Burroughs

B 20
Operations
Quick Reference
Guide

B 20 Operations

Quick Reference Guide

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

This guide provides summaries of the essential steps in important system operations described in your B 20 system's reference manuals.

It contains the following sections:

Section 1   **HARDWARE** identifies major hardware parts of your B 20 and outlines procedures for operation and service.

Section 2   **SETTING UP FILES** presents major commands used to initialize disks and create files.

Section 3   **MANAGING EXISTING FILES** describes major commands used to copy, change, delete, or list the contents of files.

Section 4   **PRINTING FILES** includes instructions for direct and spooled printing.

Section 5   **ARCHIVING FILES** instructs operators how to archive (back up) files on Winchester disks.

Section 6   **ERROR MESSAGES** lists error messages and offers possible solutions to those errors.

Section 7   **COMMAND INDEX** lists alphabetically the commands discussed in this manual.

This guide is also a required supplement to the operator-training course manual, *B 20 Operations: Learning to Use the System.*
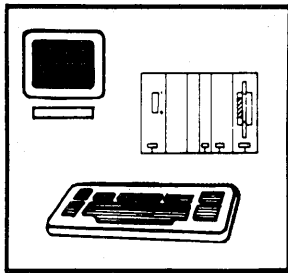
Additional information on B 20 system operations can be found in:

B 20 Systems Standard Software Operations Guide (SOG)
B 20 Systems Custom Installation and Reference Manual
B 20 Systems Hardware Installation Instructions
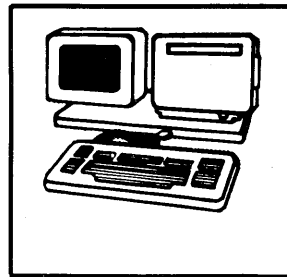
SECTION 1

HARDWARE

B 20 DISK DRIVES

This B 20 (B 25) has a single floppy drive that uses 5-1/4 inch floppy disks.

The processor, 5-1/4 inch floppy disk drive, Winchester disk and drive are inside the table-top drive unit.
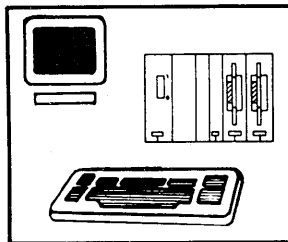

This B 20 (B 21) has a single floppy drive that uses 5-1/4 inch floppy disks.

The processor, 5-1/4 inch floppy disk drive, Winchester disk and drive are inside the lectern.

This B 20 (B 25) has a dual floppy drive that uses 5-1/4 inch floppy disks.

The left drive is used for the four system software floppy disks. Each disk contains different system commands. The processor and dual floppy drives are inside the table-top drive unit.
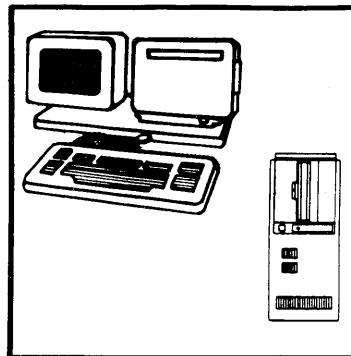
This B 20 (B 22) has a mass storage unit that uses 8-inch floppy disks.

The 8-inch floppy drive, Winchester disk and drive are inside the mass storage unit.

HOW TO TURN YOUR B 20 ON AND OFF

If you have a B 25 (table top disk drive unit):

TURN ON: Slide the switch up (located on the left of
the processor module). This switch turns on the
screen, disk drives, and processor. Two small red
lights (for the processor and drive) remain on while
your B 25 is operating.

ON/OFF
SWITCH

TURN OFF: Slide the switch down to turn your
B 25 off.
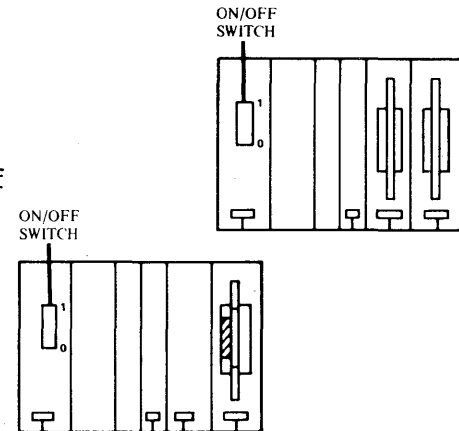
If you have a B 21 (floppy disk drive in a lectern):

TURN ON: Press the red switch located on the right
side of the lectern. This switch turns on the
screen, disk drives and processor. The switch
remains illuminated while your B 21 is operating.

