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ABSTRACT

Intended for the experienced TUTOR author who needs a quick reference for the form of a tag and for some of the restrictions on commands, this summary does not discuss the fine details of the TUTOR language. Brief descriptions of the purpose and the tag are provided for each command. The commands are grouped in nine categories: calculating (C), data keeping (D), file operations (F), judging (J), managing sites (M), presenting (P), routing (R), sequencing (S), and terminal resident processing (T). (CHC)

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ED 201 324

LIBRARY OF TUTOR[®] COMMANDS AND STATE VARIABLES

(revised edition)

Elaine Avner

PLATO Services Organization

Computer-based Education Research Laboratory

\$ 7.50

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Roy Lipschutz and Wayne Wilson assisted with final preparation of the manuscript.

This summary is intended for the experienced author who needs a quick reference for the form of a tag and for some of the restrictions of commands. It does not discuss fine details of the TUTOR language. For such information authors should refer to "aids" and to The TUTOR Language by Bruce S. Brown.

Each command includes a brief description of its purpose and a definition of the tag. The standard form is

command brief description
or command DESCRIPTION OF TAG (any explanatory comments)
command actual tag
Note: Additional comments about this command

NOTE: General comments about groups of commands.

The commands are grouped into nine categories: calculation (C), data keeping (D), file operations (F), judging (J), managing simulation, presenting (P), routing (R), sequencing (S), terminal resident programming (T). Commands which are difficult to classify are placed in category "Other" and describe their most probable use.

Modifications to this book required by changes in the TUTOR language are contained in lesson "aids" (press DATA and type: changes to summary). These modifications, along with other notes of interest, may be inserted in the spaces which have been provided between entries and on the additional pages at the end of each section.

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Abbreviations and Notes

Below are listed the abbreviations used in the descriptions:

abbreviation	definition
arg	argument of tag entry
(b)	blank tag
coarse	character grid coordinates
CM	central memory
CPU	central processing unit
disk	rotating magnetic disk storage unit
ECS	extended core storage
expr	mathematical expression
finex, finey	fine grid coordinates
num	number of
(opt)	optional argument
ppt	programmable terminal (IST and PPT)
string	character string
var	variable
vars	variables

In conditional statements and in statements where a variable is set, suffixes \emptyset , 1, 2, etc., denote the minus condition, \emptyset condition, 1 condition, 2 condition, etc., e.g.,

```

match VAR,WORD $\emptyset$ ,WORD1,WORD2
do     EXPR,NAME $\emptyset$ ,NAME1,NAME2

```

In conditional statements the conditional expression is rounded (not truncated) to the nearest integer. Thus, a value of $-.4$ results in the \emptyset condition being selected rather than the minus condition.

Generally, wherever a tag entry may be a number, a mathematical expression will also be accepted.

Command names are enclosed in dashes when they are referred to in descriptions, e.g., `-next-`. Names of system variables are enclosed in double quotes, e.g., "zreturn". Key names are capitalized, e.g., NEXT. A function key name followed by "1", e.g., NEXT1, indicates the SHIFT key is held while the key is pressed.

A word which is enclosed in single quotes designates information which is stored left-justified in a variable, e.g., 'student'.

Commands labeled "non-executable" are active only when the lesson is being condensed and not during execution.

When variables are used in the tag of certain commands which require names in the tag, e.g., `-area-`, the variable must be enclosed in parentheses to indicate that the information needed is the contents of the variable and not a character string; e.g., `-area (v3)-` means the area whose name is contained in variable v3, while `-area v3-` means the area whose name is v3.

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Basic calculating

define (non-executable) permits an author to rename variables and to define mathematical functions, arrays, and constants for a lesson and to specify those available for student use; defined variables must physically precede any reference to the variables in the lesson

for example:

```
define DEFNAME
  NAME1=v1,NAME2=n2,NAME3=65,NAME4=2(NAME1+NAME3),...
  FUNC(x,y,...)=some function of x, y, etc., where x, y, etc.
  are not already defined, although the expression on the right
  of the equal sign may contain previously defined names
  (up to 6 arguments are permitted)
```

The following definitions allow use of segmented variables.

```
segment,NAME=STARTING VAR,NUM BITS PER BYTE,s (opt)
segmentv,NAME=STARTING VAR,STARTING BIT POSITION,
  NUM BITS PER BYTE,s (opt)
  (Starting variable address and byte size cannot be
  variables. Byte size is from 1 to 59. If the last
  argument is included, negative as well as positive integers
  may be stored. In vertical segment, starting bit position
  may be from 1 to 60.)
```

The following definition sets up a field of less than 60 bits.

```
segmentf,NAME=VAR,STARTING BIT POSITION,NUM BITS,s (opt)
  (Restrictions are those for segmented variables.
  Field variables are not indexed.)
```

The following definitions allow use of arrays.

```
array,NAME(SIZE)=STARTING VAR (SIZE gives number of
  variables required)
array,NAME(NUM ROWS,NUM COLUMNS)=STARTING VAR
  (number of variables equals rows x columns)
array,NAME(FIRST ELEMENT;LAST ELEMENT)=STARTING VAR
array,NAME(FIRST ROW ELEMENT,FIRST COLUMN ELEMENT;LAST
  ROW ELEMENT,LAST COLUMN ELEMENT)=STARTING VAR
```

Arrays may also be defined with segmented variables. The form is that for vertical segments. For example:

```
arraysegv,NAME(SIZE)=STARTING VAR,STARTING BIT POSITION,
  NUM BITS PER BYTE,s (opt)
```

Up to 255 elements are permitted in an array.

(-define- continued on next page.)

```
define student
    all defines necessary for student responses, including units

    units,UNIT1,UNIT2,... (maximum of 10 units, such as gram,
                           meter, second,...)
    (The define set "student" may also include abbreviations
     and equivalences involving these units. See -storeu-,
     -ansu-, and -wrongu- for these applications.)
```

To merge a previous set of definitions (SETA) with a set being defined at this point in the program (SETB):

```
define SETB,SETA
    definitions in SETB
```

To purge previous define sets:

```
define purge,DEFNAME (discards define set named)
define purge (discards all define sets except "student")
```

Note: Approximately 1500 definitions are permitted in active define sets, fewer if definitions are complicated. (Define set "student" may contain approximately 500 definitions.) Defined names and names of define sets cannot exceed 7 characters, cannot contain mathematical operators, and must start with a letter. Up to 5 define sets may be referenced. When a 6th set is activated, all earlier sets except "student" are discarded.

A local define set may be declared as a continuation of a -unit- command. (The -define- command is omitted.) Features described above are available. In addition, local variables may be declared. Sample formats for local variables are:

```
unit    someu
        NAME1,NAME2,NAME3(SIZE)
        NAME4=CONSTANT
        floating:NAME5,NAME6,NAME7(SIZE)
        integer,NUM BITS:NAME8,NAME9
        integer,NUM BITS,signed:NAME10
        integer:NAME11
```

To merge the local define set with the "global" define set:

```
unit    someu
        merge,DEFNAME (merges with the define set named)
```

or

```
unit    someu
        merge,previous (merges with the previous define set)
```

lvars (non-executable) sets up a buffer in memory for local variables for the lesson; required if the lesson uses local variables; must appear in the ieu before any references to a unit

lvars SIZE OF BUFFER (maximum size of 128)

calc assigns the value of the expression on the right side of the assign arrow to the variable or array on the left side, or packs up to 10 characters into an integer variable

for example:

```
calc VAR ← EXPR
calc VAR ← "STRING" (right-justified, use n-variable)
calc VAR ← 'STRING' (left-justified, use n-variable)
calc ARRAYNAME ← EXPR (includes standard arithmetic operations,
bit operations, and logical operations on entire arrays
and on array elements, and array functions operating on
entire arrays)
calc VAR ← ARRAYNAME1 ◦ ARRAYNAME2
calc ARRAYNAME1 ← ARRAYNAME2 X ARRAYNAME3
```

Note: See section on SEQUENCING, Automatic sequencing for -doto-, -branch-, -if-, -loop-, and related directives. These are calc-type commands which allow branching within a unit.

calcc does one of several calculations depending on the rounded value of a conditional expression

calcc EXPR, VAR1 ← EXPRM, VAR2 ← EXPR0, VAR3 ← EXPR1, , VAR4 ← EXPR3

calcs sets a variable to one of several values depending on the rounded value of a conditional expression

calcs EXPR, VAR ← EXPRM, EXPR0, EXPR1, EXPR2, , EXPR4

NOTE: Up to 61 calculations may be performed with -calcc- or -calcs-. A blank tag entry (,,) means no calculation is done for the corresponding value of the conditional expression.

addl adds 1 to the specified variable; can be used with array elements but not with entire arrays

addl VAR

sub1 subtracts 1 from the specified variable; can be used with array elements but not with entire arrays

sub1 VAR

zero sets to zero a single variable or a set of consecutive variables; can be used with array elements but not with entire arrays

zero VAR

zero STARTING VAR, NUM VARS (cannot be used with segmented variables or segmented arrays)

set sets values of consecutive variables starting at the specified variable, or sets values of matrix elements starting at the specified element (starts at the first element if no element is specified); can be used to set segmented arrays but not segmented variables

set STARTING VAR ← VALUE1, VALUE2, VALUE3, ...

set ARRAYNAME ← VALUE1, VALUE2, VALUE3, ...

set ARRAYNAME (ROW, COLUMN) ← VALUE1, VALUE2, VALUE3, ...

Note: Up to 61 values may be set with a single -set- command.

Operations and symbols used in calculations

addition +
 subtraction -
 multiplication × or * (implied multiplication is permitted, e.g., 5a)
 division ÷ or /
 dot product of two arrays °
 cross product of two arrays X
 parentheses, brackets (), [], { }
 exponentiation ** or superscript or shift-superscript (e.g., a⁴)
 assignment of a value to a variable ←
 $\pi = \text{pi} = 3.14159\dots$

° = degree sign; indicates a number is interpreted in degrees, e.g., 30°;
 number × 1° converts number to radians;
 number ÷ 1° converts number to degrees

Address of a variable may be an expression; i.e., v(EXPR) is permitted,
 where EXPR is rounded to the nearest integer.

Precedence of operations (in brief)

operations within parentheses
 exponentiation
 multiplication
 division
 addition and subtraction

In general with anything but very simple expressions, parentheses should
 be used freely.

NOTE: The computer has approximately 14-digit accuracy.
 Values of floating-point numbers range from about $\pm 10^{-293}$ to $\pm 10^{+322}$.
 Values of integers range from about -10^{17} to $+10^{17}$.
 However, multiplication and division of large integer values may give
 erroneous results because of limitations on integer arithmetic.

System functions (argument may be an expression)

abs(X)	absolute value of X
arctan(X)	inverse tangent, result in radians, range $-\pi/2$ to $+\pi/2$; for result in degrees, use $\text{arctan}(X)/1^\circ$
cos(X)	cosine of X, X in radians; use $\cos(X^\circ)$ when X is in degrees
exp(X)	e^X
frac(X)	fractional part of X
int(X)	integer part of X
	X is first rounded to the nearest integer if X is within 10^{-9} of the integer for $|X| < 100$ or within $(10^{-11} \times |X|)$ of the integer for $|X| > 100$ (approximately)
log(X)	common logarithm of X (base 10)
ln(X)	natural logarithm of X (base e)
round(X)	rounded value of X
sign(X)	$= -1$ for $X < -10^{-9}$; $= 0$ for $-10^{-9} \leq X \leq 10^{-9}$; $= +1$ for $X > 10^{-9}$
sin(X)	sine of X, X in radians; use $\sin(X^\circ)$ when X is in degrees
sqrt(X)	square root of X
varloc(X)	address of variable X (X may be a student variable, central memory variable, router variable, or defined variable)
zfinex(X)	fine-grid x location of character-grid location "X"
zfiney(X)	fine-grid y location of character-grid location "X"

Logical operations and functions (logical "true" is -1; logical "false" is 0)

X = Y	equal to	} equality is "true" if $|X-Y| < 10^{-9}$ for $|X| < 100$ or if $|X-Y| < (10^{-11} \times |X|)$ for $|X| > 100$ (approximately)
X \neq Y	not equal to	
X \leq Y	less than or equal to	
X \geq Y	greater than or equal to	
X < Y	less than	
X > Y	greater than	
X&and\$Y	logical "and"; result is "true" only if both X and Y are "true"	
X\$or\$Y	logical "or"; result is "true" if either X or Y or both are "true"	
not(X)	reverse of truth value of X: if $X=0$, $\text{not}(X)=-1$; if $X=-1$, $\text{not}(X)=0$	

Bit operations and functions (use with n-variables)

X\$ars\$Y	shifts X to the right by Y bit positions	
X\$cls\$Y	shifts X to the left (circularly) by Y bit positions	
X\$mask\$Y	sets bits where bits are set in both X and Y	
X\$union\$Y	sets bits where bits are set in either X or Y or both	
X\$diff\$Y	sets bits where bits are set in either X or Y but not both	
bitcnt(X)	number of bits set in X	
comp(X)	one's complement of X (bit reversal)	
lmask(X)	left-justified number with X bits set	} X ranges from 0 to "zbpw"
rmask(X)	right-justified number with X bits set	

System functions are continued on next page.

Array functions

And(X) "true" (=1) if all elements of array X are "true"
 Max(X) largest element in array X
 Min(X) smallest element in array X
 Or(X) "true" (=1) if any element of array X is "true"
 Prod(X) product of all elements in array X
 Rev(X) reverse of array X; i.e., last element is now first, etc.
 Sum(X) sum of all elements in array X
 Transp(X) transpose of array X; i.e., rows and columns are interchanged

NOTE: Because of the finite accuracy of any computer, rounding occurs with operations with fractional values (v-variables), giving results which may be off by only one or two bits but which can lead to serious errors. The tolerances indicated with certain functions and logical operations are designed to avoid such problems by ignoring these least significant bits. However, there is no general solution to this inherent problem, and users must design checks for specific applications.

Some special numerical values:

$1/0 = 03777\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000$
 $-1/0 = 04000\ 7777\ 7777\ 7777\ 7777$
 $0/0 = 01777\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000$
 $-0/0 = 06000\ 7777\ 7777\ 7777\ 7777$

Random numbers

seed specifies a seed for generation of random numbers with `-randu-` and `-randp-`; remains in effect until execution of another `-seed-` command

`seed VAR` CONTAINING THE SEED VALUE

`seed (B)` (clears former value; specifies normal system seed)

randu selects a random number, sampled with replacement, and places it in the specified variable

`randu VAR,MAXIMUM` (selects integer from 1 to MAXIMUM;
 $\emptyset \leq \text{MAXIMUM} < 2^{46}$)

`randu VAR` (selects a number from \emptyset to 1; if the tag is an n-variable, a value \emptyset or 1 is returned)

NOTE: The next four commands are generally used together to provide random numbers without replacement.

setperm single-argument `-setperm-` sets up two lists of integers from 1 to the specified value for sampling without replacement, one a working copy of the list (affected by `-randp-`) and the other an inactive but alterable copy of the list (affected by `-remove-` and `-restore-`); two-argument `-setperm-` sets up one list only; a separate copy of the list should be maintained for use with `-remove-` and `-restore-`

`setperm MAXIMUM INTEGER IN LIST` ($\emptyset \leq \text{MAXIMUM} \leq 12\emptyset$)

`setperm LIST LENGTH,STARTING VAR OF LIST` (for list length $> 12\emptyset$ and for special purpose sampling; first variable of the list contains the number of elements remaining in the list and each succeeding variable contains $6\emptyset$ elements in the list; number of variables required is: $2+\text{int}[(\text{length}-1)/6\emptyset]$; length of the list is from \emptyset to $3\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset$)

randp selects a random integer without replacement from the working copy of the list set up by `-setperm-` and places it in the specified variable

`randp VAR` (with 1-argument `-setperm-`)

`randp VAR FOR STORING VALUE,STARTING VAR OF LIST`
 (with 2-argument `-setperm-` or calculated list)

Note: With either form of `-randp-` the value returned is \emptyset if the working copy of the list is exhausted.

- remove removes the specified value from the inactive copy of the list set up by single-argument `-setperm-` or from the copy of the list for two-argument `-remove-`
- remove INTEGER TO BE REMOVED (with 1-argument `-setperm-`)
 remove INTEGER TO BE REMOVED, STARTING VAR OF COPY OF LIST
 (with 2-argument `-setperm-`)
- restore restores the specified value to the inactive copy of the list set up by single-argument `-setperm-` or to the copy of the list for two-argument `-restore-`
- restore INTEGER TO BE RESTORED (with 1-argument `-setperm-`)
 restore INTEGER TO BE RESTORED, STARTING VAR OF COPY OF LIST
 (with 2-argument `-setperm-`)
- modperm (no.tag) replaces the working copy of the list with the current copy of the inactive list, which may have been operated on by `-remove-` and `-restore-`; paired with single-argument `-setperm-` only; to simulate `-modperm-` with two-argument `-setperm-` use `-block-` or `-transfr-` to replace the working list with the copy of the list

Information

clock puts a character string in the specified variable giving time on a 24-hour clock in the format (space)hour.minute.second. (see also the system variable "clock")

clock VAR WHERE STRING IS STORED (use -showa- to display)

date puts a character string in the specified variable for the current date in the format (space)month number/day/last two digits of year(space)

date VAR WHERE STRING IS STORED (use -showa- to display)

day places in the specified variable the number of days elapsed since midnight December 31, 1972 to the nearest 10^{-6} day (approximately .1 second)

day VAR WHERE VALUE IS STORED (use a v-variable)

name places the signon name of the user (up to 18 characters) left-justified in two consecutive variables starting at the specified variable with octal zero fill in unused positions

name STARTING VAR (requires two consecutive variables)

group places the signon group of the user left-justified in the specified variable, up to 8 characters with octal zero fill in unused positions

group VAR

compute compiles the specified character string into machine code, executes the code, and stores the result in the specified variable; the end of the character string is determined by the specified number of characters, by six bits equal to 0 (000), or by a comma in the string, whichever is attained first; the fourth argument is a pointer to the compiled code and is required only if the code is to be executed more than once

compute VAR FOR STORING RESULT, STRING, NUM CHARACTERS IN STRING,
VAR FOR POINTER TO COMPILED CODE (opt)
(invalid expression does not compile; once compiled,
no recompilation is done unless pointer is zeroed)

Note: STRING may be a left-justified character string enclosed in single quotes (≤ 10 characters) or the starting variable of a left-justified stored character string. The string may contain up to 100 characters. A "student" define set is required if the string is to be created during execution of the program.

Bit and character manipulation

search scans a character buffer for a specified object character string

search ARG1,ARG2,ARG3,ARG4,ARG5,ARG6

ARG1 = object string (left-justified)
 ARG2 = number of characters in string (≤ 10 characters)
 ARG3 = starting variable of buffer to be searched
 ARG4 = total number of characters in buffer
 ARG5 = relative character position at which to start search
 ARG6 = variable for storing relative character position of
 first occurrence of object string

search ARG1,ARG2,ARG3,ARG4,ARG5,ARG6,ARG7

ARG1 = object string (left-justified)
 ARG2 = number of characters in string (≤ 10 characters)
 ARG3 = starting variable of buffer to be searched
 ARG4 = total number of characters in buffer
 ARG5 = relative character position at which to start search
 ARG6 = variable for storing total found count
 ARG7 = number of variables following ARG6 for storing
 relative character positions of object string

2

Note: In both versions of -search- the relative found location is -1 if the object string is not found. In the second version the count is 0 if the string is not found. Relative position of the first character is 1, of the second character, 2, etc. If ARG4 (length of buffer) is negative, a backwards search is done.

pack packs a character string starting in the specified variable; the string will be left-justified with octal zero fill in unused positions; if the character count is not desired, the field is left blank

pack STARTING VAR FOR STORING STRING \updownarrow VAR FOR STORING
 CHARACTER COUNT \updownarrow STRING

pack STARTING VAR FOR STORING STRING $\updownarrow\updownarrow$ STRING

Note: Use n-variable(s) for packing the string if subsequent comparison for equality with another string is done. (If the character string is packed for other purposes, v-variables are acceptable.) Segmented variables cannot be used. Embedded -show- (and related embeds) may be included in the string. Up to 500 characters (including embedded -show-) may be packed, but the tag is limited to one line of code.

`packc` packs one of several character strings into a variable, depending on the rounded value of a conditional expression; the string will be left-justified with octal zero fill in unused positions; if the character count is not desired, the field may be left blank; blank argument for the character string leaves the variable(s) unchanged for that value of the conditional expression

```
packc  EXPR STARTING VAR FOR STORING STRING VAR FOR STORING
        CHARACTER COUNT STRINGM STRING0 STRING1 STRING3...
```

Note: Up to 100 character strings may be listed. (See `-pack-` for other options and restrictions.)

