Presenting VISTA, a revolutionary new communications server that provides unparalleled capabilities for today and remarkable options for tomorrow. Unlike existing servers, VISTA's modular architecture enables you to choose from a number of network and connectivity interface options, allowing you to customize VISTA to meet your specific networking needs.

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If you're thinking about a data switch or would like to learn more about how a data switch can help simplify your network, simply call us.

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The vivid display of advanced software engineering in version 3.0 goes beyond colorful VT340 features. We've also made version 3.0 faster, easier, and more comfortable to use.

Automatic keyboard remapping has been added. The PC num lock, for example, becomes the DEC PF1 key. Now, no matter which style PC keyboard you use, the best physical representation of the DEC keypad will be at your fingertips.

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*Christopher Kreager, Systems Specialist, UNITED DATA SYSTEMS

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Maintech introduces "Master Console," an innovative product from Volt Delta Resources that can streamline your operation and effect major savings.

With Maintech's "Master Console" you can monitor and control up to 8 DEC processors from a single location. Through a dynamic windowing process, "Master Console" creates a scrolling mini-terminal for each processor, all on a single high resolution monitor. The immediate benefit to management: centralized control, elimination of stored console logs and huge gains in individual productivity.

Other cost efficiencies are gained by eliminating the space requirements and clutter of consoles and console printouts on the computer room floor. Equally impressive, "Master Console" lets you archive your console logs on tape and prints out what you want to see.

Other features:
- Supports PDP, MicroVAX and VAX systems
- String search for user defined critical messages
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For your convenience, hardware leases and purchase plans are available.
"Master Console." Another powerful product from Maintech, the innovative leader in the independent service marketplace.
Now, DEC RA Compatible Disk Storage To Match The Power Of Your VAXBI and VAXcluster Systems

Lago Systems' LS/100 Disk Adapter.
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When we say compatible we mean fully compatible. The LS/100 makes industry standard disk drives look like DEC RA series drives to your system. They can even be mixed with DEC drives on your HSC50/70, KDB50, KDA50 and UDA50 disk controller. And, you won't have to change any of your systems or applications software.

Large Capacity.
With disk subsystems offering over twelve gigabytes of formatted data, the LS/100 can eliminate your storage capacity problems. And when you need more storage capacity but are running out of ports on your disk controller, it can provide configurations that have more than 2 gigabytes of data on one logical spindle.

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High Performance is average seek times as low as 15 milliseconds and data transfer rates up to 2.8 megabytes per second. Now you don’t have to settle for less.

Easy Installation and Maintenance.
Installation couldn’t be easier. It’s as simple as plugging in a DEC RA series disk drive. What's more, you can use your DEC diagnostics to check out disk drive problems. Error logs and fault identification procedures don’t change, just drive reliability.

Whether you’re adding to the storage capacity or a VAXBI system or moving up to a VAXcluster, the LS/100 Disk Adapter should be on your check list. Call us at 408/374-1818 for the name of the Lago Systems distributor nearest you. Or write Lago Systems, Inc., 160E Albright Way, Los Gatos, CA 95030.
There Doesn’t Have To Be A Loser

The latest DEC announcements have prompted many analysts to conclude that, in the next five years, either DEC will win and IBM will lose, or IBM will win and DEC will lose. Fortunately, these two giants aren’t like two insects locked in a “death struggle” in which only the winner survives.

First, we must understand our penchant for winning. “Winning isn’t everything,” Vince Lombardi, Hall of Fame coach for the Green Bay Packers, told us. “It’s the only thing.” Leo Durocher, former shortstop and manager, observed, “Nice guys finish last.” But while the Cincinnati Bengals recently lost the Super Bowl to the San Francisco 49ers, it’s hard to classify as losers a team that came from a losing season a year ago to the championship this year.

Corporate competitive cultures sometimes cultivate the team approach to rally spirit and morale to beat the other guy. For example, would Macy’s tell Gimbels? Does Hertz like Avis? Isn’t Continental trying to steal United passengers at Denver’s Stapleton International airport? Yet people still rent from Avis, even though it’s number two. And Eddie the Eagle, who finished last in the Olympic ski jump, is a national hero in England.

Horse races repeatedly prove that people can’t agree on a winner. And successful companies prove that you can be successful with either DEC or IBM computers. Some even succeed with systems from Hewlett-Packard, Unisys and others.

With computers, there are choices to be made every day, such as how to design the next database, or which CRT, network and sometimes even which computer system to choose. It’s fortunate that we have these choices to make, because it’s exactly this kind of competition that guarantees that we’ll get the most bang for our buck. Only in markets in which there’s no competition do we get less than what we pay for.

Today, there are more choices than ever. Besides the proprietary architectures, there’s “standard UNIX,” which promises to bring a level of compatibility to our systems that we haven’t seen before. Even if we don’t choose UNIX, the proprietary operating systems are incorporating the proper hooks to make networking with UNIX just as easy as networking similar systems.

IBM and DEC compete for our computing dollars and they do a fine job battling it out, each pushing the other to provide the innovative answers we need. They’ve chosen different philosophies and styles to accomplish our computing tasks and that has allowed us to decide which culture best fits our own.

DEC will transparently tie VAX networks together with UNIX (ULTRIX) systems by supporting various network protocols and will use standard file conventions to access networked data. IBM, through SAA, will impose strict coding and user presentation standards in software design and implementation, providing transportability across differing platforms. There’s no reason why both methods can’t work.

For us, the battle is to integrate our computer systems throughout our companies. You can’t do real electronic mail unless everyone has a “piece of glass” on his desk. We have to break down the idea that executives don’t type, that the more important you are the larger your dictating machine, or that bosses can’t work an electronic calendaring system.

The recognition that standalone PCs can’t be the corporate computing resource is the real win. And the knowledge that, in the next generation of computers, everything is going to work together in a coherent fashion should give us comfort that we have a lot to do in the next few years.

There will be no losers on this battlefield, just winners: IBM, HP, DEC — and maybe some others. But best of all, as Pogo might have said, “I have met the winner — and it is us.”
UNATTENDED BACKUP

If backing up your VAX Cluster keeps you reeling all night, try the new MA-24 two gigabyte tape cartridge backup system from Micro Technology. Just turn it on and say good night. Because with the MA-24, you don’t have to be there. Nobody does.

Unattended backup for VAX Cluster environments isn’t just a dream anymore. It’s real. And it’s called the MA-24.

100% HSC compatible with pure DEC TA emulation, the MA-24 can back up 2 gigabytes of data on one cartridge. And because the MA-24 subsystem is so economical, you can finally afford to back up your entire VAX Cluster without changing anything except the time you go home. Just turn it on and let it run.

Configured in 2 gigabyte units, the MA-24 can back up 32 gigabytes of data in a VAX Cluster, using just one footprint and one HSC5X-CA card.

With its own 512 KB buffer, the MA-24 can keep streaming at 246 KB/sec. With peak transfer rates of 1.5 MB/sec. That means with a fully configured HSC5X-CA card you can back up a full 32 gigabytes in just three hours unattended.

So why fight it? Try a few gigabytes of unattended backup for your VAX Cluster and turn nonproductive time into productive time.

For more information on the MA-24 tape subsystem, call Micro Technology, Inc. 800 999-9MTI.

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CIRCLE 124 ON READER CARD
Today, over two million people use Novell NetWare® to drive their PC networks. Not surprisingly, many of them are in companies which also have one or more DEC VAX minicomputers. Companies like yours.

Now Novell makes it easy for you to integrate PC users into your VAX network—and still maintain control of network information and resources.

**PC-to-VAX connectivity.** With NetWare for VMS, PC users can transparently access data, print services and applications on the VAX. Yet, because it runs as a single process within the VAX, NetWare allows you to install, configure and control the network with standard VMS facilities.

Network security is enhanced by combining NetWare and VMS security features, while maintaining existing VAX security definitions set by the VAX system manager. And NetWare for VMS gives you the power of Advanced NetWare, plus full DECnet compatibility and connections to over 30 network topologies, including Token Ring and Ethernet.

**Total network integration.** As more and more users choose different desktop comput-
ing environments, system managers face a tricky task: integrate all of these diverse computers into a single workable network.

Choosing NetWare for VMS provides a simple solution. Not only does NetWare let you link PCs to your VAX, but it also gives you the freedom to connect to other important environments. So all of your departmental and corporate computing resources can work together as one seamless system.

Add value to your VAX by adding a powerful connection to the more than two million NetWare users worldwide. Get NetWare for VMS. See your Novell VMS Certified Reseller, or call 1-800-LANKIND.

For more information, call from your modem 1-800-444-4472 (8 bit, no parity, 1 stop bit) and enter the access code NVVMS22.

For network solutions, you should be seeing red.
Welcome to the world of nine-month generations and flash obsolescence. It used to be that machines still were usable even when obsolete, but not any more. The minimum horsepower necessary to get anything done continues to increase. Recently I was offered a chance to buy some VAXstation 2000s from a truckload sale at about $2,000 each. They were being replaced en masse at a big site with 3100s. It struck me that they were being offered at about their true value. They're just adequate to run an X environment for a single busy programmer.

I'm glad that I'm not in the leasing business. Imagine writing a lease on a $1 million 63xx system with a five-year life span or writing a lease based on some residual value after three years! How do you depreciate a system for tax purposes? The 63xx box may be able to sustain another transition (say to 6-mip 64xx processors in nine months), but after that the 100 MHz XMI backplane interconnect will be swamped, or you'll be severely limited as to the number of processors you can put in the box. That translates to a life span of 27 months for the box or to a backplane upgrade, and probably memory, too.

I hear you muttering "but I don't need all those mips, and I won't need them then." Before you say that for the record, wait and see what the overhead generated on the client end of a DECwindows session adds up to. If you're saying, "I'll never use DECwindows, all I need are VTs," wait and see. DEC didn't do the largest project in its history just for fun.

These are interesting times. There's a lot of change in the world of processors. DECwindows is providing true interoperability. DEC is spending as much on ULTRIX as on VMS. The price of a workstation mip has been capped forever at $850. Aren't you glad you have to make these decisions for your company?

Uniforum Musings
I don't want to lead you to any conclusions, but look at the following machines and see if you notice a trend.

From DEC: The DECstation 3100, a 14-mip wonder and old news.

From DEC at Uniforum: The DECSystem 3100 four- to 64-user server with up to 1.5 GB of storage. It costs $20,000 to $75,000 and uses Mips Computer Systems' chip at 14 mips with synchronous SCSI.

From Data General: AViiON systems workstations and servers, at 20 to 40 mips using Motorola 88000 chips. The 40-mip version features SMP.

The two new products mentioned above feature workstations and servers and are compatible at the X11 level. They feature performance that was unthinkable a year ago.

From Intel: The i860 processor chip (no systems yet) with an integer processor that loafs along at 33 mips and a cofloater that delivers 80 Mflops of simultaneous single precision. It has a 64-bit address space and cache (instruction and data) on chip, eliminating those nasty, expensive SRAMs. A 3-D graphics engine is thrown in, as well. It features Cray-1 performance. The quantity-1,000 price is $750. While at Uniforum, I met a man whose VMS upgrade cost for his personal MicroVAX from version 4.5 to 5.1 was just a few thousand dollars less than the cost of a fully licensed four-user DECSYSTEM 3100. I wonder what was on his mind?

Another marvel was the presence of at least three X terminals. That's a terminal with a ThinWire connector on the back, a mouse and all of X in ROM on board. It's diskless, simple and relatively cheap.

For the DEC market, the phrase "just the VAX" is no longer fully relevant. Maybe we should brush up on C.
"Our 1400 DEC terminals now offer full MS-DOS emulation, thanks to Logicraft."

Hundreds of the world's largest banks, universities and businesses rely on Logicraft instead of PCs. With 386Ware from Logicraft, VT terminals and VAXstations can run MS-DOS software at high speed, at a fraction of the cost of buying individual PCs.

386Ware allows files to be shared back and forth, and gives PC applications full access to your existing VAX peripherals and printers.

386Ware from Logicraft. It not only saves you money. It makes your networks a lot more manageable.

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STOP THE WASTE
While the pointy-headed politicians and bureaucrats are preaching petroleum tax to solve our economic ills, your insights are the clearest I've read on the subject ("Economic Colonization: Here And Now," January 1989). Each Stealth bomber costs as much as an electronics assembly plant. Keeping the military in Europe for 1989 requires approximately $525 of income tax money from every man, woman and child in this country. What do we have to do to get Washington to stop the waste?

Thank you for telling it like it is.
Wendell Cockrell
Beaverton, Oregon

VT330/340 AND SSU
Steven Salemi's "Two Terminals Or One?" (January 1989) gave a good description of the capabilities of VT330/340 terminals. However, a reader could be left with the impression that the SSU software is required to get dual-session capability.

I've had a VT330 for some months and, using the two-cable/port approach, I get dual sessions without the SSU software. Local panning doesn't work for me, so I assume the SSU provides this as well as allows dual sessions over one wire.

With a two-VAX cluster to manage, I find it convenient to have a cable/session going to each processor and prefer this solution for my environment.
Robert E. Gibbons
Honolulu, Hawaii

SOFTWARE-ONLY APPROACH
Your listing of Communications Research Group's BLAST II UNIX and XENIX versions (Products, December 1988, page 150) mistakenly claims that BLAST requires "add-on boards or other hardware" for file transfer and terminal emulation. Actually, BLAST links VAXs to many other systems, including UNIX and XENIX, with no more than a modem and cable for each system involved. This software-only approach leaves users' slots open for other applications — a boon to overloaded PC and Mac installations.

Also, Communications Research Group recently installed a new information line: (800) 24-BLAST.

Burr Murray
Technical Communications
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

VIRUS WITH A MOTIVE
I've read many letters in magazines concerning computer viruses. I've noticed that everyone assumes that viruses are the result of sick minds with nothing better to do than to destroy computer systems.

I'd like to suggest another possibility. Let's suppose that a software developer wants to discourage people from being satisfied with free or low-cost software (shareware or freeware). One way to accomplish this is to create a virus program and enter it into a bulletin board system.

If someone were worried about being discovered, he could just use a name randomly picked from the phone book. Most operators of bulletin board systems I've seen allow free use and only check for valid names and addresses. Even if people didn't become terrified of free programs, many would pay to buy a program that would protect them from such a disaster.

Of course, some people might argue that creating a virus for profit is still the result of a sick mind.

Harry Myer
Kentville, Nova Scotia

VAX TO VAX TO VAX
We tend to overlook the differences between theory and practice. In theory, implied options should work. In my case, they do: With a VT220 and modem, I dial into a dialback security system (Defender II) from home, which connects me to a MicroVAX II. I SET HOST to our 785 and then SET HOST/DTE/LOG to a modem on a DECserver on the Ethernet and dial out to ARIS.

Think about it! I'm in three separate VAXs that don't know much about one another, offering this letter. I even have a hardcopy. The response, at 2,400 baud, is usable.

Thank you, DEC. I almost hate to say it, but the network is the system, and the system is working.

K.W. Jensen
Portland, Oregon

MAPPING MILLSTONE
In Letters (January 1989), Bob Heath describes the use of the Create Map Section ($CRMPSC) as an I/O tool. We've found that technique can lead to major system problems.

When a disk file is mapped into
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memory via $CRMPS, it's treated like a little pagefile. I/O to the file goes through the Modified Page List (MPL) via the Modified Page Writer. If the data file is large relative to the size of the MPL, if there are many users on the system so that there's a lot of throughput on the MPL, or if the addresses referenced in the file are scattered widely so that many pages are needed, then the MPL is converted from a cache to a pipeline. It performs this job with neither efficiency nor grace.

Because useful pages from other processes are being written to the page file while the mapped section flushes through the MPL, the hard-fault rate skyrockets. The whole system can be bogged down by one user. Several users can bring an 8650 to a halt. We haven't tested our code on VMS version 5.0's multithreaded page writer. I'd guess that with multithreading the I/O may be faster, but the pages on the MPL still will be churned at an accelerated rate.

Using mapped sections for I/O can be an effective tool. But like any tool, you must consider the materials and environment in which it will be used. For a dedicated system, a single-user workstation or with small files, it works well. For a multiuser configuration with large image files, it can be a millstone.

John Reynolds
Rochester, NY

CAN'T SEE THE FOREST . . .

Despite Forest Computer Inc.'s prominence in the DEC/IBM connectivity marketplace, it was omitted from the listing of DEC/IBM connectivity vendors that appeared with "DEC/IBM Interoperability" (January 1989) by Robert Philips.

Jim Antonucci
Vice President Marketing
Okemos, Michigan
With their software, you can do everything a $1000 DEC terminal does — on your PC — for a mere $245.

The suave and debonair gentlemen bandits who sit before you virtually invented DEC terminal emulation for the IBM personal computer.

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With their software, you can do everything a $1,000 DEC terminal can do — right on your own PC — for the paltry sum of only $245.

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TUNING AND PERFORMANCE
BENCHMARKING

QUERY:
Jim Shelly (SIG 13/MESS 200): I’m system manager of a cluster of two 11/785s, a 6220 and two HSCs, with an assortment of disks. We have approximately 100 users with 50 or 60 logged on at any given time. With 32 MB on both 785s and 64 MB on the 6220, most tuning problems can be solved by increasing memory.

As we add more users and tuning becomes a bigger issue, I need to measure the results of tuning efforts. I hope to create a procedure that will create an artificial workload of my choosing and then gather performance statistics before and after tuning. Is there something like this already available? If you use SPM to test the results of tuning, what information do you find most valuable, and in what format do you report it? Otherwise, what statistics would you suggest gathering?

REPLIES:
Robert G. Schaffrath (SIG 13/MESS 201): Have you considered the User Environment Test Package (UETP)? It can simulate a system full of users. Check the VMS Installation and Operations Manual for your processor.

Phil Anthony (SIG 13/MESS 202): Until the users are experiencing a problem, it’s best to leave the system parameters alone. If you think you can squeeze more out of your system by tweaking a parameter, run SPM under your artificial workload with the current parameters, making the change, and rerunning SPM with the artificial workload to see if there’s an improvement in the metrics affected by the change. But the real test will be whether or not the users are getting their work accomplished faster and better.

Before tuning, run SPM and gather the information it will give you in the real working environment. The printouts are horrendous, but careful examination of the metrics during peak processing periods will indicate whether or not you have a problem.

If there is a problem, examine SPM dumps when a system slowdown occurs to find out what values are out of range. If tuning is called for, rather than adding or upgrading hardware, tinker with the system parameters and run SPM again under the same workload to find out whether or not, and how much, the situation has improved.

If there aren’t any problems at present, the printouts still will provide a baseline from which you can estimate future requirements and isolate future problems when the workload increases.

Artificial workloads can be helpful for benchmarking different systems, but they generally aren’t all that good in simulating real, especially interactive, workloads.

/FOREIGN PERIPHERAL

QUERY:
Dan Klenke (SIG 92/MESS 86): We want to install an Abekas Video Systems Inc. Digital Disk Recorder as a peripheral to our MicroVAX. It has a SCSI port we’re using through a TD Systems VAX-SCSI interface to connect to the VAX. Unfortunately, it knows nothing of being a VAX peripheral and has no file structure. How can I access this in FORTRAN or

How To Use ARIS
Subscribers to DEC PROFESSIONAL can call up our VAX and log into ARIS, our Automated Reader Information Service. In ARIS, you can download programs from this publication, communicate with our editors, request a change of address, find additional information about advertisers, order books and back issues, check the guidelines for submitting articles, take a peek at our editorial calendar for the year and communicate with other VAX users.

To log in, you’ll need your subscription number from your mailing label. Set your terminal to seven data bits, one stop bit and space parity, or eight data bits, one stop bit and no parity, and dial:

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As a DEC PROFESSIONAL subscriber, you can download any of the programs marked with an ARIS symbol. VAX PROFESSIONAL programs are available only to subscribers of VAX PROFESSIONAL. For subscription information, contact Karol Hughes at (215) 542-7008. Use these recommendations at your own risk. Professional Press is not liable for any damages to your system that might be caused by the hardware, software, programs or procedures discussed here.

XMODEM and KERMIT are available.

SIG Identification
The SIG categories referenced in this month’s ARISTalk are:
13 System Performance
25 Terminals/Plotters/Printers
42 Communications/File Transfer
92 Open Forum, Third-Party
101 Miscellaneous
DISK EXPANSION
In a world of continuing disk expansion, TRIMM Industries offers a comprehensive range of enclosure products. Enclosures from single drive expansion to disk farm applications are available. Dec write protection functions are available in most configurations as well as fully regulated individual peripheral power supplies. Thermal protection and a variety of options make TRIMM the choice for a world full of configurations.

Q-BUS SYSTEM EXPANSION
TRIMM Industries allows the system integrator a world of options for configuring Q-bus based systems. Trimmed offers a CD backplane available in either eight or twelve slots as well as an eight slot Q22 backplane. Fully regulated 350 or 500 watt (continuous) power supplies run the systems. Rack-mount, pedestal, and roll-around models allow configurations for all applications and with our variety of options, the world is the limit.
C? I tried a useropen and setting the NFS bit in the FAB, but when I tried to read, it still looked for 010.dat and crashed.

REPLY:
Richard B. Gilbert (SIG 92/MESS 89): Try mounting the disk /FOREIGN. This will tell the system not to expect any labels for file structure. I think you'll have to read the disk via calls to SYS$QIOW with the IO$_READPBLK function.

EMPIRE FOR VMS
QUERY:
Bob Hospadaruk (SIG 101/MESS 444): I've become addicted to a game called Empire. My only code is an executable that runs on a PDP. Does anyone know where the source code can be obtained for this? I'd like to port it to VMS.

REPLY:
Marty Chamberlain (SIG 101/MESS 446): Sorry to hear of your terrible addiction. Empire is available for VMS on an old DECUS tape called VAX-12 EMPIRE: War Game of the Century, Version 4, January 1981. Unfortunately, the source code isn't included. I believe Empire is also available on VAX-LIB-1.

Have fun.

SUBMIT/REMOTE OUTPUT
QUERY:
George Dawson (SIG 101/MESS 443): We have four MicroVAX IIs connected by DECnet running VMS V4.6. Is there any way to suppress the output of SUBMIT/REMOTE? When the /REMOTE qualifier is used, all others are ignored.

REPLY:
Wayne Steffen (SIG 101/MESS 451): DCL Dialogue (January 1989) has a procedure for executing DCL on a remote system. Its original use was to pass qualifiers to the PRINT command.

DUAL SESSIONS
QUERY:
Brett Bump (SIG 25/MESS 261): After reading the article, “Two Terminals Or One?” by Steven Salemi (January 1989), I wonder how many people actually use VT330/340s for dual sessions.

When the VT3xx series came out, we already were running our own PC-style overlapping-windows-approach software. Our current in-house version is designed for a maximum of nine separate windowed jobs.

REPLIES:
Philip Gravel (SIG 25/MESS 262): I use the dual-session capability of the VT340 and like it. My dual sessions run through two physical connections. It's nice to watch the progress of a job (e.g., MONITOR or SHOW PROCESS/CONTINUOUS) on one system while working on another.
Stan Barndt (SIG 25/MESS 264): I have SSU on a VT340 and love it! It's the single-wire configuration because there are no extra ports. I'm a department of one, and it's very useful to the small-shop manager to be able to flip out of one session and take care of day-to-day problems.

If only DEC would enable SSU to support something at the cost of a VT320.

$SYSTEM-DATA-OVERRUN
QUERY:
Dan Fraser (SIG 42/MESS 426): Help! I'm having trouble dialing out. I connect to BBs, but at points I get bumped out with the error message %SYSTEM-DATAOVERUN. I'm using a Hayes-compatible modem, and the terminal setup is NOHOSTSYNC and NOREADSYNC. Otherwise, the line hangs up, and I can't get anything through to the modem.

REPLIES:
J. Scott Viaian (SIG 42/MESS 429): I got the same message when trying to call DSIN. Do a SET TERM/PERM/ALTYPEAHD: this was the only thing I had to change.
Dan Fraser (SIG 42/MESS 430): Thanks for the help. I now can access this BBS and stay on-line through more than one message. The SET TERM/PERM/ALTYPEAHD worked great.
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Optical Goes Erasable
Alphatronix Offers Erasable Optical Disk Subsystems For DEC Workstations

Although highly regarded as an excellent medium for archival data storage, their inability to randomly read and write data has kept optical disks out of the mainstream of computer storage. Alphatronix Inc. of Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, has broken that barrier by introducing the Inspire series of erasable, optical disk drives.

The Inspire series is based on a 5¼-inch form factor. Using erasable optical cartridges, each drive can store up to 650 MB of data on a disk that's about the same size as a 5¼-inch floppy disk. The new drives boast a maximum data rate of 7.0 Mbits per second and an average seek time of 83 ms. They are designed to conform with international standards as defined by ANSI, ECMA, ISO and the Japan Study Committee 23.

The drives emulate DEC's DU series of drive systems. A single-slot host adapter emulates DEC's Mass Storage Control Protocol (MSCP) controllers. All MSCP commands are supported. Designed to be plug-and-play systems, Inspire drives require no software changes or conversions.

The line is available for Q-bus and UNIBUS VAX systems. Single and dual-drive configurations are available.

Each system includes the drive, controller, host adapter, proprietary integration firmware and software, cables and connectors. Diagnostics and utility programs can be accessed via an onboard RS-232 port. Desktop, rack-mount and tower configurations are available.

Longer media life span and reliability are enhanced by the use of magneto-optical technology. Because a non-contact laser beam is used for recording and reading, wear and tear is reduced greatly. There are no heads to crash or tapes that can stretch.

Large archival applications in fields such as CAD/CAM, accounting, law, medical imaging and banking can enjoy new functionality with the erasable capability. Storage space is also conserved. One optical disk can hold the same amount of data as 3.5 reels of tape at 6250 bpi or 14 reels of tape at 1600 bpi. It would take over 500 1.2-MB floppy disks to store the same amount of data as one optical disk.

For more information, contact Alphatronix Inc., 4900 Prospectus Dr., Ste. 1000, P.O. Box 13687, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-3687; (919) 544-0001.

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The TCP/IP Connection

VXM Technologies’ TIM Makes Networking Connections A Breeze

If the prospect of developing TCP/IP-based distributed applications has you shaking in your boots, a new product from VXM Technologies, Boston, Massachusetts, will steady you.

TIM, short for TCP/IP Interface Module, provides a number of key features to help make networked application development easier (see Figure). TIM has three components:

1. TIMtool, which provides utilities to exercise and troubleshoot a TCP/IP network interactively from your terminal.
2. TIMtalk, a live, ready-to-use application that demonstrates some of TIM’s features. It allows several users to conference back and forth over a TCP/IP network.
3. TIMfunctions, a C language object library that programmers can use to develop their own distributed applications.

TIMtool utilities feature single-letter commands. Utilities exist to send and receive strings, create and close client and server sockets, and obtain the status of current messages and connections. On a remote node, you can connect to an application under development to troubleshoot and debug it. The systems over which the application is distributed can be heterogeneous or similar. In addition to application testing, TIMtool can be used to exercise and troubleshoot remote nodes on a network.

TIMtalk provides not only a live application, but also a good example of how TIMfunctions can be used to develop distributed applications. By allowing users to talk to each other over TCP/IP, programmers and developers can get a good idea of how to set up their own applications.

TIMfunctions is the heart of TIM. This C language library provides all the tools needed to develop distributed applications across TCP/IP networks. TIMfunctions modules can be used to develop new applications. Some older applications can be modified to take advantage of the networking capabilities TIM offers.

TIMfunctions modules parallel TIMtool utilities. C modules exist to create and close connections, send strings across the network and check for various network settings.

TIM provides TCP/IP applications with OSI Session Layer transmission capabilities. Above TIM, developers can create their own presentation protocols. TIM doesn’t enforce any presentation protocol of its own.

The Berkeley UNIX socket mechanism is used to create a stream mode to transfer data between applications. Applications can be created for either client or server modes, depending on how you set up TIM functions within your application. Up to four socket connections can be supported simultaneously, allowing TIM-based servers to support multiple clients. Complete control over network operations helps TIM prevent client/server lockup and other network communications problems.

TIM’s capabilities are provided without adding undue burdens to programmers and developers. The time required to learn the mysteries of TCP/IP interfacing is reduced, allowing for higher productivity and application turnaround rates.

TIM-based applications also can be used to communicate with applications that use TCP/IP but don’t use TIM.

This allows you to create a TIM-based environment throughout your organization, which helps to maintain coherence and consistency.

Applications that aren’t distributed also can use TIM. TIM can replace UNIX pipes or VMS mailboxes to do intertask communications, thus providing a more consistent environment, especially for sites with dissimilar hardware and operating systems.

An OSI version of TIM also is planned. Users will be able to swap TIM/TCP with TIM/OSI, relink their applications and continue to run their applications undisturbed.

TIM is available for a wide variety of vendor hardware and operating systems from DEC, Apple, Sun, Apollo, IBM, Hewlett-Packard and others. Workstation, micro, mini and mainframe platforms are supported. Third-party TCP/IP systems from CMC, Excelan, Wollongong and 3Com/Sun NFS are supported.

For more information, contact VXM Technologies, P.O. Box 9121, Kenmore Station, Boston, MA 02215-9121; (800) 627-5221.

Circle 425 on reader card
—David B. Miller

TIM-supported applications can have four full-duplex asynchronous connections acting as a client or server.
This freehand drawing was created using DRAW's tablet mode.

Grid-sapping was used to create this map of the London subway system.

This airport terminal layout illustrates the placement of user-defined symbols with object-snapping.

DRAW's extrusion feature allows the user to generate complex graphs and drawings.

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To qualify for a free evaluation copy and to receive complete technical information, call Chris Logan at 303/530-9000.

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CIRCLE 172 ON READER CARD
Dishing Up Disk Subsystems
Emulex Introduces Host Adapters
And A SCSI-Based Disk Controller

With a flurry of new product introductions, Emulex Corporation of Costa Mesa, California, is headed full-throttle into the SCSI world, but continues to augment its VAX storage subsystems with upgrades, controllers, communications devices, and disk and tape host adapters.

Hot on the heels of DEC's endorsement of the SCSI standard with its new desktop systems strategy, Emulex has produced the Mac 200, a high-performance SCSI chip that's a combination disk controller/buffer controller. The Mac 200 is designed to interface with high-capacity, high-performance magnetic disk drives.

The Mac 200 processes disk transfers at a rate of 28 MHz and has address capabilities from 64 KB to 4 MB. The processor's multi-sector disk transfer capability features single interrupts that further accelerate the transfer rate.

Emulex reports that the "data-flow" structure of the chip improves the data transfer into and out of buffer memory. This increased buffer control functionality lets you adjust to and get maximum use from system RAM.

Anticipating the needs of OEMs and systems integrators, the company built features into the chip that will accommodate large data buffers and more automated DP requirements. The combination of the ESP 200 chip (Emulex's previous SCSI processor) and the Mac 200 provides support for both the SCSI 1 or SCSI 2 requirements. In quantities of 5,000, the Mac 200 costs $28 per chip.

Emulex also announced that it will ship new versions of its MicroVAX 3500/3600 host adapters for LSI-11, MicroPDP-11 and MicroVAX II computers. The SCSI-to-Q-bus UC07 and UC08 use DEC's disk (MSCP) and tape (TMSCP) protocols.

The UC07 is a single controller with one SCSI bus connection. The dual-SCSI connections of the UC08 support MSCP on one port and TMSCP on the other. The UC07 is priced at $1,600, the UC08 at $2,050. The quad-wide devices are Digital Storage Architecture (DSA) compatible.

The SCSI products complement a wide range of storage subsystems Emulex has developed in the last two quarters. Among these is a new series of eight-inch Winchester subsystems for the Q-bus and UNIBUS. Called the Emulex Pedestal Subsystem (EPS) family, the systems are designed for non-clustered environments with large storage requirements.

The series ranges from a one- to four-drive configuration, with formatted capacities ranging from 741 MB to more than 4 GB. The SDICSM700 drives use different Emulex disk controllers, depending on the host system: the QD33 for the MicroVAX II, the QD34 for the MicroVAX 3500/3600 and the UD33 for UNIBUS computers.

All controllers can be used with any MSCP drive that transfers data up to 3 MB per second. They use non-volatile RAM and firmware-resident diagnostics and a set of on-board, menu-driven utilities that let you configure, test and format subsystems from a host terminal. Prices for the EPS series begin at $5,625.

Emulex's SM700 series of eight-inch disk subsystems for single VAXs or VAXclusters has six SDI ports and supports disk capacities up to 10.48 GB per cabinet. These systems are compatible with DEC's RA series drives.

Emulex offers a variety of fixed, removable and internal 5¼-inch disk and ½-inch tape subsystems for the MicroVAX 3500/3600. In the communications area, Emulex introduced the QS09, a 16-line multiplexer for the MicroVAX 3500/3600.

For more information, contact Emulex Corp., 3545 Harbor Blvd., P.O. Box 6725, Costa Mesa, CA 92626; (714) 662-5600.

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—Evan Birkhead
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Unify’s Accell/SQL Integrates
4GL And Generator
Underlying RDBMS Is SQL Compliant

In the world of UNIX-based RDBMSs, the marketplace for commercial and government applications continues to grow rapidly. And because the competition includes Oracle, Ingres, Sybase and Informix, business is cutthroat. The plans of one contender, Unify Corporation of Sacramento, California, include following the market by moving into the workstation arena while protecting its strength, which the company feels is at the UNIX midrange.

Additionally, Unify introduced Accell/SQL for Unify 2000, its next generation of software tools. Accell/SQL is a 4GL application development tool that supports multiple SQL-compatible RDBMSs, including Unify 2000, Unify’s proprietary back-end engine, SCO Integra from the Santa Cruz Operation, and Sybase. Unify 2000 is compatible with ANSI SQL.

According to the company, the combination of components is well-suited to large business applications such as OLTP. The system will perform with a wide range of interfaces, including Microsoft Windows.

David Saykally, president and CEO of the nine-year-old corporation, says that Unify’s goal is to make Accell/SQL “the industry-standard 4GL for commercial UNIX applications.”

Accell/SQL integrates an application generator with a 4GL, which the company reports precludes the need for programming in a 3GL. The generator, called Accell/Generator, uses interactive, visual tools to facilitate repetitive programming tasks. Field and form definitions are completed by filling in blanks, e.g., screen attributes, window size and location, and field type and length. A “compile by exception” utility streamlines the compilation process by updating only programs or forms that have been modified.