TURN OFF: Press the red switch again to turn your B
21 off.
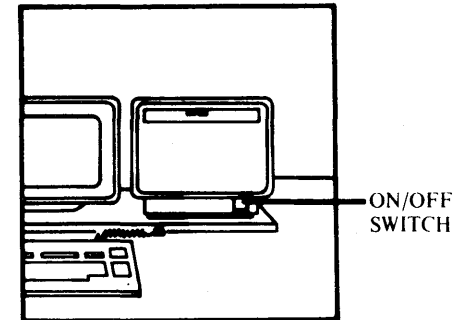
ON/OFF
SWITCH

If you have a B 22 (mass storage unit):

TURN ON: Press the disk drive on/off button. Then
press the red button on the lectern. These switches
turn on the screen, disk drives, and processor. Both
lights remain on while your
B 22 is operating

TURN OFF: Press both switches again (lectern first,
then disk drive) to turn your B 22 off.

ON/OFF
SWITCH

B 25 K1/B 20 KEYBOARDS

FUNCTION
KEYS

DISPLAY
KEYS

CURSOR
KEYS

CONTROL
KEYS
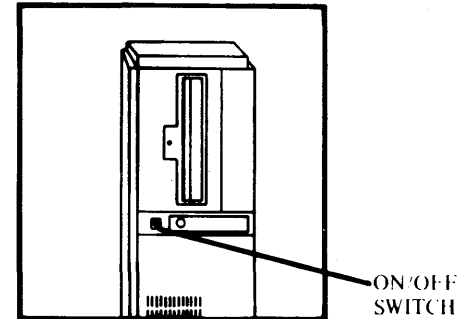
NUMBER
KEYS
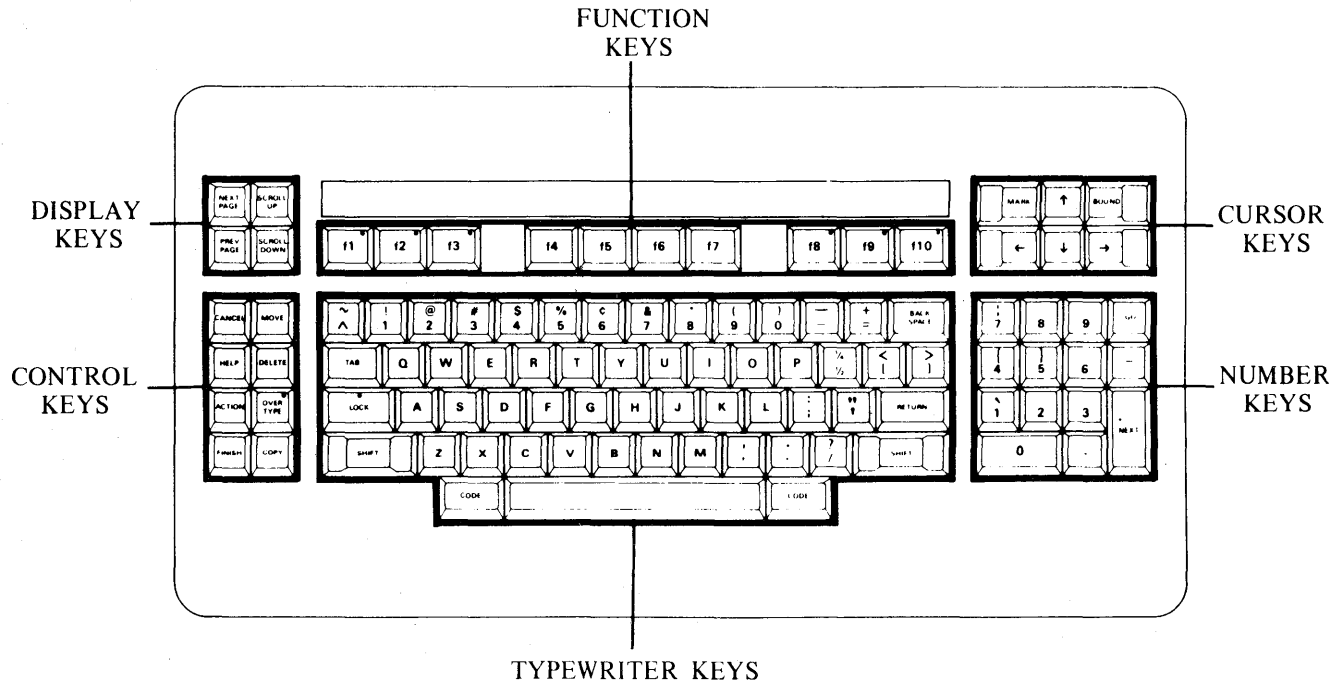
TYPEWRITER KEYS
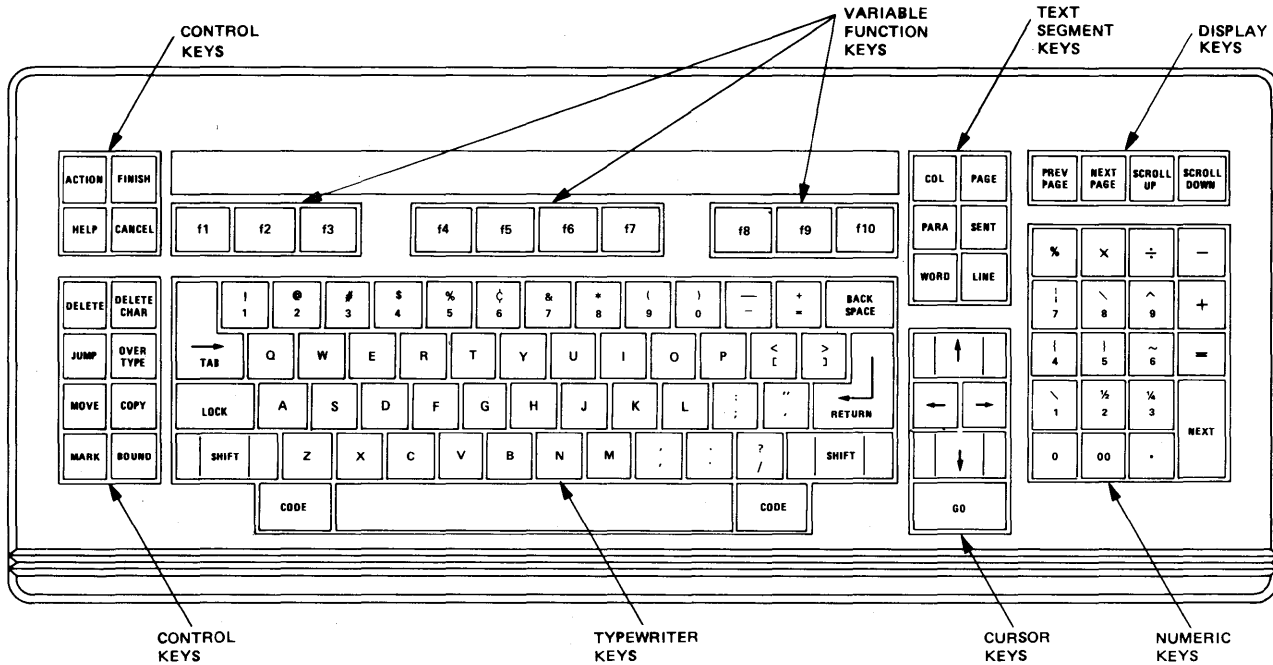
OFIS™ KEYBOARD

