

File No. S370-40
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Systems

**IBM Virtual Machine
Facility/370:
Terminal User's Guide**

IBM

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IBM Virtual Machine Facility/370: Terminal User's Guide

| **Release 6 PLC 9**

This publication is for the terminal user who needs information about:

- Terminal Initialization and General Procedures for All VM/370 Terminals
- Gaining Access to VM/370
- Accessing VM/370 via common Carrier Facilities
- VM/370 Logon and Logoff Procedures
- Typing Conventions after Logging On
- Typewriter-type Terminals and Their Usage
- Display Terminals and Their Usage including Screen Management
- Program Function (PF) Keys - - Setup and Usage
- APL Considerations

PREREQUISITE PUBLICATION

For a thorough understanding and for effective use of this publication, the user should see *IBM Virtual Machine Facility/370: Introduction*, Order No. GC20-1800.

The IBM logo, consisting of the letters 'IBM' in a bold, sans-serif font, with each letter formed by a series of horizontal bars of varying lengths, creating a striped effect.

Tenth Edition (March 1980)

This is a major revision of, and obsoletes, GC20-1810-8 and Technical Newsletters GN25-0414 and GN25-0419. This edition applies to Release 6 PLC 9 (Program Level Change) of IBM Virtual Machine Facility/370 and to all subsequent releases unless otherwise indicated in new editions or Technical Newsletters.

Extensive changes have been made to this manual; therefore, the user should read it in its entirety.

Changes are periodically made to the specifications herein; before using this publication in connection with the operation of IBM systems, consult the latest IBM System/370 Bibliography, Order No. GC20-0001, for the editions that are applicable and current.

Technical changes and additions to text and illustrations are indicated by a vertical bar to the left of the change.

Requests for copies of IBM publications should be made to your IBM representative or to the IBM branch office serving your locality.

A form for readers' comments is provided at the back of this publication. If the form has been removed, comments may be addressed to IBM Corporation, VM/370 Publications, Dept. D58, Bldg. 706-2, P.O. Box 390, Poughkeepsie, New York 12602. Comments become the property of IBM.

Preface

This publication discusses the various terminal types supported by the IBM Virtual Machine Facility/370 (VM/370). The Virtual Machine Facility/370 comprises the Control Program (CP), the Conversational Monitor System (CMS), the Remote Spooling Communication Subsystem (RSCS), and the Interactive Problem Control System (IPCS).

Intended for all terminal users who plan to use VM/370 in their operations, the purpose of this publication is to allow a potential user of a virtual machine to gain access to VM/370 via one of these VM/370 supported terminals.

The user of any terminal that is supported by VM/370 -- whether a display unit or a typewriter-like terminal -- should be thoroughly versed in the use of the particular device. This publication does not include instructions in the use of terminals; only how to gain access to VM/370.

PREREQUISITE PUBLICATION

To use this publication effectively, users of VM/370 supported terminals should obtain the following prerequisite publications:

IBM Virtual Machine Facility/370:

Introduction, GC20-1800

System Messages, GC20-1808

CP Command Reference for General Users, GC20-1820

CMS Command and Macro Reference, GC20-1818

Interactive Problem Control System (IPCS) User's Guide, GC20-1823

IBM 1050 Data Communication System:

Operator's Guide, GA24-3425

Principles of Operation, GA24-3474

IBM System/360 Component Descriptions and Operating Procedures IBM 1052 Printer-Keyboard Model 7 and IBM 2150 Console, GA22-6877

IBM 3767 Communication Terminal Operator's Guide, GA18-2000 IBM 3270 Information Display System Operator's Guide:

IBM 3275 Display Station, IBM 3277 Display Station, IBM 3284 Printer, IBM 3286 Printer, IBM 3288 Line Printer, GA27-2742

IBM 3274 Control Unit, IBM 3276 Control Unit/Display Station, IBM 3278 Display Station, GA27-2890

IBM 3033 Processor Complex and IBM 3033 Multiprocessor Complex Operating Procedures, GC38-0031

IBM 4331 Functional Characteristics and Processor Complex Configurator, GA33-1526

IBM 4341 Functional Characteristics and Processor Complex Configurator, GA24-3672 An Introduction to the IBM 3101 Display Terminal, GA18-2051

IBM 3101

Display Terminal Description, GA18-2033

Setup Instructions, GA18-2034

Operator's Guide, GA18-2035

Problem Analysis and Resolution Guide, GA18-2036

COREQUISITE PUBLICATIONS

The following publications are recommended for users of VM/370 supported devices and should be studied with care.

IBM 2741 Component Description, GA24-3415

IBM 3210 Console Printer-Keyboard Model 2 Component Description, GA24-3552

IBM 3215 Console Printer-Keyboard Component Description, GA24-3550

IBM 3767 Communications Terminal Component Description, GA27-3096

IBM System/370 Model 138 Functional Characteristics, GA24-3632

IBM System/370 Model 148 Functional Characteristics, GA24-3634

IBM System/370 Model 158 Functional Characteristics, GA22-7011

IBM System/370 Model 168 Procedures, GC38-0030 IBM 3033 Processor Complex and IBM 3033 Multiprocessor Complex:

Functional Characteristics, GA22-7060

Configurator, GA22-7065

IBM 3032 Processor Complex and IBM 3032 Multiprocessor Complex:

Functional Characteristics, GA22-7061

Configurator, GA22-7062

IBM 3031 Processor Complex and IBM 3031 Multiprocessor Complex:

Functional Characteristics, GA22-7066

Configurator, GA22-7071

IBM 2780 Data Transmission Terminal Component Description, GA27-3005

SUPPLEMENTAL PUBLICATIONS

Certain devices are also supported for remote spooling under the VM/370 Remote Spooling Communications Subsystem (RSCS). These devices and how you use them are described in:

IBM Virtual Machine Facility/370: Remote Spooling Communications Subsystem (RSCS) User's Guide, GC20-1816

For users of certain other VM/370 supported devices that have APL compatible keyboards, the following publication is useful:

VS APL for CMS: Terminal User's Guide, SH20-9067.

The following publications provide added information about VM/370 and its features:

VM/370 Features Supplement, GC20-1757

OS/VS-DOS/VS-VM/370 Assembler Language, GC33-4010

HOW TO USE THIS MANUAL

In this publication, there are four parts as follows:

"Section 1. Introduction" contains general information on how to logon to the VM/370 system.

"Section 2. Display Terminals" gives some features of the video-type screens and their varying sizes. It also describes such things as data handling and screen management facilities as well as the APL feature on some of them.

"Section 3. Typewriter-Like Terminals" details the different typewriter-like terminals and how they are used with VM/370.

"Section 4. General Procedures for All VM/370 Terminals" covers features common to many terminals. It also discusses multiple access, system logon, and terminal disconnect.

In addition, there are five Appendixes that detail a sample terminal session, give graphic-hexadecimal substitutions for the various terminal devices, and list terminals that access VM/370.

Terminology in This Publication

The following terms in this publication refer to the indicated support devices:

- Control Units(s) refers to any and all transmission control units (for example, the 270x series) as well as to adapters (that is, the Integrated Communications Adapter (ICA) on the System/360 Model 135).
- Display Device(s) refers to any and all display units (for example, the 327x series) as well as to consoles, terminals, and printers.
- Communications Controller(s) refers to any controllers (for example, the 370x series).
- Typewriter-Like Unit(s) refers to all nondisplay terminals (for example, the 2741).

- Display terminal usage information also pertains to display consoles used in display mode.
- Printer information pertains to all printers (for example, the 3270 Display Printer series)

Note: If a conflict is found between this publication and the IBM Virtual Machine Facility/370: Release 6 Guide, GC20-1834, the information in the VM/370 Release 6 Guide should be regarded as the correct specification.

Contents

SECTION 1. INTRODUCTION	1	IBM 3101 Display Terminal	
Terminals that Access VM/370	1	Configuration	32
Connection with the Processor.	1	Accessing VM/370	33
Messages Received at the Terminal.	1	Function Control Capabilities.	33
Attention and End-of-Input-Line		Cursor Positioning Controls.	36
Signaling	1	Operator Editing Control Keys.	36
Gaining Access to VM/370	1		
Terminal Connection with the Computer.	2	SECTION 3. TYPEWRITER-LIKE TERMINALS.	39
VM/370 Logon Procedures.	5	Terminal Characteristics	39
Error Messages during Logon.	8	Special Features	39
After LOGON.	9	Teletype Model 33 Characteristics.	40
VM/370 Logoff Procedures	9	Teletype Model 35 Characteristics.	42
VM/370 Environment Conventions	10	General Typing Conventions for	
Processing Routines.	11	Teletype Model 33/35 Terminals.	44
Attention Handling and Mode Switching.	12	System Operator Typewriter-Like Consoles	45
Reflecting the Interruption.	12	Communication Terminal Characteristics	45
Other Mode Switching and Attention		Special Considerations for Using	
Processing Facilities	14	Typewriter-Like Terminals	45
Cancelling Terminal Output	16	Keyboard Lock.	45
		TAB Key Usage.	45
SECTION 2. DISPLAY TERMINALS.	17		
VM/370 System Operator and Virtual		SECTION 4. GENERAL PROCEDURES FOR ALL	
Machine Console Usage	17	VM/370 TERMINALS.	47
VM/370 Supported Features.	17	Logical Line Editing Character Usage	47
Display Terminals -- Functions and		Spooling Virtual Machine Console I/O	48
Characteristics	17	Tab Settings and Their Default Values.	48
Display Screens and Screen Management.	18	Indicating Program Execution -- CMS BLIP	48
Screen Data Handling	20	Accessing a Multiple Access System	48
Using Display Units with VS APL.	22	Multiple-Access System Logon	49
Other APL Considerations	22	Disconnecting the Terminal	49
The 3270 Text Feature.	24		
Entering the Text Characters	24	APPENDIX A. SAMPLE TERMINAL SESSION.	51
Leaving Text Processing Mode	25		
Reconnecting Your Text Terminal.	25	APPENDIX B. GRAPHIC-HEXADECIMAL	
370x Considerations.	25	SUBSTITUTION.	57
Special Considerations for Using Display			
Terminals	25	APPENDIX C. GRAPHIC-HEXADECIMAL	
Keyboard Lock Feature.	25	SUBSTITUTION (APL) FOR 2741 USE	59
Editing a File	25		
PF Key COPY Function	27	APPENDIX D. GRAPHIC-HEXADECIMAL	
TAB Key Usage.	28	SUBSTITUTION FOR 3270 APL	61
Protected Fields and Attribute Bytes	30		
Display Operations in a Standalone		APPENDIX E. GRAPHIC-HEXADECIMAL	
Service Routine Environment	30	SUBSTITUTION FOR 3270 TEXT FEATURE.	65
IBM 3101 Display Terminal.	30		
Models Available	31	APPENDIX F. TERMINALS THAT ACCESS VM/370	67
VM/370 Acceptable Characters	31		
IBM 3101 Display Terminal Components	31	INDEX.	69

FIGURES

Figure 1.	Keys Used for Signaling Attention and End-of-Input...2	Figure 13.	PFnn COPY Command Printout for Remote Terminals.....27
Figure 2.	Terminal Links to the Processor.....3	Figure 14.	PFnn COPY Command Printout for Local Terminals.....28
Figure 3.	VM/370 Operating Environments and Commands.....11	Figure 15.	IBM 3101 Keyboard Layout (U.S.A).....32
Figure 4.	Attention Handling in VM Mode.....13	Figure 16.	Suggested Settings for 3101 Display Terminal Switch Panels.....34
Figure 5.	Attention Handling in CP Mode.....15	Figure 17.	Cursor Positioning Control Keys and Their Use.....36
Figure 6.	Display Screen Layout.....18	Figure 18.	Characteristics Common to Many Terminals.....40
Figure 7.	Screen Statistics.....19	Figure 19.	Teletype Model 33 Keyboard..42
Figure 8.	Summary of Screen Status Action.....21	Figure 20.	Teletype Model 35 Keyboard..43
Figure 9.	Screen Management Control Keys and Their Usage.....24	Figure 21.	VM/370 Default Logical Line Editing Characters and Their Usage.....47
Figure 10.	PA1 Action and Status Table.24	Figure 22.	CMS Accepted Filetypes and Their Default Settings.....48
Figure 11.	PF Keys Set Up for Editing a File.....26		
Figure 12.	Display of PF Keys after Assigning Functions.....26		

IBM VM/370 SUPPORT FOR 3101 DISPLAY MISCELLANEOUS
TERMINAL

New: Programming and Documentation

VM/370 now supports the new tabletop 3101 Display Terminal, Models 10, 12, and 13 as well as Models 20, 22, and 23. The 3101 display terminal, in local or remote mode, communicates with IBM systems or processors through an asynchronous communication interface. VM/370 supports it as a CPT-TWX 33/35 type terminal.

Changed: Programming and Documentation

Minor technical and editorial changes have been made to enhance and clarify the text.

Comment: Documentation Only

There was no Release 6 PLC 4 update to this publication. There were no system extensions supplements either.

IBM VM/PASS-THROUGH FACILITY

Revised: Documentation Only

New and updated information about the Pass-Through Facility is included where applicable.

Summary of Amendments
for GC20-1810-8
VM/370 Release 6 PLC 1

REWRITE OF ENTIRE PUBLICATION

New: Documentation Only

All parts of the publication have been rewritten in order to eliminate duplication of material already available to the terminal user in other publications. Almost all references to individual terminal numbers have been deleted to minimize the need to revise the document.

DISPLAY STATIONS SUPPORT

New: Documentation Only

The addition of new consoles, such as the 3036, necessitated clarification of the use of leased lines when establishing connection with the computer.

MISCELLANEOUS

Changed: Documentation Only

Minor technical changes as noted on pages affected.

Summary of Amendments
for GC20-1810-7
as updated by GN25-0414
VM/370 Release 5 PLC 1

SUPPORT FOR NEW TERMINAL

New: Program and Documentation

The 3036 Display Console for the 3031, 3032, and 3033 processors is now supported. The 3036 Display Console functions in a manner similar to the supported System/370 Model 158 Display Console.

MISCELLANEOUS

Changed: Documentation Only

Minor nontechnical editorial changes as needed in text.

Section 1. Introduction

The terminal, a conversational input/output device, transmits information that you key in over dedicated leased lines, switched lines (telephone dialing facilities), or a local attachment to the VM/370 processor. A local attachment is the attachment of the terminal control unit(s) directly to a channel of the processor without using a transmission control unit or a communication controller.

Terminals that Access VM/370

There are a varied number of terminals that can access the VM/370 system. These terminals are listed in "Appendix G. Terminals that Access VM/370." Note that terminals that are equivalent to those explicitly supported by VM/370 may also function satisfactorily. However, it is incumbent on the customer to determine the equivalency. IBM does not assume any responsibility for the impact that any changes to IBM-supplied products or programs may have on such terminals.

CONNECTION WITH THE PROCESSOR

Any of the listed terminals (except the system consoles and those display stations attached to local control units) can be connected to the processor via switched or leased line facilities. The remote display stations must use leased line facilities. Only those remote display terminals that are the sole terminal on the switched line can be attached via dial-up -- for example, the 3275 or a 3276 equipped with one display station.

If the terminal uses switched or dial-up line connections, you must use a permanent communications data set attachment or an acoustic coupler. Whether you have a communications data set attachment or an acoustic coupler, you must dial a telephone number to establish a physical connection with the processor. Terminals that are connected to a control unit that has the facility to handle multiple display terminals must use the leased line hookup. Dial-up facilities to these units are not supported. For additional detailed description, see "Terminal Connection with the Processor" later in this section.

MESSAGES RECEIVED AT THE TERMINAL

This publication contains a sampling of system error messages. These messages are shown as they appear in VM/370 System Messages. They are included as an aid to understanding logging on and dialing procedures. Other console messages may occur because of System/370 error conditions, or CP or CMS command syntax errors. To understand such messages, see VM/370 System Messages.

Both uppercase and lowercase characters appear in the sampling of messages. The lowercase characters are used to represent situation-dependent terms or expressions whereas the uppercase characters designate constant segments of a message. Thus, uppercase characters indicate system responses that represent actual console printout or display. Lowercase characters indicate variables keyed in by the user or operator as input to VM/370.

ATTENTION AND END-OF-INPUT-LINE SIGNALING

Two functions common to both display-type and typewriter-like terminals are attention and end-of-input-line signaling. These functions are as important to VM/370 as they are to the virtual machine. Attention signaling posts a pending interruption to the selected system -- either to CP or to the virtual machine. The end-of-input signal requests the controlling system to accept the previously keyed-in data line. The names of the keys on the associated terminal types that perform these functions are given in Figure 1.

In the balance of text,

ATTN refers to attention signal
ENTER refers to end-of-input signal

Gaining Access to VM/370

Gaining access to VM/370 requires two separate actions:

1. Being connected electrically to the processor.
2. Logging on with a LOGON command.

Signal	Terminal or Console Type	Key
Attention	2741, 3767	ATTN
	1050	RESET LINE
	3101 Models 10, 12, 13, 20, 22, 23	BREAK
	Teletype Models 33, 35 ¹	BREAK
	3210, 3215	REQUEST
	System/370 Models 138, 148, 158	ENTER
	3066	ENTER
	3270	PA1
	3036	ENTER, CNCL, or IRPT
	3278 Model 2A	ENTER, REQUEST
End-of-Input	2741, 3767	RETURN
	1050	RETURN ² or ALTN coding plus numeral 5 (EOB)
	3101 Models 10, 12, 13, 20, 22, 23	BREAK
	Teletype Models 33, 35	CTRL plus X-OFF (or with the appropriate terminal control unit feature on the computer, RETURN)
	3210, 3215	END
	3270, 3066	ENTER
	System/370 Models 138, 148, 158	ENTER
	3036	ENTER (or as indicated for a particular step)
	3278 Model 2A	ENTER

¹Trademark of the Teletype Corporation, Skokie, Illinois.

²Requires RPQ (#28235)

Figure 1. Keys Used for Signaling Attention and End-of-Input

TERMINAL CONNECTION WITH THE COMPUTER

Most terminals and display consoles, as well as the display consoles for processors, are attached to the System/370 processor in one of four ways:

1. Integrated as part of the processor. This method is reserved for system consoles and alternate system console devices.
2. Attached by means of leased or switched lines through a transmission control unit. Those IBM and Teletype terminals that are attached to control units use this method.
3. Attached locally (that is, connected to the processor without a transmission control unit) through a control unit to a selector, a byte multiplexer, or a block multiplexer channel.
4. Attached remotely on leased lines via a transmission control unit and a display control unit.

Both leased lines and switched lines are common carrier communication facilities.

The leased line is a dedicated line that contains no switching systems and permanently links the terminal to the processor. Switched lines employ normal telephone dialing facilities to effect a temporary terminal-to-computer connection. The connection exists for as long as necessary and only you, or VM/370, can break it. Terminals using switched lines can use a special communications data set or a standard telephone with a special acoustic coupler arrangement. Figure 2 shows the various terminal links to the processor.

Channel-Attached (Local) Display Consoles

Channel-attached connections for terminals and system consoles are similar to locally attached display terminals because they are attached directly to the multiplexer channel (see Figure 2) without line transmission control units.

For the message "VM/370 online" to appear on the screen, VM/370 must be operational, the device must have power on, be enabled, and online to the system.

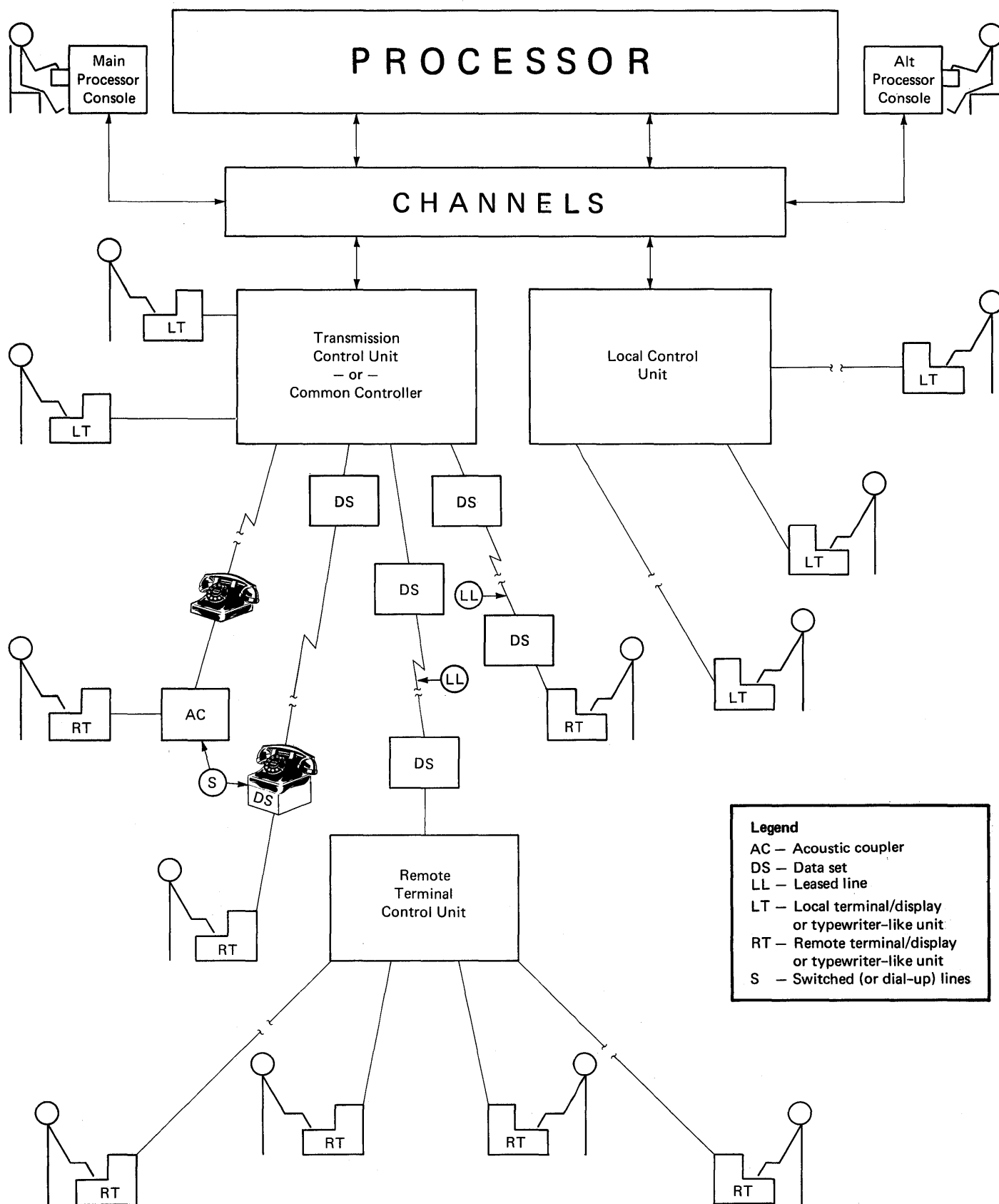


Figure 2. Terminal Links to Processor

Initiation Procedures for Processor Link

The procedures and steps for use of any VM/370-supported terminal enables terminal-to-processor communication and terminal printing format. Use the following procedure if your unit is attached to a leased (nonswitched) line.

SETTING SWITCHES: Place the switches in the settings as indicated in your unit's User's Guide making sure to turn on the power-on switch last. Ignore all blocked or inoperative switches.

Display Terminals on Leased Lines

Figure 2 shows display terminal leased line (nonswitched) connections. For additional and detailed information on the individual display terminal system availability, see the appropriate publication cited in the "Preface."

Typewriter-Like Terminals on Leased Lines

The leased line (nonswitched) connection for typewriter-like terminals are shown in Figure 2. For information in greater detail, see the appropriate publication for your unit cited in the "Preface".

Display Terminals on Switched Lines with a Data Set

Figure 2 shows the switched line (dial) connection for display terminals using common carrier data sets.

If the terminal uses a switched (or dial-up) line with a common carrier data set to establish contact with the VM/370 processor, certain procedures must be used. You must follow the procedures detailed in the appropriate publication for your unit listed in the "Preface".

Typewriter-Like Terminals on Switched Lines with a Data Set

The switched line (dial) connections for typewriter-like terminals using common carrier data sets are shown in Figure 2.

Note: For procedures pertinent to those typewriter-like terminals that connect to a Western Electric¹ 103A2 (or equivalent) data set or for other types of models of data sets, consult the appropriate User's Guide or the common carrier for specific operating instructions.

If the terminal uses a switched (or dial-up) line with a common carrier data set to establish contact with the VM/370 processor, use the procedures outlined in the User's Guide for your particular unit cited in the "Preface".

Display Terminals on Switched Lines with an Acoustic Coupler

Figure 2 shows the switched line (dial) facilities for display terminals using an acoustic coupler.

The procedures for activating any of these units are found in the appropriate User's Guide or Operator's Guide listed in the "Preface".

Typewriter-Like Terminals on Switched Lines with an Acoustic Coupler

The switched line (dial) facilities for typewriter-like terminals using acoustic couplers are shown in Figure 2.

The procedures to activate any of these units are given in the appropriate User's Guide or Operator's Guide cited in the "Preface".

Connecting Teletype Model 33/35 with VM/370 on Switched Lines

To make a telephone connection between a Teletype terminal and the VM/370 computer:

1. Press the ORIG pushbutton to obtain a dial tone. The speaker volume control is under the keyboard shelf to the right. Make sure that the volume is high enough to hear the dial tone. After establishing contact, turn down the volume.

¹Trademark of Western Electric Co., New York, N.Y.

2. Dial the VM/370 system's telephone number.

Note: On the Model 35, press the "K" (keyboard) pushbutton on the left side of the panel.

