the nonessential arguments are omitted or set to 0s, the system will cause a default condition to be forced and all ads in the classification will be sorted alphanumerically.

NOTE

The commas following the header identification number can be omitted when all of the nonessential parameters are omitted.

2.2.3 Sort Key

The Sort key determines the sorting method used to sort ads within a classification. If the Sort key is set to 0 or the argument is omitted, all ads in the classification are sorted alphanumerically. The Class Ad Storage-8000 sorts on the first 10 text characters of the ad to determine the order in which the ads will appear within each individual classification. Letters always precede numbers.

The sorting order within a classification is *a to z* and *0 to 9*. All special characters such as bullets, dots, etc., are ignored by the Sort program. Some sorting methods take longer than others. Methods that increase sorting time are “alphanumeric sorting of large classifications” and “new ads on bottom.” The “new ads on top” Sort key is the fastest sorting method.

2.2.4 Dormancy Period

A dormancy period can be specified for each classification. The dormancy period for the entire classification is set by entering the desired number of days in the Header Identification Line. If the number for the dormancy period is set to 0 or omitted, the ads in the classification are automatically killed when they expire. A specific ad can be forced into dormancy by changing the insertion count.

NOTE

Systems that utilize Class Ad Billing do not normally use dormancy. However, when dormancy is used, a billing record will not be output until dormancy is over.

2.2.5 Header Run Switch

Headers can be run daily in every edition by setting the header Run switch to 1. However, if this switch is set to 0 or omitted, the corresponding header will not run unless an ad within that classification runs. Major headers are usually coded to run all the time (1) and minor headers are usually coded to run only when an ad is running (0).

2.2.6 Header Start Date

The header start date specifies the day of the month on which the classification starts to run. Normally, the header start date is set to 0 or omitted. The classification headers are controlled by the header Run switch. A header start date can be specified in advance when filing headers for a new classification.

2.3 AD IDENTIFICATION LINES

[oas,t,u,v,w,x,y,z]

The arguments for an ad identification in an OA command line are:

- s = Classification number (1 to 999)
- t = Ad identification number (1 to 999999)
- u = Telephone number (seven digits if enabled)
- v = Insertion count (0 to 2000, where 0 = TF)
- w = Skip Ad key

2048 }
1024 } Assignment Optional
512 }
256 }
128 }

- 64 = Sunday
- 32 = Monday
- 16 = Tuesday
- 8 = Wednesday
- 4 = Thursday
- 2 = Friday
- 1 = Saturday

x = Edition key

- 1 = First edition
- 2 = Second edition

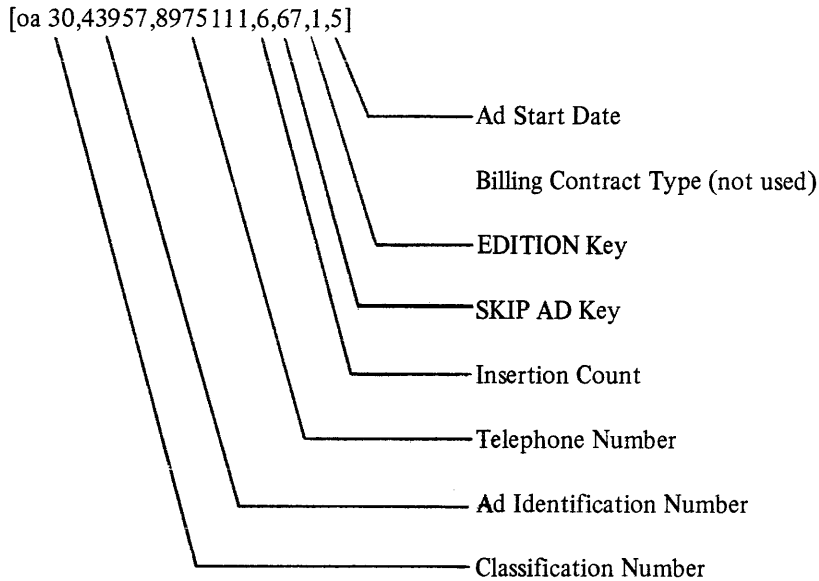
4 }
8 } Assignment Optional
16 }
32 }
64 }
128 }

y = Billing contract type (if billing is enabled)

- 0 = Transient ads
- 1 = Contract ads

z = Ad start date – calendar day of the month (1 to 31) or multiple start dates (10 dates maximum)

Example: Ad Identification Line



In the Ad Identification Line example, ad number 43957 will run 6 times in classification 30. It will run Sunday, Friday, and Saturday ($64+2+1 = 67$) in the first edition, starting on the 5th of the month. The classification number and ad identification number are essential arguments and cannot be omitted. If either is omitted, the ad will not be filed correctly. The class billing is not enabled in this example and the comma and argument are omitted.

The classification number must be selected to match the classification header number that the ad is to be filed under. If it does not match, the ad will appear in the wrong classification. The remaining arguments are not essential. One or more of the arguments can be set to 0 or omitted, but the comma following the omitted argument must be included unless the omitted argument is at the end of the command.

Example:

[oa30,43957,,6,67,1] (telephone number and start date omitted)

If the nonessential arguments (u, v, w, x, y, z) are set to 0 (or omitted), the ad starts immediately and runs daily in every edition until it is killed manually. The commas following the ad identification number can be omitted when all of the arguments are omitted.

NOTE

When optional arguments such as the telephone number are omitted from the system program, they are also omitted from the Class Ad command. Therefore, the commas associated with the arguments are omitted from the command.

All ads that are to be run until manually killed can be coded as shown in the following example.

Example:

[oa30,43957]

where:

30 = Classification Number

43957 = Ad Identification Number

2.3.1 Telephone Number

The 7-digit telephone number of the advertiser can be included in the Ad Identification Line. The telephone argument is an optional and nonessential argument that can be omitted from the command if it is not required and/or not used for accounting purposes. When the telephone number is used, it will be stored with the ad and can be used by the accounting department as a reference for billing purposes.

NOTE

When the telephone argument is enabled, either a phone number or a comma must be inserted in the ad identification line for all ads.

2.3.2 Insertion Count

The insertion (INS) count specifies the number of times the ad will run and is based on the number of editions in which the ad is to appear (specified by the EDITION key). In the following example, an INS count of 6 and an EDITION key of 1 are specified. The ad will be inserted six times in the first edition on the days specified by the SKIP AD key.

Example:

[oa30,43957,6,67,1] (start date omitted)

Note that the telephone number and associated comma are not included in the example. This indicates that the argument is not enabled and is not part of the system program; the operator does not have to include the argument or the comma in the command string.

Various combinations can be used to obtain an INS count for each new ad. As an example, if a total INS count of 6 and an EDITION key of 3 are specified, the ad is inserted three times in the first edition and three times in the second edition on the days specified in the SKIP AD key. If the insertion count argument is set to 0 or omitted, the ad runs until it is manually killed.

NOTE

When the RAN count equals the INS count, the classified ad becomes dormant and will be deleted when it has been dormant the required number of days.

2.3.3 SKIP AD Key

The SKIP AD key is used to specify the non-sequential day the ad is to be inserted into the classification. The ads are included in the classified section only on a selected day(s) by assigning a SKIP AD key to the ad at the time it is filed. Each day's individual SKIP AD key is compared with the "key for the day." If the keys match, the ad runs; if the keys do not match, the ad does not run.

There are 12 SKIP AD keys associated with the Class Ad Storage-8000 system. Seven of the twelve keys are reserved for the days of the week and the remaining five are for optional assignments. Assignments for optional codes can be defined by the user's classified sales department for special days and editions.

If the SKIP AD key is set to 0 or omitted, the ad runs every day. If the ad is going to run on several different days of the week or several special days, the keys are combined (additive) to determine the SKIP AD key code. Thus, the SKIP AD key that is to be used for each ad is calculated by adding the total of the keys with respect to the days the ad will run.

Examples:

Tuesday	16	Ad runs Tuesday
Thursday	4	and Thursday
SKIP AD Key	<u>20</u>	

Monday	32	Ad runs Monday,
Wednesday	8	Wednesday, and
Friday	2	Friday
SKIP AD Key	<u>42</u>	

2.3.4 EDITION Key

The insertion of ads in a particular edition each day is controlled by the EDITION key. Any ad can be included in a specific edition by assigning an EDITION key to it at the time it is filed. Normally, seven edition keys are associated with the Class Ad Storage-8000 system. The assignment of editions for these keys is arbitrary.

Each time an edition is published, every ad's EDITION key in the data base is compared with the key for the current edition's "key for the day." If the keys match, the ad runs; if the keys do not match, the ad is not run. If the EDITION key is set to 0 or omitted, the ad runs in all editions. The EDITION key that is used for each ad is calculated by adding the total of the keys with respect to the edition the ad is run.

NOTE

Assume the user has specified (in the PFQ) the option for the EDITION key to be in the form of a-b-c-d-e-f-g-h-i-k. In order to enable editions 1, 5, 7, the EDITION key is input as 1-5-7. This method increases the number of editions from seven to eleven editions and requires no calculations by the operator.

The classified section of most multi-edition newspapers is nearly identical for every edition. There are, however, always transient ads that start in one edition and then run in all editions thereafter. Moreover, there are ads that skip editions before completing a run. To handle these types of ads without running them the wrong number of times and introducing billing errors, the EDITION key and the INS count must be coded correctly. Assume the newspaper prints a morning edition, an evening edition, and a combined edition on Sunday. The EDITION key for the morning edition is 1, the EDITION key for the evening edition is 2, and the key for the Sunday edition is 4.

Example: SKIP AD Key and EDITION Key

SKIP AD key	Mon (32)	Tues (16)	Wed (8)	Thurs (4)	Fri (2)	Sat (1)	Sun (64)
May	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1st Edition	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
2nd Edition	2	2	2	2	2	2	4

2.3.5 Start Date

The start date specifies the day of the month on which the ad should first run. If the start date argument is set to 0, is omitted, or is set to the date of the next dump, the ad starts running immediately.

NOTE

Ads cannot be filed more than 31 days in advance.

2.3.6 Multiple Start Dates

The MULTIPLE START key specifies that an ad should only run on certain days of the month. Up to 10 different dates can be specified. The dates can be arranged in any numerical order and they must fall in the range from 1 to 31 days. Each date must be separated by a comma.

Example:

```
[oa30,43957,3,2,1,15,25]
```

The ad will only run on the 1st, 15th, and 25th days of the current month.

2.3.7 Multiple Start Dates for Several Months

Multiple start dates can also be specified for several months.

Example:

```
[oa30,43957,3,1,25,15,1]
```

The start dates specify that the ad should run on the 25th of the current month, the 15th day of the second month, and the 1st day of the third month. The arrangement of dates is arbitrary as long as the dates fall in the range of 1 to 31 days, depending on the day of the month the ad starts.

2.3.8 Identical Start Dates for Several Months

Identical dates can also be specified for several months.

Example:

```
[oa30,43957,3,2,2,2,2]
```

The start dates specify that the ad should run on the 2nd day of the next three months.

2.3.9 Multiple Start Date Plus Additional Days

An INS count of 6 causes the ad to run three additional days after the specified start dates. Thus, the ad is run on the 1st, 15th, 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th days of the month.

Example:

```
[oa30,43957,6,3,1,15,25]
```

2.3.10 Ad Identification Examples

Various combinations of the Ad Identification Line arguments can be used to obtain the insertion of ads for specific editions and also for special editions. A few examples of these combinations are illustrated in the following examples.

Example 1:

[oa30,43957,6,32,3,18]

In this example, ad 43957 has an INS (insertion) count of 6 and will run in editions 1 and 2 for three Mondays in both editions, starting on the 18th.

Example 2:

[oa30,43957,6,42,3,18]

In this example, ad 43957 has an INS count of 6 and will run in editions 1 and 2 on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday (32 + 8 + 2), starting on the 18th.

Example 3:

[oa4,22271,2,2049,2]

In this example, ad 22271 has an INS count of 2 and will run in edition 2 on Friday and Saturday. SKIP AD key value 2049 has arbitrarily been assigned for Good Friday (2048 + 1).

Example 4:

[oa16,22271,3,64,4,23,2,9]

In this example, ad 22271 has an INS count of 3 and will run in edition 4 (Sunday paper) on Sunday the 23rd, 2nd, and the 9th.

2.4 SELECTION COMMANDS

The commands associated with the Class Ad Storage-8000 are controlled by the Monitor/Executive program. The Monitor/Executive program is transferred into core memory when the program designator M is typed on the command console in response to the command *SELECT PROGRAM TO BE LOADED*. The message *TIME HH:MM* will be printed out on the command console and the operator must enter the correct military time on the command console keyboard. An asterisk (*) is printed out to notify the operator that the program is loaded and is ready to respond to command codes issued from the command console, VDT, or other input device.

When Monitor/Executive program commands are issued from the paper tape reader, only the first letter of the command code is used (i.e., P, G, etc.). From all other input devices, the first two letters or the entire word must be used to call the system commands. Some commands are restricted in that they can only be implemented from the command console, while other commands can be issued from the display terminal or the paper tape reader. Table 2-1 will assist the operator in determining which input device can be used with individual commands.