The 4GL code, which can function independently as a standalone development tool for some applications, also can be used for complex operations the generator can’t handle, such as screen-intensive applications. The 4GL is intuitive and non-procedural.

Accell/SQL also has a windowing system, ZoomView, that lets you find and display data from anywhere in the application. NEXT FORMS options allow movement through different forms in the application.

These components are designed to manipulate data within the Unify 2000 RDBMS. This SQL-based system features five data-access methods, five levels of security, on-line backup and automatic recovery. By integrating with several RDBMSs, Unify hopes to provide the developer a choice of RDBMSs with a single set of development tools.

Portions of applications built with Accell can be off-loaded from a UNIX host to MS-DOS-based systems with a cooperative processing utility called Accell/CP.

According to Michael Simon, vice president of marketing at Sequent Computer Systems, Accell/SQL takes advantage of the power and performance of multi-processor architectures. “To the developer,” he explains, “this software/hardware combination adds up to a potential 10-fold increase in productivity when compared to traditional development approaches.”

Unify 2000 is available for the major variations of UNIX, including AT&T System V, Berkeley 4.3 BSD and DEC’s ULTRIX, on a range of platforms from the MicroVAX II to the VAX 8900.

The VAX ULTRIX version of Accell/SQL will be available in May. On Sequent, AT&T and Pyramid platforms, the price ranges from $2,995 to $120,000, depending on the CPU.

For more information, contact Unify Corp., 3870 Rosin Ct., Sacramento, CA 95834; (916) 920-9092.

Circle 420 on reader card
—Evan Birkhead
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Word Processing En Masse

*MEC's Mass-11 V8.0 Provides Live Links To Graphics And Other Files*

**As the trend in publishing documents, reports, newsletters and even magazines moves toward the desktop, one of the industry's leading word processing systems, Mass-11, is moving with it. With its Mass-11 Word Processor version 8.0, Microsystems Engineering Corporation (MEC) of Hoffman Estates, Illinois, maintains its role as an important vendor in this arena.**

Version 8.0 has been released simultaneously on the VAX and PC and features enhancements that make it appropriate for specifications, proposals and documentation. Among the most notable enhancements are an on-screen Preview Mode and a live link to the source graphic, saving time, memory and money when preparing compound documents (see Figure).

Referencing the graphic at print or preview time, rather than storing it directly in a document, conserves disk space: The source graphic doesn't have to be edited in every document containing that graphic.

MEC's live link supports specifications defined by DEC's Compound Document Architecture (CDA) containing live links to text, graphics, images, spreadsheets, charts and tables. Version 8.0 provides live links to many graphics formats, including MDL metafiles, HPGL, AutoCAD, Tektronix, Mac.PICT and Lotus.PIC and IGES.

According to MEC, Version 8.0 is the only product integrated with ALL-IN-1 at the DSAB level to provide live links. Using the DSAB as a translator, you can create, edit and send documents to any ALL-IN-1 user working with any type of word processor. This level of integration allows these documents to be sent using DEC's message router or mail system.

With this integration, ALL-IN-1 users can access more powerful document processing functionality to integrate text and graphics, double the number of correct line and page endings for proportionally spaced documents. The document, or specified pages, can be printed from the Preview Menu. PC users see on-screen text and graphics integration and correct point sizes, and can zoom in on the page. VAX users see a graphic representation to conserve system resources.

Version 8.0 also offers a new thesaurus, from Proximity Technology Inc., enhanced macros and hot printing, which lets you work in other programs or applications while the document is printing. Other features of V8.0 include leading, absolute positioning of graphics on a page, horizontal and vertical rules in inches or centimeters and the ability to scale a document.

Mass-11 offers full support for clustered and networked VAX installations, letting you edit, copy and print anywhere on the network. For installations using both VAXs and PCs, Mass-11 provides a communications package that allows users to transfer documents, print files and ASCII files to and from the VAX via modem or RS-232 direct connect.

Prices for Mass-11 Word Processor version 8.0 range from $495 for the IBM PC to $5,750 for the MicroVAX II and $17,250 for high-end VAXs.

For more information, contact Microsystems Engineering Corp., 2400 W. Hassell Rd., Ste. 400, Hoffman Estates, IL 60195; (312) 882-0111.

*Circle 427 on reader card*

—Eric Schoeniger
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CIRCLE 123 ON READER CARD
Perfect Timing
Simpact’s Real-Time Clock Provides Interval Timing And Event Counting

Owners of 6000 and 8000 series VAXs in real-time environments now have a way to use their machines reliably with real-time applications.

Simpact Associates Inc. of San Diego, California, has developed the RTC, a programmable real-time clock option for DEC BI-based computers. The RTC provides high-resolution, precise interval-timing and high-frequency event-counting capabilities that real-time applications require.

The RTC resides on a single board that is easy to install. It simply plugs into a slot in the backplane of any BI-based machine. It can be used to time internal or external events, count events and trigger devices or software processes.

A backplane-to-panel cable with a DB-25 connector is provided. A DEC-supplied Universal Data Interface Panel (UDIP) can be connected to the distribution channel to connect, select and adjust I/O signals on the RTC. The RTC features BNC connections for I/O signals, switches to select Schmitt trigger slopes and potentiometers to adjust Schmitt trigger thresholds.

It contains a 32-bit counter-timer that operates at a maximum speed of 10 MHz, which provides 100-nanosecond resolution.

Input for the timer can originate from an external source with a maximum signal rate of 5 MHz or from any of six internal frequencies, ranging from 10 MHz down to 100 Hz. Clock accuracy is rated at 0.01 percent over the operating temperature range.

One of the two Schmitt trigger input lines can be set up to accept an external signal to be counted. The other can be used to start the counter on an external event, to time events, or to generate VAXBI interrupts from the RTC to the host. The Schmitt circuitry accepts TTL- or analog-level voltages. Voltage slope and threshold are fully adjustable.

Four TTL output signals are provided. Two are the outputs from the Schmitt triggers and the others are counter overflow pulses of 50 nanoseconds and 500 nanoseconds duration, respectively.

Four modes of operation are available. Single Interval mode can be used to generate a delay for an application. The counting can start immediately or can be delayed until the completion of an external event signaled through one of the Schmitt triggers.

Repeated Interval mode generates a fixed frequency pulse. Overflow outputs continually are set at fixed intervals. It can be used to trigger devices such as digital-to-analog or analog-to-digital boards.

External Event Timing mode measures the time between events or counts the events themselves. Either software control or an external signal through a Schmitt trigger can be used to start the timing. Pulses coming from the Schmitt trigger can cause up to 512 counter values to be stored in a buffer for later use while counting continues.

The External Event Timing From Zero Base mode is similar to the External Event Timing mode in operation. However, each external pulse through the Schmitt trigger causes the counter to be reset to zero before counting continues.

Software drivers are available for both the VMS and ELN operating systems. DEC’s VAXlab Software Library (VSL) provides VMS support. In lieu of VAXlab, Simpact can provide driver and I/O routines that are compatible with DEC’s Real-Time Calling Standard (RTCS). ELN support is available for ELN release 3.1.

Migration from a Q-bus-based environment to a BI environment is easily facilitated. The RTC is functionally equivalent to DEC’s real-time clock for the Q-bus, the KWV11-C. The user interface to both clocks is nearly identical. Both clocks perform the same timing and counting functions. The RTC’s registers form a superset of the KWV11-C’s registers.

To enhance DEC compatibility further, the RTC supports DEC’s VAX Real-Time Accelerator (VAX RTA) coprocessor.

A software diagnostic package also is included and runs under the VAX Diagnostic Supervisor (VDS). The diagnostic tests the RTC’s registers, clocking modes, frequencies and interrupts, as well as the BI bus.

Prices for the RTC range from $4,990 to $5,890.

For more information, contact Simpact Associates Inc., 9210 Sky Park Ct., San Diego, CA 92123; (619) 565-1865.

Circle 424 on reader card
— David B. Miller
ARSAP is the most automated system accounting software you can get for use in the VAX/VMS environment. While some systems require repetitive manual procedures, ARSAP does all the work, using command procedures to automate the entire system accounting process.

ARSAP comes with all the features you need—project accounting, capacity planning, resource management, organization accounting, software reporting, terminal/LAT accounting, selective image accounting, and more.

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CIRCLE 218 ON READER CARD
As standards growth brings to market an ever-greater range of compatible products from third-party suppliers and manufacturers, system managers are under increasing pressure to select between equipment from their system vendor and third-party sources. Purchasing products from the system vendor may seem a safer choice. But with the technical skill, support capabilities and marketing strength that standards growth has fostered among third parties, the capabilities of third-party products prove attractive.

Nowhere is this seen more clearly than in tape drives for VAXcluster systems. DEC’s limited choices in the TA79 and TA81 products fall far short of more innovative drives from such companies as Fujitsu, Storage Technology Corporation and Exabyte Corporation. Drives from these companies are finding widespread market acceptance because of their technical sophistication, performance, reliability and support of industry-standard interfaces, such as SCSI. With these drives, a much wider range of capabilities becomes available at a lower cost than the DEC drives — capabilities such as large capacity, unattended backup, transfer rates as high as 3 MB per second and DEC-to-IBM interchange.

An Open Invitation
Tape products in general have proved a thorn in DEC’s side, culminating in the problems the ill-fated TK50 experienced in the field shortly after shipping. DEC’s tape offerings serve more to round out its product line than to offer innovative storage solutions.

This lack of technical sophistication in tape products is an exception to the rule that DEC strives to operate on the leading edge of commercial technology. But it points out a major discrepancy in the company’s approach to handling customers’ data storage and access needs. DEC’s Digital Storage Architecture (DSA) encourages replacement of older hardware with up-to-date products. But DEC often fails to offer those products in a timely manner, or with the enhancements that are the hallmark of third-party companies, such as System Industries and others.
DSA offloads all device-specific functions to the peripheral subsystem itself, handling disk and tape as classes of intelligent devices rather than as specific devices with specific geometries. Peripherals thus can be added or replaced in the system with no changes to operating system software or applications. It would follow that DEC would equip all of its systems with industry-standard intelligent interfaces, such as SCSI, so that customers immediately could take advantage of new storage technology.

But this isn't the case. In fact, in recent years DEC has moved in the opposite direction, attempting through specialized interface hardware to close off its systems to the industry. System managers, therefore, need to pay close attention to the development of standards and the products that standards are helping bring to market. Currently, SCSI-based products provide a good hardware example of the trend, and a wealth of products exists. Third parties are making SCSI-based tape drives available to large DEC systems even though DEC provides no native SCSI interface on VAXclusters.

SCSI And VAXclusters
SCSI host adapters have been available for Q-bus and UNIBUS systems for more than three years, and many DEC customers have outfitted their PDPs, MicroVAXs, VAXstations and UNIBUS VAXs with a wide variety of SCSI-based products.

Currently, the ANSI-standard synchronous version of SCSI that follows the Common Command Set is the specification to which most third-party companies are designing product. This version of SCSI is yielding transfer rates as high as 4 MB per second, a more than two-fold increase in performance over earlier asynchronous SCSI. This throughput is acceptable for support of high-speed fixed Winchester drives, but the vast majority of manufacturers continue to implement the Storage Module Drive (SMD) interface for high-end systems, including VAXclusters.

The situation is different for tape. Tape drives are slower devices, accepting data at about 1 MB per second at most. Therefore, SCSI for high-end systems got its start with these drives and will continue to offer the required performance as tape-drive throughput increases. Equipping VAXclusters with SCSI-based tape products occurs with absolutely no interface performance penalty for any available tape drive. In fact, the interface opens these systems to the highest tape drive transfer rates the industry has to offer. This is exemplified in the recent System Industries' introduction of an IBM 3480-compatible product that features a throughput approaching 3 MB per second across a SCSI interface.

Transparent Integration
Integration of SCSI tape drives into the operating system environment of a VAXcluster is a simple matter. This is because DSA allows subsystem-based intelligence to offload the CPU of all I/O tasks specific to the peripheral device. As far as the operating system is concerned, peripheral storage consists of some number of logical units, and each logical unit consists of some number of 512-byte logical blocks. The operating system polls at boot time to discover the number and sizes of logical units on the system. The standard peripheral drivers under VAX/VMS are the Mass Storage Control Protocol (MSCP) disk driver (DUDRIVER) and Tape Mass Storage Control Protocol (TMSCP) tape driver (TUDRIVER). To the MSCP driver, disk storage consists of some number of randomly accessible logical units filled with some number of logical blocks. The same is true of the TMSCP driver, but it views its storage blocks as sequentially accessible only.

The MSCP and TMSCP drivers communicate with their intelligent peripheral controllers via MSCP and TMSCP command and message packets. Typical packets send and receive data, cause formatting and request diagnostics. Again, the drivers know nothing of the specific characteristics and geometries of the devices with which they're doing business.

The advantages to this architecture are many, but two of the most important are:
1. Peripherals can be added or replaced with no change to system software.
2. Peripherals can be shared by multiple processors with full file sharing, including record-locking capabilities.

These are two of the most important features of VMS and allow for construction of clusters.

VAXclusters And VMS V5.0
The VAXcluster originally consisted of two or more VAX processors, a star coupler and one or more HSCs supporting some number of disk and tape drives. Two years ago, DEC introduced LAVCs, which didn't use a Computer Interconnect (CI) bus but rather accomplished all clustering over Ethernet.

Now, with VMS version 5.0, the
two types of clusters have been combined, serving one, large base of mass storage to as many as 42 processors running VMS (see Figure 1). A single copy of VMS can be kept on the system disk and served to all processors in the cluster. Similarly, all files are served down to the record level clusterwide from the single bank of storage peripherals. This kind of centralized storage solution for the entire enterprise is finding greater utility than configurations using widely distributed storage units.

In VAXclusters, tape plays an important role as a backup device, although tape often is used for archiving, batch processing, software distribution, data interchange between systems and journaling.

In VAXclusters, the HSCs serve as the intelligent controllers that receive the MSCP and TMSCP command and message packets. HSCs use the DEC F-11 (HSC50) and J-11 (HSC40 and HSC70) 16-bit CPUs. HSCs handle such functions as command queuing, data buffering and reading and writing of data, and they contain on-board utilities for formatting, copying and archiving without host-CPU intervention.

HSCs are configured with the HSC5X-BA (disk) and HSC5X-CA (tape) channel cards to provide the Standard Disk Interface (SDI) and Standard Tape Interface (STI) connections to the supported disk and tape drives.

The HSC40 and HSC70 share the same performance, but the HSC70 comes with 32 ports, whereas the HSC40 comes with 12 ports expandable to 32. The HSC50 supports fewer I/O requests per second and supports 24 devices.

**Installing SCSI Tape Drives**

SCSI tape drives are installed on a VAXcluster by cabling a single- or multiple-drive tape subsystem containing an STI-to-SCI adapter directly to STI connectors on one or two HSC5X-CAs (see Figure 2). This must be done when the cluster is powered-down, and the cluster learns of the new subsystem during polling at the next system boot. If the
There's a lot you can get on 8mm videotape.

Except reliable data backup.

Videotape is fine for recording classic dramas. But when it comes to recording a company's irreplaceable data files, drama is the last thing you need.

Reliable data backup demands a proven, industry-standard recording media. Like the 3480 half-inch tape cartridge introduced by IBM. The cartridge performs over a wide range of operating temperatures. It's durable enough for well over 10,000 passes. Now it's available in an extended-length cartridge, offering a formatted capacity of 570 MB. No wonder Cipher chose the 3480 cartridge for its 3000i family of tape drives.

The unique advantages of the cartridge, combined with the MSR format's powerful error correction code, allow the 3000i to achieve the highest level of data integrity. Not just during backup, but in archival and software distribution applications as well.

The performance of the Cipher 3000i is superior to any non-rack mount tape drive in the world. With a transfer rate of nearly 1 MB/s, it can backup a full gigabyte of data in less than 20 minutes.

The 3000i is the latest Cipher innovation. Our 1/2" reel-to-reel streaming tape systems are now the industry standard. We invented cache tape drives. And we're currently leading the industry in optical disk drive technology, subsystems and interfaces—including the new SCSI-2 technology.

For fast, reliable, high-capacity data backup, go with the name you can trust. Cipher.

For information on the 3000i family contact Cipher today. Cipher, 10101 Old Grove Road, San Diego, CA 92131-1650.

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Please circle 173 to mail literature.
Please circle 177 call me I'm interested.
under SCSI, just the master drive resides directly on the SCSI bus. A multiple-drive subsystem requires only one STI-SCSI adapter. Additionally, as is possible with the DEC TA79, some reel-to-reel drives may be configured in a master-slave relationship. Under SCSI, just the master drive resides directly on the SCSI bus. The slave drives are daisy-chained from it. This configuration is used to reduce the cost of the subsystem: Only the master drive contains the formatter. SCSI allows each drive to be viewed separately by the operating system in either the master-slave configuration or in the configuration where each drive has a separate address on the SCSI bus. No changes in operating software are required for operation of all supported drives in either configuration.

The SCSI drives can be used for all functions the TA79 and TA81 are used for and run under all VMS software that uses the TMSCP device driver. CPU-controlled or HSC-controlled backup and restore operations work in the same way, and you can manage your tape systems with any VMS tape management software, such as DEC’s Storage Library System (SLS) package.

**STI-SCSI Adapter Operation**

At the heart of a VAXcluster SCSI tape subsystem is the STI-SCSI adapter (see Figure 3). This adapter consists of five primary components: the STI interface, the SCSI interface, a microprocessor, firmware (EPROM) and a RAM buffer.

The STI interface supports two STI channels for high-performance dual-ported applications and for redundancy in the event of HSC or HSCSX-CA hardware failure (at which point auto-failover occurs). The STI connectors on an HSCSX-CA provide signals meant to control DEC tape drives with the vendor-unique STI interface, but the adapter translates these signals into the appropriate SCSI commands for transmission over the SCSI bus. Operation of the STI-SCSI adapter is in fact similar to the operation of a DEC tape drive STI adapter board, which converts STI signals for operation with the native Pertec interface of the DEC drives.

STI-to-SCSI conversion operations are handled by the microprocessor under control of the firmware. During data transfer operations, the RAM is used as a data buffer in either direction and via either STI channel. Data is buffered for each drive supported. In this way, data transfers to and from the drives continue uninterrupted and at maximum drive transfer rates.

An STI-SCSI adapter can handle as many as four drives directly on its SCSI bus. SCSI bus devices are daisy-chained.

---

**Figure 3.**

![Diagram of the STI-SCSI adapter.](image-url)
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CIRCLE 225 ON READER CARD
together using a common cable, and each is assigned an address. All signals are common between all devices. SCSI-bus signals are either control signals or data signals (see Figure 4). The SCSI bus is terminated at both ends.

When the adapter is to connect with a drive, as directed by an I/O request from the HSC, it puts that drive's address out onto the SCSI bus. It's acting as initiator on the SCSI bus, and the drive then establishes itself as a target when it responds to the request for service. The adapter is assigned an address on the SCSI bus — the highest address. Distributed arbitration awards control of the bus to the device with the highest address that's contending for use of the bus. Under distributed arbitration, both the adapter and the drives compete for bus control.

Distributed arbitration radically speeds the SCSI bus. It allows for disconnect/reconnect operation by which a drive disconnects from the adapter after receiving a SCSI command and reconnects (by arbitrating for the bus) after it's finished executing the command. In this way, overlapped operations are performed on all four drives so that the delay caused by one drive, especially during data transfer operations, won't hold up the others.

When installing the SCSI tape subsystem, it's important that the configuration of the cluster be analyzed to ensure that no hardware bottlenecks currently exist or are created. Because of the architecture of DSA, cluster bottlenecks easily are removed by simply adjusting the hardware configuration as opposed to manipulating VMS tunable parameters. When the subsystem is installed it's also important that it be cabled into the cluster in such a way that it operates at full capacity.

**Configuring Cluster Storage**

As intelligent controllers, HSCs can command queue I/O requests, overlap seeks and perform simultaneous data transfers to and from supported devices. If VAXcluster performance is unacceptable and the cause doesn't lie with disk or tape drive performance, the most dramatic improvement is to upgrade to HSC70s, add additional HSCs or dual port the drives.

Mechanical aspects of computer systems ultimately prove to be the limiting factor in performance, so if all other system bottlenecks have been removed and the cluster is still sluggish, an upgrade to faster drives is necessary. In tape, the higher transfer rates offered by the new SCSI-based devices from Fujitsu and Storage Technology will reduce backup and archiving time drastically, and access time during batch processing and journaling will be much improved. Even in a fully configured subsystem consisting of four of these devices, maximum throughput can be obtained by dual porting to two HSC5X-CAs or, if necessary, two HSC5X-CAs in either the same or different HSCs.

The flexibility of the DSA architecture allows the integrator to implement the most efficient configuration.

Cluster performance improvements

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**Figure 4.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Busy</th>
<th>Select</th>
<th>Control/Data</th>
<th>I/O</th>
<th>Message</th>
<th>Request</th>
<th>Acknowledge</th>
<th>Attention</th>
<th>Reset</th>
<th>Data bits plus parity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

SCSI-bus signals.

**Figure 5.**

- Test unit ready
- Rewind
- Request sense
- Read block limits
- Read
- Write
- Write filemarks
- Inquiry
- Space
- Recover buffered data
- Mode select
- Reserve unit
- Release unit
- Copy
- Erase
- Mode sense
- Load/unload
- Receive diagnostic results
- Send diagnostics
- Prevent/allow medium removal

SCSI tape drive commands.
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In addition to MASS-11 WP MEC offers a wide variety of companion products for the office, like a FAX processor, technical illustrator, graphics processor, calendar, and more. To find out why major corporations are switching, call MEC at 312-882-0111.

MASS-11 WP: The cure for the WPS-PLUS blues.
also can be obtained through the use of on-board HSC utilities. For example, the backup/restore utility on-board these controllers dramatically decreases backup time, because the data doesn't pass through VAX main memory. Multiple disk and tape drives can be supported simultaneously. However, with this utility, data compression during restore doesn't occur. Only physical backup can be performed — not image or incremental. For data compression to occur, the data will have to pass through a VAX processor and memory.

**SCSI Tape Drives On VAXclusters**

Figure 5 lists the SCSI commands used for tape storage. All commands have counterparts in the TMSCP command set, enabling compatibility. Standardized use of the commands allows any SCSI device to be replaced by or operate alongside any other. Devices can be mixed and matched on the same SCSI bus according to the requirements of applications. And no matter what the configuration, all devices will operate at maximum performance if properly integrated into the system.

In the tape industry, another kind of compatibility exists: media interchange compatibility. SCSI tape devices support this capability to some extent as it's available. In the VAXcluster environment, this is done via support of three popular tape formats: nine-track reel to reel, IBM 3480-compatible cartridges and 8mm cassettes.

**Tape Storage Manufacturers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>American Data Systems</th>
<th>CMD Technology Inc.</th>
<th>Digital Equipment Corp.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marketing Inc.</td>
<td>3851 S. Main St.</td>
<td>146 Main St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53 Elderwood Dr.</td>
<td>Santa Ana, CA 92070</td>
<td>Maynard, MA 01754</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stoughton, MA 02072</td>
<td>(714) 549-4422</td>
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<td>Hopkinton, MA 10748</td>
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<td>Longmont, CO 80501</td>
<td>Costa Mesa, CA 92626</td>
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<td>Tustin, CA 92680</td>
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<td>Newport News, VA 23606</td>
<td>Boulder, CO 80301</td>
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<tr>
<td>Woburn, MA 01801</td>
<td>(804) 873-0900</td>
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<td>Cipher Data Products Inc.</td>
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<td>1340 Tully Rd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9715 Business Park Ave.</td>
<td>Jessup, MD 20794</td>
<td>San Jose, CA 95122</td>
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<td>(301) 498-0200</td>
<td>(408) 292-0343</td>
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Tape standards for recording and file formats historically have been set by volume sales of IBM products. The rest of the industry then embraces and improves upon the standard. This is the case with nine-track tape and, more recently, 3480 cartridge tape products.

Nine-track tape has been the staple medium of data processing for many years, and nine-track tape drives continue to provide some of the best, fastest and most reliable technology. Recording density has stabilized at 6,250 bpi with the group-coded recording (GCR) format, and recording speeds reach as fast as 200 ips. Additionally, file storage formats and blocking factors have been established for nine-track by ANSI, so tapes are interchangeable industrywide, 

Continued.
facilitating program distribution and data sharing between systems.

The IBM 3480 18-track standard is challenging reel to reel with a much greater density (37,000 characters per inch) at a read/write speed of 79 ips. File storage formats again have been standardized by IBM, and third-party products are designed to read and write in these formats, making interchange between systems as standardized and transparent as for nine-track. In installation of both nine-track and 3480 products allows for complete transportability of files and products designed to read and write in these formats, making inter"change between systems as standardized and transparent as for nine-track. Installation of both nine-track and 3480 products allows for complete transportability of media between systems without the need for special driver utilities to use the tapes.

Another kind of tape compatibility between systems results when a tape drive that hasn’t been standardized sud-denly finds widespread application. Such is the case with the 8mm EXB-8200 helical-scan product from Exabyte, a spin-off of Storage Technology. The extremely high-capacity cassettes (2.3 GB) used by this product can be transferred between systems implementing the drive. Helical-scan technology, based on the same hardware used in videocassette recorders, has met with strong success for backup applications since its introduction in 1987.

A proposal stating the electronic recording specifications and characteristics for the 8mm helical-scan media is currently before ANSI, and a standard is expected soon. At that time, more 8mm helical-scan drives will become available from a variety of manufacturers, but the issue of file format compatibility still will need to be resolved.

WITH WIDELY SUPPORTED STANDARDS such as SCSI, there are few risks in choosing third-party VAXcluster storage peripherals instead of the DEC offerings. These peripherals are easy to cable and integrate into the operating environment, and offer “big-company” performance and support because of collective industry backing of standards.

—Bradford T. Harrison is a free-lance writer specializing in DEC systems.

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**Tape Storage Manufacturers (continued)**

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<tr>
<th>IBM Corp.</th>
<th>Laser Magnetic Storage Int'l.</th>
<th>Summus Computer Systems</th>
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<td>4425 ArrowsWest Dr.</td>
<td>17171 Park Row, Ste. 300</td>
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<tr>
<td>Armonk, NY 10504</td>
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<td>Houston, TX 77084</td>
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<th>System Industries</th>
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<td>1041 Hamilton Rd.</td>
<td>560 Cottonwood Dr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>San Diego, CA 92121</td>
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<td>1770 Walt Whitman Rd.</td>
<td>8200 Highwood Dr.</td>
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<td>Mountain View, CA 94043</td>
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<td>(714) 770-1100</td>
<td>(415) 964-5700</td>
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**ARTICLE INTEREST QUOTIENT**
Circle On Reader Card
High 455 Medium 456 Low 457
I/O Subsystem Performance

Part 1: The four primary performance measurements.

BY KENNETH H. BATES

This article investigates the various performance metrics that commonly are quoted, explaining what these metrics really mean, when they should be used and when they may be unimportant. This should not only provide the necessary information to evaluate I/O performance properly, it also should offer suggestions concerning which storage subsystems might be appropriate for a particular application.

Concerning Measurement

When discussing the performance of the I/O subsystem, there are four primary measurements of concern. Each deals with a different aspect of the I/O subsystem, and one or more of these measurements may be important for a given application.

As an example, an application that collects large amounts of data from a satellite would be concerned with obtaining the highest possible megabyte-per-second rate, while an OLTP system would be more interested in the fastest response time and would care little about how many megabytes per second the subsystem could provide. The metrics discussed in this article include the response time, the request rate, the data rate and the different ways to measure seek times.

Because the I/O subsystem deals with the request at QIO level, the performance seen by the I/O subsystem may differ from that measured by the host. As an example, a single transaction that updates a database file may require RMS operations not only to the data and index files, but also to a journaling file. Each of these individual RMS operations...
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*Test referenced was run on an IBM AT with an EGA and a high-resolution color monitor. Screens were timed locally using a single data file. Software versions timed: Reflection 4.3.3, SmarTerm 240-2.0b, polySTAR/240-1.1.*
colors faster than the others.

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can result in more than one low-level QIO request to the I/O subsystem. From the user's viewpoint, only one I/O operation has occurred, i.e., the database update. At a lower level, there are several RMS operations required to complete the file update, with each operation requiring several QIO functions.

Because current I/O subsystems deal with requests from the host for individual logical blocks, we'll concentrate on the measurement at the QIO level.

**Response Time**

The response time of the I/O subsystem (more properly referred to as service time) measures the time from the host issuing the I/O request to completion of that I/O request. Although this time includes processing of the I/O initiation and completion by the host processor, we'll ignore those effects and only consider the contributions of the I/O subsystem itself. As illustrated in Figure 1, the response time of the I/O subsystem can be broken into several distinct parts. The first component is the controller that receives the I/O request from the host. The time this takes varies not only from one controller to another, it also varies depending on the command itself, with longer transfer sizes taking longer to process. For an HSC70 running V370, this time is approximately 1 ms.

The next component is the time required for the disk heads to move to the desired cylinder. This time varies, depending on the length of the seek and the type of disk drive. In Figure 1, the time shown is the specification for an average seek on an RA82, or 24 ms.

Concentrating only on this time can be misleading for an actual application on your system. Having arrived on cylinder, the disk now must wait for the platter to rotate so that the desired logical block (LBN) is under the disk head. Although this time varies depending on the current rotational position, on average the platter must move a half revolution: With an RA82 rotating at 3,600 rpm, this time is 833 ms. (The RA70 spins at 4,000 rpm, giving an average time of 75 ms, or 10 percent shorter.)

After you're at the correct location on the disk, the only task left is the actual transfer of the data. Obviously, the amount of time this takes varies depending on the length of the data transfer, but it's close to 0.287 ms for a 512-byte transfer on an RA82. There's additional overhead because of the controller and transit times over the I/O bus, but it's generally small enough to be ignored.

It should be clear that the major portion of the response time is the time taken for the seek, and any action that reduces this will yield major benefits. Although the time for the rotation is also a major contributor, all disks (with the exception of the RA70) spin at 3,600 rpm, so there's no difference among different disk types. It also should be clear that for small byte counts, the time taken for the actual transfer of data is quite small. It follows that a disk with a transfer rate higher than the RA82 will show very little difference in the response time for small byte counts.

As an example, the total time shown in Figure 1 is 33.62 ms. If another disk were used that transferred data twice as fast (which is impossible, because it's well above the bandwidth of the SDI), the resulting response time would be 33.47 ms, a reduction of only 0.4 percent. In general, response time is the major item of interest for interactive applications. These might include time-sharing systems, OLTP applications and office automation systems. In these arenas, a reduction in the response time means faster response when a user is interacting with the terminal and should be the primary metric of interest.

**Request Rate**

Request rate is a measurement of how many I/O requests can be processed over

---

**Figure 1.**

**Total Response Time**

- **HSC**
- **Seek**
- **Rotate**
- **Data**

Response-time components.
a period of time and generally is measured in requests per second. As with the response time, all components in the I/O path contribute to this, with the slowest link in the chain being the bottleneck.

Although this metric is one of the most commonly quoted, its main application is on batch systems on which the response time of individual I/O requests isn't important. In such a system, it may be acceptable to delay the response of one or more requests if that delay would increase the overall request rate. In effect, if the total number of jobs per hour is more important than the length of time for any particular job, then the request rate is probably more important than the response time.

An example of optimizing for request rates is the seek optimization routines used in DSA controllers. With a scheme such as this, certain requests may be delayed to service a request that arrived later. By doing this, the total distance traveled by the disk heads may be shortened, with a corresponding reduction in the overall time yielding an increase in the request rate. As an example, consider a trip from Maynard, Massachusetts, to Los Angeles, then to New York, then to Colorado Springs, Colorado, and finally back to Maynard. If the travel times are seven hours, seven hours, five hours and four hours respectively, then the total trip will take 23 hours for all five locations, or about 5/23 locations per hour.

If the visits were arranged for optimal travel times, however, the trip would go from Maynard to New York, then to Colorado Springs, then to Los Angeles, then back to Maynard. The travel times in this case might be one hour, five hours, two hours and six hours, for a total of 14 hours. The visitation rate would be five locations in 14 hours, or 5/14 locations per hour, which is an increase of more than 64 percent. As a result of this rearrangement, however, Los Angeles wouldn't be visited until eight hours after the start of the trip, instead of seven hours with the first arrangement.

In much the same manner that travel arrangements are dictated by either the need to visit a certain number of locations in the minimum amount of time (request rate) or with a minimum amount of waiting after the need to visit is known (response time), a decision must be made as to the need of a particular application on the I/O subsystem. If the need is for request rates, then a high-performance controller, such as the HSC70, is appropriate. If the request rate isn't of primary interest, then the performance of an HSC50 may be adequate. The HSC controller contains code that alternates between response time and request rate optimization, depending on the I/O load.

**Data Rate**

The third metric deals with the amount of data the I/O subsystem can transfer over a given period of time and is referred to as the data rate. This generally is measured in MB or KB per second and usually is associated with applications that request data transfers with very high byte counts. Because of the high amount of data transferred per request, the portion of Figure 1 dealing with the transfer time is considerably higher. At the same time, the data usually is written to a large, contiguous file, reducing the seek time to a negligible amount. As a result, the transfer time tends to dominate the response time, and disks with higher transfer speeds are the appropriate choice.

Examples of applications requiring high data rates include seismic data acquisition, image processing and the downloading of large amounts of data, as might be encountered in satellite data links. In general, less than 5 percent of VMS users fit this profile and would actually obtain any practical benefits from a high data rate.

When comparing the data rates of different disks, it's imperative to realize that there are many ways of measuring the data rate a disk is capable of, all of which are technically correct. Because
The problem with idiot lights on tape drives is the same as it is on cars. Instead of warning you in advance that something is slowly going wrong, you learn there's trouble just about the time you've got a crisis on your hands.

In the case of tape backup, that means returning to the office in the morning, only to find your unattended backup system either ran out of tape, or didn't record at all because of lousy tape or dirty heads.

Fortunately, there is a solution. The new CTS-8000 from TTI features a built-in status display. It lets you catch problems before they happen—not after.

A digital readout tells you how many megabytes of unused storage remain on a tape. When you put in a cartridge, you'll know for sure that you've got enough tape to finish the job.

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Still another first on the CTS-8000 is multi-host capability. It's also TMSCP compatible and works with all of your applications without any modifications.

And thanks to TTI's long line option, you can place the CTS-8000 up to 80 feet away from the host.

