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Identification

Multics Segment List Selective Ascii Formatting Command msl_short_format Edwin W. Meyer, Jr.

Purpose

msl_short_format converts selected items of each entry of a Multics Segment List (MSL) into an ascii segment which prints as a compact columnar listing. A subsidiary entry allows an on-line user to obtain information about a selected entry.

Printing Format

msl_short_format lists each entry in a columnar format requiring one line per entry. The following information is listed:

no chars	char pos.	<u>item</u>
25	1-25	name of entry
2	27-28	two letter type abbreviation
8	30-37	source_instal (date) .
3	39-41	<pre>who_auth (initials)</pre>
8	43-50	document (BS section)
2 5	52 - 76	first superior_list entry name
2 6	78 -1 03	pathname of source archive

This same format is used for output by the msl_info on-line interrogation feature.

Usage:

call msl_short_format (msl_path, ascii_path);

1) msl_path(char(*)) name of Multics Segment List to be formatted2) ascii_path(char(*)) name of ascii segment to be created (optional argument)

msl_format interrogates the MSL "msl_path" and places ascii formatted lines into the created segment "ascii_path". If the ascii list overflows a single 64K segment, subsequent output segments will be created having as names "ascii_path" concatenated with "_1", "_2", etc.

If the optional argument "ascii_path" is absent, the effect is as though it were msl_path".s_format".

Both msl_path and ascii_path may be either full pathnames or entry names, in which case the working directory will be assumed as the resident directory.

\$ms1_info

This entry searches the MSL "msl_pathname" for the entry "entry_name", and if found prints information in the above-described format on-line. Otherwise, a "not-found" message is printed. "msl_pathname" need be supplied only the first time an MSL is interrogated or when it is desired to interrogate a different MSL. It may be omitted in subsequent invocation from the same process.

Usage:

call msl_short_format\$msl_info (entry_name, msl_pathname);