Since the Class Ad Storage-8000 commands are merged with the DECset-8000 Storage and Edit system commands on the Monitor/Executive program (M), many of the commands associated with the DECset-8000 can also be used by the Class Ad Storage-8000 user. This feature allows the user to perform Class Ad and Storage and Edit routines from one program. Table 2-2 lists and identifies the command codes associated with the Monitor/Executive program; however, only those commands associated with the Class Ad Storage-8000 will be described in this manual.

NOTE

Refer to DECset-8000 System User's Guide for a detailed description of the Storage and Edit commands.

Only the commands listed in Table 2-2 will be accepted by the Monitor/Executive program. If an illegal command is issued, the program responds by printing out an error message on the command console or line printer.

Table 2-1
Command Selection from Input Devices

Command	Command Console	PTR	VDT*
ME	x	NO	NO
ST	x	NO	x
OP	x	NO	NO
CO	x	NO	NO
BL	x	NO	NO
RE	x	NO	NO
QU	x	NO	x
DE	x	NO	x
ER	x	NO	NO
PR	x	†	*
TA	x	NO	NO
NU	x	NO	NO
FI	x	†	x
IN	x	NO	NO
VT	x	NO	NO
LO	x	NO	NO
SY	x	NO	NO
VE	x	NO	NO
NA	x	NO	x
WI	x	NO	x
MO	x	NO	NO
LI	x	NO	x
KI	x	x	x
UP	x	NO	NO
OR	x	NO	NO
AL	x	x	x
SI	x	NO	x
SO	x	†	x
GE	x	x	x
DU	x	NO	NO

*For proper format of the VDT command, refer to the VT20 User's Guide.

†Can be accomplished during a create or edit from PTR.

The statement *SELECT PROGRAM TO BE LOADED* can be obtained by depressing the ALT MODE key on the command console once the Monitor/Executive program is in core memory. If the DECset-8000 system is operating in a dedicated program (i.e., Update), the operator cannot enter any commands from the command console for a new program until an asterisk (*) is printed out on the command console.

NOTE

The ALT MODE will cause the statement SELECT PROGRAM TO BE LOADED to be printed out on the command console upon completion of the dedicated program. This precaution prevents loss of ads and data if the keys are accidentally struck when the Monitor/Executive program is in a dedicated mode.

**Table 2-2
Monitor/Executive System Commands**

Command	Meaning	Function
ST	Statistics	Print statistics for files and operators.
OP	Operator	Zero operator statistics.
CO	Copy	Copy disk packs.
BL	Block	Load backup directory.
RE	Reclaim	Zero directory. (Clears and sets up directory.)
QU	Queue	Print status of queues for input, edit, output, and line printer.
DE	Delete	Delete specified files.
ER	Erase	Remove files which are in final status after they are punched or typeset.
GR	Group Editor	Change or alter group identifier codes.
PR	Print	Print files specified.
TA	Tape	Print out an input tape (quick proof).
NU	Number	Number disk pack (or control output channel).
FI	Final	Final output of files specified.
VT	VT20	Load VT20 Monitor program from DECset-8000 paper tape reader.
LO	Load	Load DECwire-8000 diagnostic program from DECset-8000 paper tape reader.
SY	System	System changer program for variable devices.
TH	Tape Handler	Optional storage and retrieval medium.
VE	Verify	Data base verification.
NA	Name	Name change on a file.
ME	Message	Send a message to the VT20 terminal(s).
MO	Move	Move files to or from a special move pack.

Table 2-2 (Cont)
Monitor/Executive System Commands

Command	Meaning	Function
WI	Wire	Decwire-8000 commands: WI↵P = Print a file. WI↵G = Get a file for J and H. WI↵N = Get a file for non-stripped output. WI↵D = Directory. WI↵M = Merge files on transfer to DECset-8000.
Class Ad Storage-8000 Commands		
IN	Initialize	Initialize class ad disk pack(s).
LI	List	List Class Ad directory.
KI	Kill	Kill ads.
UP	Update	Update class ad data base.
OR	Organize	Organize class ad data base onto other DECpack(s).
AL	Alter	Alter parameters-insertion count, skip key, edition key, ran count.
SI	Size	Calculate size of proposed dump.
SO*	Sort	Sort ads into class ad data base.
GE†	Get	Get ads from class ad data base for editing.
DU	Dump	Dump class ads.

*;D = Delete file from DECset-8000 data base.

†;T = Text Type. Leave original ads intact; do not change OA line on any edits. If ;T is not given, ads will be deleted from ad storage, but will be kept in the DECset-8000 data base.

2.4.1 Initialize

The Initialize (IN<CR>) command clears the Class Ad Storage-8000 file directory and numbers the disk pack(s) (number 7 for single-disk system and 7 and 8 for dual-disk system). For system security, a safeguard is provided to prevent unintentional clearing of the Class Ad Storage-8000 file directory. Initialization of the disk pack(s) cannot be started until the computer's SR (switch register) is set to a special number. If the wrong SR setting is used, the program will print out an asterisk (*) on the command console and return to the monitor on the command console. This safeguard prevents unauthorized personnel from destroying current class ad files.

All disk packs must be properly formatted before they are initialized. If the cartridge was not formatted properly, a disk error message will be printed on the command console. A properly formatted disk pack must be substituted and the initialization procedure repeated.

NOTE

Refer to DECset-8000 System Preventive Maintenance Manual for formatting instructions for the disk cartridge(s).

2.4.2 List

The List (LI<CR>) command reads the directory from the Class Ad Storage-8000 DECdisk and prints the current statistics of the classification headers and ads. The listing is printed on the line printer. Statistics can be listed for the headers and ads in a single classification (LI↑X<CR>), several consecutive classifications (LI↑X-Y<CR>) or all classifications (LI<CR>). Sample listings are illustrated in Figure 2-1 for consecutive classifications. The number of free blocks remaining on the disk cartridge is printed out at the conclusion of each requested listing.

NOTES

The directory of any disk can be listed, even if the disk has been initialized and does not contain any classification headers or ads.

On a single RK05 Disk Pack, with 999 classifications being implemented, the number of free blocks on an initialized disk is 51,800. A 2-disk system has 103,620 free blocks.

System capacity should not be allowed to go below the recommended number of 3000 free blocks. When the number of free blocks approaches 3000, some used blocks should be freed prior to sorting files. Blocks can be freed by deleting some ads.

2.4.3 Kill

The Kill (KI) command deletes classification headers and ads. Kills can be made from the high-speed paper tape reader, command console, or the display terminal.

A paper tape that is punched with the command code K a,x↓b,y↓c,z<CR> and placed in the high-speed reader can be used to kill ads where:

a,b,c = Classification number

x,y,z = Ad identification number

NOTE

The spaceband between classifications allows the operator to gang a number of kills on the same tape. The spaceband is obtained by pressing the spacebar.

Both arguments are essential and must be separated by a comma. If either the argument or the comma is omitted, the wrong header or ad can be killed. The termination of the Kill command is indicated by a return code (<CR>) or by the physical end-of-tape. Any header or ad can be deleted, including:

1. Major headers, minor headers, or ads containing errors of any kind
2. Ads that have been cancelled prematurely (before expiration)
3. Dormant ads that will not be renewed and are occupying needed storage space on the disk cartridge.

The paper tape, prepared in the above format, is placed in the high-speed reader. When the K command is read, the Kill routine is transferred into core memory and the selected ad or ads are terminated.

CLASSIFICATION: 1

AD NO.	INS	RAN	SK	EK	SIZE	START
0	0	0	15	*	12	2
68	4084	1	42	1	21	4 8975111
68	20	1	42	1	21	11 8975111
60	*	1	42	1	30	18 8975112
84						

CLASSIFICATION: 2

AD NO.	INS	RAN	SK	EK	SIZE	START
0	0	0	2	*	12	
68	20	1	42	1	21	8975113
68	4095	1	42	1	21	8975113
67	20	1	42	1	30	8975114
67	20	1	42	1	30	8975114
114						

CLASSIFICATION: 3

AD NO.	INS	RAN	SK	EK	SIZE	START
0	0	0	3	*	12	
61	4094	2	20	1	30	8975115
61	20	1	20	1	30	8975115
72						

CLASSIFICATION: 4

AD NO.	INS	RAN	SK	EK	SIZE	START
0	0	0	1	*	12	
61	*	1	20	1	30	8975116
61	*	1	20	1	30	8975116
72						

FREE Blocks 31265

NOTES:

1. Dormant ads are indicated in the RAN column as follows:
* = first day
4095 = 2nd day
4094 = 3rd day
4093 = 4th day, etc.
2. A blank in the START column indicates that the ad will run today if the SKIP key and EDITION key indicate that it should run.
3. An asterisk (*) in the SK or EK column indicates that the ad will run every day in all editions.
4. A zero (0) in the INS column indicates that the ad will run until manually killed. (This is a "Till Forbidden" ad.)
5. The size (in points or inches) is calculated for each classification and the total is inserted in the AD NO. column as a reference for the user.

Figure 2-1 Directory Listing for Consecutive Classifications

A separate directory search is made for each classification and ad combination. When the matching classification and ad number are found, the corresponding RAN and SIZE billing statistics are extracted from the directory and listed in the Kill Report, as shown in Figure 2-2.

KILL CLASS #	AD #	RAN	SIZE
60	43897	2	84
100	44498	7	132
136	42936	9	116
	AD NOT FOUND		
	100 45090		
146	44988	4	452
120	44172	3	204
120	42772	3	108
142	45386	2	108
114	44467	2	84
136	44832	3	132
214	40380	9	196
210	41923	2	84
250	43228	11	60
176	45141	3	84
74	67894		

Figure 2-2 Manual Kill Report

If the same ad number has accidentally been assigned to more than one ad, only the first entry is killed. The Kill command must be repeated to delete ads having duplicate numbers.

After the RAN and SIZE statistics are listed, the ad number is deleted from the directory and the space in which the ad was previously stored is available for reuse. The directory on the DECdisk is revised accordingly and the next command is processed. Only one ad is deleted for each command.

NOTE

If the system contains the Class Ad Billing option, ads are made dormant, not deleted.

The error message *AD NOT FOUND* (Figure 2-2) is substituted for the RAN and SIZE billing statistics in the report if the command being processed contains:

1. A classification number greater than 999
2. The number of a nonexistent classification
3. The number of a rejected or nonexistent ad.

This indicates that the ad numbers cannot be located in the Class Ad directory because the ad was never created, was rejected, or was previously killed. The next command is processed after the error message printout is complete. The line immediately following the statement *AD NOT FOUND* defines the classification and ad identification number for which the search was unsuccessful.

Single or multiple ads can be killed from the command console or the display terminal using the command [KILLx,y]. The arguments are identical to those used in the kill tape format.

Example:

```
[KI␣60,43897␣100,44498␣136,42936␣100,45090␣146,44988␣120,44172,42772␣142,45386␣114,44467␣136,44832␣214,40380␣210,41923␣250,43228␣176,45141␣74,67894]
```

Kill Delete - For DECset-8000 Systems utilizing Class Ad Billing, when ads are killed using the conventional method, ads are not deleted from the classified data base until the Update routine is run. When the Update routine is initialized, the killed ads are reported on the line printer listing and transferred to the DECTape for Class Ad Billing. If an ad needs to be killed, but not reported and transferred to DECTape, the ad must be killed using the command `KI␣Dx,y<CR>`.

where:

KI = Kill command code
D = Delete
x = Ad number
y = Classification number

Example:

```
KI␣D3,1234,23456<CR>
```

In this example, ad number 3, and classifications 1234,23456 are killed and deleted from the Class Ad data base and no billing information will be generated.

2.4.4 Update

The Update (`UP<CR>`) command is used daily to revise the directory statistics and thereby keep the statistics current. The Update routine creates an updated ad file on the same disk unit; therefore, no pack swapping is necessary. When the Update routine is complete, the classified disk will contain an updated and revised directory that represents the next day's ad file, and therefore becomes the current ad file.

When the Update command is issued, the Class Ad directory is read from the disk and transferred into core memory. The SKIP AD keys and EDITION keys are then requested for the last dump and for the next dump. After the appropriate values are entered by the system operator, a message will be printed out on the command console requesting the start date for the next dump. The number entered must be the calendar date of the next dump.

Updating begins when the calendar date is entered. New ads having start dates that match the date entered from the command console are cleared to run. If the RAN count of an ad equals the INS (Insertion) count, the ad becomes dormant and will be deleted at the end of its dormancy period. The duration of the dormant period may be different for each classification and should be the minimum time allowed following good business practices.

NOTE

A copy of the class ad disk should be made before and after update for a backup of the old and current class ad packs.

The ad number and corresponding billing statistics are listed in the Automatic Dormancy Report (Figure 2-3). This report is generated during the Update routine. These ads can be killed manually before dormancy expires to obtain disk storage space if necessary. Dormant ads are killed automatically at the end of the dormancy period.

As the statistics of each ad are revised, the directory is modified to reflect the changes. Statistics for classification headers are not affected because they are coded to run indefinitely. Statistics for killed (deleted) ads are omitted from the directory. Statistics for ads that have become dormant are retained and are indicated by an asterisk (*) in the INS column. (Refer to Figure 2-1.)