Don't settle for unattended backup with less than full instrumentation. For complete information on the CTS-8000, call (714) 744-1030. Or write Transitional Technology, Inc., 1411 N. Batavia, Suite 203, Orange, CA 92667.

In Europe, call 0865 741 345. Or write Transitional Technology, Suite 2, Kennett House, 108/110 London Road, Headington, Oxford OX3 9AW.

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of the wide variations in the resulting rate, however, it's important to understand the different measurements and to ensure that, when comparisons are made, similar figures are used.

The first technique of data-rate measurement deals with the number of bits passing under the disk head and is referred to as the peak rate. For the RA82, this rate is 2.40 MB per second. This rate is shown as the top bar graph in Figure 2.

Although this rate is quoted widely, it doesn't accurately represent the ability of the drive to deliver data to the user program. This is because there's a large amount of information that's present on the disk over and above the actual 512 bytes of user data. This information consists of the ECC field, the EDC, multiple copies of the sector header and servo information, among other things. Because of this, the actual 512-byte user data is only a percentage of the total data that's present for each sector (about 72 percent for an RA82).

A more representative data-transfer rate is the on-track rate and is shown as the second bar in Figure 2. This rate is determined by taking the number of actual user data bytes that can be transferred in one revolution, and is 1.78 MB per second for the RA82.

Because data may span track boundaries, a third rate, referred to as the on-cylinder rate, is also possible. This rate

The State Of Solid State

A solid-state disk (SSD) is a storage device based on solid-state memory technology that combines the very fast access times of DRAM with the ease of use of magnetic disks. Users see increased performance for I/O-bound applications while programmers and system managers don't need to change the way they view and manage storage. Accessed by standard RMS and $QIO methods, an SSD is mounted, backed up and managed like magnetic storage.

An SSD complements magnetic disk storage in the storage hierarchy. It's a smaller-capacity, significantly faster storage device than a magnetic disk. SSDS range in capacity from 1 MB to 512 MB and have average access times of less than 5 ms. Because of the very fast access times, SSDs can service I/O requests more rapidly and can eliminate I/O queues. Used properly, they can eliminate I/O bottlenecks and enhance overall performance in I/O-intensive applications.

SSDs are most effective in applications that perform a large percentage of I/O on a limited number of files. For example, VAXcluster system performance could benefit by placing the heavily accessed VMS system files JBCSYSQUE.DAT, RIGHTSLIST.DAT and SYSUAF.DAT on an SSD. Similarly, DAF.DAT, DOCDB.DAT and PENDING.DAT are frequently accessed ALL-IN-1 files that are candidates for placement on an SSD.

SSDs also are useful in improving the performance of applications that do large amounts of synchronous I/O. Many scientific and engineering applications fall into this category. By strategically locating the frequently used files on an SSD, a system manager can improve overall performance in terms of increased throughput, better response times, reduced run times or additional number of users supported.

To determine whether an SSD will improve system performance and to evaluate whether it's the best alternative, a system manager has to understand his applications thoroughly. For example, an SSD can improve performance in some I/O-bound applications, but can be ineffectual in a compute-bound situation. To measure the I/O intensity of an application, the system manager can monitor the number of I/Os per second and the average I/O queue length. CPU use is also very important. If use is low, the CPU can support the increased throughput generated by an SSD.

Caching and RAM disk are other alternatives used to reduce I/O bottlenecks. To ascertain whether an SSD or another alternative is the optimum choice, it's crucial to evaluate the characteristics of the applications in relation to the strengths and weaknesses of each approach. For example, caching is effective only for applications that exhibit good locality of disk reference. Applications running on a VAXcluster require a solution that provides efficient sharing across nodes — a facility not provided by RAM disk.

DEC's family of storage arrays offers another high-performance storage option. These arrays differ from solid-state disks in the way they improve performance and in the types of applications in which they're most effective. Storage arrays offer high aggregate performance in a convenient package. Performance improvement is achieved by properly allocating multiple files among the individual drives in the storage array to eliminate a bottleneck at any one drive.

Applications that have high disk-access demands spread among a group of several files can benefit from implementation of storage arrays. In contrast, solid-state disks offer high single-stream performance. They optimize performance in applications with a high access rate to a small number of files or to a group of files that must, by design, reside on the same disk device. An SSD would, for example, be a good choice for any application in which the I/O demand to a single file exceeds the capability of a single magnetic disk drive.

Not all SSDs have the same features. For example, some are non-volatile. A non-volatile SSD retains the stored data during a power loss. A volatile device doesn't. Depending on the application and the nature of the data stored, this feature can be critical. Another distinguishing feature is how the device interfaces to the controller and ultimately to the application. SSDs with native-mode interfaces generally outperform those interfaced through protocol adapters.

Within the overall storage hierarchy, SSD technology can play an important role in optimizing performance for certain applications. OLTP and other time-critical applications could benefit from the predictable, fast access times the technology provides. In addition, its capacity for efficient sharing makes it a viable alternative in VAXcluster environments.—Charlie Cassidy, principal engineer, electronic storage development, Digital Equipment Corporation
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takes into account that a period of time is required to switch from one disk head to another when reading data that's contained on two tracks (surfaces). Because several sectors can pass under the disk heads while they’re switching, and because data isn’t transferred during this time, the overall effective rate is reduced.

This time is determined by measuring the time taken to transfer an entire cylinder, thereby taking the head-switching time into account, and is shown in the third bar of Figure 2. For an RA82, this rate is 1.46 MB per second.

The final rate takes into account that in the same manner that a data transfer may span a track boundary, it also may span a cylinder boundary, necessitating a one-cylinder seek. In conjunction with the seek, the disk heads also must switch from the last track to the first track to read the next LBN. In a disk drive designed for optimal performance, a one-cylinder
seek should be accomplished in less time than it takes for the heads to switch from the last track to the first. This way, no additional time is taken and the rate is the same as the on-cylinder rate. This rate is referred to as the spiral rate and is an extremely good indication of the overall disk performance, because it takes all performance factors of the disk into account.

The spiral rate for an RA82 is shown as the bottom bar in Figure 2 and is identical to the on-cylinder rate of 1.46 MB per second. As can be seen from the various RA82 data rates, there's a large difference among the individual rates. The peak rate is more than 64 percent faster than the spiral rate, so it's important to ensure that equivalent rates are used when comparing disks.

The spiral rate is one of the best ones to use when evaluating the data transfer rate, because it represents the overall disk performance. Figure 3 illustrates the spiral-transfer rates of the RA70, RA81, RA82 and RA90 disk drives.

Seek Times

In the same manner that transfer rates can be quoted based on different operations, the seek times also can be based on different measurement techniques. Unlike the data rates, however, there are good reasons for choosing different measurement criteria. Also, unlike data rates, the choice of a particular seek-time measurement can alter the standings of different disk drives with respect to each other. Because of this, it's important to understand not only the different ways to measure disk seek times, but also when and why to choose each type. Different ways to measure seek times are:

1. By Cylinder — The first measurement technique determines how much time it takes for a disk drive to seek a specific number of cylinders. By capturing this data for a large range of seek distances, you can build a profile of the disk in question. An example of this is shown for the RA70, RA81, RA82 and RA90 disk drives in Figure 4. As you can see, the RA90 is clearly the fastest-seeking drive, followed by the RA70, RA82 and RA81.

2. By Megabyte — Because applications access data within a file, it isn't always appropriate to measure seek ability strictly by cylinder seek times. Another disadvantage of this method is that, with disks of differing sizes, comparisons can be difficult. As a means of circumventing these difficulties, another method of measuring seek performance is to chart the seek times when seeking over a number of megabytes.

This is accomplished by taking a specific distance in megabytes, translating that distance into the appropriate number of cylinders, then measuring the time required for that seek. This is very applicable to a typical application,
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CIRCLE 305 ON READER CARD

because it directly reflects the way most programs operate.

As an example, consider an application that accesses a 100-MB data file. The access pattern will remain the same regardless of which disk the data file is placed on, because a specific record remains the same distance (in logical blocks or megabytes) from the beginning of the file. Because of this characteristic, it’s easy to see how an application will behave on different disks by taking seek-time measurements based on megabytes.

Figure 5 shows this profile for the RA70, RA81, RA82 and RA90 disk drives. In a reversal from Figure 4, the RA82 now appears to be faster than the RA70! This apparent anomaly is because the RA82 contains more data on one cylinder than the RA70. As a result, a seek of a certain number of megabytes will result in fewer cylinders on an RA82 than on an RA70. Even though the RA70 can seek over the same number of cylinders faster than an RA82, the fact that it must travel over more cylinders than the RA82 causes it to take more time.

3. By Percentage of Capacity — The final seek measurement is taken by seeking over a fixed percentage of the total disk capacity. The reasoning behind this is that most disks eventually will fill to capacity, and if random seeks are distributed over the entire surface of the disk, this is the appropriate measurement technique. The comparative seek times for this are shown in Figure 6 and now show the RA70 as faster than the RA82.

From the results of Figures 5 and 6, the natural question to ask is which disk is really better to use. The answer lies in how the measurements were taken and eventually will lead to determining how the applications will access the data.

If the disk is to contain files that are large, and the access pattern will be random seeks within the file, then the RA82 should be chosen. This is because of the large capacity of each RA82 cylinder, which gives superior performance when measured on the metric of seek times per megabyte. The mathematical average over a given seek distance is approximately the time required for a seek of one-third the total distance, so the exact differences can be calculated easily. As an example, if a 150-MB file is accessed on a random basis, the average seek distance will be 50 MB. From Figure 5, it’s easy to see that the average time for an RA70 is around 16.95 ms, while an RA82 will accomplish the same seek in 13.85 ms. The RA82 is the clear choice.

If, on the other hand, the disk contains many small files that are accessed with equal probability (such as in a time-sharing system), the disk can be accessed randomly over the entire disk surface. Because of this, it would be more appropriate to consider the seek times based on the percentage of capacity. With the average seek being one-third of total capacity, Figure 6 shows the seek times at the 33 percent point of the RA70 to be 21.1 ms and of the RA82 to be 23.45 ms. The choice is now the RA70.

THE METRICS USED to characterize I/O subsystem performance vary in importance, depending on the particular application. Within a class of metrics, there can be several techniques that are used for measurements, each of which may be valid. Because different results may be obtained, depending on which technique is used to measure the performance, it’s of vital importance that any comparison be based on similar data. At the same time, it’s important to understand the requirements of the application thoroughly so that performance metrics that aren’t important aren’t given undue weight.

Part 2 will concentrate on the optimizations possible for each of these metrics under the Digital Storage Architecture (DSA). — Kenneth H. Bates is a consulting software engineer for Digital Equipment Corporation in Colorado Springs, Colorado.

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CIRCLE 190 ON READER CARD
Capacity Planning With The VAX Performance Advisor

Assisting system managers in isolating and solving performance problems. BY LAWRENCE L. BALDWIN JR.

CAPACITY PLANNING CAN BE one of the most important yet difficult and time-consuming tasks for a VAX system manager. A capacity plan describes the current system configurations, current use of the equipment, expected future changes in user load and new configurations to handle the expected load. Distinguishing and managing long-term growth and short-term performance problems are a major planning challenge.

Effective planning requires you to be well-informed about all variables that can affect system use. Without proper information, it's impossible to meet users' changing demands. Response time and user productivity will degrade as weeks or months are spent designing new systems.

Elements involved in capacity planning relate to who's using the system, what applications are being run, when they're run, what recent use changes have occurred, and what changes can be expected in the future. Although good communication with users and department managers usually can provide useful information, many users don't know what their impact on the system is and how that may change, and managers don't usually have enough time to provide such information. The system manager must rely primarily on the system itself for this information.

A new DEC performance analysis product, the VAX Performance Advisor (VPA), assists system managers in isolating and solving temporary performance problems. It also provides detailed system use information required to prepare long-term capacity plans.

VPA consists of three basic components: a data collector, a recommendation analyst and a performance analyst. After VPA is installed, each component is invoked with the ADVISE command.

Data Collector

The data collector is a detached process that's created at system startup or that can be started manually with the ADVISE/COLLECT/START command. As soon as VPA is started, raw performance data is written to disk every few minutes. For each day that VPA collects data, a new raw-data file containing information about CPU, I/O and memory use is created.

By default, the data collector stores data 24 hours per day. If your system is idle in the evenings and on weekends,
VPA can be configured to stop collecting data during those periods. For example:

```
ADVISE/COLLECT/SCHEDULE=(MONDAY=8-20,
TUESDAY=8-20,WEDNESDAY=8-20,THURSDAY=
8-20,FRI=8-20,SATURDAY,SUNDAY)
```

will configure VPA to collect data from only 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Monday through Friday. Even if you only collect data during the day, on weekdays you can expect to generate a 1,000- to 6,000-block file for each system collecting data. Therefore, it's important to keep a close watch on disk use when VPA is active.

Sometimes it's useful to run VPA for only a few minutes to test the impact of a new application. You can do this by manually starting VPA, running the application and then manually stopping VPA with the ADVISE/COLLECT/STOP command. As soon as the data collector has been run for several minutes, you can invoke either of the two analysts.

**Recommendation Analyst**

The recommendation analyst can help eliminate many short-term performance problems. These problems should be examined first, because they're typically easier and less costly to solve than capacity expansion. Generating a recommendation report involves typing the one-line command:

```
ADVISE/REPORT=ANALYSIS/START=date/
OUTPUT=report.txt.
```

This report consists of a series of numbered conclusions describing each problem and proposed solution. The recommendation analyst won't find every potential problem, but it contains rules to detect both simple and complex ones. Typical rules are simple IF-THEN-ELSE statements that simulate the methodology that a human performance analyst might use.

For example, Rule 1:

```
IF MAX-SRPCOUNT > SRPCOUNT + 5%
THEN SRPCOUNT=MAX-SRPCOUNT
```

means that if the maximum number of Small Request Packets in use at any time is greater than the SYSGEN parameter

[Figure 1.](#)

**Figure 1.**

**CONCLUSION 1.**

(R020)

Unnecessary overhead occurred to build additional SRPs from non-paged dynamic memory. If more SRPs were preallocated at boot time, there would have been no additional overhead incurred, nor would there have been any wasted dynamic memory.

Increase the SYSGEN parameter SRPCOUNT to a value slightly higher than the maximum amount of SRPs in use. Use AUTOGEN to make the desired change. It's best to allow AUTOGEN to set the appropriate value for SRPCOUNTV. The change will take effect after AUTOGEN is used and the system is rebooted.

Current SRPCOUNT......1040 Max SRPs in use......1096

**CONDITION**

1. Maximum number of SRPs in use at any one time > the SYSGEN parameter SRPCOUNT + 5 percent

[Figure 2.](#)

**Figure 2.**

**VPA V1.0 Histogram**

**CPU utilization.**

Each Column represents approximately 21 minutes starting from 3-JAN 00:00:00 to 3-JAN 23:59:00. An "N" indicates NO DATA.

APRIL 1989
SRPCOUNT plus five percent, then increase SRPCOUNT to a value larger than the maximum number in use.

When a rule is matched, VPA states the problem, tells why and how it's impacting system performance, suggests a possible solution and describes its algorithm for detecting the problem (see Figure 1).

In this case you easily could have used SHOW MEMORY/POOL and made sure that SRPCOUNT was greater than the current number of SRPs in use. However, other VPA rules help locate problems that might take a VMS expert hours to discover.

For example, Rule 2:

```
IF DISK-IO-RATE(DISK-X) >= DISK-THRESHOLD(DISK-X)
THEN EXAMINE(DISK-X)
```

means that if the rate of disk I/Os to DISK-X frequently exceeds its capacity, then suggest that I/O be moved from DISK-X to some other disk.

Identifying this problem is much more involved than the SRP problem. It requires analysis of disk-use data over a period of at least a day, knowledge of the maximum I/O rates for all disk drive types and an ability to distinguish between an occasional excessive rate and a chronic problem.

VPA can detect many other problems, such as under-use of memory; excessive CPU time in a particular processor mode (Kernel, Supervisor or Executive); undersized page and/or swap files; and other incorrectly set SYSGEN parameters, such as LOCKIDTABL, RESHASHTBL and NPAGEDYN. With these features, VPA provides the built-in expertise to assist system managers with limited knowledge of VMS internals. For the VMS expert, VPA detects problems more quickly and reliably.

**Performance Analyst**

After the system's general performance problems are known, the performance analyst can be used to analyze attempts to solve short-term performance problems, as well as to provide detailed system-use reports useful for long-term capacity planning.

The performance analyst produces a single report detailing hourly use of CPU, memory, terminal I/O and disk I/O with a series of bar graphs (see Figures 2 and 3). In each of these graphs, the time of day is plotted by hour on the horizontal axis and the percent use on the vertical axis. The bars in the graph are broken down in detail. For example, in the CPU Utilization graph, each stacked bar itemizes CPU for interactive, DECnet, batch, system overhead, interrupts and other.

A quick glance at these graphs and charts will indicate periods of minimum and maximum use of all system resources. If a capacity planner generated these reports over a period of several months, there'd be enough information to understand the dynamic...
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-hourly and daily resource demands of a site. Through more detailed analysis, you can determine more long-term trends.

Figure 4 illustrates combined cluster CPU use. Use is indicated for node WP by an "a," for node LM by a "b," and the cluster average by an "O." By analyzing this graph, you may notice that on a daily basis the systems are used lightly in the early morning with increasing use until about 11:00 a.m. Users go to lunch at noon and return by 1:30 p.m., and system demand is relatively high for the rest of the afternoon. By comparing this daily CPU use report with one a month later, you might be able to estimate if use generally is increasing or decreasing. If you find that every month CPU use between 8:00 a.m. and 12:00 noon increases by five percent, you could map the trend and its capacity demands easily.

In a cluster environment, VPA is helpful in determining load balancing among cluster nodes. In Figure 4, you can see that between 8:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m. the use of both systems is about the same. But after 2:00 p.m. there's some separation. This problem might be rectified by moving afternoon users from one system to the other.

The performance report also can be used to find potential performance problems and to analyze the impact of
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Figure 4.

VPA V1.0 Performance Evaluation CLUSTER

Times: 3-JAN-1989 00:00-23:59

Legend:

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{a} & \quad \text{UP} \\
\text{b} & \quad \text{LM} \\
0 & \quad \text{Cluster Utilization (Scaled by CPU speed)}
\end{align*} \]

Cluster CPU utilization.

Figure 5.

The following table gives the summary of all disk activity as seen by the indicated node.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disk Volume</th>
<th>Avg I/O per Sec</th>
<th>Avg Queue</th>
<th>I/O Sz (pages)</th>
<th>Source Node</th>
<th>Busy %</th>
<th>% Reads of Tot I/O</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th># of Samples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$DISK2</td>
<td>5.98</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>LM</td>
<td>13.88</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>RA81</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5.77</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>LM</td>
<td>13.88</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>LM</td>
<td>13.88</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>270</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$DISK4</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>WP</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>RA81</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>WP</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>270</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.99</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>WP</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>270</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LM_SYS</td>
<td>3.82</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>LM</td>
<td>8.28</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>RA81</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.32</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>LM</td>
<td>8.28</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>LM</td>
<td>8.28</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>270</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MICROVMS</td>
<td>2.86</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>WP</td>
<td>5.68</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>RA81</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>WP</td>
<td>5.68</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.01</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>WP</td>
<td>5.68</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>270</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Disk I/O usage.

VPA does an excellent job of reporting the state of the system, recommending possible solutions to suspected problems and documenting system use before and after attempts to solve problems. By analyzing performance reports over a period of weeks or months, you can get a feel for more general trends of demand and plan your capacity around that information.

VPA won't find every potential system problem, nor will it provide you with all the information you need for capacity planning. However, when used in combination with other information gathering methods, such as MONITOR, ACCOUNTING, and SHOW, it provides most of the information necessary to solve short-term problems and plan long-term capacity. Although VPA can't replace a human performance analyst, it's a valuable tool, even for experts.

—Lawrence L. Baldwin Jr. is an independent consultant with Support Group of New Haven, Connecticut.
How to Protect Your DEC® Computer And Make It Last Longer

World’s largest manufacturer of uninterruptible power systems for Minis, Micros, and LANs tells how

Your DEC computer is bombarded daily by spikes, sags, surges, noise, and blackouts. Bad power eats away at fragile electronic circuits, increases service costs, damages disks and causes down time.

You can eliminate these problems by investing in an Uninterruptible Power System (UPS). Your investment in a UPS will mean reduced down time, increased equipment life, and lower service costs. Typically, a UPS will pay for itself in less than one year, but not all UPS are created equal. Many are off-line, standby systems. Most won’t even provide isolation from the power line or a separately derived neutral.

Shown below are three traditional UPS configurations. Each has its advantages and disadvantages.

**Standby Power System**

- **Advantages:**
  - Low cost
  - Inverter normally off
  - High efficiency

- **Disadvantages:**
  - No derived neutral
  - Break in transfer
  - Poor isolation
  - Poor brownout protection
  - Poor high line protection
  - Poor lightning protection

**Non-isolated UPS**

- **Advantages:**
  - Moderate cost
  - Brownout protection
  - High line protection
  - No break system

- **Disadvantages:**
  - No derived neutral
  - Inverter on continuously
  - Poor lightning protection
  - Non-linear load

**Partially Isolated UPS**

**FERRUPS** uses a ferroresonant transformer which is on-line continuously to provide outstanding isolation and eliminate spikes, sags, noise, and brownouts. If power fails, the inverter takes over. Because of the flywheel effect of the ferro transformer, there is absolutely no break in output power. FERRUPS provides continuous on-line computer-grade uninterruptible power.

**FERRUPS Provides Better Protection Than Any Other Design**

- Inverter normally off
- High efficiency
- Filters non-linear loads
- High line protection
- Low cost
- Separately derived neutral
- High isolation
- No-break transfer
- Brownout protection
- Lightning protection

**Advanced Technology FERRUPS (Provides True Isolation)**

**Advanced Interactive Communication Package Standard on Every Model**

Most UPS only provide basic relay contacts for alarm and loss of line. FERRUPS gives you even more. Every FERRUPS includes an RS232 port for full duplex TTL communication. You can control FERRUPS from your computer console or from thousands of miles away. FERRUPS has an on-board micro-processor, which keeps track of everything. It even records the time and duration of power outages. FERRUPS can even initiate a controlled shutdown for unattended operation. FERRUPS is the smartest, most communicative UPS in the world today!

**Advanced Meters and Alarms Standard on Every Model**

**Meter Functions:**
- AC Volts Out, AC Volts In, Battery Voltage, AC Current Out, VA Load, DC Current In, Frequency, Heat Sink Temperature, Ambient Temperature, Time/Date, Number Power Outages, Log of Power Outages, Projected Run Time Available, System Hours, Inverter Hours, Number of Overloads, Full Load %, Log of Alarm Conditions.

**Alarm Messages:** Low Battery, Low Battery, Low Battery, High Battery or DC Bad, Low AC Out, Low AC Out, Output Overload, Ambient Over Temp, Heat Sink Over Temp.

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**Diagram of FERRUPS configurations**

**Diagram of FERRUPS configurations**

350 VA to 15 KVA uninterruptible power systems for Micros, Minis, LANs and anything else that needs clean, continuous power. BEST UPS are plug compatible with all DEC computers within its power range.
VAXcluster Backup

Eight-millimeter cartridge helps backup play catch up.

BY DR. JAMES MEADE

Unattended backup is the dream of many major VAX installations. With glamorous technologies, such as disk drives and clustering, dreams become reality quite quickly. Backup, on the other hand, isn't glamorous at all.

Backup hasn't kept pace as disk and clustering capabilities have grown, creating close to a crisis for many companies. In offering disk drives such as the new RA90, DEC has tripled the amount of data generated from the same CPU that formerly used the DEC RA81 disk drive.

Clustering compounds the problem by transparently joining 10 to 15 CPUs into, effectively, one CPU. Some companies routinely accumulate up to 30 GB of data or even more each day to back up that “one” CPU.

By building into the HSC cluster controller such features as off-line backup, DEC has made it possible for companies to back up the cluster with the same ease as backing up a small standalone CPU, at least insofar as software is concerned. Everyone has a command file like this to generate the backup:

```
BACKUP/IMAGE/BUF=5/BLO=32768/NOCRC
DUA20:
MUA0: DU20_IMA.BLK
```

The off-line backup allows a company to make an image backup (a recoverable backup of all data in the system) onto a tape or disk without any CPU intervention.

The command file is high tech. So is the off-line backup. But the implementation is low tech. Many VAX system managers don't use off-line backup, because they must copy the whole disk. That takes a lot of time and many reels of nine-track tape.

Instead of using DEC's image backup, most system managers do daily incremental backup in which they copy onto tape only the files created that day. In the event of a head crash, incremental backup means going back as many as two weeks to the last image backup and restoring the disk from there by adding daily incremental backups to it. Another
drawback is that incremental backup takes CPU resources, a most valuable commodity.

**Shortcomings**

Some users, such as Internal Consultant Martin Pensak of E.I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, Newark, Delaware, see no viable option for backing up their data properly. "We’ve been looking at DEC’s TA79 nine-track magnetic tape," he reports, "but we wouldn’t buy it. It would take 12 to 15 reels for us to do a full backup [of 5 GB each day]. It’s unreasonable in the time it would require and the management it would take for tracking and labeling it properly.”

The ideal is unattended backup at night, because running backups during the day generates traffic and consumes valuable computer resources. Many companies also prefer unattended backup because of the management difficulties and costs of having people perform the tedious manual backups.

The nine-track tape drives on DEC’s top-of-the-line TA79 magnetic tape subsystem hold 145 MB of data and operate at a speed of 125 inches per second. Adequate three years ago, they don’t have the speed or the capacity to meet the needs of large databases in clustered environments using state-of-the-art drives.

To hold 32 GB of data, you’d need 220 145-MB tapes (see Figure 1). To perform unattended backup at night for 32 GB, you’d need two HSC70 controllers with nothing but tape drives connected to them.

From a financial perspective, nobody would install 220 backup nine-track tape drives at $150,000 for each set of four (a total cost of $8,250,000), just to run unattended backup at night. It’s better to have workers hauling off tapes and replacing them.

After a certain point, speed also becomes an issue. If the tape drives don’t run fast enough to complete the backup during the night, backup conflicts with daytime computing. Speed and capacity considerations aside, there are reliability questions. Reliability has been a problem with the DEC TA78. DEC’s product announcement for the TA79 magnetic tape drive says the offering “has replaced the TA78 and incorporates major reliability enhancements.”

Questioned about reliability on the earlier series, DEC’s Malcomb Krongelb, product marketing manager for tape and optical, admits that “certain [companies] did, others did not” have reliability problems with the TA78s, which DEC no longer offers. However, DEC maintains

---

**Figure 1.**

To back up 32 GB of data unattended would require 220 nine-track tapes, two HSC70 servers — one with eight HSC5X-CA cards, the other with five — and more than 1,320 square feet of floor space.
that completely redesigned read/write electronics have improved reliability for the TA79s dramatically.

Alternatives
What if you look outside the traditional DEC offering for backup technology? The option wasn't available for the cluster until late 1988, because backup drives must connect through DEC's proprietary HSCSX-CA card. But now there are nine-track tape offerings other than those from DEC that many companies would consider.

One of the nine-tracks comes with a tape speed of 200 ips, compared with the 125 ips of the DEC TA79. This is enough to make it 38 percent faster than the TA79, fast enough to make the difference between finishing and not finishing backup overnight.

For du Pont's Pensak, the speed increase from competing nine-track tapes isn't enough to convince him to deviate from the all-DEC policy his group has followed “to avoid compatibility problems.” But another alternative — not offered by DEC at all — is something else again.

With 8mm tape, he has concluded, “we're not talking about a 10 percent capability difference there. Going from a 2,400-foot (nine-track) reel to VHS

DEC's TA90: Made In I.B.M.

There's a good reason that DEC's newest cartridge tape subsystem, the TA90, is compatible with IBM's 3480 recording format: it's built by IBM. Although the OEM arrangement was rumored for almost a year, DEC didn't admit to it until a formal announcement in December 1988. One month later, the TA90 was introduced with the VAX 6300 series.

For DEC's customers, the TA90 is a two-fold blessing. First, DEC had never before supplied a tape subsystem with adequate performance to back up its disk storage products, which continue to make exponential leaps in capacity. With a data-transfer rate greater than 2 MB per second and a 2.4-GB capacity (two loaders handle six 200-MB cartridges each), the TA90 will be DEC's highest-performance tape unit.

Second, DEC's larger sites, which include most of the Fortune 500 companies, use both VAXs and IBM mainframes. The standard tape format should help DEC penetrate more IBM sites by allowing some degree of data interchange between these systems.

Although proving it will bend over backward for industry standards, DEC continued its recent policy of going outside its own development labs for hardware. The technology agreements with Tandy Corporation and Mips Computer Systems Inc. are other major examples.

For IBM, the agreement will mean more sales of 3480s and an industry consensus on the 3480's status as a standard. Meanwhile, IBM's OEM business continues to grow stronger than ever.

TA90/3480 Characteristics
It may take the DEC market some time to get used to the amenities of 3480-style backup. The drive is read/write compatible with IBM's 3480, so users now have the same degree of compatibility they had with nine-track magnetic tape. The TA90 master subsystems can connect to two HSC VAXcluster controllers through a dual port. The drive will back up DEC's SA550, SA650 and SA650 storage devices.

The 2-MB cache implements the Digital Storage Architecture (DSA) so that instructions can be prefetched and briefly stored while the drive moves onto the next operation without waiting for new instructions from the host. Additionally, the TA90 has an 80-ms repositioning time.

These factors help it complete backups in two-thirds the time it takes DEC's current reel-to-reel VAXcluster drives. With enhancements to the VMS backup utility, DEC expects to improve speeds to twice that of reel-to-reel systems. This is DEC users' first exposure to mainframe-class backup.

The 18-track cartridges contain 2,400 feet of ½-inch tape in a 4 x 5 x 1-inch package. They store 38 KB of data per inch of tape. Code characters for error correction and cyclic redundancy checks are recorded on the tape, so up to four track errors can be corrected on the fly, without host intervention.

A TA90 master has a controller cabinet and a dual-drive cabinet. Each streaming slave drive is an add-on dual-drive cabinet. Cartridge stack loaders, which allow up to six cartridges to be read or written in sequence, are optional for the master and slave.

Other Storage Products
Despite the secrecy surrounding the agreement, DEC's third-party tape storage competitors are acutely aware of the market's demand for 3480-compatible products, and have been hard at work. "DEC was never a serious tape supplier," says Larry Tashbrook, director of product planning at System Industries Inc. "It also happens that 3480 is one of the best-performing, most convenient tape standards around."

System Industries has already introduced a 3480-compatible drive that tops DEC with a 3-MB-per-second transfer rate and support for 10 200-MB cartridge drives. Alan Ignatian, vice president of sales and marketing at Megatape Corporation, says that his company will announce a 3480-compatible subsystem for VAXBI bus computers. Products from other vendors also will emerge in the next few months.

At the 6300 announcement, DEC announced other storage products for the high end. These include the SA550 array, which ranges in price from $44,000 to $123,000; the SA650, which starts at $103,320; the HSC40, a new entry-level HSC controller that can be upgraded to an HSC70, priced at $41,157; and the RV64, a 128-GB optical jukebox priced at $205,652.

The TA90 master subsystem unit is priced at $113,276, or $121,784 with an automatic cartridge loader. Six optional drives are available as additions for $38,748 per pair, $47,256 per pair with stack loaders. A package of 30 tape cartridges costs $360. One-year on-site warranties are also available. —Evan Birkhead
STORAGE

(8mm helical scan), you're talking about increasing by a factor of 10 to 15 in capacity."

A number of third parties offer the 2.3-GB 8mm tape drives from Exabyte Corporation on the UNIBUS and Q-bus. Micro Technology Inc. and System Industries Inc. offer them with HSC attachments. Configured systems of 16 tape cartridges can hold up to 32 GB of data, enough for unattended backup at night.

Connecting To HSC
The problem isn't finding alternatives to DEC nine-track tape subsystems. The problem is finding a way to connect non-DEC alternatives to the cluster, at least until DEC catches up with companies like Fujitsu, Storage Technology Corporation and Exabyte, in offering high-capacity, high-speed, highly reliable backup tape offerings.

The HSC5X-CA interface to the cluster is proprietary. You can't just plug into it as you could the SCSI interface on the UNIBUS and Q-bus. (For the LAVc, in which CPUs use the UNIBUS, you can use the SCSI interface to connect third-party alternatives such as 8mm and nine-track tape.)

To make matters worse, the BI bus is a closed interface. Increasingly, the BI is becoming the only bus in use in high-end clusters.

One alternative third-party backup device for BI CPUs (in a non-clustered environment) is a controller that attaches directly to the BI bus via a DEC-manufactured BI chip attached to the controller. Currently, MegaTape Corporation supplies this type of product (see "MegaTape MT-750," March 1989). The controller is made by Clearpoint Inc., which recently settled a lawsuit with DEC over using the DEC chips on its BI memory products and agreed to withdraw them.

EMC Corporation recently suffered a similar fate in a DEC lawsuit. Another alternative is to reverse engineer the BI bus, as System Industries is doing. Again, a DEC lawsuit is a possibility.

For a cluster with BI and/or non-

VSORT AND VSELECT
The fastest way to sort and extract records on a VAX.

If you spend too much time sorting with the VAX/VMS sort utility, spend less — up to 75% less — with VSORT from Evans Griffiths & Hart, Inc. Compare the following elapsed and CPU times for VSORT (V03.07) and the VAX/VMS (V4.2) sort utility running on a VAX 11/780.

VSELECT, the fast sequential record extractor.
VSELECT is also fast and efficient. Running stand-alone on a VAX 11/780, VSELECT often exceeds scan rates of 1,000 blocks per second. It can select and reformat records from an indexed file much faster than the VAX/VMS CONVERT utility can unload the same file — often three or four times faster.

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If you run RSTS/E on the PDP-11, we invite you to join the hundreds of users and OEMs who, for the past ten years, have relied on FSORT3 and SELECT for the fastest possible record processing.

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- DIALUP a data communications package that links VAX/VMS and RSTS/E systems to remote computers.
- BSC/DV a device driver for DEC's DV11.

For more information, call (617)861-0670 or write: Evans Griffiths & Hart, Inc. 55 Waltham Street Lexington, MA 02173 TWX: 710-326-0103

CIRCLE 161 ON READER CARD
BI CPUs, there's a way to connect non-DEC tape backup devices in spite of the closed HSCSX-CA interface. The alternative is to reverse engineer the interface to the HSC5X-CA, as both Micro Technology and System Industries are doing.

