Identification

Media Operator Command
media
W. R. Strickler

Purpose

The media command is the service procedure associated with the media unsolicited-request function. It interrogates the Media Request Manager (BT.2.02) for definitions of requests for media handling, informs the media operator of any such requests, and reports back to the Media Request Manager after each request has been serviced.

Discussion

The current implementation of the media command is intended only for Initial Multics. It provides for servicing of only one media request at a time: a request is relayed by the Media Request Manager to the media procedure, which prints a console message informing the media operator of the request; he performs the requested service and reports success or failure of service; then the media procedure informs the Media Request Manager that service of the request is terminated, either successfully or unsuccessfully.

In later versions of Multics the media operator should be allowed to service several requests simultaneously, and to indicate gradual progress in the handling of each request, identifying it by an index.

Usage

In Initial Multics the media command is invoked by the operator at his console when he is ready to service media requests. After being informed of a request, he attempts to perform the service and then types "yes" if he was successful or "no" otherwise.

Ultimately op_checker (BX.15.03) will call media automatically to inform the media operator of requests for media handling as soon as they are signaled by other processes.
Implementation

The media operator's process is the "responder" to the Media Request Manager, described in BT.2.02. The responder must call the mrm entries, get_request and put_status; these calls are made by the media procedure in the media operator's process.

The arguments to hcs_\$mrm_get_request are declared as follows:

\[
\text{dcl op char (32),} \\
\text{type char (32),} \\
\text{medium char (32),} \\
\text{device_type char (32),} \\
\text{device char (32),} \\
\text{state char (4),} \\
\text{index fixed bin (18),} \\
\text{key bit (70),} \\
\text{cstat fixed bin (18);} \\
\]

/*operator action*/
/*medium description*/
/*medium name*/
/*device description*/
/*device name*/
/*set by mrm to "new" or "actv"*/
/*set by mrm for put_status call*/
/*set by mrm for put_status call*/
/*set by mrm to indicate call status:
  0=no special conditions
  1=responder group id error
  2=no requests queued*/

The arguments to hcs_\$mrm_put_status are declared as follows:

\[
\text{dcl index fixed bin (18),} \\
\text{key bit (70),} \\
\text{status bit (18),} \\
\text{eos bit (1),} \\
\text{cstat fixed bin (18);} \\
\]

/*saved from get_request*/
/*saved from get_request*/
/*status of service*/
/*end of service*/
/*set by mrm to indicate call status:
  0=valid call
  1=responder group id error
  2=illegal index and/or key*/
The media procedure takes the following steps:

1. Call hcs_$mrm_get_request.

2. Check cstat. If cstat=1, call write_out (BY.4.02) to print a console message that mrm has been called erroneously, and return. If cstat=2, return. Otherwise:

3. Inform the operator of the request. The character strings op, type, medium, device_type, and device, returned by mrm_get_request are combined with a preliminary message and printed, by calls to write_out, on three lines:

   "Media service requested is " || op
   " " || type || " " || medium
   " " || device_type || " " || device

   The strings, type and device_type, are stripped of trailing blanks.

4. Call write_out to tell the operator to type "yes" or "no" when service is complete, and go into_io-wait by calling read_in (BY.4.02) for the operator's reply.

5. If the character string typed by the operator is "yes", set the last bit of the status argument of hcs_$mrm_put_status to "1"b and go to step 6. If the string is "no", set status to "0"b and go to step 6. Otherwise, go to step 4.

6. Set the eos argument of mrm_put_status to "1"b.

7. Call hcs_$mrm_put_status.

8. Go back to step 1 for more media requests.