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Identification

Initial Load Control
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Purpose

Load Control allows the system to restrict the number of users to some specified amount, and to regulate this number during system operation. This paper describes a straightforward implementation of Load Control for initial Multics. A more sophisticated algorithm will be used in later versions.

Discussion

It is desirable that the load on the system be such that each interactive user is reasonably comfortable with the rate at which he interacts with the system. When the load gets "too heavy" (defined for a particular installation), the interaction rate decreases and system overhead may sharply increase. To prevent such an overloading, Load Control is provided to maintain the number of users at some "satisfactory" level. Load Control is called to perform such functions as:

- a) determine if a particular user may log in
- b) reset the maximum number of users allowed on the system
- c) automatically log out a particular user
- d) automatically log out a number of users to forcibly decrease the load

Load Control Table

To aid in performing its functions, Load Control maintains a system-wide data base in a segment with pathname:

```
">sys_process_reserved_storage>load_control>load_ctl_tbl"
dcl 1 load_ctl_tbl based (lp), /* load control table */
    2 max_users fixed bin (17), /* max no. of interactive
                                users */
    2 cur_users fixed bin (17), /* current no. of interactive
                                users */
```

```

2 lct_length fixed bin (17), /* length of load control
                             table */
2 load_lock,                /* lock structure */
3 lock_bit bit (36),        /* lock word */
3 lock_chn1 bit (70),      /* event channel for locker */
2 user_list (50),          /* list of interactive
                             users */
3 pr_grp_id,                /* user's process group id */
4 name char (24),          /* user's name */
4 project char (24),       /* user's project id */
4 tag char (2),            /* login instance tag-always
                             "aa" */
3 user_ctrl_pr bit (36),   /* user control process id */
3 auto_out_chn1 bit (70);  /* event channel for automatic
                             logout */

```

The table contains a fixed length and a variable-length portion. The fixed length portion contains the value for the maximum number of interactive users, the value for the current number of interactive users, and a lock structure used by the Locker facility to lock the table while it is in use. The variable length portion of the table is a list containing one entry per interactive user. Each entry contains the user's process-group id, the process id of the user's User Control Process, and an event channel id of the event channel to be used to signal an automatic logout to this user's User Control Process.

Entries to Load Control

To inquire if a particular user may be allowed to log in (and, if so, to insert an entry for this user into the Load Control Table):

```

load_control$try_to_insert (username, projid, login_id,
reply, auto_logout_channel);

```

```

dcl username char (24),
    projid char (24),
    login_id char (2),
    reply_bit (1),
    auto_logout_channel bit (70);

```

username - user's name

projid - user's project identification

login_id - instance tag (always "aa" for initial Multics) returned if the user should be allowed to log in. The instance tag uniquely identifies each of the process-groups for a user-name-projid combination which is logged in more than once.

reply - (return argument)

```

"1"b if the user should be allowed to log in
"0"b if the user should not be allowed to log in

```

auto_logout_channel - event channel id of the wait-type event channel which may be used to signal an automatic logout to this User Control Process.

To remove the entry for a user from the Load Control Table:

```

load_control$remove_user (username, projid, login_id,
                          remove_status);

```

Same declarations as in try_to_insert call except for:

```

dcl remove_status bit (36),
remove_status - "0"b if entry successfully removed
                from Load Control Table
                "1"b if entry not found in Load
                Control Table

```

To reset the maximum number of users allowed:

```

load_control$set_max_users (new_max_users);

```

```

dcl new_max_users fixed bin (17);

```

new_max_users - new value of the maximum number of interactive users (max_users)

To automatically log out a specific user:

```
load_control$force_out_user (username, projid, login_id,
                             force_status);

dcl force_status bit (36);

force_status - "0"b if entry found in Load Control
              Table
              "1"b if entry not found in Load Control
              Table
```

To trim the system load (by automatically logging out a number of users):

```
load_control$trim_load (n_users, trim_status);

dcl n_users fixed bin (17),
     trim_status bit (36);

n_users - number of users to be automatically logged
          out.

trim_status - "0"b if successful
             "1"b if caller specified that more users
             should be logged out than are currently
             logged in. [Action taken: all users
             are logged out except for the user
             represented by the first entry in the
             Load Control Table.]
```

Operation

AT LOGIN TIME

The user_in procedure in this user's User Control Process calls Load Control to "try-to-insert" this user into the system.

Load Control checks to see that cur_users is less than max_users. If not, reply is set to "0"b and control is returned to the user_in procedure. If cur_users is less than max_users, Load Control searches the user_list to see if this user is already logged in. If he is, then reply is set to "0"b and control is returned to user_in. If he is not already logged in, reply is set to "1"b, an entry for this user is placed in user_list, cur_users is incremented by 1, and control is returned to user_in.

AT LOGOUT TIME

The user_out procedure in this user's User Control Process calls Load Control to "remove_user" from the system.

Load Control deletes this user's entry from the user_list, decrements cur_users by 1, and returns to user_out.

Note: Load Control calls the Locker to lock the Load Control Table whenever it is in use. The table is unlocked after Load Control has finished referencing it.

DURING SYSTEM OPERATION:

- A - resetting maximum system load (and trimming system load by attrition).