`move` moves character(s) from a specified character position in a character string to a specified position in another character string

```
move  FROM STARTING VAR, FROM STARTING POSITION, TO STARTING
        VAR, TO STARTING POSITION, NUM CHARACTERS (opt)
move  'STRING', FROM STARTING POSITION, TO STARTING VAR, TO
        STARTING POSITION, NUM CHARACTERS (opt)
```

Note: If not specified, number of characters is 1. Maximum number of characters is 5000. Positions may be >10.

`itoa` converts an integer to a character string, left-justified with octal zero fill in unused positions

```
itoa  NUMBER, STARTING VAR FOR STORING STRING, VAR FOR STORING
        NUM CHARACTERS (opt)
```

Note: Non-integer values are rounded to the nearest integer before conversion to a character string.

`otoa` converts a number from octal format to alphanumeric format (i.e., to a character string) for the number of octal digits, if given (digits are counted from the right end of the number)

```
otoa  NUMBER, STARTING VAR FOR STORING STRING, NUM DIGITS (opt)
```

Note: Number of digits, if omitted, is 20.
If number of digits ≤ 10 , 1 variable is used for storing the string; otherwise 2 variables are used.

`htoa` similar to `-otoa-` but for hexadecimal to alphanumeric conversion

```
htoa  NUMBER, STARTING VAR FOR STORING STRING, NUM DIGITS (opt)
```

Note: Number of digits, if omitted, is 15.
If number of digits ≤ 10 , 1 variable is used for storing the string; otherwise 2 variables are used.

clean replaces the following character codes in a buffer with o55 (space):
 o00, o66 (subscript), o67 (superscript), o70 (shift),
 o71 (carriage return), o74 (backspace), o75 (font), o76 (access)

clean STARTING VARIABLE, NUM VARS (opt) (NUM VARS, if omitted, is 1)

rename takes the 18-character string specified by the first argument, removes characters not allowed in signon names, and returns the modified string in variables specified by the second argument; each string requires two variables; characters allowed are: lower-case letters, numerals, apostrophes, accent marks, asterisks, pluses, minuses, and blanks (except in the first and last position and in contiguous positions); end of the string is marked by o00

rename STARTING VAR OF STRING, STARTING VAR OF MODIFIED STRING

Note: zreturn = -1 if the string is modified successfully
 = 0 if there are no characters in the initial string
 = +1 if there are no characters in the modified string

Note: A legal signon name must consist of at least one symbol which is a letter or numeral.

Operations on lists

sort arranges a list of entries stored in consecutive variables in ascending order according to the value of the specified sort field

sort ARG1;ARG2,ARG3,ARG4,ARG5,ARG6 (opt)
 ARG1A;ARG2A (optional line; allows simultaneous sorting of an associated list of entries)

ARG1 = starting location; may be:

STUDENT VAR (v or n) or
 CM VAR (vc or nc) or
 c, ECS COMMON LOCATION or
 s, ECS STORAGE LOCATION

ARG2 = number of entries in list

ARG3 = number of variables per entry (or increment between entries); value from 1 to 200

ARG4 = starting bit position of sort field

ARG5 = number of bits in sort field

ARG6 = mask on sort field (optional)

ARG1A = starting location (see ARG1 for details) (optional)

ARG2A = number of variables per entry (optional)

Note: The field for numerical sorting may not extend across boundaries of variables.

sorta arranges a list of entries stored in consecutive variables in alphabetical order according to the internal codes for the characters in the specified sort field

sorta ARG1;ARG2,ARG3,ARG4,ARG5,ARG6 (opt)
 ARG1A;ARG2A (optional line; allows simultaneous sorting of an associated list of entries)

ARG1 = starting location; may be:

STUDENT VAR (v or n) or
 CM VAR (vc or nc) or
 c, ECS COMMON LOCATION or
 s, ECS STORAGE LOCATION

ARG2 = number of entries in list

ARG3 = number of variables per entry (or increment between entries); value from 1 to 200

ARG4 = starting character position of sort field

ARG5 = number of characters in sort field

ARG6 = mask on sort field (optional)

ARG1A = starting location (see ARG1 for details) (optional)

ARG2A = number of variables per entry (optional)

Note: The field for alphabetical sorting may extend across boundaries of variables. However, the mask can affect only one variable.

finds performs a binary chop search on a sorted numerical list

finds ARG1,ARG2;ARG3,ARG4,ARG5,ARG6,ARG7,ARG8 (opt)

ARG1 = starting variable containing object of search
(the object must have the same length and relative
position as the list entry)

ARG2 = starting location of list; may be:
STUDENT VAR (v or n) or
CM VAR (vc or nc) or
c,ECS COMMON LOCATION or
s,ECS STORAGE LOCATION

ARG3 = number of entries in list

ARG4 = number of variables per entry (or increment between
entries); value from 1 to 500

ARG5 = starting bit position of search field

ARG6 = number of bits in search field

ARG7 = variable for storing relative value of found location
(1st entry is 1, 2nd is 2, etc); if object is not
found, variable is set to negative of position where
object should have been found

ARG8 = mask on search field (optional)

findsa performs a binary chop search on a sorted alphabetical list

findsa ARG1,ARG2;ARG3,ARG4,ARG5,ARG6,ARG7,ARG8 (opt)

ARG1 = starting variable containing object of search
(the object must have the same length and relative
position as the list entry)

ARG2 = starting location of list; may be:
STUDENT VAR (v or n) or
CM VAR (vc or nc) or
c,ECS COMMON LOCATION or
s,ECS STORAGE LOCATION

ARG3 = number of entries in list

ARG4 = number of variables per entry (or increment between
entries); value from 1 to 500

ARG5 = starting character position of search field

ARG6 = number of characters in search field

ARG7 = variable for storing relative value of found location
(1st entry is 1, 2nd is 2, etc); if object is not
found, variable is set to negative of position where
object should have been found

ARG8 = mask on search field (optional)

inserts inserts contents of specified buffer into a list of entries stored in consecutive variables; shifts the remainder of the list down

inserts ARG1,ARG2;ARG3,ARG4,ARG5,ARG6 (opt)
 ARG1A,ARG2A;ARG3A (optional line; allows simultaneous insertion into associated list)

ARG1 = starting variable containing object to be inserted
 (the object must have the same length as a list entry)

ARG2 = starting location of the list; may be:

STUDENT VAR (v or n) or

CM VAR (vc or nc) or

c,ECS COMMON LOCATION or

s,ECS STORAGE LOCATION

ARG3 = number of entries in the list

ARG4 = number of variables per entry (or increment between entries); ARG4 × ARG6 = value from 1 to 500

ARG5 = relative position in list at which to insert object
 (must be value from 1 to 1+length of list)

ARG6 = number of entries to insert (optional; default is 1)

ARG1A = starting variable containing object to be inserted
 (optional)

ARG2A = starting location (see ARG2 for details) (optional)

ARG3A = number of variables per entry (optional)

deletes deletes the entries at the specified position in a list of entries stored in consecutive variables; shifts the remainder of the list up and fills the last entries with zeros

deletes ARG1;ARG2,ARG3,ARG4,ARG5 (opt)
 ARG1A;ARG2A (optional line; allows simultaneous deletion from an associated list)

ARG1 = starting location; may be:

STUDENT VAR (v or n) or

CM VAR (vc or nc) or

c,ECS COMMON LOCATION or

s,ECS STORAGE LOCATION

ARG2 = number of entries in the list

ARG3 = number of variables per entry (or increment between entries); value from 1 to 500

ARG4 = relative position in the list of the entry to be deleted
 (must be a value from 1 to length of list)

ARG5 = number of entries to delete (optional; default is 1)

ARG1A = starting location (see ARG1 for details) (optional)

ARG2A = number of variables per entry (optional)

NOTE: Commands **-inserts-** and **-deletes-** may be used on sorted or unsorted lists.

find scans each variable in a set of consecutive variables for the first variable containing the specified bit pattern

find ARG1,ARG2,ARG3,ARG4,ARG5 (opt),ARG6 (opt)

ARG1 = object bit pattern
 ARG2 = starting variable in list
 ARG3 = number of variables in list
 ARG4 = variable for storing relative found location
 ARG5 = increment between variables (optional)
 ARG6 = mask (optional)

findall scans each variable in a set of consecutive variables for all variables containing the specified bit pattern

findall ARG1,ARG2,ARG3,ARG4,ARG5,ARG6 (opt),ARG7 (opt)

ARG1 = object bit pattern
 ARG2 = starting variable in list
 ARG3 = number of variables in list
 ARG4 = variable for storing total found count
 ARG5 = number of following variables for storing relative found locations (may be less than total count)
 ARG6 = increment between variables (optional)
 ARG7 = mask (optional)

NOTE: Use n-variables with **-find-** and **-findall-**. Segmented variables may not be used. Increment, if omitted, is 1. Negative increment causes a backward scan from the last variable in the list. If the mask is omitted, the entire variable is compared with the object bit pattern. If a mask is used, the increment must be given, even if it is 1. Relative position of the first variable is 0, of the second variable, 1, etc. With **-find-**, if the bit pattern is not found, the found location is -1. With **-findall-**, if the bit pattern is not found, the count is 0 and the first following variable is -1.

Data manipulation

block copies a set of consecutive student variables (v, n) or central memory variables (vc, nc) into another set of consecutive variables

block FROM STARTING VAR, TO STARTING VAR, NUM VARS

transfr transfers data between v- and n-variables (student variables), vc- and nc-variables (central memory variables), ECS common, ECS storage, or vr- and nr-variables (router variables) (-comload- and/or -stoload- must be in effect with central memory variables)

transfr FROM STARTING LOCATION; TO STARTING LOCATION; NUM VARS
(general form)

Any of the following may be used in the first two arguments of the tag:

STUDENT VAR (v or n)
common, ECS COMMON LOCATION or c, ECS COMMON LOCATION storage, ECS STORAGE LOCATION or s, ECS STORAGE LOCATION
CM VAR (vc or nc)
router, ECS ROUTER COMMON LOCATION (when placed in "from" position, router lesson must contain -allow read-; when placed in "to" position, router lesson must contain -allow write-)
routvars, ECS ROUTER VAR LOCATION (may be placed only in "from" position; router lesson must contain -allow read rvars-)
ROUTER VAR (legal only when -transfr- command is in the router lesson)

for example:

transfr v1;c,23;10 (transfers variables v1 through v10 to ECS common locations 23 through 32)
transfr v6;vc51;9 (transfers variables v6 through v14 to variables vc51 through vc59)
transfr s,11;c,100;21 (transfers ECS storage locations 11 through 31 to ECS common locations 100 through 120)

Note: Limit to length (NUM VARS) which may be transferred is set by:
tag of -common- or -storage- (when referencing ECS) or
length of -comload- or -stoload- (when referencing CM variables) or
150 (when referencing student variables) or
tag of -routvar- (when referencing router variables)

NOTE: For this type of operation, -block- and -transfr- are very fast.

`common` (non-executable) sets up storage space which is accessible to all students in a lesson; in central memory the variables are referenced by `vc` and `nc`; common codewords must match when the common blocks are in a different lesson from the `-common-` command

```
common LENGTH OF TEMPORARY COMMON,OPTIONS (opt)
common ,COMMON NAME,LENGTH OF PERMANENT COMMON,OPTIONS (opt)
      (-common- and common blocks are in the same lesson)
common LESSON NAME,COMMON NAME,LENGTH OF PERMANENT COMMON,
      OPTIONS (opt)
      (LESSON NAME is the lesson containing the common blocks)
```

Note: Maximum length is 8000 words. For length ≤ 1500 , loading and unloading are automatic unless altered by `-comload-` or optional arguments "no load" or "read only". For length > 1500 , `-comload-` must be used for access to central memory variables. Either or both of the following OPTIONS may be added to the tag of `-common-`:

```
no load   (cancels automatic loading of common from ECS to CM)
read only (prevents transfer of common from CM to ECS)
```

The following OPTION may be used only with permanent common:

```
checkpt   (causes common to be returned to disk approximately
           every 8 minutes)
```

`comload` provides automatic loading and unloading of common between central memory and ECS during each time slice; required if common length exceeds 1500 and central memory variables must be accessed

```
comload STARTING CM VAR (vc or nc),ECS COMMON LOCATION,NUM VARS
      (maximum of 1500 variables)
comload (B)   (unloads CM variables and turns off further automatic
              loading until another -comload- command is executed)
```

for example:

```
comload vc22,10,8   (transfers vc22 through vc29 from and to
                    ECS locations 10 through 17)
```

`comret` (no tag) returns to disk the common specified by the lesson

```
Note: zreturn = -1 if common is successfully returned
          = 0  if no common is specified for this lesson
          = +1 if common cannot be returned
```

`abort` prevents return of information to disk

```
abort common
abort record   (with student record; sets "user" to 'sabort')
abort autocheck (with student record; sets "user" to 'snockpt')
abort leslist
```

`commonx` similar to `-common-` except that `-commonx-` is executable; if the `-commonx-` command and common blocks are in different lessons, the common codewords must match or the codeword argument must be given; the codeword argument must match the common codeword on the lesson containing the blocks; if any optional arguments are included, the fields for intervening missing arguments must be present

```

commonx ,COMMON NAME,LENGTH (opt),'CODEWORD' (opt),OPTIONS (opt)
      (-commonx- and common blocks are in the same lesson)
commonx LESSON NAME,COMMON NAME,LENGTH (opt),'CODEWORD' (opt),
      OPTIONS (opt)
commonx <LESLIST POSITION>,COMMON NAME,LENGTH (opt),'CODEWORD' (opt)
      OPTIONS (opt)
commonx (B) (disconnects current common, copies it to disk if no
      other users are in the common, and turns off comloading)

```

Note: Variable arguments must be enclosed in parentheses. Quote marks on the codeword are omitted for variable argument. If LENGTH is omitted and common is in ECS, the ECS length is used; if common is not in ECS, entire common is read from disk. OPTIONS are the same as for `-common-`.

```

zreturn = -1 if execution is successful
        = 0  if the common is not found or no common is in use
        = 1  if no codewords match
        = 2  if the lesson already has a common
        = 3  if the ECS version of the common has a
            different length than the declared length
        = 4  if the declared length is illegal

```

`initial` specifies a unit to be executed by the first user to encounter this command when a lesson or common is first brought into ECS

```

initial common,UNIT NAME (not executed if common is in another
      lesson which is already in ECS and in which
      -initial common- has already been executed)
initial lesson,UNIT NAME

```

`storage` (non-executable) sets up storage space which serves as a temporary extension of student variables; in central memory the variables are referenced by `vc` and `nc`; they are not saved in student records and are zeroed during jumpout to another lesson (see `-inhibit dropstor-`)

```

storage LENGTH OF STORAGE (maximum length of 8000)
storage LENGTH,exactly (lesson requires the exact amount of
      storage specified)
storage LENGTH,minimum (lesson requires the greater of the amount
      of storage specified or the amount present when the lesson
      is entered with -inhibit dropstor- in effect)

```

stoload similar to -comload- but refers to storage; required for any length storage to access central memory variables

stoload STARTING CM VAR (vc or nc), ECS STORAGE LOCATION, NUM VARS
(maximum of 1500 variables)

stoload (B) (turns off automatic loading and unloading of storage)

NOTE: When both -comload- and -stoload- are used, care must be taken that the addresses of central memory variables into which common has been loaded do not overlap with the addresses into which storage has been loaded.

reserve sets system variable "zreturn" in order to allow a user to reserve the common to prevent changes by more than one user at a time

reserve common

Note: zreturn = -2 if the common is already reserved by this user
= -1 if -reserve- is executed successfully by this user
= station number of user who has already reserved the common

release sets system variable "zreturn" to allow the common to be released

release common

Note: zreturn = -2 if the common is not reserved by any user
= -1 if -release- is executed successfully by this user
= station number of user who has reserved the common

backgnd (no tag) flags a lesson as a "background" lesson so that it may use large amounts of CPU time when the time is available; when CPU time is scarce, the lesson is handled at lower priority than non-background lessons

foregnd (no tag) switches the lesson to foreground processing; normal state of execution

System variables for calculating

lcommon length of common (set by tag of -common- command)

lstorag length of storage (set by tag of -storage- command)

zbpcc number of bits per character (currently 6)

zbpw number of bits per computer word (currently 60)

zcpw number of characters per computer word (currently 10)

zcusers number of users signed into the current common

) Requesting data

dataon specifies that student data for the lesson is to be collected and sent to a datafile if the student records have been set to allow collection of data (see also system variable "dataon")

dataon (B) (turns on all data collection)

dataon TAG (TAG can be ok, no, unrec no, vocab, area, output, help, help no, term, term no, errors, signin)

Note: Non-blank tag will temporarily override options set in group records until turned off by -dataoff- with the appropriate tag.

dataoff specifies termination of collection of data for that lesson

dataoff (B)

dataoff TAG (TAG is same as that used in a preceding -dataon-)

Note: Non-blank tag of -dataoff- will turn off only options turned on by a previous -dataon- with a non-blank tag; -dataoff- does not override options set in group records.

Classifying data

area specifies a section in the lesson (called an area) typically representing 5 to 15 minutes of student contact time for which certain information is collected

area NAME (maximum of 10 characters in NAME; cannot start with a number; variable tag must be enclosed in parentheses)

Note: Information collected:

elapsed time in the area (in minutes; accurate to .1 minute)
 number of arrows encountered
 number of "ok" judgments
 number of responses judged "ok" on 1st attempt
 number of anticipated "no" judgments, or "wrong" judgments
 number of unanticipated "no" judgments
 number of term requests satisfied
 number of term requests not satisfied
 number of help-type requests satisfied
 number of help-type requests not satisfied
 whether the area has been completed

area (B) (causes data for the preceding area to be placed in the datafile; no further data is stored until -area- with nonblank tag is executed)

area incomplete (terminates the current area and flags it as incomplete)

area cancelled (cancels all data for the current area; does not initiate a new area or produce any records in the datafile)

output puts a comment and/or value of an expression into the datafile

output COMMENT AND/OR EXPR (formats for the expression are:
 n, v, a, o, h with embedded form, i.e., <FORMAT,EXPR>)

output1 places labeled information from specified student variables in the datafile

output1 LABEL (opt), STARTING VAR, NUM VARS (maximum of
 10 characters in LABEL and 20 consecutive variables)

setdat allows alteration of system variables containing area data

setdat SYSTEM VAR ← EXPR

Note: "atime" cannot be set to a value greater than the total time signed on for that session. It is accurate to 0.1 second. The remaining system variables (except for "aarea") can be set to values up to 511.

Transferring data

readset establishes a link between a datafile and the lesson which receives the data

```
readset DATAFILE NAME, 'DATAFILE CHANGE OR INSPECT CODEWORD' (opt)
      VAR FOR STORING NUM UNUSED BLOCKS (opt)
readset <LESLIST POSITION>, 'DATAFILE CHANGE OR INSPECT
      CODEWORD' (opt), VAR FOR STORING NUM UNUSED BLOCKS (opt)
```

Note: The second argument is included if codewords on the lesson and datafile or do not match. Variable arguments must be enclosed in parentheses; if the codeword is a variable, quote marks are omitted. The third argument is -1 if the datafile is full.

```
zreturn = -1  if the datafile exists and is not empty
          = 0  if the name specified is not a datafile
          = 1  if codewords on the lesson and datafile do not
              match
          = 2  if the datafile is empty
          = 3  if there is no room in ECS for the buffer
          = 4  if there is a disk error
```

readd transfers data from a datafile into student variables or central memory variables (must be preceded by -readset- naming the datafile)

```
readd  area, STARTING VAR, NUM VARS
```

Note: Area summary data consists of the following information:

```
n(x) or nc(x) = starting variable
n(x) and n(x+1) contain the user's name (up to 18 characters)
n(x+2) contains the lesson name
n(x+3)      "   the area name
n(x+4)      "   elapsed time for the area (in milliseconds)
n(x+5)      "   number of arrows for the area
n(x+6)      "   number of "ok" judgments for the area
n(x+7)      "   number of "ok" judgments on the 1st attempt
n(x+8)      "   number of anticipated "no" judgments (matched by
                -wrong-, -wrongc-, -wrongu-, -wrongv-, -miscon-,
                -touchw-, or -judge wrong-)
n(x+9)      "   number of unanticipated "no" judgments
n(x+10)     "   number of help-type requests satisfied
n(x+11)     "   number of help-type requests not satisfied
n(x+12)     "   number of term requests satisfied
n(x+13)     "   number of term requests not satisfied
n(x+14) = -1 if the area was completed, =0 if not
n(x+15) = -1 if the area is a continuation, =0 otherwise
```

(-readd- continued on next page)

Signing on and off

restart specifies unit (and lesson if given) where the student is to begin at the next session

restart (B) (start at the main unit containing this command)
 restart UNIT NAME (start in this lesson at the specified unit)
 restart LESSON NAME,UNIT NAME (start in the specified lesson at the specified unit)
 restart <LESLIST POSITION>,UNIT NAME (start in the lesson at the specified leslist position, in the specified unit; variable unit names must be enclosed in parentheses)
 restart (Ø),(Ø) or restart q (clears restart information; no restart is in effect)

finish specifies the unit which will be executed upon exit from the lesson via STOPl (but not via -end lesson- or -jumpout-)

finish UNIT NAME
 finish (B) or finish q (clears -finish- setting)
 finish EXPR,NAMEØ,q,NAME2,x (example of conditional form; maximum of 1ØØ arguments in the conditional tag)

permit specifies whether -restart- commands (except those restarting to a specific unit in another lesson) are obeyed for students in groups with short records; has no effect for students with regular records

permit short recs (permits -restart- commands except to a specific unit in another lesson)
 permit (B) (permits only -restart- commands which do not specify a unit; default condition)

System variables for data keeping

collecting data

dataon = -1 if data collection is turned on
 = 0 if data collection is off.
 (see also command -dataon-)

session data

zsesst elapsed time since the beginning of this session (in seconds, to the nearest millisecond)

zsespt processing time during this session (in seconds, to the nearest millisecond)

zsessda number of disk accesses since sign-on during this session

area data

aarea name of current area (left-justified; display with -showa-)

aarrows number of arrows encountered

ahelp number of help-type requests satisfied

ahelpn number of help-type requests not satisfied

aok number of "ok" judgments

ackist number of "ok" judgments on the first attempt

asno number of specified (anticipated) "no" judgments; also referred to as "wrong" judgments, where "judged" has been set to 0

aterm number of term requests satisfied

atermn number of term requests not satisfied

atime elapsed time in the area (in milliseconds)

auno number of unanticipated "no" judgments; "judged" has been set to +1

NOTE: The system variables containing area data are zeroed at the beginning of each area.