3. The system should answer with a high-pitched tone. At this point, the ORIG pushbutton lights up. If the pushbutton does not light up, or if it goes out during the terminal session, repeat steps 1 and 2 above.

If there is no answer, or the number is busy, push the CLR pushbutton to break the connection and try again later. Otherwise, "VM/370 ONLINE" should type out at the terminal.

VM/370 LOGON PROCEDURES

Before the facilities of the VM/370 system are made available to you, identify yourself to VM/370 by giving your user identification code word (userid) and your password (both of which were assigned to you when you were originally authorized to have access to the VM/370 system). This identification procedure is called logon. When you finish logging on, use the CP IPL command to load your virtual machine with some operating system, such as DOS, OS, OS/VS1, or the Conversational Monitor System (CMS).

Before implementing the logon procedure outlined below, familiarize yourself with the terminal you are using and prepare it for use with VM/370. Enter your input in uppercase or lowercase characters, or a combination of both.

1. Establish a communications connection between the terminal and the processor as discussed under "Terminal Connection with the Processor."
2. VM/370 acknowledges that communication has been established by displaying or typing a message in one of the following formats; the format depends on your particular unit.

-- Format 1

```
vm/370 online      xxxxxx xxxxxx
```

This line appears if the terminal has a PTTC/EBCD character set and is attached to either a control unit or a transmission control unit in emulator mode.

-- Format 2

```
xxxxxx xxxxxx      vm/370 online
```

This line appears if the terminal is a standard Selectric typewriter-like unit (or has the correspondence character set) and is attached to a control unit or a transmission control unit in emulator mode.

Note: In either of the foregoing cases, the portion indicated by the x string is meaningless; just ignore it.

-- Format 3

```
vm/370 online
```

This line appears if the terminal is a display device equipped with lowercase letters or a unit attached to a transmission control unit (non-emulator mode).

-- Format 4

```
VM/370 ONLINE
```

This line appears if the terminal is a Teletype or a display unit that is not equipped with lowercase letter display capability.

Note: If a typewriter-like terminal is connected to VM/370 via a line in NCP (Network Control Program) mode, you must press the RETURN key before the "vm/370 online" message appears at the terminal. If the connection to VM/370 via a line in NCP mode, with the Multiple Terminal Access (MTA) feature, the "vm/370 online" message does not appear at the terminal and, after approximately 15 seconds, the terminal locks and unlocks. For such lines, a special attachment procedure must be performed before logon can be completed. See "Appendix F: Special Attachment Procedures for 3704/3705 Lines."

3. At this point, press the ATTN key (or equivalent) to unlock the keyboard. On all display consoles the keyboard is already unlocked.

4. The system responds by unlocking the keyboard on most units or unlocking the keyboard and turning on the PROCEED light on some units. When the PROCEED light turns on it indicates that keyed-in data can now be accepted. On Teletype Model 33 or 35,

VM/370 responds by typing a period (.) to indicate that you can start keying in data.

5. You identify yourself to the system by entering the LOGON command followed by your userid. The actual entry of the LOGON command can take any one of four forms, depending on whether or not terminal printing can be suppressed.

- a. If password protection is not required or is unimportant, and your installation is not using the password suppression facility, you can enter:

```
logon userid password
```

This use of the LOGON command prints your directory identification and associated password on the console sheet or in the display unit's user input area.

- b. If you want password protection and are using a typewriter-like unit with a Print Inhibit feature or a display unit with this feature, you enter:

```
logon userid
```

VM/370 responds with a prompt:

```
ENTER PASSWORD:
```

As you enter your password, any VM/370 supported device with a Print Inhibit feature will not display or type your password.

- c. If you want password protection and are using a display or typewriter-like terminal that does not have the Print Inhibit feature, enter:

```
logon userid mask
```

The code word MASK tells VM/370 to type an 8-character mask along with the prompt, as follows:

```
ENTER PASSWORD  
MMMMMMMM
```

You enter your password in the area covered by the mask. VM/370 thus preserves the security of your password by typing three different sets of letters on top of each other without advancing the line so you can type your password on top of them. Note that if your installation is using the password suppression facility,

the print mask is typed automatically.

- d. If you want masking when you typed logon userid but forget to type the code word MASK, then either press the carriage return or the ATTN key, or enter blanks after VM/370 types the ENTER PASSWORD prompt line. VM/370 then types the masking characters for you.

When you use real system consoles or a VM/370 system console, you, or the system operator, can log on again but cannot automatically protect your password. In such case, once the password is typed, you (or the system operator) must mark over it or obliterate it somehow.

Any portion of the LOGON command line may be edited using the VM/370 logical line editing symbols, or -- if on a display device -- by using the keyboard's cursor control keys (see "Logical Line Editing Character Usage" in Section 4).

If you enter the LOGON command line incorrectly, an error message is displayed in one of the following four formats:

```
restart      xxxxxx xxxxxx  
xxxxxxx xxxxxx  restart  
  
restart  
  
RESTART
```

The format variations are detailed in item 2 above. You must then reenter the LOGON command line.

6. When the system prompts:

```
ENTER PASSWORD:
```

type your password, then press the ENTER key or its equivalent.

If your particular terminal is equipped with the optional operator's identification card reader, the system further prompts with:

```
INSERT ID CARD:
```

You must respond by inserting a magnetically encoded identification card into the read slot. The reader scans data stored in the card and the value does not appear in the user input area of the screen. The reader transmits this data to VM/370 where it is compared with system administrator

supplied values. If the system accepts the comparison, the logon procedure completes as it does for other terminals.

Note: The identification data never appears in the output display area.

7. Assuming no logon errors, VM/370 displays one, two, or all of the following kinds of messages:

- LOGMSG setup time; that is, the time and date that the logon message started
- LOGMSG messages with an asterisk (*) as the first character
- FILES message (which describes the status of your unit record spool files)
- VM/370 LOGON message

If the VM/370 system operator has set up log messages preceded by an asterisk (*), they automatically appear on your terminal at this time. For example:

```
LOGMSG 09:34:54 02/15/72
*FOR CMS, IPL 190 UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE
*QUERY LOG FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
```

Additional lower priority log messages can be present in the VM/370 system. You can enter the command:

```
query logmsg
```

Any remaining log messages are displayed.

Following the log message, if any card image files are in your virtual card reader or output image files for your virtual printer or punch, the message:

```
FILES: xxx RDR, xxx PRT, xxx PCH
```

is displayed, where xxx indicates the number of files of each type. VM/370 omits this message if there are no spool files.

The system then responds with the LOGON message:

```
LOGON AT hh:mm:ss zzz weekday mm/dd/yy
```

where:

hh:mm:ss is the time of day
zzz is the time zone (for example, EST, EDT, CST, etc.)

weekday is the day of the week
mm/dd/yy is the date

This message indicates that VM/370 accepted the password and that the VM/370 LOGON procedure finished. Your terminal is in the control program (CP) environment and you can issue any valid CP console function. To load CMS into the virtual machine, proceed to Step 9. To load any other operating system, proceed to Step 8.

During the logon procedure for dial-up terminals, VM/370 uses the Line Timeout feature when it reads the userid and password. If you fail to type any character during a 28-second period, the line is considered to be idle and unused whereupon VM/370 disconnects the line. This feature prevents teleprocessing facilities from being inadvertently tied up by unauthorized or accidental connections to the VM/370 computer. If you are using a switched line, you must redial the computer again.

Note: Issue the CP LOGOFF command when you finish using VM/370. VM/370 responds by displaying a message that indicates the duration of the terminal session and disconnects the terminal if it is on a switched line. If you turn off the terminal without logging off, you are charged with at least 15 minutes more of system connect time than you used (see "VM/370 Logoff Procedures" for more details).

8. You can now load any operating system into your virtual machine. To load in CMS, proceed to Step 9. To load another operating system, issue the IPL command specifying the address of the virtual device that contains the operating system to be loaded (for example, IPL 293, or IPL 00C), or the system name if it is a saved system (for example, IPL CMS). If the device identified in the IPL command contains an operating system (such as, OS/VS1), the terminal becomes the system console for that virtual machine.

9. If it is not done automatically for your virtual machine, you can invoke CMS in a typical installation by typing in:

```
ipl 190
```

```
-- or --
```

```
ipl cms
```

This loads a copy of the CMS system into the virtual machine.

Note: CMS can reside on a device at some address other than 190, and a saved CMS system need not be named "CMS."

10. The terminal then receives a message similar to the following:

```
CMS...VERSION v.1 mm/dd/yy [other
installation dependent information]
```

The v signifies the version, l the modification level, and mm/dd/yy is the last generation date of the CMS system. The CMS system is now in control and you can issue any CMS command. For a detailed description of the CMS facilities available, see the VM/370 CMS User's Guide.

```
DMKxxx054F ALREADY LOGGED ON LINE raddr
indicates that another user
with the same userid is logged
on at the terminal whose real
line address (raddr) is
specified by three hexadecimal
digits.
```

VM/370 does not allow two users with the same userid to log on at the same time. Although the second user cannot log on, the CP MESSAGE command can be issued to communicate with the user who is already logged on with that userid. The CP MESSAGE command can also be used to communicate with the system operator.

For other messages and their meanings, see VM/370 System Messages.

ERROR MESSAGES DURING LOGON

Some of the many reasons that VM/370 may reject your request for access are:

- Invalid password used
- Userid is in use by someone else
- Userid is invalid or missing
- Userid given is not in VM/370 directory
- Maximum number of users on system
- An error occurred while reading your VM/370 directory entry.

Error messages and other system messages always print or display on your console in uppercase letters. In this publication, variable terms are shown in lowercase; for example, raddr (real address) or userid (user identification). When these expressions appear on the display screen or print on your console sheet during a session, they give you the real device address or your identification.

Examples of VM/370 Error Messages

The following are some error messages that may appear at your terminal. Their meaning and suggested user actions are given.

```
DMKxxx050E PASSWORD INCORRECT
indicates that you specified an
invalid password. The logon
procedure must be repeated.
Refer to "VM/370 Logon
Procedures" Step 5.
```

Gaining Control of Your Virtual Machine

If a conflict occurs where someone else is using your userid and it is imperative that you gain control of your virtual machine, you can request the other user to log off the virtual machine. If this does not achieve the desired results, you can send a message to the VM/370 system operator requesting that he force the other user off the system.

Both of these techniques use the CP MESSAGE command. The MESSAGE command is one of the few VM/370 commands that you can use before logging on.

You can use the following console examples of the MESSAGE command in the situations described above. Assume JONES is your user identification and that the active user of your userid knows that you may want to use your virtual machine, you would send a message as follows:

```
message jones need my virtual machine
plz logoff
```

the user of your virtual machine would receive:

```
MSG FROM LOGONxxx NEED MY VIRTUAL
MACHINE PLZ LOGOFF
```

where xxx is the real line address to which your terminal is attached. This enables the user of your virtual machine to send a response message to you if he desires (see Note). If you receive no response and you are still unable to log on, you could contact the VM/370 system operator:

```
m op need my virtual machine force
current user off-jones
```

The operator not only can force the active user off the system, but also can disable that user's teleprocessing line to prevent subsequent logon attempts.

Note: A message sent to an active logged-on user does not guarantee that a response will be received. The user may be away from his terminal, or he may have invoked CP options that inhibit receiving of messages.

AFTER LOGON

The commands that you use between logon and logoff, depend upon your assigned privilege class or classes.

There are VM/370 publications that indicate the category of user for each of the various privilege classes as well as the range of CP commands within each class. If you do not know the privilege class assigned to your virtual machine, you should contact the VM/370 system programmer. If you wish to know which CP commands are available to your assigned privilege class or classes, refer to the VM/370 CP Command Reference for General Users and the VM/370 Operator's Guide.

In the CP environment, if you enter a command that is not a valid CP command or one that requires a privilege class that you do not have, the message:

```
?CP: xxxxx
```

occurs, where xxxxx is the command line that you entered.

In the CMS environment, the following message is displayed when you issue an invalid or unknown CP or CMS command:

```
UNKNOWN CP/CMS COMMAND
```

If you use the CMS command CP to prefix an invalid or unknown CP command, VM/370 types the following message:

```
UNKNOWN CP COMMAND
```

Note: If the Basic System Extensions Program Product, Release 2, is part of your installed system, you may want to use the CMS HELP command. For details, see Basic System Extensions Program Number 5748-XX8 for IBM Virtual Machine Facility/370: CMS Command and Macro Reference.

When the virtual machine requires a response from you, but you wish to issue one or more CP commands before responding, press the attention key once or twice, depending on the mode setting, to enter the

CP environment. Then enter the desired CP commands, for example:

```
MSG OP PLEASE ATTACH A SCRATCH  
TAPE AS MY 181
```

When you finish entering commands, return to the virtual machine environment via the BEGIN command. VM/370 cancels the virtual machine's read to the terminal with a unit exception. The virtual machine operating system then reissues the read, and you can now enter the required virtual machine response. As an alternative, you could:

- Provide the required response first, which goes to the virtual machine operating system. However, instead of ending the input line in the normal manner, enter three blank characters and press the ATTN key one or two times depending upon the terminal mode setting.
- The virtual machine then enters the CP environment, where CP performs the function. (If the ON option of the SET RUN command is in effect, you can enter only one line of input before control returns to the virtual machine operating system.)
- Return to the virtual machine operating system via the BEGIN command. (If the ON option of the SET RUN command is in effect, control automatically returns to the virtual machine operating system after you enter the first CP function.)

VM/370 LOGOFF PROCEDURES

When you finish using the VM/370 system and wish to end the terminal session, log off from VM/370. If you are not already in the VM/370 control program (CP) environment at the time you wish to log off (that is, you are still using CMS, DOS, OS, or OS/VS1 in your virtual machine), you can enter the CP environment by issuing the #CP command, or by quickly pressing the ATTN key once or twice (depending on the operational mode of the virtual machine). The keyboard, if previously locked, is unlocked and you now type LOGOFF then press the ENTER key or its equivalent. The system responds with:

```
CONNECT=hh:mm:ss VIRTCPU=mmm:ss.hs  
TOTCPU=mmm:ss.hs  
LOGOFF AT hh:mm:ss zone weekday  
mm/dd/yy
```

and connection to the computer terminates if the terminal is on a switched or dial-up line. The connect time is in hours, minutes, and seconds; the virtual processor

and total processor times are in minutes, seconds, and hundredths of a second. The logoff procedure then ends, and you may turn off terminal power.

Note: If you turn off the terminal without issuing the CP LOGOFF command when you finish using VM/370, you are charged with a minimum of 15 minutes more of system connect time than you actually used.

If you want to end the terminal session, but do not want to lose the dial-up connection with the processor (so that another user may logon from the same terminal), you enter:

logoff hold

The keyword HOLD indicates to CP that it should not disconnect the terminal from the VM/370 computer but should type out the "vm/370 online" message again, as in step 2 of the logon procedure. The next user can then log on to VM/370.

Logoff and Security

When telecommunication line failures affect VM/370, it places the user virtual machine in a DISCONNECT status for 15 minutes then severs the connection to the user terminal. You have 15 minutes in which to reestablish the connection for your virtual machine before a forced logoff occurs.

Now, assume you complete your virtual machine activity. You turn off power on your terminal instead of invoking the LOGOFF command and then walk away. On a VM/370 system without system extensions, logoff is not automatically performed. Nor does turning off the terminal generate any signal to the VM/370 system to trigger an automatic logoff or disconnect. Thus, anyone can turn on the terminal and have full access to your virtual machine. You are accountable for this security violation, as well as for the additional virtual machine time accrued. Therefore, in the interest of good system security and good accounting procedures, follow prescribed logoff procedures.

However, on a VM/370 system with system extensions, your virtual machine is put into DISCONNECT status. The DISCONNECT status is for 15 minutes if, and only if, (1) CP attempts to write data to your terminal while it is powered off, or (2) another user powers on your terminal. Note that the same sequence of events occurs:

- If your terminal is disconnected from the control unit
- If the security key is turned to the locked position and then turned back to the unlocked position
- When, on some display terminals, the unit is switched to TEST mode and then back

VM/370 Environment Conventions

Each input line that you key in at the terminal is transmitted to the VM/370 system, where a routine processes (examines and accepts or rejects) the line. The portion of the system that has control at the time of the input determines the particular processing routine. Each portion of the system into which you can enter input constitutes a unique environment, and only a part of all possible input is acceptable to any given environment. The following are the environments of the VM/370 system:

- CP and Echo commands environment
- CMS and IPCS command environment:
 - Debug environment
 - Edit environment (input or edit modes)
- RSCS command environment

In addition to these specific environments, you can enter input to any other executing program that requests terminal input. These other input-processing programs fall into an additional category called the "program environment," in which the executing program (for example, EDGAR, FORTRAN Interactive Debug, or any user-written program) determines the acceptability of an input line.

You can, at any time, cause control to pass from one environment to another. Figure 3 illustrates the transfer of control as you issue various commands and subcommands. For more detailed information, consult the VM/370 CMS User's Guide.

For further information on RSCS and IPCS, refer to VM/370 Remote Spooling Communication Subsystem (RSCS) User's Guide and VM/370 Interactive Problem Control System (IPCS) User's Guide, respectively.

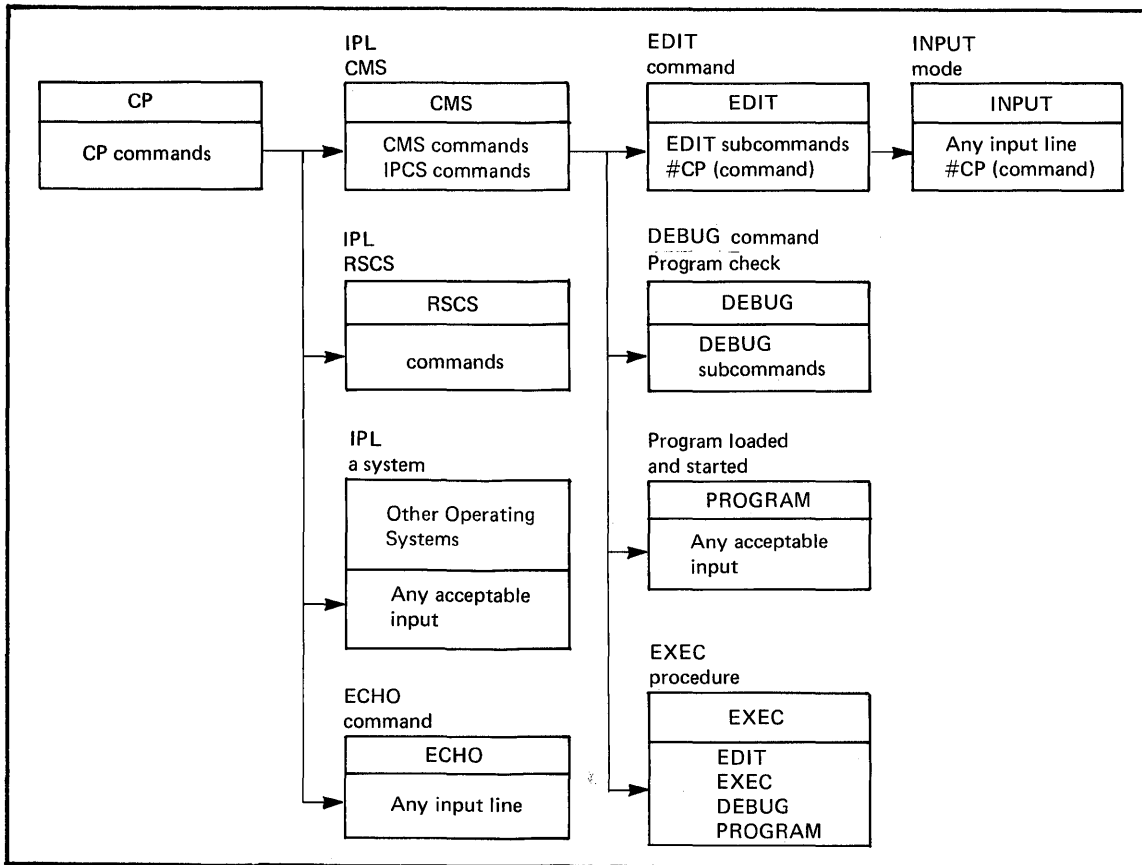


Figure 3. VM/370 Operating Environments and Commands

PROCESSING ROUTINES

The input processing routines fall into three main categories:

- The VM/370 Control Program (CP command environment)
- A central CMS service routine (CMS command environment)
- A particular CMS command (debug, edit, or input environments)

Input lines acceptable to the CP environment are CP commands; they are sometimes referred to as console functions because, for the most part, they simulate functions that you can perform at a System/370 console. Any CMS command can be input to the CMS command environment. You can also issue CP commands from the CMS command environment.

CP enters the Echo environment when you issue the CP command ECHO. All keyed-in text lines entered as input in the Echo environment return unchanged to the sending

terminal for the number of times you specify. This command checks out the operation of a terminal and its communication line.

The DEBUG and EDIT commands cause you to enter CMS subenvironments. Lines acceptable to the environments of these commands are subcommands, or input, depending on the particular mode that is entered when the command is issued.

Use of the EDIT command enables the user to create a new file or make changes to an existing file. If you use an EDIT command with a fileid that is the same as an existing fileid, CMS enters edit mode. Edit mode allows you to examine and modify an existing file. You can enter input mode while in edit mode by typing "input." Input mode allows you to enter new lines into your file. If you use an EDIT command with a fileid different from any existing file, you can enter input mode to create the new file. Any data you now type at the terminal becomes part of the new file. The CMS EDIT function does not check input line validity while in input mode.

If at any time you wish to verify which environment you are in, enter a null (blank) line. Pressing the ENTER key (or equivalent) creates a null line that is a logical or physical line. The system then responds with the environment that currently has control (for example, CMS or edit). A null line entered while in input mode returns control to edit mode.

Attention Handling and Mode Switching

Users of virtual machines can use an attention interruption to signal CP or their program running in a virtual environment. Pressing the ATTN key on the virtual machine console causes an attention interruption to CP or the virtual machine. The interruption condition suspends the current virtual machine activity to allow you to initiate alternative action in the environment of your choice.

To determine which key on your terminal signals an attention interruption, see Figure 1.

REFLECTING THE INTERRUPTION

Every logged-on user of VM/370 has basically two operating environments:

- CP mode--the environment for initiating CP console functions.
- VM mode--the environment of the virtual machine.

When your virtual machine is in CP mode, you can issue CP commands to control the system and the I/O resources of your virtual machine. The operating system subsequently uses these resources in your virtual machine environment. VM mode refers to the virtual machine environment within which the Conversational Monitor System (CMS) or any other operating system can reside.

The method that you use to select the operating mode depends on:

- The current operating environment
- The current status of the terminal regarding attention signaling
- The operating mode that you want

CP is the base mode from which all other modes must operate. A logon operation puts your terminal into CP mode. Other operational modes, such as CMS, OS, or DOS, are VM modes. They are entered by the CP IPL command. Therefore, if you have not loaded an operating system, you can only reflect attention signaling to CP. If you load an operating system into the virtual machine, then the choice of interruption reflection may be either to CP or to the virtual machine.

You can specify VM/370 handling of attention signaling by using the CP TERMINAL command:

```
TERMINAL MODE {CP|VM}
```

If you specify TERMINAL MODE CP, pressing the ATTN key one or more times forces the virtual machine to CP mode for console input. To get back to CMS, use the BEGIN command.

If you specify TERMINAL MODE VM, pressing the ATTN key once signals the operating system running in the virtual machine (VM mode); pressing the ATTN key twice in quick succession places the virtual machine in console function mode (CP mode). If you have reset your virtual machine while in TERMINAL MODE VM, you must press the ATTN key more than once to unlock the keyboard for CP input.

Note: On some terminals, the ENTER key performs the same function as the ATTN key. However, the CP TERMINAL MODE command affects only the ENTER key.

Figure 4 shows the response of CP to ATTN signaling when the virtual machine is running in VM mode. This design allows an escape to the CP console function level from virtual machines that may be in an I/O loop or are not recognizing an attention interruption.

Note: One exception to this is the 3210/3215 because there is no way to enter CP mode on a 3210/3215 while in VM mode without first getting a read from the virtual machine and then using the #CP function.

VM mode is the default mode for all users of the VM/370 system except for the primary system operator, who defaults to CP mode. In some cases, the action differs depending upon whether you press the ATTN key once or more than once; in cases where ATTN is once or more than once the action is the same regardless of the number of times you press the ATTN key.

State	Press ATTN Key	Action
Terminal idle; keyboard entry blocked; virtual machine running	1	Attention interruption pending; virtual machine running
	>1	Keyboard activated for CP input
Terminal receiving output from virtual machine	1	Attention interruption pending; virtual machine running
	>1	Keyboard activated for CP input at completion of console I/O
Keyboard activated for input to virtual machine; no data entered or all data deleted	1	Device end (DE) and attention status pending; virtual machine running ¹
	>1	Unit exception (UE) status pending; keyboard activated for input
Keyboard activated for input to virtual machine; some data entered	1	Unit exception (UE) status pending; virtual machine running
	>1	Device end (DE) status pending; keyboard activated for CP input
Keyboard entry blocked; executing CP command	1 or	Attention ignored
	>1	
Keyboard entry blocked; in SLEEP mode entered via ATTN command	1 or	Keyboard activated for CP input
	>1	
Keyboard entry blocked; in SLEEP mode entered via DIAGNOSE instruction	1 or	Virtual machine resumes execution
	>1	
Terminal receiving output from CP but not from user command	1	Attention interruption pending; virtual machine running
	>1	Keyboard activated for CP input
Terminal receiving output in response to CP command	1 or	Output line canceled and in some cases command output canceled
	>1	
Keyboard activated for CP input; no data entered or all data canceled	1 or	Attention interruption made pending; virtual machine running
	>1	
Keyboard activated for CP input; some data entered	1 or	Input line canceled; keyboard activated for CP input
	>1	

¹To perform this function on a display unit, position the cursor one position to the left of the user input area and press the ENTER key.