The value of max_users is initially determined by the value in the Load Control Table at system initialization time. Once the system is running, this value may be changed by "set_max_users". If the new value of max_users is less than cur_users, the system load is trimmed by attrition, i.e., no further interactive users are allowed to log in until enough users have logged out to make cur_users less than the new value of max_users.

- B - forcing a particular user to log out:

System Control calls Load Control to "force_out_user".

Load Control locates this user's entry in the Load Control Table and sends an automatic logout signal over the event channel specified in this entry to this user's User Control Process.

- C - trimming the system load (by force):

System Control calls Load Control to "trim_load" by automatically logging out a certain number of users.

Load Control sends automatic logout signals to the specified number of User Control Processes. Under no circumstances is an automatic logout signal sent to the first person who logged in *(presumably the system operator). First, users whose project id is not "sys_operator" or "operator" are logged out (until the specified number of users have been logged out). If more users must be logged out then, and only then, users with project id "sys_operator" or "operator" are logged out until enough users have been logged out to fulfill the request.

*Note: At least for the duration of Initial Multics, the system operator will, in fact, always be the first person to log in. Therefore his entry in the Load Control Table will be the first such entry, and he will not lose this place.

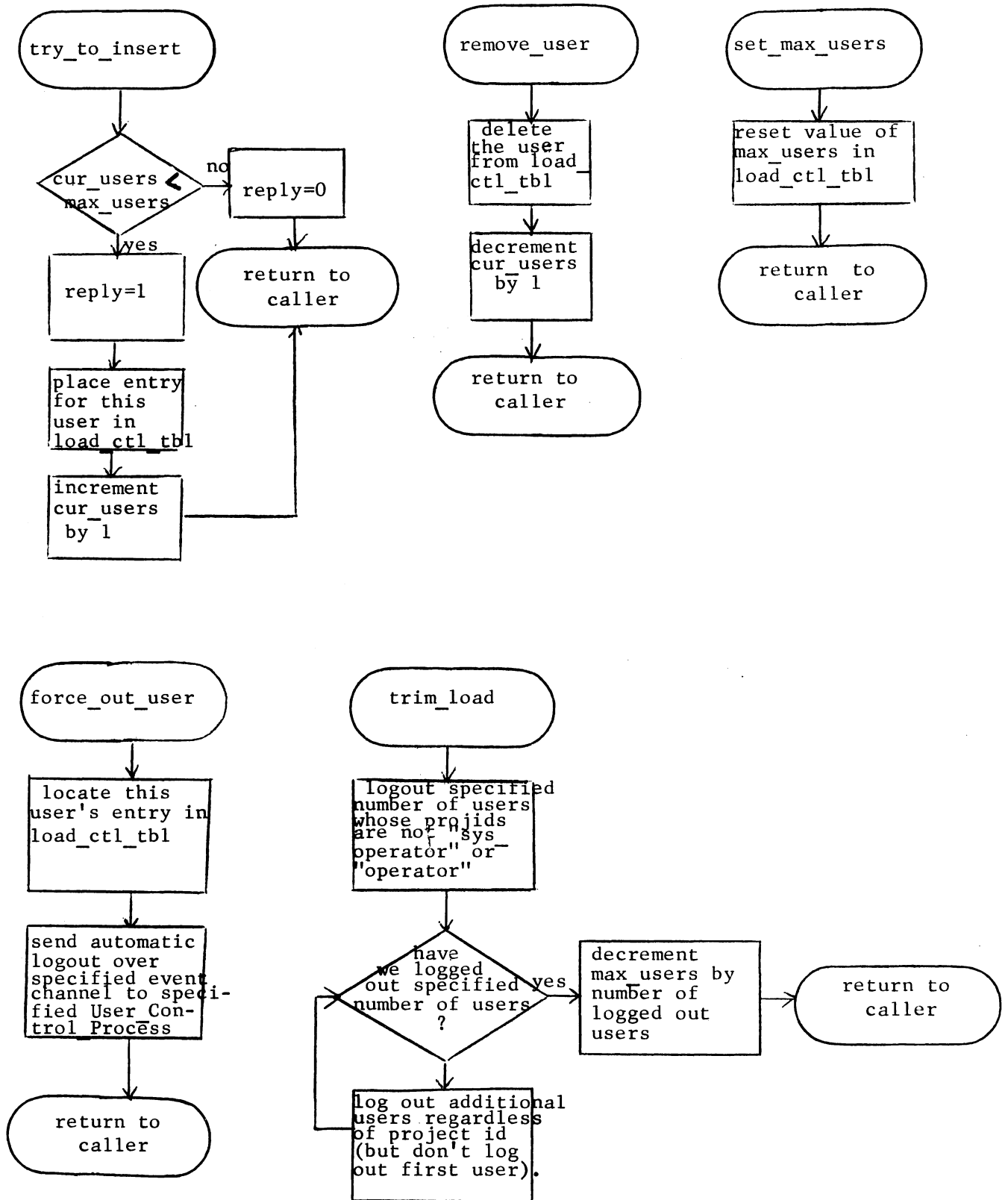


Fig. 1 Load Control Processing