"atime" may have a value up to about 9 hours.

The remaining variables (except "aarea") may have values up to 511.

Additional notes on DATA KEEPING

Attaching files

attach establishes connection with a file and permits access to disk records or blocks for dataset, nameset, group, TUTOR (lesson), or code files; with datasets and namesets record size may be from 64 to 512 words

```
attach NAME (for read and write access)
attach <LESLIST POSITION>
attach NAME,rw,'CODEWORD' (opt) (for read and write access)
attach <LESLIST POSITION>,rw,'CODEWORD' (opt)
attach NAME,ro,'CODEWORD' (opt) (for read-only access)
attach <LESLIST POSITION>,ro,'CODEWORD' (opt)
```

Note: Codeword checks between lesson and file:
 Codeword argument omitted, read and write access:
 attach codeword on lesson must match change codeword (TUTOR file, code file) or write records codeword (nameset, dataset, group file);
 processor lesson--read/write or special write or dual access (user's editing codeword [or group or account] must match the codeword for writing into the file)
 Codeword argument omitted, read-only access:
 attach codeword on lesson must match change or inspect codeword (TUTOR file, code file) or write records or read records codeword (nameset, dataset, group file);
 processor lesson--read only, read/write, or dual access or special read or special write (user's editing codeword [or group or account] must match codeword for reading the file)
 Codeword argument included: both read/write and read only:
 CODEWORD (typable) must make same match as attach codeword.

Variable first or third argument must be enclosed in parentheses; quote marks on variable third argument are omitted.
 "rw" may be replaced by an expression with value -1.
 "ro" may be replaced by an expression with value 0.
 TUTOR files and code files are always "read only". When the file is attached with "rw", it cannot be edited by the system editor or attached with "rw" access at another station.

```
zreturn = -1 if connection to the file is successful
         = 0 if the file does not exist or is the wrong type
         = 1 if no codewords match
         = 2 if a user at another station is editing the file
           directory or has attached a TUTOR file or code
           file with "rw" access (or is editing the file)
         = 3 if there is an error in the directory of the file
         = 4 if a disk error has occurred
```

detach disconnects a file from the lesson

```
detach NAME (detaches and releases the specified file, whether
             active or inactive)
detach <LESLIST POSITION>
detach (B) (detaches and releases the current active file)
```

Datasets and namesets

NOTE: When `-datain-`, `-dataout-`, `-reserve-`, `-release-` are used with namesets, the record designations are relative to the selected named records.

`datain` transfers data from disk to the desired buffer

`datain` STARTING RECORD NUMBER;TO STARTING LOCATION;NUM
RECORDS (opt)

`dataout` transfers data from a buffer to disk

`dataout` STARTING RECORD NUMBER;FROM STARTING LOCATION;NUM
RECORDS (opt)

NOTE: With `-datain-` and `-dataout-` the second argument in the tag may be: STUDENT VAR or c,ECS COMMON LOCATION or s,ECS STORAGE LOCATION
The number of records transferred cannot exceed the capacity of the buffer. If omitted, the number of records transferred is 1.

`zreturn` = -1 if `-datain-` or `-dataout-` is executed successfully
 = \emptyset if there is a pack error or if the disk containing the file is not available
 = 1 if the file has the wrong type, if no file is attached, or if no name has been selected
 = 2 if record numbers extend out of range
 = 3 if the required buffer locations extend out of range
 = 4 (`-dataout-` only) if the user does not have write access
 = 5 (`-dataout-` only) if record(s) is reserved by another user
 \geq 6 if there is a disk error

`reserve` reserves file records or the directory to prevent changes by more than one user at a time

`reserve` records,STARTING RECORD NUMBER,NUM RECORDS
`reserve` name (reserves all records in the currently selected name)
`reserve` file (reserves all records in the attached file)
`reserve` directory (reserves the file directory)

Note: `zreturn` = -2 if the records are already reserved by this user
 = -1 if `-reserve-` is executed successfully by this user
 = \emptyset if no file is attached or if no name has been selected
 = 1 if record numbers extend out of range
 = 2 if the user does not have write access
 = 5+n, where n=station number of the user who has reserved these records

release releases file records or the directory

release records, STARTING RECORD NUMBER, NUM RECORDS
 release name (releases records in the currently selected name)
 release file (releases all records in the attached file)
 release directory (releases the file directory)

Note: zreturn = -2 if the records are not reserved by any user
 = -1 if -release- is executed successfully by this user
 = \emptyset if no file is attached or if no name has been selected
 = 1 if record numbers extend out of range
 = $5+n$, where n =station number of the user who has reserved these records

NOTE: With the following commands (-setname-, -getname-, -addname-, -rename-, -addrecs-, -delrecs-, -delname-, -names-), the name can be up to 3 \emptyset characters long (3 variables). The optional extra information for the name is stored in the right-most 24 bits of the specified variable.

setname selects a name (i.e., named set of records) in a nameset

setname 'NAME' (NAME can contain up to 1 \emptyset characters; if the name length in the nameset is more than 1 \emptyset characters, the tag literal is filled out on the right with zeros)
 setname STARTING VAR CONTAINING NAME
 setname nextname (selects the next name in alphabetical order or the first name if a name has not already been selected)
 setname backname (selects the preceding name in alphabetical order or the last name if a name has not already been selected)
 setname (B) (clears the name currently selected)

Note: zreturn = -1 if the specified name matches exactly a name in the nameset
 = \emptyset if the specified name matches one name for the given number of characters; selects that name
 = 1 if the specified name matches more than one name for the given number of characters; selects the first of the names
 = 2 if the specified name does not match any name; the name reference is cleared
 = 3 if no nameset is attached

(With tags "nextname" and "backname", "zreturn" can have only values -1, 2, or 3.)

`getname` stores the name currently selected and its associated extra information, if specified; the name is left-justified and unused character positions are filled with octal zeros; the extra information is stored in the right-most 24 bits of the specified variable and remaining bits are cleared

`getname` STARTING VAR FOR STORING NAME, VAR FOR STORING EXTRA INFORMATION (opt)

Note: If no name has been selected, a value of \emptyset is stored for both the name and the extra information.

`addname` adds a new named set of records to a nameset file; selects that name

`addname` STARTING VAR CONTAINING NAME, NUM RECORDS (opt), VAR CONTAINING EXTRA INFORMATION (opt)

Note: Number of records, if omitted, is 1.
Extra information, if omitted, is \emptyset .

`zreturn` = -1 if the name is added successfully
 = \emptyset if no nameset is attached
 = 1 if the user does not have write access
 = 2 if the new name duplicates an existing name or has an illegal format
 = 3 if enough room is not available for new records
 = 4 if the nameset is reserved

`rename` changes the name of the currently selected named set of records and/or the associated extra information

`rename` STARTING VAR CONTAINING NEW NAME, VAR CONTAINING NEW INFORMATION (opt)

Note: If the second argument is omitted, information is unchanged.

`zreturn` = -1 if the name is changed successfully
 = \emptyset if no nameset is attached
 = 1 if the user does not have write access
 = 2 if no name has been selected
 = 3 if the new name duplicates an existing name or has an illegal format
 = 4 if records in the selected name are reserved

addrecs adds records to the selected name

addrecs NUM RECORDS TO ADD AT END

addrecs RECORD POSITION, NUM RECORDS TO ADD AT THAT POSITION

Note: zreturn = -1 if records are added successfully
 = \emptyset if no nameset is attached
 = 1 if the user does not have write access
 = 2 if no name has been selected
 = 3 if the specified starting position is outside
 the range of records in the named records
 (2-argument form)
 = 4 if records in the selected name are reserved
 = 5 if enough room is not available for new records

delrecs deletes records from the selected name (but does not zero the records)

delrecs NUM RECORDS TO DELETE FROM END

delrecs STARTING RECORD POSITION, NUM RECORDS TO DELETE

Note: zreturn = -1 if records are deleted successfully
 = \emptyset if no nameset is attached
 = 1 if the user does not have write access
 = 2 if no name has been selected
 = 3 if the specified starting position is outside
 the range of records in the named records
 (2-argument form)
 = 4 if the specified records are reserved

delname (no tag) deletes the currently selected name and all its records
 (but does not zero the deleted records)

Note: zreturn = -1 if the name and records are deleted successfully
 = \emptyset if no nameset is attached
 = 1 if the user does not have write access
 = 2 if no name has been selected
 = 4 if the specified records are reserved

names stores names from the nameset list (names are stored left-justified with octal zeros in unused character positions); each name entry, which may require from 1 to 3 variables, is followed by a variable whose left-most 15 bits contain the number of records with the name and whose right-most 24 bits contain the extra information

names ARG1(opt),ARG2,ARG3,ARG4

ARG1 = starting position in list of nameset names (optional)
(if omitted, starting position is the name currently selected by -setname- or at the beginning of the list if no name is selected)

ARG2 = starting variable for storing names

ARG3 = maximum number of variables for storing names (each requires from 2 to 4 variables)

ARG4 = variable for storing actual number of names obtained

Note: zreturn = -1 if names are stored successfully
= 0 if no nameset is attached
= +1 if the starting position is invalid

Group files

The following commands for namesets may also be used with group files:
 -setname-, -getname-, -names-, -addrecs-, -delrecs-, -reserve-, -release-,
 -datain-, and -dataout-.

The -records- command provides information on a group file.

NOTE: With -records- command, change access changes the parameter to the information contained in the specified variable(s); read access stores the parameter in the specified variable(s).

To change alphabetic information use a left-justified string (<10 characters) or n-type variable(s) containing a left-justified string. To read (store) alphabetic information use n-type variables. (Alphabetic information is stored left-justified.)

records change and records read allow parameters for the previously selected name to be changed or read

```
records change;OPTION1;OPTION2;OPTION3...
records read;OPTION1;OPTION2;OPTION3...
```

OPTIONS:

```
name,STARTING VAR    (name of the record; requires 2 variables)
user type,VAR        (read only; stores user type, e.g., 'student')
off,VAR              (VAR is -1 for record turned off, 0 otherwise)
info,VAR              (the 24 bits of extra information)
options,'TYPE',VAR    (author and instructor options; VAR is -1 for
option turned on, 0 for option turned off; 'TYPE' may be
'ifilecat', 'anyless', 'sitelist', 'userlist', 'notes',
'accounts', 'datafile', 'prints', 'editown', 'editothr')
svars,STARTING ADDRESS,STARTING VAR,NUM VARS  (student variables)
rvars,STARTING ADDRESS,STARTING VAR,NUM VARS  (router variables)
message,STARTING VAR  (requires 31 variables)
lesson,VAR            (name of the restart lesson; change: lesson entry may
be a leslist position, e.g., change;lesson,<LESLIST POSITION>)
unit,VAR              (name of the restart unit)
score,VAR             (last value of "lscore")
completed,VAR         (last value of "ldone")
status,VAR            (last value of "lstatus")
ldonelist,STARTING LESSON POSITION,STARTING VAR,NUM VARS  (read only;
"ldone" information, in 3-bit signed segments; "mrouter" only)
lscorelist,STARTING LESSON POSITION,STARTING VAR,NUM VARS  (read only
"lscore" information, in 8-bit signed segments; "mrouter" only)
data on,VAR           (VAR is -1 for individual data collection on, 0 for off)
```

(-records change- and -records read- continued on next page)

data opts, 'TYPE', VAR (individual data collection options; VAR is -1 for option turned on, 0 for option turned off; 'TYPE' may be 'area', 'output', 'ok', 'no', 'unrec no', 'vocab', 'help', 'help no', 'term', 'term no', 'errors', 'signin')

password, TYPE, VAR (opt) (change: TYPE=-1, set password to string in VAR; TYPE=0, zero password; TYPE=1, set password to none; read: TYPE is a variable which stores the value for type of password [-1, typable password; 0, blank; 1, none required])

total time, VAR (read only; total hours on PLATO; use v-variable)

total days, VAR (read only; total days on PLATO)

sessions, VAR (read only; total sessions on PLATO)

cpu time, VAR (read only; total cpu time in milliseconds)

disk count, VAR (read only; total disk accesses)

creation, VAR (read only; date of creation of the name)

last date, VAR (read only; date the name was last signed on)

last time, VAR (read only; time the name was last signed on)

station, VAR (read only; station number where name was last signed on)

id, VAR (read only; stores "zid" information)

Note: See "zreturn" on next page.

records add and records delete permit names to be added or deleted

records add; name, STARTING VAR; user type, 'USERTYPE'; OPTION1; OPTION2...
 records delete (deletes the selected name and its records; zeros records with basic signon data but not extra records)

OPTIONS are those for previously selected name.

With -records add- "name" and "user type" are required; other options are allowed for initializing values. If no options are specified, the parameters are created with value of zero.

'USERTYPE' may be 'student', 'multiple', 'instructor', or 'data'. (Type 'author' may be created in author group files which do not contain University of Illinois authors.)

A 'data' user type may be used for storing data for the group as a whole. A name with this user type cannot sign onto the system.

Note: See "zreturn" on next page.

records changedir and records readdir allow information in the group directory to be changed or read

records changedir; OPTION1; OPTION2; OPTION3...
 records readdir; OPTION1; OPTION2; OPTION3...

OPTIONS:

name, VAR (read only; name of last editor)
 group, VAR (read only; group of last editor)

(-records changedir- and -records readdir- continued on next page)

station,VAR (read only; station where last editor worked)
 lesson,VAR (read only; lesson which last edited the group)
 date,VAR (read only; date the group was last edited)
 time,VAR (read only; time the group was last edited)
 short,VAR (read only; VAR is -1 if the group has short records,
 Ø if the group has regular-length records)
 snotes,VAR (read only; name of student notes file)
 data file,VAR (read only; name of datafile)
 processor,VAR (read only; name of processor lesson)
 router,VAR (name of student router; may not be set to a system lesson;
 change: lesson entry may be a leslist position, e.g.,
 changedir;router,<LESLIST POSITION>)
 irouter,VAR (name of instructor router; change: if VAR=Ø, router is
 set to "imode"; may not be set to any other system lesson;
 change: lesson entry may be a leslist position, e.g.,
 changedir;irouter,<LESLIST POSITION>)
 group data,'TYPE',VAR (group data collection options; VAR is -1 for
 option turned on, Ø for option turned off; 'TYPE' is same as
 for individual data opts)
 less data,'TYPE',VAR (lesson data collection options; VAR is -1 for
 option turned on, Ø for option turned off; 'TYPE' is same as
 for individual data opts)
 write code,TYPE,VAR (opt) (write records codeword; change: TYPE=-1,
 set codeword to string in VAR; TYPE=1, set to unmatchable
 codeword; TYPE=2, set codeword to user's group; TYPE=3, set
 codeword to user's account;
 read: TYPE is a variable which stores the value for type of
 codeword [-1, typable code; 1, unmatchable; 2, group; 3, account])
 read code,TYPE,VAR (opt) (read records codeword; TYPE is same as for
 write code)
 message,'TYPE',STARTING VAR,VAR FOR DATETIME (opt) (message requires
 31 variables; 'TYPE'='all', 'student', 'multiple', 'instructor',
 or 'author'; for read-only access, date and time the message
 was written may be returned in the optional argument as a
 character string in the form: yrmndyhrmt where yr is the
 last 2 digits of the year; mm is month number; dy is the day
 of the month; hr is the hour; mt is the minute)

NOTE: For all preceding forms of the -records- command:

zreturn = -1 if -recrds- is executed successfully
 = Ø if no group is attached or if no name has been selected
 = 1 if the user does not have write access
 = 2 if the new name duplicates an existing name
 = 3 if there is not enough disk space available
 = 4 if the entire group or the name is reserved by another user
 = 5 if there is a disk error
 ≥ 6 if there is an error in the (n-5)th OPTION in the
 -records- tag, where n is the "zreturn" value

records locate stores the station numbers where names in the group are signed on; the search stops when the first name is found

records locate, STATION NUMBER TO START SEARCH (opt); VAR
 (if STATION NUMBER is omitted, search starts at station 0;
 VAR is set to the station number where the first name is found or to -1 if no names in the group are signed on at stations \geq STATION NUMBER)

Note: zreturn = -1 if -records locate- is executed successfully
 = 0 if no group is attached
 = 2 if the station number is invalid
 = 5 if there is a system error

records info stores information for the name signed on at the specified station or for the previously selected name

records info, STATION NUMBER (opt); OPTION1; OPTION2; ...
 (if STATION NUMBER is omitted, data is stored for the selected name)

OPTIONS:

name, STARTING VAR (name of the record; requires 2 variables)
 user type, VAR (type of record, e.g., 'student')
 lesson, VAR (name of the lesson or type of activity)
 main, VAR (name of the main unit)
 current, VAR (name of the current unit)
 router, VAR (name of the router lesson)
 curriculum, VAR (name of the curriculum file or instructor file)
 zxfile, VAR (name of the processor lesson database)
 hours on, VAR (number of hours signed on for this session;
 use v-variable)
 cpu time, VAR (cpu time in milliseconds for this session)
 disk count, VAR (number of disk accesses for this session)
 router ecs, 'TYPE', VAR (router ecs charges; 'TYPE' is 'lesson',
 'common', 'storage')
 lesson ecs, 'TYPE', VAR (lesson ecs charges; 'TYPE' is 'lesson',
 'common', 'storage')
 area, VAR (name of the current area)
 station, VAR (number of the station where the name is signed on)
 site, VAR (name of the site at which the name is signed on)
 status, VAR (current value of "lstatus")
 score, VAR (current value of "lscore")
 completed, VAR (current value of "ldone")

Note: zreturn = -1 if -records info- is executed successfully
 = 0 if no group is attached or if no name has been selected
 = 2 if the selected name is not signed on or if no name in the group is signed on at the specified station
 = 5 if there is a system error
 \geq 6 if there is an error in the (n-5)th OPTION in the

records send sends a message (up to 60 characters) to the station or rings the sound device on the terminal (if programmable)

records send,STATION NUMBER(opt);message,SCREEN LOCATION,STARTING VAR CONTAINING MESSAGE,NUM CHARACTERS IN MESSAGE

records send,STATION NUMBER(opt);beep
(if STATION NUMBER is omitted, the message or signal is sent to the selected name)

Note: zreturn = -1 if the message or signal is sent successfully
 = 0 if no group is attached or if no name has been selected
 = 1 if write access to the group is not allowed
 = 2 if the selected name is not signed on or if no name in the group is signed on at the specified station
 = 4 if the message or signal cannot be sent to the specified station
 = 5 if there is a system error

records backout backs out the specified station or the previously selected name after erasing the screen and sending a message (sets "backout" to -2)

records backout,STATION NUMBER (opt) (if STATION NUMBER is omitted, selected name is backed off)