Critics such as Tony Prigmore, Clearpoint's product manager for storage products, say that the interfaces from System Industries and Micro Technology are "not a real technology but just a way to get around" the closed interface (see Figure 2).

However, companies such as du Pont don't really care what goes on inside the interface. "Our management doesn't want 'a good computer interface,'" Pensak says. "It wants to get our business done." And du Pont has expressed hope that 8mm tape for the HSC may bring it what DEC so far has failed to bring: unattended image backup overnight for the cluster.

**IBM 3480 Cartridge**

Much faster than 8mm cartridges, although much lower in capacity, is 3480 cartridge technology from IBM. DEC is participating in that marketplace (see Sidebar, "DEC's TA90: Made In I.B.M."). The 3480 is considered a high-performance cartridge. Its speed is 10 times that of the 8mm cartridges. Holding 250 MB of data, it has from 30 to 50 percent the capacity of the 2,400-foot reel — although still only one-fifth the capacity of helical scan.

The biggest barrier to the 3480 may be cost. IBM's price for tape subsystems ranges from $96,000 to $216,000. Analysts are divided on how widespread the systems will become. Although slower, 8mm cartridges offer greater capacity at a cost of $25,000 to $50,000 for a comparable subsystem. And there are several thousand 8mm units in the field already, many of them being upgraded to HSC compatibility.

While DEC and other vendors expect the 3480 to become popular, Pensak speculates that it won't so much address backup as data interchange between VAXs and existing IBM mainframes.

DEC clearly isn't standing still in its backup offerings. Innovative moves such as the 3480 offer renewed hope for overburdened system managers. And there's more coming. Asked what DEC was offering for unattended backup, Krongelb said, "Right now, not much. We're doing a number of things in that direction. All I can say is stay tuned."

Many companies getting buried under nine-track tape are opting not to stay tuned but to flip the channels. Thanks to reverse-engineered interfaces to the HSC, there are some alternatives.

—Dr. James Meade is a free-lance writer, specializing in computer technology, based in Fairfield, Iowa.

**Figure 2.**

To back up 32 GB of data using 8mm technology would require 16 tape drives and one fully configured HSCSX-CA card. All of the drives fit into a 60-inch cabinet.

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**Companies Mentioned In This Article**

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<thead>
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<th>Company Name</th>
<th>Website</th>
<th>City, State, ZIP</th>
<th>Phone</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clearpoint Inc.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hopkinton, MA 01748</td>
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<td>Digital Equipment Corp.</td>
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<td>Exabyte Corp.</td>
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<td>IBM Corp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>MegaTape Corp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Micro Technology Corp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mips Computer Systems</td>
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<td>930 Arques Ave.</td>
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<td>Tandy Corp.</td>
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EXSYS SMD and ESDI RACE Arrays provide a formatted disk capacity of over 2 Gigabytes per connection on UDA, KDA, KDB and HSC 50/70 DSA controllers. The EXSYS arrays can replace DEC’s RA80, RA81, RA82 and RA90 disk drives, with higher performance and more reliable industry-standard disk drives.

The storage array concept permits users to increase their storage without increasing the associated controller connections and cost. A full range of transfer rates from 1.2 Mbytes per second to 2.75 Mbytes per second and capacities from 280 Mbytes to over 2 Gigabytes is possible with SMD and ESDI disks. Users may now support over 70 Gigabytes of storage on a single HSC70.

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San Jose, CA 95122
408/292-0343

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Evaluating Your System's Vulnerability To Break-In.

Every time there's a widely publicized breach of computer security, the common complaint system managers hear from management and users is, "Could something like that happen here?" Typically, the answer is, "Well, not exactly like that, but of course everyone is vulnerable to some degree." The degree to which your computer system is vulnerable to a serious security breach depends on many factors, and the effects of a break-in can vary widely.

This security checklist is designed to help computer center management, system managers, security managers and others involved in computer security evaluate their systems' vulnerability. It isn't meant as a be-all and end-all checklist of computer security, but rather as a starting point to help you understand the importance and complexity of computer security. It's also not meant to be a guide for those who deal with information that requires professional computer security, such as systems handling classified government data, financial information or personal information.

However, even for those sites with very important security requirements and carefully planned computer security, there likely will be a few gems in the list that follows.

You'll note that we haven't provided any explanations, motivation or justification for any of the items. We believe that doing so would unnecessarily reveal potential weaknesses. You should realize that a serious hacker will be fully aware of the implications of each of the checklist items, so you should make it your business to become fully aware as well. If you can't figure these items out on your own, consult with a computer security expert who can help you.

Finally, note that the level of computer security appropriate for your organization depends on the value of the assets in your computer system and the size of the threat to those assets. Thus, the checklist often will contain broad statements such as "appropriate measures" and "suitable actions." As the person responsible for implementing computer security, it's up to you to determine exactly what level of activity is required in these cases.

Basic Security Management

Who's responsible for computer security in your organization? Does everyone know who's responsible? Has management agreed to place the trust for system security in this individual or group?

Do you regularly review your security procedures? Is this scheduled review rigorously undertaken?

Are all your security measures written down? Is that document kept in a secure area with controlled access?

Do you perform a regular review of the security measures and compare them with the documented measures?
What's Wrong With This Picture?

What's wrong is that Ed could be using his Macintosh II as a powerful Tektronix 4107 graphics terminal, but instead he is off using a graphics terminal in some other part of the building.

If Ed had only known about TGRAF for the Macintosh II, he could at this very instant be logged on to his company's mainframe, right from his desktop with his Macintosh II. Ed could now be running any one of a hundred or so host applications, with his MAC II and TGRAF combination operating as a powerful graphics terminal.

Grafpoint, a leader in Tektronix terminal emulation, now has a powerful 4107 software emulator for the Macintosh II. TGRAF for the Macintosh is a comprehensive emulator that supports all the display features of a Tektronix 4107 terminal in both asynchronous (RS-232-C) and networking communication environments.

TGRAF has the powerful and seamless user interface that Macintosh users have come to expect. TGRAF supports Multifinder, cut & paste, pull-down menus, separate text windows with scroll bars, plus powerful graphics terminal features such as graphics displayed in sixteen on screen colors, full 640 x 480 resolution, 12 bit addressable space, etc.

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** 30-day no-risk trial available. TGRAF - in addition to the Macintosh product is available for PCs, PS/2s, and workstations.

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Please circle 114 for demonstration. Please circle 275 for additional product information.
Do you have a written protocol for changing the security measures?
Do you have written procedures for all other aspects of computer system operations, including those that may not be related directly to security? Have these written procedures been reviewed by your security manager or security team?
Have you performed a complete asset inventory and threat audit?
Have you performed an inventory of the assets that might be compromised by either specific or non-specific security breaches?
Do you know what mechanisms might be used to compromise intended security?
Do you have written procedures for notification and action when a security breach is detected?
Is there a well-defined minimum level of security that the system management team is responsible for implementing? Has management "signed off" on that security level?
Have you had an outside security audit?

-threat assessment-

Are you in a hostile environment, such as an educational institution in which students have access to either software or physical facilities?
Do other factors increase the likelihood of specific attacks on computer system security? There could be several factors:
1. Personnel problems.
2. Competitive situations.
3. Past security compromises.
4. Security compromises at similar organizations, competitors, nearby installations or installations with any other similarity to yours.
Is your system likely to be interesting to a particular individual or group of individuals?
Is there information or activity on your system that makes it a likely target for hacking? This information could be of several types:
1. Financial.
2. Competitive.
3. Personal.
4. Confidential or classified data or activity.
Does the nature of your system require that it be exposed to known areas of high risk? For example, you may require that your system be available on a frequently compromised network, that guest accounts be provided to users with little or no background checking or that modem phone numbers be widely publicized.

-damage potential-

Are your computer systems used for:
1. Accounting?
2. Private communication?
When you've got to turn those numbers into a presentation, turn to the SAS® System. The SAS System includes easy-to-use procedures for charts, plots, maps, and three-dimensional displays. At a glance, you can grasp detailed statistics, spot relationships among items, and trace emerging trends. And when your manager wants more, the SAS System lets you customize your graphs and present multiple displays on the same page for easy comparison. You can produce your graphs on terminals, plotters, transparencies, or slides.

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The SAS System. It's for those who need a graphics package today, and for those who have an eye on tomorrow.
3. Project management?
4. Engineering?
5. Information that must by law be kept confidential, e.g., personal data, personnel information, government data and so on?
What’s the daily operation of the company?
What’s the result if data on the system is partially or totally compromised?
How frequently are backups made?
Is the original system software distribution media secure and available?
What might be the impact of multiday downtime for all computer systems in your organization?
What would be the cost of:
1. Missed production?
2. Idle facilities and personnel?
3. Possible legal implications?
Does your organization carry insurance that covers damage to computer systems operations or data? What specifically does it cover? What are your obligations under the policy? Are your obligations made part of the written system management and security procedures?

Physical Security

Is the computer room kept locked at all times?
Do you strictly limit access to physical computer facilities?
Do you have a list of the owners of keys for all secure areas? Is that list reviewed regularly?
Is the system console in a secure area?
Do you have written procedures that determine who shall gain physical access to computer facilities?
Does your janitorial staff have access to secure areas?
Have you taken specific steps to minimize potential damage from vandalism, either by employees or individuals outside the company?
Does your physical security depend on electricity, telephone or other utilities to operate correctly?
Have you performed a physical security audit?
Does your physical security plan include an evaluation of non-human compromises of physical security, such as:
1. Water damage?
2. Earthquake damage?
3. Wind damage?
4. Environmental support failure?
5. Electromagnetic discharge?
6. Rodents, insects or biological growths.
Does your physical security plan include security for and disposal of printed output that may contain sensitive information?

Backup & Data Storage Media

Is your on-site backup storage kept in a secure vault?
Do you have a written protocol for moving media into or out of your secure vault?
Do you keep written records of the movement of media? Are those records secure?
Is the media vault provided with an alarm for both fire and unauthorized entry?
Do you allow users access to media such as tape drives and removable disk drives?
Do you have written procedures that determine who shall gain physical access to media?
Where do you leave off-site backup media while awaiting pickup or taking delivery?
Does your backup plan include both archival and rotating storage?
Has your backup plan been reviewed by outside experts?

Disaster Protection

Do you have a disaster plan?
Have you performed a dry run of disaster recovery?
Do you have a specific plan for off-site backup?
Do you regularly place backups off-site?
Has your disaster plan been reviewed by outside experts?

Communications & Modems

Are all wiring closets kept locked at all times?
Do you have a notification mechanism that keeps you informed of activities by telephone company employees or others who might work on the communications lines on your premises?
Do you have Ethernet? Are there ways for unauthorized persons to connect devices to your network?
Do you have modems connected to your system?
Do you have a program for regularly monitoring modem activity?
Do you regularly check modem wiring and operations to make sure that hang-up disconnects the modem properly and that a disconnected modem doesn’t leave a connected user process?
Do you allow users to modify modem hang-up characteristics?
Do you have a modem connected to the system console port?
Do you have terminal ports that are accessible to non-privileged users? Can those ports also be used to log in by, for example, a modem that’s used both for dial in and dial out?
Do you have a protocol for regularly changing modem phone numbers and a secure method of distributing new phone numbers to users who know them?
Do you isolate classes of modem users, or do you share a pool of modems among users of different security levels and system requirements?

Access

Do you require at least six-character minimum passwords and at most 30-day password expiration times?
If you use VMS, do you use VMS break-in detection and evasion procedures?
Do you have a tool for testing for obvious passwords?
Do you have system passwords enabled on your modem ports?
Do you advertise your system’s name or function before a user logs in, for ex-
It's not an illusion. Perceptics Corporation, the leader in VAX/VMS optical storage subsystems, has the solution to your data storage needs. The Perceptics LaserSystem and LaserStar subsystems offer true magnetic disk emulation, and can give you hundreds of gigabytes of on-line storage from one subsystem.

The reality is that no one in the industry can give you a more proven product with these features and this much storage capacity. Perceptics has over 500 optical subsystems in use worldwide and is a leader in optical disk jukebox subsystems. The Perceptics subsystems allow the optical storage device to be used as a “plug and play” peripheral.

LaserSystem is a complete, integrated, ready-to-use optical disk subsystem, including write-once read-many (WORM) optical disk drive, SCSI host adapter and industry standard LaserWare optical disk software. Media, installation, and on-site maintenance services are also available.

LaserSystem stores up to 2.4 gigabytes of data on a removable cartridge and features true magnetic disk drive emulation, so existing software and applications require no modification to access the massive storage capacity of optical disks.

LaserStar extends the emulation features of LaserSystem to the optical disk jukebox, allowing on-line access of up to 338 gigabytes of data, using the same VAX/VMS transparent file system as LaserSystem.

Applications include:
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... the new MAP-4000 Application Accelerator does just that! Its three boards plug directly into the back-plane of your MicroVAX, transforming it into a formidable math engine.

MAP-4000's global optimizing FORTRAN-77 compiler and extensive VMS-like debugging software help get your program up in a hurry, and its VAST®2 pre-processing compiler transparently optimizes your code with automatic calls to our Scientific Subroutine Library of over 500 functions.

The MAP-4000 performs a 1024 Complex FFT with bit reversal in 1.4 milliseconds. You get 40 MFLOPS single-precision or 20 MFLOPS double-precision performance, and your application will run 10 to 100 times faster, depending on the amount of vectorizable code.

MAP-4000's basic configurations include either 2 or 8 Mbytes of memory. Up to 40 Mbytes of additional memory are available, and there's address space for up to 1/4 gigabyte for future expansion. MAP-4000 prices start at $18,995*—that’s $475/MFLOPS!

Find out about the MAP-4000 advantage. To receive your free 12-page brochure, call 1 800 325-3110 (in Massachusetts, 617/272-6020), or write CSPI, 40 Linnell Circle, Billerica, MA 01821. FAX: 508/663-0150.

*quantity one, with 2 Mbytes of memory.
ample in a log in notice or on a terminal
server?
Do you publish (electronically or other­
wise) usernames and the associated
people?
Are there any captive accounts on your
system?
Have you taken steps to verify that cap­
tive accounts are really captive and that
they will stay that way?
Do you regularly audit the important
features of a captive account that keep
it captive?
Who receives reports of captive account
activity?
Are there any guest accounts on your
system?
Do you report last log in times and log
in failures to users when they log in?

Network Security

Is your computer system connected to
a network?
Is your network easily accessible from
outside your organization? For example,
do you use a public X.25 network for
networking?
Are all the systems on the network pro­
professionally managed, or are there some
systems that are run by users (e.g., PCs)
or non-computer professionals (e.g.,
departmental systems)?
Does your computer security staff have
regular meetings with the security staff
of other systems on the network?
Do you have a way to isolate your
system from the network quickly
should there be a threat from the net­
work, or do you depend on the network
for basic operations?
Do you allow proxy network access to
privileged accounts?
Do you share system files, software or
other data with non-secure systems?
If you run a non-homogeneous VAX­
cluster, do you have equal security on
all nodes in the cluster?
Do you know which parts of your net­
work might be compromised? Do you
keep this information up to date?
Do you have a LAN monitor or other
mechanism for locating all the devices
on your Ethernet?
If you need a very secure network and
your physical environment may be com­
promised, do you have a time domain
reflectometer and procedures for using
it to check for unauthorized connections
to the network?

Public Software Security

From a privileged account, do you use
software obtained from sources other
than a reputable system software ven­
dor, such as downloads or user-written
code?
Do you use such software without hav­
ing access to the source code?
Do you use such software without first
building the executables from controlled
source code?

DIRTY TAPES?

MAGNETIC TAPE CLEANER/REWINDER
PERIPHERALS
A High Technology Company
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Costa Mesa, CA 92626
Headquarters 714-540-4925
Outside CA. 1-800-468-6888
FAX 714-540-2026
Do you test such software in a controlled environment first?
Do you carefully check the source code before using it?
Is any public software installed with privileges?
Do you regularly review the privileges and installation parameters of installed software packages?

File & Database Management
Do you use ACLs and identifiers to protect VMS files, devices and other system resources?
Do you use ACLs to monitor access by privileges to sensitive files?
Do you use ACLs on the system authorization file?
Do you use a DBMS? Does your DBMS provide user authentication and data access protection controls beyond those provided by the operating system? Do you use this facility?

System Management
Do you have written procedures for adding and removing user accounts? Do those procedures require formal authorization and the signature of the user?
Do you have written procedures for providing elevated privileges to users?
Do you follow a regular procedure for reviewing privileged accounts?
How do you delete a user's files from your system? Are you aware that there are security implications to deleting a user's files?

User Monitoring
Do you have automated procedures for ensuring that users don’t leave terminals unattended for long periods of time?
Do you have procedures and tools for monitoring user activity? Are these tools sufficiently protected?

Security Monitoring
Do you regularly checksum protected directories?
Do you assign unique UICs to users so that you can attribute activity specifically to a user?
Do you regularly attempt a break-in against your major known points of security vulnerability?
Do you regularly audit captive accounts activity?
Do you have appropriate levels of security alarms? Too few alarms will miss probing or the compromise of sensitive files or resources. Too many will mask important events in minutiae.

Education
Do your users get regular education on their role in computer security?
Do you educate your users on the security controls available to them?
Do your users understand the importance of protecting the one-person-per-account rule?
Do your users understand the importance of the last log-in time and number of log-in failures messages?
Do your users know who to contact if they suspect a computer security problem?
Are both system management and security management personnel intimately familiar with the security documentation for the operating system? Do they review it regularly and with each new release of the documentation?
Do you have a mechanism to keep your system management and security management personnel apprised of security lapses in the operating system software? Have your system security personnel attended seminars and other educational opportunities to learn about computer system security?
Do you require minimum computer security education before you allow users to perform tasks that are security sensitive, such as system management, privileged account access and handling of backup media?
Have you held a computer security seminar for company management, the personnel department and the security department?

Personnel Procedures
Do your personnel handbook, employment agreement and other personnel documents cover employee use and misuse of computers and related systems?
Do job descriptions and hiring practices carefully identify employees whose responsibilities make them potential security risks?
Do you perform appropriate background checks on your employees before you hire them, especially
Three VAX problems you won't have to JUGGLE.

- Disk Space
- Disk Performance
- Data Security

Recover Wasted Disk Space

Disk space wastage is costly in terms of both hardware expenses and VAX/VMS performance. PAKMANAGER* analyzes your checks to help you quickly pinpoint and remove those elusive space and performance "stealers" created unintentionally by system users. With PAKMANAGER, you realize major hardware savings and get the most from your valuable disk resource.

End Disk Fragmentation

Disk fragmentation is a widely recognized cause of degraded VAX/VMS performance. SQUEEZPAK*, our powerful disk defragmenter, works transparently and online to eliminate fragmentation quickly and conveniently. Simple to install and use, SQUEEZPAK is the proven, safe and effective answer to the problem of costly disk fragmentation.

Secure Your Data

Protecting valuable disk data is a prime concern at many sites. SECUREPAK simplifies and automates key aspects of your security management program, from initial setup to monitoring and audit. SECUREPAK's concise reports and powerful query functions expose and help correct weaknesses in your security setup. SECUREPAK opens the way to better security with less effort.

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* available under GSA schedule
employees with special access to computer systems, such as privileged users and operators?
Do you include evaluation of computer security consciousness in the regular employee performance reviews?
Do your system management procedures include procedures to be performed when an employee's status changes, such as through a promotion, change of department or job function, or termination? Is your system manager automatically notified of these events by the personnel department?
Do your organization's training procedures for supervisors and other management personnel specifically address computer security issues?
Do you regularly remind supervisors of their responsibility to report employee problems, especially employee termination with prejudice, to the computer security authorities?
Is your personnel department aware of the relationship between employee morale and computer security, especially threats to security?
Does your organization's personnel department or personnel policies committee have representation from the computer security team?
Does your organization use vacations as an opportunity to evaluate an employee’s security performance?

Is there a mechanism for monitoring and evaluating the activities of system managers, security managers and other trusted computer security personnel?
Is there a mechanism for responsible computer security personnel (e.g., system managers, security managers and communications technicians) to take special measures when security issues arise?
Are the system management and system security functions separate? Do they report to the same person?
Do you compartmentalize system management access and access to production data, operations information that might be used to compromise a security system, or other sensitive information?
Does your organization have a policy of cross-training computer security personnel so that the loss of a single employee doesn’t compromise computer security?
As you can see, there are many questions on our security checklist. Each points to a problem area which, if ignored, could cost you dearly.

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You can make other modems pretend they’re a Telcor. But it’s silly to try.

Sure, you can speed up other modems with special software. And you can add expensive security and network management devices.
But why waste your time? Telcor modems provide faster and more secure access to your VAX than any other modems . . . at a remarkably low cost.
There are simply no other asynchronous dial modems like Telcor’s. They’re the world’s fastest—up to 38.4K bps. They provide password/callback security, DES encryption and a complete audit trail of VAX access attempts. And they conform to all major industry standards.
Telcor modems will deliver to your VAX operations, day after day. Call us toll free in the U.S. at 1-800-826-2938. Elsewhere call 1-508-653-3995. We’ll have your local distributor schedule a demo right away.

The world’s fastest dial modems

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CIRCLE 219 ON READER CARD

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The world’s fastest dial modems

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CIRCLE 219 ON READER CARD
OME OF THE MANY applications of ARC/INFO include natural resource management, marketing/demographic analysis, automated mapping/facilities management, forest management, urban and regional planning, environmental monitoring, petroleum exploration, mapping and surveying, agricultural suitability assessment, tax mapping, transportation planning, census mapping, education and research, and numerous other applications.

Some of the many applications of ARC/INFO include natural resource management, marketing/demographic analysis, automated mapping/facilities management, forest management, urban and regional planning, environmental monitoring, petroleum exploration, mapping and surveying, agricultural suitability assessment, tax mapping, transportation planning, census mapping, education and research, and numerous other applications.

Arc/INFO is designed to support non-technical personnel in map making and performing spatial analyses. The language consists of English-like terms such as "overlay" which can be selected using pull-down menus and pop-up sidebars. Also included is the ARC MACRO LANGUAGE, a machine independent command language used for executing a series of commands at one time. ARC/INFO's analytical capabilities include polygon overlay, buffer creation, network analysis, address geocoding, three-dimensional modeling, civil engineering functions and more. Planners and engineers use these tools to model real-life situations and provide projections of future trends. These are just a few of the ways you can use ARC/INFO in your organization.

SRI PROVIDES CONSULTING services for database design, user needs assessments, data analysis and modeling, data automation and custom application programming.

RC/INFO WORKS on several mainframes, minicomputers, workstations and microcomputers. It also supports a variety of geographic hardware devices for input and display.

ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEMS RESEARCH INSTITUTE, 380 NEW YORK STREET, REDLANDS, CA 92373, 714-793-2853.
In the scientific and engineering computing community, the two most widely used operating systems are VMS and UNIX. VMS runs on systems from the VAXstation 2000 to the high-end VAX 8800. Recently, the finely tuned VMS has been learning to interact with terse yet robust, UNIX. These two quite different operating systems have been pushed into near cohabitation over the last couple of years and will be even more so in the future. VMS and UNIX now must share and share alike.

How The Two Operating Systems Can Learn To Interact.

There's just one VMS since that wimpy MicroVMS has been canned. Version 5.1 solves shortfalls associated with version 5.0: for example, it supports DECwindows and the VAX 6300 series. UNIX, on the other hand, comes in two flavors: 4.2 BSD and System V. Vendors have used both as OEMed operating systems, such as Convex UNIX, based on 4.2 BSD, and IBM AIX, based on System V. For our purposes, UNIX is a generic name.

The Ethernet Pathway

Most, if not all, VMS/UNIX configurations use TCP/IP. Ethernet is the backbone of communication between VMS and UNIX. On the hardware side, an Ethernet interface (controller board) usually is required on both ends, such as Excelan or Interlan on the UNIX/VMS side and DELNI or DELQA for the VMS side.

The choices in cable have grown to four: ThickWire, ThinWire, twisted-pair and fiber optic. The most widely used are ThickWire and ThinWire. Some configurations have a mixture of both. For example, a DELNI connecting multiple VAXs using ThickWire can have a ThinWire MESTA (ThickWire to ThinWire transceiver) to permit ThinWire to be attached to it. The ThinWire then connects a few UNIX-based systems, such as an IBM-RT and an Intel IPSC2.

Be the systems VMS or UNIX based, either can use ThickWire, ThinWire or both, as long as the correct hardware is used and its limitations are kept in mind. An advantage of ThickWire is that the LAN doesn't come down when you disconnect it. But ThickWire is bulky, more expensive than ThinWire, has clumsy vampire clamps and length and number of taps limitations. The advantages of ThinWire are lower cost, it's less bulky, and it allows farther distance and taps. But if there's a lack of proper termination (unplugged cable) in the ThinWire, the LAN hangs.

Ethernet monitoring is essential when you get both VMS and UNIX system chattering on the same LAN, especially when there's a problem. Say you have 20 VMS VAXs and a half-dozen UNIX systems plus a couple of terminal servers on one LAN, and the LAN hangs. When Ethernet LAN, your VMS-UNIX backbone, hangs, a LAN analyzer can be a life saver. Some monitoring can be done from the VMS side via MONITOR NET and NCP. Although they only display information on the DECnet protocol running among your VMS systems, you can determine if that local VMS system is the culprit.
Camintonn introduces two more new add-in memory expansion modules that MAXIMIZE valuable memory capacity, and backplane space usage.

**CMX-2451** emulates an 8MB and a 16MB board on a single low-profile module providing 24MB of memory where board space is limited.

**CMX-3251** emulates two logical 16MB boards on a single DEC module with a daughter board to produce 32MB of memory.

- Hardware, software, and diagnostics compatible with DEC's MicroVax/VAXstation 3xxx Series Q-bus CPU.
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- 39 bit wide memory - 32 bits for data, plus seven bits for error detection and correction (EDC) for ultimate reliability and data integrity.

Now Camintonn offers four different memory expansions, 8MB, 16MB, 24MB, and 32MB modules so that you can take MAX advantage of your MicroVAX/VAXstation 3xxx system's 64MB memory addressing capacity.

CMX-851, CMX-1651, CMX-2451, and CMX-3251 are available for immediate shipment.

Of course you get the quality and reliability of Camintonn engineering and manufacturing; plus, a five year warranty, and the security of our 24-hour replacement or repair policy.

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Price/Performance leaders in memory and communications products for the DEC environment
A few tools on the UNIX side can view Ethernet activity, depending on the type of system. For example, Convex and Sun offer capabilities to tell you things about your LAN. Again, a non-bias standalone LAN analyzer can be a great troubleshooting and tuning tool. There are also terminal servers on the market that connect to both VMS and UNIX systems, such as Xyplex (see Figure, pointer B).

**Peripheral Sharing**

Certain devices work better and are more available for certain systems. The peripherals available for VMS systems far outnumber those available for UNIX systems. UNIX peripherals, such as tape drives, printers and plotters, are out there, but interfaces and drivers usually are provided only by that UNIX system vendor, which makes the choices slim.

For argument's sake, let's take your VMS VAX with its printers and plotters that have been performing well for years. You just got a new UNIX-based Stellar that can do amazing graphics and vector computations, but there's one problem: There was no printer or plotter purchased for it. But because both systems are on Ethernet, printer and plotter spoolers can be written or purchased to use those dependable VMS VAX-based devices.

One quick way to do this is to have a C-shell script on the UNIX system that transfers the file via File Transfer Protocol (FTP) through the Ethernet to be printed or plotted to a target spooler directory on the VMS system. Then a simple detached process (daemon) on the VMS system finds the spooler file newly transferred from the UNIX system (Stellar) and either queues it to the printer or rasterizes and plots it. Also available on the market are network printers, such as Talaris. These printers reside on Ethernet and can serve both UNIX and VMS systems (see Figure, pointer A).

Another situation could be that your software development is based on your VAX, and you need to port your code to an Apollo 3500 (UNIX-based, both 4.2 BSD and System V). The source code can remain on the VAX source disk that's accessible to the Sun via the DEC Network File System (NFS). This means that you'll soon be able to mount the VMS disk on the UNIX system and vice versa. This will provide the ability to use VMS BACKUP to back up UNIX files to tape on the VMS system or, using UNIX tape archiver (tar), to back up VMS files on the UNIX system.

**Number Crunchers And Workstations**

One example of dispersed capabilities is a compute-intensive system that crunches numbers and feeds the results to another system for visual display, such as a picture on a color monitor or plotter. VMS and UNIX environments offer both ends of this spectrum.
“ACC’s Ethernet bridge guarantees we’ll have access to vital patient records in critical situations.”

Edward Babakanian
Vice President/Information Systems, CHCC

Community Hospitals of Central California (CHCC) stores vital patient information in a distributed database at one of its three acute-care facilities. Doctors, nurses, and support people depend on this information to help them provide effective patient care.

It’s absolutely imperative all three sites have access to these records 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. “We needed a way that would ensure if one link went down, traffic would re-route through a secondary source.” By connecting the sites with ACC remote Ethernet bridges, CHCC now has the redundant, high-performance network it needs.

CHCC increased reliability without increasing cost. It replaced multiple analog lines with one digital line and installed ACS 4030 remote Ethernet bridges from ACC.

But that’s not all. After looking at other bridges, CHCC chose the ACS 4030 because “it gave us exactly what we needed for a third of the price.”

Worldwide, MIS managers depend on ACS 4030s to provide continuously reliable links between their remote Ethernets. If you want to extend your Ethernets, call 1-800-444-7854 today to learn more about ACC’s complete line of bridge products.
With UNIX on the high end, we could have a Convex C210 crunching away on a seismic section at a rate of 12 MFLOPS. After this massive calculation is complete, results in the form of floating-point number arrays are transferred via FTP to a GPX MicroVAX II (17 MFLOPS) for display. Or, you could have a VAX 8800 (1.4 MFLOPS) doing the hard work and a Sun 3/160 (11 MFLOPS) performing the glory tasks.

At the low end, there's no need for heavy computing. The capability here is displaying the answers reached by the high end in a more meaningful and per-

---

**FIGURE.**

A diverse computing environment for software development.

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88

DEC PROFESSIONAL
Laserdrive 5¼" Removable 810 MB WORM Cartridges: How they’ll change the way you store data.

Save Time.
Just plug and play. The Laserdrive Model 840 looks just like a Winchester to your MicroVAX II host. No overhead. No special utilities. No wasted time. Performance over three times faster than other optical disk sub-systems. Fast access, streaming and data caching. 810 MB formatted cartridges make backup and archiving fast and painless. And no waiting to get them. They’re available today!

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Half the cost per MB of conventional magnetic tape! And the Model 840’s data security and compactness will save you a fortune in data distribution, archiving and use.

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Unlike other optical disk sub-systems, the Model 840 uses none of your host’s memory.

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No solution even compares. Simple to install and use. Easier and more secure than tape. The Model 840 will change the way you handle your CAD/CAM, engineering, database, archiving, software distribution, financial, imaging and other storage-intensive applications.

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We’ll send you a Model 840 information kit that will save you from outmoded data storage solutions forever!
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Ask for Dept. L53.

See us at COMDEX Spring, Booth #1251

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sonal fashion. A drawback is that the resultant data must be converted from one binary floating-point format to another. You can do this by performing the conversion on the high end before transfer or on the low end as it’s received. This requires some fancy byte swapping and shifting, plus knowledge of the internal floating-point formats on both ends. One alternative is to save the results as a formatted ASCII file of floating-point numbers, then transfer this file to the low end. This method provides better portability, yet takes more time and disk space.

Your decision about which end’s environment should be VMS or UNIX usually is based on resources. If you already have your application cranking on a VAX 8650 and you’d like to put those IBM clones running Xenix to work, the choice is obvious. If new system purchasing is in the picture, then maybe you could buy a couple of VAX 2000s (17 MFLOPS) for your engineers to display reservoir simulation done on a high-end Alliant FX/80 (10.6 MFLOPS), for example.

The idea is to exploit the UNIX or VMS system for what it’s meant to perform. It makes no sense to burden your high-end VAX by forcing it to feed workstation peripherals on its bus when it should be doing nothing but intense calculation. At the other extreme, you sure wouldn’t try to push your fancy Sun 3/160 workstation with a high-resolution color display to grind for days simply to show the bending of a pipe.

**Remote Log Ins**

Along with sharing peripherals and shipping results to each other, an interactive VMS user may need to log in to a UNIX system. Unless he has a multisession VMS and UNIX terminal server, he’d have to log out of the VMS system, then log in directly to the UNIX system. VMS and UNIX can share interactive sessions via Telnet across your Ethernet LAN.

Telnet usually comes with the UNIX system, but is also available from third-party vendors for VMS systems. Instead of doing a `$ SET HOST VAX2`, you could `$ RLOGIN SUN3`. After you enter your username and password, you’re interactive on the UNIX-based Sun 3. Yet you originated and are still active on the VMS VAX. It works just as well the other way when you `RLOGIN` from a UNIX system into a VMS system that has Telnet running on it. Most terminal characteristics can be set on these so-called pseudo terminal ports, such as VT100 emulation and autobauding.

**Security**

It’s great to link everyone together and share resources, but, generally, the easier and more convenient it is, the less secure it is. Managing multiple systems under different operating systems connected on an Ethernet LAN can be a nightmare. Users with system privileges on the VMS systems or logged in as root (GOD privilege) on UNIX systems who lack strong knowledge of both environments can play havoc with not only the user’s local system but with the whole VMS.
"Advantage yours."

Out on the court, you have to be fast, you have to be versatile and you have to be able to really connect.

All of which, not coincidentally, are qualities of C. Itoh's remarkable new MegaServe Ion Deposition Printer.

**A stroke of genius.**
You want fast? The MegaServe serves up top-quality hardcopy at 30 or 45 pages per minute. You want stamina? How does a quarter-million pages a month sound? You want finesse? The MegaServe produces text and graphics with resolution up to 300x300 dots per inch.

And despite its star qualities, the MegaServe performs all that and more for less than two cents a page.

**Great connections.**
The MegaServe's standard interfaces include Dataproducts parallel or Centronics parallel, SCSI, RS-232 and RS-422. So it will work — without missing a stroke — on almost any current system. For Ethernet systems, the MegaServe even has both interfacing hardware and host software.

With its Postscript interpreter and scalable fonts, MegaServe is perfect for both single-user and network applications. And for the ultimate in compatibility, it even emulates the DEC® LN03 Plus, the H-P LaserJet II® the Diablo® 630 ECS and the Tektronics® 4014.