OFIS is a trademark of Burroughs Corporation

KEYS COMMON TO ALL B 20 SERIES KEYBOARDS:

TYPEWRITER KEYS

Use standard typewriter keys to
type information into your B 20.
These keys include letters,
numbers, punctuation marks, and
symbols.

CONTROL KEYS

Use control keys to interrupt
normal operations. For example:
HELP directs your B 20 to list
options or explain required
entries. **CANCEL** causes a new
command prompt to appear.
Pressing **ACTION** and **FINISH**
at the same time terminates
a B 20 operation.

CURSOR KEYS

Use the cursor keys to move the
cursor on the screen. (**MARK**
and **BOUND** are special cursor
keys used in some programs.)

DISPLAY KEYS

Use these keys to move through data
displayed on more than one screen.

FUNCTION KEYS

Use function keys with various B 20
programs. The functions change for
particular programs. A label strip
comes with some programs to help
you remember the function of each
key.

NUMBER KEYS

Use the number keys the way
you use a calculator. They are
duplicates of the typewriter number
keys arranged in calculator order.

ADDITIONAL KEYS — OFISKEYBOARD:

TEXT SEGMENT KEYS

Use text segment keys to select text for
editing or formatting purposes.

MAINTENANCE

Keyboard, Workstation, and Screen

Do not allow liquid to contact any internal surfaces of
the disk drive unit, keyboard, or screen. Damage may
result. Do not use scouring pads, abrasive cleaners, or
chlorinated cleaners. These may damage surfaces.

Clean metal and plastic parts weekly: Use a soft, clean cloth slightly dampened
with water. Be careful not to get water into the disk drive unit or keyboard.

Clean the screen when necessary: Use a soft, clean cloth dampened with glass
cleaner. Do not spray the screen (spraying the screen could result in liquid
seeping into your B 20). Do not use scouring pads, abrasive cleaners, or
chlorinated cleaners.

Mass Storage Unit

Do not allow liquid to contact any internal surfaces of the disk drive unit, keyboard, or screen. Damage may result. Do not use scouring pads, abrasive cleaners, or chlorinated cleaners. These may damage surfaces.

Do not move the mass storage unit. Moving the unit may damage the Winchester disk drive. If the mass storage unit must be moved, contact a Burroughs service representative.

Clean metal and plastic parts weekly: Use a soft, clean cloth slightly dampened with water. Be careful not to get water into the disk drive.

DIAGNOSTIC MESSAGES

Your B 20 operating system performs self-diagnostic testing automatically when you turn the system on and when you push the reset button. If your B 20 discovers a problem, an error message displays on your screen.

If your B 20 has a mass storage unit, you may hear beeps and see a fixed pattern of keyboard lights.