Figure 4. Attention Handling in VM Mode

Figure 5 details the action of the control program when you press the terminal's ATTN key while the virtual machine is in CP mode. CP mode is the mode for users who have issued TERMINAL MODE CP and for the primary VM/370 system operator. The action is the same whether the ATTN key is pressed once or more than once.

OTHER MODE SWITCHING AND ATTENTION PROCESSING FACILITIES

In addition to signaling attention via a designated console key, VM/370 has other features that enhance mode switching and attention handling activity. They are:

- The CP ATTN or REQUEST command
- The CMS CP command
- The CP TERMINAL ATTN ON/OFF command
- The #CP command
- The CMS SET AUTOREAD ON/OFF command

The CP ATTN and REQUEST Commands

The ATTN and REQUEST commands are functionally identical. They execute while in CP mode, creating an attention interruption pending to the operating system running in the virtual machine. This pending interruption is for or from the device acting as the system console.

The CMS CP Command

The CMS CP command allows you to invoke CP commands and execute them while in CMS.

In most instances, the CMS CP command is unnecessary. CP commands are accepted and executed while in the CMS environment provided the SET IMPCP ON (the default) command is in place. The CMS CP command is necessary when both CP and CMS command names are identical (for example, SET, START) and in EXECs.

Note: This operation is not allowed from within a CMS subsystem (for example, edit or debug), but is permitted in a subset of edit. For additional information, see VM/370 CMS Command and Macro Reference.

This command is useful when you wish the system operator to mount a tape or disk pack or attach an I/O device to your system. The form of this request issued from the CMS environment would be:

```
cp msg operator mount my 384 pack asap
```

Note: If you, as a CMS user, wish to enter CP mode for an extended period of time and not immediately revert to CMS, enter:

```
cp
```

To return to the CMS environment, issue the CP command BEGIN.

The CP TERMINAL ATTN ON/OFF Command

The CP TERMINAL command with the ATTN ON/OFF operand, which is applicable only to typewriter-like or printer terminals, provides an alternative to the normal handling of console-invoked terminal interruptions. In response to an attention interrupt from the console, VM/370 causes a carriage return and prints the exclamation point (or its equivalent). The exclamation point indicates:

- The attention interruptions
- When the interruption happened, in relation to other user activity
- Which operating mode you selected (CP or VM)

For example, two exclamation points (!!) indicate that you pressed the ATTN key twice to enter CP mode, whereas one exclamation point (!) indicates you pressed the key only once to enter VM mode.

For additional and detailed information on the CP TERMINAL command, see VM/370 CP Command Reference for General Users.

The #CP Command

Normally, you must press the ATTN key to get to the CP environment. The #CP form of the command permits you to execute a CP command while in a virtual machine command environment without first pressing the ATTN key.

The pound symbol (#) represents the logical line end symbol in effect for your virtual machine. Note that any other character can perform the same function if you so designate it. For additional information and details, see VM/370 CP Command Reference for General Users.

State	Action
Terminal idle; keyboard entry blocked; virtual machine running	Keyboard activated for CP input
Terminal receiving output from virtual machine	Keyboard activated for CP input
Keyboard activated for input to virtual machine; no data entered or all data deleted	Unit exception (UE) status pending; keyboard activated for CP input
Keyboard activated for input to virtual machine; some data entered	Device end (DE) status pending; keyboard activated for CP input
Keyboard entry blocked; executing CP command	Attention ignored
Keyboard entry blocked; in SLEEP mode entered via command	Keyboard activated for CP input
Keyboard entry blocked; in SLEEP mode entered via DIAGNOSE instruction	Virtual machine resumes execution
Terminal receiving output from CP but not from user command	Keyboard activated for CP input
Terminal receiving output in response to CP command	Output line canceled and in some cases command output canceled
Keyboard activated for CP input; no data entered or all data canceled	Attention interruption pending; virtual machine running
Keyboard activated for CP input; some data entered	Input line canceled; keyboard activated for CP input

Figure 5. Attention Handling in CP Mode

The CMS SET AUTOREAD ON/OFF Command

The SET command used with the AUTOREAD ON/OFF operand allows the user the option of a console read immediately following command execution. This command exists because of differences between display and typewriter-like terminal operations when you key in input data.

You can determine your initial AUTOREAD status by the following terminal console performance indications:

Display Terminal: AUTOREAD is OFF (the default) if the screen status indicates RUNNING after the display of the CMS ready message (R;). AUTOREAD is ON if the screen status is VM READ.

Typewriter-Like Terminal: If the AUTOREAD is ON (the default), the keyboard is locked during RUNNING status.

Note: If you disconnect from a typewriter-like terminal and reconnect to a display terminal, the AUTOREAD status remains unchanged. For example, if you have AUTOREAD OFF while running on a display terminal and you disconnect from it, the AUTOREAD OFF status remains in effect when you reconnect to a typewriter-like terminal.

For additional information on this command, see VM/370 CMS Command and Macro Reference.

CANCELLING TERMINAL OUTPUT

Certain CP console functions produce one or more lines of output at your terminal in response to specific requests. If you should wish to cancel the output after

several lines, press the ATTN key. You can stop the storage display function as well as the output by use of specific QUERY functions. For more information about the QUERY command, see VM/370 CP Command Reference for General Users.

Section 2. Display Terminals

Numerous display type consoles and terminals are available that are supported by the VM/370 system. Ascertain whether your terminal is one of the supported units and follow the logon procedures described.

Note: Because there are many differences between the 3278 Model 2A and other display-type terminals, do not apply to the 3278 Model 2A any of the specifically detailed information, such as screen size and layout and certain keyboard keys, contained in this section. Instead, consult the IBM 4331 Functional Characteristics and Processor Complex Configurator or the IBM 4341 Functional Characteristics and Processor Complex Configurator as listed in the "Preface" for detailed information (you may still wish to review this section for general information). The 3278 Model 2A can be used only as the system operator console for the 4331 and 4341 processors. It is the only terminal supported as the operator console for these processors.

VM/370 System Operator and Virtual Machine Console Usage

Any system display console can be used with VM/370. For a list of these units and their pertinent publications, see the "Preface".

Any 327x display station, used as a locally attached device equipped with an EBCDIC keyboard, can serve either as the VM/370 system operator console, the alternate VM/370 system console, or as a user terminal. In addition, any 327x display station connected as a remote device can serve as a VM/370 virtual machine console and as an attachment to a virtual network on a separate 370x.

Note: Locally attached means that the control unit of the device is connected to a selector, a block multiplexer, or a multiplexer channel instead of using a communications control unit (see Figure 2).

VM/370 SUPPORTED FEATURES

VM/370 supports features that are compatible with 327x terminals. These features include:

- Audible alarms
- Lowercase character display
- Keyboard numeric lock
- Operator identification card reader (where available or applicable)
- Magnetic slot reader with magnetic reader control (where available or applicable)
- Security keylock

Except where noted, locally connected display devices can serve as virtual machine operator consoles or as dedicated devices attached to a multiple-access system. The locally connected display device can operate as a VM/370 system operator's console and as a simulated console for the virtual machine. The locally connected display device cannot operate as a VM/370 system operator's console if the virtual machine is using a terminal in native mode (that is, the device is dedicated to the virtual machine).

The display devices connected at remote locations operate as virtual machine consoles only. The leased line that connects the remote display devices to the processor can be dedicated but individual display stations cannot be dedicated.

Additional information about console devices can be found in the publications cited in the "Preface."

DISPLAY TERMINALS — FUNCTIONS AND CHARACTERISTICS

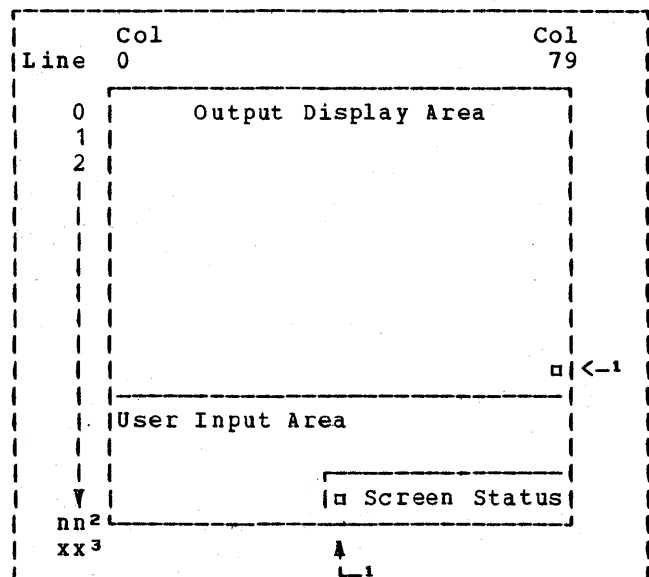
Display terminal usage for VM/370 as well as virtual machine input and output message handling differs from that of typewriter-like terminals. Along with the normal data entry and attention handling requirements of a terminal, you must familiarize yourself with VM/370 screen management techniques.

DISPLAY SCREENS AND SCREEN MANAGEMENT

Screen Statistics

Figure 6 is a representation of the general layout of a screen used with the VM/370 control program and virtual machine. The screen has three unequal sized areas as can be seen in the illustration. Note that the screen represents a discrete series of character positions starting with the top line — line 0 — and progressing in sequence to the bottom of the screen. For other display screen parameters, details are given in the following text.

The physical attributes of VM/370-supported display screens and keyboards vary according to system and model. However, they all begin from the top at line 0, and have a left-to-right column designation with numerical sequence from 0 through 79. For additional information, see Figure 7.



OUTPUT DISPLAY AREA: This largest of the areas contains all but the two bottom lines of display on the screen. If the unit is the VM/370 system console, the bottom two lines display the most recent VM/370 system operations activity or the most recent virtual machine and CP activity as it pertains to the virtual machine. Lines 0 through nn-2, displaying 80 characters per line (columns 0 through 79) on display consoles, contain data sent to the System/370 that is keyboard entered and, on entry, initially displayed in the user input area. For certain other devices, the character columns are 0 through 78 plus the attribute character. Note that data cannot be entered into the output display area or the attribute character position. Messages as well as responses from both the virtual machine and CP appear in this area.¹ See the footnote about "nn" in Figure 6 for the actual bottom-line configurations. For some units, no hardware feature exists to prevent the entering of data into the output display area. Check the User's Guide for your terminal to determine whether or not this fact pertains to your unit and proceed accordingly.

USER INPUT AREA: This area consists of the bottom two lines of the screen. The first of these is an 80-character line. The bottom one comprises columns 0 through 55 for a total of 56 characters. This area is solely an input line assembly and editing area prior to sending the information to VM/370.¹ All entered data appears in this area (except for prompted passwords) from left to right. Note that your password does not appear in the user input area when keyed in after the prompting message "ENTER PASSWORD," nor is it redisplayed in either the output display area or copied onto the virtual console spool file. Cursor control and other text editing facilities can alter the data in this area. When you press the ENTER key, the data in this area disappears then reappears as the next entry in the output display area unless (1) the data is

¹The lozenge represents screen attribute bytes. These bytes are associated only with the 327x display console
²nn represents the bottom line of your display console, as follows:

Bottom Line	No. of Characters on Screen
20	1600
23	1920
31	2560
34	2800
42	3440

Check the unit's Terminal User's Guide to determine the bottom line default for your particular display console.
³xx represents a special Operator Information Area below the bottom line of the display area on some display stations and display consoles.

¹This discussion does not include how the CMS EDIT facility uses the screen. For a discussion about CMS Editor usage, refer to the VM/370 CMS User's Guide and VM/370 CMS Command and Macro Reference.

Figure 6. Display Screen Layout

Screen Areas	Description
Output Display Area	All but the last two lines of the screen. The last character position of the last line of the output display area of a 327x contains an attribute character. You cannot enter data into the output display area or the attribute character position. <u>Note:</u> Exceptions are those display units that have no hardware feature to prevent you from entering data into the output display area.
User Input Area	The last two lines of the screen, with the exception of the rightmost 21 character positions of the last line.
Screen Status Area	The rightmost 21 character positions of the last line.
Operator Information Area	In those units that have this area, it appears below the last line of the user area. A user cannot enter data into this area. The area (see footnote on "xx" in Figure 6) provides graphic status messages to the operator. The explanation of the graphic symbol is provided in a <u>Problem Determination Guide</u> that is located beneath the keyboard in the hand rest.

Figure 7. Screen Statistics

a prompted password, (2) you canceled the data with VM/370's logical line delete symbol, or (3) you pressed the CANCEL key on some terminals or the ERASE INPUT key on others in place of the ENTER key. Check the User's Guide for your unit to determine which of these possibilities applies to your unit.

Caution: When running VM/370 standalone utilities on some display terminals, note that a lozenge (◻) appears in column 0 of the user input area. Therefore, when entering text, press the space bar once before keying your input if your terminal is one that shows the lozenge.

SCREEN STATUS AREA: This area comprises columns 56 through 79 of the bottom line of the screen. You cannot key into this area. Messages that indicate the status of the screen as it relates to the operation and synchronization of screen output and data input appear here. Screen status appears as follows: RUNNING, CP READ, VM READ, MORE..., HOLDING, NOT ACCEPTED.

The RUNNING Message: VM/370 or the virtual machine is operating. The screen output display area is blank or partially filled and you have not requested the system to retain the present output area image. Additionally, neither CP nor the virtual machine is waiting for you to respond to a console message (read request); you have not tried to enter data with a previously entered input buffer pending that has not been processed by CP or by your operating system. The running condition also occurs

if the screen is filled and VM/370 has no additional lines to display.

The CP READ Message: The system is waiting for you to respond to a message from CP before it displays the next line.

The VM READ Message: The operating system running in the virtual machine issued a read request to the virtual machine console and is waiting for a reply. This occurs, for example, after a console message that requires a response.

While in VM READ, you can pass a null line attention interruption to CMS by using the cursor movement key to move the cursor one position prior to the normal input area start position and pressing the ENTER key.

The MORE... Message: The system is in a RUNNING status but the output display area is full and more lines must be displayed on the screen.

When the screen is in a MORE... status, a one minute timeout begins. Fifty seconds later the audible alarm sounds (if the device has it) to inform you that in 10 seconds the control program (CP) will erase the current output display area unless you manually intervene and force a HOLD status with the ENTER key. At the end of the time limit, if you have not pressed the keyboard ENTER key, the output display area disappears and the screen reverts to RUNNING status with the previously pending output lines of data appearing. If the screen is in MORE... status and you press

the CNCL or CANCEL key, the output display area disappears immediately without waiting for the one minute timeout period to elapse and the screen status changes to RUNNING.

The system does not stop if the screen is in a MORE... status. Those virtual machines that can run continue to run.

With some remote terminals, it is possible to achieve a MORE... screen status condition without a full display screen. When this occurs, press the CNCL key to change the screen status so you can use the screen again.

The HOLDING Message: The system is running, but you have decided to retain the current output display area image.

The HOLDING condition also occurs when a screen full condition with a message displayed causes the audible alarm to sound. This image remains until you press the ENTER key or the CNCL/CANCEL key. Pressing the ENTER key causes the screen to revert to the MORE... status and the one minute timeout must end before the output display area disappears and the RUNNING status recurs. Normally, pressing the CANCEL key or CNCL key immediately erases the output display area and the screen status changes to RUNNING.

If you press the PA1 key while the screen is in a MORE... or HOLDING status, the next line that is scheduled to appear in the output display area may be deleted.

The NOT ACCEPTED Message: A previously stacked active input buffer (that is, a user-keyed data or command line) is still pending. The control program (CP) constructed this input buffer when you entered data and pressed the ENTER key. If you are running in VM mode the virtual machine must issue a console read or a SYSTEM RESET command to clear the input buffer. In the case where you are running in a CP environment, "NOT ACCEPTED" indicates that a previously initiated CP command has not yet completed. VM/370 inhibits input from the keyboard for 3 seconds while it displays the NOT ACCEPTED status and activates the display console, the processors, or the audible alarm (if one is present) to inform you of the status message. When the 3-second interval expires, the screen reverts to its previous status. The rejected data stays in the user input area of the screen to allow you to retry the operation without keying it in again.

When using the SET PFnn COPY command, "NOT ACCEPTED" also appears for remote printers that are busy or unavailable.

OPERATOR INFORMATION AREA: This area appears under the user input area and screen status area. Data cannot be entered in this area. The operator receives graphic status messages in this area of the screen. Explanations of these graphic symbols are found in a Problem Determination Guide (for the particular keyboard) placed in a small drawer/slot under the hand rest of the keyboard.

Note: Some display consoles do not have an operator-information area on the screen.

Figure 8 summarizes the action taken for ENTER/CANCEL under each screen status and mode condition.

SCREEN DATA HANDLING

In addition to the printable characters, display keyboards have the following features and capabilities:

- Cursor controls
- Attention signaling
- End-of-data entry signaling
- Other screen management controls
- Keyboard lock

Cursor Controls

The cursor symbol, an underscore or whatever is used as a cursor on your particular unit, is displayed to indicate the position of the next input character. Cursor keys control vertical and horizontal movement of the cursor symbol. Use the SPACE BAR to enter blanks as they are needed. The cursor, used only for editing in VM/370, does not enter any blanks (or spaces) into the input line. Any cursor-indicated blank disappears when you press the ENTER key and all entered characters are compressed to the left.

Note: Some cursor keys are Typematic keys so check the cursor keys on your keyboard to determine how they work.

Attention Signaling

Attention signaling (pressing ATTN or its equivalent) posts a pending interruption to the selected system -- either to CP or to the virtual machine.

Initial Status	Mode	Key Pressed	Data	Action	Resulting Status
RUNNING	CP	ENTER	NONE	Enter console function mode	CPREAD
			DATA	Execute console function	RUNNING
		CNCL	N/A	Clear output area	RUNNING
	VM	ENTER	NONE	"Attn" pending, VM run	RUNNING ¹
			DATA	"Attn" pending, stack data, VM run	RUNNING ²
		CNCL	N/A	Clear output area	RUNNING
PA2 (if APL on)		N/A	Clear output area	RUNNING	
MORE	CP/VM	ENTER	NONE	Hold screen output	HOLDING
			DATA	Same as RUNNING	MORE
		CNCL	N/A	Clear output area, continues output	RUNNING
HOLDING	CP/VM	ENTER	NONE	Hold screen output	MORE
			DATA	Same as RUNNING	HOLDING
		CNCL	N/A	Clear output area, continues output	RUNNING ³
CPREAD	CP/VM	ENTER	NONE	"Null" line return	RUNNING ⁴
			DATA	Data return for function	RUNNING
		CNCL	N/A	Clear output area	CPREAD
VMREAD	CP/VM	ENTER	NONE	"Null" line return, VM run	RUNNING
			DATA	Data return for read, VM run	RUNNING
		CNCL	N/A	Clear output area	VMREAD
		PA2 (if APL on)	N/A	Clear output area. Present external interruption to virtual machine.	RUNNING

NOT ACCEPTED | Busy or unavailable 3270 remote printer. | Returns to former status
 A previously stacked input buffer is still pending. |

¹The status shown is RUNNING; however, the virtual machine should respond to the ATTN with a read, whereupon the status goes to VMREAD.
²If a data buffer is already stacked for a virtual machine, the terminal displays NOT ACCEPTED status before returning to the RUNNING status.
³If you are running with TERMINAL MODE CP (the default for the primary system operator), an attention return also occurs which cancels the function. Operators at a variety of consoles use this function to allow termination of certain QUERY or DISPLAY functions because these consoles do not have a PA1 key.
⁴Unless you are the VM/370 primary system operator or are running with the SET RUN ON option, the status returns to CP READ for another console function if the previous read was for a console function.

Figure 8. Summary of Screen Status Action

End-of-Input Entry Signaling

The end-of-input signal (pressing ENTER or its equivalent) requests the control system to accept the keyed-in data line. VM/370 then accepts and processes the data.

Other Screen Management Controls

In addition to cursor controls, and attention and data entry keys, Figure 9 shows keys found on display console keyboards depending upon the console and model. Your User's Guide will show the position of the keys for your particular model.

Using Display Units with VS APL

You must know the capabilities of your installation's implementation of the VS APL program and whether or not the VSAPL-CMS interface is in place.

Assuming it is, log on to VM/370 in the normal way. To use VS APL, initialize CMS (via IPL) and then invoke the VS APL machine via the command name specified in the APL program product documentation. This command invokes the VSAPL-CMS interface program. Press the APL ON/OFF key, which changes your keyboard to APL character input mode. Then press the ENTER key to notify VS APL that processing may continue. The display screen is not affected by this key and can display either APL or EBCDIC characters. The APL EXEC program automatically invokes the TERMINAL APL ON command. The VS APL program itself is then invoked and the VSAPL ready message appears on the screen. You can now use APL.

CAUTION: If you disconnect your terminal, you lose your connection to VSAPL-CMS. When you log on again, you must issue the command:

```
TERM APL ON LINESIZE 255
```

Data Analysis-APL Feature

When the Data Analysis-APL Feature is attached to your display unit, you must take precautions to make proper use of its capabilities. For additional information on this enhancement, see the appropriate publication cited in the "Preface."

Note: The APL ON/OFF key is a key and not a switch. Each time you press the key, the hardware changes your terminal from one mode (APL) to the other (EBCDIC). When in doubt as to which mode your unit is in, press a key that has either type character. The character displayed (APL or non-APL) on the screen indicates your keyboard's mode.

Error Possibilities

Invoking APL when there is no Data Analysis-APL Feature installed causes the VS APL program to be called in and the TERMINAL APL ON command to be invoked. When this happens, you will be unable to communicate with VS APL, and the APL characters struck on the keyboard will appear garbled on the screen.

Manually invoking APL when the Data Analysis-APL Feature is installed and not using the TERMINAL APL ON command will also prevent you from being able to communicate with VS APL. Also, at some time during use of the VS APL program, invoking TERMINAL APL OFF will create problems for you.

Compound overstrike characters can be had only by pressing and holding the APL ALT key while also pressing the key that indicates the specific character you want. These special characters are shown on the front face of the keys on your APL compatible keyboard.

OTHER APL CONSIDERATIONS

In addition to the restrictions imposed by the various CP command privilege classes on APL usage, the limitations of the terminal and the communications controller to which it attaches influences your virtual machine operation. One such example is:

```
TERMINAL APL ON
```

```
-- or --
```

```
TERMINAL APL OFF
```

If your terminal connects to a 3704/3705 transmission control unit, VM/370 supports the APL operand of the CP TERMINAL command:

- For the Emulation Program (EP)
- For the related virtual machine only if the console terminal is equipped with features that support APL operations.

Key	Usage
INS MODE -- or -- ^	When you press this key, the INSERT MODE indicator lights up at the right edge of the screen. On 327x units, a symbol lights up in the indicator line or the bottom line. Press any character key and it is inserted into the line of data (pushing other data to the right) and displayed in the user-input area at the position indicated by the cursor. Press the RESET key to leave INSERT MODE.
DEL -- or -- /	When you press this key, the character above the cursor in the user-input area disappears and the data line is compressed to the left, thus eliminating the resulting blank.
ERASE INPUT	When you press this key, the entire user-input area is erased.
ERASE EOF	When you press this key, that part of the line in the user-input area that is at and to the right of the cursor is erased.
PF1 through PF12	These keys have either command or data capability by using the CP SET PFnn command. For information on this command, see <u>VM/370 CP Command Reference for General Users</u> . Note that the PF key functions for some display consoles and processors are implemented by pressing the REQ (request) key, which changes keys 1 thru 0, the hyphen (-), and ampersand (&) to program function (PF) keys 1 thru 12. This action also causes the letters "PFK" to appear at the bottom of the screen. <u>Note:</u> PF keys 13 through 24, available on some 327x display console keyboards, are not supported unless your installed system includes a VM/370 system extension.
PA1	This key posts an attention interruption pending to the CP command environment. The PA1 key causes entry into CP mode if it is pressed while the screen indicates RUNNING status. If you press the PA1 key while the screen indicates CPREAD, the key signals attention to the virtual operating system. Note that the CP TERMINAL MODE command does not affect the PA1 key, it affects only the ENTER key. The action taken for each status is shown in Figure 10. Note also that on some locally attached 327x display terminals, the PA1 key cannot restore the virtual machine to the CP environment. When this occurs, turn off power on the 327x, then turn it back on and press PA1 key.
PA2 (APL off)	Clears the entire screen except for the user-input and screen status area.
PA2 (APL on)	Clears the screen by presenting an external interruption to the virtual machine.
PA3	When you press this key on those keyboards that have only PF1 to PF5 keys, it acts as a PF6 key.
TESTREQ	On locally attached display terminals, pressing this key displays data in the user-input area in the next output display area line position. CP does not translate or edit the data nor does it pass the data to any virtual machine function or read request. Note that on some 327x display terminals, this function is provided by the SYS RES key. <u>Notes:</u> 1. On the 3276 and 3278 display terminals, when you press the ALT key followed by pressing the TESTREQ key, you activate RAS checking logic at the subsystem. 2. The PA2, PA3, and TESTREQ keys are not available on the 3138 or 3148.

Figure 9. Screen Management Control Keys and Their Usage

State	Action	Status
RUNNING	Enter console function mode	CPREAD
MORE	Clear output area, ATTN return code continues output ²	RUNNING ¹
HOLDING	Same as MORE	RUNNING ¹
CPREAD	ATTN pending, VM/370 run	RUNNING
VMREAD	UE status return, ATTN return code	RUNNING ¹

¹The immediate status shown is RUNNING. However, the ATTN return code may eventually place the terminal in a CPREAD status.

²The ATTN return code may cause the next output line to be deleted.