**Top seed.**
The MegaServe keeps 43 fonts resident; a built-in Winchester disk manages Postscript fonts and can endow any of them with attributes ranging from bold or underline, to shadow, faint and reverse print.

And, of course, the MegaServe is guaranteed for a year and backed by service centers nationwide.

Call your C. Itoh distributor. And get the MegaServe advantage.

Call (800) 227-0315 Ext. 4450 or (714) 757-4450 for the C. Itoh distributor nearest you.

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We build more in. So you get more out.
and UNIX configuration.

For example, a UNIX system could get its TCP/IP software gummed up by a non-systems-type user logged in as root to fix something. Bogus broadcast packets could be sprayed from the UNIX system onto the LAN. The LAN would hang all DECnet activity of the VMS VAXs that were connected to DELNI, which also had that UNIX system connected to it (see Figure, pointer C). Security boils down to common sense. A user's level of knowledge, integrity and track record should be considered when granting VMS privileges or giving out the root password, not how loud he complains or who he complains to. Just because a VMS user had SYSPRV and BYPASS on the VAX 11/780 doesn't mean he knows how to be responsible on a UNIX system.

Example Configuration

The configuration shown in the Figure exists, but system names have been changed for security reasons. The UNIX-based systems are green, the VMS systems blue. This Ethernet LAN has six UNIX-based systems (three are 4.2 BSD, two are System V, and the Apollo has both); 19 VMS-based VAXs (ranging from a MicroVAX 2000 to a VAX 8550); a PC/AT (DOS) LAN analyzer; a LAN laser printer; and a couple of terminal servers that talk to all the VMS and UNIX systems.

Most of the VMS systems are linked via ThickWire Ethernet and DELNIs, but the main LAN is based on ThinWire. All users log into the systems via the two Xyplex terminal servers.

This configuration supports the following protocol activities on the LAN:

1. DECnet between VMS systems.
2. LAVc in clusters I and II.
3. Xyplex native protocol.
4. TCP/IP
   a. FTP
   b. Telnet (RLOGIN capability)
   c. NFS file system sharing with UNIX-based systems.
5. Other DEC layered network products.
   a. Distributed Queue Service (DQS) remote VMS printing.
   b. Distributed Name Service (DNS) global DECnet logicals.
   c. Distributed File Service (DFS) VMS version of NFS among VMS systems.

This example shows how VMS and UNIX systems can be interconnected to create a cohesive, productive environment in which each end complements the other. —John D. Deans is manager of computer operations at CogniSeis Development Corporation of Houston, Texas.
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CIRCLE 279 ON READER CARD
DEC's New Compound Document Architecture

Just when I think I have things figured out, I find out how much I really don't know. Fortunately, most of my fellow computing professionals feel the same way, so I take some comfort in that. The problem is that it gets harder and harder to keep up with new things. What was known and familiar becomes strange and distant in a short time.

Take files for instance. Most of us understand the differences among different types of files, such as sequential, direct access, relative and indexed-sequential. Some of us have had the dubious pleasure of wading through many a Record Attributes Block (RAB), File Attributes Block (FAB) or Extended Attributes Block (XAB) in search of the perfect file format that would be speedy, solve all known data typing problems and be small enough to store compressed data on an RX50 floppy. If that isn't enough aggravation, we have to deal with the Files-11 Extended QIO Processor (FI1XQP) to get to the file in question and all the features and wonderfulness that it offers, such as backlink pointers, FIDs, ACLs and other irritants.

Yes, files are wonderful things. Of course, the list of aggravation factors is the same for most operating systems. UNIX/ULTRIX/Xenix/Bag-of-Trix and other compliant have their problems with files (try an indexed file sometime) and the Mac OS has some bizarre resources that make being a files expert practically mandatory to develop applications properly.

Recently, I was taken aback by two things I thought I understood. I was reintroduced to VMS/ULTRIX file formats with DEC's new Compound Document Architecture (CDA) in version 5.1 of VMS (see Figure). That was a shock, as RMS has little to do with it. The other shock was on my laptop computer's file structure. I got a message telling me "FAT allocation exceeded."

I've learned to deal with CDA, and I know that I'm overweight. But I do not need a laptop telling me so. I felt better when I did some research into the PC file structure and found that FAT is the File Allocation Table, but that's another problem.

Dealing with CDA means learning an entirely new vocabulary of technical terms, understanding new concepts in file formatted I/O as it applies to VAX (under VMS or ULTRIX), using a new system service library and understanding document conversions and utilities for the same. It also means that CDA-compliant applications most likely will have a different look to them than classic VAX applications, as CDA allows graphics, text, images and other types of information to be consolidated and manipulated in a Files-11 or ULTRIX file.

On The Level
It's easier to understand CDA if you realize that there are two levels of concern. The first level is the file format
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itself. CDA implements a file format, called Digital Document Interchange Format (DDIF), which allows the application to read and display document contents in a manner that's applicable to the display device being used, such as a dumb terminal, workstation, DECwindows session, Display PostScript, some other graphics-supported terminal or a home-grown format if supplied by the developer.

On the second level are the system routines and DDIF structures available to the application developer. The system-level routines, included in a toolkit in VMS or ULTRIX, are prefixed with CDA$ and are called in the standard way all system service, RTL or other library routines are called. Structures for DDIF are prefixed with DDIF$. Both the CDA$ and DDIF$ functions and structure names are defined in "include" files that come with the toolkit (for C, the files are called ddif$def.h and cda$def.h).

To make it easier to understand, let's examine each level and how it affects the user and applications developer.

**File Structure**

At the first level, the internal file structure itself, CDA functions on a concept of a compound document. Compound documents are those files that contain an assortment of data, such as proportionally spaced text (according to fonts and attributes of fonts used, such as bold, italic and font size); graphical primitives (polylines, fill definitions); digitized images (color, gray scale); and computed values (values that are computed at display or print time, such as page numbers and index lines). Historically, all the data items described usually would require a self-imposed file structure to keep all items in a single file or several files per produced document that would contain the described information.

To cause even more grief, inclusion of such varied formats of data in a single file becomes problematic when updates and modifications are made to the file. What if a new graphic is included? What about more text above or below an image? How does the image get restored if it's sized differently after an edit session?

So, file structure alone is a problem. Add the ability to display and manipulate the file in various applications on various display technologies in more than one operating system and the problems mount significantly. And we haven't even begun exploring the issues of software development for the applications that would have to manipulate such files.

**DDIF**

To solve these problems, DEC has provided DDIF. This shouldn't be confused with DIF files from Lotus 1-2-3, Navy DIF or other types of interchange for-
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mats. DDIF is available on VAX/VMS systems (V5.1) and VAX/ULTRIX systems (V3.0).

DDIF allows the file creator (and applications such as DECwrite, DECPaint or others) to set up a file that consists of a hierarchy of internal document segments. It's almost like setting up an individualized hierarchical database for each document. A document header describes information about the document as a whole, such as DDIF version, file creator, product identifier and other information of use to the file manipulator or applications programmer. Following the header, the document takes on a decidedly hierarchical look with a single "root" (main) segment that contains zero or more elements. Each element is devoted to a particular content type, such as image, text, computed, graphics, restricted and private.

**Image content elements** contain raster scanned or digitized data that's stored in a frame format within a DDIF document. Images can be individual items or time-based (with the same attributes). Images have a series of attributes, or descriptive qualifiers, appended to them. These attributes describe how the image will be displayed, pixel path and aspect ratio, brightness polarity, image component space, data planes per pixel, significance of the data planes, physical format of the pixel grid, and so on.

**Text content elements** consist of graphical display elements and spaces from standard and private character sets.

**Computed content elements** are specific items that are computed at the time the application outputting the document actually processes and formats it (page numbers, time of day, date, and so on).

**Graphics content elements** consist of defined primitives and objects (such as fill areas, lines, arc and Bezier curves) that are created at display or format time. This reduces storage requirements for graphical content and also allows graphics to be scaled easily. Image data can't be scaled easily because it's usually stored using a raster or bit-mapped method. Because graphical elements essentially are stored as vectors or specified objects and interpreted at display or output time, sizing can be recomputed and displayed accordingly.

**Restricted content elements** consist of either private attributes and processing information for the application to use or the ability to interpret Page Description Language (PDL) on those devices that support it. Private elements are useful when product sets (various applications with the same general need to exchange DDIF documents) need to exchange specific formatting information. PDL allows for specific formatting, such as Display PostScript, on supported display and output technologies.

**Private data content elements** provide document information that's restricted to a particular document processing application or to a series of applications that supports mutually "known about" formats. Information that can be kept in a private data element varies greatly but is usually application specific. Examples might include the last cursor location, last insertion point, open file information, and statistics.

**Elemental Relationships**

So far we've examined the types of information that can be included in a DDIF document. Next is the problem of understanding the relationships among the different data elements in the document.

As a document is created and items are added to it, some defaults on formatting can be added that affect segments in a document. An example is line width of a text column. In the first instance of declaration of the width (e.g., when a ruler's right and left margins are set by the author of a document), the remaining segments in a path may inherit the format information without it being explicitly declared in element information.

Sometimes attributes may modify a single segment, but sometimes the attribute may be generic in nature. For instance, if a certain graphic is stored in one place and referred to in other places in the document, the same graphic may appear in those other places. If, however, the graphic is modified, the modifications would appear in all referenced locations. This is called generic content and allows the creator of the document to share repetitive information, as an example, or create complex relationships among various graphical and other elements that will affect the final printed or displayed form.

To create DDIF files, DEC provides the CDA toolkit as a set of callable routines. These routines allow the developer of CDA applications to create...
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and manipulate DDIF files without necessarily knowing the specifics of DDIF. CDA routines work on the concept of manipulation of an in-memory structure called an aggregate. The aggregate allows the developer to pass compound data between the application and the CDA toolkit routines. There isn’t necessarily one aggregate per compound document, as aggregates can be defined as a member of a sequence of aggregates or are defined for specific entities, such as a document root, document descriptor, document header, segments and elements.

The CDA toolkit is used in three basic ways:
1. Within utilities provided by DEC to convert document files to and from DDIF formats by using front-end or back-end conversion routines.
2. By a programmer to develop his own front-end or back-end conversion routines.
3. By a programmer to develop applications that will use the DDIF formatted files for manipulation of document contents.

DEC provides a VMS DCL utility (CONVERT/DOCUMENT) and an equivalent ULTRIX utility (cdoc) to convert a file in a reversible format to another file in a reversible format. Through the use of command options, the user of the utility specifies the input file and the encoding format template, as well as the output file specification and the encoding format template. DEC provides two input templates (DDIF and TEXT) and four output templates (DDIF, TEXT, PS and ANALYSIS). A typical DCL command to do a conversion might be:

```dcl
$ CONVERT/DOCUMENT
IN_FILE.TXT/FORMAT=TEXT
OUT_FILE.DDIF/FORMAT=DDIF
```

In the above example, IN_FILE.TXT, a text file, is converted to a DDIF file format and the output of the conversion placed in file OUT_FILE.DDIF.

There are other options, including the specification of an actual options file if there are numerous options involved in a particular conversion. For instance, if PostScript were used in an output format, a PostScript options file could be created to manipulate the conversion operation further.

Another DCL/ULTRIX shell utility provided by DEC is a DDIF file viewer. This utility (VIEW on VMS, vdoc on ULTRIX) lets you see the output of a DDIF file on a DEClwindows terminal or a standard character-cell terminal. To invoke the utility in DCL, the following command is used:

```dcl
$ VIEW OUT_FILE.DDIF/
FORMAT=DDIF/SELECT=(NOGRAPHICS,NOTEXT,IMAGES)
```

The above example directs the VIEW program to display the contents of OUT_FILE.DDIF (DDIF is the default encoding format template).
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file extension) on the user screen, that the display file is DDIF formatted, and that no graphics and no text but only the images in the file should be dis-played. There are other options and command delimiters available that let you manipulate what will be selected for display.

The developer who wishes to use CDA to develop file converters from the current format (whatever that is) to DDIF or some other format can write his own front or back end. This can be a fairly tedious operation, because the programming of CDA is very methodical and long. Basically, the programmer places some required "include" files at the beginning of the program segment. He then calls the CDA routines from the library routines (CDAs) and specifies particular attributes by using DDIFS qualifiers.

In a typical scenario, the programmer would create or open the file if a file is initially involved, create in memory the DDIF root aggregate and create aggregates for the document descriptor, header and content. Aggregates also may need to be created for various elements involved, such as text and graphics. The aggregates then are manipulated by the program and eventually dumped out to a file via an explicit write operation (CDA$PUT... DOCUMENT).

Writing to a file is fairly straightforward. The root aggregate is passed as the starting address and it, in turn, tows the other aggregates with it on the PUT operation. Therefore, properly created hierarchical aggregates may be written out totally without requiring a specific aggregate dump to file.

CDA programming is somewhat tedious and difficult for the newly indoctrinated DDIF programmer. This doesn't mean that it's impossible, only that there's much to do if the programmer wishes to make the most of the facilities provided.

Although the internal file format is somewhat complicated and the programming tedious, CDA definitely points toward consolidated, coherent document processing. CDA and DDIF represent a significant stride in the march to file format interchange among applications and among dissimilar operating environments.

By being able to manipulate the actual format of files from machine to machine, you can create a compound document on one system and simply transfer it to another and manipulate the document fairly easily without losing formatted information or graphical/image information. Although the concepts of generic access and a standardized internal file format for data aren't new, the appearance of CDA and DDIF on DEC systems shows that DEC truly is getting serious about owning the desktop.
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The C Preprocessor, Part 3

Editor's note: This is the third of a three-part series that covers the C preprocessor. In this installment, Mr. Jaeschke covers header inclusion, condition compilation, the #line, #pragma and #error directives and predefined macros.

When programming non-trivial projects, you may find it useful to share certain information among multiple source files. For example, function prototypes, external data declarations and macro definitions may have some use beyond one particular source file. These shareable items can be placed in their own source file(s). Such a file is referred to as a header and usually has a file type of h. All implementations come complete with a set of headers and all ANSI C-conforming kits must contain at least 15 standard headers. One example is stdio.h (which we've been using from the beginning). It contains prototypes and macros used by the standard I/O library.

The ANSI C Standard headers and their purposes are shown in the Figure. The headers errno, float, limits, locale and stdarg are ANSI C inventions. (Actually, stdarg is a revamped version of the UNIX varargs header.)

Headers may contain any valid C source code token or preprocessor directive and they're accessed via the #include preprocessor directive. This directive causes header records to be considered as part of the original source code file at the line at which they're included. A header may not contain part of a token, and its last line must be terminated by a new-line.

Moving common symbolic definitions to a header reduces the need to modify source files when porting programs to different environments or otherwise changing the value of any macro. Any changes necessary need only be made to the header files with these changes being implemented when the source files are recompiled.

ANSI C declares each standard library routine in a corresponding header and requires you either to #include that header or to duplicate the prototype, support macros, and so forth, in your own code. The former approach is far simpler and less error prone. Because ANSI C added function prototypes, you should include a routine's parent header even if that routine returns an int value (the default for undeclared functions). For this reason, we've been including stdio.h from the beginning.

The physical location of a header depends on the way in which you specify the #include directive. Two principal methods are available:

```
#include <header>
```
and:

```
#include "header"
```

ANSI C has provided a third method, #include ID, where ID is a macro that ultimately expands to one of the first two formats. This approach allows the header name to be constructed by the preprocessor using the # and ## operators and macros defined at compile time via a -d switch, or similar.

If the <...> method is used, the compiler searches in a set of "system" places. Most multiuser operating systems have specially named disks and directories for placing shareable files. Usually, you use this format for the standard library headers and those provided by your implementation to give you access to your host hardware and software environments.

The "..." format indicates that a system-specified set of places is to be searched, generally starting with the user's default device/directory. Some implementations also search the <...> place if the header can not otherwise be found.

Many implementations provide a compile-time switch, such as -i or -include, to specify a hierarchy of places to search for headers included with either "...", <...> or both. This capability eliminates the need to hard-code device and directory information in the source, thus providing more flexibility in moving headers or in compiling against different sets of headers, such as production and test.

Headers may be nested up to an implementation-defined level (ANSI C requires at least eight levels). When you design

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Header</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>assert.h</td>
<td>program diagnostic purposes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ctype.h</td>
<td>character testing and conversion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>errno.h</td>
<td>various error - checking facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>float.h</td>
<td>floating type characteristics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>limits.h</td>
<td>integral type sizes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>locale.h</td>
<td>internationalization support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>math.h</td>
<td>math functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>setjmp.h</td>
<td>non-local jump facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>signal.h</td>
<td>signal handling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stdarg.h</td>
<td>variable argument support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stddef.h</td>
<td>miscellaneous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stdio.h</td>
<td>I/O functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stdlib.h</td>
<td>general utilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>string.h</td>
<td>string functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>time.h</td>
<td>date and time functions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The ANSI C Standard headers and their purposes.
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your own headers, you should make sure they cause no problems if they're included multiple times in the same compilation. Also, a header that relies on things in another header should explicitly #include that other header. This is much better than forcing the programmer to know which headers are related to which other headers. However, in doing this, it's possible that one compilation can include the same header five or six times. To save the preprocessor from doing so more than once, you can place a conditional compilation envelope around the whole header. (This will be shown in the next section.)

**Conditional Compilation Directives**

A series of preprocessor directives is available to allow source code to be compiled on a conditional basis. Examples of each follow:

```c
/* testing if macros are defined */
#include <stdio.h>
define DEBUG
main()
{
    int c;
    printf("Please enter a printable character: ");
    c = getchar();
    ifdef DEBUG
        printf("Char %c with value \%d.\n", c, c);
    else
        printf("Symbol DEBUG is not defined.\n");
    endif
    ifdef TEST
        printf("Macro TEST is not defined.\n");
    endif
}
```

produces the output:

```
Please enter a printable character: A
Char A with value 65.
Macro TEST is not defined.
```

The directives ifdef and ifndef check whether or not a macro currently is defined. The true path for these directives includes all source lines between the ifdef and its corresponding else, or endif (if no else exists). The false path (if any) includes all lines between the else and endif.

Note that DEBUG is defined without any particular value. Whatever the value is that it gets is irrelevant for these directives; they simply test whether or not it's defined.

If your implementation permits macros to be defined at compile time, then the definition of DEBUG can be removed from the source.

When header inclusion was discussed earlier in this series, it was suggested that you ensure that headers were included only once per compilation. The following technique does this:

```c
/* header head.h */
#ifndef HEAD_H
#define HEAD_H
/* contents of header go here */
#endif
```

Each header contains a condition compilation envelope based on the presence or absence of a macro. In this case, the macro name is a function of the header name. The first time this header is included, HEAD_H (presumably) won't be a defined macro. However, as a result of this inclusion, HEAD_H becomes defined. On subsequent inclusions, this macro already is defined and so the body of the header is skipped.

Sometimes it's desirable to check for specific macro values or combinations of macro values, for example:

```c
/* using the #if directive */
#include <stdio.h>
define TRACE 1
define TRACEMSG(s) printf("TRACE entered function %s\n",s)
main()
{
    ifdef TRACE
        TRACEMSG("main");
    else
        printf("TRACE is off.\n");
    endif
    ifdef TEST
        printf("TEST is true\n");
    else
        printf("TEST is false\n");
    endif
}
```

produces the output:

```
TRACE entered function main.
TEST is false
```

The #if directive evaluates the arithmetic expression following it using long int arithmetic. The true and false paths selected for compilation are the same as those for the ifdef and ifndef directives discussed above.

Note the use of TEST here. We are attempting to use the value of a macro that hasn't been defined. In such cases, the
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preprocessor pretends that macro has the value zero, and continues. However, this is only true in #if directive expressions.

The #if expressions may contain almost all of C's operators, for example:

```c
/* #if expressions and #elif */
#define VAX 1
#define UNIX 101
#define VMS 102

#if CPU == VAX
    #if OPSYS == UNIX
        /* ... */
    #elif OPSYS == VMS
        /* ... */
    #else
        /* ... */
    #endif
#else
    #if CPU == M68000 && OPSYS != UNIX
        /* ... */
    #endif
#endif
```

As shown, conditional directives can be nested. ANSI C added the #elif directive, which is simply a more elegant way of nesting #if directives.

The main limitations on the contents of #if expressions are that they contain no floating-point expressions, type casts or enumeration constants. And, while ANSI C permits a preprocessor to recognize the sizeof operator here, it isn't required to.

Because comments don't nest, how do you comment out a section of code that already contains comments? The following example provides a solution:

```c
/* "commenting out" code containing comments */
#if 0
    i = 10;
    printf("Has initialized i\n"); /* ... */
#endif
```

Because 0 is false, the enclosed block never is compiled.

ANSI C added a preprocessor-only operator defined. This adds no new value except to make Boolean criteria much simpler to read and write, for example:

```c
#if defined M1 && !defined M2
    /* ... */
#endif
```

Optional parentheses are permitted around the macro name operand of the defined operator.

Although it may not be immediately obvious, you can conditionally compile down to the source token level, for example:

```c
int i =
#if SYS == 1
    25
#else
    50
#endif
;
```

This works fine, but it's not very readable. Perhaps a better approach would be to use:

```c
#if SYS == 1
    int i = 25;
#else
    int i = 50;
#endif
```

### Miscellaneous Directives

Other directives defined are:

1. The #line directive — #line is used to change the current file name and/or line number used by the preprocessor and compiler to report errors. For example, if #include "abc.h" is encountered during preprocessing, you would want any messages that pertained to it to be reported based on that file's name and line number, not on that of your source file. Much of this is transparent to application programmers and this directive rarely, if ever, needs to be used by them. It's used mostly by programs that directly generate C source code. Nevertheless, its format is:

   ```c
   #line line-number
   #line line-number file-name
   ```

   Examples of its use are:

   ```c
   #line 100
   #line 123 "test.c"
   ```

2. The # directive — The #, or null, directive is a relic and has absolutely no effect. Therefore, you never should use it.

3. The #pragma directive — ANSI C invented this implementation-defined directive. Essentially, an implementation can invent any pragmas it wishes. If an implementation comes across a pragma it doesn't recognize, it ignores it.

   Pragmas are being used for all sorts of things. Examples include definition of page format for compilation listings, con-
trolling optimization and function call mechanisms. Mostly, the format and purpose of pragmas are left up to the imagination of the implementers. There are no standard pragmas in ANSI C.

The format of a pragma is:

```c
#pragma preprocessor-tokens
```

4. The `#error` directive — ANSI C also invented the `#error` directive. Its format is:

```c
#error preprocessor-tokens
```

and it causes the implementation to issue a diagnostic message made up of the preprocessor tokens in the directive. One example of its use is:

```c
#ifdef M
    /* ... */
#else
    #error "Macro M is not defined"
#endif
```

**Predefined Macros**

I stated earlier that some implementations have one or more predefined macros indicating their host CPU, operating system, and so on. ANSI C defines only five such standard macros and they may not be the subject of an `-undef` directive. They are:

1. `__FILE__` — A string literal containing the name of the source file being compiled.
2. `__LINE__` — A numeric literal containing the number of the source line being compiled.
3. `__DATE__` — A string literal containing the date of compilation, in the form “Mmm dd yyyy” where months less than 10 have a leading space.
4. `__TIME__` — A string literal containing the time of compilation, in the form “hh:mm:ss”.
5. `__STDC__` — is set to 1 if the implementation conforms to the ANSI C Standard.

These macros (assuming they’re defined) can be used in any context where literals of their type are allowed, for example:

```c
char compile_date[] = __DATE__;
char compile_time[] = __TIME__;
printf("File is %s, line is %d\n", __FILE__, __LINE__);
```

Readers are encouraged to submit any C-related comments and suggestions to Rex Jaeschke, 2051 Swans Neck Way, Reston, Virginia 22091 or via the uucp address uunet!aussie!rex.

—Rex Jaeschke is an independent consultant, author and lecturer. He is the C language editor of DEC PROFESSIONAL, and our representative on the ANSI C Standards Committee.

---

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CIRCLE 230 ON READER CARD
Tandy/DECnet-PCSA:
Bliss And Frustration

David W. Bynon

I've learned a lot from PCs, such as how people work and the need to communicate with others and have access to a central pool of information. I've also learned that the PC isn't the simple desktop solution I thought it would be. Those extra features you pay big bucks for, such as expanded memory and 386 multitasking, aren't as readily put to use as they might be. And compatibility problems abound.

People who want to use the industry-standard PC as a workstation are faced with too many choices to make in a world of too many and too few standards. Currently, there are three popular workstation operating platforms: DOS, UNIX and OS/2.

The operating system is only part of the problem, however, because we also must deal with hardware compatibility issues (even within the IBM industry-standard world), mixed vendor networks, software compatibility, suitable user interfaces and more. The list of problems seems endless.

PC Integration
Several months ago, I was faced with finding or integrating several PC workstations. We needed the machines in our office for desktop publishing and training applications.

The workstations had to meet several strict requirements: high memory capacity, multitasking, remote booting from one or more VAX systems on the LAN, medium-resolution color graphics, and transparent access to our VAXcluster resources (disk storage, printing, terminal emulation and so on). Most of our requirements are network functions, so we reviewed the known PC integration products for the capabilities we wanted. We looked at several packages for industry-standard PCs. All of the packages had very exciting features. However, the only one that could meet all of our requirements was DEC's PC Network Integration Package and DECnet/PCSA Client software (version 2.1).

To integrate the PCs, three separate line items had to be purchased: the Network Integration Package (DEPCA-KA/LX), DECnet/PCSA Client media and documentation (QBZP3-H*/LX), and VAX/VMS Services for MS-DOS media and documentation. All of the license to use VAX/VMS Services for MS-DOS is included with DECnet-VAX, and the license to use DECnet/PCSA Client comes with the Network Integration Package.

I was overwhelmed when the integration kits and software arrived. It was almost as bad as receiving a new VAX. There were boxes of controllers, keyboards, cables, software and DEC's typical onslaught of documentation and updates (five packed volumes).

Fortunately, selecting the PC was easier than choosing a network package. By selecting DECnet/PCSA, we already had limited ourselves to the industry-standard (IBM PC) architecture. Further, because of the multitasking and memory requirements, we knew that anything smaller than an 80386 system would be out of the question. We looked at several machines, including the Compaq DeskPro 386S, IBM Model 70, Tandy 4000 and AST Premium/386. We decided on the Tandy 4000 for its price/performance (see Figure).

The Tandy 4000 comes with 1 MB of memory, a 101-key enhanced keyboard, a single 3.5-inch 1.44-MB floppy disk, a 32-bit memory expansion slot, eight plug-in expansion slots (six AT, two XT), one serial port and one parallel port. All other hardware is optional. I added Tandy's VGM-300 RGB analog monitor and VGA adapter, the 1-MB memory upgrade kit and 2-MB SIMM memory expansion adapter. No additional storage devices would be required on our workstations.

Each machine took about an hour to integrate. The task required unpacking the hardware, removing the cover from each of the Tandy 4000s, inserting the video and Ethernet controllers, plugging in the LK250 keyboard and DEC corporate mouse, and connecting the various cables. A single jumper had to be changed on the DEPCA Ethernet adapter to set the PCs up for remote booting. No other jumpers or switches needed to be modified.

Sweating The Software
The software, I'm sorry to say, wasn't as simple as the hardware. There were...
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CIRCLE 297 ON READER CARD
many problems, some of which don’t have solutions.

The Tandy 4000 version of MS-DOS version 3.30 worked fine. There are several Tandy 4000-specific utilities included that take advantage of the special hardware. My favorite is MON386, which allows you to load as many as nine programs in memory at once and switch between them. It’s a little crude, but it works. Other special Tandy 4000 utilities include a disk cache, Expanded Memory Manager and a disk optimizer (defragmenter).

The DECnet/PCSA software is full of mixed blessings, but for the most part, DECnet/PCSA works very well. The product has three major software components: DOS extensions, DECnet-DOS and MS-Windows.

The DOS extensions are mostly replacement commands that take advantage of DECnet-DOS software and the Network Integration Package. The most important extensions are BACKUP, RESTORE and BACKLIST, which allow you to back up to network drives and subdirectories.

DECnet-DOS allows the PC to participate as an end node in a DECnet Phase IV network. Additional features of the DECnet-DOS software let the PC use storage and print resources of designated VAX servers running the VMS Services for MS-DOS server. This is the most powerful feature of DECnet/PCSA.

MS-Windows is a DEC-modified version of the standard Microsoft Windows version 2.03.03. DEC’s enhancements to the product include drivers for the Network Integration Kit, a VT220 emulator, a PCSA Control Utility, the MS-Windows Information System, and MS-Window Program Information Files (PIF) for most DECnet-DOS commands.

The DECnet/PCSA software worked fine, but DEC didn’t include support for 80386 processors. This is a serious drawback. Without 80386 support, the multitasking and expanded memory capabilities of the machine can’t be realized.

I tried substituting MS-Windows/386 for the DEC-supplied version, but I encountered numerous problems. For example, when the PC boots remotely (from a VMS server), MS-Windows/386 won’t load. It just bombs out, without any indication of what the problem might be. If bootstrapped from a local floppy disk, MS-Windows/386 will run, but executing any of the network programs supplied with DECnet-DOS/PCSA causes a fatal error. This problem is caused in part by the incompatibility of PIF files between MS-Windows and MS-Windows/386.

To compound the problem further, the DECnet-DOS/PCSA drivers and software consume about 200 KB of available DOS memory. So, if we want to use MS-Windows in the DECnet-DOS/PCSA environment, we’re stuck with a small amount of memory in which to run applications (such as PageMaker) and a 3-MB RAM disk or disk cache. It’s a frustrating problem.

Compatibility Conflicts
In all fairness to both Tandy and DEC, the products work as advertised and are of exceptional quality. At some point, however, software developers must address the compatibility issue of the so-called industry-standard computers and their software.

DECnet-DOS/PCSA satisfies the requirements of most PCs with 8086 and 80286 processors, but it requires 80386 performance to perform adequately. MS-Windows, the pseudo industry-standard Presentation Manager, is developed for each Intel processor (8086, 80286 and 80386) and, unfortunately, the only common denominator is the low-end version.

After DEC’s January announcement of its DECstation 316 and 320 (Tandy

![Figure](image-url)

**Figure.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CPU</th>
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<tr>
<td>80386 clock rate:</td>
<td>16.0 MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average instruction fetch per byte:</td>
<td>0.19 microseconds</td>
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<tr>
<td>Average RAM read time per byte:</td>
<td>0.27 microseconds, 2 wait states</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average RAM write time per byte:</td>
<td>0.14 microseconds, 0 wait states</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average ROM read time per byte:</td>
<td>1.07 microseconds, 15 wait states</td>
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<tr>
<td>Average video write time:</td>
<td>2.01 microseconds, 30 wait states</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refresh overhead:</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disk performance index:</td>
<td>13.03 times standard IBM PC/XT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norton performance index:</td>
<td>17</td>
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</table>

<table>
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<th>Disk</th>
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<td>Sequential reads</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 sector</td>
<td>0.003 seconds per read</td>
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<tr>
<td>8 sectors</td>
<td>0.025 seconds per read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Random reads (0.10 width seeks)</td>
<td>Local hard disk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 sector</td>
<td>0.034 seconds per read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 sectors</td>
<td>0.052 seconds per read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average boot time</td>
<td>Local floppy</td>
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<tr>
<td>38 seconds</td>
<td>29 seconds</td>
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</table>

**Tandy 4000/DECnet-DOS performance characteristics.**
4000 and 4000 LX) PCs and MS-DOS DECwindows, I have to wonder if DEC will continue to support MS-Windows at all. According to the announcement, MS-DOS DECwindows would be available as part of DECnet/PCSA, which is scheduled for a new release this spring.

If DEC drops MS-Windows rather than upgrade to the 386 version, will we be able to count on DEC for applications to replace the ones we run under MS-Windows? If so, how soon? More important, will DEC’s MS-DOS DECwindows support the Lotus/Intel/Microsoft standards for expanded memory and program compatibility, or will this be another incompatibility issue? And last but not least, will DEC support Microsoft’s OS/2 operating system, which is sure to be a hit with its true multitasking capability and Presentation Manager window system?

DEC is touting that it will own the desktop in the 1990s. This will require coordination and cooperation with PC industry leaders. We’ve counted on DEC to provide us with hardware and software compatibility in our VAX and PDP systems. I hope we can count on the same dedication to our industry-standard PCs, because anything less than compatibility with current popular standards inevitably will be met by disaster.

---

**Companies Mentioned In This Article**

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CIRCLE 240 ON READER CARD
You find them in every computer room: three- to five-year-old drives, usually Fujitsu Eagles or 23xx, that are in perfect condition and give every indication of three to five more years of error-free operation. The silly things cost between $5,000 and $15,000 and still are being depreciated. It's too bad they're obsolete. It's too bad they're so big. It's too bad they make so much heat. It's too bad they're a DR type and their SMD interfaces don't plug into the KDBSO or the HSC.

Here's what we're doing in our shop. Lago Systems makes a box that converts SMD drives into standard DEC DSI cable compatibles. Basically, you plug the SMD cables in one end and the DEC DSI cables in the other. There are a few options. Your basic Lago board converts only one drive. We're using two basic boards, one on an Imprimis Sabre (special speed for this) and one on an older (but still new) Fujitsu 2344 (671 MB). Lago offers another option that allows you to daisy chain a second identical drive to a basic board. However, this option uses an additional card slot. The cabinet holds a total of four cards. We have a pair of Eagles that fills this bill perfectly.

The biggest problem with installing the drives on the Lago box is that you have to format the drives for MSCP. The overall strategy for our cluster is to remove disks that are of the DR persuasion and are served by a single node and convert them to MSCP drives that are served by two nodes. This reduces the vulnerability to a single point of failure for the whole cluster. Getting there involves a gradual migration, adding MSCP capacity and shifting the load over.

The biggest problem with installing the drives on the Lago box is that you have to format the drives for MSCP.
There are no available VAX diagnostics that do low-level drive formatting. Low level means creating a factory bad block table. We had to ship the drives and box to a friend with a PDP-11 that had a UDA50 controller and available diagnostics. After that, you can hook the drives to the VAX. Formatting the 2344 took about 1½ hours. The Sabre took a little more than two hours. If you bought them from a distributor, the formatting would have been done for you.

A few points in the documentation were less than current, but our fax machine handled that. The control panel of the Lago actually controls the Sabre drive, and you aren’t to use the drive control panel at all. The Fujitsu 2344 isn’t as compliant and gracefully ignores the commands from the Lago panel.