If this occurs, try the following:

1. Check that all units are plugged in and turned on.

2. Check that the keyboard signal cable is attached to the connector on the workstation base.

3. If you have a mass storage unit, check that its signal cable is attached to the connector at the rear of the workstation.

4. Press the **Reset** button. If a similar error message displays, refer to Service (later in this section).

SERVICE

Refer to the B 20 Customer Service Information Document and Warranty Forms to obtain assistance and/or service. The following information will be required:

EQUIPMENT IDENTIFICATION FORMS

If you need assistance, have this information available.

B 20 WORKSTATION	B 20 MASS STORAGE UNIT
This information can be found on the rear of the workstation.	This information can be found inside the rear access door of the mass storage unit.
Product No. _____	Product No. _____
Serial No. _____	Serial No. _____
Options _____	Options _____

B 20 CLUSTER WORKSTATION	BURROUGHS PRINTER
This information can be found on the rear of the cluster workstation.	This information can be found on the rear of your printer.
Product No. _____	Product No. _____
Serial No. _____	Serial No. _____
Options _____	Options _____

SECTION 2

SETTING UP FILES

INITIALIZING FLOPPY DISKS

NOTE

If you have a standalone dual-floppy B 20, insert your system
software disk 2 in the left disk drive before proceeding with
the steps below.

The IVOLUME command can be used to initialize any
floppy disk. If you have a standalone dual-floppy
B 20, do not use reserved device name **f0**.

1. On the command line enter **ivolume** and press **RETURN.**

2. The IVOLume command form will display, with the Device name field
    highlighted. You must enter a device name **[reserved volume name]** at
    this point.

    If you are using a standalone dual-floppy B 20, enter **f1** and
    press **RETURN** twice. Go to step 3.

    If you are using any other B 20 workstation, enter **f0** and
    press **RETURN** twice.

3. In the highlighted Volume name field, enter a **[volname]** for the diskette
    (volume). A **volname** may be up to 12 letters (alphanumeric characters)
    long. Press **RETURN** twice.

4. In the highlighted [System image (default = 384)] field, enter **0**.
    Note that the number zero must be used.

5. Press **GO**.

6. Insert your floppy disk in the appropriate floppy disk drive.

    On standalone dual-floppy drive B 20s, insert the disk in the
    righthand disk drive. Go to step 7.

    On all Winchester-type or clustered B 20s, insert the disk in the
    system's floppy disk drive.

7. Press **GO**.

                                NOTE

    If the message 'Medium is a valid volume appears', data is stored
    on your disk. Press **GO** to continue (erase the disk) or press
    CANCEL to stop the IVOLUME process. Insert another diskette.

8. When your B 20 finishes initializing the diskette, remove it from the
    drive and label it.

    To initialize another diskette with the same volume name, repeat
    steps 6 through 8.

    To terminate **IVOLUME**, press **FINISH**.

CREATING DIRECTORIES

NOTE

If you have a standalone dual-floppy B 20, insert any system
disk in the left disk drive before proceeding with the steps
below. The Create Directory command is on each system disk.

1. On the command line enter **create directory** and press **RETURN.**

2. The Create Directory command form will display with the New
    directory name field highlighted. You must supply a directory
    name using the format [volume]<dirname>.

3. If you are creating a directory on a Winchester disk, enter
    [d0]<dirname> where **dirname** is up to 12 letters (alphanumeric
    characters) of your choice. Go to step 5.

4. Procedures used to create directories on floppies are as follows:

        If you are using a standalone dual-floppy B 20, enter **[f1]<dirname>**
        where **dirname** is up to 12 letters (alphanumeric characters) of your
        choice. Go to step 5.

        If you are using any other B 20 workstation, enter **[f0]<dirname>**
        where **dirname** is up to 12 letters (alphanumeric characters) of your
        choice.

5. Press **GO.**

CREATING FILES

1. On the command line enter **create file** and press **RETURN.**

2. The Create File command form will display with the required New file
    name field highlighted. You must supply a file **name** using the format
    [volume]<dirname>filename.

3. If you are creating a file on a Winchester-type disk, enter
    [d0]<dirname>name where **dirname** is an already existing directory and
    name is up to 50 letters (alphanumeric characters) of your choice. Go
    to step 5.

4. Procedures used to create files on floppies in an already existing
    directory are as follows:

        If you are using a standalone dual-floppy B 20 workstation, enter
        [f1]<dirname>name where **name** is up to 50 letters (alphanumeric
        characters) of your choice. Go to step 5.

        If you are using any other B 20, enter **[f0]<dirname>name** where **name**
        is up to 50 letters (alphanumeric characters) of your choice.

5. Press **GO.**

SECTION 3

MANAGING EXISTING FILES

USING PATH NAMES

You can change your path (the disk volume and directory used as your current work area) through the procedures on this page.

NOTE

If you have a standalone dual-floppy B 20, insert your system software diskette 2 in the left disk drive before proceeding with the steps below.