Figure 10. PA1 Action and Status Table

Note: VM/370 does not support the APL operand of the CP TERMINAL command if your terminal connects to a transmission control unit that is in network control program (NCP) mode.

The 3270 Text Feature

After you log on to VM/370, via one of the terminals equipped with the 3270 Text feature, issue the following CP command:

```
TERMINAL TEXT ON
```

Use this command to enter, display, or print any of the special Text characters.

If you issue the TERMINAL TEXT ON command on a unit that does not have the necessary Text features installed, you are unable to enter, display, or print the Text characters. In this case, enter CP READ status and issue the TERMINAL TEXT OFF command. The terminal is now ready for nontext processing use.

ENTERING THE TEXT CHARACTERS

To enter all 151 Text characters, you must use three shift keys: the standard uppercase and lowercase SHIFT key, the ALT ON/OFF key, and the CODE key. To locate

the position of these three keys, consult the publication pertinent to your terminal.

SHIFT Key

Use the normal SHIFT key (in alternate or normal mode) to enter, in uppercase or lowercase, the characters engraved in the center of those keytops that have one or two characters. These characters are:

A through Z and , . ; :

Use the normal SHIFT key (in uppercase) to enter characters engraved on the upper left of the keytops that have multiple characters. The ALT ON/OFF key must be off to obtain these characters.

Use the normal SHIFT key (in lowercase) to enter characters engraved on the lower left of the keytops that have multiple characters. The ALT ON/OFF key must be off to obtain these characters.

ALTERNATE ON/OFF Key

Use the ALT ON/OFF key to enter characters engraved on the right side of the key tops that have multiple characters. Press the ALT ON/OFF key. The keyboard is in ALT mode if the alternate indicator light is on. The indicator light is located on the keyboard above the keys. Press the ALT ON/OFF key once again to put the keyboard in normal operation. When the keyboard is in alternate mode, you can use the normal uppercase and lowercase SHIFT keys to obtain the uppercase and lowercase characters engraved on the upper and lower right of the keytops.

Note: The ALT ON/OFF key does not affect the following characters, which are engraved in the center of the keytops:

A through Z , . ; :

These characters can be obtained in uppercase or lowercase with normal SHIFT key operation, regardless of the setting of the ALT ON/OFF key.

If you have previously issued the TERMINAL TEXT ON command, the display screen is able to display all the special text characters, regardless of the setting of the ALT ON/OFF key. If you set TERMINAL TEXT OFF, you cannot enter, display, or print the Text characters even if the keyboard is in alternate mode.

CODE Key

Use the CODE key to enter characters engraved on the front face of the keys. The CODE key must be held down to enter these characters. When you release the CODE key, the keyboard resumes the original status (uppercase or lowercase, alternate or normal mode) that it had before you pressed the CODE key.

LEAVING TEXT PROCESSING MODE

You can leave text mode by issuing the command:

```
TERMINAL TEXT OFF
```

If the red light on the keyboard is still on, indicating that the keyboard is still in text mode, press the ALT ON/OFF key once to switch into normal keyboard mode.

RECONNECTING YOUR TEXT TERMINAL

If you disconnect your terminal, text mode is forced off when you log on again. You must issue the CP command, TERMINAL TEXT ON, before continuing with your text processing.

370X CONSIDERATIONS

VM/370 supports certain terminals equipped with the Text feature connected to 370x communications controllers in EP (Emulation Program) mode only.

Special Considerations for Using Display Terminals

There are a number of things that are similar yet different on display terminals when compared with typewriter-like terminals. These differences are discussed in the following text.

KEYBOARD LOCK FEATURE

The keyboard lock (not the uppercase lock key) on display terminals differs from a similar feature found on some typewriter

terminals. On typewriter terminals, when the lock operates, you cannot press the keyboard keys. In a display keyboard exhibiting the same lock condition, you can press the keys but they have no effect.

The display terminal is a buffered device whereas the typewriter terminal is not. Consequently, you can key data into the user input area while simultaneously the system inserts data into the output display area. Therefore, the need to lock the keyboard is far less frequent on display terminals than on typewriter style terminals.

- Situation 1--The system writes one or more lines of data in the output display area, while simultaneously, you enter data into the user input area. At the completion of the input line, you press the ENTER key and the line of data or command transfers from the user input area as console input to the virtual system, assuming the system honors the interruption. This data also appears in the output area of the screen. Note that the keyboard is not locked.
- Situation 2--This situation shows the usage of the keyboard lock on the display terminal. You have just issued a string of commands that your virtual machine is to execute. You immediately key in additional commands for the virtual machine to execute. If the system does not accept the first buffer (the first string of commands), then the system does not accept the second buffer (the data in the input display area) and the keyboard locks for three seconds and the message NOT ACCEPTED flashes on the screen. The data in the input area of the screen remains. You need only to wait a few seconds, then press the ENTER key again. The process can continue in this manner until the system accepts the input area data.

EDITING A FILE

When you issue the EDIT command to start an editing session with a file, the CMS Editor recognizes and then forces a remote display station unit to operate like a typewriter terminal. For details about the CMS Editor, see VM/370 CMS User's Guide and VM/370 CMS Command and Macro Reference.

As a typewriter terminal, the full screen display of data, identification, and message areas does not appear as it does on locally attached units. Instead, the screen display appears as does a typewriter terminal sheet. Thus, the editor

subcommands you enter in the user input area are displayed -- just like text -- on the next available line of the screen immediately after you press the ENTER key. The current line is moved up one line by this entry, which in turn is moved up one line by the next entry. A historical record of all the editing that you have done is part of the screen display.

This mode of operation continues through the editing session, unless you issue the editor's `FORMAT` subcommand. The `FORMAT` subcommand changes the mode of operation of any display station, whether local or remote.

Specifying the `NODISP` option in the `EDIT` command forces the display terminal to operate like a typewriter terminal for the duration of the terminal editing session.

Note: Always use the `NODISP` option when editing on a 3066 terminal. This unit is supported as a 3215 and not as a graphics device.

A remote terminal, having been switched to full screen display mode of operation (display mode) is forced to typewriter mode of operation (line mode) when you enter input mode. When the terminal leaves input mode, the editor resumes with the mode of operation (display or line mode) in effect before the terminal entered input mode.

For extended information on the `EDIT` command and its subcommands, see VM/370 CMS Command and Macro Reference.

PF Key Set Up Example -- File Editing

Figure 11 shows how the PF keys on a 3277 can be set to make file editing easier and faster. The PF keys on the 3276 and 3278 can be set the same way, although the keyboard layout is different. The PF keys are set to some commonly used `EDIT` subcommands. Use of the `ALT` key with the PF key is required.

An example of setting one of the PF keys to perform one of the `EDIT` subcommand follows:

```
#CP SET PF02 IMMED UP 5
```

Pressing the PF02 key immediately causes the current line pointer on the screen to move 5 lines toward the top of the file that is displayed on the screen.

For more information about the `EDIT` subcommands shown in Figure 11, see the VM/370 CMS User's Guide.

PF1	PF2	PF3
SCROLLUP	UP 5 (BACKWARD 5)	UP 1 (BACKWARD 1)
PF4	PF 5	PF 6
SCROLL *	NEXT 5 (FORWARD 5)	NEXT 1 (FORWARD 1)
PF7	PF8	PF9
SAVE	CMS	RETURN
PF10	PF11	PF12
CP TAB 10 16 31 36 72 80	TYPE	INPUT

Figure 11. PF Keys Set Up for Editing a File

You may have use for multiple PF key formats. One way that you can dynamically change formats is to assign one of the PF keys the name of an `EXEC` procedure that redefines some of the PF keys. `VM/370 EXEC` procedures are detailed in the VM/370 CMS User's Guide.

PF Key Inspection

Use the `CP QUERY PFnn` command to find out what values you have assigned to your PF keys. The format of this command is:

```
CP QUERY PFnn
```

where:

- `nn` specifies the number of the key that you want to inspect. Issuing the command line without `nn` allows you to inspect the settings for all the program function keys.

If your PF keys are defined as shown in Figure 11, issuance of the `CP QUERY PF` command will result in your terminal screen displaying the listing shown in Figure 12.

```
PF01 IMMED SCROLLUP
PF02 IMMED UP 5
PF03 IMMED UP 1
PF04 IMMED SCROLL *
PF05 IMMED NEXT 5
PF06 IMMED NEXT 1
PF07 IMMED SAVE
PF08 IMMED CMS
PF09 IMMED RETURN
PF10 IMMED CP TAB 10 16 31 36 72 80
PF11 IMMED TYPE
PF12 IMMED INPUT
```

Figure 12. Display of PF Keys After Assigning Functions

Using the SET PFnn Command in CMS Mode

While in CMS mode, if you want to assign functions to the PF keys, type in:

```
SET LINEDIT OFF
```

before you use the following formats:

```
SET PFnn IMMED pfdatan1#pfdatan2#...
                ..pfdatan
```

-- or --

```
CP SET PFnn IMMED pfdatan1#pfdatan2#...
                ..pfdatan
```

When you finish assigning the function to the PF key, type in:

```
SET LINEDIT ON
```

Or, you can use the following formats without using SET LINEDIT OFF:

```
#CP SET PFnn IMMED pfdatan1#pfdatan2#...
                pfdatan
```

-- or --

```
CP SET PFnn IMMED pfdatan1"#pfdatan2"#...
                pfdatan
```

-- or --

```
SET PFnn IMMED pfdatan1"#PFdata2"#...
                pfdatan
```

Note: While setting the PFnn key in CP mode, the logical line end character (#) is considered a data character when CP finds it in the operand line of the CP SET PFnn command.

PF KEY COPY FUNCTION

When using certain display terminals, you can copy the full screen display currently appearing on the screen. The SET PFnn COPY command allows you to assign a copy function to a specified PF key. Pressing the PF key copies the current display on the screen by printing the display on an attached printer.

Note: The display printer must be varied online and then enabled by the operator before the COPY function can be used.

If you are using a remotely connected unit, the typewriter-like unit or the printer must be attached to the same control unit as the display station.

If you are using a locally connected unit, the copy of the screen can be printed on any typewriter-like unit or printer.

Figure 13 shows, for remotely connected units, what could appear on the typewriter terminal sheet or printer sheet. The user identification in Figure 13 is an identifying name that you can give the sheet if more than one remote terminal is using the printer. To enter this user identification, type the userid (user identification) into the user input area immediately before you press the PF key that you have set to execute the COPY function.

```
DEFINE STORAGE 16384K
STORAGE = 16384K
ipl 190
CMS VERSION n.n mm/dd/yy hh:mm
...
...
...
user identification
                                     RUNNING (status)
```

Figure 13. PFnn COPY Command Printout for Remote Terminals

Figure 14 shows, for locally connected units, what could appear on the typewriter terminal sheet or printer sheet.

If you are frequently using the COPY function, you can set a PF key with a user identification as follows:

```
SET PF11 yourname...dept no.
```

Press this PF key just before you press the PF key that you have set to execute the COPY function.

For locally attached units, screen status is not printed.

```
DEFINE STORAGE 16384K
STORAGE = 16384K
ipl 190
CMS VERSION n.n mm/dd/yy hh:mm
...
...
...
user identification
```

Figure 14. PFnn COPY Command Printout for Local Terminals

For additional usage information on the PFnn COPY command, see VM/370 CP Command Reference for General Users.

Getting Display Screen Contents Printed

To have the printer that is attached to the same control unit as the display station print the content of your screen, use the SET PFnn IMMED COPY command. If your display station has only one printer, see VM/370 Planning and System Generation Guide.

If the COPY command is invalid or the printer is not available or busy or -- in the case of remotely connected units -- not attached to the same control unit as your display terminal, a NOT ACCEPTED message appears in the screen status area. The request to copy the screen is not put in a queue. When the printer is again available, you should press the PF key again.

Note: Certain typewriter-like or printer devices accept loading of a print configuration matrix that will result in a message in the screen status area. The default is that VM/370 owns all printers on the control unit. On other units, the configuration-dependent default matrix can cause the same message to appear.

The following are examples of the SET PFnn IMMED COPY command and the results obtained.

Example 1

```
SET PF03 IMMED COPY 004
This command sets PF key 03 to copy the screen data on the printer that has the resource identification (resid) number of 004.
```

Example 2

```
SET PF12 IMMED COPY
This command sets PF key 12 to copy the screen data on the printer that has the lowest resid (if remote or cuu) and that is on the same control unit as the display station.
```

Example 3

```
SET PF10 IMMED COPY 109
This command sets PF key 10 to copy the screen data on printer 09 of channel 1.
```

For additional usage information on the PFnn COPY command, see VM/370 CP Command Reference for General Users.

TAB KEY USAGE

The following sections describe the procedures for using the tab function on display terminals when typing input for CMS files. For more detailed descriptions, see VM/370 CMS Command and Macro Reference.

When you perform the tab function on certain display terminals, the CMS Editor uses the character generated (X'05') to determine how many character spaces to leave on output. The number of spaces to be generated for each tab character is dependent on the tab settings specified by the EDIT TABSET subcommand. If no TABSET subcommand is issued, the default tab settings are in effect. These default settings are listed in Section 4.

You must also be aware that, on display terminals, the line width is 80 characters, and therefore records or default tab settings that extend beyond column 79 (for example, into column 120) cause a record to be split into two lines on the screen. This results in confusing graphic displays.

Logical Tabbing with the 3066

No tab facilities exist for the 3066 display terminal. When you enter data after a tab simulation operation on the keyboard, you cannot see immediately the proper displacement of the input data in the record. A simulated tab occurs when you specify that a seldom-used special character is to be translated into a tab character. The example below shows how to simulate the tab operation on a 3066.

1. Use the EDIT TABSET subcommand if it is necessary to set tab stops (skip this step if the filetype is a CMS reserved filetype).

```
tabs 21 41 61 81 101 121
```

2. With the CMS SET command, designate an infrequently used character such as the question mark (?) as a logical tab key (the hexadecimal representation of the tab character is 05).

```
set input ? 05
```

Key in the following two lines, each followed by pressing the ENTER key.

Columns		
01	20	80
AA?BBB?CC?DD?EE?FF?GG		(screen
AA?BB?CC?DDDD?EE?FF?GG		input
		area)

The above represents the way the data is entered and is displayed in the user input area. It is difficult to relate this input data to the data appearing in the screen's output display area, as illustrated below. Because the screen's line length is only 80 characters, part of the record is on the next line.

Columns				
01	21	41	61	80

81	101	121		

AA	BBB	CC	DD	
EE	FF	GG		(screen
				output
				display
				area)
AA	BB	CC	DDDD	
EE	FF	GG		

If each field contains information that is not self-describing, it is difficult to differentiate among the different fields.

Logical Tabbing Using the 3270 Program Function (PF) Keys

Some keyboards do not contain a tab key that VM/370 can use; but CP allows you to assign the logical tab function to any program function key.

The following example shows tab operations using the 3270.

1. While in CP mode, enter the SET PFnn command using the following format:

```
SET PFnn TAB n1 n2 ... nn
```

where:

SET PFnn TAB sets up a special 3270 logical tab function.

nn is any valid program function key number (numbers 1 through 12 are valid); 10 is the preferred PF value because the associated key is convenient to use. This number must immediately follow "PF" with no intervening blanks.

n1 n2 ... are your entries for the desired tab stop column numbers. One or more blanks must separate each of these values.

These logical tab stop settings for the designated program function key are established as soon as you press the ENTER key (or its equivalent). For example, if you key in:

```
set pf10 tab 7 10 AB 20 15 25 30 80
```

(note the sequence and values given)

CP's command processor takes these values, puts them in an ascending sequence, discards invalid operands, and displays the values as though -- in effect -- you entered the following correct settings:

```
set pf10 tab 7 10 15 20 25 30 80
```

Note that the invalid operand "AB" has been discarded.

2. Use the TABSET subcommand of EDIT to set up the internal tab settings:

```
tabs 15 30 45 70
```

3. Enter data into the file, using the designated PF key in place of the TAB key:

```
1(pf)2(pf)3(pf)4(pf)
```

Pressing the program function key causes CP to position the cursor on the screen at the next logical tab stop column. In storage, however, CP does not expand and pad the record with the appropriate number of blanks but inserts a X'05' in the data stream.

When you press the ENTER key, the data entered expands to produce a replica of the input line in the output display area and the console spool file (if it is invoked).

One distinct advantage of this tabbing process is that you can use different PF keys to establish different sets of logical tab stop assignments for different kinds of records.

PROTECTED FIELDS AND ATTRIBUTE BYTES

You cannot alter the output display area of certain display units with cursor controls or data entry characters. The only unprotected data area of the screen is the user input area. This area is defined as the area between the attribute byte in column 79 of line 21 and the attribute byte that exists in column 60 of line 23. If you attempt to insert data outside this area, the Input Inhibit Indicator or the Operator Indicator row signal appears and the keyboard electrically locks; that is, you can press the keys but nothing happens. Proper input continues only after you press the RESET key to restore the display unit

Note: The position of the input area attribute byte differs when you invoke the display standalone service routines (used during system generation). For more information on this see "Display Operations in a Standalone Service Routines Environment." to its former condition.

DISPLAY OPERATIONS IN A STANDALONE SERVICE ROUTINE ENVIRONMENT

In conjunction with VM/370 system generation and modification, VM/370 standalone service routines cause certain units to perform in a different manner than that previously described.

The standalone service routines do not provide all the screen control functions that an operating VM/370 system provides. Instead, a simpler multiline wraparound scheme is used. The output display, user input, and screen status areas are the same as described previously; but the HOLDING and MORE functions are not present. Additionally, the attribute byte associated with the user input area is in the leftmost position of line 22.

A simple monitor for screen control in each service routine displays the next output data at the next logical line position on the screen. When the screen becomes full, the output immediately wraps around without pausing, so that the next line appears starting at line position 0 and subsequent lines successively overlay the previous data lines. Subsequent lines continue down the screen in a similar fashion.

Data keyed into the user input area and presented to VM/370 via the ENTER key leaves the input area and reappears in the output display area in the same fashion as described previously. No virtual console spooling support exists for the console when the service routines are run standalone on a real system; however, if the service routines run under VM/370 using a simulated console, the service routines provide console spooling.

IBM 3101 Display Terminal

| A tabletop model, the IBM 3101 Display
| Terminal is supported by VM/370 as a
| CPT-TWX device.

MODELS AVAILABLE

The IBM 3101 Display Terminal is available in the following model series:

- Models 10, 12, and 13, which provide cursor addressing, erase functions, AUTO NL (automatic new line), and scrolling capabilities.
- Models 20, 22, and 23, which -- in addition to the above-listed capabilities -- provide block transmission editing function, format field control functions, and buffer print operations capabilities.

VM/370 ACCEPTABLE CHARACTERS

When using the 3101 Display Terminal as a CPT-TWX 33/35 type device, certain symbols and/or "national use" characters (or graphics) are not accepted by VM/370 as part of an input stream. This is because they are supported only when one of the VM/370 system extensions are installed at your installation, as follows:

- For the tilde, the left and right braces, the vertical separator, and the accent grave characters to be accepted as input, you must have VM/370 Release 5 PLC 13 or higher installed or VM/370 Release 6 PLC 4 or higher.
- The 3101 Read commands that are time dependent, such as Read Cursor Address, Read CSU, Read Buffer, or Read Status are not supported by VM/370.
- The left brace character will not be displayed when transmitted from VM/370; however, the left brace can be entered as input and will be stored with other user data.

Note: The following TERMINAL options may prove more useful than the VM/370 defaults: LINESIZE=80, and setting the logical backspace character to the physical backspace key, CHARDEL=<-- key.

The IBM 3101 Display Terminal has a cable-attached moveable keyboard that has the conventional arrangement of alphabetic characters in an 87-key keyboard. The keyboard also includes a clustered 12-key numeric keypad. All 128 United States ASCII (American National Standard Code for Information Interchange) character codes are available.

In addition, a series of setup switches enable the user to utilize the unit according to the functional requirements of his installation.

An illustration of the entire keyboard is shown in Figure 15. For particulars about the display terminal, such as installation requirements, local and remote connections, setup, and communication interfaces, see the IBM 3101 Display Terminal Description, GA18-2033; IBM 3101 Setup Instructions, GA18-2034; IBM 3101 Operator's Guide, GA18-2035; and IBM Problem Analysis and Resolution Guide, GA18-2036.

IBM 3101 DISPLAY TERMINAL COMPONENTS

The IBM 3101 Display Terminal consists of three individual work station elements:

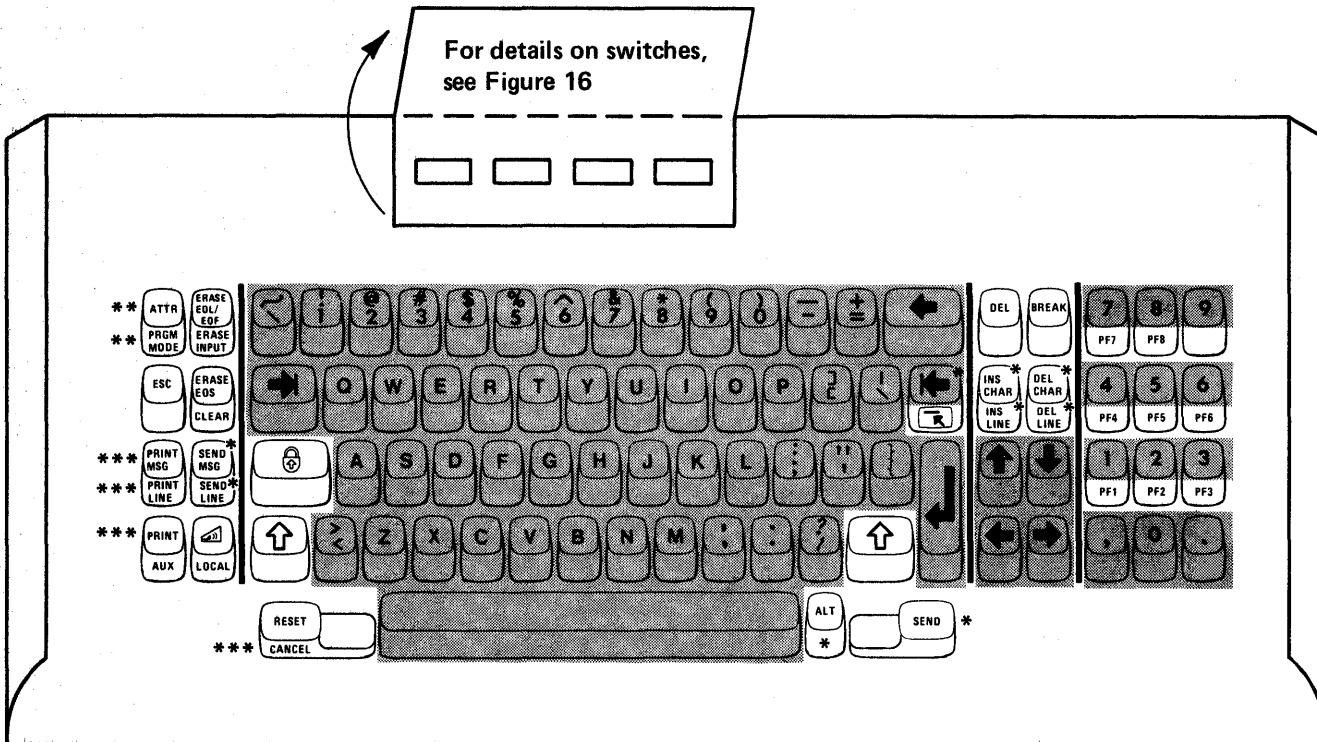
- Video (cathode ray tube -- monochrome)


The display screen is 80 characters wide and has a depth of 24 lines, which permits a display of 1920 characters. Directly below the display area is the Operator Information Area where messages and status are given.
- Logic

This element comprises the power on/off switch, the power-on light, normal/test switch, lights 1 and 2, the connector panel, the audible alarm volume, the video element connector, the auxiliary interface connector, the communication interface connector, the keyboard connector, the AC primary fuse, and the power cord.
- Keyboard

The keyboard comprises the graphic character keys, the clustered 12-key numeric keypad, the setup switches, and the program function keys (which are activated by pressing the ALT key on the basic keyboard). There are keyboard separator bars that help prevent accidental striking of control or function keys.

Note: The graphic character keys include: 26 uppercase alphabetic character keys, 26 lowercase alphabetic character keys, 10 numeric character keys, 32 symbol and punctuation-mark keys, and the space bar.



LEGEND:  Typematic Keys.  Non-Typematic Keys.

* The ALT key must be pressed and held to activate functions shown on the front of the keys.