CLASS #	AD #	RAN	SIZE
5	27440	7	103
5	27442	7	89
20	31316	3	145
20	30739	3	47
20	31062	3	61
20	31059	3	61
20	30549	3	61
20	30908	3	61
20	30911	2	61
20	30527	2	75
20	31605	2	61
20	30717	3	354
20	30174	3	103
20	30614	3	89
20	31619	2	47
20	30597	2	89
20	29900	2	47
20	31298	3	89
20	30539	2	89
26	30914	3	75
26	30913	3	61
26	30715	3	61
26	26777	8	293
26	26776	8	279
26	30175	3	61
26	30918	3	75
26	30178	3	103
26	30720	3	47
26	31083	3	117
26	30590	4	75
26	27024	7	75
26	31081	3	61
29	30548	3	47
36	29618	5	195
51	30726	3	47
51	30547	3	61

Figure 2-3 Automatic Dormancy Report

2.4.5 Organize

The Organize (OR<CR>) command creates a classified disk with ordered data; however, it does not perform any of the Update functions. The Organize command is designed to reduce sorting time when the time to sort new galley becomes excessive in the opinion of the system manager. The Organize routine prints the classification number out on the command console that is currently being organized. If an error is detected in the text linkages, the ad number and the classification number are printed and the ad is terminated. This is an internal system error, not a customer error. The user should retrieve the ad from the class ad disk and transfer it back onto the DECset-8000 data base using the GE␣GANN<CR> command to delete it from the class ad disk. After checking and correcting the ad, it should be sorted back onto the class ad disk pack.

NOTE

The Organize routine runs from pack to pack, which requires removal/replacement of both the class ad and storage and edit packs. Refer to Section 3 for a detailed procedure.

2.4.6 Alter

The Alter (AL) command combines several functions into one command to provide the operator with a simplified method of changing Ad Identification Line parameters for the INS count, RAN count, SKIP AD key, and the EDITION key. The form of the command is:

AL␣Ix,y,z␣Rx,y,z␣Sx,y,z␣Ex,y,z<CR>

where:

AL = Alter Command Code
I = Insertion Count
R = RAN Count
S = SKIP AD Key
E = EDITION Key
x = Classification Number
y = Ad Identification Number
z = New Value

The Alter command increments the INS count, decrements the RAN count, and changes the SKIP AD key and EDITION key values. All three arguments (X, Y, Z) are essential and must be separated by commas. A spaceband (␣) must be inserted between each individual classification. If any of the arguments, identification codes, commas, or spacebands are omitted from the command, the command is aborted and the system returns to the monitor (*).

The operator can change individual parameters and/or string the commands together to perform all the functions. The simplest form of the Alter command is:

AL␣Ix,y,z<CR> = Increment INS count

AL␣Rx,y,z<CR> = Decrement RAN count

AL␣Sx,y,z<CR> = Change SKIP AD key value

AL␣Ex,y,z<CR> = Change EDITION key value

The new insertion count is the sum of the current value plus the input value; if the ad is dormant, the input value is added to the RAN count. The RAN count is decremented by the input value; however, the RAN count will never be less than zero. The new value for the SKIP AD key replaces the old value and a new SKIP count key is established. If the new value for the SKIP AD key is 0, the ad is enabled for all days and runs till forbidden (TF). The input value for the EDITION key replaces the old value. If the input value for the EDITION key is 0, the ad is enabled for all editions.

NOTES

The number of times an ad is to appear is called the INS (insertion) count. The number of times the ad has appeared is the RAN count.

The Alter command is a combination of the RUN and SKIP programs previously used in version one programs. The Alter command has the additional capability of changing the RAN count.

To reactivate a dormant ad, the user must issue an insertion count of 0. To increase the count the user now must enter an insertion argument value with the desired insertion count.

A functional argument (I, R, S, E) must be inserted before the first classification that is to be changed using the Alter command. Any functional argument used will remain in effect until changed, no matter where it is used within the command string.

Thus, the Alter command provides the operator with a method of changing the Ad Identification Line parameters without editing the Ad Identification Line using the Editor program. For each change to the Ad Identification Line parameters, a report is printed out on the line printer indicating the old and new values.

Example 1

```
AL↑S1,10,5↓2,15,3↓3,7,6<CR>
```

Change SKIP AD keys in classification 1, ad 10; classification 2, ad 15; classification 3, ad 7. New values for the SKIP AD keys are 5, 3, 6, respectively.

Example 2

```
AL↑S1,10,5↓2,15,3↓I3,7,6↑E4,11,3↓R2,9,3<CR>
```

Change SKIP AD keys in two ads, an INS count, EDITION key and a RAN count.

An example of an Alter report is shown in Figure 2-4.

2.4.7 Size

The Size (SI<CR>) command calculates the current size of the dump for one classification (SI↑X), several classifications (SI↑X-Y), or the entire classified section (SI). This information is useful for projecting and determining the amount of space in the newspaper that will be required or is available for the classified advertising section.

Class	Ad		Old	New
1	10	SAK	3	5
2	15	SAK	6	3
3	7	INS	2	8
4	11	EDK	7	3
2	9	RAN	4	1

Figure 2-4 Alter Report

After the Size command is issued, the directory is read from the disk and transferred to the computer. Then the SKIP AD key, EDITION key, and start date are requested so that the program can calculate the accumulated size (in inches) for the classified section that will be output by the dump when the dump (DU) is requested.

The following report is printed on the command console:

ACCUMULATE CLASSIFIED SIZE 396.9 INCHES

2.4.8 Sort

The Sort (SO<CR>) command loads the classification headers and ads from the DECSet-8000 data base and sorts them into the proper classification and order as specified by the header SORT key.

NOTES

The [gw] markup command provides the operator with a method of sorting class ads by characters within an ad. The ad will sort on the next 10 characters after the [gw] command is issued, i.e., BRAND NEW[gw] Ford, 1958 Sedan, Full Power. The program will sort on the word Ford, 1958 Se.

Command [ot] preceding a phone number within ad text will place the phone number in the directory and can be retrieved using the Get command even if there is a different phone number in the OA line.

The Sort command checks the input file for errors; if there are none, the input file is sorted into the Class Ad Storage-8000 data base. If errors are encountered, the ads may or may not be sorted, depending on customer preference (indicated during PFQ). Each header and ad in the input file is processed individually. The OA command's classification and ad identification numbers are checked to determine whether the following text is a header or an ad. If the ad number is 0, it indicates that the text is a Header Identification Line and the new classification is entered in the ad file directory.

NOTE

The system user can determine if an ad has been sorted into the classified data base by the presence of an asterisk (*) in the FINAL column when the production statistics for the storage and edit system are printed.

Headers and ads containing serious errors (bad identification line) and headers with duplicate numbers are rejected and an error message is printed on the command console. The error message is followed by the number of the last good OA line argument recognized by the program.

CAUTION

Ads with duplicate numbers are processed in the normal manner; they are not rejected.

Rejected headers and ads must be edited and reprocessed. An OA command terminates the previous ad and, in effect, it becomes the equivalent of an end-of-ad code for the ad just completed.

Example 1 - Legal Sort Command

```
*SO␣CA10,11<CR>
SORTING FILE #           10
SORTING FILE #           11

*SO␣CA100,101,102,103,104<CR>
SORTING FILE #           100
SORTING FILE #           101
SORTING FILE #           102
SORTING FILE #           103
SORTING FILE #           104
*
```

Example 2 - Illegal Sort (Nonexistent Group)

```
SO␣VV123<CR>
    ?GROUP?
NOT DONE
*
```

NOTE

Classified errors are printed out on the command console only. Errors will not be displayed on the video terminal.

Example 3 - Illegal Sort (Non-Classified)

```
SO␣LB50<CR>
SORTING FILE #           50
IGNORED FILE #           50
NOT DONE                 *
```

Example 4 - Illegal Sort (OA Line Error)

```
SO␣CA519
    518                899
OA LINE ERROR
    820                550
HEADER ERROR
    0                  565
HEADER ERROR
    518                899
OA LINE ERROR
    820                550
HEADER ERROR
    0                  565
*
```

After assembly, the text is sorted and written onto the Class Ad Storage-8000 disk cartridge. The identification line, accumulated ad size, and a zero (0) RAN count are inserted in the Class Ad directory. Text for ads is sorted into the Class Ad directory according to the SORT key specified in the Header Identification Line. Headers are sorted numerically according to classification number. After the directory is updated, the next header or ad is processed. If the storage capacity of the disk is reached, the Monitor/Executive program prints the message *DISK FULL. PLEASE KILL OR UPDATE.*

When the *DISK FULL* condition occurs, the input file being sorted must be restarted and sorted after deleting the ads which were already sorted. This condition can be avoided by killing dormant ads before sorting new files. Deletion of ads should be done when the number of free blocks on the disk reaches a critical area of 3000 free blocks or less.

NOTE

The number of free blocks remaining in the Class Ad Storage-8000 disk can be obtained by using the List command.

2.4.9 Get

The Get command (GE) is used to retrieve ads from the Class Ad Storage-8000 data base and transfer them to the DECset-8000 Storage and Edit data base for corrections, revisions, and updates to the ad and/or the OA line.

In order for the ads and OA lines to remain intact in the Class Ad Storage-8000 data base, the user must insert the argument ;T immediately after the Get command code (i.e., GE↑;T). If the argument ;T is not included in the Get command, the OA line and the ad will be deleted from the Class Ad Storage-8000 data base when the specified ad(s) is transferred to the DECset-8000 Storage and Edit data base. The user must then either sort the ad back onto the Class Ad data base in its original form or make any necessary changes and revisions to the original ad and sort the updated version back onto the class ad data base.

NOTE

If Class Ad Billing is enabled, when the Get command is issued without the ;T argument the ad(s) will become dormant and will be deleted after the update and appear on the class ad billings.

An example of the Get command is:

```
GE↑CA100-9,123456,4,2,1<CR>
```

In this example, ad number 123456 in classification 9 is removed from the Class Ad Storage-8000 data base and transferred to the DECset-8000 data base as file number CA100. When the transfer from data base to data base is complete, classification 9 and ad number 123456 are deleted from the Class Ad data base because the argument ;T was omitted from the command. During the transfer, the classification number, ad number, and the ad are printed on the line printer to provide the user with a proof copy. The next ad(s) in the command string will be transferred in the same manner.

An example of the Get command using the ;T argument is:

```
GE↑;TCA100-9,123456,4,2,1<CR>
```

In this example, ad number 123456 in classification 9 is transferred from the Class Ad Storage-8000 data base to the DECset-8000 data base as file number CA100. However, the ad is retained in the Class Ad data base and also transferred to the Storage and Edit data base. During the transfer, the classification number, ad number, and the ad are printed on the line printer to provide the operator with a proof copy.

The Get command can also be used to search through a specific classification and retrieve an ad using the phone number. The traditional search for an ad number is not affected. The type of search (ad or telephone) is determined by the input: 6 digits for an ad number, 7 digits for a phone number. Ad numbers are 1-999999, inclusive; phone numbers are 1000000-9999999, inclusive.

Examples of the Get command using number 897-5111, with and without the ;T are:

```
* GE↑CA105-2,897-5111<CR>
```

```
* GE↑;TCA105-2,897-5111<CR>
```

In association with the Get command, there are two methods of inserting the phone number into the Class Ad file:

1. In the OA line
2. Embedded in the ad text, preceded by the markup command code [ot]. When inputting the telephone number in the text, a hyphen must be inserted between the third and fourth numbers (i.e., 735-5111). If the hyphen is omitted, you can only sort using the OA line and not with the telephone number in the text. To insert a hyphen after the ad is sorted on the Class Ad data base, the command GE without the ;T argument must be used to retrieve the ad. The hyphen can then be inserted and the ad can be stored back onto the Class Ad data base. The ad can now *only* be retrieved on the telephone number in the text.

There are four cases to consider when using the Get command to search for a phone number for retrieval purposes:

1. In the OA line, no phone number in text.
2. In the OA line, phone number in text not preceded by the [ot] code.

NOTE

These two cases are identical. The Get command will try to match the phone number on the OA line.

3. In the OA line and in the text preceded by the [ot] code. The Get command will try to match on the phone number in the text.
4. Not in the OA line, but in the text preceded by the [ot] code. The Get command will try to match on the phone number in the text.

The Get command using the argument ;T should be used in all instances when retrieving ads from the Class Ad data base. When an ad is retrieved from Class Ad data base using the command GE↑;T, the text of the ad can be edited and corrected and then sorted back into the Class Ad data base. The argument ;T does not prevent the operator from making corrections to the OA line or identification line; however, the changes will not be sorted into the Class Ad data base and therefore they are unchanged when the ;T argument is used.

When the Get command is issued without the argument ;T, the OA line, classification number, and ad are deleted from the Class Ad data base upon transfer to the Storage and Edit data base. The user can now change, update, correct, and revise the OA line, classification number, ad number, or the ad text. After the changes are made, the ad must be resorted into the Class Ad data base; otherwise, the information is lost.