**Imprimis Sabre**

The Sabre drive we reviewed (“CDC’s Sabre,” September 1988) is made by Imprimis Technology Inc., a new subsidiary of Control Data Corporation. It’s a 3-MB-per-second edition running on the Q-bus with an Andromeda controller. It has been in constant use ever since with absolutely no problems. Imprimis recently sent us a model that has been slowed and therefore downsized so that it won’t overrunt the DEC controllers (sad, isn’t it). We’re using this drive with the Lago box. It’s a bit smaller in capacity and so formats down to only 828 MB under MSCP.

I like these drives. They’re big enough to be credible, yet pack 2 GB into a single 5½-inch-high tray. They look and feel like they’re made to run forever. They’re made in the U.S. by a U.S. manufacturer.

This latest edition of the Sabre came with a fitted fan on the rear of the drive,
Our Lago box allows us to use drives, such as the Imprimis (CDC) Sabre, as MSCP-served disks on our cluster.

The result of six hours of labor. Grouping wires makes maintenance easier and improves the appearance.

Our Mod-Tap rack was hardware's equivalent of spaghetti code. Tracing wires certainly was a challenge.

and that's a welcome upgrade.

We'll have a progress report as these new items get properly burned in.

The Game Plan
We've spent a lot of time analyzing our LAVc and finally are reaching some conclusions about the entire LAVc idea. We find by direct measurement that our collection of 1-mip machines spends about half its capacity on cluster overhead, most of that serving MSCP on the interrupt stack. No amount of tuning by some of the most experienced wizards in the industry has been able to alter that fact. If you start a batch job on a satellite, you blow the cluster performance with 75 percent or better on the interrupt stack both on client and server.

We're planning a reconfiguration. The LAVc will be a cluster of development workstations off the main machine. The main machine will have to be big enough to carry our full interactive and batch load by itself. BILBO::, our 11/750, will be the ARIS machine and will be off the cluster for security. FRODO::, our loyal MicroVAX II, will be the boot node of our Lab cluster. He and his workstation can rejoin the production cluster as needed, but they'll no longer be constrained from being absolutely current in VMS release. The third-party software we're running had a latency of up to seven months before all the version 5.0 releases were logged in.

As the photos show, our Mod-Tap rack was the victim of years of uncontrolled growth and looked like it had cancer. Mod-Tap rewired it to great effect. The individual patch cords are now a little longer and follow a more circuitous route, but at least you can see the patch panel. This panel handles all the data and voice for our Spring House, Pennsylvania, installation. All of our modems and the Ethernet goodies live in the back.
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CIRCLE 150 ON READER CARD
Eigen Corporation's Eigen Utilities

David B. Miller

VMS provides a rich set of commands and utilities for system managers and programmers. However, most of them probably would try something outside traditional VMS, especially if it meant saving time or possessing capabilities that VMS DCL commands and utilities don't give them.

Eigen Corporation of New York has created a collection of utilities it feels system managers and program developers will find helpful. The utilities were written out of necessity. Eigen's developers found them useful for their own jobs and think you'll appreciate the additional power the utilities will give you. We tested version 1.7 of the Eigen Utilities on our VAXcluster.

Installation

VMSINSTAL is used to install the software. A supplied command file must be run on a system reboot to INSTALL each utility with the proper privileges. An installation list data file can be modified to remove utilities or to restrict their use. Each user also must execute a log in command file to set up symbols and logical names.

The Utilities are used like VAX/VMS DCL commands. There's no strange syntax to learn.

Utility Groups

There are more than 60 utilities in release 1.7. Eigen classifies them into 13 categories. I'll describe the categories and a utility or two from each to give you the flavor of the product. Some utilities fall into more than one category. Some utilities will be appreciated more by software developers, others by system managers and operational staff. But, everyone should find some valuable utilities in the set.

Category A contains utilities that work with event flag services. The CEB utility displays all the event flag clusters present on your system and all processes associated with them. EVENT allows event flag clusters to be modified, deleted or viewed. EVENT is useful for testing applications that use common event flags.

File Structure Services comprise Category B. FIDENTER is similar to SET FILE/ENTER except that FIDENTER lets you enter a directory entry to a file given its file ID. For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FID DAVE.ONE</th>
<th>ID=(1432, 23, 0)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

creates a directory entry for file DAVE.ONE and is given the file ID 1432, 23, 0. Files reported lost by INDEXF or ANALYZE/DISK can be restored to a directory by using this tool.

INDEXF is a Category B command that generates reports on lost files, files marked for deletion or files with bad blocks. A sample INDEXF report is shown in Screen 1. Qualifiers exist to cause INDEXF to report on files of a minimum size, to find files that can be truncated to save space and to find files marked for deletion. It's also possible to supply a UIC value to allow INDEXF to find all files in any directory that have the supplied UIC as the owner.

Screen 1: A report generated by the INDEXF utility. The name, owner UIC, size in blocks/number of blocks allocated, file ID, number of file headers and number of file mapping pointers are displayed for each file.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Directory _FROD0$DUCO:</th>
<th><a href="4,4,0">000000</a></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INDEXF.SYS;1</td>
<td>[00001,00001]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total of 1 file, 10702/10704 blocks 1.13.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Directory _FROD0$DUCO:</td>
<td>[CIRCLAB.DECSUB] (4977,2,0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DECPROJAN89.SLC;1</td>
<td>[00202,00032]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total of 1 file, 6835/6837 blocks 1.1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Directory _FROD0$DUCO:</td>
<td>[CIRCOLD.HPOLD] (1083,12,0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROSUB.ALF;1</td>
<td>[00114,00009]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROSUB.DAT;1</td>
<td>[00114,00003]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total of 2 files, 162363/162369 blocks 3,3.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Directory _FROD0$DUCO:</td>
<td>[PROSPECT] (1352,8,0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICP0189_RAW.DAT;1</td>
<td>[00114,77777]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MILL_RAW.DAT;1</td>
<td>[00114,77777]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCOPE36_RAW.DAT;1</td>
<td>[00114,00020]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total of 3 files, 19710/19716 blocks 4,4.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

....
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CIRCLE 255 ON READER CARD
Category C, System Device and File Information Services, may be of particular interest to system managers. WHODEVICE and WHOFILE provide listings of who’s using a specified device or who has a specific file open. WHODEVICE can be used to find all users assigned to a specific mailbox. WHOFILE can be used to determine which processes have a file locked and to resolve file-sharing problems.

Global Section Information is reported on by utilities in Category D. For example, the GPMap utility creates a map of the global page table. System managers can determine the largest contiguous range of global page table entries. If more global page table space is required, the GDELETE command can be used to delete global pages.

Other commands exist to create permanent global sections outside any programming, list global section information, read and write from and to global sections, perform a section dump for later analysis and to find out what processes are using certain global sections.

Mailbox Services, Category E, allows you to create, read, write and delete mailboxes outside any programming code. Using external mailboxes eliminates the need for programs using mailboxes to be recompiled and relinked when mailboxes change characteristics.

Category F, Debugging Services, will be of interest to programmers. DETDBG places a detached process into the debugger. The debugging session can be steered to a terminal you specify so you don’t have to disrupt interactive programs that send output to the screen. DETDBG also can be used to attach to runaway detached processes to locate problems.

PROCdump, another debugging utility, lets you produce an image dump for a specified process while allowing the process to continue to execute normally. If you feel that it’s not necessary to stop a process, you can get a dump of the image and inspect it offline while the process continues to run.

Category G’s utilities let you see system lock and resource information. The RESOURCELIST utility allows programmers to examine the value of the lock value block, which can be used for interprocess communication. You also can examine any lock resource on the

---

Sure, You Hear


Get It All With The

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Mailbox Services, Category E, allows you to create, read, write and delete mailboxes outside any programming code.

system with the RESOURCELOCK command.

Locks associated with a resource can be displayed with the LOCKLIST utility. Clusterwide locks can be checked for equitable distribution across the cluster. For interprocess communication, programmers can verify that processes are using the correct resource names.

Given a UIC or identifier value only, system managers can use the Category H IDENT_TO_UIC and UIC_TO_IDENT utilities to convert from one to the other. Many times, VMS utilities supply only one form of user identification. These utilities make it easy to determine the other form.

SYSTEM_INFO belongs to Category I, System Information Services. SYSTEM_INFO possesses qualifiers to display processes that own certain privileges, processes whose base priority is above a minimum you specify, those processes whose working set size is greater than or equal to a minimum value, and other criteria. Example output from SYSTEM_INFO is displayed in Screen 2.

The IMAGE utility lets you get image information by category — BATCH, NETWORK, INTERACTIVE, OTHER or for only specified processes.

Managing swap files is made easier by using LISTSWAP and MSWAP. LISTSWAP gives you a view of page and swap file usage on a per-process basis. MSWAP monitors page and swap file use
and presents the current, maximum and minimum use for each page file and swap file.

A number of utilities are included under Category J, Process-Related Services. System managers can control process execution with the FEXIT, Hibernate and Wake utilities. FEXIT stops a process but allows VMS's exit handlers to execute. It can be used to stop a process that has locked up a terminal without logging out the user. Hibernate forces a process to enter hibernate state to suspend process execution and to synchronize command procedure execution. Wake forces a process out of hibernation.

PMEMORY displays a specified process's working set values and its page and swap file use as used in Screen 3. PMON displays a detailed list of process information. You can let PMON run in interactive screen display mode, or you can send a snapshot of the process's data to a file. The QUOTA utility monitors quotas for the specified process. It's useful for tracking down quota problems, because you can monitor the process's quotas while it's running.

DCL-Related Services, Category K, is made up of utilities from other categories. One I didn't mention is NOTIFY. NOTIFY allows you to receive notification when an image or process has completed. Other DCL services involve mailbox and global section monitoring and use.

Logical name can be a challenge to maintain. Category L's Logical Name Services can help. Group logical name tables can be created with the CREGLT utility. CREGLT lets you create group logical name tables without having to create a process within the group. VMS's CREATE/NAME_TABLE command doesn't have this capability. CREGLT is particularly useful when placed in system startup command procedures.

DELOG, another logical name utility, lets you delete logical names based on wildcards. You can specify the table name from which you want to delete the logicals. You also can force a confirmation for each logical to be deleted.

Category M, Miscellaneous Services, contains a number of useful commands for the system manager. BECOME_USER lets you simulate another user in your system's UAF file. You take on the UID, username and group logical name table of the other user. You can optionally take on the other user's quotas, privileges and default directory. BECOME_USER can help you manage group logical name tables and help resolve quota and privilege problems without having to log in to the other user's account.

CLEANQ deletes all entries from a specified queue without deleting the queue. You also can specify a username to delete queue entries associated with that username.

A batch job can be run at night to...
execute the CLRERR utility, which clears error counts for all or specific devices. Then you easily can determine error counts on a daily basis for each device.

During system testing, it's often difficult to simulate data entry from multiple terminals. Eigen's ENTER command lets you specify a physical terminal name into which commands can be entered. A command file can be specified to simulate the entry of a stream of commands at the terminal you specify.

In a clustered environment, it can be annoying to perform repeated commands on every node. Eigen's EXECUTE command lets you execute DCL commands on any DECnet node. A node list can be added to reduce typing time.

Locked terminals can be a problem. The FREETERM utility frees up terminals that are locked by a process that can't be terminated with the DCL STOP command. FREETERM doesn't support remote terminals.

The alphabetical listing of the Utilities is very clear. It's arranged like DEC's documentation, so it will look familiar to you. Qualifiers are explained as appropriate and the end of each Utility features a Recommended Usage section.

THE EIGEN UTILITIES contain something for everyone, from programmers to system managers. I can't possibly discuss each utility in the set, and there certainly are more to come. You can be sure that the Eigen Utilities will grow and change with VMS, to help you fill in any holes that VMS leaves.
Innovative Computer Technologies' DiskView V1.1

By David W. Bynon

Lately, there's been considerable media coverage on products such as defragmenters, cache controllers, archive utilities and lightning-fast memory disks, which claim to improve file system performance. All of these products will improve performance. But is that what your system needs, and how do you know?

Innovative Computer Technologies of Oakville, Ontario, offers DiskView, a tool for system managers, programmers and analysts who need a comprehensive disk file performance monitor. DiskView is a data collector and reporter, similar to the VAX/VMS MONITOR utility. DiskView allows you to monitor disk activity by file and device or by process on the VAX computer. Like MONITOR, DiskView is DCL-command-line-driven and has the ability to monitor various classes (i.e., DISK, FILE, I/O or PROCESS) and multiple entities within each class. As you might expect, you can dynamically monitor your file system similarly to monitoring your system with the MONITOR SYSTEM command. Alternatively, you can collect data in batch for later analysis and reporting.

A unique feature of DiskView is its ability to monitor any I/O device on the computer. The I/O class allows you to specify any VMS device, such as a MAILBOX, tape drive, Ethernet adapter or CI adapter. Instead of reporting activity by file, the I/O class reports activity by the size and type of I/O request, such as virtual I/O or paging I/O.

The PROCESS class lets you monitor the I/O activity of one or more processes. The information presented by this class is instrumental in finding system resource hogs or determining the performance of a program. Similarly, the FILE class lets you collect information on a specified file by process. The DEVICE class is used to report file activity for one or more disk volumes.

DiskView supports five basic display types: SNAPSHOT TABLE, SUMMARIZED TABLE, TOPIO, TOPREAD and TOPWRITE. The SNAPSHOT TABLE is the default display. It presents a "snapshot" of the information collected about the requested classes. Unlike the SUMMARIZED TABLE display, the SNAPSHOT TABLE doesn't display cumulative totals. The TOP??? displays, which are supported for the PROCESS class only, present the highest eight files with respect to total I/O, read I/O or write I/O. Useful information that may be collected with these DiskView displays includes read rate, write rate, global buffer hit rate, global buffer miss rate, mapping pointer count, number of processes accessing a single file and file locks.

DiskView is simple to install and use. Installation is accomplished using the VMSINSTALL utility and takes about five minutes. Your DCL tables will be modified to include DiskView's CLI information, and you must add a startup command to your site-specific startup procedure. The product was tested under VAX/VMS V4.7 but is compatible with versions 4.x and 5.x. Be aware, however, that you must reinstall the product if you upgrade from VAX/VMS V4.7 to V5.0.

VMS professionals will feel right at home with the DiskView commands. For example, to monitor file activity for a specific disk, you would enter a command such as:

$ DISKVIEW DEVICE=D$1$DA1:

Or, to monitor several items, such as files, you would specify an item list:

$ DISKVIEW PROCESS=(ROCK,WILLIS,PENDLETON) /TOPIO

With the information collected through DiskView, the systems manager or programmer can make intelligent decisions about file tuning, programming techniques, load balancing, adjusting VMS cache sizes, changing SYSAF entries for one or more users, increasing global buffers of key data files, or purchasing the file's system performance solution. Without a tool such as DiskView, you're just groping in the dark.

DiskView V1.1

PLATFORMS: VAX/VMS Version 4.0 or later
PRICE: Single-user license, $1,490; site license, $3,790; MicroVAX, $770

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<th>WordPerfect®</th>
<th>Mass-11®</th>
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</thead>
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<td>Identical Versions On VAX/PC/UNIX Platforms</td>
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<td>✅</td>
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<tr>
<td>Full Functionality</td>
<td>✅</td>
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<td>Ease Of Use</td>
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<td>Seamless ORACLE Integration</td>
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<td>20/20 Integration</td>
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<td>Interleaf Filter</td>
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<tr>
<td>ALL-IN-1 Integration</td>
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Compu-Share
Accounts Receivable

By Evan Birkhead

The series of Business Accounting Software from Compu-Share Inc. of Lubbock, Texas, is so broad in scope that it would be almost impossible to examine its capabilities in this Lab. Including the Personnel Management package there are 10 modules. The others are General Ledger, Accounts Receivable, Accounts Payable, Purchase Order, Payroll, Fixed Assets, Order Entry, Inventory Control and Job Cost.

I'll focus on one of the core modules, the Accounts Receivable Management System (AIR), which integrates with the modules for General Ledger (G/L) and Order Entry (O/E).

A/R Menus

With the introduction of A/R version 5.0, F release, many changes have been implemented in the structure of menus. There are two main menus. The first is the Management Systems menu. From here, the options include the other main menu, called the Application Manager's menu, and the Compu-Share financial modules.

Hitting RE on the first menu brings up the Receivables Management System menu. This has five mnemonic-oriented submenus (see Screen 1). Selecting DO, which has the user procedures that are implemented most often, allows you to post commissions, invoices and receipts to your customer's accounts, create reports on sales or credit figures or create other reports. For non-accountants, posting is simply the merging of two or more files.

The GM menu is where the user or system manager might track and change files for invoice terms (see Screen 2), customers (see Screen 3), departments, sales personnel, taxes, finance charges and, most important, controls for posting to G/L.

Other RE options include PO, which configures, posts and recalculates statements for specified time periods; SS, which performs non-mainstream functions, such as sales tax and commission calculations, recurring billing and assigning credit ratings; and IS, which is the menu that system managers go to first to set parameters and controls for all files that will be used.

Tailoring

Compu-Share's A/R allows the system manager a high degree of flexibility in customizing the software to his business's specific needs. The instructions on how to set up a system make up more than half the documentation. Tailoring, the key customization procedure and a strong selling point for A/R, comes in two types:

1. Universal Codes affect the entire Compu-Share system, e.g., date formats and printing devices.
2. Application-specific codes affect only A/R.

Tailoring codes are accessed by selecting CHANGE TAILORING INFORMATION from the Application Manager's submenu. A series of codes appears that you can approve or modify. In A/R, ARDEFCUS, for example, is the default customer code when adding a customer from the O/E module.

By simply approving these codes, you can set style formats for entities such as field sizes, decimals, file aging periods, tax rates, prorates, credit limits and service charges. Settings for invoice numbers also can be changed through tailoring.

You include only the fields you need, and they look the way you want them to. Your reports will come out the same. You can assign a wildcard reference to your departments so that only information you need gets reported.

The system manager can create and maintain control over the subsidiary
files Customer Classes, Departments, Salespersons, Tax Entities, Invoice Terms, Finance Charges and Shipping Companies. Each of these files supports the customer file.

The only difficulty is trying to remember which were the system screens and which were user accounts. But screen titles will remind you.

Terms, Finance Charges and Shipping you should have no trouble running screens and which were user accounts. Files is only a matter of making menu selections and filling out forms.

For example, you don't even need to know the system interfaces with G/L. You only have to select POST A/R INVOICES or POST A/R RECEIPTS. Writing deposits, accepting cash or checks, and printing, follow the same pattern.

**Documentation**

Documentation can be the most important part of an accounting system. How well a product's capabilities are conveyed is a key issue. It's even more so with A/R because of the breadth of tailoring possibilities presented.

The documentation is divided into five sections: Implementing The Software (66 pages), Initial Setup (101 pages), Practicing With The Software (49 pages), Using The Software (210 pages) and Supporting The Software (56 pages). An index appears at the end of each section and at the end of the manual. This is helpful, because many new terms are used. The two pages that describe how to use the documentation are beneficial.

Implementing The Software covers designing a system (from design codes to forms), tailoring it to your business's needs, how to use menus and how to log on and off. Initial Setup details billing, posting to G/L and creating and changing files, including files for customers. Using The Software was the most important for my purposes and is well-written and well-organized. Practicing With The Software, a late addition to the documentation set, is a good idea, but probably is only necessary for the most elementary users. The final section, Supporting The Software, covers such things as backup, troubleshooting, system manager functions and security, which features a good explanation of VMS A-to-Z.

Although this is an imposing volume in terms of size, chapters are concise and the writing is excellent. On occasion, I looked up a specific procedure in the Table of Contents, and when I turned to that page, I got a simple description of which keys to hit.

**Personnel Management**

The capabilities of the newest module, Personnel Management (P/M), are worth detailing. This system keeps personnel information on file, including personal information and salary. A nine-digit employee number links these files to the Payroll module to provide an employee salary history. Reports from the Payroll interface have nine sorting options.

The system can link with ALL-IN-1 files. P/M is governed by three submenus. First, a General Maintenance menu offers more than 20 options for personnel information, covering employee histories and salaries, days off, titles, supervisors and union codes. An Initial Setup menu lets the system manager tailor the order of files and fields to his preference. A Specialty Systems menu contains other reporting and printing options, as well as an EEO compliance checker.

According to Compu-Share, this is a federally acceptable EEO-1 report that sifts through personnel files and generates lists that break down employees by job category, ethnic origin and sex, and does equal-opportunity analyses of current employees and applicants, including salary and benefits analyses.

The P/M module rounds out the financial applications package nicely.

The nice thing about modular packages such as Compu-Share's is that your company only has to purchase what it can afford. As your company grows, you'll require other modules. Compu-Share has divided its packages so that each covers a specific, small area of accounting, while the key modules integrate at the posting level. This feature is especially useful.

The NICEST SURPRISE in Compu-Share A/R is its software tailoring. A/R permits a degree of screen and report customization that's unusual in off-the-shelf software systems. Further, it's easy to learn.
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Recital Corporation's Recital

David B. Miller

"Wow, dBase for the VAX!" Well, not quite. However, Recital Corporation's Recital database and 4GL come very close. In fact, if you're familiar with dBase III or dBase III+ for microcomputers, you'll have no trouble using Recital. We tested Recital on our VAXcluster.

Installation And Configuration

The media is backed up to a directory of your choice. A login command file needs to be executed by each user to set up required symbols and logical names. Users need SYSLCK privilege to run Recital. However, you can install Recital as a shared image with SYSLCK privilege to avoid having to give SYSLCK privileges to individual users.

Recital users should have the following minimum values for the following quotas: ENQLM, 20; SHRFILLM, 20; BYTLM, 1,500; FILLM, 50; PRCLM, 1; WSDEFAULT, 200; WSEXTENT, 1,000; and ESQUOTA, 500.

The symbol DB_PRINT executes a command file to print output. You can modify the command file to use any of your print queues. Additionally, slave printing is supported. Slave printing can be turned on and off while running Recital.

Recital can be run in Assistant mode, using menus and pop-up windows, as is the case with dBase III+. You can forego Assistant mode and type commands directly on a command line, which features the angle-bracket (>) prompt rather than dBase's dot (.) prompt. Recital features a command history, which can store a user-specified number of commands that can be recalled with your terminal's up-arrow and down-arrow keys.

Recital commands follow the familiar dBase command format, so no relearning is necessary. All the dBase commands I used worked with Recital in the expected way with very few minor surprises. Recital's on-line help facility helped resolve any differences.

Basic Database Operations

Setting up a database starts with the CREATE command. Recital gives databases extensions of .DBF as dBase does. You then define the structure of each record. This involves supplying Recital with such information as field names, the length of each field in bytes, the type of data each field holds, the number of decimal places, if any, and a brief description of the field. A sample structure definition for the BASEBALL.DBF database is shown in Screen 1. The help displayed at the top of the screen is very dBase-like.

Field names can be one to 10 characters long. Recital supports character, numeric, logical, data, four- and eight-byte floating point, packed decimal, quadword, and four-, two-, and one-byte data types. Maximum field widths differ according to data type. The 25 characters available for a field description make jogging your memory easier. A maximum of 128 fields per record is allowed. A database's structure can be modified later to add, delete or change fields. Recital makes a new copy of the database with the modified structure.

Records can be added to the database immediately after creating the basic database.
structure or at any other time using the APPEND command. Screen 2 is a sample data-entry screen for the BASEBALL.DBF database. This screen is the quick and dirty way to enter data. A more elegant way is to build a screen form, which we’ll discuss later.

Changing record contents can be done with the EDIT or BROWSE commands. EDIT displays one record at a time. BROWSE displays up to 11 records on your screen in a spreadsheet-like format, allowing you to edit records’ contents more quickly.

To make adding and editing records easier, Recital provides a screen-building facility similar to dBase’s. The CREATE SCREEN command creates a screen definition file, extension .SCR, that lets you place database fields and appropriate text, including boxes, anywhere you want on a terminal’s screen. For instance, you can create a screen that models your business’s forms. You don’t have to place every field in your record’s structure on the form. You can impose range and editing restrictions on the form’s fields to ensure that data is input correctly. For example, you can specify that the BATAVG field must be numeric and that the data-entry operator will receive an error bell if non-numeric data is entered. Screen forms help cut down on data entry errors while increasing productivity.

To speed data entry further, keyboard macros can be defined. Standard entries can be placed in the macro, saved in a file and used from within a form to eliminate unnecessary keystrokes.

The DELETE command is similar to dBase’s in that a DELETEd record isn’t physically removed from the database; it’s simply marked for deletion. Upon issuing the PACK command, all marked records previously DELETEd will be removed. Before PACKing the database, some or all marked records can be regained with the RECALL command.

A number of commands exist to maneuver around your database and to display its contents. The GOTO command places you at a specific record if GOTO is followed by an integer (e.g., GOTO 6) and provided you have that many records in your database. The commands GOTO TOP and GOTO BOTTOM place you at the first or last record in the database. The LOCATE and CONTINUE commands can be used in conjunction with each other to perform top to bottom sequential searches. For example, the command LOCATE FOR BATAVG = .250 will find the first record in the BASEBALL.DBF database with a batting average field value of .250. The CONTINUE command will search for the next record meeting the criterion.

The DISPLAY and LIST commands allow you to see your database’s contents. As with dBase, conditional and scope expressions can be added to the DISPLAY and LIST commands to retrieve selected records. For example, the command LIST FOR BATAVG > .250 .AND. POSITION <> “P” lists players who bat better than .250 and who aren’t pitchers. Options exist to LIST or DISPLAY certain numbers of records starting from the current position of the record pointer. Using the =, < >, >=, <, .and., .or. and .not. operators lets you build detailed queries into your database. The syntax follows dBase conventions.

Adding the TO PRINT clause to the DISPLAY or LIST command (e.g., LIST FOR POSITION = “CF” TO PRINT) directs the output to a file or to the printer queue you specified at installation. Additionally, by issuing the SET PRINT ON command, output can be directed to a slave printer attached to your terminal.

After you’ve created some data-
When used in an INDEX command, BATAVG fields to form the key. The INDEX command must be used to ensure that index files are updated with new keys and records.

In addition to GOTO, LOCATE and CONTINUE, other record commands can be used after a file is INDEXed. The FIND <key> and SEEK <key expression> commands search through a file’s index for the supplied key expression and positions the database file’s record pointer to the first record with that key value. The command causes the function FOUND() to return a true or false value. Therefore, FIND and SEEK are valuable programming commands.

SORTing is an alternative to INDEXing. The SORT ON POSITION, BATAVG/D FOR POSITION < > “P” TO POSBAT command illustrates some of SORT’s options.

Multiple SORT fields, in this case POSITION and BATAVG, can be specified. SORT field priority decreases from left to right. Default sorting order for each key field is ascending order. The /D qualifier in BATAVG/D causes sorting for that field to be in descending order. Another qualifier, /C, forces Recital to treat all characters as uppercase. The FOR POSITION < > “P” option will select and sort only records of players who aren’t pitchers.

SORTing a file creates a new database in the sorted order. In our example, the new database will be POSBAT.DBF. You aren’t switched automatically to the new database. A USE POSBAT command, in our example, must be issued to close BASEBALL.DBF and activate the sorted database.

INDEXing generally is preferred over SORTing. INDEXing is more efficient, faster and uses less disk space than SORTing. Also, SORTing can’t be done on logical fields or on field expressions.

Elegant Reporting

The CREATE REPORT command initiates report building via a screen-driven report format editor. If you’re familiar with dBase III and dBase III+, you’ll notice that Recital’s report creation facility looks and feels like dBase III’s version.

With CREATE REPORT, you create a report format file (extension .FRM) that contains settings for report titles, column headings, margin settings and so forth. You also tell Recital what database fields are to appear in certain columns. There’s no need to include every field in your database’s structure. You can modify the widths of columns to adjust for long and short fields. If your file is indexed or sorted, you can specify that Recital should perform group reporting based on the key fields of your index or sort. Summary reporting can be specified, as well. Summary reports don’t print each record’s contents; only subtotals are printed for each group.

To generate the report, use the
Recital's JOIN command creates a new Multiple Database Operations fields for the JOIN. You don't need to files. You optionally can specify selected create the new database with all the database by physically merging two fields from each original file.

can be extracted from two or more files databases to yield a third database, data and made to look as if they’re put together when no new database actually has been created. Recital does this using View files. View files, created by the CREATE VIEW command, specify which databases contain the required fields, how those databases relate to each other and which fields to display.

Up to 10 databases can be active simultaneously. Between two databases, one common field of the same name and data type is selected to provide the link. Recital reads records from one database and looks in the master index of the other database for the common field with the same value. For example, if both the BASEBALL.DBF and ADDRESS.DBF files had records with the character field LNAME, LNAME could be used by the CREATE VIEW command to logically link the two databases. You need to choose common fields wisely. In a large database, many persons can share the same last name. Link fields with unique values work best.

Creating view files lets you see data from multiple databases in a variety of combinations. After a view is invoked, you can create a report format using fields from all the databases. To generate the report, you first invoke the view file to establish the relationship between the databases, then use the CREATE REPORT and REPORT FORM commands as if you were working with a single database.

Environmental Control
More than 60 SET commands are available to let you customize your Recital environment. For example, the SET DATE command specifies the date format, such as American, British or German. Other SET commands let you control the number of commands you want to store for recall in Recital's history buffer, govern how many decimal places to display for numeric output, specify how comparisons are to be made between two character expressions and much more.

Multiple Database Operations
Recital's JOIN command creates a new database by physically merging two files. You optionally can specify selected fields for the JOIN. You don't need to create the new database with all the fields from each original file.

Rather than physically JOINing two databases to yield a third database, data can be extracted from two or more files and made to look as if they’re put together when no new database actually has been created. Recital does this using View files. View files, created by the CREATE VIEW command, specify which databases contain the required fields, how those databases relate to each other and which fields to display.

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Marc Software’s WordMarc Composer+

David B. Miller

The WordMarc Composer+ full-featured document processor/publishing system, from Marc Software International Inc., Palo Alto, California, is the big brother of WordMarc Author, Marc’s more limited text processing system. WordMarc Author’s files are compatible with WordMarc Composer+’s, so you can finish a job with WordMarc Composer+ that you started with WordMarc Author.

WordMarc Composer+ provides several major improvements over its immediate predecessor, Composer. The system now supports DECwindows and mice. This permits the screen display of alternate characters and bold and italic fonts. Up to 20 fonts per document can be displayed and output on PostScript-compatible or HP LaserJet printers. You also can set up and modify style sheets that govern fonts, procedures and formats for every WordMarc Composer+ user.

Additionally, the program now integrates with Oracle, 20/20 and ALL-IN-1. The ALL-IN-1 integration is at the Data Set Access Block (DSAB) level, allowing WordMarc Composer+ to replace or be edited in WPS-Plus. WordMarc Composer+ documents also can be converted into Interleaf or Ventura Publisher formats. File transfers to PCs are performed by LinkMarc, Marc Software’s communications package. Graphics, including scaling and transformation capabilities, also can be integrated into WordMarc Composer+ documents.

Marc Software provides hooks and documentation overlaying the system that guide system managers through interfacing WordMarc Composer+ with many popular applications.

Installing WordMarc Composer+ is simple. After mounting the media, running a command file takes care of the rest. You only need to define the printers and terminals to be used and to modify the system startup and log in command files with a few logical assignments.

Composing

Typing WMC brings up the Main Menu (see Screen 1). Basic features include CREATE, EDIT, MANAGE (for deleting and renaming documents and reviewing document profiles), SPELL and PRINT.

Before beginning a new document, you have the option of choosing one of several prefabricated formats, including LETTER, MEMO, WIDE, ASCII and REPORT (see Screen 2). These save time by supplying settings for margins, tab stops, outline style and so on.

WordMarc Composer+ takes full advantage of a terminal’s keyboard by assigning various functions to individual keys. Configurations for DEC terminals include Gold Key and EDT versions.

Before printing, you can modify a number of options. Choosing a printer number from this menu allows printing to take place on any device included in the configuration file PCONFG.CFG. You can modify the range of pages to be printed, adjust the left margin, justify the right margin and eliminate headers and footers on page one. None of these adjustments affects the file; only the appearance of the document at print time is altered.

If you’re unsure about the document’s appearance, you can preview it on the screen before you send it to hard-copy. Additionally, a hardcopy image can be sent to disk for later printing.

Editing

As you enter text, tabs and returns are
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indicated by angle brackets. Word wrap is automatic. Overstrike mode is the default. Inserting text involves pressing the INSERT key. The text on the current line then is moved down. You enter the required insertions and finish with the EXECUTE key. This can take a little time to become accustomed to if you’re more familiar with other text processors.

Erasing text is performed one character at a time with the DELETE key, or blocks at a time with the ERASE key, moving the cursor over the text to be deleted and finishing with EXECUTE. A third alternative is simply to type over the old text with the new.

Cursor Manipulation
Moving the cursor in ways other than the mundane presents interesting alternatives. Using the FORWARD and REVERSE keys is similar to the EDT keypad. After you choose a direction, pressing any character causes the cursor to move to the first occurrence of that character in the specified direction. Choosing REVERSE and pressing U, for instance, would move the cursor to the “u” in “occurrence” in the third sentence of this paragraph.

Continuing to enter characters continues movement until the CANCEL key is pressed and control is returned to the regular keyboard.

The GOTO key in conjunction with a page number is useful for moving the cursor in large blocks. The BOTTOM key will GOTO the end of the file. There’s no TOP key, but using GOTO Page One works as well.

You can boldface and underline text by pressing the appropriate feature key, typing the desired text, then pressing the feature key again to turn it off. If the text already exists, press the feature key while the cursor is on the first character of the text to be affected, highlight the text by moving the cursor over it and press the feature key to complete the operation.

To center text, place the cursor on the line containing the text to be centered, and press the CENTER key. Similarly, to indent entire paragraphs, place the cursor on the line above the first one to be indented and in the desired column position. Then, press the INDENT key, which causes all lines up to the next carriage return to be indented at that point.

For assistance, the HELP key displays a menu. Help text appears one line at a time at the top of the screen. It’s more convenient to remove the menu and fill the screen with help text. Otherwise, multiple help categories appear on the same line and you must read through the text for all of them; there’s no way to access individual items on the same line.