** Not used for Models 1x series or Models 2x series when in Character mode.

*** Not used for Models 1x series.

| Figure 15. IBM 3101 Keyboard Layout (U.S.A.)

| IBM 3101 DISPLAY TERMINAL CONFIGURATION

| Remotely Attached 3101 Unit

| The 3101 display terminal can be used | either as a unit directly attached to a | system or processor or as a unit at a | remote location. VM/370 supports it as a | CPT-TWX typewriter-like terminal.

| The remotely attached 3101 display terminal | requires the use of common carrier (or | equivalent) customer facilities (unlimited | in length) to communicate with the system | or processor, which can be any of a number | of types available.

| Directly Attached 3101 Unit

| Compatible Systems and/or Processors

| The directly attached 3101 display terminal | requires a cable to be attached to its host | system, which can be any of a number of | types available.

| All VM/370 supported processors through | associated 270x Data Adapter units or 370x | Communication Controllers are available for | use with the 3101 display terminal. For a | complete list of these units and additional | details, see VM/370 Planning and System | Generation Guide, GC20-1801. For more | information about compatibility, see IBM | 3101 Display Terminal Description, | GA18-2033.

| In order to access the Virtual Machine Facility/370 in character mode, you may set the switches on your 3101 switch panels to the following suggested settings:

| The following switch settings enable you to determine the control you want when using the IBM 3101 Display Terminal (see Figure 16).

| Switch Panel ①

Switch No.	Position
1	OFF
2	ON
3	ON
4	ON
5	OFF
6	OFF
7	OFF
8	ON

| BLOCK/CHAR: Block and character transmission mode selection is done when you use this switch. It is available only with the Models 2x series of the 3101. When in the BLOCK position, keyboard entries are stored in a buffer, can be corrected or edited by the operator, and then transmitted to a host system edited by the operator, and then transmitted to a host system or processor when the SEND key is pressed. When in the CHAR position, keyboard entries are immediately transmitted to the host system or processor character by character.

| Switch Panel ②

Switch No.	Position
1	ON
2	OFF
3	ON
4	OFF
5	OFF
6	OFF
7	OFF
8	OFF

| HDX/FDX: Use this switch to select the half-duplex mode of operation, and keep your terminal in half-duplex mode as VM/370 does not support full duplex mode. When the switch is in HDX position, keyboard entries are displayed and transmitted to the host system or processor.

| Switch Panel ③

Switch No.	Position
1	ON
2	OFF
3	ON
4	ON
5	OFF (not used)
6	OFF (not used)
7	OFF
8	OFF

| 232C or CL/422: Interface selection is enabled when you set this switch. When in the 232C position, the interface selected is EIA RS-232C. When in the CL/422 position, the interface selected is either 20-mA current loop or EIA RS-422.

| Switch Panel ④

| Set these switches as shown for your I/O BAUD Rates (see Figure 16).

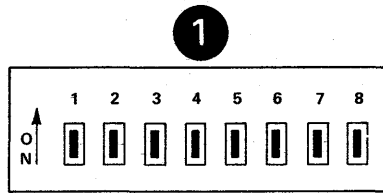
| PRTS/CRTS: The Permanent Request to Send or Controlled Request to Send switch is set dependent on the type of communication facility required and modem control. It is generally used when 232C is the interface mode setting. When in the PRTS position, the request to send signal stays on and communication is achieved with a 103-A type modem in full-duplex mode. When in the CRTS position, the 3101 controls the request to send signal and communication is achieved with a 202 type modem in half-duplex mode (with or without a reverse channel).

| Note: The hexadecimal setting for the first three sets of switches is 71A0B0 in each instance. The fourth set is xy, where x equals the line speed for your 3101 and y is the line speed for the auxiliary printer.

| REV CH ON/OFF: Reverse channel control is in effect when switch ③ is set to 232C. When the REV CH switch is in the ON position, it activates a half-duplex communication facility with a reverse channel. When the REV CH switch is in the OFF position, the half-duplex communication facility does not have a reverse channel. The setting of this switch depends on the type of communication facility required.

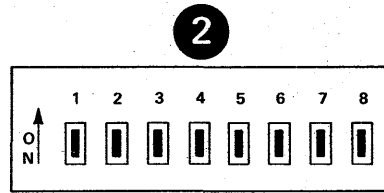
| If the telecommunications control unit connecting the 3101 to the VM/370 system is set to use CR as a line turnaround, then the New Line key may be used to signal end of input. If it is not set to use CR, press the ALT key simultaneously with the "s" key to signal end of input.

Figure 16. Suggested Settings for 3101 Display Terminal Switch Panels



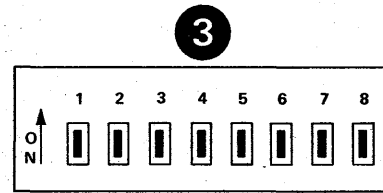
Switch No.	ON	OFF	Meaning
1	●		Block Char } Mods 2x only
2	●		HDX
3	●		FDX* 232C
4	●		CL/422 PRTS
5	●		CRTS REV CH
6	●		EOT
7	●		CR
6-7	●●		XOFF
6-7		●●	ETX
8	●		Dual
		●	Mono

*Transmission is HDX when in block mode, regardless of this switch setting. FDX is not supported by VM/370.
 **This switch should be OFF if a half-duplex communication facility without reverse channel is used. The setting depends on the type of communication facility needed.



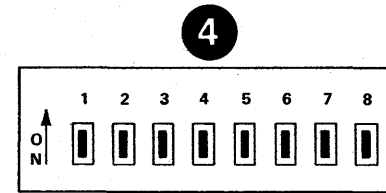
Switch No.	ON	OFF	Meaning
1	●		STOP1
2	●		STOP2
3	●		ODD MARK
2-3	●●		SPACE
2-3		●●	EVEN
4	●		SEND LINE
5		●	Option † ‡ Not used
6	●		NULL SUPP ‡
7	●		NULL-SPACE
7	●		FILL CHAR 2 ‡
8	●		FILL CHAR 1 ‡
7-8	●●		FILL CHAR 0 ‡
7-8		●●	FILL CHAR 3 ‡

† Activates SEND LINE key function when the SEND key is pressed. In the OFF position, the SEND LINE key is for the Send Line operation and the SEND key for the Send operation.
 ‡ Models 2x only; numeral indicates number of times fill character is needed.



Switch No.	ON	OFF	Meaning
1	●		AUTO NL
2	●		AUTO LF
3	●		CR
4	●		CR ● LF
4	●		SCROLL §§ Scroll stops
5	●		Not used
6	●		Not used
7	●		Reverse Video § capability §§
8	●		Blink cursor §§ Steady cursor

§ In the ON position, the field is green and the characters are dark. In the OFF position, green characters appear on a dark background.
 §§ The setup switch ID is labeled.



Main Switch Numbers	Auxiliary Switch ¶ Numbers				I/O BAUD Rate (BPS)					
	1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	
										110
				●					●	150
			●						●	200
			●	●					●	300
			●						●	600
			●	●					●	1200
			●	●					●	1800
			●	●					●	2400
			●						●	4800
			●	●					●	9600

¶ These switches are used with the Models 2x only. You select the desired rate compatible for the attached printer.
 Note: A bullet (●) under the switch number indicates that the switch is in the ON position.

EOT/ETX/CR/XOFF: Line turnaround character selection is the function of these switches. They are used as a pair. EOT or ETX is set to change the direction of the data stream to a host system or processor. With the IBM VM/370 system, use CR or XOFF as line turnaround characters. When CR is the setting, the 3101 always assumes CR transmission when the New Line key is pressed regardless of CR/CR.LF switch setting in character mode.

DUAL/MONO: The character set selection results from the setting of this switch. When in the DUAL position, the 3101 displays, transmits, or receives any graphic characters (except DEL) whether keyboard entered or from a host processor without any character code change. When in the MONO position, lowercase characters are changed to uppercase and pressing certain special character keys causes the keyboard to lock. For more detail, see the IBM 3101 Display Terminal Description, GA18-2033. Note that bit patterns for graphic characters in ESC sequences never get changed.

STOP1/STOP2: Character framing is accomplished with this switch. The 3101 uses an 8-bit dataword length, including a parity bit. Start-stop line protocol consists of one start bit, eight data bits, and one or two stop bits. Thus, a total word length of 10 or 11 results, which is switch selectable. When in the STOP1 position, one stop-bit framing is selected (9150 bps or higher speed rates). When in the STOP2 position, two stop-bit framing is selected (110 bps speed rate).

ODD/EVEN/MARK/SPACE: Parity bit selection is enabled with two setup switches for you to select the parity bit type (see Figure 16 ②). When either ODD or EVEN parity is selected, the 3101 generates the proper bit parity for the data being transmitted, and checks for proper bit parity of all received data. When either MARK or SPACE is selected, the parity bit for each character being transmitted is forced to 1 for MARK or 0 for SPACE and the 3101 does not check the parity bit of any received data for either the MARK or SPACE parity bit.

Note: VM/370 supports MARK parity only.

SEND: The send line option is available only with Models 2x in BLOCK mode. When in the ON position, 3101 performs the SEND LINE operation when the SEND key is pressed. Also, when the switch is in the ON position, the SEND function (full screen) is performed when the SEND LINE key is pressed. When in the OFF position, the

SEND LINE key initiates a Send Line Operation and the SEND key initiates a Send Operation.

NULL SUPP ON/OFF: Null suppress selection is used only with the Models 2x series. When in the ON position, trailing nulls are suppressed when the block transmission or the buffer-print operation is performed. When in the OFF position, a null character is converted to a space character before transmission. Note that trailing nulls are null characters that follow the last significant character (EOC or EOF) or the cursor in a line or screen. Null suppress is also effective on Models 2x series print operation in character mode.

NO. OF TIME FILL CHARS: Number of time fill characters is applicable only with the Models 2x series. A pair of switches are used (see Figure 16 ②) to show the number (0, 1, 2, or 3) of time-fill characters (DELS) used for the print data stream. Note that the character(s) may be inserted into a sequence of characters without affecting the meaning of the sequence. Time-fill characters, however, may affect control of the 3101 or the printer.

AUTO NL ON/OFF: Automatic new line for cursor control is enabled by this switch. When in the ON position, the cursor automatically moves to the first character position in the next line after reaching the 80th character position on the line. This bottom-line position permits entry of new data. When in the OFF position, the cursor stays at the 80th character position. Continued keyboard entry changes the character in the 80th position and sounds the audible alarm unless the operator presses the New Line key.

CR/CR.LF: Carriage return or carriage return-line feed is effected with this switch. When in the ON position, CR is the setting and the New Line key generates the CR character. When in the OFF position, CR.LF is the setting and the new line key generates both the CR and LF characters.

SCROLL ON/OFF: Scrolling capability is provided with this switch. When in the ON position, the cursor is advanced to a new line from the last line of the screen, the top line disappears, the other 23 lines shift up one line, and the bottom line is blank with the cursor at the first character position of the line. When in the OFF position, scrolling does not occur. The cursor moves from character position 80 of line 24 to character position 1 of line 1 and any new data overwrites the existing data on line 1. For addition detail, see IBM 3101 Display Terminal Description, GA18-2033.

REVERSE VIDEO ON/OFF: Reverse video capability is provided with this switch. When in the ON position, the display screen is a green background with dark characters showing the data. When in the OFF position, the background is dark and the data characters appear green.

BLINK CURSOR ON/OFF: Blink cursor is implemented with this switch. When this switch is in the ON position, the cursor blinks and calls attention to its location. When this switch is in the OFF position, the blinking stops and you have a steady cursor.

I/O BAUD RATE--MAIN/AUX: Line speed selection for communication interface are enabled with these switches. When switches one through four are set, the MAIN communication interface is in effect and you select one desired rate at any one time for data communication with a host system (see Figure 16 4). When switches five through eight are set, the AUX communication interface is in effect for the Models 2x only and you select the desired rate compatible for the attached printer. For additional information on this series of switches, see the IBM 3101 Display Terminal Description, GA18-2033.

CURSOR POSITIONING CONTROLS

There are several keys on the keyboard that permit you to position the cursor rapidly to any display image location on the screen (see Figure 17). The keys are marked with directional arrows for easy identification.

For details about the operation of cursor positioning keys including the wrap function, see the IBM 3101 Display Terminal Description, GA18-2033.

OPERATOR EDITING CONTROL KEYS

The editing function is performed with the use of the following keys:

CLEAR: When this key is pressed, all data, including tab stops and attribute characters, are removed from the screen. An exception is the Operator Information Area, which stays intact. The cursor moves to the Home position -- first character, first line (upper left corner).










Key	Action
 (Up)	Moves the cursor up one line.
 (Down)	Moves the cursor down one line.
 (Right)	Moves the cursor one character position to the right.
 (Left)	Moves the cursor one character position to the left.
(Backspace) 	Moves the cursor one character position to the left.
 (Tab)	Moves cursor to next tab stop position or the first data character position of the next unprotected field -- whichever is first.
(Back tab) 	Moves the cursor to the next left tab position or the first data character position (also left) in an unprotected field. The cursor skips over attribute characters as well as other tab stops.
(New line) 	Moves the cursor to the first character position of the current line, the next lower line, the third lower line, or the home position, depending on the switch settings.
(Home Key) 	Moves the cursor to the first character position of the first line. Note that the Home Key is not a typematic key.

Figure 17. Cursor Positioning Control Keys and Their Use

ERASE INPUT: Changes all character positions appearing on the screen to nulls (except tab stops). Another exception is the Operator Information Area, which stays intact. The cursor moves to the upper left corner. Note that for Models 2x series field control function, this key clears all unprotected character positions to nulls, resets a modified data tag (MDT) bit to 0 in the unprotected field, and moves the cursor to the first unprotected character position. Tab stops are left intact.

ERASE EOS: Changes all data to nulls (except tab stops) from the cursor position to the end of the screen. Another exception is the Operator Information Area, which stays intact. The cursor does not move. Note that for Models 2x series field control function, this key changes all unprotected data from the cursor position to the end of the screen.

ERASE EOL/EOF: Changes the character located by the cursor and all remaining characters to null through to the end of the line. Tab stops are not affected and the cursor does not move. Note that for Models 2x series field control function in format mode, this key changes all characters from the cursor location to the end of the line or the end of the field (whichever is first). In addition, the MDT bit is set to 1.

INS CHAR: This key is used for the Models 2x series when in Block Mode only. Pressing this key causes the 3101 to enter the insert character mode and to display the legend INSERT MODE in the Operator Information Area. Pressing any graphic key thereafter inserts the character at the cursor position and the MDT bit is then set to 1 if the field contains at least one null character to be used for character movement.

DEL CHAR: This key is used for the Models 2x series when in Block Mode only. Pressing this key causes the 3101 to delete any character where the cursor is positioned. The cursor does not move. Pressing this key repeatedly will delete each character that gets positioned above the cursor (the letters move from right to left) and the MDT bit is set to 1.

INS LINE AND DEL LINE: Same as INS CHAR and DEL CHAR except that a full line of text is inserted or deleted.

Note: For additional information about all four of these keys, see IBM 3101 Display Terminal Description, GA18-2033.

PRGM MODE: Program mode key use only when in Block Mode causes the 3101 display terminal to enter program mode. The operator then enters or alters attribute characters. Press the same key to exit from program mode.

ATTR: Attribute key used only when in block Mode cannot be implemented unless the 3101 is also in Program Mode. After the ATTR key is pressed, the desired graphic key must be pressed to enter the attribute character at the cursor location. If this key is pressed in any but program mode, the

keyboard becomes disabled. For additional information, see the IBM 3101 Display Terminal Description, GA18-2033.

For Models 2x series in Block Mode, the following keys enable the operator to initiate the block transmission related operations.

Send Keys -- SEND/SEND MSG/SEND LINE: These keys initiate transmission of the entire or partial screen buffer contents to a host system. If any of these keys are pressed while in character mode, the keyboard locks. Note that these keys cannot be used when the 3101 is operating in character mode. For more details on each of these three keys, see the IBM 3101 Display Terminal Description, GA18-2033.

Note: When using the SEND MSG function with a VM/370 system, you must not exceed 130 characters of input.

Print Keys -- PRINT/PRINT MSG/PRINT LINE: These keys, whether in character mode or block mode of the Models 2x series, initiate the transmission of the entire or partial screen buffer contents to an auxiliary device, such as a printer. For additional information about these three keys, see the IBM 3101 Display Terminal Description, GA18-2033.

CANCEL: Pressing this key immediately terminates any block transmission initiated by the Send keys or the Print keys. It has no effect after data transmission is either completed or terminated.

AUX: This key controls the data flow to an auxiliary device attached to the 3101 display terminal. For additional information about this key, see the IBM 3101 Display Terminal Description, GA18-2033.

PF: VM/370 does not support the 3101 program functions keys.

ESC: This key generates the ASCII escape code that is followed by other key codes. This enables the 3101 to perform specific functions other than the standard ASCII control function. For greater detail, see the IBM 3101 Display Terminal Description, GA18-2033.

DEL: Pressing this key, regardless of a MONO switch setting, causes the 3101 to transmit an ASCII delete character. When in block mode, this key is ignored.

BREAK: When you press this key, you cause a break (or space) signal to be sent to the system or processor. If this key is held down, the link between the 3101 and the system or processor is broken. For

| additional information on effective use of
| this key, see the IBM 3101 Display Terminal
| Description, GA18-2033.

| CLICK: The keyboard is equipped with a
| clicker that sounds whenever a key is
| pressed, providing audio feedback. This
| key is used to enable or disable the
| clicker.

| LOCAL: Pressing this key terminates
| communication between the 3101 and the host
| system or processor. To reinstate
| communication, press this key again. For
| additional information, see the IBM 3101
| Display Terminal Description, GA18-2033.

| RESET: Pressing this key unlocks a locked
| keyboard. The keyboard lock field in the
| Operator Information Area (LOCK-
| indication) is cleared and all of the

| stacked status are reset. If some
| conditions still exist, the status of the
| highest priority is displayed as a reminder
| (without the LOCK- indication).

| Shift Control -- ALT/SHIFT/SHIFT LOCK: The
| ALT key, used with other graphic keys,
| generates ASCII control characters. It is
| also used to shift other editing keys (see
| GA18-2033). The SHIFT key enables you to
| enter any uppercase characters from the
| keyboard. The SHIFT LOCK keeps the SHIFT
| key in the uppercase status. Pressing the
| SHIFT key releases the SHIFT LOCK.

| 32 Control Characters: Pressing certain
| graphic characters in conjunction with
| pressing the ALT key generates a
| corresponding ASCII control code. For
| details on this, see the IBM 3101 Display
| Terminal Description, GA18-2033.

Section 3. Typewriter-Like Terminals

Typewriter-like terminal keyboards, unlike display terminal keyboards, have a keyboard lock that immobilizes the keys. When your keyboard is unlocked, your terminal will accept input. Enter your input in uppercase, lowercase, or a mixture of the two. Make corrections on partially entered input lines using the VM/370 logical line editing characters (see Figure 18) then press the return key to enter an input line from the keyboard. Note that the default line length is 130 characters -- 129 data characters plus the carriage return. For information about changing the line length, see the CP TERMINAL command in VM/370 CP Command Reference for General Users.

Terminal Characteristics

Several IBM communications terminals consist of a modified IBM SELECTRIC¹ typewriter that is mounted on a base unit. The base unit includes electronic controls needed for communication with the system.

On keyboards of most terminals, the following keys operate in the same way as do the keys on a standard Selectric typewriter. In general, the descriptions given in Figure 18 apply to most terminals.

- Alphameric and special characters keys
- Space bar
- Power switch
- Shift lock
- Tab, tab set, and tab clear
- Margin release

In some terminals, the space bar, backspace, and hyphen/underscore keys have the Typematic feature. When you press one of these keys lightly, the key strikes just once. Press harder and holding the key causes the operation to repeat until you release the key.

Detailed information on these typewriter terminals is available in those documents pertaining to your particular unit. The publications are cited in the "Preface."

You should familiarize yourself with all aspects and features of your terminal by referring to the User's Guide for your terminal or its Component Description or

Operator's Guide.

You will find that Figure 18 details logical line editing character usage, which is very useful when making entries to the system. To redefine one or more of these special characters, see the description of the CP TERMINAL command in VM/370 CP Command Reference for General Users.

VM/370 knows the relative position of the typing element during output operations. When the typing element moves one position past the specified or default line length, VM/370 generates an automatic carriage return. Output then continues on the next line.

SPECIAL FEATURES

Some keyboard configurations -- PTTC/EBCD or the Correspondence -- are detailed in some of the publications listed in the "Preface." In the cited publications, you will find discussions of the required special features for typewriter terminals as virtual machine consoles under VM/370. These special features apply to communication terminals installed on either switched (dial-up telephone connection) or leased lines (directly attached by cable). For a listing of these, see IBM 2741 Component Description.

In addition to the PTTC/EBCD keyboard configuration, there are terminals available with an APL keyboard configuration and APL typing element. During input operations, VM/370 translates the APL graphic characters to the corresponding hexadecimal representation. For output operations, VM/370 translates the hexadecimal representation back to the corresponding APL character. You must use the CP TERMINAL command with the APL ON operand to implement the APL translation. Note that you cannot use the APL operand if the terminal connects to a unit operating in network control program (NCP) mode.

CAUTION: If you disconnct your terminal, you lose your connection to VSAPL-CMS. When you logon again, you must issue the command:

```
TERM APL ON LINESIZE 255 ATTN OFF
```

For additional information about special features offered, see VM/370 Planning and

¹Registered Trademark of IBM Corp.

Character, Symbol, or Type	Description and/or Meaning								
Invalid Character	Nothing is printed and a blank appears where the invalid character was typed.								
Nonprintable Character	Nothing is printed and a blank appears where the nonprintable character was typed.								
Exclamation Point	Whenever the ATTN key is pressed, an exclamation point (!) appears. Having the exclamation point print is a selectable option of the TERMINAL ATTN command.								
Correspondence Keyboard (2741 Communication Terminal)	<p>VM/370 translates the following special characters to provide the necessary special characters for entering certain types of programs:</p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th>Character Typed</th> <th>Character Printed</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>±</td> <td>> (greater than)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>°</td> <td>- (logical NOT)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>•</td> <td> (logical OR)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The less-than symbol (<) has no corresponding translate character on the keyboard. To enter an equivalent to this character, see the ALTER subcommand of the EDIT command.¹ ALTER provides a method of entering the corresponding hexadecimal representation of the character.</p> <p>You can also use the CMS SET INPUT command¹ to equate some seldom-used character to the hexadecimal representation for less-than. If the SET command is not used, the system types blanks (spaces) instead of the symbol.</p>	Character Typed	Character Printed	±	> (greater than)	°	- (logical NOT)	•	(logical OR)
Character Typed	Character Printed								
±	> (greater than)								
°	- (logical NOT)								
•	(logical OR)								
Blank (space)	Use a blank (one or more) to separate command names, operands, options, and keywords from each other. Any exception to this usage is documented where appropriate.								
Printing Inhibited	Should output printing become inhibited during any output operations, press the ATTN key (or its equivalent) to resume printing.								

¹For additional information about this command, see VM/370 CMS Command and Macro Reference.

Figure 18. Characteristics Common to Many Terminals

System Generation Guide and VM/370 Features Supplement.

Communication System Principles of Operation.

Printer-Keyboard Characteristics

The required special features for these printer-keyboard units operating as a virtual machine console under VM/370 are detailed in VM/370 Planning and System Generation Guide and VM/370 Features Supplement.

Where a control unit combined with a printer-keyboard makes up the communication system, the PPTC/EBCD as well as APL keyboard configurations can be used. For detailed descriptions and additional information about these printer-keyboard units, see IBM 1050 Data Communication System Operator's Guide and IBM 1050 Data

Teletype Model 33 Characteristics

The Keyboard Send/Receive (KSR) model of the Teletype Model 33 terminal includes a

typewriter keyboard, a control panel, a data set, control circuitry for the teletypewriter, and roll paper. The Model 33 KSR keyboard contains all standard characters in the conventional arrangement, as well as a number of special symbols. All alphabetic characters are capitals. Use the SHIFT key for typing the "uppershift" special characters only. The CTRL key (Control key) is used with other keys to perform special functions. Neither the SHIFT nor CTRL key is self-locking. Figure 19 illustrates the Teletype Model 33 keyboard.

In addition to the standard keys, the keyboard contains several nonprinting keys with special functions. These keys are as follows:

LINE FEED: Generates a line-feed character and moves the paper up one line without moving the printing mechanism. When the terminal is offline, press the LINE FEED key after each line of typing to avoid overprinting.

RETURN: Causes a carriage return and signifies the physical end of the input line.

Note: Operating the CTRL and X-OFF keys normally terminates input lines. When VM/370 receives this sequence, VM/370 sends carriage return and line feed commands to the terminal. CTRL X-OFF is also the ending character for paper tape operations.

The RETURN key can also be an "end of input" character if the 2702 or 2703 Transmission Control is equipped with Pluggable End Characters (RPQ E62920 or RPQ E66707, respectively). Upon receipt of the RETURN "end of input" character, VM/370 sends an automatic line feed command to the terminal.

REPT: Repeats the action of any key pressed.

BREAK: Generates an attention interruption and interrupts program execution. On some Model 33 terminals, after interrupting program execution, you must press the BRK-RLS (Break-Release) pushbutton to unlock the keyboard.

CTRL: Used with other keys to perform special functions:

CTRL-I acts like the tab key on a typewriter.

CTRL-H acts like the backspace key on a typewriter.

CTRL-Q produces an attention interruption similar to BREAK when the terminal is in input mode.

CTRL-E produces an attention interruption similar to BREAK when the terminal is in input mode.

CTRL-S (X-OFF) acts as RETURN (see the note under RETURN).

CTRL-D (EOT) should not be used because it can disconnect the terminal.

CTRL-G (bell)

CTRL-R (tape)

All other CTRL characters are valid characters.

HERE IS: Not supported by VM/370; however, this key generates a fixed number of data characters.

RUBOUT: Ignored by VM/370.

ESC: (ALT MODE on some units) is not recognized by VM/370, but generates a valid character.

On models that have the control panel to the right of the keyboard, six pushbuttons are below the telephone dial, and two lights, a pushbutton, and the NORMAL-RESTORE knob are above the dial. The pushbuttons and lights are as follows:

ORIG: (Originate) this pushbutton obtains a dial tone before dialing. Turn up the volume control on the loudspeaker (under the keyboard shelf to the right). After establishing connection with the computer, lower the volume.

CLR: (Clear) press this pushbutton to turn off the typewriter.

ANS: (Answer) this pushbutton is not used with VM/370.

TST: (Test) this pushbutton is for testing purposes only.