Note: zreturn = -1 if the backout is successful
 = 0 if no group is attached or if no name has been selected
 = 1 if write access to the group is not allowed
 = 2 if the selected name is not signed on or if no name in the group is signed on at the specified station
 = 3 if the station is not backed out because of error
 = 4 if the specified station cannot be backed out
 = 5 if there is a system error

records update updates the disk copy of the records for this user (student or instructor); the user's group must be attached with read/write privileges, and the user's name must be selected with `-setname-`

Note: zreturn = -1 if updating is successful
 = \emptyset if no group is attached or if no name has been selected
 = 1 if write access to the group is not allowed
 = 2 if the wrong group is attached or the wrong name has been selected
 = 3 if checkpointing has been turned off by `-checkpt off-` or `-records save-`
 = 4 if the selected name is not user type 'student' or 'instructor'
 = 5 if there is a disk error or other system error

records save similar to `-records update-` except that the record is flagged as "saved" and automatic checkpointing is turned off; can be used only in a router lesson

Note: zreturn = -1 if `-records save-` is successful
 = \emptyset if no group is attached or if no name has been selected
 = 1 if write access to the group is not allowed
 = 2 if the wrong group is attached or the wrong name has been selected
 = 3 if `-checkpt off-` is in effect or if the record has already been saved
 = 4 if the selected name is not user type 'student' or 'instructor'
 = 5 if there is a disk error or other system error

records restore retrieves the saved record from disk; used with `-records save-`; can be used only in a router lesson

Note: zreturn = -1 if `-records restore-` is successful
 = \emptyset if no group is attached or if no name has been selected
 = 1 if write access to the group is not allowed
 = 2 if the wrong group is attached or the wrong name has been selected
 = 3 if the record has not been saved by `-records save-`
 = 4 if the selected name is not user type 'student' or 'instructor'
 = 5 if there is a disk error or other system error

`checkpt` allows the program to control checkpointing of student and instructor records; a `-checkpt-` command executed in a router sets the default for checkpointing for subsequent instructional lessons

`checkpt on` (allows automatic checkpointing; normal default for students)

`checkpt off` (prevents automatic checkpointing; normal default for instructors)

`checkpt EXPR` (value= \emptyset sets to "off"; value=-1 sets to "on")

Note: `zreturn` = -1 if `-checkpt-` is successful
= \emptyset if `-checkpt-` cannot be used with this user type ('multiple', 'author', 'sabot', 'snockpt')

TUTOR files and code files

setname selects a block name from the attached file; contiguous blocks with the same name are selected at the same time

setname 'NAME'

setname VAR CONTAINING NAME

setname nextname (selects the next name in sequence or the first name if a name has not already been selected)

setname backname (selects the preceding name in sequence or the last name if a name has not already been selected)

setname (B) (clears the name currently selected and selects source blocks set to condense)

Note: zreturn = -1 if the specified name matches exactly a block name in the file
 = \emptyset if the specified name matches one name for the given number of characters; selects that name
 = 1 if the specified name matches more than one name for the given number of characters; selects the first of the names
 = 2 if the specified name does not match any name; the name reference is cleared
 = 3 if no TUTOR file or code file is attached

(With tags "nextname" and "backname", "zreturn" can have only values -1, 2, or 3.)

getname stores the name currently selected and the associated information, if specified; name is left-justified and unused character positions are filled with octal zeros

getname VAR FOR STORING NAME, VAR FOR STORING INFORMATION (opt)

format for the information (counting from the left end of the variable):

42 bits (7 characters): block type (left-justified)

binary, charset, common, leslist, lineset, listing, micro, source, text, vocab

6 bits (1 character): condense flag [("-" (o46) or " " (o55)]

3 bits unused

9 bits: block position in directory

Note: If no name has been selected, a value of \emptyset is stored for both the name and the information.

names stores names of blocks in the file (left-justified with octal zeros in unused character positions); each entry requires 2 variables, the first for the name and the second for the associated information

names ARG1(opt),ARG2,ARG3,ARG4

ARG1 = starting position in the directory of block names
(numbering starts at 1 for block 1-b)
(optional; if omitted, starting position is the name currently selected by -setname- or the beginning of the list if no name is selected)

ARG2 = starting variable for storing names

ARG3 = maximum number of variables for storing names (each requires 2 variables)

ARG4 = variable for storing actual number of names obtained

format for the associated information (counting from the left end of the variable):

6 bits (1 character): condense flag ["-" (o46) or " " (o55)]

6 bits (1 character): blank (o55)

12 bits (2 characters): block type

" " (o5555) (source) "ll" (o1414) (leslist)

"bi" (o0211) (binary) "ln" (o1416) (lineset)

"ch" (o0310) (charset) "mi" (o1511) (micro)

"cm" (o0315) (common) "tx" (o2430) (text)

"li" (o1411) (listing) "vc" (o2603) (vocab)

27 bits unused (o00000000000)

9 bits: number of words of disk space used

Note: zreturn = -1 if names are stored successfully
= 0 if no TUTOR file or code file is attached
= +1 if the starting position is invalid

iospecs specifies parameters for subsequent -getline- commands

iospecs OPTION1,OPTION2,OPTION3

options include:

mods mod words are included in the lines read

nomods mod words are not included in the lines read

deleted deleted lines are included in the lines read

nodeleted deleted lines are not included in the lines read

truncate the line is truncated if it is too long for the buffer;
the line pointer moves to the next line

nottruncate the line is truncated if it is too long for the buffer;
the line pointer stays at the truncated line

Note: If the -iospecs- command is omitted, the default options are:
nomods,nodeleted,truncate

`getline` reads a line from the selected block name in the attached file and stores it (left-justified) in the specified variables

`getline ARG1,ARG2,ARG3`

ARG1 = starting variable of the buffer for storing the line
 ARG2 = number of variables in the buffer
 ARG3 = variable for storing the number of variables actually required to store the line

Results depend on options set by previous `-iospecs-`:

<code>mods</code>	mod words are stored in the first 2 variables of the buffer
<code>nomods</code>	mod words are not stored
<code>deleted</code>	deleted lines are stored
<code>nodeleted</code>	deleted lines are not stored
<code>truncate</code>	a line which is too long for the buffer is truncated, and the truncated line is stored; all lines end with 12 bits of \emptyset (<code>o00000</code>); return length is the number of variables actually used to store the line
<code>nottruncate</code>	a line which is too long for the buffer is truncated and stored (but the next <code>-getline-</code> command will attempt to store this line without truncation); lines so truncated will not end in 12 bits of \emptyset ; return length is the true length of the line, i.e., the number of variables that would be required to store it without truncation

Note: `zreturn` = -1 if `-getline-` is executed successfully
 = \emptyset if no TUTOR file or code file is attached
 = 1 if there are no lines left in the selected blocks
 = 2 if the line length is greater than the buffer length (the line is truncated)
 = 3 if this line is a deleted line
 = 4 if this line is a truncated deleted line
 \geq 5 if a system disk error has occurred

`setline` sets the pointer for the line to be read by the next `-getline-` command; should be used in conjunction with `"zline"`

`setline VAR CONTAINING VALUE OF DESIRED "zline"`

Note: `zreturn` = -1 if `-setline-` is executed successfully
 = \emptyset if no TUTOR file or code file is attached
 = +1 if the pointer value is illegal

parse analyzes (or parses) a line of TUTOR code stored in a buffer

parse ARG1, ARG2, ARG3, ARG4, ARG5, ARG6

ARG1 = starting variable containing the line of code

ARG2 = number of variables to examine (end of line also terminates the search)

ARG3 = variable for storing indent level of code
(= \emptyset if not indented)

ARG4 = variable for storing the command name, left-justified and filled to character position 8 with spaces (o55); if the line is a comment, the first 8 characters of the line are stored

ARG5 = variable for storing the relative character position of the beginning of the tag

ARG6 = variable for storing the number of variables actually required to store this line

Note: zreturn = -1 if the line is a comment or a deleted line
= \emptyset otherwise

znsrecs number of records in use in the entire attached nameset or group

zrecs number of records in the selected name in the attached nameset or
number of extra records (i.e., records added with -addrecs-) in the
selected name in the attached group or
number of records in the attached dataset

zroff = -1 if the currently selected name in a group has been turned off
= \emptyset otherwise

zrstatn station number where the currently selected name in a group is signed
on (= -1 if the name is not signed on)

zrtype user type of currently selected name in the attached group:
'student', 'multiple', 'instructor', 'author', 'data'
(left-justified; display with -showa-)

zrvars maximum number of router variables (currently 64)

zrvret = -1 if router variables are permanently stored on disk
= \emptyset if router variables are not permanently stored

zsvars maximum number of student variables (currently 15 \emptyset)

zsvret = -1 if student variables are permanently stored on disk
= \emptyset if student variables are not permanently stored

zwpb number of computer words per block in the attached TUTOR file or
code file (currently 32 \emptyset)

zwpr number of computer words per record in the attached file
(= 32 \emptyset for TUTOR file and code file; = 64 for group file)

zxfile contains the name of the file through which a processor lesson is
accessed (= \emptyset if the processor lesson is entered directly)
(left-justified; display with -showa-)

Additional notes on FILE OPERATIONS

Two types of commands are described in this section: judging commands and regular commands. (In all other sections of this book only regular commands are described.) Regular commands are not executed during the judging process, i.e., after the student has entered a response, nor are judging commands executed before the student has entered a response or in situations where no response is involved. (See "The TUTOR Language" and lesson "aids" for extensive descriptions of the judging process.)

Regular commands in this section include: `-eraseu-`, `-force-`, `-edit-`, `-arrow-`, `-arrowa-`, `-arheada-`, `-long-`, `-jkey-`, `-copy-`, `-endarrow-`, `-getword-`, `-getmark-`, `-getloc-`, `-compare-`, `-iarrow-`, `-iarrowa-`, `-judge-`, `-okword-`, `-noword-`, `-markup-`, `-markupy-`. Commands `-list-`, `-endings-`, `-vocabs-`, `-vocab-` are special non-executable commands which establish lists of words for use with certain response-matching commands. The `-join-` command is both regular and judging. The remaining commands in this section are judging commands.

Preparation for responding

`eraseu` (regular command) the specified unit is executed at all subsequent arrows in the unit containing `-eraseu-` when the student erases part or all of a response after receiving judgment; useful for erasing complicated displays which are not handled by the standard judging process

`eraseu` UNIT NAME

`eraseu` (B) or `eraseu` q (clears `-eraseu-` setting for remainder of the unit)

`eraseu` EXPR, NAME1, NAME2, q, NAME2, x (example of conditional form; maximum of 100 arguments in the conditional tag)

`force` (regular command) alters the input of a response as specified; setting is cleared at each main unit

`force` `firsterase` (erases an incorrect response and contingent message when the student presses any key, not just NEXT, ERASE, etc.)

`force` `font` (inserts the font code before the first keypress)

`force` `left` (forces the response to be written from right to left)

`force` `long` (initiates judging when the character input reaches the value of the tag of `-long-`; unnecessary with `-long 1-`)

`force` `micro` (forces all keypresses through the microtable conversion)

`force` (B) or `force` `clear` (clears previous `-force-` settings in that unit)

`force` `clear,font,left` (may combine tags)

edit (regular command) required for EDIT key to be active when the tag of `-long-` exceeds 150; specifies the starting variable of a buffer for storing the characters in a response (up to 300 characters)

edit STARTING VAR (use student variable)

edit (B) (clears edit buffer; if placed after `-arrow-`, prevents use of the EDIT key; see also `-inhibit edit-`)

arrow (regular command) plots the response arrow at the specified screen location (see `-inhibit arrow-`); sets defaults: `-long 150-` and `-jkey (B)-`

arrow COARSE

arrow FINEX,FINEY

arrowa (regular command) allows an alternative arrow associated with `-iarrowa-` and `-arheada-`; follows same rules and restrictions as `-arrow-`

arrowa COARSE

arrowa FINEX,FINEY

arheada (regular command) specifies a symbol to be plotted with the alternative arrow

arheada SYMBOL TO BE PLOTTED WITH `-arrowa-`

Note: Up to five 6-bit characters may be specified.

long (regular command) sets the maximum number of characters in a response (default is 150 characters); must follow `-arrow-` (see NOTE)

long NUM CHARACTERS (value of tag is from 0 to 300; `-long 1-` causes automatic judging; tag > 150 requires use of `-edit-` for EDIT key to be active; `-long 0-` prevents input from the keyset except for function keys)

jkey (regular command) specifies the function key(s) which will initiate judging (in addition to the NEXT key); must follow `-arrow-` (see NOTE)

jkey KEYNAME (name of function key is in lower case)

jkey KEYNAME1,KEYNAME2,KEYNAME3,...

jkey (B) (clears previous `-jkey-` settings so that only NEXT initiates judging)

copy (regular command) specifies the starting variable of the character string which is to be copied on the screen at the arrow, one word at a time, when the COPY key is pressed; the end of the character string is indicated by the specified number of characters or by 12 bits equal to 0 (00000), whichever is attained first; loads the string as it appears on the screen into the response buffer; must follow -arrow- (see NOTE)

copy STARTING VAR, NUM CHARACTERS (use student variable)

NOTE: To affect the first response, -long-, -jkey-, and -copy- must follow the -arrow- command but must precede any judging commands. However, after the student enters a response (e.g., an incorrect response), these commands can be executed among the regular commands following the matched response in order to affect the next response at the same arrow.

endarrow (regular command) (no tag) terminates judging with an unanticipated "no" judgment if the response has not been matched; after an "ok" judgment, -endarrow- terminates the search for additional -arrow- commands and switches back to the pre-arrow state

Vocabulary lists

list (non-executable) sets up a list of synonyms for judging; used with **-answer-**, **-wrong-**, **-answerc-**, **-wrongc-**, and **-match-**

list LISTNAME,WORD1,PHRASE*CONSISTING*OF*SEVERAL*WORDS,
WORD2,WORD3,... (maximum of 7 characters in LISTNAME)

endings (non-executable) used with **-vocabs-** and **-vocab-** to add endings to root words (must precede **-vocabs-** or **-vocab-**)

endings NUMBER,ENDING1,ENDING2,... (NUMBER is an integer from 0 to 9)

Note: In **-vocabs-** or **-vocab-**,
WORD/NUMBER adds endings to the root word and includes all words in the vocabulary
WORD//NUMBER adds only words with endings to the vocabulary; the root word is not included
Up to 10 **-endings-** commands with up to 8 endings each may be included. Apostrophe is legal in an ending.

vocabs (non-executable) sets up lists of ignorable words and synonymous required words; used with **-concept-** and **-miscon-**; checks for capitalization and spelling; allows assignment of user information numbers

vocabs NAME
<IGNORABLE WORDS SEPARATED BY COMMAS>
WORD1,WORD2,PHRASE*CONSISTING*OF*SEVERAL*WORDS
{SYNONYMOUS WORDS3 AND PHRASES SEPARATED BY COMMAS}
(WORD4/s,WORD5/ENDING1/ENDING2,WORD6//ENDING1)
WORD7/NUMBER1,WORD8//NUMBER2
(WORD9,WORD10=1,WORD11=2,SYNONYM11=2,...)

vocab (non-executable) similar to **-vocabs-** except does not check for capitalization and spelling and does not allow phrases

vocab NAME
<IGNORABLE WORDS SEPARATED BY COMMAS>
WORD1,WORD2
(SYNONYMOUS WORDS3 SEPARATED BY COMMAS)
(WORD4/s,WORD5/ENDING1/ENDING2,WORD6//ENDING1)
WORD7/NUMBER1,WORD8//NUMBER2

NOTE: Up to 7 characters are permitted in the name of the vocabulary. When sets of endings are used repeatedly, **-endings-** plus **-vocab(s)-** may be more convenient than **-vocab(s)-** with actual endings included. With **-vocabs-**, user information numbers may have values from 1 to 511.

Modification of judging copy of response

- bump** removes the specified characters from the judging copy of the response before judging
- bump** CHARACTERS (maximum of 8 characters; use additional -bump- commands for more than 8 characters)
- put** replaces a character string in the judging copy of the response with another character string
- put** STRING1=STRING2 (replaces STRING1 with STRING2)
- putd** similar to -put- but uses the first character in the tag as the separator between strings
- putd** /STRING1/STRING2/ (separator is /)
putd ,STRING1,STRING2, (separator is ,)
- putv** similar to -put- but works with stored strings
- putv** ARG1,ARG2,ARG3,ARG4
- ARG1 = starting variable of string (left-justified)
 ARG2 = number of characters in string
 ARG3 = starting variable of replacement string (left-justified)
 ARG4 = number of characters in replacement string

NOTE: Maximum number of characters in a string for -put-, -putd-, and -putv- is 50. If replacement operations cause the judging copy of the response to exceed 300 characters, judging terminates with a "no" judgment.

- close** takes characters stored in the right-most six bits from successive variables and makes a judging copy for use with judging commands; often paired with -open-; the end of the character string is indicated by the specified number of characters or by six bits equal to zero (o00), whichever is attained first
- close** STARTING VAR,NUM CHARACTERS (use n-variables)
- loada** takes the characters stored in the specified variable(s) by -pack-, -storea-, or -calc- and makes a judging copy; the end of the character string is indicated by the specified number of characters or by six bits equal to zero (o00), whichever is attained first
- loada** STARTING VAR,NUM CHARACTERS (opt) (number of characters, if omitted, is 10; maximum number of characters is 299)

Modification of judging procedure

NOTE: The various -specs- options do not affect all judging commands. Commands affected by each -specs- option are indicated by number from the following list.

judging commands affected by -specs-

1. -match-
2. -answer-, -wrong-, -answerc-, -wrongc-
3. -vocabs-, -concept-, -miscon-
4. -vocab-, -concept-, -miscon-
5. -exact-, -exactc-, -exactv-
6. -ansv-, -wrongv-, -ansu-, -wrongu-, -store-, -storeu-
7. -storen-
8. -storea-

specs allows control over processing of responses; also serves as a marker for execution of subsequent regular commands after judging is complete

specs allwords (treats integers like letters [rather than numbers] so that a number-letter boundary is not like a word-word boundary or punctuation)
(with 1, 2, 3, 4, 7 above)

specs alphxnum (treats a letter-number boundary like a word-word boundary or like punctuation)
(with 1, 2, 3, 4, 7 above)

specs bumpshift (removes shift codes from the judging copy of the response)
(with all commands above)

specs exorder (checks the order of ignorable words)
(with 2 above)

specs holdmark (prevents markup of student response but stores the markup information for later display)
(with all commands above where markup is done: 2, 3, 4)

specs nodiff (turns off the numeric difference judger, which treats a numerical response as a "misspelling" if it is within 10% of the correct response; no spelling markup is done)
(with 2 above)

specs nomark (turns off answer markup)
(with all commands above where markup is done: 2, 3, 4)

specs nookno (prevents appearance of "ok" and "no")
(with all commands above)

- specs noops (prevents use of mathematical operations in a numerical response)
(with 6 above)
- specs noorder (turns off the order judger; allows any word order; no order or keyword markup is done)
(with 2, 3, 4 above)
- specs nospell (turns off the spelling judger; no spelling markup is done)
(with 2 above)
- specs novars (prevents use of variables defined in define set "student")
(with 6 above)
- specs okassign (allows assignment of a value to a variable defined in define set "student")
(with 6 above)
- specs okcap (allows a capitalized word in the response to match a non-capitalized word in the tag of a response-matching command or in the vocabulary)
(with 1, 2, 3 above)
- specs okextra (allows extra words in the response; caution--words not in -vocabs- may be treated as spelling errors)
(with 2, 3, 4 above)
- specs okspell (allows any reasonable spelling)
(with 1, 2, 3 above)
- specs toler (allows 1% tolerance in a numerical response)
(with 1, 2 above)
- specs (B) (acts only as a marker)
- specs nookno,okspell,noorder (may combine tags)

Note: The following system variables are set properly even if use of the -specs- tag causes the response to match the tag of a response-matching command.

-specs- tag	system variable
okspell	spell
okcap	capital
okextra	extra
noorder	order

Storing judging copy of response

NOTE: Commands -store-, -storeu-, and -storen- terminate judging with a "no" judgment if an error is found in the form of the response.

store calculates the numerical value of the response and stores it in the variable specified in the tag

store VAR

storeu similar to -store- but also evaluates dimensionality of units

storeu VAR FOR STORING NUMBER, STARTING VAR FOR STORING POWERS OF DIMENSIONS (see -define-: units; use v-variables to store the powers of the dimensions; powers are stored in the order in which the primary units are defined)

storen searches for and evaluates simple numerical expressions (without variables) in the response, which may also contain non-numeric characters; stores numerical results in the specified variables one at a time; removes numerical parts of the response from the answer buffer and replaces them with blanks; numerical parts must be set off from letters by spaces or punctuation; if no numerical expression is found, the variables are set to 0 and judging ends with a "no" judgment; each -storen- increments "anscnt"

storen VAR1

storen VAR2

⋮

storea stores characters from the response, left-justified, in the specified variable(s), 10 characters per variable; unused character positions are filled with octal zeros

storea STARTING VAR, NUM CHARACTERS (opt) (number of characters, if omitted, is 10)

Note: Use n-variable(s) for storing the string if subsequent comparison for equality with another string is done. (If the character string is stored for other purposes, v-variables are acceptable.) Segmented variables cannot be used with -storea-.

open places the characters in the response, one-by-one, in the right-most six bits of successive variables starting at the specified variable

open STARTING VAR (use n-variables)

Matching judging copy of response

NOTE: In this sub-section references to response mean judging copy of the response.