1. On the command line enter **path** and press **RETURN**.

2. The Path command form will display, with the [Volume] field highlighted. Enter a [**name**] or **reserved volume name** unless you want the same [volume] as your current path. Press **RETURN**.

3. The [Directory] field is now highlighted. Enter the <**dirname** > of an existing directory. If you want the same <directory> as your current path, press **RETURN**.

4. Press **GO**. Your new path will be displayed on your terminal.

COPYING FILES

You can copy a file or group of files to a new directory, on the same or another disk, with the Copy command described on this page.

NOTE

If you have a standalone dual-floppy B 20, insert any system software diskette in the left disk drive before proceeding with the steps below. All system software diskettes contain the Copy command.

1. On the command line enter **copy** and press **RETURN**.

2. The Copy command form will display, with the File from field highlighted. Enter the **name** of the file you want to copy in the required File from field. You may also **name a group** of files using a wildcard character. Press **RETURN**.

3. Enter the proposed name (**[volume]<directory>name**) of the new copy of the file in the File to field. If you used a wildcard character in the **name** entered into the File from field, you must use the same character in the File to field. Press **RETURN**.

4. If you are copying to or from a floppy diskette, insert the disk:

   On standalone dual-floppy drive B 20s, insert the diskette in the right-hand disk drive.

   On Winchester-type and clustered B 20s, insert the diskette in the system floppy disk drive.

5. Press **GO**. Your B 20 will display the name(s) of all files copied.

COPYING FLOPPY DISKETTES

Copy a floppy diskette to another floppy diskette by following the set of instructions appropriate for your type of machine (Winchester-type and clustered B20s or standalone dual-floppy drive B 20s).

Winchester-type and Clustered B 20s

1. Type **floppy copy** at the command prompt, then press **GO**.

2. Insert the master diskette (the disk you want to copy) into the left-hand floppy disk drive [f0].

3. Insert a blank diskette into the right-hand floppy drive. Press **GO**.

                              NOTE

    If the message 'Medium is a valid volume' appears, data is stored on the diskette you inserted for the copy (the blank disk). Press **GO** to continue (copy over the diskette's contents) or press **CANCEL** to stop the Floppy Copy process at this point to insert a substitute diskette. After the diskette is mounted in the drive, press **GO** to continue.

4. When your B 20 completes the copy, remove and label the diskette copy. To make another copy of the current master diskette, repeat step 3. To copy a new master, perform steps 2 and 3.

5. To terminate Floppy Copy, press **FINISH**.

1. Insert system software diskette 2 in the left disk drive.

2. Type **floppy copy** at the command prompt, then press **GO**.

3. Remove the system software diskette.

4. Insert the master diskette (the disk you want to copy) into the left disk drive.

5. Insert a blank diskette into the right disk drive. Press **GO**.

                                  NOTE

    If the message **Medium is a valid volume** appears, data is stored on the diskette you inserted for the copy (the blank disk). Press **GO** to continue (copy over the diskette contents) or press **CANCEL** to stop the Floppy Copy process at this point to insert a substitute diskette. When the new diskette is mounted in the drive, press **GO**.

6. When the message appears that the copy has been made, remove both disks and label the copy.

    To make another copy of the master diskette, repeat step 5. If no other copies are to be made, remove the master diskette.

7. Insert system software diskette 2 in the left disk drive.

8. Press **FINISH**.

DELETING FILES

If you have a standalone dual-floppy B 20, insert any system
software diskette in the left disk drive before proceeding with the
steps below. All system software diskettes contain the Delete command.

1. On the command line enter **delete** and press **RETURN.**

2. The Delete command form will display, with the File name field
    highlighted. Enter the **name** of the file you want to delete in the
    required File name field. Press **RETURN.**

NOTE

Unless you wish to delete a file in the directory to which
your path is currently set, enter the full file name:
[volume]<directory>filename.

3. If you are deleting files from a floppy diskette, insert the disk:

        On standalone dual-floppy drive B 20s, insert the diskette in the
        right-hand disk drive.

        On Winchester-type and clustered B 20s, insert the diskette in the
        system floppy disk drive.

5. Press **GO.**

CHECKING VOLUME CONTENTS

NOTE

If you have a standalone dual-floppy B 20, insert system software diskette 2 in the left disk drive before proceeding with the steps below.

1. On the command line enter **volume status,** then press **RETURN.**

2. The Volume Status command form will display, with the Device Name field highlighted. Enter one of the device names below:

   d0   system (Winchester) disk drive

   f0   On all B20s, this device name indicates a floppy disk drive. (On standalone dual-floppy B 20s, **f0** is also the system disk drive and is always the left-hand drive.)

   f1   The right-hand floppy drive on a dual-floppy system

3. If the volume is a floppy diskette, insert the disk:

   On dual floppy drive B 20s, insert the diskette in the right-hand floppy disk drive.