An example for calling ads from different classifications using formats is:

```
GE↑;TCA25F901-11,29022,↑115,28919,↑116,28346
[f901]/
11,29022,6/
/
[d1]1972 HORNET 6 cylinder, automatic. DR
  Auto Sales, 1500 Sheridan,/
/
[F901]/F115,28919,6/
MOBILE HOME for lease. Completely
  furnished with central air conditioning.
  Must have references. Ph. 966-4503 for
  appointment./F
[f901]/F116,28346,4/F
1969 DODGE POLARA 2-door hardtop.
  Excellent condition, $850. See at 217 So.
  "C" St. anytime after 4 p.m./
```

2.4.10 Dump

The Dump (DU) command extracts classification headers and ads from the Class Ad Storage-8000 data base for output to a paper tape punch or photocomposition machine. An entire classified ad section is output when the Dump command is issued. A single classification can be output (DU↑N,X<CR>) or consecutive classifications (DU↑N,X-Y<CR>) can be output.

where:

N = device number
X = classification number
Y = classification number

Example:

```
DU↑4,1-10,↑1,100-150,↑3,200-250,↑2,11-99<CR>
```

The Dump program requests the SKIP AD key (key for the day), EDITION key, start date, and column size, and the first ad number to be dumped from, in the first classification specified after the SKIP AD key is entered. After the EDITION key has been entered, a dump start date is requested. After the dump start date has been entered, the column size (in inches) is requested. If a letter is used accidentally while entering the SKIP AD key, EDITION key, or the dump start date, an error message will be printed on the command console.

NOTE

Since the tape for a classified section is normally quite long, the punches should contain an ample supply of paper tape when dumping to a punch.

Each classification is processed separately. Headers and ads are selected for output by scanning the Class Ad Storage-8000 directory to locate all headers and ads having matching classification numbers, SKIP keys, and EDITION keys. The header RUN switch in the Header Identification Line is checked first. If the header RUN switch is a 1, the header always runs. If the header RUN switch is a 0, the header does not run unless an ad is also running in the classification. Selected headers and ads are read from the disk and output in columns to the specified device in the galley size specified by the operator. Ads that do not have matching SKIP AD keys or EDITION keys and ads that are dormant are not output. When all ads of a classification have been processed,

the ads of the next classification are processed. The RAN count for each ad is incremented by the number of editions requested for this dump. The RAN count will not be incremented if it equals or exceeds the INS count or on a redump.

Before the last column is dumped, a Dump Statistics Report is printed on the command console. A typical report is shown below.

DUMP STATISTICS REPORT
ACCUMULATE CLASSIFIED SIZE 51.34 INCHES

2.4.11 Copy

The Copy (CO) program is used by the system operator to copy a specified program or contents from one DECdisk to another DECdisk. The user types the command CO<CR> on the command console to call the program. The message *TO:FROM* is printed out on the command console. The user must respond with the destination number (to), the source number (from), and a carriage return (e.g., 0:1<CR> or 1:0<CR>). If the disk numbers are followed by a carriage return, the entire disk will be copied. When the routine is complete, the message *PUT PACKS IN THEIR NORMAL DRIVES, HIT Y WHEN DONE* is printed out on the command console.

CAUTION

The unit that is being copied from (source) must be in the WR PROT mode to prevent deletion of the data on the disk.

SECTION 3 CONVERSION INSTRUCTIONS

3.1 HANDLING PROCEDURES

Existing ad handling procedures can be adapted readily to automatic ad handling. The changeover, however, requires advanced planning and preparation. Perforators and markup personnel should be thoroughly familiar with the commands of the photocomposition program and the operation of the DECset-8000 Storage and Edit system before beginning the transition. In most cases, a *gradual* changeover is required, using both manual and automatic ad handling. A few classifications can be added each day until all ads have been sorted into the Class Ad Storage-8000 data base. The necessary planning includes the following procedures:

1. Install the DECset-8000 display program several weeks before attempting Class Ad storage. The display program should be used by production personnel in daily production at least 1 month before the Class Ad Storage-8000 program is used.
2. Provide for the magnitude of the changeover from manual to automatic ad handling. Every ad in the classified section must be marked up and perforated to build the initial file on the Class Ad Storage-8000 DECdisk. Sufficient perforator time must be allocated to build this file.
3. Markup personnel should try to write formats for liner ads, auto ads, advertiser signatures and classification headers in advance. These formats can be corrected by DIGITAL'S Typesetting specialists if they are incorrect. It is recommended that a style book for all classified ads be maintained and updated by the classified ad department.
4. Prepare a complete list of classification headers. All headers must be numbered. They cannot contain any alpha characters since the classifications are identified by numbers (1 to 999).
5. Modify justification constants when changing from hot metal to photocomposition so that no lineage drop occurs. The classified ad manager should have the markup personnel run samples to check the appearance of the ads and the tightness of set with the new constants.
6. Ensure that the perforators are on call and available when needed. Flexibility is extremely important during the changeover period. Ad deadlines should be moved up for the first week after changeover.
7. Brief the classified ad production personnel and point out the pages in this manual that they should read. These pages will be identified by your DIGITAL salesman or typesetting specialist. Computer operating personnel should attend a DIGITAL software course at Maynard (if training credits have not been used up) if possible.
8. Resolve any billing problems that may arise from the RUN and RAN date reports produced by Class Ad Storage-8000.

9. Order a minimum of 5 disk cartridges (strictly for ad storage use) for a 1-disk system and a minimum of 10 disk cartridges for a 2-disk system. Provide a filing cabinet with seven drawers, each having five or six compartments for storing cartridges, paper galley tapes, and output tapes.
10. Install a telephone near the computer to help expedite program installation.

3.2 CLASS AD DIRECTORY

Assignment of classification header numbers is the foremost requirement in the formatting and markup of headers and ads. Existing classification header names can be retained, but a suitable numbering scheme must be developed. A numbering scheme for a typical classified directory is shown in Figure 3-1.

NOTE

Only numeric values can be used in numbering classification headers. Do not use any combination containing alpha characters.

3.3 FORMATS

Formats and proofs for the display program are shown in Figures 3-2 and 3-3. Formats are written as directed in the applicable program manual. The two most common formats are provided:

1. Header format
2. Liner ad format for single-column ads

NOTE

The original ad markup command cannot be used in the second group formats because they cannot be called from the Class Ad Storage-8000 data base.

- 1 - ANNOUNCEMENTS**
 - 2 - Funeral Notices
 - 3 - Funeral Directors
 - 4 - Burial Lots
 - 5 - Card of Thanks
 - 6 - In Memoriam
 - 7 - Lost and Found
 - 8 - Meetings
 - 9 - Notices
 - 10 - Schools – Instructions
- 25 - SERVICES**
 - 26 - Business Directory
- 30 - EMPLOYMENT**
 - 31 - Female Help Wanted
 - 32 - Employment Agency – Female
 - 33 - Male Help Wanted
 - 34 - Employment Agency – Male
 - 35 - Help – Male and Female
 - 36 - Employment Agencies
 - 37 - Situation Wanted – Female
 - 38 - Situation Wanted – Male
- 50 - FINANCIAL**
 - 51 - Notices
 - 52 - Business Opportunities
- 55 - LIVESTOCK**
 - 56 - Poultry and Supplies
 - 57 - Livestock and Supplies
 - 58 - Livestock Wanted
 - 59 - Cats – Dogs – Pets
- 65 - MERCHANDISE**
 - 66 - Merchandise For Sale
 - 67 - Boats and Accessories
 - 68 - Camp Trailers and Equipment
 - 69 - Coal – Oil – Fuel
 - 70 - Electrical Appliances
 - 71 - Farm and Garden
 - 72 - Household Goods
 - 73 - Merchandise Wanted
 - 74 - Merchandise For Trade
- 90 - REAL ESTATE**
 - 91 - Houses For Sale
 - 92 - Country Places
 - 93 - Houses For Rent
 - 94 - Houses Wanted
 - 95 - Apartments For Rent
 - 96 - Apartments Wanted
 - 97 - Houses or Apartments Wanted
 - 98 - Rooms For Rent
 - 99 - Rooms and Board
 - 100 - Rooms Wanted
 - 101 - Farms For Sale
 - 102 - Farms For Rent
 - 103 - Farms Wanted
 - 104 - Farm Land
 - 105 - Pasture
 - 106 - Miscellaneous Real Estate
 - 107 - Real Estate For Sale or Rent
 - 108 - Business Properties
 - 109 - Business Properites – Rent
 - 110 - Garages For Rent
 - 111 - Garages Wanted
 - 112 - Vacation Properties
 - 113 - Acreage, Lots, Etc.
 - 114 - Commercial/Industrial
- 125 - MOBILE HOMES**
 - 126 - Mobile Homes – Sale
 - 127 - Mobile Homes – Rent
 - 128 - Mobile Home – Wanted
 - 129 - Mobile Home Space
- 135 - AUCTIONS**
 - 136 - Auctioneers
 - 137 - Stock Sale
 - 138 - Personal Property Sales
 - 139 - Real Estate Sales
 - 140 - Real Estate & Personal Property
- 145 - LEGAL**
 - 146 - Bids & Proposals
 - 147 - Auditor’s Notices
 - 148 - Charter Notices
 - 149 - Divorce Notices
 - 150 - Estate Notices
 - 151 - Legal Notices
 - 152 - Clerk of Court Notices
 - 153 - Prothonotary’s Notices
 - 154 - Register’s Notices
 - 155 - Sheriff’s Sale
 - 156 - Widows’ Elections
- 175 - AUTOMOTIVE**
 - 176 - Auto Parts – Service
 - 177 - Automobile Agencies
 - 178 - Autos For Sale
 - 179 - Auto Wanted
 - 180 - Trucks
 - 181 - Trailers
 - 182 - Motorcycles

Figure 3-1 Example of Classified Directory Numbering Scheme

FORMAT DEFINITION

```
[f20d
[cc26,6,10,2][oa/F
,0,0,0,1][cc25,9,10,2,9] F
/C F
```

FORMAT USE

```
[f20]
F 122
F 122 = Out of State Prop.
F
F 123
F 123 = Text of Next Header/C
F
```

HELPFUL HINTS

1. The [oa command is included in the format definition, saving 16 keystrokes for each header.
2. Rules are dropped at the beginning of each header by the [oa command.
3. Typesetting parameters for the rule and the Header Identification Line are established by the first [cc command.
4. Classification numbers are omitted from the [oa command in the format definition because they are variable.

Figure 3-2 Header Format

FORMAT DEFINITION

```
[f21d
[cc26,6,10,2][oa F
[ic .1,.1][ih.6,0,1,0] F
[is][ir] F F
```

FORMAT USE

```
[f21]
F 120, 45162,7,0,1,0
FWANT to rent or lease...
F
F 120, 44707,14,0,1,0
F Text of next ad...
F
```

HELPFUL HINTS

1. The [oa command is included in the format definition, saving seven keystrokes in the preparation of each ad.
2. Parameters are omitted from the [oa command in the format definition because they are different for every ad.
3. The [is] and [ir] commands are included in the format definition because it is good practice to stop hanging indents and column indents at the end of each format.

Figure 3-3 Liner Ad Format

SECTION 4

DAILY OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

Daily use and maintenance of the Class Ad Storage-8000 data base is routine. There are several production stages:

1. Ad Handling and Markup
2. Input Tape Preparation and Processing
3. Editing or Corrections
4. Sorting Ads
5. Kills
6. Dumping an Ad
7. Copying an Ad for Backup
8. Updating
9. Organizing

4.1 AD HANDLING AND MARKUP

Ads are marked up as they are received from the classified sales department, using the appropriate formats. Formatting examples for typical classified ads are shown in Section 3. All information for the Ad Identification Line is supplied by the sales department. Ad numbers should be serialized and assigned in ascending numerical sequence as they are received.

4.2 INPUT TAPE PREPARATION AND PROCESSING

All input paper tape processed through the high-speed readers is prefixed by Monitor Reader system command codes that perform functions directly related to the DECset-8000 Monitor/Executive program. The functions associated with the Monitor/Executive program from paper tape are:

- Create (cx)
- Edit (ex)
- Multiple edit (mx)
- Output direct (o)

These function codes are punched on paper tape before each story file processed by the high-speed readers. The story file is processed according to the command function. The Monitor Reader commands can also be suffixed by a destination terminator for routing of the input story file.

Table 4-1 lists and describes the functions the Monitor Reader command codes.

Everything read in from the high-speed readers, including the command codes is stored on the DECdisk and is placed in the J and H queue in the order that it was input.

Table 4-1
Monitor Reader Commands

Command	Function
1-6	Input translator (when applicable for keyboard coding purposes) (octal representation)
1-64<CR>	Operator number (operator 0 is a default condition)
cx*	Create file
ex*	Edit file
mx*	Multiple edit to combine story files
o*	Output direct (output destination predetermined by customer in PFQ)
Class Ad Storage-8000 Commands	
g	Get ads from ad storage data base for editing
k	Kill ads
a	Alter parameters-insertion count, skip key, edition key, and ran count.

NOTES:

x = Story file identifier number

* = Destination command

f = Final punch; no line printer

h = Hold output; do not output to punch, interface, or line printer

i = Interface; no line printer

o = Output to interface and line printer

p = Output to line printer only

r = Route to final punch and line printer

s = Sort file into classified data base

® = Device number to follow, then another destination letter code.

The device number may be any number from 1 through 7.

4.3 EDIT

The edit tapes used for correcting story files are typed by the perforator from marked-up proof copy. Edit tapes are processed using the high-speed tape readers. Corrections are made to each story file. When the Edit command, [ex], is processed, the story file identifier number is checked for errors. A directory search is then made to verify that the file actually exists and to determine the location of the file on the DECdisk. If the file number is found, the corresponding file is read from the DECdisk, edited, reprocessed, and rewritten on the DECdisk. The entire file is rejustified and rehyphenated after it is edited. If the number is not found, the error message *?GROUP NOT FOUND* or *?FILE??* is printed on the command console, followed by the file number. Proof copies are queued and output on the line printer on request. (Refer to Section 2.)