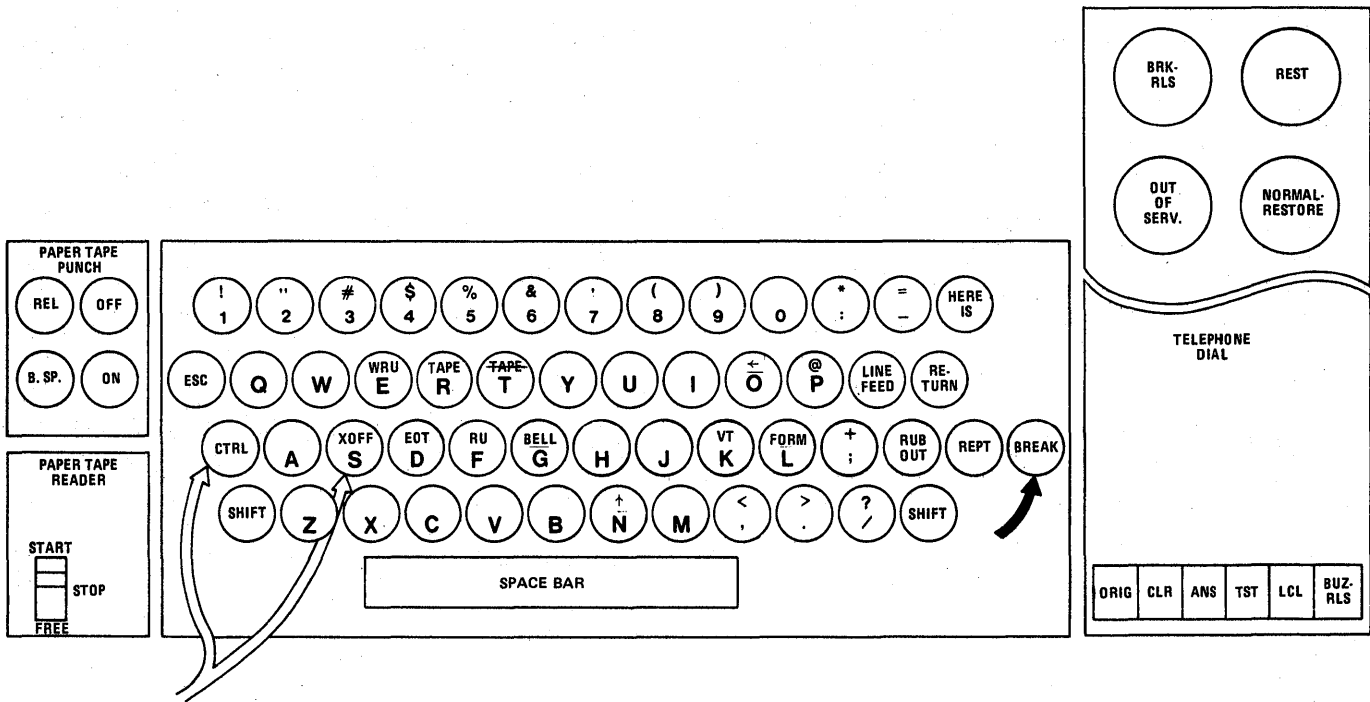
LCI: (Local) this pushbutton turns on the typewriter for local or offline use.

BUZ-RLS: (Buzzer-Release) this pushbutton turns off the buzzer that warns of a low paper supply. The light in the BUZ-RLS pushbutton remains on until you replenish the paper.

BRK-RLS: (Break Release) this pushbutton unlocks the keyboard after the BREAK key interrupts program execution.

REST: VM/370 does not activate this light.

NORMAL-RESTORE: Set this knob to NORMAL, except to change the ribbon, in which case turn the knob to the OUT-OF-SERV light position. Then set the knob to RESTORE. Return it to NORMAL when you finish the ribbon change.



LEGEND:
 ◆ ATTENTION SIGNALING KEY
 ◇ END-OF-LINE SIGNALING KEY

Figure 19. Teletype Model 33 Keyboard

OUT-OF-SERV: (Out of Service) this light turns on when the NORMAL-RESTORE knob is pointed to it to change ribbons.

Most Teletype units have a loudspeaker and a volume control knob (VOL) located under the keyboard shelf. Turn the knob clockwise to increase the volume.

Typing conventions for Model 33 and Model 35 Teletype terminals are described following "Teletype Model 35 Characteristics."

Teletype Model 35 Characteristics

The Keyboard Send/Receive (KSR) model of the Teletype Model 35 terminal includes a typewriter keyboard, a control panel, a data set, control circuitry for the teletypewriter, and roll paper. The Model 35 KSR keyboard contains all standard characters in the conventional arrangement, as well as a number of special symbols. All alphabetic characters are capitals. The SHIFT key is for typing the "uppershift" special characters only. The CTRL key (Control key) is used with other keys to perform special functions. Neither the

SHIFT nor CTRL key is self-locking. Figure 20 illustrates the Teletype Model 35 keyboard.

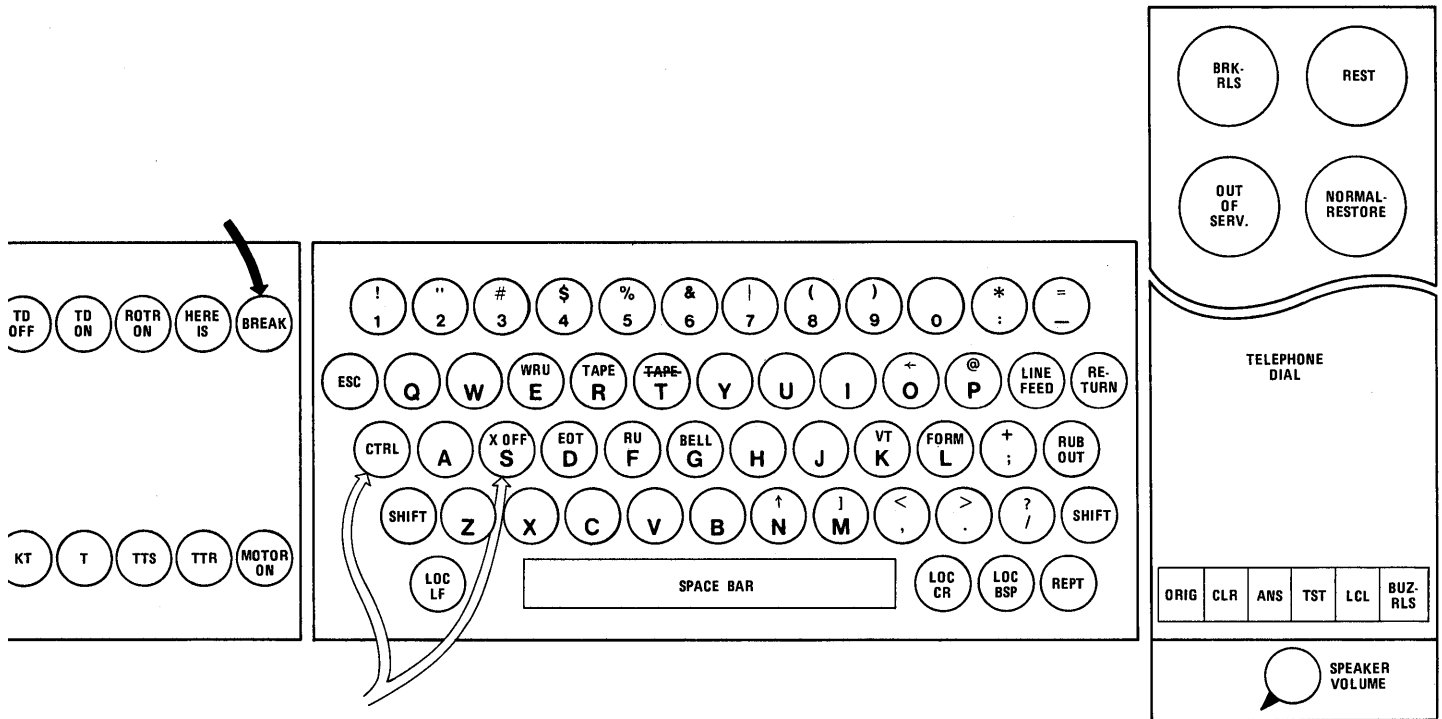
In addition to the standard keys, the keyboard contains several nonprinting keys with special functions. These keys are as follows:

LINE FEED: Generates a line-feed character and moves the paper up one line without moving the printing mechanism. When the terminal is offline, press the LINE FEED key after each line of typing to avoid overprinting.

RETURN: Causes a carriage return and signifies the physical end of the input line.

Note: Operating the CTRL and X-OFF keys normally terminates input lines. When VM/370 receives this sequence, VM/370 sends carriage return and line feed commands to the terminal. CTRL X-OFF is also the ending character for paper tape operations.

You can specify the RETURN key as an "end of input" character if the 2702 or 2703 Transmission Control is equipped with Pluggable End Characters (RPQ E62920 or RPQ E66707, respectively). Upon receipt of the



ATTENTION SIGNALING KEY

OFF-LINE SIGNALING KEY

Figure 20. Teletype Model 35 Keyboard

RETURN "end of input" character, VM/370 sends an automatic line feed command to the terminal.

REPT: Repeats the action of any key pressed.

BREAK: Generates an attention interruption and interrupts program execution. On some Model 35 terminals, after program execution is interrupted, press the BRK-RLS (Break-Release) pushbutton and the K (keyboard) pushbutton to unlock the keyboard.

CTRL: Used with other keys to perform special functions:

CTRL-I acts like the tab key on a typewriter.

CTRL-H acts like the backspace key on a typewriter.

CTRL-Q produces an attention interruption similar to BREAK when the terminal is in input mode.

CTRL-E produces an attention interruption similar to BREAK when the terminal is in input mode.

CTRL-S (X-OFF) acts as RETURN (see the note under "RETURN").

CTRL-D (EOT) should not be used because it can disconnect the terminal.

CTRL-G (bell)

CTRL-R (tape)

All other CTRL characters are valid characters.

HERE IS: VM/370 ignores this character.

RUBOUT: VM/370 ignores this character.

ESC: (ALT MODE on some units) ignored by VM/370, but generates a valid character.

The control panel to the right of the keyboard contains six pushbuttons below the telephone dial, and contains two lights, a pushbutton, and the NORMAL-RESTORE knob above the dial. The pushbuttons and lights are as follows:

ORIG: (Originate) this pushbutton obtains a dial tone before dialing. Turn up the volume control on the loudspeaker (under the keyboard shelf to the right) to hear the dial tone. After connection with the computer has been made, the volume may be lowered.

CLR: (Clear) pressing this pushbutton turns off the typewriter.

ANS: (Answer) this pushbutton is not used with VM/370.

TST: (Test) this pushbutton is for testing purposes only.

LCL: (Local) this pushbutton turns on the typewriter for local or offline use.

BUZ-RLS: (Buzzer-Release) this pushbutton turns off the buzzer that warns of a low paper supply. The light in the BUZ-RLS pushbutton remains on until you replenish the paper.

BRK-RLS: (Break-Release) this pushbutton unlocks the keyboard after the BREAK key interrupts program execution.

REST: VM/370 does not use this light.

NORMAL-RESTORE: Set this knob to NORMAL, except to change the ribbon, in which case turn the knob to the OUT-OF-SERV light position. Then set the knob to RESTORE and NORMAL when you complete the ribbon change.

OUT-OF-SERV: (Out of Service) this light goes on when you point the NORMAL-RESTORE knob to it to change ribbons.

Most Teletype units have a loudspeaker and a volume control knob (VOL) located under the keyboard shelf. Turn the knob clockwise to increase the volume.

The additional features of the Model 35 are:

LOCLF: (Local Line Feed) this pushbutton operates as the LINE FEED pushbutton does, but without generating a line-feed character. Use it with the LOC-CR pushbutton.

LOC-CR: (Local Carriage Return) this pushbutton returns the carrier as RETURN does, but without generating an end-of-line character. LOC-CR normally is used only to continue a line of input on the next line.

LOCBSP: (Logical Backspace) this pushbutton generates a character, but it has no meaning with the KSR model.

K: (Keyboard) this pushbutton unlocks the keyboard and sets the terminal for page copy only.

A column indicator at the right of the keyboard indicates the column that has just been printed. When you use the LOC-CR key, no end-of-line is recorded and the column indicator does not reset.

A red light to the right of the column indicator warns you that the carrier is approaching the right margin.

GENERAL TYPING CONVENTIONS FOR TELETYPE MODEL 33/35 TERMINALS

Observe the following typing conventions when entering input to VM/370 from a Teletype Model 33 or 35:

- The Teletype terminal keyboard always remains unlocked. Therefore, you should not attempt to key in anything until VM/370 types a period (.) at the left margin of the paper when VM/370 can accept input. If you start typing too soon, an interruption can occur that puts you into CP mode. If this occurs, type BEGIN to resume virtual machine operation.
- Correct partially entered input lines containing errors by using the VM/370 special logical line editing characters. These characters and their operation are described under the heading "Logical Line Editing Character Usage" in "Section 4. General Procedures for All VM/370 Terminals."
- End an input line from a Teletype terminal by operating the CTRL and X-OFF keys, or the RETURN key if the IBM 2702 or 2703 Transmission Control has the Pluggable End Characters RPQ.
- Invalid or nonprintable output characters appear as blank characters. An invalid output character, such as carriage return or tab, has no corresponding printable character on the terminal and no keyboard function.
- On Teletype terminals, the arrow translates to underscore (), the backslash translates to a logical not sign (~), and the up arrow translates to a logical or sign (Λ).
- In most cases, one or more blanks may separate command names, operands, options, and keywords from each other. Exceptions to this general rule are documented where appropriate.
- An exclamation point (!) prints when you operate the BREAK key. Printing the exclamation point is a selectable option of the CP TERMINAL command.
- VM/370 knows the relative position of the typing mechanism during output operations. When the typing mechanism moves one position past the default or

specified line length, an automatic carriage return and line feed occurs. Output then continues on the next line. An automatic carriage return and line feed does not generate a continuation character.

- The default line length is 72 characters. For information about changing the line length, refer to the CP TERMINAL command in the VM/370 CP Command Reference for General Users.
- To establish logically equivalent characters for characters that are not present on the teletypewriter keyboard, use the CMS SET INPUT command as described in VM/370 CMS Command and Macro Reference.

System Operator Typewriter-Like Consoles

The publications cited in the "Preface" of this book give detailed information about the printing consoles and the display consoles that can be used with VM/370 as either the VM/370 system console or as a virtual machine console. To use typewriter-like console devices as terminals, use the REQUEST key to signal ATTN and the END key or the RETURN key to terminate and enter a line of input. The special characters used for logical line editing purposes are described in Figure 18. Console keyboards also have CANCEL keys that delete an entire input line.

Communication Terminal Characteristics

Because communication terminals have a buffered matrix printer, and are keyboard-driven devices -- and, in general, perform the functions of other similar devices -- does not mean the implementation of these functions is the same. These units also offer many optional features that enhance their usefulness. For details of the features available and other functions, see the publication pertinent to your device cited in the "Preface."

The procedures for establishing communication with the VM/370 computer are described in "Section 1. Introduction" under "Gaining Access to VM/370."

Note: Required special features on these communications control units needed when a terminal is operating as a virtual machine console under VM/370 are described in VM/370 System Programmer's Guide.

Special Considerations for Using Typewriter Terminals

Typewriter-like terminals have needs that differ from those of display units.

KEYBOARD LOCK

Except for one communication terminal unit, the typewriter-like terminal is unbuffered; therefore, the printing element of the typewriter is common to both input and output operations and cannot simultaneously accept input and generate output. The keyboard lock separates these two operations.

The following examples illustrate the operation of typewriter terminals with the keyboard lock feature:

- Situation 1--You are keying data into your virtual machine from your typewriter terminal. In the midst of a line of entry, the virtual system queues a response to the terminal. After receiving the line end signal for the input line from the terminal, the keyboard locks to prevent you from keying in more data while the system prints the queued response message at the terminal.
- Situation 2--The virtual system is printing an extensive amount of data on the typewriter terminal, but you want to interrupt the virtual machine (see "Attention Handling") to perform alternative action. You cannot make the change because the keyboard is locked until the current operation ends. To circumvent this, signal an attention interruption via the ATTN key (or its equivalent). Note that this key is not under keyboard lock control. The current operation of the virtual machine halts (if the virtual machine accepts the interruption) and the keyboard unlocks to allow you to perform the alternate action.

TAB KEY USAGE

The following text describes TAB key usage on typewriter-like terminals when typing input for CMS files that have fixed-length records.

When you press the TAB key (or equivalent) on a typewriter terminal, the typing element moves to the next physical

tab stop position. The tab settings on your terminal may not correspond to the internal tab settings for a particular filetype. Note that it is not necessary that they do so: the CMS Editor, after reading a tab character generated by the pressing of the TAB key, expands the tab into the correct number of spaces.

The number of spaces to be generated for each pressing of the TAB key depends upon the tab settings made by the EDIT TABSET subcommand. If no TABSET subcommand is issued, the default tab settings are in effect. These default tab settings are listed in Section 4.

The example that follows illustrates tabbing on a typewriter-like terminal.

1. Set up physical tab stops on the terminal on columns 21, 41, 61, 81, 101, 121.
2. Use the editor's TABSET subcommand to set up identical logical tab stops.

3. Enter input mode and enter the indicated letters separated by tab key action. Note, if this is not a default filetype and record length exceeds 80 characters be sure to indicate the logical record length (LRECL) when initializing the file.

Key in:

```
AA(tab)BBB(tab)CC(tab)DD(tab)EE....
AA(tab)BB(tab)CC(tab)DDDD(tab)EE....
```

The expanded record as it looks in the file and entered on the console document follows:

Columns						
1	21	41	61	81	101	121
AA	BBB	CC	DD	EE	FF	GG
AA	BB	CC	DDDD	EE	FF	GG

Note: If you want tab characters to be accepted without expansion, use the IMAGE subcommand of the editor.

Section 4. General Procedures for All VM/370 Terminals

There are many procedures that are common to all VM/370 supported terminals and consoles. The following text covers these areas.

Logical Line Editing Character Usage

There are four logical line editing characters recognized by VM/370; see

Figure 21. These characters are the default characters in the system and can be changed to others if your system hardware configuration supports terminals whose keyboards do not contain some of these characters. You can define some other infrequently used keyboard character to perform these editing functions. For additional details on changing default values, see VM/370 CP Command Reference for General Users.

Character	Function	Usage and Result Obtained
@	Logical Character Delete	abc#@@ results in ab abc@d results in abd @def results in def abc@@@ deletes the whole line
#	Logical Line End	down 1#type 1#top results in execution of the commands as though entered: down 1 type 1 top
⌘	Logical Line Delete	abc⌘ results in abc#def⌘ results in abc abc#def#⌘ results in abc def abc#def#⌘ghi results in abc defghi <u>Note:</u> The logical line delete symbol (⌘) deletes all typed characters back to and including the previous logical line end symbol (#). You should use the logical line delete symbol only when you have made multiple line entry errors or when you want to make line alterations.
"	Logical Escape	abc"⌘d results in abc⌘d ""abc"" results in "abc" <u>Note:</u> The editor ignores any quotation mark (") that appears as the last character of a line.

Figure 21. VM/370 Default Logical Line Editing Characters and Their Usage

Spooling Virtual Machine Console I/O

Complicated program execution can produce abundant output data and messages on your terminal console. If desired, you can spool this data, including CP commands and responses, to a disk device and allow the virtual machine to run with the terminal console disconnected. If you have a display terminal, for a printed record of your virtual machine activity (whether connected or disconnected), you must invoke console spooling. For more details see VM/370 CP Command Reference for General Users, and the VM/370 Operator's Guide.

Tab Settings and Their Default Values

The editor automatically adjusts input entered under the following CMS recognized filetypes to appear in the proper column if you use the physical (or simulated) tab key. The physical or hardware logic set tab settings on your terminal do not have to be in the same relative position as the internal tab settings. Figure 22 shows the list of CMS accepted filetypes and their default settings.

Filetypes	Default Tab Settings
ASSEMBLE MACRO UPDATE UPDTxxxx ASM3705	1, 10, 16, 36, 41, 46, 69, 72, 80
FORTRAN	1, 7, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 80
FREEFORT	9, 15, 18, 23, 30, 33, 38, 81
BASIC VSBASIC	7, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 80
PLIOPT PLI	2, 4, 7, 10, 13, 16, 19, 22, 25, 31, 37, 43, 49, 55, 79, 80
COBOL	1, 8, 12, 20, 28, 36, 44, 68, 72, 80
Others	1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, 36, 41, 51, 61, 71, 81, 91, 101, 111, 121,

Figure 22. CMS Accepted Filetypes and Their Default Settings

To change the tab settings, refer to the discussion of the TABSET subcommand of the EDIT command, described in the VM/370 CMS Command and Macro Reference. SCRIPT¹ files can contain SCRIPT control words that control tab settings. For this reason, the EDIT TABSET subcommand has no effect on SCRIPT files.

Indicating Program Execution - CMS BLIP

As a visual indication of the progress of program execution, CMS signals you with a BLIP character for every two seconds of machine execution time. When the real timer option is selected, the BLIP also reflects system time and wait state time.

On typewriter-like terminals, the BLIP character default takes the form of a shift of the print element from lowercase to uppercase and back again. Thus, there is no visible symbol on the paper. If you want, you may define an actual character for the BLIP and have it print at your terminal. To determine exactly how the BLIP character works, check your particular unit's User's Guide.

On display terminals, VM/370 works the BLIP character differently. The CP component of VM/370 does not allow your responses to CP, CMS, or virtual machine messages to be displayed on the same line as the system message. Thus, the BLIP character is typed on a new line on the display screen. To determine how the BLIP character works, check your particular unit's User's Guide. For BLIP details, see VM/370 CMS Command and Macro Reference.

Note: On 3767 terminals, the user can alter the default BLIP to any graphic character and track virtual machine execution via the Three-Position Alphameric indicator. Use the CMS SET command to make such changes.

Accessing a Multiple Access System

Procedures follow that you can perform to access a system which provides multiple terminal support, such as APL\360-DOS, RAX, ITP, CPS, or VM/370 operating in a specific

¹The SCRIPT/370 text processor is an Installed User Program, available from IBM for a license fee.

virtual machine. Two methods can connect your terminal to a previously logged on multiple-access system:

1. Attach the terminal as a dedicated device to the multiple-access system virtual machine. In this way, the terminal is totally under control of the virtual machine and, while it remains attached, cannot log on to VM/370. This method is a means of using terminal devices that are supported by the multiple-access system but are not supported by CP as virtual operator consoles.
2. Use the CP DIAL command to logically connect your terminal to a previously logged on multiple-access system. The remainder of this section refers to this second method.

Note: You can use the CP DIAL command with terminals on leased lines, switched lines, and locally connected terminals. It is not limited to dial-up terminals. Any terminal supported by VM/370 can issue the CP DIAL command. However, restrictions exist for the use of the CP DIAL command with terminals connected to local transmission control unit lines. VM/370 does not support the DIAL command for lines in NCP mode; it is supported for lines in emulator mode. If you issue the DIAL command for a line that can be varied between emulator and NCP mode, and if that line is currently in NCP mode, CP automatically varies the line to emulator mode. VM/370 also does not support the DIAL command for any remotely connected display terminals.

The multiple-access system to be accessed must already be logged into a VM/370 virtual machine. Whether or not the multiple-access system allows your terminal to access it is a function of the types and maximum number of terminals supported by that particular multiple-access system, just as in a "standalone" teleprocessing system. For leased or switched line facilities at least one input hub must be available on the transmission control units, the ENABLE or NETWORK ENABLE command must have activated a communications line before the connection can be made. The same rules apply to the control unit and their related display units. When the connection is made, the terminal is under control of the system designated by the DIAL command; consequently, you cannot communicate with VM/370, and you are not known to VM/370 as a regular logged-on user, but as a user logically connected to the multiple-access system for the duration of the terminal session.

When you finish using the multiple-access system, you should log off the system in the manner required by that multiple-access system. When the multiple-access system issues a DISABLE command for the line, the terminal becomes available for another user to log on VM/370 or to dial the same or some other multiple-access system that may be running in a virtual machine.

MULTIPLE-ACCESS SYSTEM LOGON

Use the following procedure to log on to a multiple-access system:

1. Specify the multiple-access system to which you wish to gain access by entering

```
dial userid [vaddr]
```

where "userid" is the name of the multiple-access system and vaddr is the virtual address of the terminal that the multiple-access system supports.

2. If the DIAL command is successful, VM/370 responds with the following message:

```
DIALED TO userid vaddr
```

This indicates that VM/370 made a connection between the terminal and the multiple-access system, and that the terminal is now completely under control of that system. Further responses are those of the multiple-access system.

If an error message is displayed, see VM/370 System Messages.

DISCONNECTING THE TERMINAL

The terminal remains connected to the system until one of the following events occurs in the system itself:

- The line is disabled for that terminal. This occurs by logging off the multiple-access system in the manner prescribed by that system.
- The multiple-access system logs off VM/370.

- The multiple-access system issues the CP DETACH console function specifying this terminal address.
- In unusual situations you can be forced off the multiple-access system by the VM/370 system operator.
- If the DIAL command was issued from a display unit, the multiple-access system must use the CP RESET command to drop the connection.

Note: The following message occurs at the terminal before the terminal disconnects from the multiple-access system.

LINE raddr DROP FROM userid vaddr

The terminal can now log on to VM/370, or be logically connected to some other multiple-access virtual machine.

- If the display terminal is powered off, it is placed in a DISCONNECT status for 15 minutes; when powered back on before the end of the 15 minutes, the terminal is in CP mode.
- If the security key on a display terminal is turned to the locked position and then to the unlock position.
- If, on certain units, the display terminal is switched into and out of a TEST mode.

Appendix A. Sample Terminal Session

documenting this sample terminal session, an IBM 2741 unit on a leased line is used.

The example is illustrative and not necessarily an exact example of normal use; it has not been formally tested. You may, therefore, observe some differences between this description and your printout if you enter the same commands and data yourself.