   On Winchester-type or clustered B 20s, insert the diskette in the floppy disk drive.

4. Enter the **device name** and press **GO.**

LISTING FILE NAMES

                                      NOTE

        If you have a standalone dual-floppy B 20, insert your system
        software diskette 2 in the left disk drive before proceeding with
        the steps below.

1.   On the command line enter **files** and press **RETURN.**

2.   The Files command form will display, with the [File list] field
     highlighted. Enter the selected name(s) (**[volume]<directory>name**)
     in the File list field. For exceptions, see the next step.

3.   If you want information on the files in the directory of your
     current path, leave [File list] blank. Press **RETURN.**

4.   If you are listing files on a floppy diskette, insert the disk:

         On standalone dual-floppy drive B 20s, insert the diskette in the
         right-hand disk drive.

         On Winchester-type and clustered B 20s, insert the diskette in the
         system floppy disk drive.

5.   Press **GO.**

VIEWING A FILE'S CONTENTS

NOTE

If you have a standalone dual-floppy B 20, insert any system
software diskette in the left disk drive before proceeding with the
steps below. All system software diskettes contain the Type Command.

1. On the command line enter **type** and press **RETURN**.

2. The Type command form will display, with the File list field
    highlighted. Enter the selected **name ([volume]<directory>name)**
    in the File list field. For exceptions, see the next step.

3. If you want a file in the directory of your current path, enter
    the **name** of the file you want to see. The system will supply the
    [volume] and <directory> for you. Press RETURN.

4. If you are displaying a file on a floppy diskette, insert the disk:

        On standalone dual-floppy drive B 20s, insert the diskette in the
        right-hand disk drive.

        On Winchester-type and clustered B 20s, insert the diskette in the
        system floppy disk drive.

5. Press **GO**. Follow the prompts from the system in order to view the file.
    Press **CANCEL** to end the viewing process.

CHANGING NAMES

You can change the name of a volume (disk) or of a file.

NOTE

> If you have a standalone dual-floppy B 20, insert your system software diskette 2 in the left disk drive before proceeding with the steps below.

Change the Name of a Volume

1. On the command line enter **change volume name**, then press **RETURN**.

2. The Change Volume Name command form will display, with the Device name field highlighted. Enter one of the device names below:

    d0 system (Winchester) disk drive

    f0 On all B20s, this device name indicates a floppy disk drive. (On standalone dual-floppy B 20s, **f0** is also the system disk drive and is always the left-hand drive.)

    f1 The right-hand floppy drive on a dual-floppy system

3. Enter the **device name** and press **RETURN** three times.

4. Enter a new **name** in the highlighted New volume name field.

5. Press **GO**.

Change the Name of a File

If you have a standalone dual-floppy B 20, insert any system software diskette in the left disk drive before proceeding with the steps below. All system software diskettes contain the Rename command.

1. On the command line enter **rename** and press **RETURN.**

2. The Rename command form will display, with the Old file name field highlighted. Enter the **name** of the file you want to rename in the required Old file name field. Press **RETURN.**

3. Enter the proposed new name (**[volume]<directory>name**) in the New file name field. Press **RETURN.**

4. If you are copying to or from a floppy diskette, insert the disk:

    On standalone dual-floppy drive B 20s, insert the diskette in the right-hand disk drive.

    On Winchester-type and clustered B 20s, insert the diskette in the system floppy disk drive.

5. Press **GO.**

SECTION 4

PRINTING FILES

DIRECT PRINTING: ALL WORKSTATIONS

NOTE

If you have a standalone dual-floppy B 20, insert any
system software disk in your left disk drive. All system
software disks contain direct-printing capabilities.

1. Determine what kind of printer you have (serial or parallel) and make
    sure your printer is turned on. If your workstation is clustered,
    use the Spooler Status command shown in this section to determine the
    name of the print queue you must use.

2. On the command line enter **copy** and press **RETURN.**

3. The Copy command form will display, with the File from field
    highlighted. Enter the **name** of the file you want to print.

4. In the File to field, enter the **reserved volume name** that corresponds
    to the type of printer you are using. Systems with spooled printing
    must use a queue name(s) to access the system printer(s). Enter one
    of the following in the File to field:

    [lpt]   parallel line printer, without spooled printing

    [ptr]   serial printer, without spooled printing

    [spl]   default queue name for spooled parallel line printer

    [splb]   default queue name for spooled serial printer

5. If you are printing from a floppy disk, insert the disk:

   On Winchester-type and clustered B 20s, insert the disk in the floppy disk drive.

   On dual-floppy drive B 20s, insert the disk in the right-hand floppy disk drive.

6. Press **GO**.

NOTE

   To cancel printing, press and hold the **ACTION** and **FINISH** keys.

SPOOLER STATUS

This command is available on all Winchester-type and clustered B 20 workstations. Press HELP to see if the Spooler Status command is an active command on your system.

1. On the command line enter **spooler status** and press **GO**.

2. The main display of the Spooler Status command will appear on the screen. Enter **Q** for Select Queue and press **GO**.