NOTE

All single key commands, multiple key commands, command definition calls, and format calls that appear in the proof copy must be retained unless it is absolutely certain that they are not needed for the edited text. (Refer to the DECset-8000 Driver Program Markup Manual.) This is particularly important when using hold registers with multiple lines of text.

Corrections to a file are accomplished using the line printer line number and word number obtained from the proof copy. Line correction numbers must correspond to those shown on the proof listing. A word count is maintained by the program for each line, but word numbers are determined by observing and counting the word. Words are terminated by the word space, quad commands, tab commands, leader commands, x commands, rule commands, and calls.

The word terminator that follows a word is always considered part of the word. All composition commands are considered part of the word they precede.

Example:

```
[ct14][ca6]Word Word Word/l = Three words
```

As the story is being edited, each command is checked for errors. If an illegal command is encountered, an appropriate error message is printed on the command console. To avoid erroneous corrections, deletions are rejected or processing is terminated, depending on the severity of the error. Processing of succeeding files continues in the normal manner.

Leading zeros can be omitted from the line printer line number of any command, but line numbers must be separated from word numbers by a semicolon and line numbers must be separated from each other by commas. All line numbers and word numbers must be issued in ascending numerical order.

Lines are rearranged or repeated by saving them in block move registers (up to 4000 characters) and restoring them at the desired locations. A complete line or several lines (an entire paragraph, for example) can be relocated or repeated as often as necessary without reperfoming any of the text or the commands.

The save register commands must be ended with the terminate register processing command, [et, before a restore command or any further editing commands are issued. Block move registers are normally cleared when the Edit command is processed. Consequently, the text of one story cannot be moved to another story unintentionally.

4.4 SORT

Ads stored in the DECset-8000 data base are sorted into the Class Ad Storage-8000 data base using the Sort command. After the ad is sorted into the Class Ad data base, the ad will be either deleted or retained in the DECset-8000 data base as specified in the PFQ. The operator can issue a command string of Sort commands.

Example:

```
SO_L^CA100,101,102,103,104<CR>
```

The following examples illustrate the command console printout of the SORT command.

Example 1 - SORT CA10,11<CR>

```
*SO_L^CA10,11
SORTING FILE #      10
SORTING FILE #      11
```

Example 2 - SORT CA100,101,102,1103,104<CR>

```
*SO_L^CA100,101,102,103,104
SORTING FILE #      100
SORTING FILE #      101
SORTING FILE #      102
SORTING FILE #      103
SORTING FILE #      104
```

Example 3 - Illegal Sort Command, Nonexistent File

```
*SO_L^CA12345<CR>
?FILE #?           12345
NOT DONE
*
```

Example 4 - Illegal Sort Command, Nonexistent Group

```
SO_L^VV123<CR>
?GROUP?
NOT DONE
*
```

Example 5 - Illegal Sort Command, Nonclassified Group

```
SO_L^LO50<CR>

SORTING FILE #      50
IGNORED FILE #      50
NOT DONE
*
```

NOTES

If the system is being used by production while sorting, it is advisable that ad files be sorted individually to allow the system to be used by VDTs, input devices, finalling, etc.

If a bad OA command is found when sorting, the entire file or just the bad ad may not be sorted, depending on PFQ options.

4.5 DUMP

The classified ad output from the Class Ad Storage-8000 system to the photocomposition machine or output device is obtained by using the Dump command. If more than one daily edition is published, the classified ads are dumped from the same disk each time, but a different EDITION key is used.

The entire classified section can be dumped, several consecutive classifications can be dumped, or each classification can be dumped separately. Thus, large classified sections can be handled easily and damaged paper tapes can be replaced without dumping the entire classified section again. In systems equipped with an on-line interface, the classified section is dumped directly to the photocomposition machine, to the punch, or to several devices simultaneously. The dump procedure is:

1. Check the paper tape supply in the high speed tape punch and replenish it, if necessary, before proceeding to step 2.

NOTE

If the paper tape supply gets too low to complete the entire dump while it is running, set the control switch on the punch to STOP WHEN DONE. The punch will continue perforating tape until the current galley is completed and then stop. After the tape supply is replenished, return the control switch to the AVAILABLE position. The dump will continue from the point at which it stopped.

2. Type DU \uparrow N or DU \uparrow N,X or DU \uparrow N,X-Y where:

N = device number (1-3 = punch and 5-8 = on-line interfaces)
X = 1st classification number
Y = 2nd classification number on the command console.

3. Follow instructions printed on the command console. Refer to Appendix A for keys.

SKIP AD Key - Enter SKIP AD key number of day of the week.

EDITION Key - Enter number of edition. Normally 1, unless two or more editions are published.

Dump Start Date - Enter date of dump (day of the month).

Column Size - Size of each column in inches.

CAUTION

The date entered must be the date of the day for which the dump is being made, not necessarily the current calendar date.

4. Dump is complete when the punch or photocomposition machine stops. The photocomposition machine may stop at the end of each galley and must be restarted manually. Film can then be pulled out and developed while the next classification is being dumped. The Dump Statistics Report of the accumulated classified size is listed on the command console before the last galley (column) is dumped.

Example:

```
* DU L 1,1-4
SKIP AD KEY 63
EDITION KEY 2
DUMP START DATE 1
COLUMN SIZE 12
```

```
DUMP STATISTICS REPORT
ACCUMULATE CLASSIFIED SIZE --- DEVICE 1  22.3 inches
```

4.6 UPDATE

The daily update, which produces the classified disk for the next day's classified ads and a backup disk for the current ads and the next day's ads, is accomplished using the Update command. Updating is done after the classified section is dumped for the last edition of the day. The following procedure is recommended by DIGITAL's Field Service Support Group to ensure proper and sufficient backup storage for the Class Ad Storage-8000 data base. This procedure is restrictive only in that it is for a typical 2-drive disk system.

NOTE

It is assumed for this procedure that the backup disk pack has been properly formatted (DECset-8000 System User's Guide).

1. Type the command CO<CR> on the command console; the message *TO:FROM* will be printed on the command console.

NOTE

Do not type in the selected drive numbers at this time. This function will be performed in step 6.

2. Set the RUN/LOAD switch on disk drives 0 and 1 to the LOAD position.
3. After the disk LOAD lamps light, remove the DECset-8000 data base disk packs from drives 0 and 1. Store the Storage and Edit disk pack in a safe place.
4. Install a backup disk cartridge in disk drive 1 and the Class Ad pack removed from drive 1 (step 3) into drive 0. Press the RUN/LOAD switch to the RUN position on both drives. Wait for the RDY and ON CYL lamps to light.
5. After the RDY and ON CYL lamps light, set the WRT PROT switch on disk drive 0 to the ON position (WR PROT lamp ON).

CAUTION

Ensure the WRT PROT switch on disk drive 1 is set to the OFF position (lamp OFF) to prevent accidental loss of data.

6. Type 1:0 and two carriage return codes(<CR><CR>) on the command console. All the data on disk drive 0 will now be copied to disk drive 1 (creating a copy backup of the current Class Ad pack).
7. After the message *COMPLETE* is printed on the command console, press the RUN/LOAD switch on disk drive 0 to the LOAD position and wait for the LOAD lamp to light.
8. After the LOAD lamp lights, remove the disk cartridge from drive 0 (current day's pack) and store in a safe, uncontaminated area.
9. Replace the Storage and Edit disk cartridge in drive 0.

NOTE

The Update procedure will now operate on the copy of the Class Ad pack which was just made. This ensures data integrity because the pack that was running is now the backup.

10. The operator now starts the Update routine by typing the command UP<CR> on the command console. The SKIP AD and EDITION keys are requested for the last dump and for the next dump by the system. After the appropriate keys are entered, a start date is requested for the next dump. The number entered must be the calendar date of the next dump and cannot exceed 31. This information is necessary for general housekeeping of the current file by the program.
11. When the Update routine is complete, perform steps 1 through 9 to create a copy of the newly updated Class Ad pack.

This procedure requires another spare disk cartridge for step 4. This means that a total of three disk cartridges must be used in the Update routine for a single-disk Class Ad system.

4.7 INITIALIZATION

The Class Ad Storage-8000 disk cartridges must be initialized prior to storing data on them to ensure proper and error-free storage of new ads.

NOTES

Prior to performing the initializing procedure, ensure that all disk packs have been formatted via the RK8E Disk Formatter Program (DHRKD). Any deviation encountered during this procedure will be considered an error condition and must be corrected before performing the remaining steps in the procedure.

The drive number assigned to each disk drive is dependent upon the number of disks used in the system since the assigned number will vary depending upon the system configuration.

The Initialize program numbers the classified disk packs.

1. Set the RK05 RUN/LOAD switch to the LOAD position.
2. Verify that the RK05 PWR lamp is lit.
3. Verify that the RK05 RDY, ON CYL, FAULT, WT, and RD lamps are extinguished.
4. Wait for the LOAD lamp to light.

5. Open the RK05 access door.
6. Remove the disk cartridge and place it in a designated storage area.
7. Insert the new cartridge for the day.
8. Close the access door.
9. Set the RUN/LOAD switch to the RUN position.
10. Wait for the RDY and ON CYL lamps to light.
11. Press the WT PROT switch and verify that the WT PROT lamp goes on and off.
12. Press the WT PROT switch to the OFF position.
13. Verify that the FAULT, WT, RD, and LOAD lamps are off.
14. Set the switch register (SR) switches on the computer to 1, 2, 3, 4.
15. Type IN<CR> on the command console number. The message *INITIALIZING* is printed out on the command console immediately if the selected disk is write enabled. If the selected disk is not write enabled, the program will return to the DECset-8000 base system and print an asterisk (*) on the command console.
16. The message *COMPLETE* will be printed on the command console if the disk cartridge and disk transport are functioning properly. Initialization of the cartridge is completed when this message is printed.

Example 1

* IN<CR>

*INITIALIZING. . .
COMPLETE*

Example 2

* IN<CR>

*UNIT NO. X NOT A CLASSIFIED DISK. CONTINUE Y/N?Y
INITIALIZING. . .
COMPLETE*

NOTES

In the above example, it should be noted that the response to the message UNIT NOT A CLASSIFIED DISK. CONTINUE Y/N was a yes. This message indicates that the user has tried to install other than a Class Ad pack and has been warned. In this example, the pack was used.

In a 2-disk classified system, both disks must be loaded into the proper drives before the IN command is issued. Both disks are then initialized at the same time.

4.8 ORGANIZE

1. Remove the classified disk(s) and replace it with a cartridge to be initialized.
2. Initialize the new cartridge by typing IN<CR>.
3. Type OR; the Organize overlay is loaded into core and requests mounting of the Class Ad disks.
4. Remove the Storage and Edit disk(s) and insert the disk(s) removed in step 1.
5. Set the drives used in step 4 to WRT LOCK.
6. Hit RETURN on the console.
7. In response to *CLASS AD PACKS INITIALIZED*, type Y<CR>.
8. When Organize finishes, it types *PLEASE MOUNT DECSET-8000 PACKS*. Remove disks from drives used in step 4 and insert the Storage and Edit packs. Type <CR>. Organize is now complete. New classified packs are in the Class Ad drives; old classified packs are not in the machine.

Number of Drives	Number of Class Ad Drives	Organize	
		From	To
2	1	0	1
3	2	1	2
4	3	2	3
4	2,3	0,1	2,3

4.9 LIST

Status reports can be prepared daily for the classified sales department by using the List command. The entire directory can be listed (LI<CR>), each classification can be listed separately (LI↑X<CR>), or several selected classifications can be listed together (LI↑X-Y<CR>). The directory listing procedure is:

1. Type LI<CR> or LI↑X-Y<CR> or LI↑X<CR>.
2. When the requested directory list is completed on the line printer, the statement *xxxxxFREE BLOCKS LEFT* is printed on the line printer, where xxxxx equals the number of free blocks remaining in the Class Ad Storage-8000 data base.

NOTE

System capacity should not exceed the point where there are fewer than 3000 free blocks. When the number of free blocks approaches 3000, some used blocks should be freed before sorting any more files. This can be accomplished by deleting some ads. When the Class Ad Storage-8000 system capacity goes below 3000 free blocks, some ads must be deleted.

4.10 SIZE

The current size of a single classification (SI↑X), several classifications (SI↑X-Y), or the entire classified section (SI) can be obtained by using the Size command. The procedure is:

1. Type SI, SI↑X, or SI↑X-Y.

2. Follow the instructions listed on command console.

SKIP AD KEY FOR DUMP Enter number for next dump.

EDITION KEY Enter number of edition.

SIZE START DATE Enter appropriate start date.

3. The requested report is output on the command console.

Example:

```
*SI
SKIP AD KEY 16
EDITION KEY 1
SIZE
START DATE 12
ACCUMULATED CLASSIFIED SIZE 994.2 INCHES
```

4.11 SUMMARY OF OPERATION

System operation is summarized in the following example for a single edition, 7-day, daily newspaper.

NOTE

In the following examples, the underscored portions indicate user entries.