NOTE: Up to 39 "words" (entries separated by space or punctuation) are permitted in responses with -match-, -answer-, -wrong-, -answerc-, -wrongc-, -concept-, and -miscon-. If the number of words exceeds 39, judgment is "no" and "anscnt" is set to -2.

match checks the response against the arguments in the tag and sets a variable to the relative position of the matched character string; if no match is found, the variable is set to -1 and judgment is "no" ("judged" set to +1); otherwise judgment is "ok" ("judged" set to -1); always ends judging

for example:

```
match VAR,WORD0,WORD1,PHRASE*WORD2,WORD3
match VAR,(WORD0,SYNONYM0),(WORD1,(LISTNAME1)),((LISTNAME2))
```

answer compares the response with the tag; checks for word order, spelling, capitalization, extra words, and numeric tolerance unless altered by -specs-; sets "judged" to -1 if response matches tag

for example:

```
answer WORDS AND PHRASE*WORDS (blank tag matches a response in
which nothing is entered or which contains only spaces
and punctuation)
answer <EXTRA WORDS>(SYNONYMOUS WORDS1 AND PHRASE*WORDS1
SEPARATED BY COMMAS)(SYNONYMOUS WORDS2 and PHRASE*WORDS2
SEPARATED BY COMMAS)WORD3
answer <<LISTNAME1>>((LISTNAME2),WORD2)
answer RESPONSE1;RESPONSE2;RESPONSE3 (each argument may have any
of the preceding forms for the tag of -answer-; synonymous
responses for the same argument are separated by commas)
```

Note: Tag must not contain punctuation (or symbols changed to "punc" in the -change- command), although the student's response may.

wrong compares the response with the tag; performs checks available with -answer-; sets "judged" to 0 if response matches tag

```
wrong WORDS AND PHRASE*WORDS
```

Note: Options for the tag of -wrong- are the same as for the tag of -answer- but for an incorrect student response.

answerc compares the response with one of several arguments in the tag, depending on the rounded value of the conditional expression; performs the checks available with -answer-; sets "judged" to -1 if response matches the required argument

answerc EXPR↓RESPONSEM↓RESPONSE0↓RESPONSE2 (the arguments may have any of the forms allowed in the tag of -answer-; a blank argument indicates no anticipated response for that value of the conditional expression)

wrongc same options as for -answerc- but for an incorrect response; sets "judged" to 0 if response matches the required argument

wrongc EXPR↓RESPONSEM↓RESPONSE2↓RESPONSE3

concept compares the response with the tag; -vocab- or -vocabs- provides synonyms; sets "judged" to -1 if response matches tag

concept WORDS AND PHRASE WORDS (no asterisk in phrases; blank tag matches a response which is blank or which contains only ignorable words from the vocabulary)

concept WORD1 WORD2,VAR1←WORD1,VAR2←WORD2 (detects which synonym is entered if the vocabulary is appropriately set up)

miscon same options as for -concept- but for an incorrect response; sets "judged" to 0 if response matches tag

miscon WORDS AND PHRASE WORDS

exact compares the response with the tag for an exact character string match; sets "judged" to -1 if response matches tag

exact STRING (blank tag matches a response in which nothing is entered)

exactc compares the response for an exact character string match with one of several arguments in the tag depending on the rounded value of a conditional expression; sets "judged" to -1 if response matches the required argument

exactc EXPR,STRINGM,STRING0,,STRING2 (blank argument matches a response in which nothing is entered)

exactv compares the response with a stored character string for an exact match; the end of the character string is indicated by the specified number of characters or by six bits equal to zero (000000), whichever is attained first; sets "judged" to -1 if response matches tag

exactv STARTING VAR OF STORED STRING, NUM CHARACTERS (opt)
 (number of characters, if omitted, is 10; if the number of characters is 0, the response is judged correct if nothing is entered)

NOTE: With the following four commands (-ansv-, -wrongv-, -ansu-, -wrongu-), TOLERANCE is optional. When tolerance is omitted, the default is 10^{-3} if the absolute value of the tag value is less than approximately 100 or $(10^{-11} \times |\text{tag value}|)$ if the absolute value of the tag value is greater than approximately 100. These commands cannot judge values smaller in absolute value than 10^{-9} since any response less than 10^{-9} will then match the tag.
 TOLERANCE may be absolute deviation or percent deviation.

ansv checks a numerical response against the first argument in the tag, with tolerance, if given, set by the second argument; sets "judged" to -1 if response matches tag (within the tolerance)

ansv CORRECT VALUE, TOLERANCE

wrongv similar to -ansv- but for the incorrect numerical response; sets "judged" to 0 if response matches tag (within the tolerance)

wrongv INCORRECT VALUE, TOLERANCE

ansu similar to -ansv- but checks for correct units; sets "judged" to -1 if response matches tag (within the tolerance)

ansu NUMBER AND UNITS, TOLERANCE

wrongu similar to -ansu- but for incorrect response; sets "judged" to 0 if response matches tag (within the tolerance)

wrongu NUMBER AND UNITS, TOLERANCE

wrongu NUMBER, TOLERANCE (may be used to indicate that units are missing)

NOTE: For applications of -ansu- and -wrongu- see -storeu- and -define-. Commands -ansv- and -wrongv- accept defined units in the student's response but do not compare with author's units.

touch specifies the location of a rectangle for a touch response; sets "judged" to -1 if the specified rectangle is touched (see -enable- and -disable-)

touch AREA1;AREA2;AREA3;... (blank tag matches any touch input)

Note: AREA may be: COARSE,WIDTH IN CHARACTERS,HEIGHT IN LINES
or FINEX,FINEY,WIDTH IN DOTS,HEIGHT IN DOTS
 COARSE or FINEX,FINEY is the screen location of the lower left corner of a rectangle of specified width and height. Width and height are optional and assumed to be 1 if omitted.

touchw same options as -touch- but for an incorrect touch response; sets "judged" to 0 if the specified rectangle is touched

touchw AREA1;AREA2;AREA3;AREA4;...

NOTE: One touch square is 32 dots on each side (or 4 characters in width and 2 lines in height).

or (no tag) placed on the line between response-matching commands to provide alternative responses for the same value of "anscr.t"

ans (no tag) allows use of the ANS key; terminates judging only if ANS is pressed; otherwise normal judging occurs; -ans- must be the first judging command following the -arrow- command unless -jkey ans- is in effect

Information on specific words in response

NOTE: In the following commands (-getword-, -getmark-, -getloc-, -compare-), a "word" is an entry set off by spaces or punctuation from surrounding characters. (See -specs allwords-, -specs -alphxnum- and -change symbol- for additional options in specifying word boundaries.)

getword (regular command) allows storage of individual words in a response

getword ARG1,ARG2,ARG3,ARG4 (opt)

ARG1 = relative position of the word in the response
(first word is 1, second word, 2, etc.)
 ARG2 = starting variable for storing the word (up to
10 characters per variable)
 ARG3 = variable for storing the actual number of characters
in the word (=0 if ARG1>"wcount")
 ARG4 = maximum number of characters to be stored in ARG2
(optional; if omitted, value is 10)

Note: Words that are stored are not removed from the judge buffer.

getmark (regular command) used after judging a response to give markup information on individual words in the response

getmark ARG1,ARG2

ARG1 = relative position of the word in the response
(first word is 1, second word, 2, etc.)
 ARG2 = variable containing markup information
 = -2 if the response is perfect or if no markup is done
with the response-matching command used
 = -1 if the position of the word is out of bounds
(i.e., if ARG1>"wcount")
 = 0 if there are no errors in the word
 > 0 bits in ARG2 are set according to the error(s),
starting at the right-most bit (subscript "2"
indicates the number is in binary notation):
 (1₂) a word preceding this word is missing
 (10₂) the word is out of order (too far right)
 (100₂) there is a capitalization error
 (1 000₂) the spelling is incorrect
 (10 000₂) the word is part of a broken phrase
 (100 000₂) the word is an extra word
 (1 000 000₂) this word is the last word, and a
word which should follow is missing

`getloc` (regular command) gives the screen position of the beginning (and end, if requested) of the specified word in the response

`getloc ARG1,ARG2,ARG3,ARG4 (opt),ARG5 (opt)`

ARG1 = relative position of the word in the response
(first word is 1, second word, 2, etc.)
 ARG2 = variable for storing the finex screen position of
the beginning of the word (= -1 if ARG1 > "wcount")
 ARG3 = variable for storing the finey screen position of
the beginning of the word
 ARG4 = variable for storing the finex screen position of
the end of the word (optional)
 ARG5 = variable for storing the finey screen position of
the end of the word (optional)

`compare` (regular command) compares two words for spelling

`compare AUTHOR WORD,STUDENT WORD,VAR FOR STORING RESULT CODE`

result = -1 if words are different
 = 0 if words are identical
 > 0 if words are misspellings of each other
 (smaller value indicates a closer match)

Note: The first two arguments may also be variables. The words must be stored in the variables in the same manner, e.g., both words left-justified or both right-justified. If the words are stored with `-storea-` or `-pack-`, they will be left-justified. If a word itself is given, rather than the variable(s), it should be enclosed in single quotes for left-justification or double quotes for right-justification. System variables "spell" and "capital" are set appropriately if result value ≥ 0 :
 "spell" is set to 0 if result > 0;
 "capital" is set to 0 if only one word is capitalized

Unconditional judgment

ok (no tag) judges any response "ok"; sets "judged" to -1

no (no tag) judges any response "no"; sets "judged" to +1

ignore (no tag) erases and ignores any response; stops further processing and waits for a new response

Reference to other units which may contain judging commands

join causes execution of the specified unit without change of main unit; commands following -join- are executed; -join- is executed in all states: regular, judging, and search (see also description under SEQUENCING, Automatic sequencing)

join UNIT NAME
join NAME, VAR ← INITIAL EXPR, FINAL EXPR, STEPSIZE EXPR (opt)
join EXPR, NAME1, NAME2, x, NAME2, q (example of conditional form)

iarrow (regular command) the specified unit is executed after each subsequent -arrow- in a unit just before the first judging command is executed

iarrow UNIT NAME
iarrow (B) or iarrow q (clears the -iarrow- setting for subsequent -arrow- commands in the unit)
iarrow EXPR, NAME1, NAME2, q, NAME2, x (example of conditional form; maximum of 100 arguments in the conditional tag)

Note: The -iarrow- setting is equivalent to -join- after each subsequent -arrow- (just before the first judging command); the specified unit is executed in all states.

iarrows (regular command) similar to -iarrow- but is associated with -arrows-; see -iarrow- for restrictions

iarrows UNIT NAME

Alteration of judgment

judge (regular command) alters the judgment rendered by judging commands

judge ok (sets judgment to "ok"; sets "judged" to -1; continues processing regular commands)

judge no (sets judgment to "no" [unanticipated]; sets "judged" to +1; continues processing regular commands)

judge wrong (sets judgment to "no" [anticipated]; sets "judged" to 0; continues processing regular commands)

judge okquit (sets judgment to "ok"; sets "judged" to -1; terminates processing at that arrow except for regular commands following -specs-)

judge noquit (sets judgment to "no"; sets "judged" to +1; terminates processing at that arrow except for regular commands following -specs-)

judge quit (leaves judgment unchanged and terminates processing at that arrow except for regular commands following -specs-; allows the student to proceed to the next arrow even if judgment on the current arrow is "no")

judge ignore (stops all processing, erases the response, and waits for a new response)

judge exit (rescinds judgment and waits for additional keys)

judge continue (resumes judging using the modified response, as altered by -bump-, -put-, -specs-, -match-, -storen-, etc.; resumes processing judging commands)

judge rejudge (resumes judging using the original, unmodified response and clears the -specs- setting; resumes processing judging commands)

judge EXPR,x,no,ignore,ok (example of conditional form; argument x leaves judgment unchanged)

Alteration of feedback

okword (regular command) permits "ok" message to be changed

okword NEW WORD FOR USE WITH "OK" JUDGMENT (may be blank)

noword (regular command) permits "no" message to be changed

noword NEW WORD FOR USE WITH "NO" JUDGMENT (may be blank)

NOTE: Tags of -okword- and -noword- may have up to 9 characters.
 A space is automatically provided before the message.
 Commands -okword- and/or -noword- may be placed anywhere in the lesson. Once they are executed, they are in effect until execution of another -okword- and/or -noword- command.

markup (regular command) (no tag) used with -specs holdmark- to display markup information that was inhibited with -specs holdmark-

markupy (regular command) specifies vertical displacement of markup information in screen dots from the default position of 8 dots below the response; tag is negative for new position below the default, positive for above; new position is in effect until execution of another -markupy- command

markupy DOTS FROM DEFAULT MARKUP POSITION

markupy Ø (set to default position of 8 dots below response)

System variables for judging

judging in general

anscnt number of response-matching commands encountered at an arrow
 before the response is matched; also set by -storen-; otherwise,
 = -2 if the student's response contains more than 39 words
 = -1 if no tag is matched
 = \emptyset for a store error
 zeroed for each -arrow- and each -specs- command

ansok = -1 if the response is a satisfactory match to the preceding
 response-matching command
 = \emptyset otherwise;
 in particular, after -no-,
 = -1 if there is no match to a previous response-matching command
 = \emptyset if the match is poor

jcoun number of internal 6-bit character codes in the response

judged = -1 for any "ok" judgment
 = \emptyset for any "wrong" judgment (anticipated "no")
 = 1 for any "no" judgment (unanticipated "no")
 = 2 for response not yet judged

key

ztouchx [See descriptions under system variables for sequencing.]

ztouchy

ntries number of attempts on the current arrow

verbal responses

judging commands which affect system variables for verbal responses:

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. -match- | 3. -vocabs-, -concept-, -miscon- |
| 2. -answer-, -wrong-, -answerc-, -wrongc- | 4. -vocab-, -concept-, -miscon- |

capital = -1 if there are no capitalization errors, = \emptyset otherwise
 (with 1, 2, 3 above)

entire = -1 if all required words are present, = \emptyset otherwise
 (with 2 above)

- extra = -1 if there are no extra words in the response, = 0 otherwise
(with 2, 3, 4 above)
- order = -1 if word order is ok, = 0 otherwise
(with 2 above)
- phrase = -1 if there are no phrase errors, = 0 otherwise
(with 1, 2, 3 above)
- spell = -1 if spelling is ok, = 0 otherwise
(with 1, 2, 3 above)
- vocab = -1 if all words in the response are in the vocabulary, = 0 otherwise
(with 3, 4 above)
- wcount number of words in the response (maximum of 39)
(with all above)

numerical responses

These system variables are set with -ansv-, -wrongv-, -ansu-, -wrongu-,
-store-, -storeu-, -compute-, and the -calc- type commands.

- opcnt number of arithmetic operations and functions in the response
(= -1 if there are no operations and the expression cannot be stored
with -store-)
- varcnt number of defined variables and functions (define set "student")

formok gives diagnostics on errors in mathematical expressions

- = -1 if the expression is ok
- = 0 if there is a bad function argument or index
- = 1 if there is an illegal character
- = 2 if there are unbalanced parentheses
- = 3 if there are too many decimal points
- = 4 if there are variables not defined in define set "student"
- = 5 if a symbol involving \$ is not a logical or a bit operator.
- = 6 if the expression has bad form
- = 7 if a value is assigned to a non-variable
- = 8 if an octal constant contains digit 8 or 9
- = 9 if there is an error in an alpha string
- = 10 if a number has too many digits
- = 11 if an array index is out of bounds
- = 12 if there are variables with -specs novars-
- = 13 if there are operations with -specs noops-
- = 14 if there are assignments without -specs okassign-
- = 15 if units in the response are used incorrectly
- = 16 if too much computing is attempted
- = 17 if the expression is too deep in nested functions
- = 18 if a function has the wrong number of arguments
- = 20 if an array has the incorrect number of arguments
- = 21 if an array is not permitted in this expression
- = 22 if the array size is incorrect or operation is nonconformal
- = 23 if there are too many arrays in the expression
- = 60 if too many temporary variables are needed during processing
- = 62 if expression is too complicated for temporary storage to hold
- = 63 if there are too many literal numbers in the expression
- = 65 if there is an error in a segment definition
- = 66 if expression is too deep in indexes which are assigned values

Additional notes on JUDGING

Commands in this section are legal only in a site lesson.

Site Commands

These commands, all of which have `-site-` in the command field, give information on the specified logical site.

`site set` specifies the logical site for subsequent `-site-` commands and `-station-` commands; a later `-site set-` command overrides an earlier one

`site set, 'SITENAME'`

Note: `zreturn = -1` if `-site set-` is executed successfully
`= 0` if the lesson is not a site lesson for the specified sitename

`site info` stores current site ECS information for the site specified by a preceding `-site set-`

`site info, STARTING VAR FOR STORING INFORMATION`

Note: Information consists of:

`n(x)` or `nc(x)` = starting variable
`n(x)` contains the base ECS allotment
`n(x+1)` " the ECS currently allotted
`n(x+2)` " the ECS currently in use
`n(x+3)` " the number of active terminals at the site

`zreturn = -1` if `-site info-` is executed successfully
`= 0` if no site has been set by `-site set-`

`site active` stores the physical station numbers of the specified number of active stations on the site

`site active, STARTING STATION NUMBER, STARTING VAR FOR STORING STATION NUMBERS, NUM ACTIVE STATIONS TO STORE`

Note: `zreturn = -1` if `-site active-` is executed successfully
`= 0` if no site has been set by `-site set-`
`= +1` if the starting station number is invalid

site stations stores the physical station numbers of the specified number of stations permanently on the site

site stations, STARTING STATION NUMBER, STARTING VAR FOR STORING STATION NUMBERS, NUM STATIONS TO STORE

Note: zreturn = -1 if -site stations- is executed successfully
= 0 if no site has been set by -site set-
= +1 if the starting station number is invalid

Station commands

These commands, all of which have `-station-` in the command field, give information on individual stations on the specified logical site.