3. In the display you will see both the Printer Name and the Queue Name for all printers available in your system configuration. If the Queue Name for the printer you want to use is anything other than Lpt, Ptr, Spl, or SplB, write it down because it must be entered in any spooled printing you do on your system.

4. Press FINISH to exit from the Spooler Status command unless you are the master workstation in the cluster. If you are in doubt as to whether you are the master workstation, use the DIRECT PRINTING format to print out your files.

SPOOLED PRINTING (MASTER WORKSTATIONS ONLY)

This command is available on Winchester-type Master Workstation B 20s only.

1. On the command line enter **spooler status** and press **GO**.

2. Enter **S** for Select Printer.

3. Enter **serial** or **parallel**, then press **GO**.

4. Enter **P** to select the Print command.

5. Type the **[volume]<dirname>name** of the file you want to print in the File list field. (You can use wildcard characters to print a group of files or all files in a directory.)

6. If you are printing from a floppy disk, insert the disk in the floppy disk drive.

7. Press **GO**.

8. You can add additional files to the queue by repeating steps 4 through 7. You can also use letter subcommands (listed in this section) to halt (pause) printing, align the page, cancel printing, delete queued files, etc.

SPOOLER SUBCOMMANDS

Letter	Description	Use
A	Align Form	After HALT, align allows you to change printer page alignment.
C	Cancel Print	Cancel stops the printing of a file that is printing.
D	Delete Print Request	Delete removes a file from the print queue (only possible before the printing begins).
E	Enter Password	This subcommand allows you to require a password before a file can be printed.
F	Free Printer Channel	For systems with more than one printer, Free Printer Channel removes a printer from the control of an assigned print queue.
H	Halt Printer	Halt stops the printer (use Restart to resume printing).
M	Main Status Display	This displays the Print Spooler Main Menu.

Letter	Description	Use
N	New Printer	For a system with more than one printer, New Printer places a printer under a print queue's control.
P	Print Files	Print puts files in a print queue at master workstations only. Use DIRECT PRINTING otherwise.
Q	Select Queue	This displays a list of files in a print queue.
R	Restart Printer	Restart starts the printer after Halt has caused it to pause.
S	Select Printer	Select displays a printer's print queue.

SECTION 5

ARCHIVING FILES

INITIALIZING DISKS FOR ARCHIVING

Only Winchester B 20s have this feature. If you have a standalone dual-floppy disk system, back up your files by making copies of your floppy disks with **FLOPPY COPY.**

COPY

1.   Enter **ivarchive** on the command line and press **GO.**

2.   Insert a blank floppy disk and press **GO.**

<center>NOTE</center>

If the message **Medium is a valid volume** appears, data is stored on your disk. Press **GO** to continue (erase the disk) or press **CANCEL** to stop **IVARCHIVE.**

3.   When your B 20 finishes archive initialization, remove the disk and label it.

To initialize another archive disk, repeat steps 2 and 3.

To terminate **IVARCHIVE,** press **FINISH.**

SELECTIVE FILES BACKUP

Only Winchester Disk B 20s have this feature. If you have a dual floppy drive system, back up your files by making copies of your floppy disks (use **FLOPPY COPY**).

NOTE

When you back up the complete Winchester disk (or a large directory), be sure you have enough archive initialized disks. **SELECTIVE BACKUP** cannot be stopped and restarted to **IVARCHIVE** additional disks.

1. Use **IVARCHIVE** to initialize floppy disks for **SELECTIVE BACKUP**.

2. Type **selective backup** at the command prompt, then press **RETURN**.

3. Type the volume, directory and file name of the file you want to back up ([volume]<directory>filename). (You can type an asterisk for the file name to back up all files from a directory. You can type an asterisk for both the directory and the file name to back up all the files on a volume.)

4. Press **GO**.

5. Insert an archive initialized disk.

6. Press **GO**.

7. When your B 20 completes back up on that disk, remove and label it.

   If you are backing up more files (indicated in step 3, above), repeat steps 5 through 7.

REPLACING FILES

Only Winchester Disk B 20s have this feature. If you have a dual floppy drive
system, back up your files by making copies of your floppy disks (use **FLOPPY
COPY**).

1. Type **restore** at the command prompt, then press **GO**.

2. Insert the archive disk copied in selective backup, then press GO.

3. When your B 20 finishes the **RESTORE,** remove the disk.

SECTION 6

ERROR MESSAGES

ERROR MESSAGE	DESCRIPTION
Bad File Specification (Error 205)	The format of your entry is incorrect. You should type file names with brackets but without spaces. For example, you would format the volume win, directory accounting, and file accounts payable: [win]<accounting>accounts.payable
Cannot load exit run file, please reinsert system diskette	Your software system disk must be in the left drive (dual floppy system). Your B 20 cannot leave the command you were using and display a new command form without it.
Device name must be specified (Error 5)	The command you are using requires that you type the device name in the command form. To access the command form, type the command and then press **RETURN.**
Device Not Ready (Error 300)	The disk drive you requested cannot be used. Check that you inserted the floppy disk properly. Be sure you closed the drive door.