Advanced Features
The advanced features that set WordMarc Composer+ apart from simple text processors include:
1. Spell Checking — This facility was improved significantly in WordMarc Composer+. It now runs interactively while you’re editing (so it’s no longer a menu option) and suggests alternate words. Words, paragraphs or larger user-defined blocks of text can be searched for errors. The 100,000-word dictionary can be enlarged by saving words.
2. Hyphenation — This can be performed while editing, at print time, on a case-by-case basis or globally where WordMarc Composer+ takes care of the work.
3. Glossaries — These are macros under
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a different name. You can store keystroke sequences of up to 163 characters under a name of your choice and recall/execute them at any time.

4. Document Profiles — Profiles allow the recording of historical editing information, such as the date and time of various editing sessions. Profiles also can be stored under keywords that allow documents under the same keyword to be grouped together. You can perform directory searches using document profiles, thus eliminating the need to display every file in a particular directory and limiting the list to those falling under the keyword category.

5. Outlining (Numbering) — This feature is available in both alphabetic and decimal flavors. Make a style choice, position the cursor and press the Number key. A numeral or letter in the appropriate style appears. Continuing in this fashion, you can generate an outline quickly and easily. If changes are made that affect numbering, such as moving a block of text containing numbers to a new location, WordMarc Composer + automatically renumbers. If neither standard numbering format fits, the formats can be customized to meet your needs. This makes it possible to combine alphabetic and decimal numbering schemes.

6. Tables of Contents — There are two methods of generating these quickly. First, if entries in a file have been previously marked with outline numbers, you can tell WordMarc Composer + to use the same markers to generate a table of contents. An outline may contain multiple levels, and because it may not be desirable to generate a table of contents entry for every item in the outline, it’s possible to include only certain-level entries.

   In the second method, you can mark each entry by placing the cursor anywhere on the line containing the text to be marked, pressing the TOC key and indicating the desired level number. To print, simply indicate that a table of contents is to be generated for this run.

7. Cross References — Marking a cross-reference entry entails the use of keywords that associate a title or heading with a chapter or section number. Then, at the location where the cross reference is to be indicated, typing text such as “For more information, see Section . . . .” followed by the previously configured keyword, will cause the section or chapter number to be substituted for the keyword at print time.

   Later, when sections are added, deleted or moved, all cross-reference numbers affected by the editing automatically will be updated to reflect the change. Inserting and deleting cross-reference entries also initiates renumbering.

8. Indexes — In a similar fashion, indexes of up to eight levels can be generated easily. Proceed to the text to be included in the index and mark it with the INDEX key. Doing this for each desired page will include all the text in the index. As entries are marked, WordMarc Composer + places them in a list so that subsequent entries can be marked more easily. Proceed to the line containing the next entry, press the SEARCH key, which causes a list of all currently selected index keywords to be displayed, and select one. This helps you avoid entering similar keywords for the same topic, e.g., COMPUTER and COMPUTERS.

9. Endnotes and Footnotes — Adding footnotes and endnotes is a snap. After pressing the FOOTNOTE key, type the footnote text. At print time, either footnotes or endnotes can be specified. Endnotes can be produced separately if desired, leaving only the reference numbers in the document. Adding and deleting notes causes WordMarc Composer + to update footnote numbers automatically. As in outlining, numbering schemes can be customized. The appearance of footnotes also can be modified.

10. Equations and Scientific Typing — Math, physics and science instructors take heart! If you have a VT220 (or emulator), a Televideo 922 or Wyse 85 terminal, a printer that can handle scientific fonts, and WordMarc Composer +, you can create mathematical equations that include Greek symbols, large and
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CIRCLE 310 ON READER CARD
small integral signs, summation notation, set theory symbols and chemical block diagrams. WordMarc Composer+ also performs addition and subtraction of columns and rows, spreadsheet style, and has an on-line calculator.

11. Lists and Mail Merge — Creating a list file first involves building a database-like record structure in which field names and data types are defined. In the actual form letter, preceding a field name by pressing the MERGE key causes WordMarc Composer+ to treat the typed text as the name of a field and not a literal word. This makes more sense than entering cryptic control symbols representing fields in the list file. Rather than physically deleting or moving list records not desired, WordMarc Composer+ provides a sort and selection facility to extract only the list items you need for a particular merge run.

12. Document Assembly — This feature allows multiple documents, like chapters or paragraphs, to be assembled into one. You can create a library of blocks of standard text, such as boilerplates, and pull them together with ease.

13. Columns — A special printer definition supplied with the software lets you place multiple columns on one standard-size sheet. This feature is useful for creating textbook- or newspaper-like documents.

14. Date/Time Stamp — This incorporates the current date and time into a document, or the date and time of the last revision.

WordMarc Composer+’s documentation, consisting of five manuals and references, is superb. VMS users will feel at home as soon as they see the size of the documentation set. A “You Are Here” introduction kicks off each manual by describing what to expect inside. For the inexperienced, Marc Software provides arrangements, at extra cost, for on-site training.

Companies Mentioned In This Article

Access Technology Inc.  
6 Pleasant St. S.  
Natick, MA 01760  
(508) 655-9191  
CIRCLE 422 ON READER CARD

Digital Equipment Corp.  
146 Main St.  
Maynard, MA 01754  
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CIRCLE 411 ON READER CARD

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(408) 745-7760  
CIRCLE 432 ON READER CARD

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The Evolution Continues

New product announcements mark our industry’s major milestones, but computing’s real progress is measured by the inch, as existing hardware and software are improved from release to release in response to customer requests. So it is at Alisa Systems and Pacer Software, where the Mac-VAX connectivity products they pioneered more than two years ago are in continuing development today.

Working independently and starting from somewhat different points of view, Alisa and Pacer both have developed families of software products that integrate the Mac into the VAX computer family.

AppleTalk For The VAX
Alisa and Pacer are in the AppleTalk networking business, providing software that runs on the VAX and offers services compatible with Apple’s AppleTalk suite of networking protocols. In terms of hardware, a Mac “client” of these services may be connected directly to the VAX via Ethernet, using a Mac Ethernet interface card from Apple, 3Com or Kinetics. Macs connected to Apple’s inexpensive twisted-pair LocalTalk network also can be mated with a host VAX system by way of a LocalTalk-Ethernet bridge such as Kinetics’ FastPath.

After the hardware connection is made, a Mac user can select three kinds of service from a selected host VAX system on the network: interactive access to the host using a terminal emulator, use of the host’s file system via a file server, or output to a DEC or Apple PostScript-compatible printer using the VAX host’s print-spooling capabilities. The newest releases of Alisa’s and Pacer’s products (AlisaTalk version 3.2 and PacerLink version 5.3) include new capabilities in all three basic service areas.

Networked Terminal Service
AlisaTalk’s terminal session feature, AlisaTerminal, uses DEC’s CTERM networking protocol (not the superior LAT, because LAT is DEC-proprietary) to allow a Mac user to log onto the host VAX. The Mac user must use either White Pine’s Mac240, which emulates a VT240 terminal, or Peripherals Computers & Supplies Inc.’s VersaTerm/ VersaTerm PRO, which emulate Tektronix 40xx and 41xx terminals, respectively. These terminal emulators have been modified by their vendors under special arrangement with Alisa to include the Mac client end of AlisaTerminal.

Earlier releases of AlisaTerminal didn’t support such popular interactive features of VMS as DCL command line recall and command line editing, all of which are implemented correctly in AlisaTerminal’s current release. The latest release doesn’t, however, correct AlisaTerminal’s biggest fault, which is its slow responsiveness when running single-character-interactive VAX/VMS utilities, such as the EDT text editor.

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We keep everybody talking.
on their VAX through AlisaTerminal notice a slight delay between striking a cursor control key and seeing the cursor move, and this delay becomes unnervingly cumulative as cursor keys are struck repeatedly. Unfortunately, this sluggishness is a feature of Alisa’s CTERM implementation, and it would take a major revision of the software to correct the problem.

Network terminal sessions are PacerLink’s strong point, made stronger by PacerLink’s latest release. Pacer uses its own client-server protocol to support terminal sessions over the network. It’s not true LAT, but it knows when it’s running keystroke-interactive VAX/VMS software and responds to cursor control keys as crisply as over a direct asynchronous line connection.

In its latest release, the VT220 terminal emulator included with PacerLink allows a networked Mac user to create up to four separate interactive sessions with one or more host systems, mapping each into a separate on-screen window (see Screen 1). PacerLink for MS-DOS likewise allows up to four simultaneous on-screen sessions, and its latest release will support network connections over Apple’s LocalTalk PC interface card as well as via Ethernet. With this feature, network managers can use Apple’s inexpensive LocalTalk network wiring for their IBM PCs instead of more costly Ethernet connections without sacrificing terminal emulation over the network.

PacerLink’s latest release also includes a special Mac “init” file called the Redirector. PacerLink’s Redirector allows a Mac user to run almost any terminal emulator over Pacer’s network services by transparently re-routing the Mac’s standard printer port driver.

**File Services**

Included in Alisa’s AlisaTalk product, AlisaShare is an AppleShare-compatible file server that runs under VAX/VMS. With AlisaShare, standard RMS files on the VAX appear on the Mac’s symbolic desktop through the “Finder.” AlisaTalk V3.2 offers several important new AlisaShare features.

First, the latest release of AlisaShare is fully compatible with Apple’s AppleShare version 2.0 file server. In addition to numerous internal improvements, this means that Mac users now can change their passwords through their Mac client software. This feature can be disabled if the VAX system manager prefers to control this personally. The latest AlisaShare release also will support AppleShare client software running on Apple IIs under the PRO-DOS operating system, which among other things means that schools with AppleTalk-equipped Apple IIs now can use their VAX systems as courseware servers.

Also in the latest AlisaShare, Mac users no longer are restricted to using the eight-characters-or-less passwords compatible with true AppleShare. By implementing alternative User Access Methods (UAMs) supplied with AlisaShare (these UAMs simply are loaded into a client Mac’s System Folder), Mac users can select eight-character “standard” AppleShare authentication, 31-character encrypted VMS password authentication, or 31-character clear text VMS passwords (see Screen 2).

Pacer’s PacerShare file server, which unlike AlisaShare for AlisaTalk is an extra-cost option to Pacer’s PacerLink, also provides AppleShare-compatible file services to Mac users. PacerShare’s latest release corrects several problems found in previous versions but introduces no major new product features.
The company stresses its commitment to keeping up with developments at Apple, however, and promises AppleShare V2.0 compatibility in the near future.

Perhaps the biggest file-server news

... users now are buying AlisaTalk and PacerLink ...

at Pacer involves compatible support for a popular alternative Mac file server: TOPS. The TOPS division of Sun Microsystems has announced that Pacer will assume development responsibility for its TOPS for VMS file server software. When available, this software will allow a VAX/VMS system to act as a networked TOPS server.

The big Mac/VAX news of DEXPO East 89 in February was Alisa's announcement of its technology-sharing agreement with DEC. As part of this agreement, DEC will use Alisa's file and print services in its future Mac/VAX software product. Although DEC's product details weren't disclosed, its VMS Services for Macintosh should be announced by the end of this year.

Print Services

Also a standard part of AlisaTalk, the Alisa Print System allows Mac users to print to Apple's Postscript-driven LaserWriter printers through standard VMS printer queues. Likewise, ordinary VAX/VMS users can use the DCL SPRINT command to print to Apple's LaserPrinters. Pacer's PacerPrint product is an extra-cost option to PacerLink that provides similar printer services.

Previous releases of the Alisa Print System supported Apple's LaserWriters only when connected to AppleTalk networks, while early versions of PacerPrint could only access LaserWriters that were connected via asynchronous ports.

Data Management

With a Fresh Twist.

The Situation:

As one of the fastest growing beverage distributors in the West, (the largest in the Rocky Mountain region), Western-Davis end-users needed a powerful yet easy to use report writer to accurately and almost effortlessly track their changing business patterns.

The Solution:

Western-Davis purchased a license to the User's Data Management System, from Interactive Software. UDMS is a series of advanced window-based modules for reporting, querying, exporting and updating.

The Results:

According to Dave Santistevan, Manager of Systems and Programming, "UDMS was installed easily and has become an invaluable tool for both our end-users and data processing personnel. In our evaluation, we were surprised to find a truly easy-to-use product like UDMS that also satisfied even our most sophisticated data management and reporting needs."

UDMS supports a wide variety of file access protocols including INGRES, ORACLE, Rdb, RMS, System 1032 and VAX-DBMS for the VAX/VMS environment.

For a FREE Tele-Demonstration of UDMS Call Toll-Free 1-800-962-UDMS or 303-987-1001

CIRCLE 152 ON READER CARD
to a VAX multiplexer or terminal server. In response to customer requests and competitive pressures, the latest releases of PacerPrint and Alisa Print Services have crossed over. Both products now support either AppleTalk or asynchronously connected Apple LaserWriters.

**Changes**

AlisaTalk V3.2 uses V2.0 AppleTalk for VMS software, which will run under version 5.0 of VMS. Alisa customers who want to migrate to VMS V5.0 therefore will have to upgrade to AlisaTalk V3.2 — and when they do, many of them are in for a bit of a surprise.

AlisaTalk V3.2 introduces a “configuration key” copy protection scheme, something like DEC's new License Management Facility, that requires that customers contact Alisa to register their software and obtain a software key that will allow the product to run on their system. Alisa's configuration keys are tied to the size of the host VAX CPU, so if you've purchased a small Alisa for a MicroVAX and have since moved your server software up to a VAX 8800, have a purchase order number handy when you call Alisa to cover the difference in cost.

The latest and greatest from Pacer, PacerLink V5.3, also runs under VMS V5.0. No “configuration keys” are needed, at least for now. Since PacerLink V5.2, the product has offered coexistence support for AppleTalk for VMS, making it possible to run Pacer's software on the same VAX system with other AppleTalk for VMS software, such as Odesta's Helix VMX Mac-VAX database software. A growing number of users now are buying both AlisaTalk and PacerLink to combine Pacer's terminal emulator with Alisa's file server.

The Mac-VAX networking world has been a little lean on major announcements for the past few months, but as the evolution of Alisa's and Pacer's products shows, the world still is turning. Most important, we can see that the major third-party players in this arena continue their commitment to advancing the general state of the Mac-VAX networking art.
Multi-windows, actually.

With PacerLink connectivity software, Mac users can manage multiple VAX jobs by viewing multiple concurrent terminal emulation sessions. Enter data in one window and your VAX host updates all others continuously, even under MultiFinder.

Using Mac techniques, you can adjust PacerLink windows as you please. Enlarge, miniaturize, stack or just stick them in a convenient corner to keep an eye on!

To make the VT100 and VT220 terminal emulator even more useful, we’ve built in programmable “softkeys” that allow complicated interactions to be executed with a single click. Along with the pull-down menus and windows, these softkeys extend the Mac interface to the VAX.

Equally important, PacerLink integrates its terminal emulation with file transfer, virtual disk and print services to give you full functionality with one product. It connects IBM PCs (and compatibles) as well as Macs to VAX (VMS and ULTRIX) and several UNIX systems. Solutions. Add PacerShare, and you gain a VAX/VMS AppleShare-compatible file server that’s completely transparent. Add PacerPrint, and users on either side of the network can access PostScript printers. With PacerGraph, you extend graphic emulation capabilities to the VT240/VT241 standards.

For more information on how you can plug your Mac users into VAX power, call (508) 898-3300 or (619) 454-0565.

PACER SOFTWARE, INC., 7911 Herschel Ave., Suite 402, La Jolla, CA 92037 (619) 454-0565/100 West Park Drive, Suite 280, Westborough, MA 01581 (508) 898-3300/ Pacer Europe S.A., Valbonne, France, (33) 93 653 008, FAX: (33) 93 653 600. *Physical connection between the Mac/IBM PC and host can be RS-232, Ethernet (EtherTalk or TCP/IP) or Apple LocalTalk bridged to Ethernet using Kinetics FastPath or Cayman GatorBox. All product names subject to trademark claims.
Control Data Expands Information Integration

Control Data Corporation extended its information integration capabilities with the introduction of a software-based product, Common Data Model* plus. CDM* plus allows multicomputer, multidatabase systems to appear to the user as a unified environment with one machine, one language and a single database. This set of integration software and consulting services is designed to help manufacturing operations achieve functional integration of information.

CDM* plus provides one approach to integrated information systems, featuring phased development and implementation, and the use of existing systems. There are five phases to a CDM* plus project: integration, definition, maintenance, application and execution. The five phases correspond to specific component tools within CDM* plus.

CDM* plus is available in VAX/VMS and UNIX versions. Prices vary according to configuration.

To find out more, contact Control Data Corp., Integration Technology Services, 2970 Presidential Dr., Ste. 200, Fairborn, OH 45324; (513) 427-6300.

Circle 402 on reader card

Bouters Combine Range Of Routing Functions

Halley Systems Inc. introduced the newest members of its ConnectLAN remote Ethernet Bouter (smart routing bridge) family. The new ConnectLAN 100 Bouters combine a wide range of advanced routing functions with the performance and protocol independence of network bridges to provide cost-effective LAN-to-LAN inter-networking under the remote control of a network management system.

ConnectLAN 100 Bouters support Ethernet-to-Ethernet local or remote links. Models differ by number (0-4) and type of full-duplex communication link interface. Available interfaces are RS-422/V.11, V.35 or X.21 with data rates up to 2.048 MB per second. Optional serial-link interfaces are DS1 for high-speed T1 (1.544 mbps) applications, M1-CEPT (G.703, 2.048 MB per second) or fiber optic links for high-speed transmission up to 2.048 MB per second.

Prices range from approximately $9,000 to less than $13,000. Bouter system software and one-year support are available for $1,000 per Bouter.

To learn more, contact Jack Hughes, Halley Systems Inc., 2730 Orchard Pkwy., San Jose, CA 95134; (408) 432-2600.

Circle 493 on reader card

Fujitsu Drive Features SCSI Interface

The Computer Products Group of Fujitsu America Inc. announced an embedded SCSI version of the Fujitsu 1-GB eight-inch Winchester disk drive. The M2382S offers a 4-GB-per-second synchronous SCSI data transfer rate, a 16-ms average positioning time and a single-track seek time of less than 4 ms. The unit gives users access to more than 1.3 MB of data in a single seek operation.

Fujitsu’s highest-performance SCSI implementation in an eight-inch form factor, the M2382S offers programmable data block sizes from 180 to 4.096 bytes per sector. A parity-protected FIFO ring buffer provides 64 KB of storage with read-ahead caching capabilities. The unit’s embedded SCSI controller meets ANSI standards and the CCS specification, including the SCSI II command set. The device uses the same SCSI protocol LSI used on other Fujitsu disk and tape storage products.

The drive is priced at $7,260 each in 100-unit orders.

To find out more, contact Holly Bourne, Fujitsu America Inc., Computer Products Group, 3055 Orchard Dr., San Jose, CA 95134; (408) 432-1300.

Circle 441 on reader card

PC Controllers Link DECnet And NetWare

Interlan Inc. released PC workstation controllers supporting concurrent access to DECnet and Novell NetWare networks. The two versions of the NP647 protocol processor permit MS-DOS or PC-DOS workstations to communicate simultaneously with DEC hosts using DECnet protocols as

The Fujitsu M2382S eight-inch Winchester disk drive.
well as NetWare file servers using NetWare protocols.

Supplied with 512 KB of on-board RAM and an 80186 processor, the workstation controllers perform all DECnet protocol processing and require no host resources. The advantage of on-board processing is the conservation of scarce DOS memory for RAM-intensive applications. The on-board DECnet software lets you exchange files, obtain directory information, perform VT220 terminal emulation, and share peripheral devices and network utilities with any DECnet host attached to the network.

Pricing for both versions of the NP647 is $1,395.

Find out more by contacting Richard Henkus, Interlan Inc., 155 Swanson Rd., Boxborough, MA 01719; (508) 263-9929.

Circle 495 on reader card

**LC-6026 Printer**

**Increases Throughput**

Advanced Technologies International Inc. (ATI) introduced the LC-6026, a 26-ppm laser printer that increases throughput of complex text and graphics by up to 350 percent over comparable printers, allowing them to run at true rated speed. The printer uses ATI's recently introduced LC-6000 controller. It can generate any text at the 26-ppm ideal.

The product is designed for high-volume users (100,000 pages per month) in such fields as law, insurance, finance, CAD/CAM or aerospace. Output is 300 x 300 dpi. The speed increase is made possible by a math coprocessor in the controller and a high-speed input buffer that allows information to be fed to the printer at up to 2 MB per second. Further time savings are made possible by architecture that allows pages to be erased in 20 ms.

The LC6026 costs $24,900.

To find out more, contact John Goetz, Advanced Technologies Int'l Inc., 355 Sinclair- Frontage Rd., Milpitas, CA 95035; (408) 942-1780.

Circle 505 on reader card

**NAS Protects System Resources**

BBN Communications Corporation announced the migration of its Network Access System (NAS) from the MicroVAX II to the MicroVAX 2000. This compact hardware base will allow BBN to reduce the price of the NAS by half while providing the same security, access control and connection management functions and performance for its networks.

The NAS protects sensitive information and valuable system resources on BBN WANs from unauthorized access. It provides network-level security by restricting network access to a predetermined set of users, by limiting each user to a predetermined set of destinations on the network, and by validating X.25 host-to-host calls. The NAS is comprised of one centralized Master Database (MDB) host and one or more distributed Access Control Server (ACS) hosts.

The NAS is priced starting at $125,000 for a minimum configuration that includes two MicroVAX 2000 computer systems.

For more information, contact Joann Santos, BBN Communications Corp., 150 Cambridge Park Dr., Cambridge, MA 02140; (617) 873-2805.

Circle 496 on reader card

**Relational Ships**

**Ingres Release 6.1**

Relational Technology Inc. announced Ingres release 6.1, an on-line transaction processing implementation of the new-generation Ingres release 6 RDBMS.

Release 6.1 is capable of 30 transactions per second on a VAX 8700, which is double the performance of Ingres release 5. Building on the multiserver architecture of release 6, release 6.1 offers high-performance OLTP capabilities. It includes a modular design and a number of enhancements. Developers now can integrate pop-up windows into their applications. An improved menu and improved screen-painting tools increase productivity and ease of use.

Ingres release 6.1 is available as a no-charge upgrade to existing Ingres users. To learn more, contact Kevin Gallagher, Relational Technology Inc., 1080 Marina Village Pkwy., Alameda, CA 94501; (415) 748-3400.

Circle 413 on reader card

**Summus Subsystem**

**Offers Data Interchange**

Summus Computer Systems unveiled a family of 8mm helical-scan tape subsystems featuring the capability of data interchange between computer systems from DEC, IBM, Apple and Sun.

The line of GigaTape drives allows unattended backup of 2 GB or more. You can inter-change data between IBM, DEC, Apple and Sun systems simply by moving the tape device from one unit to the other. The tape subsystems can be configured with capacities from 2.3 GB to 1 terabyte of on-line storage.

The Summus 8mm tape subsystems range in price from $4,995 to $192,000. For additional information, contact Dave Meitzen, Summus Computer Systems, P.O. Box 219270, Houston, TX 77218; (713) 492-6611.

Circle 498 on reader card

**MMS/Plus Optimizes Sales Performance**

JEB Systems Inc. announced Marketing Management System/Plus (MMS/Plus) and Report Management System (RMS). The products provide sales and marketing departments that have access to VAX/VMS computer systems with software tools offering solutions in corporate marketing support, account management, management reporting,
telemarketing and customer service programs.

MMS/Plus provides software tools to optimize sales performance. RMS adds the dimension of custom reporting for companies with unique reporting needs. JEB's original product, MMS, provides answers to basic marketing support programs from the time the lead arrives to the sale, and offers comprehensive lead analysis and sales forecasting. MMS/Plus adds new solutions by allowing 500 contacts per company record, daily transaction processing, automatic lead assignment by ZIP code, telemarketing call reporting, sales reporting and more. For more information, contact Donna Brock, JEB Systems Inc., 32 Daniel Webster Hwy., Ste. 23, Merrimack, NH 03054; (800) 821-1006.

Circle 499 on reader card

SunAccount Interfaces With Oracle And Ingres

Systems Union Inc. announced interfaces between the company's SunAccount financial accounting software for international corporations and Oracle and Ingres. The SunAccount allows multinational companies using Oracle- or Ingres-based DBMSs and 4GL development tools to have a standard, uniform accounting software, regardless of machine architecture or operating system. The SunAccount interface is fully SQL compatible, making the exchange of data smooth and simple.

SunAccount is portable across all major hardware systems, including the VAX range, IBM AS/400 and System/36, UNIX-based and XENIX-based systems, IBM-compatible PCs and networked PCs. Because of the high degree of portability, SunAccount retains the same look, feel and responsiveness, regardless of operating system or hardware platform. SunAccount is a combined ledger accounting package that automatically translates and consolidates multicurrency accounts into a single base currency.

To learn more, contact Stewart McKie, Systems Union Inc., 244 E. 48th St., New York, NY 10017; (212) 753-7777.

Circle 497 on reader card

Template 6.0 Enhances Graphical Data

Template Graphics Software Inc. (TGS) announced Template 6.0, a new version of TGS' graphics productivity toolkit. This release contains many new features and enhancements that increase the functionality and flexibility of the product.

Template 6.0 is available on VAX and MicroVAX computers, and VAXstations running VMS. The new release offers more than 50 device drivers that support more than 200 graphics devices, including VAXstation displays, VT series terminals, LA34 dot-matrix printers, LN03 and LN03+ laser printers and many other plotters and terminals. Features include filled contours, hidden line removal, and legend and message areas, which enhance the presentation and visualization of graphical data.

Prices for Template 6.0 range from $3,600 on a VAXstation to $32,000 on a VAX 8800.


Circle 501 on reader card

Pathfinder Introduces Personnel System

Pathfinder Software Inc. announced the Personnel Management system, a personnel system that handles controversial health and safety issues. Industrial relations managers...
OPERATION: Embedded SQL fetch program—"SELECT* into empno, ename, job, mgr, hiredate, sal, comm, deptno"

HARDWARE: Standard IBM AT with 640 K RAM.

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*Although ORACLE's license agreement prohibits us from disclosing actual benchmark timings, we can say that the phrase "over 10 times faster" was heard many times in and around the mdb's testing center that day.

For a copy of the data on which this benchmark was performed, or for more information on MDBS III, complete and send the coupon or call mdb's Sales Support at (800) 344-5832. In Indiana call (317) 463-2581 and in Canada call (416) 733-4380.

☐ Yes! I would like to make my own benchmark comparison. Please send me a copy of the 10,000 record data base that was used for your benchmark tests.

☐ Please send me more information about the SQL and Distributed Data Base features of MDBS III.

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**Introduction to VAX/VMS, Second Edition**

Introduction to VAX/VMS is a guide for beginners and a reference for the experienced user. From the basics to systems and programming, Introduction to VAX/VMS gives easy to follow instructions about the VAX computer family, DCL command language, command procedures, mail, backup and help features and more. Through pictures, examples and programs, you get explicit instructions for everyday use of VAX/VMS and tips for problems. Plus 8 Appendices and a Glossary for added reference.

Order Introduction to VAX/VMS now. Complete the form below or call Trish at (215) 542-7008 (9-5 eastern time) with credit card information.

**Let's C Now**

Let's C Now is a self teaching guide to the C language in two volumes. It has all the information you need to learn C language, from the basics to expert use and understanding. Twenty-six informative chapters with tested examples, author's tips and suggestions make it easy to learn, even if you're not a computing expert. Use "C" on any operating system with DEC hardware (primarily for VAX and PDP).

Order one or both volumes of Let's C Now on the order form below, or call Trish at (215) 542-7008 (9-5 eastern time).

**NEW ... VMS Advanced Device Driver Techniques**

By Experts Lee Leahy of Digital Equipment Corporation and Jamie Hanrahann of Simpact Associates

VMS Advanced Device Driver Techniques describes how to design, implement and debug device drivers for the VMS Version 5 operating system. Learn more about simple VMS device drivers, full duplex and state machine-based drivers, VAX BI Drivers, advanced strategies and techniques you can use for debugging VMS device drivers and much more. From the low-level "building blocks" to high-level design issues, it's everything you need to become a proficient user of VMS device drivers.

Order now. Fill out the order form below or call Trish at (215) 542-7008 (9-5 eastern time).

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ware Inc., 1577 W. Georgia St., Vancouver,
BC V6G 2V3; (604) 682-6633.
Circle 500 on reader card
Voice/Data Multiplexer
For Campus Environment
Canoga-Perkins announced a dual-
composite T1 voice/data multiplexer. Aimed
at low-end T1 multiplexer and high-end
channel bank applications, Model 3140 is
designed for point-to-point, ring and
multidrop nodal bypass configurations and
is suitable for campus environments and tail
circuits of larger T1 networks.
The dual composite feature enables the
3140 to operate on either a fiber optic link
or a four-wire circuit. It will support future
ISDN basic and primary services, both com-
posite side and user channel side. Offering
drop and insert, DACS/D4 compatibility, T1
or CEPT speeds and 24/30 DSO channels,
the 3140 is intended to be a cost-effective T1
solution. Other features include network
management, menu-driven configuration
and password protection. The 3140 provides
maximum reliability with redundancy, in-
cluding automatic switchover, of all vital
functions. Redundant T1s, processors, power
supplies and composites are standard.
Obtain more information by contacting Rich
Aure, Canoga-Perkins, 21012 Lassen St.,
Chatsworth, CA 91311; (818) 718-6300.
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CrossComm Adds
Fault Tolerance
CrossComm Corporation added a capabil-
ity called Parallel Links to its ILAN product
that allows the building of fault-tolerant
backbones and WANs. ILAN, a system of
special-purpose LAN devices, allows con-
necting multiple customers' LANs into a
single corporatewide or campuswide
network.
With the Parallel Link capability, cor-
poratewide network operation isn't impacted
by the failure of one component. Without
Parallel Link capability, the failure of a single
bridge or router disconnects the attached net-
works. ILAN systems with the Parallel Link
capability have fully redundant links between
LAN segments. IMS-1 network manage-
ment software automatically detects a failure,
independent of location, and reports the
situation to the network administrator.
IMS-1 software adds control over traffic
routing based on protocol type using an
automatic load-balancing algorithm.
For complete information, contact
CrossComm Corp., P.O. Box 699, Marlboro,
MA 01752; (508) 481-4060.
Circle 492 on reader card
Multi-Tech Ships
MultiModemV32
Multi-Tech Systems Inc. is shipping its
9,600/4,800/2,400/1,200/300-bps Multi-
ModemV32 modem. The MultiModemV32
modem can concurrently support up to three
computer systems while simultaneously emulating
an HP LaserJet Plus, Epson FX80 and a Diablo 630;
ever-changing automation systems
and business technologies, and find the
direct line to corporate-wide compatibility,
flexibility, and profit . . .
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your organization break out of the endless
maze of ever-changing automation systems
and business technologies, and find the
direct line to corporate-wide compatibility,
flexibility, and profit . . .
The total integration
software solution.
Remember how computers remembered? Mercury delay lines? Punched cards with 90 columns and round holes? Hand-wired magnetic cores? In case your memory needs refreshing, The Computer Museum would like to share its memories with you.

The Computer Museum Memory Poster
We have created a limited edition, 20" x 32" poster of the picture shown below. Printed in full-color, it includes an identification key to help you recall the memories you've forgotten. To get your poster, along with an information kit on museum membership, exhibits and activities, send a tax-deductible contribution of $25 or more to:
Memory Poster, The Computer Museum, 300 Congress Street, Museum Wharf, Boston, MA 02210.
Please allow six weeks for delivery.

YES! Please refresh my computer memories. A tax-deductible donation of $25 or more made payable to The Computer Museum enclosed.

Name ______________________
Address _____________________
City ___________________ State __ Zip __

Special thanks to this publication, Scitex America Corp. (color separations), Grafik Communications, Ltd. (design), David Sharpe Studio (photography) and VM Software, Inc. (poster).
is CCITT V.32 compatible at 9,600 and 4,800 bps, CCITT V.22bis compatible at 2,400 bps, CCITT V.22 and Bell 212A compatible at 1,200 bps, and CCITT V.21 and Bell 103 compatible at 300 bps. It operates full duplex, asynchronous or synchronous over both dial-up and two-wire leased lines.

The product provides MNP Class 2, 3 and 4 error correction. It provides Class 5 two-to-one data compression, which increases modem throughput significantly. The rack-mount MT932ER version is designed to mount in Multi-Tech's CC216 Modem Rack, a 7-x-19-inch central site card cage that holds up to 16 modems and one power supply.

The MultiModemV32 is priced at $1,495 for desktop versions and $1,395 for rack-mount versions. For additional information, contact Multi-Tech Systems Inc., 82 Second Ave. S.E., New Brighton, MN 55112; (612) 631-3550.

Power Protector
Blocks Noise
Transector Systems introduced a combination suppressor/filter power line protector that uses recently discovered electromagnetic phenomena and applied physics to control electrical interference on the ac power line. The unit is designed to protect computer and computerized electronics from disruption and damage by transient overvoltages and severe noise problems.

The MagnaPro series of power protectors uses a proprietary Spatial Array filtration system to enhance noise attenuation across a broad frequency spectrum. The protectors provide high-performance transient overvoltage suppression using Transector Systems' Lattice Matrix solid-state technology, which delivers maximum bipolar suppression without degradation. The MagnaPro series is available in six service voltages ranging from 208Y/120 to 480VAC, 50/60 Hz. For complete details, contact Doug Hadley, Transector Systems, P.O. Box 300, Hayden Lake, ID 83835; (800) 635-2537.

Transector Systems' MagnaPro.

GDCM Speeds
Access To Information
The Graphic Management Group Inc. announced the read-only version of The Graphic Data Center Manager (GDCM), which enables operations personnel to gain rapid access to information on computer room equipment. First, an operations manager using GDCM creates the computer room design on a PC screen. After the design
Okidata Modems Feature 2,400-Bps Throughput

Okidata introduced two 2,400-bps modems featuring MNP Class 5 with two-to-one data compression providing throughput up to 4,800 bps for the PC marketplace.

The Okitel 2400 Plus (external) and 2400B Plus (internal) are fully Hayes compatible. They comply with CCITT V.22bis requirements for domestic and international 2,400-bps data transmission and meet Bell Standards 212A and 103J for asynchronous data transmission at either 1,200 or 300 bps. They operate in full or simulated half-duplex mode over public or dedicated lines. Automatic dialing and answering capabilities and memory storage for up to four telephone numbers are standard. A call progress detection feature lets the modems detect line activity generated at the telephone company's central office and feed this information back to the software for user presentation.