`station info` stores information on the specified physical station number

`station info,STATION NUMBER,STARTING VAR FOR STORING DATA`

Note: Information consists of:

`n(x)` or `nc(x)` = starting variable
`n(x)` and `n(x+1)` contain the user's name (up to 18 characters)
`n(x+2)` contains the name of the user's group
`n(x+3)` " the type of user
`n(x+4)` " the account name containing the user's group
`n(x+5)` " session statistics (in 3 20-bit fields--
 disk accesses, seconds of CPU, elapsed time in seconds)
`n(x+6)` " the name of the user's lesson or type of activity
`n(x+7)` " total ECS the lesson is using (in 3 15-bit fields--
 storage ECS, common ECS, lesson ECS [left-most 15-bit
 field is empty])
`n(x+8)` " name of the user's router
`n(x+9)` " ECS used by the router (same format as lesson ECS)

`zreturn` = -1 if `-station info-` is executed successfully
 = 0 if no site has been set by `-site set-`
 = 1 if the starting station number is invalid
 = 2 if the specified station is not on the site
 = 3 if the station is inactive

`station status` sets "zreturn" according to the status of the specified physical station number

`station status,STATION NUMBER`

Note: `zreturn` = -2 if the station is in the process of signing on
 = -1 if the station is active
 = 0 if no site has been set by `-site set-`
 = 1 if the starting station number is invalid
 = 2 if the specified station is not on the site
 = 3 if the station is inactive
 = 4 if a backout of the station is in progress
 = 5 if the station is locked out

station send sends the specified message (in -mode rewrite-) to the specified physical station number

station send,STATION NUMBER,SCREEN LOCATION,MESSAGE,NUM
CHARACTERS IN MESSAGE

Note: zreturn = -1 if message is sent successfully
 = 0 if no site has been set by -site set-
 = 1 if the starting station number is invalid
 = 2 if the specified station is not on the site
 = 3 no message is sent (specified station is a runner station or is the station sending the message)

station logout backs out the station (given by the physical station number) (sets "backout" to -2)

station logout,STATION NUMBER

Note: zreturn = -1 if the backout is successful
 = 0 if no site has been set by -site set-
 = 1 if the starting station number is invalid
 = 2 if the specified station is not on the site
 = 3 if the specified station cannot be backed out

station stop1 presses STOP1 at the specified station (sets "backout" to +1 until the station enters another instructional lesson)

station stop1,STATION NUMBER

Note: zreturn = -1 if STOP1 is pressed at the station
 = 0 if no site has been set by -site set-
 = 1 if the starting station number is invalid
 = 2 if the specified station is not on the site
 = 3 if STOP1 cannot be pressed at the specified station

station off turns off the specified station and prevents further use of the terminal (sets "backout" to -2)

station off,STATION NUMBER

Note: zreturn = -1 if the station is turned off successfully
 = 0 if no site has been set by -site set-
 = 1 if the starting station number is invalid
 = 2 if the specified station is not on the site
 = 3 if the specified station cannot be turned off

station on turns on the specified station

station on, STATION NUMBER

Note: zreturn = -1 if the station is turned on successfully
= 0 if no site has been set by -site set-
= 1 if the starting station number is invalid
= 2 if the specified station is not on the site
= 3 the station is already active

Additional notes on MANAGING SITES

Basic display

at specifies starting position of display on the screen; sets left margin

```
at COARSE
at FINEX,FINEY
```

Note: The following formulas convert between character grid and fine grid.

```
finex = 800*frac(coarse/100) - 8
finey = 512 - 16*int(coarse/100)
coarse = 100*(1 + int[(511 - finey)/16]) + int(finex/8) + 1
```

atnm like -at- but does not reset the left margin

```
atnm COARSE
atnm FINEX,FINEY
```

write displays text on the screen

```
write ANY MESSAGE, WHICH MAY CONSIST OF SEVERAL LINES
AND INCLUDE EMBEDDED INFORMATION.
```

writec displays one of several messages depending on the rounded value of the conditional expression

```
writec EXPR MESSAGE1 MESSAGE2 MESSAGE3
```

NOTE: The embed feature is available. See descriptions of the individual commands in this section for information on FORMAT, MINIMUM, and ASTERISK, which are optional.

```
embedded -show- < show,EXPR,FORMAT,MINIMUM> or < s,EXPR,FORMAT,MINIMUM>
embedded -showz- < showz,EXPR,FORMAT> or < z,EXPR,FORMAT>
embedded -showt- < showt,EXPR,FORMAT> or < t,EXPR,FORMAT>
embedded -showe- < showe,EXPR,FORMAT,ASTERISK> or < e,EXPR,FORMAT,ASTERISK>
embedded -showo- < showo,EXPR,FORMAT> or < o,EXPR,FORMAT>
embedded -showh- < showh,EXPR,FORMAT> or < h,EXPR,FORMAT>
embedded -showa- < showa,STARTING VAR,FORMAT> or < a,STARTING VAR,FORMAT>
embedded -at- < at,COARSE>; < at,FINEX,FINEY>
embedded -atnm- < atnm,COARSE>; < atnm,FINEX,FINEY>
embedded -size- < size,EXPR GIVING SIZE OF WRITING>
embedded -rotate- < rotate,EXPR GIVING ANGLE FOR WRITING>
embedded -mode- < m,w> (write mode)
embedded -mode- < m,e> (erase mode)
embedded -mode- < m,r> (rewrite mode)
```

NOTE: In the show-type commands (-show-, -showz-, -showt-, -showe-, -showo-, -showh-, -showa-), the general form is

showz EXPR,FORMAT

where FORMAT, which may be an expression, is optional.
If FORMAT equals \emptyset , nothing is displayed.

For displaying entire arrays, the general form is

showt ARRAYNAME,FORMAT (for arrays with number of rows ≤ 16 ,
 number of columns ≤ 64 ; -showa-, -showh-, -showo-, -showe-
 may also be used to display entire arrays)

To display only the first element of an array, use

show ARRAYNAME,FORMAT or showz ARRAYNAME,FORMAT

show displays the value of a variable or an expression with the specified number of significant digits but with suppression of trailing zeros after the decimal point; exponential format is displayed if the number of digits preceding the decimal point exceeds FORMAT by more than 4, or if the absolute value is less than 10^{-4} ; MINIMUM is between \emptyset and 1 and specifies the smallest non-zero value to be displayed (\emptyset is displayed if the absolute value of the expression is less than MINIMUM)

show EXPR,NUM DIGITS,MINIMUM (FORMAT, if omitted, is 4;
 MINIMUM, if omitted, is 10^{-9})

showz similar to -show- but displays all digits, including trailing zeros

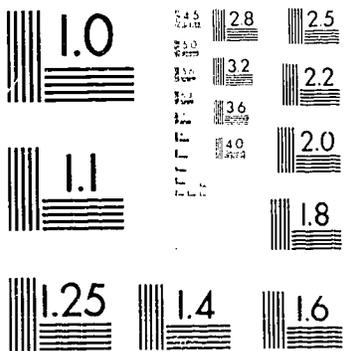
showz EXPR,NUM DIGITS (FORMAT, if omitted, is 4)

showt displays the value of a variable or an expression in the specified format

showt EXPR,NUM DIGITS PRECEDING DECIMAL POINT,NUM DIGITS
 FOLLOWING DECIMAL POINT (may be omitted if zero)
 (FORMAT, if omitted, is 4,3 for v-variable, 8 for
 n-variable; if the number of decimal places is less
 than 10 , FORMAT may also be expressed as a single
 decimal number: e.g., 4.3 is equivalent to 4,3)

showe displays the value of a variable or an expression in exponential format with the specified number of significant digits, including a leading blank or a minus sign; an optional third argument specifies the format for the exponent

showe EXPR,NUM DIGITS,ASTERISK (FORMAT, if omitted, is 4;
 ASTERISK is omitted or $=\emptyset$ for exponent expressed by
 superscript, $\neq\emptyset$ for exponent expressed by 2 asterisks and
 multiplication sign replaced by one asterisk)



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showo displays the value of a variable or an expression in octal notation

showo EXPR, NUM DIGITS DISPLAYED (FORMAT, if omitted, is 21;
 in embedded -showo- default format is 20)

showh displays the value of a variable or an expression in hexadecimal notation

showh EXPR, NUM DIGITS DISPLAYED (FORMAT, if omitted, is 16;
 in embedded -showh- default format is 15)

showa displays characters in the specified variable(s) or specified string

showa STARTING VAR, NUM CHARACTERS (FORMAT, if omitted, is 10)
showa 'STRING' (STRING may contain up to 10 characters)

hidden displays hidden as well as visible characters; (special symbols are used to display hidden characters); number of characters includes all 6-bit character codes

hidden STARTING VAR, NUM CHARACTERS (opt) (NUM CHARACTERS,
 if omitted, is 10)

text displays contents of an alphanumeric buffer, line by line; the end of a line must be indicated by a variable ending with 2 zero codes (i.e., 12 bits equal to 0: 000000) (embedded zero codes (000) are ignored); not affected by -size- or -rotate-

text STARTING VAR, NUM VARS

erase erases the screen, selectively or entirely

erase abort (causes a full-screen erase and aborts output)
erase (B) or erase NEGATIVE NUMBER (causes full-screen erase
 but does not abort output)

erase NUM CHARACTERS TO BE ERASED
erase NUM CHARACTERS PER LINE, NUM LINES (causes block erase)

Note: Selective erase is affected by preceding -size-, -gorigin- (and -scalex-, -scaley-), and -rorigin-.

lang sets the system variable "zlang"

lang english (sets "zlang" to 0)
lang french (sets "zlang" to 1)
lang spanish (sets "zlang" to 2)
lang german (sets "zlang" to 3)
lang EXPR, french, x, english, german (example of conditional form;
 argument x leaves "zlang" unchanged)

mode specifies terminal writing mode (see also system variable "mode")

mode write (normal writing state; writes only selected dots)
 mode erase (erases only selected dots)
 mode rewrite (erases and rewrites in one step; does not work with "size" ≠ ∅)
 mode inverse (only on programmable terminal; displays dark writing on light background)
 mode EXPR,erase,write,x,erase (example of conditional form; argument x leaves writing mode unchanged)

Note: The mode is reset to "write" after any full-screen erase, particular at a main unit not containing -inhibit erase-

size specifies the size of line-drawn characters; remains in effect across main unit boundaries until turned off explicitly (see also system variables "size", "sizex", "sizey")

size EXPR GIVING SIZE OF CHARACTERS
 size SIZE IN X DIRECTION, SIZE IN Y DIRECTION (sets independent sizes in x and y directions)
 size ∅ or size (B) (restores standard writing)

Note: Negative "sizex" gives backwards characters and writing; negative "sizey" gives upside down characters and writing. Negative "size" behaves like simultaneous negative "sizex" and negative "sizey".

rotate causes line-drawn characters to be written at the angle specified in the tag; remains in effect across main unit boundaries until turned off explicitly (must be used with -size- tag ≠ ∅)

rotate EXPR GIVING ANGLE IN DEGREES (omit degree symbol; measured counter-clockwise from horizontal)
 rotate ∅ or rotate (B) (restores horizontal writing)

delay permits short delays during output

delay DURATION OF OUTPUT DELAY IN FRACTIONS OF A SECOND, UP TO 1 SECOND (accurate to 1/60 second)

Note: This command causes "do-nothing" output to be sent to the terminal for the specified delay time.

inhibit temporarily disables certain normal actions of TUTOR in a unit; all settings are cleared at each main unit

inhibit answerase (prevents automatic erasure of answer-contingent message when a response is erased)

inhibit arrow (prevents plotting of the response arrow)

inhibit blanks (prevents judging if NEXT is pressed before any characters are typed)

inhibit clear (prevents clearing of the charset flag)

inhibit dropfile (prevents the attached file from being released during a jumpout)

inhibit dropstor (prevents storage from being dropped during a jumpout)

inhibit edit (prevents use of the EDIT key)

inhibit erase (prevents normal full-screen erase when proceeding to the next main unit)

inhibit from (prevents return to the lesson containing this statement via -jumpout return- or -jumpout return,return-)

inhibit jumpchk (prevents ECS check before attempting a jumpout)

inhibit term (prevents use of the TERM key)

inhibit (B) of inhibit clear (removes effect of previous -inhibit- commands in that main unit)

inhibit clear,arrow blanks (may combine tags)

char permits specification of specially designed characters for display

char NAME, ARG1, ARG2, ARG3, ARG4, ARG5, ARG6, ARG7, ARG8

Note: the character name (NAME) may be a number from 1 to 126 (including 63) or a defined name. Arguments ARG1 through ARG8 are numbers which specify which of the 16 bits are lit in each of the 8 columns of the character space.

for example:

```
define chi=88    $$ load chi on X
char    chi,o4020,o10040,o6300,o1600,o3140,o4020,o10040
```

plot displays a special character previously specified by a -char- command

plot NAME
plot EXPR (EXPR may have value from 0 to 126, excluding 63)

Note: special characters may also be displayed by pressing the FONT key and then the key(s) where the character(s) are loaded into the terminal memory. Built-in characters are displayed after FONT is pressed again.

Graphics

NOTE: With `-dot-`, `-draw-`, `-box-`, `-fill-`, `-vector-`, `-window-`, LOCATION is the screen location and may be COARSE or FINEX,FINEY. Coarse grid and fine grid coordinates may be mixed in tags with more than one argument.

`dot` draws a dot at the specified screen location

`dot` LOCATION

`draw` draws a dot, line, or line-drawn figure; after execution, "wherex" and "wherey" are set to the last point plotted

`draw` LOCATION (draws a dot; `-dot-` is faster if many dots are plotted; `-draw-` is faster if lines are also being drawn)

`draw` LOCATION1;LOCATION2 (draws a line)

`draw` LOCATION1;LOCATION2;LOCATION3;... (draws connected lines)

`draw` ;LOCATION (draws a continued line)

`draw` LOCATION1;LOCATION2;skip;LOCATION3;LOCATION4

("skip" moves to a new position without plotting)

Note: Maximum number of numbers in the tag is 63 ("skip" counts as a number)

`box` draws a rectangle with the specified corner locations and thickness; after execution, "wherex" "wherey" are set to the lower left corner of the box with thickness included

`box` CORNER LOCATION;OPPOSITE CORNER LOCATION;DOTS THICK(opt)

`box` ;CORNER LOCATION;DOTS THICK (opt) (opposite corner at current "wherex", "wherey")

`box` CORNER LOCATION (opposite corner at 0,0; cannot specify thickness with this form of tag)

`box` (B) equivalent to `-box 0,0;511,511-`

Note: Thickness, if omitted, 0, 1, or -1 is 1 dot. Negative thickness extends inward; positive thickness extends outward. Maximum thickness is 95 (or -95).

`fill` fills in a rectangular area on the screen on programmable terminals; does not affect the setting of "wherex", "wherey"

`fill` CORNER LOCATION;OPPOSITE CORNER LOCATION

`fill` ;CORNER LOCATION (opposite corner at "wherex", "wherey")

`fill` (B) (fills in the entire screen, i.e., corners 0,0;511,511)

vector draws a vector symbol with specified tail and head locations and head size

```
vector TAIL LOCATION;HEAD LOCATION;SIZE (opt)
vector ;HEAD LOCATION;SIZE (opt) (tail at "wherex", "wherey")
vector HEAD LOCATION (tail at 0,0 ; cannot specify head size)
vector 0,0;HEAD LOCATION;SIZE (tail at 0,0 ; head size specified)
```

Note: SIZE, if omitted, is 10 or 11 dots for moderate-length vectors. Negative size indicates open arrowhead. $|size| \geq 1$ is absolute (in screen dots); $|size| < 1$ is relative to the length of the vector.

window establishes a rectangular "window" on the screen outside of which line-drawn display is not plotted; remains in effect across main unit boundaries until turned off explicitly

```
window CORNER LOCATION;OPPOSITE CORNER LOCATION
window ;CORNER LOCATION (opposite corner at "wherex", "wherey")
window CORNER LOCATION (opposite corner at 0,0)
window (B) (clears previous -window- setting)
```

circle draws a circle with the specified parameters; the center is at the current "wherex", "wherey"; after execution, "wherex", "wherey" are set to the center for a one-argument tag and to the end of the last line drawn for the three-argument tag

```
circle RADIUS IN DOTS,START ANGLE (opt),END ANGLE (opt)
(second and third arguments are optional: if omitted,
START ANGLE is 0° and END ANGLE is 360°; angles
are measured in degrees counter-clockwise from
START ANGLE; degree sign is omitted)
```

circleb same options as -circle- but draws a broken circle

```
circleb RADIUS IN DOTS,START ANGLE (opt),END ANGLE (opt)
```

Relocatable graphics

rorigin establishes a "relocatable" origin for use with **-draw-**, **-rat-**, **-rbox-**, **-rvector-**, and **-rcircle-**

rorigin COARSE

rorigin FINEX,FINEY

rorigin (B) (sets relocatable origin to "wherex", "wherey")

Note: Upon entering a lesson, the relocatable origin is automatically set to **-origin-**.

NOTE: All subsequent relocatable commands are affected by preceding **-rorigin-**, **-size-**, and **-rotate-**.

rat similar to **-at-** but relative to the **-origin-** location; affected by preceding **-size-** and **-rotate-**

rat X-LOCATION,Y-LOCATION

rat (B) (equivalent to **-rat** with the current **-rorigin-** location)

ratnm similar to **-rat-** but does not reset the margin (see **-atnm-**)

ratnm X-LOCATION,Y-LOCATION

rdot draws a dot at the specified position relative to the **-rorigin-** location; position is affected by preceding **-size-** and **-rotate-**

rdot X-LOCATION,Y-LOCATION

rdraw similar to **-draw-** but figure is affected by preceding **-size-** and/or **-rotate-**; the last point plotted sets the location for the next screen activity

rdraw TAG LIKE **-draw-** EXCEPT WITH REFERENCE TO **-rorigin-** LOCATION (i.e., in screen dots from the **-rorigin-** location)

rbox similar to **-box-** but draws a rectangle relative to the **-rorigin-** location; affected by preceding **-size-** and **-rotate-** (see **-box-**)

rbox CORNER X,CORNER Y;OPPOSITE CORNER X,OPPOSITE CORNER Y;
DOTS THICK (opt)

rbox ;CORNER X,CORNER Y;DOTS THICK (opt) (opposite corner at "wherex", "wherey")

rbox CORNER X,CORNER Y (opposite corner at **-rorigin-** location; cannot specify thickness with this form of tag)

rvector similar to **-vector-** but draws vector symbol relative to the **-rorigin-** location; affected by preceding **-size-** and **-rotate-** (see **-vector-**)

rvector XTAIL,YTAIL; END,HEAD SIZE (opt)

rvector ;XTAIL,XHEAD SIZE (opt) (tail at "wherex", "wherey")

rvector XHEAD,YHEAD (tail at **-rorigin-** location)

rvector Ø,Ø;XHEAD, YHEAD;SIZE (tail at **-rorigin-** location)

rcircle same options as **-circle-** but affected by preceding **-rotate-** and **-size-** gives an ellipse if preceded by two-argument **-size-** with unequal arguments (see **-circle-**)

rcircle RADIUS IN DOTS,START ANGLE (opt),END ANGLE (opt)

(specify basic radius before affected by **-size-**)

Drawing graphs

`gorigin` specifies location of the origin of the graph; all other display with graphing commands is relative to this origin

`gorigin COARSE`

`gorigin FINEX,FINEY`

`gorigin (B)` (sets graph origin to "where~~x~~", "wher~~e~~y")

Note: Upon entering a lesson, the origin is automatically set to `-gorigin 0,0-`.

`axes` specifies lengths of the axes and draws the axes; remains in effect across main unit boundaries until reset; x and y values are in dots relative to the `-gorigin-` location

`axes` NEGATIVE X,NEGATIVE Y,POSITIVE X,POSITIVE

`axes` POSITIVE X,POSITIVE Y

`axes` (B) (draws axes specified by the last `-axes-` or `-bounds-`)

Note: To draw one-quadrant axes (other than both positive axes) with labeling on the outside of the axes, use four-argument form of the tag with arguments corresponding to missing axes set to 0.

`bounds` specifies lengths of the axes but does not draw the axes (i.e., axes are invisible); remains in effect across main unit boundaries until reset; x and y values are in dots relative to the `-gorigin-` location

`bounds` NEGATIVE X,NEGATIVE Y,POSITIVE X,POSITIVE Y

`bounds` POSITIVE X,POSITIVE Y

`bounds` (B) (sets up bounds specified by the last `-axes-` or `-bounds-`)

Note: Upon entering a lesson the boundaries are automatically set to `-bounds 511,511-`.

`scalex` specifies the maximum value and the value at the origin on the x axis; remains in effect across main unit boundaries until reset

`scalex` MAXIMUM VALUE OF X,VALUE OF X AT ORIGIN (opt)
(value at origin, if omitted, is 0)

`scaley` same options as `-scalex-` but for the y axis

`scaley` MAXIMUM VALUE OF Y,VALUE OF Y AT ORIGIN (opt)
(value at origin, if omitted, is 0)

`lscalex` specifies the maximum value and the value at the origin on the x axis; the scale between these points is proportional to the logarithm of maximum x divided by the value at the origin; remains in effect across main unit boundaries until reset

`lscalex` MAXIMUM VALUE OF X, VALUE OF X AT ORIGIN (opt)
(value at origin, if omitted, is 1, i.e., 10^0)

`lscaley` same options as `lscalex`- but for the y axis

`lscaley` MAXIMUM VALUE OF Y, VALUE OF Y AT ORIGIN (opt)
(value at origin, if omitted, is 1, i.e., 10^0)

NOTE: If any of the commands `-scalex-`, `-scaley-`, `-lscalex-`, `-lscaley-` are omitted, a linear scale with length set by the preceding `-axes-` or `-bounds-` is assumed.

NOTE: Subsequent graphing commands are in appropriate scaled units.

`labelx` draws tick marks and labels the x axis

`labelx` MAJOR INTERVAL, MINOR INTERVAL (opt), MARKSIZE (opt), FORMAT (opt)

`labeley` draws tick marks and labels the y axis

`labeley` MAJOR INTERVAL, MINOR INTERVAL (opt), MARKSIZE (opt), FORMAT (opt)

`markx` draws tick marks on the x axis with no labels

`markx` MAJOR INTERVAL, MINOR INTERVAL (opt), MARKSIZE (opt), FORMAT (opt)

`marky` draws tick marks on the y axis with no labels

`marky` MAJOR INTERVAL, MINOR INTERVAL (opt), MARKSIZE (opt), FORMAT (opt)

NOTE: Commands `-labelx-`, `-labeley-`, `-markx-`, `-marky-` specify major and minor mark intervals.