Descriptions of operations appear in the following format:

User or PROCESSOR RESPONSE

Description
-- or --
Explanation

For clarity, your entries appear in uppercase, and processor responses appear in lowercase. Note that an exception in processor responses is the use of lowercase letters to indicate such variables as time, day of week, and time of day.

The operations illustrated are:

Logging on

Querying the virtual machine

Load of CMS

Execution of a FORTRAN program

Compilation of the program (with compilation errors)

Using the CMS Editor to correct the first error

Recompilation (with a second error)

Using the EDIT facility to correct the second error

Recompilation of the program

- Successful execution

- Logging off

You turn on your terminal:

```
vm/370 online      xxxxxx xxxxxx
```

If this was a "correspondence" 2741, the "vm/370 online" message would appear on the right (and the left-hand side would be meaningless information).

```
logon progra
```

You specify the identification "progra" when logging on.

```
ENTER PASSWORD:
```

The protected password does not print when entered on a 2741 terminal equipped with the Print Inhibit feature.

```
LOGMSG 16:30:20 EST WEDNESDAY mm/dd/vy
* VM/370 IS UP 24 HOURS A DAY
* QUERY LOG FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
LOGON AT 16:30:31 EST WEDNESDAY mm/dd/vy
```

The VM/370 logon message prints. The CP environment is entered upon completion of the logon procedure.

```
query virtual
```

This command asks CP to query the virtual machine, and type a list of the virtual I/O devices and storage assigned to your virtual machine.

```
STORAGE = 00256K
CONS 009 ON DEV 04F
RDR 00C CLS A
PUN 00D CLS A      COPY 01
PRT 00E CLS A      COPY 01
DEV OFF PSEUDO TIMER
DASD 130 2314 PIDSK3 R/O 045 CYL
DASD 191 3330 PIDSK7 R/W 015 CYL
DASD 19A 2314 CMS190 R/O 055 CYL
DASD 19C 2314 CMS190 R/O 030 CYL
DASD 19E 2314 CMS190 R/O 026 CYL
DASD 19F 2314 CMS370 R/O 050 CYL
```


For a detailed description of user directory entries, refer to the VM/370 Planning and System Generation Guide.

ipl cms

You invoke the Conversational Monitor System (CMS) and its nucleus is loaded into your virtual storage.

CMS mm/dd/yy DAY hh:mm:ss

Informs you that the CMS command environment is entered. (The content of the message may be different from this one.)

listfile

You request a list of the files located on your primary disk. The first column represents the filename, the second column the filetype, and the third the filemode.

```
INDIAN LISTING A1
DUMPREST ASSEMBLE A1
SUPERSCR ASSEMBLE A1
MY FORTRAN A1
INDIAN TEXT A1
FORTCLG EXEC A1
LOAD MAP A1
FIN MEMO A1
TUES MEMO A1
FRST MEMO A1
AGENDA MEMO A1
INDIAN FORTRAN A1
R; T=0.12/0.33 16:30:43
```

CMS prints the list, followed by the Ready message (R;) indicating that the action requested has finished. "T" indicates the amount of time used and the time the CMS LISTFILE command finished executing. "0.12/0.33" means that 0.12 seconds of virtual processor time, and 0.33 seconds of real processor time were used. 16:30:43 is the time that the command finished in hours, minutes, and seconds.

edit main fortran

You use this command to instruct CMS to provide the facilities of the EDIT environment to create a FORTRAN program named MAIN.

NEW FILE:

EDIT:

The editor responds with this message after first checking to see if this file already exists.

input

INPUT:

You type the input subcommand to enter the input mode of the editor and the editor responds by telling you that you are in input mode. The first line of FORTRAN data follows this.

c main program month date, year

At the end of each data line, press the RETURN key. This signals the editor to process that line of data.

>write (6,10)

Note: The greater-than character (>) used in this sample terminal session indicates that you pressed the physical TAB key (which normally types out as a blank). On processing the input line, the editor replaces the TAB character with sufficient blank characters so that FORTRAN data starts where it is supposed to, in column 7 of the card image in the file. You then key in the remainder of the FORTRAN program.

```
10>format ('a=')
>read (5,20)a
20>format (8.3)
>write (6,25) a,x
>call exit
>end
```

<-----Operating the RETURN key with no data entered on the line (that is, a null line)

EDIT:

The editor responds by telling you that you are in edit mode. At this time, you may inspect, correct, or delete any of the input lines or insert new lines.

file

The file command tells CMS to store on your primary CMS disk the file that is currently being edited.

R; T=0.22/0.96 16:30:55

The Ready message indicates that the file was stored successfully.

fortgi main

This command tells CMS to compile the FORTRAN program called MAIN.

G1 COMPILER ENTERED
MAI0005020 FORMAT (8.3)
 \$
01) IGI013I SYNTAX

The FORTRAN G1 compiler detected source errors, and types the error statements.

The compiler indicates a syntax error by the \$.

IGI022I UNDEFINED LABEL
25

The compiler also detected an undefined label.

SOURCE ANALYZED
PROGRAM NAME = MAIN
* 002 DIAGNOSTICS ENTERED, HIGHEST SEVERITY
CODE IS 8
R(00008); T=0.93/1.78 16:32:54

edit main fortran

To correct the errors in your FORTRAN source statements, you again issue the EDIT command. Because the editor finds an existing file named MAIN FORTRAN, it assumes that you want to edit the existing file, not create a new one.

EDIT:

The editor responds with this message to indicate that you may enter EDIT subcommands. The MAIN FORTRAN file has been placed in the editor's virtual storage area.

type 20

You request that the editor type the first 20 lines of the file at the terminal. If the file contains less than 20 records, typing stops after the last line of the file.

C MAIN PROGRAM month date, year
WRITE (6,10)
10 FORMAT ('A=')
 READ (5,20)A
20 FORMAT (8.3)
 WRITE (6,25) A,X
 CALL EXIT
 END
EOF:

The FORTRAN program appears different from what was originally entered because the editor replaced the physical tab characters (represented by the > symbol) with sufficient blanks to align all data starting in column 7. The EOF: message indicates the end of file.

locate /format/

LOCATE requests the editor to scan the entire file starting at the first record, to find the first occurrence of the character string "format" in any portion of any line.

10 FORMAT ('A=')

The editor types out the first line containing "format". This is not the line in error. Enter the command again.

locate /format/

Because the previous line was not the desired line and you entered the command again, the editor then finds the next occurrence of the word.

20 FORMAT (8.3)

The editor types the line containing the word.

change /8/F8/

You change the "8" to "F8", using the CHANGE subcommand. The editor automatically adjusts the remainder of the line and types the modified line.

Note: The editor would have found the line in error the first time if you entered /8.3/ instead of entering lccate /format/.

20 FORMAT (F8.3)

The editor types the corrected line.

up 2

You tell the editor to "back up" 2 lines and type the data line.

10 FORMAT ('A=')

Is the typed record.

change /'A='/'A=?'/

You use the change subcommand to modify your original entry.

10 FORMAT ('A=?')

The changed line types out.

find 20

Tells the editor to go to the line that begins with "20".

20 FORMAT (F8.3)

Is the line that begins with "20".

input >x=a**2

You insert the information after the line beginning with "20." The greater-than symbol (>), indicates pressing the physical TAB key.

type

You request the editor to type the current line, which is the last line entered.

X=A**2

Is the information (indented and aligned) as implemented by the tab character.

top

TOF:

You instruct the editor to go to the top of the file.

type 20

You request that the editor type the corrected file.

C MAIN PROGRAM month date, year

WRITE (6,10)

10 FORMAT ('A=?')

READ (5,20)A

20 FORMAT (F8.3)

X=A**2

WRITE (6,25) A,X

CALL EXIT

END

EOF:

file

The "file" command tells the editor to place the file MAIN FORTRAN on your primary disk, and to erase the old MAIN FORTRAN file. If you specified "file newmain" a new FORTRAN file called "NEWMAN FORTRAN" would have been created, and the old "MAIN" file would still exist.

R; T=0.34/1.37 16:33:34

The Ready message types, indicating to you that the FILE subcommand completed successfully and that you returned to the CMS command environment. (The time between the FILE subcommand and the Ready message varies depending on the length of the file and the speed of the system in responding to the request.)

fortgi main

You request another compilation of MAIN.

```
G1 COMPILER ENTERED
IGIO22I UNDEFINED LABEL
  25
SOURCE ANALYZED
PROGRAM NAME = MAIN
* 001 DIAGNOSTICS ENTERED, HIGHEST SEVERITY
  CODE IS 8
R(00008); T=0.95/2.17 16:35:37
```

The compiler encounters an uncorrected second error.

edit main fortran

You request the ability to edit the MAIN file again.

EDIT:

Indicates to you that you are in edit mode.

locate /25/

You request the first occurrence of "25".

```
WRITE (6,25) A,X
```

This line contains the first occurrence.

```
input 25> format ('a=',f8.3,2x,'x='20.3)
```

You insert this missing information after the line which contained the first occurrence of 25.

type

You request that the editor type the line just entered.

```
25 FORMAT ('A=',F8.3,2X,'X='20.3)
```

Is the line as it appears at your terminal.

change /20/,F20/

You see that you made an error and change the entered line.

```
25 FORMAT ('A=',F8.3,2X,'X='20.3)
```

Is the way the corrected line appears at your terminal.

file

You store the updated source program on your primary disk. The previous copy is erased.

```
R; T=0.21/0.79 16:39:37
```

The Ready message types upon completion of the file request.

fortgi main (list source)

```
G1 COMPILER ENTERED
SOURCE ANALYZED
PROGRAM NAME = MAIN
* NO DIAGNOSTICS GENERATED
```

You request another compilation of the FORTRAN file MAIN, an object code listing, and a source listing.

```
R; T=1.18/2.22 16:41:01
```

Shows the Ready message indicating a successful compilation.

run main

You request that CMS begin executing MAIN, the FORTRAN object program.

```
FILE 'MAIN EXEC *' NOT FOUND.
FILE 'MAIN MODULE *' NOT FOUND.
```

CMS informs you that these files could not be found.

EXECUTION BEGINS...

CMS did locate a MAIN TEXT file and begins execution.

```
A=?
2.5
```

You enter the value 2.5.

A= 2.500 X= 6.250
R; T=3.19/5.34 16:41:16

The FORTRAN program executes successfully.

The communication line does not disconnect because you typed the word HOLD. Some other user can now log on to VM/370 at this terminal without first dialing the computer.

logoff

The LOGOFF command removes your terminal from the system.

CONNECT=02:50:46 VIRTCPU=000:21:85
TOTCPU=000:54:54
LOGOFF AT 16:41:52 EST WEDNESDAY mm/dd/yy

Note: Where leased lines are not involved, you can issue the command as follows:

The connect time, processor time, and logoff time appear.

logoff hold

Appendix B. Graphic-Hexadecimal Substitution

Graphic	Hex
SPACE	40
¢	4A
	4B
<	4C
(	4D
+	4E
|	4F
&	50
!	5A
\$	5B
*	5C
)	5D
;	5E
¬	5F
-	60
/	61
!	6A
,	6B
%	6C
-	6D
>	6E
?	6F
\	79
:	7A
#	7B
@	7C
'	7D
=	7E
"	7F
a	81
b	82
c	83
d	84

Graphic	Hex
e	85
f	86
g	87
h	88
i	89
j	91
k	92
l	93
m	94
n	95
o	96
p	97
q	98
r	99
~	A1
s	A2
t	A3
u	A4
v	A5
w	A6
x	A7
y	A8
z	A9
{	C0
A	C1
B	C2
C	C3
D	C4
E	C5
F	C6
G	C7
H	C8
I	C9

Graphic	Hex
}	D0
J	D1
K	D2
L	D3
M	D4
N	D5
O	D6
P	D7
Q	D8
R	D9
\	E0
S	E2
T	E3
U	E4
V	E5
W	E6
X	E7
Y	E8
Z	E9
0	F0
1	F1
2	F2
3	F3
4	F4
5	F5
6	F6
7	F7
8	F8
9	F9

Symbol	Name
¢	Cent
.	Period, Decimal Point
<	Less Than
(	Left Parenthesis
+	Plus
|	Logical OR
&	Ampersand
!	Exclamation Point
\$	Dollar
*	Asterisk
)	Right Parenthesis
;	Semicolon
¬	Logical NOT
-	Minus, Hyphen
/	Slash
!	Broken vertical line

Symbol	Name
,	Comma
%	Percent
>	Greater Than
?	Question Mark
\	Grave Accent
:	Colon
#	Number Sign, Pound Sign
@	At
'	Prime, Apostrophe
=	Equal
"	Quotation Mark
~	Tilde
{	Open Brace
}	Close Brace
\	Reverse Slash

Appendix C. Graphic-Hexadecimal Substitution (APL) for 2741 Use

Graphic	Hex
SP	40
..	41
-	42
≤	43
≥	44
≠	45
∨	46
∧	47
÷	48
×	49
.	4B
<	4C
(	4D
+	4E
|	4F
ω	51
∈	52
ρ	53
~	54
↑	55
↓	56
⊥	57
○	58
←	59
*	5C
)	5D
;	5E
-	60
/	61
→	62
α	63
⌈	64
⌊	65
∇	66
Δ	67
°	68
□	69
[	6A
,	6B
-	6D

Graphic	Hex
>	6E
?	6F
]	70
⊂	71
⊃	72
∩	73
∪	74
⊥	75
T	76
/	77
:	7A
!	7D
=	7E
A	C1
B	C2
C	C3
D	C4
E	C5
F	C6
G	C7
H	C8
I	C9
J	D1
K	D2
L	D3
M	D4
N	D5
O	D6
P	D7
Q	D8
R	D9
S	E2
T	E3
U	E4
V	E5
W	E6
X	E7
Y	E8
Z	E9
0	F0

Graphic	Hex
1	F1
2	F2
3	F3
4	F4
5	F5
6	F6
7	F7
8	F8
9	F9

Control Symbol	Hex
New Line	15
Back Space	16
Tab	05

Appendix D. Graphic-Hexadecimal Substitution for 3270 APL

Legend: Those hexadecimals that have a Name listed but have no Graphic(s) are included although not displayed on the 3270 screen.

Graphic	Hex	Name
	00	Null
	01	
	02	
	03	
{	04	Left brace
	05	Horizontal tab
	06	
	07	
	08	
	09	
	0A	
	0B	
	0C	
	0D	
	0E	
	0F	
	10	
	11	
	12	
	13	
	14	
	15	New line
	16	Back space
	17	
	18	
	19	
	1A	
⌋	1B	Upper right corner
⌈	1C	Upper left corner
	1D	
⌌	1E	Lower left corner
⌋	1F	Lower right corner

Graphic	Hex	Name
(	20	Superscript left paren
)	21	Superscript right paren
+	22	Superscript plus sign
-	23	Superscript minus sign
}	24	Right brace
	25	Line feed
	26	
	27	
	28	
	29	
	2A	
§	2B	Section mark
+	2C	Plotting cross
—	2D	Extended dash (em-dash)
	2E	
	2F	
0	30	Superscript 0
1	31	Superscript 1
2	32	Superscript 2
3	33	Superscript 3
4	34	Superscript 4
5	35	Superscript 5
6	36	Superscript 6
7	37	Superscript 7
8	38	Superscript 8
9	39	Superscript 9
¶	3A	Paragraph mark
⊥	3B	Top Tee junction
	3C	
⊥	3D	Left Tee junction
⊥	3E	Bottom Tee junction
⊥	3F	Right Tee junction

Graphic	Hex	Name
	40	Space
<u>A</u>	41	Underscored A
<u>B</u>	42	Underscored B
<u>C</u>	43	Underscored C
<u>D</u>	44	Underscored D
<u>E</u>	45	Underscored E
<u>F</u>	46	Underscored F
<u>G</u>	47	Underscored G
<u>H</u>	48	Underscored H
<u>I</u>	49	Underscored I
¢	4A	Cent sign
.	4B	Dot (period)
<	4C	Less (than)
(	4D	Left paren
+	4E	Plus
|	4F	Vertical bar
&	50	Ampersand
<u>J</u>	51	Underscored J
<u>K</u>	52	Underscored K
<u>L</u>	53	Underscored L
<u>M</u>	54	Underscored M
<u>N</u>	55	Underscored N
<u>O</u>	56	Underscored O
<u>P</u>	57	Underscored P
<u>Q</u>	58	Underscored Q
<u>R</u>	59	Underscored R
!	5A	Exclamation point
\$	5B	Dollar sign
*	5C	Star (asterisk)
)	5D	Right paren
;	5E	Semicolon
¬	5F	Logical not

Notes:

The character codes represented by X'4A', X'4F', X'5A', X'5B', and X'5F' display as "national use" graphics, which vary on 3270s sold in some non-U.S.A. countries. See *IBM 3270 Component Description*, GA22-2749, for details.

The character codes represented by X'04', X'24', X'2B', and X'3A' are not defined on the 3277 unit.

X'04' and X'24' are the APL/TEXT equivalents of certain "national use" characters listed in the footnotes on these pages. On the 3278 and 3279 units, these characters are distinct from the "national use" versions; they may appear slightly differently on the 3270 display screen.

Legend: Those hexadecimal that have a Name listed but have no Graphic(s) are included although not displayed on the 3270 screen.

Graphic	Hex	Name
-	60	Bar (hyphen/minus)
/	61	Slash
<u>S</u>	62	Underscored S
<u>T</u>	63	Underscored T
<u>U</u>	64	Underscored U
<u>V</u>	65	Underscored V
<u>W</u>	66	Underscored W
<u>X</u>	67	Underscored X
<u>Y</u>	68	Underscored Y
<u>Z</u>	69	Underscored Z
|	6A	Broken vertical bar
,	6B	Comma
%	6C	Percent symbol
_	6D	Underbar
>	6E	Greater (than)
?	6F	Query (Question mark)
	70	
^	71	And
¨	72	Dieresis
₁	73	Subscript one
₂	74	Subscript two
₃	75	Subscript three
ₙ	76	Subscript n
°	77	Degree sign
∨	78	Or
`	79	Accent grave
:	7A	Colon
#	7B	Pound sign
@	7C	At symbol
'	7D	Quote (single)
=	7E	Equal
"	7F	Quote (double)

Graphic	Hex	Name
~	80	Tilde (unlike)
a	81	Lowercase
b	82	Lowercase
c	83	Lowercase
d	84	Lowercase
e	85	Lowercase
f	86	Lowercase
g	87	Lowercase
h	88	Lowercase
i	89	Lowercase
↑	8A	Up arrow
↓	8B	Down arrow
≤	8C	Not greater (than)
┌	8D	Upstile
└	8E	Downstile
→	8F	Right arrow
□	90	Quad
j	91	Lowercase
k	92	Lowercase
l	93	Lowercase
m	94	Lowercase
n	95	Lowercase
o	96	Lowercase
p	97	Lowercase
q	98	Lowercase
r	99	Lowercase
⋗	9A	Right shoe
⋖	9B	Left shoe
◻	9C	Lozenge
○	9D	Circle
±	9E	Plus-or-minus
←	9F	Left arrow

Graphic	Hex	Name
¯	A0	Overbar
~	A1	Tilde (unlike)
s	A2	Lowercase
t	A3	Lowercase
u	A4	Lowercase
v	A5	Lowercase
w	A6	Lowercase
x	A7	Lowercase
y	A8	Lowercase
z	A9	Lowercase
∩	AA	Cap
∪	AB	Cup
⊥	AC	Base
[	AD	Left bracket
≥	AE	Not less (than)
○	AF	Null
α	B0	Alpha
ε	B1	Epsilon
ι	B2	Iota
ρ	B3	Rho
ω	B4	Omega
■	B5	Solid square
×	B6	Times
\	B7	Slope (reverse slash)
÷	B8	Divide
•	B9	Bullet
∇	BA	Del
Δ	BB	Delta
⊤	BC	Top
]	BD	Right bracket
≠	BE	Not equal
|	BF	Stile (vertical bar)

- Notes:**
1. The character codes represented by X'6A', X'79', X'7B', X'7C', X'7F', and X'A1' display as "national use" graphics, which vary on 3270s sold in some non-U.S.A. countries. See *IBM 3270 Component Description*, GA22-2749, for details.
 2. The character codes represented by X'6A', X'79', and X'A1' are not defined on the 3277 unit.
 3. X'80', X'B7', and X'BF' are the APL/TEXT equivalents of certain "national use" characters listed in the footnotes on these pages. On the 3278 and 3279, these characters are distinct from the "national use" versions; they may appear slightly differently on the 3270 display screen.

Legend: Those hexadecimal that have a Name listed but that show no Graphic(s) are included although they are not displayed on the 3270 screen.

Graphic	Hex	Name
{	C0	Left brace
A	C1	Capital
B	C2	Capital
C	C3	Capital
D	C4	Capital
E	C5	Capital
F	C6	Capital
G	C7	Capital
H	C8	Capital
I	C9	Capital
⋈	CA	Nand (not and)
⋈	CB	Nor (not or)
	CC	
⊘	CD	Circle-stile
	CE	
⊘	CF	Circle-slope
}	D0	Right brace
J	D1	Capital
K	D2	Capital
L	D3	Capital
M	D4	Capital
N	D5	Capital
O	D6	Capital
P	D7	Capital
Q	D8	Capital
R	D9	Capital
⊥	DA	I-beam (base-top)
!	DB	Quote-dot (exclamation)
∇	DC	Del-stile
Δ	DD	Delta-stile
▮	DE	Quote-quad
␣	DF	Cap-null

Graphic	Hex	Name
\	E0	Slope (reverse slash)
	E1	
S	E2	Capital
T	E3	Capital
U	E4	Capital
V	E5	Capital
W	E6	Capital
X	E7	Capital
Y	E8	Capital
Z	E9	Capital
/	EA	Slash-bar
⋈	EB	Slope-bar
	EC	
⊖	ED	Circle-bar
⊞	EE	Domino (quad-divide)
∇	EF	Top-null
0	F0	Zero
1	F1	One
2	F2	Two
3	F3	Three
4	F4	Four
5	F5	Five
6	F6	Six
7	F7	Seven
8	F8	Eight
9	F9	Nine
	FA	Long vertical bar
∇	FB	Del-tilde
Δ	FC	Delta-underbar
⊕	FD	Log (circle-star)
⊥	FE	Base-null
	FF	(Eight ones)

Notes:

1. The character codes represented by X'C0', X'D0', and X'E0' display as "national use" graphics, which vary on 3270s sold in some non-U.S.A. countries. See *IBM 3270 Component Description*, GA22-2749, for details.
2. The character code represented by X'E0' is not defined on the 3277 unit.
3. X'DB' is the APL/TEXT equivalent of a "national use" character listed in the footnotes on these pages. On the 3278 and 3279, this character is distinct from the "national use" version; it may appear slightly differently on the 3270 display screen.

Appendix E. Graphic-Hexadecimal Substitution for 3270 Text Feature

Graphic	Hex
SP	40
	41
	42
	43
	44
	45
	46
	47
	48
	49
¢	4A
.	4B
<	4C
(	4D
+	4E
|	4F
&	50
1	51
2	52
3	53
	54
	55
	56
	57
	58
↓	59
!	5A
\$	5B
*	5C
)	5D
;	5E
┌	5F
-	60
/	61
	62
	63
	64
	65
	66

Graphic	Hex
	67
	68
	69
	6A
,	6B
%	6C
-	6D
>	6E
?	6F
η	70
	71
	72
	73
	74
	75
	76
	77
	78
	79
:	7A
#	7B
@	7C
'	7D
=	7E
“	7F
	80
a	81
b	82
c	83
d	84
e	85
f	86
g	87
h	88
i	89
↑	8A
{	8B
≤	8C
.	8D

Graphic	Hex
+	8E
+	8F
□	90
j	91
k	92
l	93
m	94
n	95
o	96
p	97
q	98
r	99
	9A
}	9B
¤	9C
)	9D
±	9E
■	9F
-	A0
○	A1
s	A2
t	A3
u	A4
v	A5
w	A6
x	A7
y	A8
z	A9
	AA
└	AB
┐	AC
[	AD
≥	AE
●	AF
0	B0
1	B1
2	B2
3	B3
4	B4

Graphic	Hex
5	B5
6	B6
7	B7
8	B8
9	B9
▽	BA
└	BB
┐	BC
]	BD
≠	BE
—	BF
	C0
A	C1
B	C2
C	C3
D	C4
E	C5
F	C6
G	C7
H	C8
I	C9
△	CA
┌	CB
∧	CC
∨	CD
≠	CE
≠	CF
	D0
J	D1
K	D2
L	D3
M	D4
N	D5
O	D6
P	D7
Q	D8
R	D9
☐	DA
△	DB

Graphic	Hex
▽	DC
⊕	DD
←	DE
→	DF
\	E0
	E1
S	E2
T	E3
U	E4
V	E5
W	E6
X	E7
Y	E8
Z	E9
└	EA
└	EB
▽	EC
△	ED
└	EE
└	EF
0	F0
1	F1
2	F2
3	F3
4	F4
5	F5
6	F6
7	F7
8	F8
9	F9
|	FA
└	FB
Φ	FC
⊕	FD
	FE
	FF

Appendix F. Special Attachment Procedures for 3704/3705 Lines

The following terminals¹ can access the VM/370 system:

- IBM System/370 Models 138 and 148 Display Consoles (in 3215 emulator mode) with the 3286 Printer, Model 2 required
- IBM System/370 Models 138 and 148 Display Consoles (in display mode)
- IBM System/370 Model 158 Display Consoles (in 3215 emulator mode) with the 3213 Printer, Model 1 required
- IBM System/370 Model 158 Display Consoles (in display mode)
- IBM 1050 Data Communication System
- IBM 2150 Console with the 1052 Printer-Keyboard, Model 7
- IBM 2741 Communications Terminal
- IBM 2780 Data Transmission Terminal, Model 2 (a remote batch spooling device)
- IBM 3036 Display Console Station Model 1 for the IBM 3031, 3032, and 3033 Processors
- IBM 3066 System Console, Model 2
- IBM 3101 Display Terminal, Models 10, 12, 13, 20, 22, and 23
- IBM 3210 Console Printer Keyboard, Models 1 and 2
- IBM 3215 Console Printer-Keyboard, Model 1
- IBM 3275 Display Stations, Model 2 (Remote Attachment) with an EBCDIC keyboard
- IBM 3276 Control Unit Display Station Models 2, 3, and 4² (Remote Attachment)
- IBM 3277 Display Station, Model 2 (Local or Remote Attachment)
- IBM 3278 Display Station, Models 2, 3, and 4² (Local or Remote Attachment)
- IBM 3767 Communication Terminal, Models 1 and 2
- IBM 7412 Console (via RPQ AA 2846) with 3215 Console Printer-Keyboard, Model 1
- Teletype³ Model 33 and Model 35

¹Terminals that are equivalent to those explicitly supported may also function satisfactorily. The customer is responsible for establishing equivalency. IBM assumes no responsibility for the impact that any changes to IBM-supplied products or programs may have on such terminals.