The Okitel 2400 Plus costs $549; the Okitel 2400B Plus costs $499. Both modems feature extended five-year warranties. Find out more by contacting Cliff Rockwell, Okitell, 532 Fellowship Rd., Mount Laurel, NJ 08054; (609) 235-2600.

UPS Line Targets LANs

Best Power Technology Inc. added 350 VA and 750 VA units to its Ferrups line, which already includes models from 500 VA to 15 KVA. Although advanced engineered techniques have been made across the entire Ferrups line, the greatest emphasis is in Micro-Ferrups, units from 350 VA to 2 KVA.

A key feature of all units is intelligent and automatic communications between the Ferrups unit and the load supported through a built-in microprocessor and standard RS-232 port. Intelligent communication is attained through built-in microprocessor controls with interrupt capabilities and almost 100 displayable readings, such as load, temperature, systems history, battery run-time remaining, and many others. Ferrups units also have a standard keyboard to control the microprocessor and an LCD of information. Micro-Ferrups and Ferrups units can provide this same TTL data through the RS-232 port for output to a terminal or host computer. To learn more, contact Best Power Technology Inc., P.O. Box 280, Necedah, WI 54646; (608) 565-7200.

Circle 508 on reader card

Q-calc Offers Lotus-Style Advantages

Quality Software Products announced Q-calc Standard, the latest version of its UNIX-based spreadsheet program. The

DON'T BUY A VAX SPREADSHEET

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CIRCLE 246 ON READER CARD
Q-calc line is a UNIX work-alike for Lotus 1-2-3 release 2.01.

Q-calc’s Lotus-style advantages include read/write capability in the native 1-2-3 save file format and availability of 1-2-3’s most recent macro language, including user-defined menus, prompts and subroutines with parameters. The program allows up to 16 distinct windows on the worksheet, with user-selectable synchronized scrolling of compatible windows.

Q-calc incorporates a database function that allows you to formulate information tables and to query those tables for matching user-specified criteria. Statistical functions compute such values as standard deviation of database records that match a given set of user criteria. More information can be obtained by contacting Quality Software Products, 1730 22nd St., Santa Monica, CA 90404; (213) 659-1560.

Circle 512 on reader card

**Multipoint Modems Increase Throughput**

DCB introduced two multipoint modems, the DCB PL19.2FP Plus and the DCB PL14.4FP Plus. The PL19.2FP Plus features data rates of 19,200 bps outbound from the host and 9,600 bps inbound from remote sites. In polled applications in which typically 90 percent of all data is outbound from the host, the it offers up to a 90 percent throughput increase over 9,600-bps modems. The PL14.4FP Plus offers up to a 45 percent throughput increase over 9,600-bps modems.

Both models offer a Request to Send/Clear to Send delay of 7.5 ms with optional settings of 15, 30 or 60 ms. Standard features include extensive diagnostics for proactive line testing. In addition, the PL14.4FP Plus is designed for use over unconditioned lines.

The PL19.2FP Plus is priced at $7,900; the PL14.4FP Plus is priced at $4,900. For more information, contact Greg Gonda, DCB, 807 Pioneer, Champaign, IL 61820; (217) 352-3207.

Circle 510 on reader card

**SDC-RQD11-RLL Emulates MSCP Protocol**

Sigma Information Systems introduced a dual-wide controller that interfaces two ST-412 drives to a MicroVAX or LSI-11 system. Similar to the MSCP protocol, the SDC-RQD11-RLL controller uses 2,7 RLL encoding.

The controller provides simultaneous support of drives with different storage capabilities. Each drive can be partitioned into logical units with a maximum of 16 logical units per controller. Menu-driven, firmware-based utilities permit disk formatting and maintenance operations via the system console. Comprehensive power-up self-diagnostics report any faults to the console terminal. On-board LEDs provide a visual indication of controller status. The product automatically performs block mode DMA transfers or burst mode DMA.

The SDC-RQD11-RLL is priced at $875, with quantity discounts available. For more information, contact Helen Mitchell, Sigma Information Systems, 3401 E. LaPalma Ave., Anaheim, CA 92806; (714) 630-6553.

Circle 514 on reader card

**Oracle*Mail Provides Office Automation**

Oracle Corporation's Office Automation group announced an office information and...
communications system. Oracle*Mail is a portable distributed electronic mail system designed to provide enterprisewide office automation.

The product provides transparent communication with full store-and-forward capability among heterogeneous computers, operating systems and networks. Users on different machines can exchange mail without needing to know the location or network routing of the recipient. It also transparently sends messages to facsimile and telex addresses. Unlike conventional mail systems, it enables MIS applications to communicate with users via mail. Applications include financial, manufacturing, personnel and engineering. It uses a windowed interface with pull-down menus and context-sensitive help to speed acceptance of electronic mail by novice users. It's available on VAX/VMS and Sun UNIX systems and is shipped with the Oracle RDBMS kernel.

To find out more, contact Catherine Monaco, Oracle Corp., 20 Davis Dr., Belmont CA 94002; (415) 598-8219.

**Circle 411 on reader card**

**Advantedge 2000 Operates At 12 Mips**

Integrated Solutions Inc. introduced the Advantedge 2000, a workstation developed for the OEM and systems integrator markets designed around Mips Computer Systems Inc.'s R2000 RISC chip set. It operates at 12 mips.

The Advantedge 2000 is available at various levels of integration, from the basic board level to a stand-alone workstation configuration. Customers can choose between two UNIX operating systems: Mips Computer System's RISC/os (UMIPS) or Integrated Solutions' Dual Universe, featuring both UNIX 4.3 BSD and System V.3. Among Advantedge 2000's technical features are on-board 32-KB cache memory, 1,280-x-1,024-pixel graphics resolution, an on-board SCSI controller, an Ethernet controller and an on-board 80186-compatible input/output processor.

Advantedge 2000 is priced from $12,000 for the base system, including packaged base board and video board, to $24,500, depending on additional peripheral and memory add-ons.

To learn more, contact Harvey Goldman, Integrated Solutions Inc., 1140 Ringwood Ct., San Jose, CA 95131; (408) 943-1902.

**Circle 504 on reader card**

**Cabletron Repeater Increases Flexibility**

Cabletron Systems Inc. introduced the MR9000TPT, a multiport twisted-pair repeater that provides increased flexibility in connecting twisted-pair and coaxial cable Ethernet LAN segments.

The product is designed for applications in which small workgroups running Ethernet over twisted-pair need to be tied into existing coax or fiber LANs and backbone networks. It allows up to eight twisted-pair segments to be connected via standard RJ-45 ports. An 802.3-compatible attachment unit interface port on the rear of the unit provides a direct connection to either thick or thin coaxial or fiber optic cable. It incorporates full IEEE 802.3 repeater functions. It retimes data packets, generates preambles and automatically partitions problem segments.

The MR9000TPT costs $2,895.

For complete information, contact Robert Monaco, Cabletron Systems Inc., P.O. Box 6257, Rochester, NY 03867; (603) 332-9400.

**Circle 515 on reader card**

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**5.4 Gigabytes Unattended Backup**

Digi-Data's GIGASTORE™ provides up to 5.4 Gigabytes of data storage on a single T-120 VHS video cartridge. That permits backup of your largest disk drive on off-hours without an operator.

Utilizing true read-after-write coupled with very powerful error correction, GIGASTORE gives you an unsurpassed error rate of 1 in $10^{23}$ bits. In addition, you get a high speed search capability not available in most 9-track drives.

GIGASTORE can be provided with an interface for IBM PC/XT/AT/PS-2™. It is available with DEC interface for VAX and MicroVAX. It is also available for backup of data on Novell LANs.

Call Digi-Data, an organization with a 25 year history of manufacturing quality tape drives, at (301) 498-0200.

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In Europe contact: Digi-Data Ltd. • Unit 4 • Kings Grove • Maidenhead, Berkshire England SL6 4DP • Telephone No. 0628 29555/6 • Telex 847720

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CIRCLE 199 ON READER CARD
We built something special into our PowerLine CI-400 and CI-800 dot matrix printers that opens a whole new page in output opportunities. It's a fourth mode called Hi-Speed Draft. And it lets you get more out of your printer and your business than ever before.

It also makes any line printer with three speeds look old-fashioned and awkward. And a thing of the past.

Our four-speed PowerLines can print just about anything your business needs. The CI-400, for example, prints out 400 lines per minute for high-speed data processing assignments. On another line, tight and accurate letter quality at 85 lpm. In between you get 300 lpm for crisp, high-contrast bar codes and graphics, and a convenient 200 lpm memo mode.

The CI-800 PowerLine takes four speeds even further. For greater flexibility at 170, 400, 600 and 800 lines per minute.

No matter what mode you’re in, both printers use C.Itoh's proprietary long-life print head design, and a small dot wire to fill those hard-to-reach corners for corporate letter quality correspondence and solid industry-specified bar codes.

All of which means you don’t have to use one printer for one job and a different printer for another. Because the four speeds are all-in-one. Ready and waiting for your commands.

Our PowerLine CI-400 and CI-800 line printers. You’ll quickly like what they can do. In four very powerful ways.

For more information on our PowerLine family of line printers, contact C.Itoh Electronics, (714) 757-4492 for the nearest reseller in your area.
PR4003 Tester Monitors Drive Problems

Pioneer Research announced the PR4003 Intelligent Exerciser, a disk drive tester designed for field use. The PR4003 tests any SMD-type drive having transfer rates up to 20 MB per second, including Fujitsu, Toshiba, NEC and CDC. It monitors and diagnoses drive problems and aligns heads.

The PR4003 is programmable through a simple keyboard. Standard format includes 32-bit ECC. Multiple baud rates are available. It digitally displays test information in plain English. Numbers are in decimals; bytes are in octal and binary. Actuation of one or two switches initiates sophisticated and thorough testing. Correct index and sector pulses, write/read and head positioning are checked automatically. Built-in diagnostics include sequential or random reading of the disk, sequential or random writing and readback of the disk, special seek programs and self test.

The PR4003 is priced at $4,995.

For complete information, contact Richard C. Howland Jr., BASF Corp. Information Systems, Crosby Dr., Bedford, MA 01730; (617) 271-4064.

Circle 511 on reader card

BASF Introduces Data Cartridges

BASF Corporation Information Systems introduced a complete line of ¼-inch data cartridges. Featuring lower tangential drive force than ordinary data cartridges, the 3M-compatible products offer precise tape guidance mechanisms and accurate tape-slitting.

The BASF data cartridges are available in five configurations of the standard size 4½-inch cartridge and the 3½-inch mini-cartridge, all with ¼-inch widths: 300 feet with a 1,600-bpi recording density and a 2.9-MB capacity; 450 feet with a 1,600-bpi recording density and 4.3-MB capacity or 10,000-fpi recording density and 45-MB capacity; 600 feet with 12,500-fpi recording density and 60- or 120/320-122 drive-dependent capacity; and 205 feet (mini-cartridge) with 12,500-fpi recording density and 40-122 capacity. The cartridges are 100 percent certified and are guaranteed for at least 5,000 passes.

For complete information, contact Richard C. Howland Jr., BASF Corp. Information Systems' line of ¼-inch data cartridges.

To find out more, contact Elizabeth Ford, Auto-trol Technology Corp., 12500 N. Washington St., Denver, CO 80233; (303) 252-2833.

Circle 518 on reader card

SCA Releases Statistical Software


The SCA Forecasting & Modeling Package provides comprehensive tools for univariate, multivariate and econometric analysis, using techniques of Box-Jenkins Modeling. The SCA Quality Improvement Package provides tools for the design and analysis of experiments using statistical methods. The SCA General Application Package provides an array of general statistical analysis capabilities, including plots and descriptive statistics, cross tabulation, ANOVA, non-parametric statistics, regression and Box-Jenkins ARIMA modeling and forecasting.

The packages can be licensed separately or in combination. Site licensing and multiple-copy discounts are available.


Circle 521 on reader card
June PC EXPO:
Industry's Most Important Show
Trade event reflects strong, expanding microcomputer industry

Today's microcomputers are more and more powerful and sophisticated. So, too, are the professionals who use, buy, sell, manage, and plan exactly how to make these computers integral and productive parts of their businesses. For these professionals—for those who have come to be known as volume buyers—there is one great way to stay on top of the explosion in microcomputer technology: PC EXPO in New York.

For volume buyers, the 7th Annual PC EXPO in New York, June 20-22, at the Jacob Javits Center, is one of the best opportunities of the year to see hundreds of new and improved products from a who's who in the computer industry. Over 500 exhibitors—from established powerhouses to emerging newcomers—are displaying their latest state-of-the-art products and services. In fact, it's safe to say that if it automates, expedites or integrates corporate America, you'll find it at PC EXPO.

500 Firms Exhibiting at PC EXPO

Hundreds of vendors—from established powerhouses to emerging newcomers—are exhibiting at the 7th Annual PC EXPO in New York, June 20-22, 1989 at the Javits Convention Center. In an effort to reach tens of thousands of volume buyers coming from 50 states and abroad, companies like IBM, Hewlett-Packard, DEC, Compaq, 3Com, MicroSoft and Unisys will be previewing their newest state-of-the-art products. These and scores of other companies are expected to make over 200 new product introductions at the show.

Virtually every segment of the micro-computer and micro-related industry is represented at PC EXPO. Computer professionals will be able to engage in a wide array of hands-on product evaluations concerning networking and systems integration, of hardware platforms, and an extraordinary range of software.

The extraordinary breadth and depth of the PC EXPO exhibitor list confirms the show's stature as "the industry standard." Martin Hansen, MIS director for an international financial investment firm, sums up the expectations of the show's 50,000 volume buyers, "I know if it's something I need to see, I can see it at PC EXPO," he says. "And if it's not at PC EXPO, I probably don't need to see it."

PC EXPO is open to business and trade professionals only from 10:00 to 5:00 Tuesday through Thursday, June 20-22, 1989.

Trade show offers outstanding educational opportunity

Guided and overseen by an experienced and elite Advisory Board, the world renowned PC EXPO Seminar Series is shaping up as an unmatched educational opportunity for the show's volume buying attendees. The Series—consistently rated the tops in the industry—offers 48 sessions and runs concurrently with the exhibits portion of the show on June 20-22, 1989.

The Series is highlighted by Connections '89—13 special connectivity and networking seminars—and a new Mac Track exploring integration, technical and application development challenges concerning the Macintosh.

Kicking off the conference program is David House, senior vice president, Intel Corp, who is delivering the PC EXPO Keynote Address. Mr. House's address is scheduled for 9:15 a.m., Tuesday, June 20.

Early registration advised

Because of long lines anticipated for on-site registrations, volume buyer attendees are urged to plan their visit early. A registration brochure may be obtained by calling (201)-569-8542 or writing to PC EXPO at 385 Sylvan Avenue, Englewood Cliffs, NJ 07632.
MDB Systems Introduces The Data Shuttle 1000

MDB Systems Inc. announced the Data Shuttle 1000. The single-canister version is being offered for users who only require a single-disk subsystem add-on. This desktop configuration of the Data Shuttle provides a single disk, mounted in a removable shock-isolating disk canister to be accessed by any computer system.

The unit provides high-capacity, high-performance removable disk capability to workstations, personal computers and micro computers. Its canister can contain any 5¼-inch form factor device with capacities from 86 to 760 MB unformatted with a SCSI interface. The shock-protecting removable canister has a switch-activated write protection and a tri-color LED that signifies when the drive is write protected and when it's safe to remove the drive canister.

The price of the Data Shuttle 1000 is targeted at $1,195. Empty disk canisters cost $485, removable media canisters cost $600. For more information, contact Amos R.L. Deacon Jr., MDB Systems Inc., 1110 W. Taft Ave., Orange, CA 92613; (714) 998-6900.

Owen+Davis Ports VAX Software To IBM PCs

Owen+Davis Systems Inc. announced that its Bloodhound software package is available for IBM PC XT/AT, PS/2 and compatibles and features the same functionality as the Bloodhound for VAX computers. The new Bloodhound, like the VAX version, enables companies to increase the overall productivity of anyone managing a list of business contacts. It tracks and profiles vendors, customers, prospects, associates or any vital contacts.

In addition to its standalone capabilities, the new Bloodhound can be integrated with Bloodhound for VAX to allow desktop and portable PCs to link into VAXs and VAX-clusters. It uses compatible record formats that enable information to be moved between the PC and the VAX.

Bloodhound is priced at $295. For complete information, contact Drew Head, Owen+Davis Systems Inc., 1335 Acacia St., Fullerton, CA 92631; (714) 956-9159.

RGB’s 1400M Converts Computer Graphics

RGB Technology announced a multi-input video scan converter. The model 1400M converts high-resolution computer graphics to television format (NTSC or PAL) with up to 16 user-selectable workstation inputs. The RGB/VideoLink 1400M supports all leading high-resolution workstations, including all current models from DEC, Sun, Apollo, Tektronix, Silicon Graphics and IBM, with pixel resolutions of 1,024 x 768 to 1,280 x 1,024 (45 to 75 KHz). Sixteen user-selectable presets are available at the touch of a button. With the 1400M, a company with a variety of workstations can address all of its scan conversion requirements.

The 1400M is the latest product in RGB’s line of video scan converters that incorporate full 24-bit color processing, real-time operation and sophisticated flicker filtering. Essentially a dedicated image processor, the RGB/VideoLink accepts full-screen, non-interlaced RGB input and provides genlock, sync generation and encoding to output television video.

Obtain additional information by contacting Carol Fogel, RGB Technology, 2550 Ninth St., Ste. 114, Berkeley, CA 94710; (415) 848-0180.

Cinch Offers Four RS-232 Adapters

Cinch Connectors Division introduced the RS-232 Modular Jack Adapter, a slim-line, one-piece hood that provides eight-wire modular access to the RS-232 input/output connector. The adapter is designed to facilitate connections of data equipment that has RS-232 interface ports.

Cinch offers four types of RS-232 adapters: a slim-line, one-piece hood that accommodates most applications; a one-piece hood equipped with latch blocks for secure connections without screws; a two-piece adapter with latch blocks; and a two-piece hood with filler ends. The RS-232 adapter is composed of corrosion-resistant, 25-contact, all-plastic IDC D-subminiature plugs or sockets. They're pre-wired in a variety of configurations to a non-keyed, eight-wire modular jack. The adapter has an operating temperature of -55 degrees C to +85 degrees C, and can withstand voltages of 1,000 VAC rms at sea level.

For additional information, contact Ralph Knutson, Cinch Connector Division, 1501 Morse Ave., Elk Grove Village, IL 60007; (312) 981-6000.

PSpice 4.01

MicroSim Corporation released PSpice 4.01. The release includes two options, Analog Behavioral Modeling and Digital Simulation, as well as numerous other enhancements.

The Analog Behavioral Modeling option allows a user to describe a circuit block by giving the block's transfer function, either by formula or by table. Non-linear transfer functions make it easy to model unique devices, such as Josephson junctions. The transfer can include time, so devices such as VCOs are modeled easily. Linear transfer functions are also available.

With the Digital Simulation option, PSpice can simulate mixed analog and digital circuits. The option contains a 28-state, event-driven logic simulation engine to efficiently process digital events. The analog and digital calculations are allowed to take different time steps. This makes it possible to do mixed-mode simulation efficiently without sacrificing accuracy in the analog waveforms.

For more information, contact Andrea L. Buanno, MicroSim Corp., 20 Fairbanks, Irvine, CA 92718; (714) 770-3022.

MicroSim Releases PSpice 4.01

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For more information, contact Andrea L. Buanno, MicroSim Corp., 20 Fairbanks, Irvine, CA 92718; (714) 770-3022.
Terminal emulation on your PC.
The clear alternative to DEC terminals!

In today's computing world a VT terminal is no longer enough. Your users need an alternative. They need ZSTEM, the UnVT. ZSTEM 240 is the fastest VT240 terminal emulator available, bar none. And it comes equipped with a list of features to satisfy any discerning user:

- 132 columns on all graphics adapters
- 16 color ReGIS graphics
- full VT340 resolution on standard VGAs
- VT340 mouse and graphics tablet support
- extensive network support
- optional VT200 layout keyboard

But don't just take our word for it. Phone today for a free demo and find out why Digital News says "its performance is as perfect as an emulator can get."

KEA Systems Ltd. • Telephone: 604-732-7411 • Fax: 604-732-0715 • Toll free order desk: 800-663-8702
2150 West Broadway, Suite 412, Vancouver, B.C., Canada V6K 4L9. PowerStation and ZSTEM are trademarks of KEA Systems Ltd. All other brand and product names are trademarks or registered trademarks of their respective holders.
Smart Card Provides Secure Systems

Dial-Guard Inc. and Micro Card Technologies announced the Micro Card smart card as a user authentication interface to the Dial-Guard in-line security systems.

The Dial-Guard security system integrates host-based security software with the Dial-Guard in-line security device and allows for better security than standard host-based security systems. It features mainframe access control, data security, data integrity and ease of use.

The combination of Dial-Guard's security system and Micro Card's newest EEPROM smart card, the SC 4000, allows users to be positively authenticated to hosts, networks and applications using one-time encrypted passwords stored within the card. The erasable smart card expands Dial-Guard's existing capabilities to permit use in LANs and storage of encrypted data on the card. Host software interfaces are available for DEC, IBM and Tandem hosts.

For more information, contact Lee Spelman, Dial-Guard Inc., 55 Koch Rd., P.O. Box 7045, Corte Madera, CA 94925; (415) 927-2232.

Circle 525 on reader card

Xyplex Adds LAT Compatibility

Xyplex Inc. announced full LAT compatibility for its Maxserver family of products. This Xyplex LAT support, along with Xyplex TCP/IP support, allows any user connected to a Maxserver to have access to LAT and TCP/IP resources on the network.

Maxserver users concurrently can connect to any VAX/VMS, UNIX or ULTRIX host on the network. Xyplex LAT is fully compatible with DEC's LAT. All DEC management and configuration tools are supported. Reverse LAT and printer support also are included in the offering. The advantages of the Maxserver hardware base can be used in existing LAT networks. Xyplex LAT enhances the Maxserver as a multiprotocol communication server. The Maxserver features hot swap of all Maxserver plug cards and redundant Ethernet connections for automatic failover should an Ethernet component fail.

Xyplex LAT is priced at $495.

For more information, contact Paul Viau, Xyplex Inc., 100 Domino Dr., Concord, MA 01742; (617) 371-1400.

Circle 516 on reader card

66 Patch Panel Increases Performance

Mod-Tap System introduced a line of patch panels that combine the advantages of 66 blocks with the advantages of modular patch panels. The 66 patch panel interfaces directly from 66 clips to RJ-11/45 jacks.

With the Mod-Tap 66 patch panel, you can punch down directly to the back of a modular patch panel. This provides increased performance and reliability through fewer connections, lower labor cost through simplified installation, and lower parts cost, because separate 66 blocks and extra interconnecting cables no longer are required. The 66 patch panel is 19-inch rack mountable and is available in MMJ or RJ11/45 jack. It's high density, with 24 ports (six-wire) or 18 ports (eight-wire).

Learn more by contacting Scott B. Miles, Mod-Tap System, P.O. Box 706, Ayer Rd., Harvard, MA 01451; (508) 772-5630.

Circle 519 on reader card

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Just purchase either Series I or Series II of B&A's Personal Trainer," VAX/VMS computer-based training, for $750.00 by April 30, 1989. Then, practically steal the other Series for just $300.00.

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- Network Hardware
  - Ethernet
  - LocalTalk
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  - Gateways
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- Terminal Emulators
  - VT100, VT220, VT240
  - Tektronix
- VAX/VMS File Servers
  - AlisaTalk, PacerShare
- Networked Databases
- Apple - DEC Development Efforts
Universal Data Systems (UDS) announced pressing capability. It supports both the V.3225 Modem Features standards, providing users with a migration path from lower-speed modems to industry-standard 9,600-bps communications.

The V.3225 is available in both rack-mount and desktop versions. The compact desktop enclosure features an LCD that monitors all modem functions and permits easy configuration and setup. The V.3225 also supports asynchronous auto answer and auto dial capability using the industry-standard AT command set. In addition, automatic dial backup is provided for leased-line operation, automatically re-establishing communication upon leased-line failure.

The V.3225 is priced at $1,145.

To learn more, contact Bill Schlosser, Universal Data Systems, 5000 Bradford Dr., Huntsville, AL 35805; (205) 721-8000.

Circle 527 on reader card

Sequel Data Announces SequeLAN Family

Sequel Data Communications Inc. announced the development of a family of software packages called SequeLAN. The family contains three basic packages. SequeLAN/PC provides terminal emulation plus menu-driven electronic mail, background file transfer and remote printing for PCs. SequeLAN/Mac provides SequeLAN/PC capabilities for Mac systems and features a mouse-driven graphics interface. SequeLAN/UX is for electronic mail, file transfer and remote printing with UNIX, Xenix or VAX/VMS and ULTRIX systems.

SequeLAN allows you to transfer a text file in background between a PC and a Mac. You just load the software, connect to another computer, modem or Sequel Data PBX, and you can work as part of a network. The package lets a PC double as a VT100/52, ANSI standard, TTY or VT200 terminal. For more information, contact Sequel Data Communications Inc., 5246 Greens Diary Rd., Raleigh, NC 27604; (919) 790-0300.

Circle 528 on reader card

Empress Integrates 4GL And RDBMS

Empress Software Inc. introduced Empress, an RDBMS and 4GL for MS-DOS. Empress is an RDBMS and applications development system that provides features particularly suited to sophisticated users. Empress provides an SQL, a report writer (M-Writer), a forms-style screen interface, a 4GL applications builder (M-Builder) and interfaces to such programming languages as C and FORTRAN. The M-Builder 4GL is fully integrated with the RDBMS.

Empress, M-Builder and M-Writer are designed for use under MS-DOS with a minimum of 640 KB of memory and will use Lotus Intel Microsoft (LIM) expanded memory if available. Under UNIX and VMS systems, Empress requires a minimum of 1 MB of main memory. The package operates on DECnet, Sun NFS and Apollo Ring Networks. The Empress system and utilities require 8 MB of on-line disk storage.

To learn more, contact Empress Software Inc., 6401 Golden Triangle Dr., Greenbelt, MD 20770; (301) 220-1919.

Circle 531 on reader card
BSO/LSE+ Provides Multiwindow Environment

Boston Systems Office (BSO) released a language-sensitive editor called BSO/LSE+. It provides a powerful multiwindow, multilingual environment for embedded systems programmers that offers support for BSO's languages, including assembly language.

BSO/LSE+ helps developers program faster and more accurately with formatted language constructs and on-line help for BSO/C and BSO/PASCAL. It enables developers to find compilation errors faster and more easily. Because of its compiler interfaces, developers can compile source code from within BSO/LSE+. The diagnostic file output by BSO/C and BSO/PASCAL provides information about compile-time errors. When reviewing compilation errors with BSO/LSE+, the screen splits into two windows. The top window displays error information; the bottom window displays the source where the error occurred.

BSO/LSE+ runs on any VAX or VAXstation running VMS. Prices begin at $500. To learn more, contact Eileen DeSimone, Boston Systems Office Inc., 128 Technology Ctr., Waltham, MA 02254; (617) 894-7800.

Circle 529 on reader card

IAS Version 5 Defines PC Formats

Coda Inc. announced version 5 of its Integrated Accounting System (IAS) for VAX computers, which offers significant enhancements to its single-database accounting system. The new version of IAS—which consists of general ledger, accounts payable, accounts receivable and user-defined ledgers—offers enhanced accounting capabilities while retaining its principal features.

IAS can update a complete set of books with the posting of a transaction to the system and can process transactions between separate VAX computers automatically over DECnet. Important enhancements to version 5 include the ability to define an unlimited number of periods in any fiscal year and establish different security parameters for each, and the ability to perform automated allocation of cash in the accounts-receivable area. It can define PC formats for files written from the system's report writers or inquiry screens. Reporting enhancements include additional data selection criterion keys and improved information formatting through the IAS Financial Reporting System. For more information, contact Jay Wood, Coda Inc., Numerica Bldg., 6th Fl., 1155 Elm St., Manchester, NH 03101; (603) 647-9600.

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BBK-Q Links VAX To Transputers

Paracom Inc. announced the BBK-Q board, a high-performance bus bridge for Q-bus-based computer systems. The BBK-Q provides a high-speed interface between the Q-bus backplane and an external parallel-processing structure of 32-bit transputer processors. It lets DEC users add processing power to their existing systems.

By adding a BBK-Q interface board, Q-bus systems can be used both as local workstations and as front-end interfaces to large parallel processing structures. Q-bus-based computers can link with powerful customized subsystems configured from Paracom's family of busless transputer modules, communicate with standard transputer systems with massive computational power, or talk with other bus-based systems via its 20-megabit-per-second serial communications channels. A VAX/VMS version 5.0-compatible device driver is included with each board.

The BBK-Q costs $2,995.

Find out more by contacting Randy Cochran, Paracom Inc., Bldg. 9, Unit 60, 245 W. Roosevelt Rd., W. Chicago, IL 60185; (312) 293-9500.

Circle 530 on reader card

Rabbit-10 Archives And Retrieves Data

Raxco Inc. announced the Rabbit-10 DARTarchiver, a file management system for the VAX/VMS operating environment. Rabbit-10 allows you to archive and retrieve files easily.

It combines on-line database cataloging with automatic control of standard tape mounting and operations management using VMS backup. It works with any mass-storage media, including optical disks. Its associative database catalog structure is based on catalog cards similar to a library card catalog. You fill in fields on the cards to describe the file's contents and other related files. This allows the user to search the database and easily identify files containing desired information. Unlike products relying on conventional journaling methods, users can load or alter this database simply by changing information on the catalog cards.

Rabbit-10 is available for any valid VAX/VMS configuration. It requires about 2,500 blocks for installation and an additional 100 blocks for the on-line database after installation.

Obtain more information by contacting Raxco Inc., 2440 Research Blvd., Ste. 200, Rockville, MD 20850; (301) 258-2620.

Circle 532 on reader card
Today PROFESSIONAL PRESS offers four computing publications. Two are DEC oriented magazines, one magazine is geared to Hewlett-Packard, and the fourth publication is a newspaper for IBM midrange computing. Plus two important texts about C language and VAX/VMS.

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**VAX PROFESSIONAL—The Technical Journal for VMS**
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**HP PROFESSIONAL**
A monthly magazine written for professional users and managers of Hewlett-Packard's business/commercial and technical computer systems. With over 30,000* buyer qualified-subscribers, it offers by far the largest and most clearly targeted circulation in its marketplace.

**MIDRANGE SYSTEMS — The Independent Newspaper for IBM Multiuser Computing**
The only high-quality newspaper dedicated to IBM System 34, 36, 38, and AS/400 users. Its focus is on industry news and trends, new products, hardware, software, how-to features and more.

**INTRODUCTION TO VAX/VMS, SECOND EDITION**
This revised and expanded self-teaching text explains and illustrates how to use VAX/VMS systems. Easy to learn for the computing novice . . . an excellent reference for VAX/VMS pros. Covers the basics and teaches systems and programming as well, plus glossary and appendices. Authors: David Bynon and Terry Shannon.

**LET'S C NOW**
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The premise is simple and the proof is empirical: If you put a hardware engineer and a software engineer on the same project, the hardware engineer will finish it in less time and do a better and less costly job.

That's why hardware runs ahead of software. And you can't get a hardware guy to change into a software guy to increase productivity. Generally you can't because of the personality requirements (although there are people who can do both hardware and software, indicating that some personalities can adapt). Many observers believe that there's nothing more valuable than the combination hardware/software engineer, because understanding the principles and limitations of both ends of the technology spectrum means efficient and cost-effective design.

Still, the software engineer (or programmer) is the one in short supply and high demand.

I've discussed this with a few people and it's not difficult to understand why hardware and software are so isolated. The world of hardware attracts the classic engineering type: a cocky know-it-all who honestly believes that engineering principles, when applied to anything in life, will solve the world's problems. This makes an engineer take on a missionary kind of aura. The classic engineer smiles a lot, stays well-groomed and wears sensible (well-engineered) shoes.

In contrast, the classic software designer takes Salvador Dali as his model. He wears weird clothes or rags or a mish-mosh of colors and patterns with no regard for aesthetics. He wears tennis shoes and mismatched socks. He has no known sense of humor. He's also asocial. For example, have you ever noticed how a software engineer acts on the phone? He can't initiate or acknowledge the end of a conversation. I think this is a reflection of a lifestyle in which he can't acknowledge or initiate the end of a software project. Anyway, the conversation with a coder (as you try to end it) usually goes like this:

**Normal Person:** So the project is almost over?
**Programmer:** Yes. I expect that we'll debug the last modules this weekend and ship to beta on Monday.

**Normal Person:** Good to know. OK, I have to go.
**Programmer:** I think we'll finish beta testing in a couple of weeks. It probably won't take too much work to get the bugs cleared up.

**Normal Person:** Great. Oh, oh. My house is on fire! I have to call the fire department.
**Programmer:** I've been given the go-ahead to hire two more coders in the department who will help. One of the guys whose stuff I've seen is pretty good.

**Normal Person:** Oh, I have to say goodbye.
**Programmer:** Of course, you never know. Many coders today are just out of school.

**Normal Person:** Look, Jerry, I have to go.
**Programmer:** What?

**Normal Person:** I have to say goodbye.
**Programmer:** Oh. (click)

I knew one guy with whom it was impossible to end a conversation, and when I finally got him to admit that the call was over, it was as though he were irked or insulted by the notion. Even funnier is the programmer who wants to end the conversation himself. This is a real dilemma. The guy never says anything in hopes that you'll figure out that he doesn't want to talk:

**Normal Person:** So, Jerry, what other projects are you doing?
**Programmer:** (long pause) Nothing.

**Normal Person:** I thought there was a new database you were telling me about?
**Programmer:** (long pause) No.

**Normal Person:** Are you coding or doing something now? You seem preoccupied.
**Programmer:** (longer pause) No.

**Normal Person:** Well, I'd better say goodbye.
**Programmer:** OK. (click)

Who can figure these guys out? I can't. I'm convinced that working with software logic all day does something to their brains that makes them zombies. I suspect that because software is more ethereal than the rule-bound hard engineering sciences, pure engineers don't get as weird as the software folk.

To summarize the differences between the worlds of hardware and software types, I have a rule called Dvorak's Edict. If you can understand Dvorak's Edict, you can understand the nature of the universe: Software engineers take longer and don't do as thorough or as good a job as hardware engineers, but they make up for it by charging more money.
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