MARKSIZE = \emptyset or omitted for normal label marks

MARKSIZE = 1 for major marks extending to bounds of the graph

MARKSIZE = 2 for all marks extending to bounds of the graph

MINOR INTERVAL may be omitted. If MAJOR INTERVAL is set to \emptyset with linear scale, the computer chooses the "best" interval.

The total number of marks on an axis cannot exceed 10^0 .

FORMAT gives the format for the labels and has the same form as that for `-showt-`, e.g., 1.2 or 1,2. FORMAT is optional; if omitted, the label format is selected automatically.

(NOTE continued on next page.)

NOTE: (continued from preceding page)

For labeling log scales:

MAJOR INTERVAL must be \emptyset (major marks are automatically plotted every decade)

MINOR INTERVAL $< \emptyset$, minor marks are not plotted

MINOR INTERVAL = \emptyset or 3 (or omitted), minor marks are placed at values of 1, 2, 5 within the decade

MINOR INTERVAL = 5, minor marks are placed at 1, 2, 3, 5, 7

MINOR INTERVAL = $1\emptyset$, minor marks are placed at 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9

polar causes tags of graphing commands to be interpreted as polar coordinates containing scaled radius and polar angle; may set scales on x and y axes; remains in effect across main unit boundaries until turned off explicitly; polar conversion and scaling must be turned off independently

polar (B) (turns on polar conversion)

polar MAXIMUM VALUE OF X AND Y (turns on polar conversion and scales both axes)

polar MAXIMUM VALUE OF X, MAXIMUM VALUE OF Y (turns on polar conversion and scales axes independently)

polar NEGATIVE VALUE (turns off polar conversion but not scale)

NOTE: When the tag of subsequent commands is interpreted in polar coordinates, the degree sign must be used if the angle is in degrees. Without the degree sign, the angle is interpreted in radians.

gat similar to -at- but specifies the screen location relative to the -gorigin- location and in scaled units

gat X-LOCATION, Y-LOCATION

gat DISTANCE, ANGLE (with -polar-)

gat (B) (equivalent to -gat \emptyset, \emptyset -, i.e., the current -gorigin- location)

gatnm similar to -gat- but does not reset the left margin (see -atnm-)

gatnm X-LOCATION, Y-LOCATION

gatnm DISTANCE, ANGLE (with -polar-)

- gdot** draws a dot at the specified position relative to the `-gorigin-` location and in scaled units
- gdot** X-LOCATION, Y-LOCATION
gdot DISTANCE, ANGLE (with `-polar-`)
- graph** places a dot or character string centered at the position indicated relative to the `-gorigin-` location and in scaled units
- graph** X-LOCATION, Y-LOCATION, STRING (opt) (maximum of 9 characters in string; if string is not specified, a dot is plotted)
- graph** DISTANCE, ANGLE, STRING (with `-polar-`)
- graph** X-LOCATION, Y-LOCATION; VAR, NUM CHARACTERS (opt) (if number of characters is omitted, 10 characters are plotted)
- graph** DISTANCE, ANGLE; VAR, NUM CHARACTERS (with `-polar-`)
- gdraw** like `-draw-` but relative to the `-gorigin-` location and in scaled units; after execution "wherex", "wherey" are set to the last point plotted
- for example:
- gdraw** X1, Y1; X2, Y2 (draws a line on the graph)
- gdraw** DISTANCE1, ANGLE1; DISTANCE2, ANGLE2 (with `-polar-`)
- gbox** same options as `-box-` but draws a rectangle relative to the `-gorigin-` location; affected by preceding `-scalex-` and `-scaley-` (see `-box-`)
- gbox** CORNER X, CORNER Y; OPPOSITE CORNER X, OPPOSITE CORNER Y; DOTS THICK (opt)
- gbox** DISTANCE CORNER, ANGLE CORNER; DISTANCE OPPOSITE CORNER, ANGLE OPPOSITE CORNER; DOTS THICK (with `-polar-`)
- gbox** ;CORNER X, CORNER Y; DOTS THICK (opt) (draws a box with opposite corner at current "wherex", "wherey")
- gbox** ;DISTANCE CORNER, ANGLE CORNER; DOTS THICK (with `-polar-`)
- gbox** CORNER X, CORNER Y (draws a box with opposite corner at `-gorigin-` location; cannot specify thickness with this form of tag)
- gbox** DISTANCE CORNER, ANGLE CORNER (with `-polar-`)
- gbox** (B) (draws a box set by a previous `-axes-/-bounds-` and `-scalex-/-scaley-`)
- gcircle** same options as `-circle-` but is affected by preceding `-scalex-` and `-scaley-`; draws an ellipse if the `-scalex-` and `-scaley-` settings are different (see `-circle-`)
- gcircle** RADIUS IN DOTS, START ANGLE (opt), END ANGLE (opt)
(specify basic radius before affected by `-scalex-`, `-scaley-`)

gvector same options as **-vector-** except draws vector symbol relative to the **-gorigin-** location and in scaled units (see **-vector-**)

```
gvector XTAIL,YTAIL;XHEAD,YHEAD;SIZE (opt)
gvector DISTANCETAIL,ANGLETAIL;DISTANCEHEAD,ANGLEHEAD;SIZE(opt)
      (with -polar-)
gvector ;XHEAD,YHEAD;SIZE (opt) (tail at "wherex", "wherey")
gvector ;DISTANCE HEAD,ANGLE HEAD;SIZE (opt) (with -polar-)
gvector XHEAD,YHEAD (tail at -gorigin- location)
gvector  $\emptyset,\emptyset$ ;XHEAD,YHEAD;SIZE (tail at -gorigin- location)
gvector LENGTH,ANGLE (tail at -gorigin- location; with -polar-)
```

Note: Because of the default conditions of **-gorigin \emptyset,\emptyset -** and **-bounds 511,511-**, **-gvector-** used without preceding **-gorigin-** and **-bounds-** gives the same result as **-vector-** with fine-grid coordinates.

vbar draws a vertical bar at the specified location relative to the **-gorigin-** location and in scaled units

```
vbar X-LOCATION,HEIGHT,STRING (opt)
vbar DISTANCE BAR TOP,ANGLE BAR TOP,STRING (with -polar-)
vbar X-LOCATION,HEIGHT;VAR,NUM CHARACTERS (opt)
vbar DISTANCE BAR TOP,ANGLE BAR TOP;VAR,NUM CHARACTERS
      (with -polar-)
```

hbar draws a horizontal bar at the specified location relative to the **-gorigin-** location and in scaled units

```
hbar LENGTH,Y-LOCATION,STRING (opt)
hbar DISTANCE BAR END,ANGLE BAR END,STRING (with -polar-)
hbar LENGTH,Y-LOCATION;VAR,NUM CHARACTERS (opt)
hbar DISTANCE BAR END,ANGLE BAR END;VAR,NUM CHARACTERS
      (with -polar-)
```

NOTE: With **-vbar-** and **-hbar-**, **STRING** may have up to 9 characters. If **STRING** is omitted, a rectangle is drawn. If the character string is stored in a variable and number of characters is omitted, 10 characters are drawn.

delta specifies stepsize for subsequent **-funct-** commands

delta STEPSIZE

Note: If **-delta-** is omitted, the stepsize is set to 1.

funct plots the curve specified in the tag, with the stepsize given by a preceding **-delta-** or by the stepsize given in the tag

funct FUNCTION EXPR, INDEPENDENT VAR

Note: Range of independent variable is set by boundaries of **-axes-** (or **-bounds-**) and **-scalex-** commands.

funct FUNCTION EXPR, INDEPENDENT VAR \Leftarrow INITIAL, FINAL, STEPSIZE

Note: If initial or final values of the independent variable are beyond previously set boundaries, the latter are used. For polar functions: If initial or final value is omitted, it is assumed to be 0 or 2π , respectively.

With either form of **-funct-**, a v-variable is recommended for the independent variable.

NOTE: With **-delta-** and **-funct-**, select a stepsize that gives a smooth graph but plots quickly. A reasonable lower limit to the stepsize for a graph with linear x axis is:

$$|\text{STEPSIZE}| \geq .02 \times |\text{FINAL VALUE} - \text{INITIAL VALUE}| .$$

Non-screen

slide operates the slide projector and selects the specified slide

slide SLIDE NUMBER (value from 0 to 255)
 slide ROW+16xCOLUMN (ROW, COLUMN from 0 to 15)
 slide 512 (turns off lamp)
 slide 256 (closes shutter)
 slide 512+SLIDE NUMBER (selects slide with lamp off)
 slide 256+SLIDE NUMBER (selects slide with shutter closed)
 slide noslide (selects slide 0, turns off lamp, closes shutter)

audio sends the value of the tag (truncated to 15 bits) to the external device connected to the "audio" jack

audio EXPR

play plays the audio device recording at the message location specified

play TRACK,SECTOR,NUM SECTORS (128 tracks, 32 sectors each)

record records a message at the location specified

record TRACK,SECTOR,NUM SECTORS

enable allows input from the touch panel and from external devices

enable touch

enable ext

enable touch,ext (may combine tags)

Note: -enable touch- must be reset for each -arrow- command in a unit and after any full-screen erase.

-enable touch- in a unit with no -arrow- allows any touch on the screen to have the effect of pressing NEXT.

-enable ext- is turned off only by -disable ext-.

disable prevents input from any device except the keyset; this is the normal state of the terminal

disable touch

disable ext

disable touch,ext

ext sends the value of the tag (truncated to 15 bits) to an external device (or to the device at another station if "ext" option has been turned on by the receiving user)

```
ext    EXPR
ext    EXPR,STATION
```

Note: zreturn = -1 if data is sent successfully
= 0 otherwise

extout sends the value of the right-most 16 bits of the specified variables to an external device; the 16th bit from the right determines how the information is interpreted: 1 for ext, 0 for audio

```
extout STARTING VAR,NUM VARS (opt) (NUM VARS, if omitted, is 1)
```

xout sends data (in 8-bit bytes) contained in the specified variables to an external device (available only on programmable terminals)

```
xout    DEVICE ADDRESS (establishes an address for use by subsequent
                    -extout- or -ext- commands)
```

```
xout    ADDRESS,STARTING VAR,NUM BYTES,SEGMENT SIZE (opt)
        (SEGMENT SIZE, if omitted, is 60; if SEGMENT SIZE > 8,
         only the right-most 8 bits are sent)
```

Note: zreturn = -1 if the data is sent successfully
= 0 if STOP or STOP1 is pressed during transmission

xin collects data (in 8-bit bytes) from an external device and stores it in the specified variables (available only on programmable terminals)

```
xin    DEVICE ADDRESS (establishes an address to be read upon
                    subsequent external interrupt requests)
```

```
xin    ADDRESS,STARTING VAR,NUM BYTES,SEGMENT SIZE (opt)
        (SEGMENT SIZE, if omitted, is 60; if SEGMENT SIZE > 8,
         the right-most 8 bits of "key" are stored, right-justified,
         in each segment)
```

Note: zreturn = -1 if the data is received successfully
= 0 if STOP or STOP1 is pressed during transmission

beep (no tag) rings the sound device on programmable terminals

NOTE: Commands -xout-, -xin-, -beep- may be used only at a programmable terminal.

For current information on device addresses, see the descriptions of -xin- or -xout- in "aids".

saylang specifies the language to be spoken by a phonemic synthesizer which is operated by the terminal (languages currently available: WES [World English Spelling], ipa [International Phonetic Alphabet], Esperanto, and Spanish); currently works only with Votrax model VS-6

saylang LANGUAGE

saylang (B) or saylang q (turns off subsequent -say- commands)

saylang EXPR, LANGUAGE_M, LANGUAGE₀, q, LANGUAGE₂, x (example of conditional form)

say specifies the sentence to be spoken by the synthesizer

say SENTENCE OR PHRASE (may include embedded information)

sayc specifies the sentence to be spoken by the synthesizer depending on the value of a conditional expression

sayc EXPR₁ PHRASE_M PHRASE₀ PHRASE₁ ...

Special display

tabset sets tabs which are used by a student pressing the TAB key

tabset OCTAL NUMBER CONTAINING 10 PACKED TAB SETTINGS FROM
LEFT TO RIGHT (each setting is a 6-bit octal number giving
the horizontal character position; unused settings to
the right must be filled with octal zeros)

for example, to set tabs at horizontal character positions
8, 21, 30, 48, 56, and 63, use:

```
tabset 010 25 36 60 70 77 00 00 00 00
```

Note: The tag may be an n-variable which contains the packed settings.

micro specifies microtable definitions used when the student presses the
MICRO key and then another key; unless specified, microtable and
-micro- command are in the same lesson

```
micro (0),MICROTABLE NAME
micro (zlesson),MICROTABLE NAME
micro ,MICROTABLE NAME
micro MICROTABLE NAME
micro LESSON NAME,MICROTABLE NAME (LESSON NAME contains the
micro <LESLIST POSITION>,MICROTABLE NAME
micro (B) (cancels microtable in effect and restores built-in
microtable definitions)
```

Note: zreturn = -1 if the microtable is available
= 0 if the microtable is not found

charset causes the specified character set to be loaded into the terminal
memory (see -inhibit charclear-); 1-block charset may contain
up to 79 characters, 2-block charset up to 126 characters; unless
specified, the charset and -charset- command are in the same lesson

```
charset (0),CHARSET NAME
charset (zlesson),CHARSET NAME
charset ,CHARSET NAME
charset CHARSET NAME
charset LESSON NAME,CHARSET NAME (LESSON NAME contains the charset
charset blocks; enclose variable arguments in parentheses)
charset <LESLIST POSITION>,CHARSET NAME
charset (B) (clears charset flag)
```

Note: zreturn = -1 if the character set is loaded successfully
= 0 if the character set is not found
= 1 if the STOP key is pressed during loading
= 2 if there is an error in loading
= 3 if there is a disk error
= 5 if the variable for the charset name equals 0

`chartst` allows check for presence of a character set in the terminal memory; sets "zreturn" to -1 if the charset flag is set and to \emptyset if not

```
chartst ( $\emptyset$ ),CHARSET NAME
chartst (zlesson),CHARSET NAME
chartst ,CHARSET NAME
chartst CHARSET NAME
chartst LESSON NAME,CHARSET NAME (LESSON NAME contains the
      charset; enclose variable arguments in parentheses)
chartst <LESLIST POSITION>,CHARSET NAME
```

`lineset` allows use of line-drawn characters, which are affected by preceding `-size-` and `-rotate-`; "size" must not be \emptyset ; linechars are accessed by the FONT key or by `-altfont on-`; a lineset may be up to 3 blocks long; 1 block may contain up to 128 small linechars; unless specified, lineset blocks and `-lineset-` command are in the same lesson

```
lineset ( $\emptyset$ ),LINESET NAME
lineset (zlesson),LINESET NAME
lineset ,LINESET NAME
lineset LINESET NAME
lineset LESSON NAME,LINESET NAME (LESSON NAME contains the
      lineset; enclose variable arguments in parentheses)
lineset <LESLIST POSITION>,LINESET NAME
lineset (B) (cancels lineset in effect and restores standard
      sized writing)
```

Note: zreturn = -1 if the lineset is attached successfully
 = \emptyset if the lineset is not found
 = +1 if there is an error in the lineset

`altfont` changes font mode of the terminal; affects charsets and linesets

```
altfont on or altfont l or altfont alt (switches terminal
      to alternate font)
altfont off or altfont  $\emptyset$  or altfont normal (switches
      terminal to normal font, which is the default state)
```

Note: Tag may be calculated, but it must be exactly \emptyset or 1.
 Altfont setting remains in effect across unit boundaries until reset by another `-altfont-` command or until `-jumpout-` is executed.

System variables for presenting

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <p>mode</p> <p>= -1 with -mode erase-</p> <p>= 0 with -mode rewrite-</p> <p>= 1 with -mode write-</p> <p>= 2 with -mode inverse-</p> | } | <p>see -mode- command</p> |
| <p>size</p> | | <p>current value of the tag of the single-argument -size- command
(see -size- command)</p> |
| <p>sizeX</p> | | <p>current value of the "x" argument in the two-argument -size- command</p> |
| <p>sizeY</p> | | <p>current value of the "y" argument in the two-argument -size- command</p> |
| <p>where</p> | } | <p>See CALCULATING,
System functions,
for zfinex(X), zfiney(X)</p> |
| <p>whereX</p> | | |
| <p>whereY</p> | | |
| <p>zlang</p> <p>= 0 for -lang english-</p> <p>= 1 for -lang french-</p> <p>= 2 for -lang spanish-</p> <p>= 3 for -lang german-</p> | | <p>useful for display of multi-lingual text; set by -lang- command</p> |

Additional notes on PRESENTING

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Router lesson

route used in a router lesson to specify to which unit in the router lesson the user is sent leaving the instructional lesson

route end lesson,UNIT NAME (exit via -end lesson- or -jumpout q-)

route error,UNIT NAME (exit via execution error or condense error)

route finish,UNIT NAME (exit via STOP1)

route resignon,UNIT NAME (opt) (upon STOP1 exit from a lesson, provides the user with a choice page offering the option to sign off completely or to continue working [i.e., to return to the router, to the specified unit, if given, or to the first unit if UNIT NAME is omitted])

routervar (non-executable) sets up special variables in a router lesson which can be used only in the router lesson; they are referenced by vr and nr

routervar NUM VARS (maximum of 64 variables)

allow used in a router lesson to specify that router common and/or router variables may be referenced in the instructional lesson

allow read (read-only access to router common)

allow write (read and write access to router common)

allow read rvars (read-only access to router variables)

allow (B) (clears last setting of -allow-)

Curriculum information

NOTE: The following commands are used in instructional lessons.

lesson sets the system variable "ldone" to indicate whether a lesson is considered complete

lesson complete (sets "ldone" to -1)
 lesson incomplete (sets "ldone" to 0)
 lesson no end (sets "ldone" to +1; may be used in lessons with no logical end)
 lesson EXPR,complete,incomplete,x,no end (example of conditional form; argument x leaves "ldone" unchanged)

score places value of the tag, rounded to the nearest integer, into the system variable "lscore"

score EXPR (value from 0 to 100)
 score (B) (sets "lscore" to -1)

status places the value of the tag, rounded to the nearest integer, into the system variable "lstatus"; allows a student to reestablish a status (to some extent) upon returning to a lesson after having entered other lessons

status EXPR

System variables for routing

errtype = 0 for unknown error type
 = 1 for execution error
 = 2 for fatal condense error or for attempted jumpout to a router
 not specified for the group
 = 3 for memory exceeded
 = 4 for error in the finish unit of the instructional lesson
 = 5 for exit from the condense queue via STOP1

ldone = -1 if the user has encountered `-lesson complete- or`
 `-end lesson-`
 = 0 if the user has encountered `-lesson incomplete- or` has never
 entered the lesson or has entered but not completed the
 lesson (`-records ldonelist-` returns a value of 2 for the
 last case when "mrouter" is used)
 = +1 if the user has encountered `-lesson no end-`

lscore rounded value of the tag of `-score-` (value from 0 to 100); initially
 set to -1 for a student routed by "mrouter"; may also be set to -1
 with `-score (B)-`; initially set to 0 for a student not routed by
 "mrouter"

lstatus rounded value of the tag of `-status-`

rcallow = 0 for no access to router common
 = 1 for `-allow read-`
 = 2 for `-allow write-`

router name of the router lesson (left-justified; display with `-showa-`)

rstartl name of the lesson from the last `-restart-` command
 (left-justified; display with `-showa-`)

rstartu name of the unit from the last `-restart-` command
 (left-justified; display with `-showa-`)

rvalow = 0 for no access to router variables
 = 1 for `-allow read rvars-`

`zleserr` gives detailed information on fatal errors which can occur when accessing a lesson (i.e., errors that give a student the message "Call Your Instructor")

- = 0 if there is no error or if the error is non-fatal
- = 1 if the condensor is not available
- = 2 if the lesson does not exist
- = 3 if the lesson source code is too long
- = 4 if ECS is not available (although the site ECS allocation is not exceeded)
- = 5 (system error)
- = 6 if there is a disk error
- = 7 if there is a unit which is too long
- = 8 if the lesson has been deleted
- = 9 (not used)
- = 10 if there is no room in ECS for the lesson common
- = 11 if the common is not found
- = 12 if there are not enough common blocks
- = 13 (system error)
- = 14 if there is a common codeword error
- = 15 if there is a tag which is too long
- = 16 if the lesson binary is too long
- = 17 if the lesson is not a TUTOR lesson
- = 18 if the lesson is temporarily unavailable
- = 19 if the site ECS allocation is exceeded
- = 20 (system error)
- = 21 (system error)
- = 22 if there is an error in specifying the router
- = 23 if there is a jumpout codeword error
- = 24 if the common in ECS has a different length from the length specified in the `-common-` command
- = 25 if a jumpout to the wrong router is attempted
- = 26 if there is an error in the `-use-` command (other than "block not found")
- = 27 (system error)
- = 28 if the lesson is in the improper lesson access class (not used on the CERL system)
- = 29 (not used)
- = 30 if the lesson is obsolete and must be converted
- = 31 if there is an error in the `-use-` command: block not found
- = 32 if the processor lesson is not a valid TUTOR file

Basic sequencing

`unit` names and initiates a section of a lesson (called a unit) which may be referenced by other sequencing commands

`unit` NAME (maximum of 8 characters in NAME)

`unitop` similar to `-unit-` but without a full-screen erase when the unit is entered (except upon initial entry into a lesson); "mode" and "where" are not altered

`unitop` NAME (maximum of 8 characters in NAME)

NOTE: Initial entry unit (`ieu`) refers to commands preceding the first `-unit-` or `-unitop-` command in a lesson; these are executed whenever and wherever a lesson is entered (except when a lesson executes `-jumpout-` to itself or when a router lesson is returned to during the session).