DUMP FOR MON PAPER

```
SKIP AD KEY 32
EDITION KEY 1
DUMP START DATE (MONDAY'S DATE)
COLUMN SIZE 21
DUMP FROM AD 0
```

UPDATE THAT MAKES TUES PACK

```
LAST DUMP SKIP AD KEY 32
LAST DUMP COMBINED EDITION KEY 1
NEXT DUMP SKIP AD KEY 16
NEXT DUMP START DATE (TUESDAY'S DATE)
```

DUMP FOR TUES PAPER

```
SKIP AD KEY 16
EDITION KEY 1
DUMP START DATE (TUESDAY'S DATE)
COLUMN SIZE 21
DUMP FROM AD 0
```

UPDATE THAT MAKES WED PACK

```
LAST DUMP SKIP AD KEY 16
LAST DUMP COMBINED EDITION KEY 1
NEXT DUMP SKIP AD KEY 8
NEXT DUMP START DATE (WEDNESDAY'S DATE)
```

DUMP FOR WED PAPER

SKIP AD KEY 8
EDITION KEY 1
DUMP START DATE (WEDNESDAY'S DATE)
COLUMN SIZE 21
DUMP FROM AD 0

UPDATE THAT MAKES THURS PACK

LAST DUMP SKIP AD KEY 8
LAST DUMP COMBINED EDITION KEY 1
NEXT DUMP SKIP AD KEY 4
NEXT DUMP START DATE (THURSDAY'S DATE)

DUMP FOR THURS PAPER

SKIP AD KEY 4
EDITION KEY 1
DUMP START DATE (THURSDAY'S DATE)
COLUMN SIZE 21
DUMP FROM AD 0

UPDATE THAT MAKES FRI PACK

LAST DUMP SKIP AD KEY 4
LAST DUMP COMBINED EDITION KEY 1
NEXT DUMP SKIP AD KEY 2
NEXT DUMP START DATE (FRIDAY'S DATE)

DUMP FOR FRI PAPER

SKIP AD KEY 2
EDITION KEY 1
DUMP START DATE (FRIDAY'S DATE)
COLUMN SIZE 21
DUMP FROM AD 0

UPDATE THAT MAKES SAT PACK

LAST DUMP SKIP AD KEY 2
LAST DUMP COMBINED EDITION KEY 1
NEXT DUMP SKIP AD KEY 1
NEXT DUMP START DATE (SATURDAY'S DATE)

DUMP FOR SAT PAPER

SKIP AD KEY 1
EDITION KEY 1
DUMP START DATE (SATURDAY'S DATE)
COLUMN SIZE 21
DUMP FROM AD 0

UPDATE THAT MAKES SUN PACK

LAST DUMP SKIP AD KEY 1
LAST DUMP COMBINED EDITION KEY 1
NEXT DUMP SKIP AD KEY 64
NEXT DUMP START DATE (SUNDAY'S DATE)

DUMP FOR SUN PAPER

SKIP AD KEY 64

EDITION KEY 1

DUMP START DATE (SUNDAY'S DATE)

COLUMN SIZE 21

DUMP FROM AD 0

UPDATE THAT MAKES MON PACK

LAST DUMP SKIP AD KEY 64

LAST DUMP COMBINED EDITION KEY 1

NEXT DUMP SKIP AD KEY 32

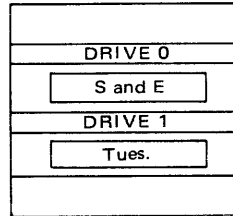
NEXT DUMP START DATE (MONDAY'S DATE)

ONE-DISK S&E/ONE DISK CA

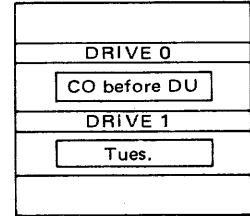
MONDAY

1. Input all Tuesday's and future ads.
2. Perform edits and Class Ad sorts required.
3. Pull statistics of the CA file. Ensure all galleys have been sorted.
4. Issue Kills for the day.
5. Copy (write protect drive no. 1).
Install "COPY BEFORE DUMP" pack in drive no. 0.
To 0: From 1 <CR> <CR>
6. Dump Tuesday's classified.
 - a. Dump = DU_↑1, Class. No. - Class No.
 - b. SKIP AD key = 16
 - c. Dump start date = Tue. calendar date
 - d. Column size = 21
 - e. Dump from ad = 0
7. Copy (write protect drive no. 1).
To 0: From 1 <CR> <CR>
Install Wednesday's Class Ad pack in drive no. 0.
8. Update Wednesday's classified.
Install Wednesday's pack in drive no. 1
 - a. UP
 - b. Mount DECtape on unit 1 for billing output.
 - c. Last dump SKIP AD key = 16
 - d. Next dump SKIP AD key = 8
 - e. Next dump start date = Wed. calendar date
9. Copy (write protect drive no. 1).
To 0: From 1 <CR> <CR>
Install "COPY AFTER UPDATE" pack in drive no. 0.

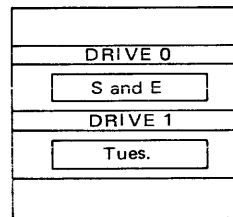
Steps 1 thru 4



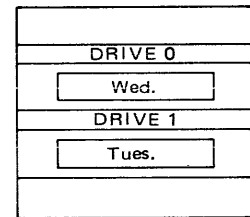
Step 5



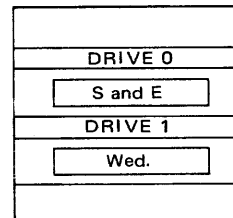
Step 6



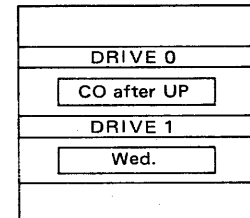
Step 7



Step 8



Step 9



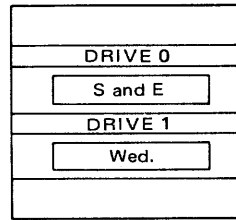
08-1505

ONE-DISK S&E/ ONE DISK CA

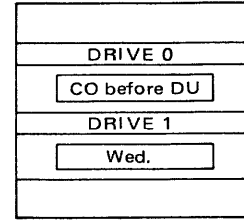
TUESDAY

1. Input Wednesday's and future ads.
2. Perform edits and Class Ad sorts required.
3. Pull statistics of the CA file. Ensure all galleys have been sorted.
4. Issue Kills for the day.
5. Copy (write protect drive no. 1).
Install "COPY BEFORE DUMP" pack in drive no. 0.
To 0: From 1 <CR> <CR>
6. Dump Wednesday's classified.
 - a. Dump = DU \uparrow 1, Class. No. - Class No.
 - b. SKIP AD key = 8
 - c. Dump start date = Wed. calendar date
 - d. Column size = 21
 - e. Dump from ad = 0
7. Copy (write protect drive no. 1).
To 0: From 1 <CR> <CR>
Install "ORGANIZE" pack in drive no. 0.
8. Update Thursday's classified.
(ORGANIZE pack is in drive no. 1.)
 - a. UP
 - b. Mount DEctape on unit 1 for billing output.
 - c. Last dump SKIP AD key = 8
 - d. Next dump SKIP AD key = 4
 - e. Next dump start date = Thurs. calendar date
9. Copy (write protect drive no. 1).
To 0: From 1 <CR> <CR>
Install "COPY AFTER UPDATE" pack in drive no. 1.
10. Initialize
 - a. Install Thursday's pack in drive no. 1.
 - b. Set Computer's SR to 1234.
 - c. IN
11. Organize
 - a. OR
 - b. Install ORGANIZE pack in drive no. 0.
 - c. PLEASE LOAD CLASSIFIED DISKS.
 - d. CLASS AD DISK INITIALIZED Y/N? = Y

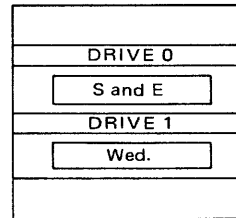
Steps 1 thru 4



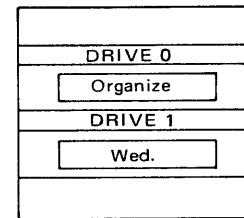
Step 5



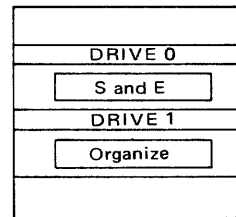
Step 6



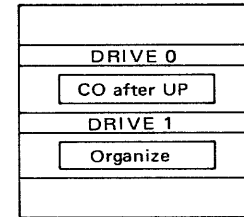
Step 7



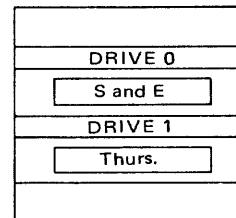
Step 8



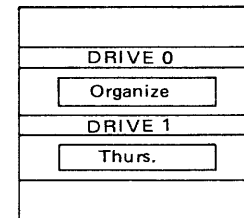
Step 9



Step 10



Step 11



08-1506

TWO-DISK S&E/ONE DISK CA

MONDAY

1. Input all Tuesday and future ads.
2. Perform all necessary edits and sorts.
3. Initiate statistics routine for the classified data base (CA files) and ensure all galleys have been sorted.
4. Issue Kills for the day.
5. Copy (write protect drive no. 2).
Install "COPY BEFORE DUMP" pack in drive no. 1.
To 1: From 2 <CR> <CR>
6. Dump Tuesday's classified ads.
 - a. Dump = DU ↑6, Class. No. - Class. No.
 - b. SKIP AD key = 16
 - c. Dump start date = Tues. calendar date
 - d. Column size = 22
 - e. Dump from ad = 0
7. Copy (write protect drive no. 2).
To 1: From 2 <CR> <CR>
Install Wednesday's pack in drive no. 1.
8. Update Wednesday's classified data base.
Install Wednesday's pack in drive no. 2.
 - a. UP
 - b. Last dump SKIP AD key = 16
 - c. Next dump SKIP AD key = 8
 - d. Next dump start date = Wed. calendar date
9. Copy (write protect drive no. 2).
To 1: From 2 <CR> <CR>
Install "COPY AFTER UPDATE" pack in drive No. 1.
10. Install drive no. 1 pack in drive no. 1.

STEPS 1 THRU 4

DRIVE 0
S AND E
DRIVE 1
S AND E
DRIVE 2
TUES.

STEP 5

DRIVE 0
S AND E
DRIVE 1
CO BEFORE DU
DRIVE 2
TUES.

STEP 6

DRIVE 0
S AND E
DRIVE 1
S AND E
DRIVE 2
TUES.

STEP 7

DRIVE 0
S AND E
DRIVE 1
WED.
DRIVE 2
TUES.

STEP 8

DRIVE 0
S AND E
DRIVE 1
S AND E
DRIVE 2
WED.

STEP 9

DRIVE 0
S AND E
DRIVE 1
CO AFTER DU
DRIVE 2
WED.

TWO-DISK S&E/ONE DISK CA

TUESDAY

1. Input all Wednesday and future ads.
2. Perform all necessary edits and sorts.
3. Initiate statistics routine for the classified data base (CA files) and ensure all galleys have been sorted.
4. Issue Kills for the day.
5. Copy (write protect drive no. 2).
Install "COPY BEFORE DUMP" pack in drive no. 1.
To 1: From 2 <CR> <CR>
6. Dump Wednesday's classified ads.

STEPS 1 THRU 4

DRIVE 0
S AND E
DRIVE 1
S AND E
DRIVE 2
WED.

STEP 5

DRIVE 0
S AND E
DRIVE 1
CO BEFORE DU
DRIVE 2
WED.

- a. Dump = DU ↑ 6, Class. No. - Class No.
- b. SKIP AD key = 8
- c. Dump start date = Wed. calendar date
- d. Column size = 22
- e. Dump from ad = 0

STEP 6

DRIVE 0
S AND E
DRIVE 1
S AND E
DRIVE 2
WED.

STEP 7

DRIVE 0
S AND E
DRIVE 1
THUR.
DRIVE 2
WED.

7. Copy (write protect drive no. 2).
To 1: From 2 <CR> <CR>
Install Thursday's pack in drive no. 1.
8. Update Thursday's classified data base.
Install Thursday's pack in drive no. 2.

- a. UP
- b. Last dump SKIP AD key = 8
- c. Next dump SKIP AD key = 4
- d. Next dump start date = Thur. calendar date

STEP 8

DRIVE 0
S AND E
DRIVE 1
S AND E
DRIVE 2
THUR.

STEP 9

DRIVE 0
S AND E
DRIVE 1
CO AFTER DU
DRIVE 2
THUR.

9. Copy (write protect drive no. 2).
To 1: from 2 <CR> <CR>
Install "COPY AFTER UPDATE" pack in drive no. 1.
10. Install drive no. 1 pack in drive no. 1.

TWO-DISK S&E/ONE DISK CA

WEDNESDAY

1. Input all Thursday and future ads.
2. Perform all necessary edits and sorts.
3. Initiate statistics routine for the classified data base and ensure all galleys have been sorted.
4. Issue Kills for the day.
5. Copy (write protect drive no. 2).
Install "COPY BEFORE DUMP" pack in drive no. 1.
To 1: From 2 <CR> <CR>
6. Dump Thursday's classified ads.

STEPS 1 THRU 4

DRIVE 0
S AND E
DRIVE 1
S AND E
DRIVE 2
THUR.

STEP 5

DRIVE 0
S AND E
DRIVE 1
CO BEFORE DU
DRIVE 2
THUR.

- a. Dump = DU \uparrow 6, Class No. - Class. No.
- b. SKIP AD key = 4
- c. Dump start date = Thurs. calendar date
- d. Column size = 22
- e. Dump from ad = 0

7. Copy (write protect drive no. 2).
To 1: From 2 <CR> <CR>
Install Friday's pack in drive no. 1.
8. Update Friday's classified data base.
Install Friday's pack in drive no. 2.

