RM/COS™

RM/RYAN-McFARLAND

COMMERCIAL OPERATING SYSTEM

RM/COS (Commercial Operating System) is designed specifically to support business data processing on desktop computers. Features normally found only on large computer systems, like high speed COBOL execution, multi-user and multi-tasking capabilities, sophisticated data structuring, and interactive and batch job control commands, enable RM/COS to handle large, powerful business applications.

RM/COS supports RM/COBOL and the more than 750 applications and development tools written in the language. These programs are available from independent dealers throughout the United States and Europe. RM/COS executes RM/COBOL applications from 3 to 10 times faster than other operating systems.

Introduced in 1982 for 68000-based machines, RM/COS is now available on over a dozen multi-user computer systems.

RM/COS FEATURES:

- Full multi-user capabilities; four users in less than 256K bytes memory, add more users with more memory.
- Full multi-tasking capability: debug one program in foreground while compiling a second, printing a third, etc., in background.
- Optimized handling of COBOL applications:
  -enhanced I/O operations
  -faster execution speed
  -more disk storage for file data.
- Full ANSI 74 Level Sort/Merge capabilities via COBOL verbs.
- True record-level locking, with optional locked record reading.
- Interactive and batch Job Control Language, including parameter passing between job steps and conditional execution.
- System definition file provides automatic log-on and password protection and simplifies addition of new peripherals.
- Backup and restore capabilities preserve the hierarchical structure of data, including multiple directory levels, on multi-volume tapes and diskettes.
- Multi-level hierarchical directories (e.g., VOL1. ACCOUNTS. YR83. MAR) support sophisticated file organization.
- Tape support feature enables an application to read and write mainframe tapes, including both IBM-style and ANSI record formats.
- Optional communications package includes 2780/3780 emulation and RS232 user link which allow data to be passed to and from different types of computers.
- Data compression with automatic recovery of unused space creates significant storage savings.
- Full screen text editor.
- Synonym substitution speeds development, allows use of customized or familiar commands.
- Operating system requires less than 128K bytes of resident memory.
- Complete operating system and compiler reside in less than 512K bytes, 1/6th the disk space needed by some competitive multi-user operating systems.

RM/COS is based on Ryan-McFarland Corporation's years of experience writing custom systems software for mainframes and minicomputers. Ryan-McFarland has delivered over 135 different language processors and operating systems worldwide, to companies like IBM, General Electric, Digital Equipment, NCR, Control Data, ITT, Texas Instruments, and Tandy. This expertise and our excellent reputation in the industry guarantee the quality of RM/COS.

SYSTEMS SOFTWARE FOR THE PROFESSIONAL

RM/COS JOB COMMAND SUMMARY

SYSTEM OPERATION COMMANDS

FMODIFY — Makes corrections (patches) on a file.
INSTALL-SYSTEM — Streamlines installation of the operating system on a disk.
MESSAGE — Sends a message to a terminal and optionally sets the condition code to the response received.
PARTITION — Resets memory partition size and priority.
QUIT — Deactivates the terminal partition if there are no active attached batch partitions.
REMOVE-SYSTEM — Frees up the operating system volume for data storage or other use.
SDUMP — Displays (dumps) a specified sector of the disk.
SMODIFY — Modifies a sector with specified new data; permits optional verification of original contents before modification.
STATUS — Provides a display of the current state of all major system resources, such as memory partitions, devices, and logical name assignments.
TEST-SYSDEFIL — Tests a new system definition file before permanent installation.
TIME — Initializes the date and time.
VARY — Notifies the system of the availability or unavailability of a peripheral.

DISK VOLUME COMMANDS

INITIALIZE — Physically formats and initializes a disk.
LOAD — Verifies the disk volume name and associates it with the physical disk device.
SCOPY — Copies and verifies the system files from a disk volume to a second disk volume having dissimilar physical attributes.
UNLOAD — Verifies that no files are in use on the disk and disassociates the volume from the physical disk device.
VCOPY — Copies and verifies a disk volume to a second disk volume.

FILE COMMANDS

ASSIGN — Assigns a logical name to a file or disk device for more convenient reference.
CHANGE — Alters the current privilege level or protection attributes of a file.
COMBINE — Copies the contents of several program files into one program file.
CREATE — Creates a file with the specified characteristics and assigns a logical name.
DELETE — Deletes a file or directory tree.
DIRECTORY — Creates a unique file directory.
FCOPY — Copies a file, directory tree, or device to another file, directory tree, or device.
FDUMP — Displays (dumps) the contents of a logical block of a file, a member of a system-image file, or a file description entry of a directory file.
FILE-BACKUP — Produces a specially formatted sequential file for archiving data or copying directories from one disk to another.
FILE-RESTORE — Restores to the computer system the file or files produced by file back-up.
FILE-VALIDATE — Validates the back-up file for proper structure and data integrity.
KEY — Defines key fields for key indexed files.
LIST — Displays the characteristics and attributes of a file or directory tree.
MAP-KEYS — Displays key field definitions and usage information for key indexed files.
MAP-PROGRAMS — Displays names and sizes of programs installed in program files.
PRINT — Lists the logical records of a file on the assigned printer.
RECLOSE — Ensures the integrity of existing file, directory, and disk volume structures in the event of physical system malfunction or failure.
RELEASE — Disassociates one or more logical names from a file or device.
RENAME — Moves a file or directory within a directory tree.
SCRATCH — Creates a file with the same attributes of an assigned file, for temporary editing, etc.
SHOW — Displays the logical records of a data file.
SORT — Orders the contents of one or more input files by multiple fields into an output file.
TAPE-ASSIGN — Assigns a logical name to a tape device for more convenient reference.

CONTROL COMMANDS

BATCH — Initiates execution of a COBOL program with optional debug.
CHAIN — Continues processing of a job control batch command file at the same or a lesser nesting depth.
CONTINUE — Resumes CPU scheduling of an interrupted partition.
EXECUTE — Initiates execution of a COBOL program with optional debug.
EXIT — Terminates processing in an interrupted partition.
HALT — Suspends CPU scheduling of a nonterminal partition.
KPRINTER — Terminates the current output on the printer.
KTASK — Terminates processing in a partition other than a terminal partition.
LOOP — Defines the beginning of a repeated set of job control language commands.
MAP-SYNONYMS — Displays current synonym definitions.
REPEAT — Defines the end of a repeated set of job control commands.
REPOINT — Rewinds the batch listing file during batch processing.
SETCOND — Changes the conditional execution value.
SWITCH — Sets values for the switch parameters available to a COBOL program.
SYNONYM — Defines synonym values for use by all job control commands.
UNCOUPLE — Uncouples a partition from a terminal to permit the spawning of a new task in multi-tasking programming.

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT COMMANDS

COBOL — Invokes the COBOL compiler.
EDITOR — Invokes the system text editor for source or data file editing.
FLAG-PROGRAM — Sets and removes certain attributes which control the execution of COBOL programs.

DATA COMMUNICATION COMMANDS

CONNECT — Establishes a logical communication link between two similar or dissimilar computers.
FTS — Sends or receives files as a File Transfer Server.
RECEIVE — Receives data and replaces the existing contents with the new data.
SEND — Sends data to another file by replacing its present contents with the data sent.

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