²Models 3 and 4 are functionally equivalent to the Model 2 and are supported using the Model 2 default mode.

³Trademark of the Teletype Corporation, Skokie, Illinois.

Index

- ?CP: xxxx message 9
- #CP command 9,14
- #CP function 12

- A
- access
 - to VM/310, terminals 1
 - to VM/370
 - gaining 1
 - procedures 2
- accessing
 - a\multiple-access system 48
 - VM/370 with the 3101 33
- action
 - PA1 key 24
 - screen status, summary 21
- after logon 9
- alarms, audible 17
- alphameric and special character keys 39
- ALT MODE key, Teletype Model 35 43
- ALT shift control 38
- alternate ON/OFF key 24
- ALTN key 2
- ANS key
 - Teletype Model 33 41
 - Teletype Model 35 43
- APL
 - other considerations 22
 - using the display unit with 22
 - 2741 use
 - graphic-hexadecimal substitution 59
 - hexadecimal-graphic substitution 59
 - 3270
 - graphic-hexadecimal substitution 61
 - hexadecimal-graphic substitution 61
- area
 - operator information 18,19,20
 - output display 19
 - screen status 19
 - user input 19
- attachment
 - leased lines 1
 - remote display 4
 - local, definition 1
 - local display 4
 - switched line 1
 - to control unit 4
 - to the computer 2
 - display units 2
 - integrated 2
 - leased line 2
 - local 2
 - switched line 2
 - via switched or leased lines 1
- attention
 - handling 12,14
 - in CP mode 15
 - keys, by terminal type 2
 - signal, reflecting to the virtual machine 12
 - signaling 1,20
- Attention (ATTN) key, action in various modes 12
- attention signaling 2
- ATTN 1
 - command 13
 - key 2
- ATTN command 14
- ATTN key 12
- ATTR key (only when in BLOCK mode) 37
- audible alarms 17
- AUTO NL ON/OFF mode 35
- AUTOREAD command
 - action of
 - on display terminals 15
 - on typewriter-like terminals 15
 - in the CMS environment 15
- AUTOREAD ON/OFF option of CMS SET command 15
- AUX mode 37

- B
- BEGIN command 14
- blip
 - characters 48
 - CMS 48
- BLNK CSR ON/OFF mode 36
- BLOCK/CHAR mode 33
- BREAK key 2
 - Teletype Model 33 41
 - Teletype Model 35 43
- BREAK mode 37
- BRK-RLS key
 - Teletype Model 33 41
 - Teletype Model 35 44
- BUZ-RLS key
 - Teletype Model 33 41
 - Teletype Model 35 44
- byte, screen attribute 18

- C
- CANCEL key 37
- canceling
 - output 16
 - terminal output 16
- card reader, optional operator's id 6
- character keys
 - graphic, 3101 display terminal keyboard 31
 - numeric, 3101 display terminal keyboard 31

characteristics, Teletype Model 35 42
 characters, VM/370 acceptable 31
 CLEAR mode 36
 CLICK mode 38
 CLR key
 Teletype Model 33 41
 Teletype Model 35 43
 CMS
 accepted filetypes and their default settings 48
 blip character 48
 CP command 14
 DEBUG command 11
 EDIT command 11
 EDIT facility 18
 environment 11
 command 10
 loading or invoking via IPL 7
 mode (see CMS mode)
 subenvironment 11
 CMS commands (see also commands)
 CP 14
 SET AUTOREAD OFF/ON 15
 CMS mode, using the SET PFnn command in 27
 CNCL key 2
 CNCL or CANCEL key 20
 code key 25
 command
 #CP 9
 LOGOFF 7
 MESSAGE 8
 SET PFnn COPY 20
 commands (see also CMS commands, CP commands)
 #CP 14
 ATTN 14
 AUTOREAD 15
 BEGIN 14
 CMS CP 14
 CP 11, 15
 ECHO 11
 CP TERMINAL ATTN ON/OFF 14
 escape #CP 14
 REQUEST 14
 SET AUTOREAD ON/OFF 15
 TERMINAL 12
 common carrier
 facilities 2
 leased lines 4
 switched lines 4
 compatible processors for the 3101 display terminal 32
 compatible systems for the 3101 display terminal 32
 components, 3101 display terminal 31
 computer
 attachment to 2
 connection with 2
 connecting, with the computer, display terminals 2
 connection
 on switched line, Teletype Model 33/35 5
 Western Electric 103A2 4
 with the computer 2
 console
 function, CP 12
 system operator 45
 console or terminal type 2
 System/370 Models 138/148/158 2
 Teletype Models 33/35 2
 1050 2
 2741 2
 3036 2
 3066 2
 3101 Models 10/12/13/20/22/23 2
 3210 2
 3215 2
 3270 2
 3278 Model 2A 2
 3767 2
 control
 screen management, other 22
 32 characters 38
 control keys, operator editing 36
 conventions
 typing, for Teletype Model 33/35 44
 VM/370 environment 10
 COPY command
 PF key 27
 printout for local terminals 28
 printout for remote terminals 27
 CP
 commands 11
 environment 11
 CP commands (see also commands)
 #CP 14
 ATTN 14
 BEGIN 14
 ECHO 11
 escape 15
 REQUEST 14
 TERMINAL, ATTN ON/OFF 14
 CP console function 12
 CP environment 9, 10
 CP mode 12
 attention handling 14
 CP READ message 19
 CP TERMINAL command, APL operand 24
 CR/CR.LF mode 35
 CTRL key 2
 Teletype Model 33 41
 Teletype Model 35 43
 cursor
 controls 20
 keys 20
 symbols 20
 cursor controls 20
 cursor positioning control keys and their use 36
 cursor positioning controls 36
 cursors, display screen 20

 D
 data, handling, display keyboards 20
 data analysis-APL feature 22
 error possibilities 22
 DEBUG environment 10
 dedicated devices 17
 default settings, CMS accepted filetypes 48
 default tab settings and their values 48
 DEL CHAR mode 37
 DEL key 23, 37

DEL LINE mode 37
 device, dedicated 17
 device end (DE) 13
 device exception (DE) 15
 DIAL ccommand, error messages 49
 dialing procedure, messages 1
 directly attached 3101 unit 32
 disconnecting, the terminal 49
 display
 area
 output 18,19
 console (see display console)
 keyboards, screen data handling 20
 lowercase characters 17
 operations in a standalone service
 routine environment 30
 screen (see display screen)
 display console
 bottom line 18
 channel attached (local) 4
 display screen 18
 contents printed 28
 cursors 20
 input area 18
 layout 18
 management 18
 special considerations 25
 user input area 18
 display terminal 18
 attribute bytes 30
 characteristics 18
 function 18
 3101
 CPT-TWX type device 30
 keyboard, graphic character keys 31
 keyboard, numeric character keys 31
 keyboard, PF (program function) keys
 32
 keyboard, setup switches 32
 keypad, numeric 32
 display terminals 17
 connection to the computer 2
 function and characteristics 17
 system operator, usage 17
 TAB key usage 29
 virtual machine console usage 17
 DUAL/MONO mode 35

E
 echo environment 10
 EDIT command, TABSET subcommand 28,46
 edit environment 10
 EDIT TABSET subcommand 28
 editing
 a file 25
 symbols, logical line 47
 emulation program (EP) 22
 END key 2
 end-of-input keys, by terminal type 2
 end-of-input signal 22
 end-of-input signaling 2
 end-of-line signaling 2
 ENTER 1
 PASSWORD message 6

environment
 CMS 11
 CMS command 10
 conventions VM/370 10
 CP 10,11
 debug 10
 echo 10
 edit 10
 IPCS command 10
 operating and command 12
 RSCS command 10
 EOT/ETX/CR/XOFF mode 35
 ERASE EOF key 23
 ERASE EOL/EOF mode 37
 ERASE EOS mode 37
 ERASE INPUT key 23
 ERASE INPUT mode 36
 errors
 messages 8
 from DIAL command 49
 reasons for 8
 ESC key
 Teletype Model 33 41
 Teletype Model 35 43
 ESC key (ALT MODE on some models), Teletype
 Model 33 41
 ESC mode 37
 example, tabbing 46
 exclamation point (!) 14

F
 facilities, common carrier 2
 feature
 keyboard lock 25
 line timeout 7
 Typematic 39
 function, #CP 12
 function control capabilities 33

G
 gaining, access, to VM/370 1
 general procedures for VM/370 terminals 47
 graphic-hexadecimal substitution 57
 (APL) for 2741 use 59
 for 3270 APL 61
 graphic-hexadecimal substitution for 3270
 Text Feature 62

H
 HDX/FDX mode 33
 HERE IS key
 Teletype Model 33 41
 Teletype Model 35 43
 hexadecimal-graphic substitution 57
 (APL) for 2741 use 59
 for 3270 APL 61
 hexadecimal-graphic substitution for 3270
 Text Feature 62
 HOLDING, message 20
 hyphen, Typematic feature 39

I
 IBM 3101 keyboard layout (U.S.A.) 32
 identification card, operator 17
 identifying, yourself to VM/370 5
 information area, operator 18,20
 input
 area, display screen 18
 definition 1
 DIAL userid (vaddr) 49
 logon userid mask 6
 logon userid password 6
 MESSAGE userid 8
 QUERY LOGMSG 7
 user area 19
 INS CHAR mode 37
 INS LINE mode 37
 INS MODE key 23
 insert id card 6
 INSERT ID CARD message 6
 interface, 232C or CL/422 33
 interruption reflection 12
 CP mode 12
 VM mode 12
 introduction, terminal user's guide 1
 I/O BAUD RATE--MAIN/AUX mode 36
 IPCS, environment, command 10
 IPL (initial program load) 5
 invoking CMS 7
 IRPT key 2

K
 K key, Teletype Model 35 44
 key
 ALTN 2
 ATTN 2
 ATTR (only when in BLOCK mode) 37
 BREAK 2
 CANCEL 37
 CNCL 2
 CNCL or CANCEL 20
 CTRL 2
 DEL 37
 END 2
 ENTER 2
 IRPT 2
 PA1 2
 PF 37
 PRGM MODE (with BLOCK mode only) 37
 PRINT 37
 PRINT MSG 37
 REQUEST 2
 RESET LINE 2
 RETURN 2
 SEND 37
 SEND LINE 37
 SEND MSG 37
 X-OFF 2
 keyboard
 activity 13
 configuration 39
 lock
 feature 25,45
 Teletype Model 33 42
 Teletype Model 35 43
 unlock 6

keyboard configuration
 APL 39
 PTTC/EBCD 39
 keypad
 numeric
 12-key 31
 3101 display terminal 32
 keys
 alphameric 39
 alphameric and special character 39
 special character 39

L
 LCL key
 Teletype Model 33 41
 Teletype Model 35 44
 leased lines
 attachment 1
 nonswitched for 1050/2741/3767 4
 leaving text processing mode 25
 line
 editing characters 47
 timeout feature 7
 LINE FEED key
 Teletype Model 33 41
 Teletype Model 35 42
 links, terminal to processor 3
 loading, CMS, via IPL 7
 local attachment, definition 1
 local display attachment 4
 LOCAL mode 38
 LOCBSP key, Teletype Model 35 44
 LOC-CR key, Teletype Model 35 44
 lock
 keyboard, feature 45
 numeric, keyboard 17
 security key 17
 shift 39
 LOCLF key, Teletype Model 35 44
 logging on 2
 logical character delete symbol 47
 logical escape symbol 47
 logical line delete symbol 47
 logical line editing symbols 47
 logical line end symbol 47
 logical tabbing 29
 using 3270 PF keys 29
 LOGMSG operand 7
 first character asterisk 7
 querying 7
 setup time 7
 logoff, VM/370 procedures 9
 logoff and security 10
 automatic 10
 from the terminal 10
 LOGOFF command 7
 logon
 after 9
 and dialing procedure messages 1
 password 5
 procedure 5
 to a multiple-access system 49
 userid 5
 LOGON message 7
 lowercase character display 17
 lozenge 18

M

- magnetic slot reader 17
- margin release 39
- MESSAGE command 8
- messages
 - ?CP: xxxx 9
 - CMS...VERSION 8
 - ENTER PASSWORD 6
 - error 8
 - files 7
 - INSERT ID CARD 6
 - LOGON 7
 - logon and dialing procedure 1
 - maximum users exceeded 8
 - response to 9
 - RESTART 6
 - sample
 - ALREADY LOGGED ON LINE raddr 8
 - PASSWORD INCORRECT 8
 - UNKNOWN CP COMMAND 9
 - UNKNOWN CP/CMS COMMAND 9
 - VM/370 online 2,5
- mode
 - AUTO NL ON/OFF 35
 - AUX 37
 - BLNK CSR ON/OFF 36
 - BLOCK/CHAR 33
 - BREAK 37
 - CLEAR 36
 - CLICK 38
 - CP 12
 - CR/CR.LF 35
 - DEL CHAR 37
 - DEL LINE 37
 - DUAL/MONO 35
 - EOT/ETX/CR/XOFF 35
 - ERASE EOL/EOF 37
 - ERASE EOS 37
 - ERASE INPUT 36
 - ESC 37
 - HDX/FDX 33
 - INS CHAR 37
 - INS LINE 37
 - I/O BAUD RATE--MAIN/AUX 36
 - LOCAL 38
 - NO. OF TIME FILL CHARS 35
 - NULL SUPP ON/OFF 35
 - ODD/EVEN/MARK/SPACE 35
 - operational 12
 - CMS 12
 - DOS 12
 - OS 12
 - PRTS/CRTS 33
 - RESET 38
 - REV CH ON/OFF 33
 - REVERSE VIDEO ON/OFF 36
 - SCROLL ON/OFF 35
 - SEND 35
 - SLEEP 13,15
 - STOP1/STOP2 35
 - switching 14
 - VM 12
- mode switching 12
- MORE... message 19
- multiple
 - access system
 - access to 48
 - logon to 49

N

- NO. OF TIME FILL CHARS mode 35
- nonswitched, leased line facility 4
- NORMAL-RESTORE knob
 - Teletype Model 33 41
 - Teletype Model 35 44
- NOT ACCEPTED message 20
- NULL SUPP ON/OFF mode 35
- numeric keypad, 3101 display terminal 32

O

- ODD/EVEN/MARK/SPACE mode 35
- operational modes 12
- operator, system, terminal 45
- operator's id card reader (optional) 6
- operator editing control keys 36
- operator identification card 17
- operator information area 18,19,20
- ORIG key
 - Teletype Model 33 41
 - Teletype Model 35 43
- OUT-OF-SER light, Teletype Model 35 44
- OUT-OF-SERV light, Teletype Model 33 42
- output
 - canceling 16
 - terminal 16
 - definition 1
 - DIALED TO USERID vaddr 49
 - display area 18
 - MSG FROM LOGONxxx 8
 - output display area 19

P

- password 5
 - entering, ID card reader 6
 - protection
 - not wanted 6
 - wanted 6
 - with print inhibit or display unit 6
 - without print inhibit 6
- PA1 key 2,23
 - action and status 24
- PA2 key 23
- PA3 key 23
- PF (program function) keys, 3101 display terminal keyboard 32
- PF keys 23,37
 - copy function 27
 - display, after assigning functions 26
 - example of using the 27
 - inspection of the 26
 - set, with userid 28
 - set up for file editing 26
 - using the 26
- pound symbol (#) 14
- power switch 39
- PRGM MODE (with BLOCK mode only) key 37
- print keys
 - PRINT 37
 - PRINT LINE 37
 - PRINT MSG 37
- printer-keyboard characteristics 40
- procedures, general, for VM/370 terminals 47

processing routines 11
 processor, terminal links to 3
 program function (PF) keys, using the 26
 protected fields and attribute bytes 30
 PRTS/CRTS mode 33

Q

QUERY command, (RSCS) LOGMSG 7

R

reader, magnetic slot 17
 reconnecting text terminal 25
 reflecting interruptions 12
 remotely attached 3101 unit 32
 REPT key
 Teletype Model 33 41
 Teletype Model 35 43
 REQUEST command 14
 REQUEST key 2
 RESET LINE key 2
 RESET mode 38
 responses to a message 9
 REST light
 Teletype Model 33 41
 Teletype Model 35 44
 RESTART message 6
 RETURN key 2
 Teletype Model 33 41
 Teletype Model 35 42
 REV CH ON/OFF mode 33
 REVERSE VIDEO ON/OFF mode 36
 routine, processing 11
 RSCS, environment, command 10
 RUBOUT key
 Teletype Model 33 41
 Teletype Model 35 43
 RUNNING message 19

S

sample, terminal session 51
 screen
 data handling 20
 display 18
 contents printed 28
 layout 18
 management 18
 management control keys 22
 message
 CP READ 19
 HOLDING 20
 MORE... 19
 VM READ 19
 RUNNING message 19
 statistics 18,19
 status
 area 18
 NOT ACCEPTED 20
 screen attribute byte 18
 screen management controls, other 22
 screen statistics 19
 screen status action 21
 summary 21

screen status area 18,19
 SCROLL ON/OFF mode 35
 security, logoff and 10
 security key
 locked 10
 unlocked 10
 security key lock 17
 Selectric typewriter 39
 send keys
 SEND 37
 SEND LINE 37
 SEND MSG 37
 SEND mode 35
 service routine environment, display
 operations in 30
 SET command (CP), PFnn operand, usage 27
 set PF key with userid 28
 SET PFnn COPY command 20
 SET PFnn IMMED COPY command 28
 examples 28
 with results 28
 setup switches, 3101 display terminal
 keyboard 32
 shift conrols, SHIFT 38
 SHIFT control 38
 shift controls
 ALT 38
 SHIFT LOCK 38
 shift key 24
 shift lock 39
 SHIFT LOCK control 38
 signal, end-of-input 22
 signaling
 attention 2
 end-of-input 2
 end-of-line 2
 SLEEP mode 13,15
 special character, alphameric and, keys 39
 special considerations, for typewriter-like
 terminals 45
 spooling, virtual machine console I/O 48
 status
 PA1 key 24
 resulting 24
 status area, screen 18
 STOP1/STOP2 mode 35
 substitution
 graphic-hexadecimal 57
 (APL) for 2741 use 59
 hexadecimal-graphic 57
 (APL) for 2741 use 59
 2741 use, (APL) hexadecimal-graphic 59
 3270 APL, graphic-hexadecimal 61
 3270 Text Feature, graphic-hexadecimal
 62
 suggested settings for 3101 display
 terminal switch panels 34
 supported terminals, equivalent 1
 switch, power 39
 switch panel settings for 3101 33
 switch panel 1 33
 switch panel 2 33
 switch panel 3 33
 switch panel 4 33
 switched line
 attachment 1
 connection, Teletype Model 33/35 5
 facilities 4,5

- switching, modes 14
- symbol
 - logical character delete 47
 - logical escape 47
 - logical line delete 47
 - logical line end 47
- system console 4
- system operator
 - console 45
 - display terminal usage 17
 - terminal 45
 - typewriter-like consoles 45
 - typewriter-like terminals 45
- System/370 Models 138/148/158 2

- T
- tab, clear 39
- TAB
 - key usage
 - display terminal 29
 - typewriter-like terminals 45
 - tab, set 39
 - TAB, settings and their default values 48
 - tab function simulation, 3066 display terminal 29
 - tab key usage 28
 - with CMS files 28
 - tabbing
 - example of 46
 - logical, using 3270 PF keys 29
 - TABSET subcommand, of EDIT command 46
 - telephone dialing facilities 4
 - Teletype Model 33
 - ANS key 41
 - BREAK key 41
 - BRK-RLS key 41
 - BUZ-RLS key 41
 - CLR key 41
 - CTRL key 41
 - ESC key 41
 - ESC key (ALT MODE on some models) 41
 - HERE IS key 41
 - keyboard 42
 - LCL key 41
 - LINE FEED key 41
 - NORMAL-RESTORE knob 41
 - ORIG key 41
 - OUT-OF-SERV light 42
 - REPT key 41
 - REST light 41
 - RETURN key 41
 - RUBOUT key 41
 - terminal characteristics 41
 - TST key 41
 - Teletype Model 33 characteristics 40
 - Teletype Model 33/35
 - switched line connection 5
 - typing conventions 44
 - Teletype Model 35
 - ALT MODE key 43
 - ANS key 43
 - BREAK key 43
 - BRK-RLS key 44
 - BUZ-RLS key 44
 - characteristics 42
 - CLR key 43
 - CTRL key 43
 - ESC key 43
 - HERE IS key 43
 - K key 44
 - keyboard 43
 - LCL key 44
 - LINE FEED key 42
 - LOCBSP key 44
 - LOC-CR key 44
 - LOCLF key 44
 - NORMAL-RESTORE knob 44
 - ORIG key 43
 - OUT-OF-SER light 44
 - REPT key 43
 - REST light 44
 - RETURN key 42
 - RUBOUT key 43
 - TST key 43
 - Teletype Model 35 keyboard 43
 - Teletype Models 33/35 2
 - TERMINAL
 - ATTN ON/OFF command 14
 - command 12
 - terminal
 - disconnecting from 49
 - display 18
 - sample session 51
 - system operator 45
 - 3101 display 30
 - CPT-TWX type device 30
 - keyboard, graphic character keys 31
 - keyboard, numeric character keys 31
 - keyboard, PF (program function) keys 32
 - keyboard, setup switches 32
 - keypad, numeric 32
 - terminal characteristics 39,40
 - common to many 40
 - Teletype Model 33 41
 - terminal links to processor 3
 - terminal or console type 2
 - System/370 Models 138/148/158 2
 - Teletype Models 33/35 2
 - 1050 2
 - 2741 2
 - 3036 2
 - 3066 2
 - 3101 Models 10/12/13/20/22/23 2
 - 3210 2
 - 3215 2
 - 3270 2
 - 3278 Model 2A 2
 - 3767 2
 - terminal user's guide, introduction 1
 - terminals
 - definition 1
 - equivalent to those supported 1
 - general procedures for VM/370 47
 - mode 12
 - that access VM/310 1
 - that access VM/370 62
 - typewriter-like 39
 - special considerations for 45
 - TESTREQ key 23
 - text characters 24
 - entering 24

Text Feature
 3270
 graphic-hexadecimal substitution 62
 hexadecimal-graphic substitution 62
 text processing mode, leaving 25
 TST key
 Teletype Model 33 41
 Teletype Model 35 43
 Typematic feature 39
 hyphen 39
 underscore 39
 typewriter, Selectric 39
 typewriter-like consoles, system operator
 45
 typewriter-like terminals 39
 special considerations 45
 system operator 45
 TAB key usage 45
 typing conventions, Teletype Model 33/35
 44

U
 underscore, Typematic feature 39
 unit exception (UE) 13,15
 UNKNOWN CP COMMAND message 9
 UNKNOWN CP/CMS COMMAND message 9
 unlock keyboard 6
 user identification 5
 user input area 18,19
 display screen 18
 userid (see user identification)
 using
 display unit with VS APL 22
 PF keys 26
 program function (PF) keys 26

V
 validity, input line 11
 video (chathode ray tube -- monochrome) 31
 virtual console
 display terminal usage 17
 I/O spooling 48
 virtual machine
 gaining control 8
 reflecting attention signal to 12
 virtual machine console (see virtual
 console)
 Virtual Machine Facility/370 (VM/370),
 online message 5
 VM mode 12
 attention handling 12,13
 VM READ message 19
 VM/370
 acceptable characters 31
 logoff procedures 9
 terminals that access 62

W
 Western Electric 103A2 connection 4

X
 X-OFF key 2

1
 1050 2
 12-key numeric keypad 31

2
 232C or CL/422 interface 33
 2741 2
 2741 use
 (APL) graphic-hexadecimal substitution
 59
 (APL) hexadecimal-graphic substitution
 59

3
 3036 2
 3066 2
 display terminal tab function simulation
 29
 3101
 compatible processors for 32
 compatible systems for 32
 directly attached unit 32
 display terminal 30
 components 31
 suggested switch panel settings 34
 remotely attached unit 32
 switch panel settings 33
 3101 display terminal
 CPT-TWX type device 30
 keyboard
 graphic character keys 30
 numeric character keys 31
 PF (program function) keys 32
 setup switches 32
 keypad, numeric 32
 3101 logic element 31
 3101 models available 31
 3101 Models 10/12/13 31
 3101 Models 10/12/13/20/22/23 2
 3101 Models 20/22/23 31
 32 control characters 38
 3210 2
 3215 2
 3270 2
 3270 APL
 graphic-hexadecimal substitution 61
 hexadecimal-graphic substitution 61
 3270 PF keys, used for logical tabbing 29
 3270 Text Feature 24
 graphic-hexadecimal substitution 62
 hexadecimal-graphic substitution 62
 3278 Model 2A 2
 370x considerations 25
 3767 2

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