STEP 6

DRIVE 0
S AND E
DRIVE 1
S AND E
DRIVE 2
THUR.

STEP 7

DRIVE 0
S AND E
DRIVE 1
FRI.
DRIVE 2
THUR.

- a. UP
- b. Last dump SKIP AD key = 4
- c. Next dump SKIP AD key = 2
- d. Next dump start date = Fri. calendar date

9. Copy (write protect drive no. 2).
To 1: From 2 <CR> <CR>
Install "COPY AFTER UPDATE" pack in drive no. 1
10. Install drive no. 1 pack in drive no. 1.

STEP 8

DRIVE 0
S AND E
DRIVE 1
S AND E
DRIVE 2
FRI.

STEP 9

DRIVE 0
S AND E
DRIVE 1
CO AFTER DU
DRIVE 2
FRI.

TWO-DISK S&E/ONE DISK CA

THURSDAY

1. Input all Friday and future ads.
2. Perform all necessary edits and sorts.
3. Initiate statistics routine for the classified data base (CA files) and ensure all galleys have been sorted.
4. Issue Kills for the day.
5. Copy (write protect drive no. 2).
Install "COPY BEFORE DUMP" pack in drive no. 1
To 1: From 2 <CR> <CR>
6. Dump Friday's classified ads.

STEPS 1 THRU 4

DRIVE 0
S AND E
DRIVE 1
S AND E
DRIVE 2
FRI.

STEP 5

DRIVE 0
S AND E
DRIVE 1
CO BEFORE DU
DRIVE 2
FRI.

- a. Dump = DU_↑6, Class. No. - Class. No.
- b. SKIP AD key = 2
- c. Dump start date = Fri. calendar date
- d. Column size = 22
- e. Dump from ad = 0

7. Copy (write protect drive no. 2).
To 1: From 2 <CR> <CR>
Install Saturday's pack in drive no. 1.
8. Update Saturday's classified data base.
Install Saturday's pack in drive no. 2.

 - a. UP
 - b. Last dump SKIP AD key = 2
 - c. Next dump SKIP AD key = 1
 - d. Next dump start date = Sat. calendar date

STEP 6

DRIVE 0
S AND E
DRIVE 1
S AND E
DRIVE 2
FRI.

STEP 7

DRIVE 0
S AND E
DRIVE 1
SAT.
DRIVE 2
FRI.

9. Copy (write protect drive no. 2).
To 1: From 2 <CR> <CR>
Install "COPY AFTER UPDATE" pack in drive no. 1
10. Install drive no. 1 pack in drive no. 1.

STEP 8

DRIVE 0
S AND E
DRIVE 1
S AND E
DRIVE 2
SAT.

STEP 9

DRIVE 0
S AND E
DRIVE 1
CO AFTER DU
DRIVE 2
SAT.

TWO-DISK S&E/ONE DISK CA

FRIDAY

1. Input all Saturday and future ads.
2. Perform all necessary edits and sorts.
3. Initiate statistics routine for the classified data base (CA files) and ensure all galleys have been sorted.
4. Issue Kills for the day.
5. Copy (write protect drive no. 2).
Install "COPY BEFORE DUMP" pack in drive no. 1
To 1: From 2 <CR> <CR>
6. Dump Saturday's classified ads.
 - a. Dump.= DU_↑6, Class. No. - Class. No.
 - b. SKIP AD key = 1
 - c. Dump start date = Sat. calendar date
 - d. Column size = 22
 - e. Dump from ad = 0
7. Copy (write protect drive no. 2).
To 1: From 2 <CR> <CR>
Install Sunday's pack in drive no. 1.
8. Update Sunday's classified data base.
Install Sunday's pack in drive no. 2.
 - a. UP
 - b. Last dump SKIP AD key = 1
 - c. Next dump SKIP AD key = 64
 - d. Next dump start date = Sun. calendar date
9. Copy (write protect drive no. 2).
To 1: From 2 <CR> <CR>
Install "COPY AFTER UPDATE" pack in drive no. 1
10. Install drive no. 1 pack in drive no. 1.

STEPS 1 THRU 4

DRIVE 0
S AND E
DRIVE 1
S AND E
DRIVE 2
SAT.

STEP 5

DRIVE 0
S AND E
DRIVE 1
CO BEFORE DU
DRIVE 2
SAT.

STEP 6

DRIVE 0
S AND E
DRIVE 1
S AND E
DRIVE 2
SAT.

STEP 7

DRIVE 0
S AND E
DRIVE 1
SUN.
DRIVE 2
SAT.

STEP 8

DRIVE 0
S AND E
DRIVE 1
S AND E
DRIVE 2
SUN.

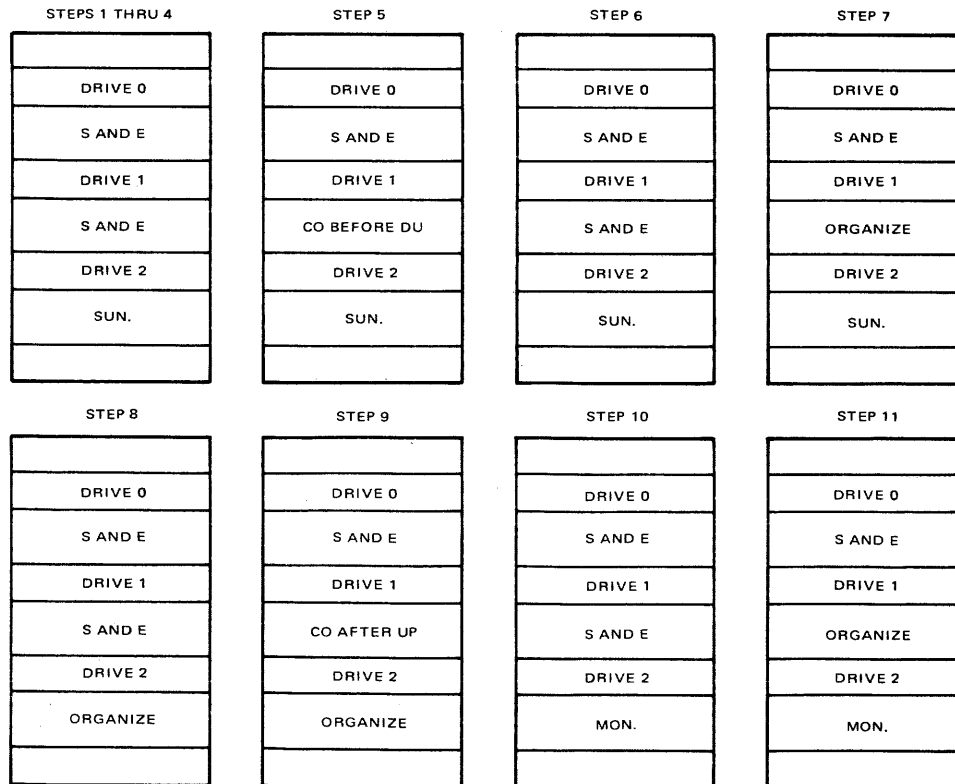
STEP 9

DRIVE 0
S AND E
DRIVE 1
CO AFTER DU
DRIVE 2
SUN.

TWO-DISK S&E/ONE DISK CA

SATURDAY

1. Input all Sunday and future ads.
2. Perform all necessary edits and sorts.
3. Initiate statistics routine for the classified data base (CA files) and ensure all galleys have been sorted.
4. Issue Kills for the day.
5. Copy (write protect drive no. 2)
Install "COPY BEFORE DUMP" pack in drive no. 1
To 1: From 2 <CR> <CR>
6. Dump Sunday's classified ads.
 - a. Dump = DU \uparrow 6, Class. No. - Class. No.
 - b. SKIP AD key = 64
 - c. Dump start date = Sun. calendar date
 - d. Column size = 22
 - e. Dump from ad = 0
7. Copy (write protect drive no. 2).
To 1: From 2 <CR> <CR>
Install "ORGANIZE" pack in drive no. 1.
8. Update Monday's classified data base.
Install "ORGANIZE" pack in drive no. 2.
 - a. UP
 - b. Last dump SKIP AD key = 64
 - c. Next dump SKIP AD key = 32
 - d. Next dump start date = Mon. calendar date
9. Copy (write protect drive no. 2).
To 1: From 2 <CR> <CR>
Install "COPY AFTER UPDATE" pack in drive no. 1.
10. INITIALIZE
 - a. Install Monday's pack in drive no. 2.
 - b. Set SR to 1234.
 - c. IN.
11. ORGANIZE
 - a. OR.
 - b. Install "ORGANIZE" pack in drive no. 1.
 - c. PLEASE LOAD CLASSIFIED DISK
 - d. CLASS AD DISK INITIALIZED YN?
12. Put drive no. 1 pack in drive no. 1.



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TWO-DISK S&E/ONE DISK CA

SUNDAY

1. Input all Monday and future ads.
2. Perform all necessary edits and sorts.
3. Initiate statistics routine for the classified data base (CA files) and ensure all galleys have been sorted.
4. Issue Kills for the day.
5. Copy (write protect drive no. 2).
Install "COPY BEFORE DUMP" pack in drive no. 1.
To 1: From 2 <CR> <CR>
6. Dump Monday's classified ads.
 - a. Dump = DU \downarrow 6, Class. No.
 - b. SKIP AD key = 32
 - c. Dump start date = Mon. calendar date
 - d. Column size = 22
 - e. Dump from ad = 0
7. Copy (write protect drive no. 2).
To 1: from 2 <CR> <CR>
Install Tuesday's pack in drive no. 1.
8. Update Tuesday's classified data base.
Install Tuesday's pack in drive no. 2.
 - a. UP
 - b. Last dump SKIP AD key = 32
 - c. Next dump SKIP AD key = 16
 - d. Next dump start date = Tues. calendar date
9. Copy (write protect drive no. 2).
To 1: From 2 <CR> <CR>
Install "COPY AFTER UPDATE" pack in drive no. 1.
10. Install drive no. 1 pack in drive no. 1.

STEPS 1 THRU 4

DRIVE 0
S AND E
DRIVE 1
S AND E
DRIVE 2
MON.

STEP 5

DRIVE 0
S AND E
DRIVE 1
CO BEFORE D4
DRIVE 2
MON.

STEP 6

DRIVE 0
S AND E
DRIVE 1
S AND E
DRIVE 2
MON.

STEP 7

DRIVE 0
S AND E
DRIVE 1
TUES.
DRIVE 2
MON.

STEP 8

DRIVE 0
S AND E
DRIVE 1
S AND E
DRIVE 2
TUES.

STEP 9

DRIVE 0
S AND E
DRIVE 1
CO AFTER UP
DRIVE 2
TUES.

SECTION 5

CLASS AD STORAGE-8000 BILLING

5.1 GENERAL

The Class Ad Storage-8000 Billing System is designed to handle transient and contract ads in conjunction with the TABS-8 Business System. The Class Ad Storage-8000 Billing System and TABS-8 Business System automatically generate credit risk information, invoicing, and reporting and maintains a complete accounts receivable file.

5.2 OPERATION

When the Class Ad Storage-8000 Billing System is used in conjunction with the normal Class Ad Storage-8000, some minor differences will be experienced in system operation and procedures. First of all, when the Class Ad Storage-8000 Billing is introduced onto the DECset-8000 system, there is an argument added in the OA command to identify the type of ad (i.e., transient or contract). If this argument is omitted, the Class Ad Storage-8000 Billing System will automatically default and force a transient ad billing to the ad.

NOTE

The user has the option of not using this added argument if only one of the two ad types is to be used. The user makes this decision when selecting system options.

The second, and the most important difference experienced with the addition of the Class Ad Storage-8000 Billing System is the fact that a dormancy period will be equal to zero.

5.3 UPDATE

The Update (UP) program, when used in conjunction with Class Ad Storage-8000 Billing, includes one additional step; mounting a DECTape on unit 1. When the Update program is called from the command console, a message is printed out on the command console, telling the user to mount the DECTape on unit 1.

It is recommended (depending on the system) that the user have seven tapes, one for each day of the week. To simplify the operation, it is also recommended that the day's tape be used with the disk for the day that is being updated.

There are no special requirements or special initialization procedures required for these DECTapes; a blank formatted tape is all that is required. The Update program only writes on DECTape unit 1 after each 128 kills; therefore, no appreciable time is added to the total update time.

Transient ads are written on the tape after they are killed and contract ads are written on the tape every day they are run.

5.4 SYSTEM OPERATION

Product information is fed into the DECset-8000 system to create a master classified file, which is typeset daily for publication. Each ad file in the production system contains the necessary production data to generate transient and contract invoices and reports. Upon expiration of transient ads and publication of contract ads, the system feeds the following information to the business program:

- Ad Number
- Ad Classification
- Ad Size
- Times Run
- Customer Type
- Status
- First 10 Characters of Ad

As information is input to the DECset-8000, essential billing information may be prepared in the business department and processed into the TABS-8 System to establish an ads-in-process file.

Production information is matched with the ads-in-process file via a user-defined ad number. (The TABS-8 System ensures that no duplicate ad numbers exist.) Ad size and run information, having been matched with customer name, address, rate, account number, etc., are then processed through a billing algorithm and invoices are generated.