ERROR MESSAGE	DESCRIPTION
Disk Full (Error 230)	Your disk contains no more working space. If you are using a floppy disk, initialize a new disk or delete some files from the disk. If you are using the Winchester disk, you must remove some of the existing files to create additional space (or use a floppy). If you are using a B 20 Program, refer to the instructions provided with the program.
Disk in drive is a valid volume	Data is stored on the disk you inserted. Continuing erases that data. Press **GO** to continue and erase the data. Press **FINISH** to stop.
Medium is a valid volume	Data is stored on the disk you inserted. Continuing erases the data. Check your device name entries. Initializing a system software disk destroys the software. Press **CANCEL** to stop or press **GO** to continue.
No Such Command	Your B 20 system cannot find the command. Press **HELP** and check the command list. (If you have a dual floppy system, you may need to insert a different system software disk.)

ERROR MESSAGE	DESCRIPTION
No Such Directory **(Error 204)**	Your B 20 cannot find the directory on the volume indicated. If the volume is a floppy, make sure the disk is properly inserted. Check your directory entry. If the entry is correct, use the volume status command to check the directory name.
No Such File (Error **203)**	Your B 20 cannot find the file on the volume and directory indicated. If the volume is a floppy, make sure the disk is properly inserted. Check your file entry. If the entry is correct, use the **FILES** command to check the file name.
No Such volume or **device (Error 215)**	Your B 20 cannot locate the specified volume (disk) or device (disk drive). Check your entry (when using f0 or f1, be sure to use the number zero or one). If the file is on a floppy disk, make sure you inserted the disk properly.
Operator Invervention **(Error 4)**	When you press **ACTION** and **FINISH**, your B 20 terminates an operation and this message appears, followed by a command prompt.

ERROR MESSAGE	DESCRIPTION
Parameter on line 1 of the form is invalid or missing	You have made an illegal statement in the first field (first line) of your command. Press function key **f1** to recall your entry and fix the incorrect syntax.
Subsystem error: Operator Intervention (Error 4)	When you press **ACTION** and **FINISH,** your B 20 system terminates an operation and this message appears, followed by a command prompt.
There is no such device name (or volume name) on the system	Your B 20 cannot locate the specified volume (disk) or device (disk drive). Check your entry. When using **d0, f0,** or **f1,** be sure to use the number zero or one. If the file is on a floppy disk, make sure you inserted the disk properly.
Too many characters specified for device, password, or volume	You typed too many characters for a device (disk drive), password, or volume name. Volume names cannot exceed twelve characters. Refer to the B 20 Systems Standard Operations Guide for more information.
Volume Not Mounted (Error 216)	Your B 20 cannot find the volume you specified. Check your floppy disk to make sure the diskette is mounted properly in the drive and the drive door (or tab) is closed. Check your entry. If you are using a new floppy disk, make sure that it was initialized with **IVOLUME** or **IVARCHIVE.**

ERROR MESSAGE	DESCRIPTION

Write Protected
(Error 302)
	The floppy disk has been write protected. If you want to modify the contents:
	  o for 8-inch floppy disks: you must place a tab on the write protect notch to store or modify data.
	  o for 5-1/4 inch floppy disks: you must remove the tab covering the write enable notch.

SECTION 7

COMMAND INDEX

COMMAND	USE	SECTION
CHANGE VOLUME NAME	Changes the name of a volume (can also be used to change a volume password).	3
COPY	Duplicates a file on either the same or another volume (also used for direct printing).	3 & 4
CREATE DIRECTORY	Creates a new directory heading.	2
CREATE FILE	Creates a file on a directory	2
DELETE	Removes (erases) a file or directory of files from a volume.	3
FILES	Lists the files on a directory or volume	3
FLOPPY COPY	Duplicates the files on one floppy disk onto another floppy disk	3

COMMAND	USE	SECTION
IVARCHIVE	Initializes disks for backup.	5
IVOLUME	Initializes disks.	2
PATH	Establishes work volume and directory	3
RENAME	Changes a file name.	3
RESTORE	Restores files from backup disks.	5
SELECTIVE BACKUP	Duplicates selected files on backup disks.	5
TYPE	Displays a file, screen by screen.	3
VOLUME STATUS	Lists directories and file capacity.	3

DOCUMENTATION EVALUATION FORM

TITLE: Burroughs B 20 Operations
Quick Reference Guide

FORM NO.:   5016025

DATE: March 1985

Burroughs Corporation is interested in receiving your comments and suggestions regarding this manual. Comments will be utilized in ensuing revisions to improve this manual.

PLEASE CHECK TYPE OF SUGGESTION:

☐ Addition   ☐ Deletion   ☐ Revision   ☐ Error

COMMENTS:

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