Identification

Data segment grower
datmk_
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Purpose

Datmk_ is used in the implementation of PL/I static storage to "grow" storage regions as needed. Normally it is called only through an out-reference in a linkage section which specifies it in the "call-before-linking" option.

Usage

Use of datmk_ is specified in EPLBSA by:

```
segreg  datmk_,datmk_
segreg  segment,symbol(datmk_(arglist))
...
arglist  dec  size
dec  initialswitch
arg  initializer
```

Here segment and symbol are the names of a segment and an in-reference in that segment's linkage section. At execution time, the first reference to symbol, e.g. the instruction

```
eapbp symbol
```

causes a trap to the linker, which in turn calls datmk_. If segment is not active in the process, datmk_ creates it and its linkage section. Then if symbol is not listed as an in-reference in segment's linkage section, datmk_ grows segment by size words and creates the in-reference pointing to the newly-grown storage.

If initialswitch is non-zero, datmk_ fills in the faulting link pair and calls the user's initializing procedure located at initializer. This call has the form of a call to a PL/I internal procedure (see BP.3.00 for details)
with no arguments. Since this call does not go through the linkage section, if the initializing routine uses the base pair lb←lp it must obtain the proper values itself. Assuming that lb←lp is properly set, however, the initializing routine may freely refer to symbol.

Finally datmk_ returns to the linker, which uses the RCU instruction to restart the user's program at the faulting instruction. By the time this instruction has finished executing, the data region has been grown and initialized, and the instruction has had its proper effect.

**Implementation**

Datmk_ is called by the linker as follows:

```
call datmk_ (argpointer,panelpointer);
```

where argpointer is a pointer to the user's argument list specified in the seoref pseudo-op, and panel is a pointer to stored machine conditions as follows:

- words 0-7: SCU information
- 8-15: base registers
- 16-23: arithmetic registers