5.4.1 Get Command

With Class Ad Billing, the Get (GE) command can only be used for editing existing text. If text is added or subtracted from the ad, this would affect the billing rate; the business program only knows the original size of the ad. If text is to be added or subtracted from the ad, the best way to do this is to have the classified department kill the existing ad and input a new ad.

When using the Get-Delete function, the ad is killed (like a manual kill) and will be written on DECtape unit 1 as a kill during the Update routine.

5.4.2 Kill

The Kill command makes the ad dormant or deletes the ad from storage. Using the command `GE \uparrow Dx,y` forces a kill of the ad rather than making it dormant.

APPENDIX A COMMAND CODES

**Table A-1
Markup Commands and Keys**

Command	Definition
[oas,t,u,v,w,x]	<p>Header Identification Line</p> <p>s = Classification number (1 to 999)</p> <p>t = Header identification number (0)</p> <p>u = SORT key</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">0 = Alphanumeric</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">1 = New ads at top</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">2 = New ads at bottom</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">3 = Large ads at top</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">4 = Large ads at bottom</p> <p>v = Dormancy period (0 to 366 days)</p> <p>w = Header RUN switch (0 or 1)</p> <p>x = Header start date (0)</p>
[oas,t,u,v,w,x,y,z]	<p>Ad Identification Line</p> <p>s = Classification number (1 to 999)</p> <p>t = Ad identification number (1 to 999999)</p> <p>u = Telephone number (seven digits if enabled)</p> <p>v = Insertion count (0 to 2000; where 0 = TF)</p> <p>w = SKIP AD key</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">2048 } 1024 } Assignment 512 } Optional 256 } 128 }</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">64 = Sunday</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">32 = Monday</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">16 = Tuesday</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">8 = Wednesday</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">4 = Thursday</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">2 = Friday</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">1 = Saturday</p>

Table A-1 (Cont)

Command	Definition
	<p>x = EDITION key 1 = 1st edition 2 = 2nd edition</p> <p>4 8 16 32 64 128 256 512 1024 2048</p> <p>} Assignment } Optional</p> <p>y = Billing contract type (if billing enabled)</p> <p>0 = Transient ads 1 = Contract ads</p> <p>z = Ad start date (calendar day of the month - 0 to 31) or multiple start date (10 days maximum)</p>

Table A-2
Overlay Selection Commands

Overlay	Command	Definition
COPY	CO	Copy ad file from disk cartridge 1 to disk cartridge 0.
DUMP	DU↵N	Dump complete classified galley. N = device number
	DU↵N,X	Dump single classification X = Classification number (1 to 999)
	DU↵N,X-Y	Dump multiple classifications X = First classification number Y = Last classification number
INIT	IN	Initialize Class Ad disk cartridge
KILL	K↵X, Y↵A,B . . .	Kill command for paper tape. Kill header, ad, or galley from paper tape. X = Classification number Y = Ad or galley number
	KI↵X,Y	Kill header, ad, or galley from command console. X = Classification number (0 to 999) Y = Ad or galley number
	KI↵DX,Y	Force deletion of ad; used with Class Ad Billing option.
LIST	LI	List complete ad file directory.
	LI↵X	List ad file directory for a single classification. X = Classification number (0 to 999)
	LI↵X-Y	List ad file directory for multiple classifications. X = First classification number Y = Last classification number

Table A-2 (Cont)

Overlay Selection Commands

Overlay	Command	Definition
ALTER	AL	<p>Change OA line parameters. AL↑IX,Y,Z↓RX,Y,Z↓SX,Y,Z↓EX,Y,Z <CR> AL = Alter command code I = Insertion count R = RAN count S = SKIP AD key E = EDITION key X = Classification number Y = Ad identification number Z = New value</p>
SORT	SO	Sort galleys from DECset-8000 base file into current ad file.
UPDATE	UP	Update ad file.
GET	GE↓;TCAW-X,Y	<p>Output proof copy on line printer. If ;T is not in command, ads are deleted from ad storage. (If Class Ad billing is enabled ads, are made dormant.) W = Class ad file number X = Classification number (0 to 999) Y = Ad number (or phone number)</p>
SIZE	SI	List current size of entire classified section.
	SI↓X	<p>List current size of a single classification. X = Classification number (1 to 999)</p>
	SI↓X-Y	<p>List current size of multiple classifications. X = First classification number Y = Last classification number</p>

APPENDIX B ERROR MESSAGES

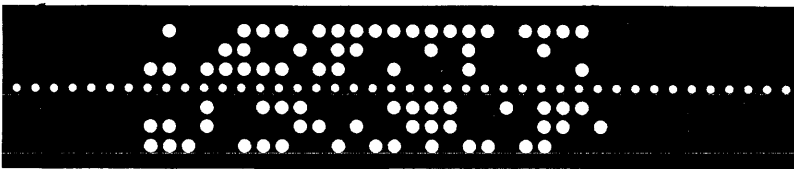
**Table B-1
Error Messages***

Message	Meaning
CARTRIDGE BAD	Disk cartridge cannot be initialized because it was not formatted correctly or hardware is malfunctioning.
SORT FILE NOT FOUND??	Argument in Sort command was not valid. The requested file is not listed in the directory.
AD MMM NOT FOUND NNN	Argument in Kill command was not valid. The requested galley, header, or ad is not listed in the directory. MMM and NNN are the classification and ad numbers for which the search was not successful.
DUMP COMMAND ERROR	An invalid skip ad key or edition key was entered. The program will not accept these keys if they contain an alpha character.
OA LINE ERROR	An invalid number was entered in the identification line. The program will not accept these lines if the limits are exceeded. X,Y, = last good [oa command processed by the program. Typical errors include: Alpha character in [oa command. Classification number greater than 999. No command delimiter at the end of an [oa command.
PLEASE USE CLASS AD	Disk cartridge installed in Class Ad Storage-8000 is not a Class Ad pack. Change disk cartridge or perform an Initialize if data base can be deleted.

* Error messages are printed out on the command console or the VDT. Error messages are specific statements calling for operator performances.

APPENDIX C PAPER TAPE EXAMPLES

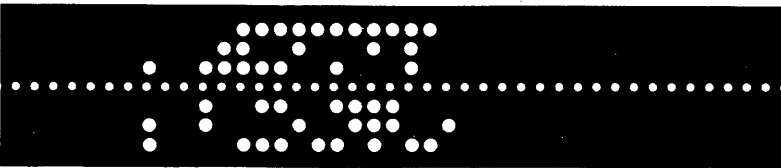
EXAMPLE 1



```
g;tca200f42-50,1,25␣51,8<CR>
```

The g command code retrieves a file from the Class Ad Storage-8000 data base. The argument ;t prevents the requested file from being deleted from the class ad data base. The requested file number (ca200) is the new file number that will be created and stored on the DECset-8000 data base. The argument f42 indicates that the first call string of Format 42 should be used to process the ad. The hyphen indicates that a classification number follows. Therefore, 50 is the classification number and 1 and 25 are ad numbers. The space band indicates that a new classification number follows. Therefore, 51 is the classification number and 8 is the ad number. The command string is then terminated with a return code.

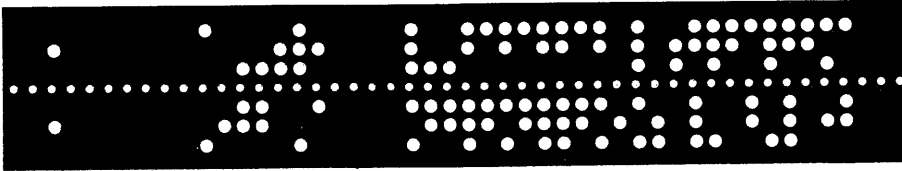
EXAMPLE 2



```
gca200-50,1,25<CR>
```

As described in example 1, the g command code retrieves a file from the Class Ad Storage-8000 data base. However, in this example, the argument ;t was omitted from the command string. When the ;t argument is omitted, the requested file will be deleted from the class ad data base. The requested file number (ca200) is the new file number that will be created and stored on the DECset-8000 data base. The hyphen indicates that a classification number follows. Therefore, 50 is the classification number and 1 and 25 are ad numbers. The command string is then terminated with a return code.

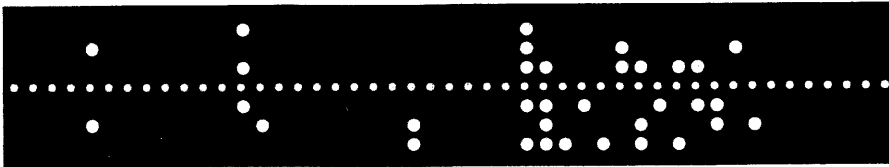
EXAMPLE 3



```
d5<CR>cca2s[cc1,6,11,6][osa123,2134]
```

The d command code indicates that the following file will be processed using the normal TTS translate routine. The argument 5 indicates the operator number. This command code is terminated by a return code. The c command indicates that the following file number (ca2) is a newly created file that is to be input to the system. The argument s indicates that this galley of ads is to be sorted onto the class ad data base immediately upon input to the system. The file number and sort command code are followed by a string of composition command arguments. The command code bracket ([]) identifies that a composition command is to follow. The cc command code indicates that this is a combined change command. The arguments 1,6,11,6 indicate typeface 1, point size 6, a column width of 11 picas, and 6 points of leading in that order. The composition command is terminated with a bracket (]). The composition command is followed by an additional command code that indicates the classification number and ad number that will be sorted onto the class ad data base. The classification number and ad number must be used to get the file from class ad storage.

EXAMPLE 4



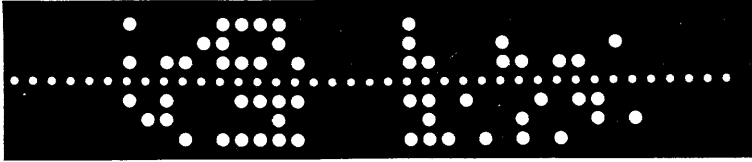
```
d8<CR>o[vt tag line]
```

The d command code indicates that the following file will be processed using the normal TTS translate routine. The argument 8 indicates the operator number. This command code is terminated by a return code. The o command indicates that the following file(s) will be output directly (Output Direct Tape). The command code bracket ([]) indicates that a composition command is to follow. The vt command code indicates that a visual tag line will be output on the output direct device.

NOTE

The output direct device is selected during PFQ time.

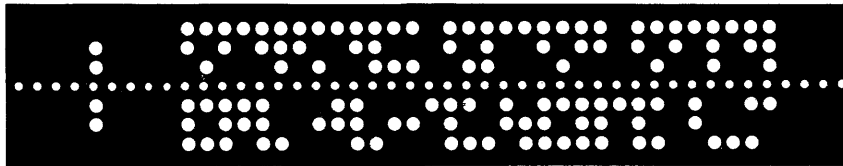
EXAMPLE 5



```
8<CR>cle2001p[vt tag line]
```

This file is processed under the assumption that this system has only one translate routine and therefore does not need to be requested (normal default). The argument 8 indicates the operator number. This command code is terminated with a return code. The c command indicates that the following file number (le2001) is a newly created file that is to be input to the system. The argument p indicates that the created story file will be printed on the line printer after it has been justified and hyphenated by the system. The command code bracket (D) indicates that a composition command is to follow. The vt command code indicates that a visual tag will be output on the selected output device. The text of the input file follows the tag line.

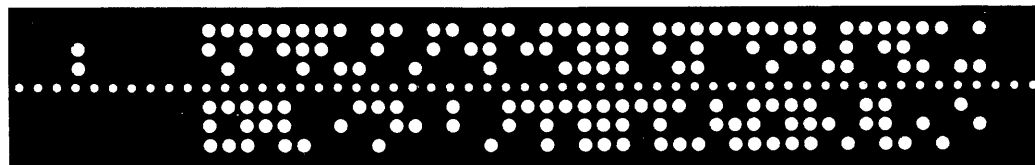
EXAMPLE 6



```
k101,1234,102,91011,103,2567<CR>
```

The k command code indicates that following files will be deleted with the kill code. These files will be deleted from the class ad data base unless the system configuration includes Class Ad Billing, in which case the ads become dormant, and will not be deleted until the specified dormancy expires. Thus, ad 1234 in classification 101 is deleted, ad 91011 in classification 102 is deleted, and ad 2567 in classification 103 is deleted. The command string is terminated with a return code.

EXAMPLE 7



```
ai101,1234,6,101,1234,2,101,1234,18,102,91011,2,102,1245,4<CR>
```

The a command code indicates that identification line parameters for ad 1234 in classification number 101 are to be changed. The i indicates that the insertion is to be incremented by 6, the e indicates that the edition key is changed to 2, and s indicates that the skip ad key is changed to 18. The space band \uparrow is inserted to separate each option. The identification line parameters for ads 91011 and 1245 in classification number 102 are also being changed. The r indicates that the ran count for ad 91011 is changed to 2 and the i indicates that the insertion count for ad 1245 is to be incremented by 4. The command string is terminated with a return code.

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EK-TY80A-OP-001

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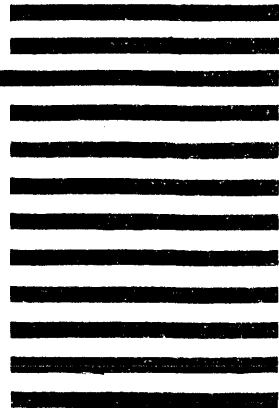
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