See `-define-` for formats for a local define set, which is declared as a continuation of a `-unit-` command.

`entry` names a section of a lesson which may be referenced by other sequencing commands; does not affect the flow of execution of the unit in which the `-entry-` command is placed except that `-entry-` may not be placed within the range of `-branch-`, `-doto-`, `-if-`, or `-loop-`; no keypress is required to execute commands following `-entry-`; no full-screen erase or other main-unit initializations occur following `-entry-` when it is executed within a unit

`entry` NAME (maximum of 8 characters in NAME)

NOTE: Commands `-unit-`, `-unitop-`, and `-entry-` may have a form with arguments:

`unit` NAME(VAR1,VAR2,VAR3,...) (up to 10 arguments)

A lesson may have up to 394 different units referenced by `-unit-`, `-unitop-`, and `-entry-`. No unit may be named "q" or "x". Maximum length of a unit is 500 condensed words.

Automatic sequencing

NOTE: The following commands (-jump-, -goto-, -do-, and -join-) may have a conditional form, e.g.,

```
goto  EXPR,NAME $\emptyset$ ,NAME1,x,NAME3,q
do    EXPR,NAME $\emptyset$ ,x,NAME2,q,VAR $\leftarrow$  INITIAL,FINAL,STEP
```

Argument x is equivalent to absence of the command; argument q is equivalent to a branch to an empty unit. Special case occurs with -do q (-join q-), which is equivalent to -goto q-. For iterative -do-, q terminates the -do-, and x indicates no iteration is done for that value of the conditional expression. Argument q is not valid with -jump-. Up to 100 arguments are permitted in the conditional tag.

These commands may pass up to 10 arguments, e.g.,

```
goto  NAME(VALUE1,VALUE2,,VALUE4) (values may be expressions)
:
:
unit  NAME(VAR1,VAR2,VAR3,VAR4) (VAR3 is unchanged)
or
do    NAME(VALUE1,VALUE2;VAR1,VAR2,VAR3) (-return- returns
      values to VAR1, VAR1, VAR3)
```

jump causes execution of the unit named in the tag with a full-screen erase (unless the erase is prevented: see -inhibit erase-) and change of main unit; initializations associated with entering a main unit are performed

```
jump  UNIT NAME
```

goto causes execution of the unit named in the tag without a screen erase, without change of main unit, and without other main-unit initializations; there is no further execution of commands in the original unit except during the judging process

```
goto  UNIT NAME
```

do (insertion) causes execution of the unit named in the tag without screen erase or change of main unit; returns to the original unit to execute commands following -do-

(iteration) causes repeated execution of unit(s) named in the tag while changing a counter; otherwise same as insertion -do-

```
do    UNIT NAME
do    NAME,VAR $\leftarrow$  INITIAL EXPR,FINAL EXPR,STEP SIZE EXPR (opt)
      (STEP SIZE, if omitted, is +1; STEP SIZE may be negative;
      loop variable is undefined after completion of the loop)
```

Note: Nested -do- and -join- levels may be up to 10 deep.

`join` similar to `-do-` but is executed during judging and during search for additional `-arrow-` commands following an "ok" judgment

```
join    UNIT NAME
join    NAME,VAR← INITIAL EXPR,FINAL EXPR,STEPWISE EXPR (opt)
```

`return` returns values to variables specified in a `-unit-` command with arguments

```
return  EXPR1,EXPR2,EXPR3  (maximum of 10 arguments)
```

Note: `-return-` occurs in a unit executed via `-do-` or `-join-`.

```
do      NAME(EXPR;VAR1,VAR2)
:
:
unit    NAME(VAR)
:
:
return  EXPR1,EXPR2  (returns values to VAR1, VAR2)
```

`exit` permits termination of `-do-` or `-join-` sequences

```
exit    (B) or  exit    NEGATIVE VALUE  (exit from all levels
                                           of -join- and -do-)
exit    EXPR GIVING NUM LEVELS
exit    Ø  (causes no exit)
```

`iferror` specifies the unit to execute via a `-goto-` if an error is found in the execution of a subsequent calculation in a unit

```
iferror UNIT NAME
iferror (B) or iferror q  (turns off -iferror- setting for
                           remainder of unit)
iferror EXPR,NAMEØ,q,NAME2,x  (example of conditional form;
                              maximum of 100 arguments in conditional tag)
```

`imain` specifies the unit to execute at the start of every main unit in the lesson; later occurrence of the command overrides an earlier setting; equivalent to `-do-` at the beginning of each main unit

```
imain   UNIT NAME
imain   (B) or  imain   q  (turns off -imain- setting for
                           remainder of lesson or until reset)
imain   EXPR,NAMEØ,q,NAME2,x  (example of conditional form;
                              maximum of 100 arguments in conditional tag)
```

NOTE: The following two directives (-branch-, -doto-) are calc-type directives which permit branching or looping within a unit. When the directive is in the command field, it behaves like a -calc- command. In the tag field, the directive is part of a continued -calc-. In both cases commands which do not perform calculations are permitted within the -branch- or -doto- loop.

branch permits branching within a unit (the statement label must start with a number and may contain up to 7 characters)

for example:

```
5a      VAR ← EXPR
:
:
branch  EXPR,5a,x      (argument x causes fall-through to the next
                       line in the unit)

calc    VAR ← EXPR
6test   VAR ← EXPR
        branch 6test
        branch x      (causes fall-through to next line in the -calc-)
        branch  EXPR,x,6test      (example of conditional form)
```

doto permits looping within a unit (the statement label must start with a number, may contain up to 7 characters, and must have a blank tag)

for example:

```
doto    2sync,VAR ← INITIAL EXPR,FINAL EXPR,STEP SIZE EXPR
:
:
2sync   (B)

calc    VAR ← EXPR
        doto 4run,VAR ← INITIAL EXPR,FINAL EXPR,STEP SIZE EXPR
        :
4run    (B)
```

Note: Stepsize, if omitted, is +1. Stepsize may be negative. Value of the loop variable is undefined after completion of the loop.

NOTE: The following four commands (-if-, -elseif-, -else-, and -endif-) permit branching within a unit. Logical value of an expression is "true" if its rounded value is -1 and "false" if its rounded value is 0.

if performs a branch based on the logical value of the tag expression; value of "true" causes fall-through to the next line; value of "false" causes branch to the next -elseif-, -else-, or -endif- at the same level; code following -if- must be indented (up to the next -elseif-, -else-, or -endif- at the same level) and marked with the indent symbol; range of -if- must be terminated by -endif- at the same level

```
if      LOGICAL EXPR
```

elseif provides an alternative branch within the range of the preceding -if- at the same level; subsequent code follows same indenting rules as -if-

```
elseif LOGICAL EXPR
```

else (no tag) provides a branch if the logical value of the tag of the preceding -if- or -elseif- at the same level is "false"; subsequent code follows same indenting rules as -if-

endif (no tag) marks the end of the range of the preceding -if- at the same level

NOTE: Following is an example demonstrating placement of these commands.

```
if      n8<4
.      write  first branch          $$ executed if n8<4
.      calc   n9<= 34              $$ executed if n8<4
elseif n8=4
.      write  second branch        $$ executed if n8≥4
.      do     someunit             $$ executed if n8=4
else
.      write  default branch       $$ executed if n8>4
.      if     n8>6                 $$ executed if n8>4
.      .     write  special branch  $$ executed if n8>6
.      endif
endif  $$ end of range of -if  n8>6-
      $$ end of range of -if  n8<4-
```

NOTE: The following four commands (-loop-, -endloop-, -outloop-, and -reloop-) permit looping within a unit. Logical value of an expression is "true" if its rounded value is -1 and "false" if its rounded value is 0.

loop initiates a loop based on the logical value of the tag expression; value of "true" causes execution of subsequent commands in the loop; value of "false" causes execution of the first command after -endloop- at the same level of indentation as -loop-; code following -loop- must be indented (up to the next -outloop-, -reloop-, or -endloop- at the same level) and marked with the indent symbol; range of -loop- is marked by -endloop- at the same level

loop LOGICAL EXPR (blank tag is equivalent to "true" value)

endloop (no tag) marks the end of a loop initiated by the previous -loop- command at the same level of indentation; causes a branch back to the previous -loop- command at the same level

outloop based on the logical value of the tag, causes exit from the range of -loop- at the same level of indentation; value of "true" causes execution of the first command after -endloop- at the same level; value of "false" causes execution of subsequent commands within the loop, which follow the same indenting rules as -loop-

outloop LOGICAL EXPR (blank tag is equivalent to "true" value)

reloop based on the logical value of the tag expression, causes branch back to the previous -loop- command at the same level of indentation without terminating the loop; value of "true" causes branch to the previous -loop- at the same level; value of "false" causes execution of subsequent commands within the loop, which follow the same indenting rules as -loop-

reloop LOGICAL EXPR (blank tag is equivalent to "true" value)

Note: Following is an example demonstrating placement of these commands.

```

loop    n8<10
.      write  within loop    $$ executed if n8<10
.      subl   n8             $$ executed if n8<10
reloop  n8≥5                $$ executed if n8<10
.      write  still within loop $$ executed if n8<5
.      do     someunit       $$ executed if n8<5
outloop n8<3                $$ executed if n8<5
.      write  still within loop $$ executed if 3≤n8<5
endloop
write   outside of loop     $$ executed if n8≥10 or n8<3

```

Key-initiated sequencing

NOTE: The following commands (-next- through -lablop-) may have the conditional form, where argument x leaves the pointer unchanged, and argument q clears the pointer and renders the key inactive (except for NEXT, which causes fall-through to the following unit). Argument q is not valid with -nextnow-. Up to 100 arguments are permitted in the conditional tag. The conditional expression is evaluated when the command is executed, not when the key is pressed.

next, next1, back, back1, stop specifies the unit executed when the student presses the appropriate key (arrows must be satisfied before sequencing on the NEXT key)

```
next    UNIT NAME
back1   UNIT NAME
back    (B) or back    q  (clears back pointer; disables BACK key)
```

nextnow terminates processing in the unit and makes only NEXT key active

```
nextnow UNIT NAME
```

nextop, nextlop, backop, backlop specifies the unit executed when the student presses the appropriate key; there is no full-screen erase and new information is plotted on-the-page; the unit specified, however, is a main unit

```
nextlop UNIT NAME
backop  (B) or backop  q  (clears back pointer; disables BACK key)
```

help, help1, data, data1, lab, lab1 initiates a help-type sequence by specifying the unit to be executed if the student presses the appropriate key; sets the base pointer for the unit to return to unless the base pointer is already set; the unit executed is a main unit but not a base unit (unless the base pointer is reset to this unit); a help-type sequence may be terminated by the -end- command

```
help    UNIT NAME
lab     (B) or lab     q  (clears lab pointer; disables LAB key)
```

helpop, helplop, dataop, datalop, labop, lablop specifies the unit executed when the student presses the appropriate key; the unit executed is not a main unit or a base unit and no full-screen erase is performed; control is returned to the main unit after execution of the helpop-type unit

helpop UNIT NAME

dataop (B) or dataop q (clears data pointer; disables DATA key)

term permits use of the TERM key to initiate a help-type sequence starting at the unit containing this command and the specified character string; sequence can be terminated by -end- (see -inhibit term-)

term STRING (maximum of 8 characters)

term (B) (provides match to any term request that does not match an author-specified or system-specified term)

termop similar to -term- except initiates a helpop-type sequence

termop STRING (maximum of 8 characters)

termop (B) (provides match to any term request that does not match an author-specified or system-specified term)

NOTE: A lesson may have up to 299 -term- and -termop- commands.

base resets or clears the base pointer in order to alter help-type sequencing

base (B) or base q (clears base pointer)

base UNIT NAME (sets base pointer to named unit)

base EXPR,q,NAME,x (example of conditional form; argument x leaves base pointer unchanged; argument q clears base pointer; maximum of 100 arguments in conditional tag)

end terminates a help-type sequence or a lesson

end (B) or end help (ends a help-type sequence; may occur anywhere in a unit; student is returned to the base unit after pressing NEXT; -end- is ignored in a non-help-type sequence)

end lesson (when NEXT is pressed after execution of this statement, the student is returned to the router lesson or to the "Press NEXT to Begin" page; finish unit is not executed; authors are returned to the author-mode page)

Timing

keylist (non-executable) forms a set of keys with the specified name for use with `-pause-` and `-keytype-` commands

`keylist NAME,KEY1,KEY2,KEY3,...` (from 2 to 7 characters in NAME)
`keylist NAME,NAME1,NAME2,...` (keylists may be combined)

Note: System-defined keylists are:

`alpha` (letters: a to z and A to Z)
`numeric` (digits: 0 to 9)
`funct` (function keys ["key" from o200 to o235])
`keyset` (any keyset input)
`touch` (input from touch panel)
`ext` (input from external device other than touch panel)
`all` (input from keyset, touch-panel, or external device)

pause delays execution of subsequent commands by the specified interval or until the specified keys are pressed

`pause` `EXPR GIVING NUM SECONDS` (minimum of .75 second)
`pause` `0` (causes no pause; exception to .75 second minimum)
`pause` `(B) or pause NEGATIVE VALUE` (interrupts processing until any keypress comes in)
`pause` `keys=KEY1,KEY2,KEYLIST NAME,...` (interrupts processing until one of the specified keys comes in; all keynames are typed without quote marks and function keys are typed in lower case)
`pause` `NUM SECONDS,keys=KEY1,KEY2,KEYLIST NAME,...` (interrupts processing for the specified time or until one of the specified keys comes in)

Note: If a function key other than `next`, such as `help`, is specified and there is a preceding `-help-` or `-helpop-` command specifying a unit to execute, this unit is executed rather than the command following the `-pause-`. If `next` is specified, the `NEXT` key just breaks the `-pause-`, even if there is a preceding `-next-` command.
 The statements `-pause keys=touch-` and `-pause keys=ext-` set the appropriate `-enable-`.

collect allows storage of keycodes from `keyset`, touch panel, or external inputs in successive variables, starting at the specified variable; collection terminates with receipt of the specified number of keys or with receipt of the `TIMEUP` key, which is also stored

`collect` `STARTING VAR,NUM KEYS` (must use student variables)

getcode stores a user-generated string, left-justified, in the specified variable and plots X's; "endkeys" specifies function keys which terminate the entry (in addition to NEXT, which is the default); up to 100 characters may be entered and stored

getcode VAR,endkeys=KEYNAME1,KEYNAME2,... (opt) (names of keys are in lower case)

keytype sets a variable according to the position in a list of the input by the user; if the input action is not listed, the variable is set to -1

keytype VAR,ARG0,ARG1,ARG2,...

arguments ARG0, ARG1, ARG2,... may be any of the following:

KEYNAME (any keyname; no quotation marks are used; function keys are in lower case)
 KEYLIST NAME (name of a system-defined keylist or of a list set up by the -keylist- command)
 (VAR) (value of "key" is compared with the value stored in VAR)
 ext(VAR) (when the 10th bit from the right of "key" equals 1, indicating an external input, the right-most 9 bits of "key" are compared with the value stored in VAR)
 touch(COARSE,WIDTH IN CHARACTERS,HEIGHT IN LINES)
 touch(FINEX,FINEY,WIDTH IN DOTS,HEIGHT IN DOTS)
 (COARSE or FINEX,FINEY is the screen position of the lower left corner of a rectangle with specified width and height; width and height are optional and are assumed to be 1 if omitted)

Note: Up to 100 keys may be specified; keylists count as one key.

time presses the TIMEUP key after the specified interval and sets "key" to "timeup"; function keys can break through the timing and set "key" to the key pressed

time EXPR GIVING NUM SECONDS (minimum of .75 second)
 time (B) or time NEGATIVE VALUE (clears any -time- in effect)

timel specifies a unit in the same lesson to execute (via helpop-type sequence) when the indicated time has elapsed; remains in effect across other timing commands and across unit boundaries

timel NUM SECONDS,UNIT NAME (minimum of .75 second)
 timel (B) or timel NEGATIVE VALUE (clears any -timel- in effect)

timer used in a router lesson to specify a unit in the router to which a routed student is sent when the indicated time has elapsed

timer NUM SECONDS,UNIT NAME (minimum of 60 seconds)
 timer (B) or timer NEGATIVE VALUE (clears any -timer- in effect)

`press` puts the specified key into the student input buffer for the indicated station, if given; limited to one keypress per second

```

press KEYCODE
press VAR CONTAINING KEYCODE
press "KEYNAME" (for non-function keys; lower case only)
press KEYNAME (for function keys, e.g., -press next-)
press KEYCODE,STATION (presses the key at another station if the
                       station is in the same lesson as the -press- command)

```

Note: For 2-argument `-press-`:

```

zreturn = -1 if the station is in the lesson
         = 0 otherwise

```

`catchup` (no tag) causes a pause in execution while transmission of accumulated output to the terminal is completed in order to synchronize display and execution of commands

`break` (no tag) interrupts processing and returns with a new timeslice for further processing when a complete timeslice is available

`cpulim` specifies the maximum CPU usage rate in thousand instructions per second with a maximum of 10 thousand instructions per second

```

cpulim EXPR GIVING MAXIMUM CPU USAGE RATE (maximum of 10)

```

Lesson connections and sections

use (non-executable) inserts into the file being condensed the specified block(s) from the file specified in the directory OR the file specified in the tag of -use-; all contiguous blocks with the same name are taken; use codewords on the files must match

use BLOCK NAME (file is specified in the directory)
 use FILE NAME,BLOCK NAME (multi-file use flag is set in the directory; up to 5 different files may be used)

jumpout causes execution of the specified lesson or of the processor lesson, if one is declared; up to 10 arguments may be passed to the lesson (see -inhibit jumpchk-, -inhibit from-, and -args-)

jumpout FILE NAME (goes to the first unit in the lesson;
 jumpout codewords need not match)
 jumpout FILE NAME(VALUE1,VALUE2) (example of form with arguments)
 jumpout FILE NAME,UNIT NAME (goes to the specified unit in the lesson; jumpout codewords must match)
 jumpout FILE NAME,UNIT NAME(VALUE) (example of form with arguments)
 jumpout return (returns to the first unit of the lesson from which a jumpout was made to the present lesson)
 jumpout return,return (returns to the lesson from which a jumpout was made to the unit following the unit with the -jumpout-)
 jumpout (B) or jumpout q (causes a jumpout to the author-mode page for authors or to "Press NEXT to begin" page or to a router for students or instructors; similar to -end lesson-)
 jumpout <LESLIST POSITION> (causes a jumpout to the first unit of the lesson at the specified position in the leslist)
 jumpout <LESLIST POSITION>,UNIT NAME (causes a jumpout to the specified unit in the lesson at the specified leslist position; jumpout codewords must match)
 jumpout EXPR;FILEM,UNITM;FILE0;FILE1,UNIT1;q;x (example of conditional form; argument q causes jumpout as above; argument x causes no jumpout)
 jumpout resume (used in a router lesson to return the user to the lesson and unit specified by the last -restart-)
 jumpout continue (used in a site lesson to send the user to a router or lesson)
 jumpout NOTESFILE NAME (causes jumpout to the specified notes file; return to lesson is automatic, via -jumpout return,return-)
 jumpout NOTESFILE NAME,datetime (causes jumpout to the specified notes file with date and time set in n2 and n3, respectively)
 jumpout notes,choice (causes jumpout with read and write access to the student notes file attached to the user's group)
 jumpout notes,read (causes jumpout with read access to the student notes file attached to the user's group)
 jumpout notes,write (causes jumpout with write access to the student notes file attached to the user's group)
 jumpout notes,instruct (causes jumpout with read access as an instructor to the student notes file attached to the group)
 jumpout pnotes (causes jumpout to personal notes)

Note: Variable lesson and unit names must be enclosed in parentheses.

args stores the values of arguments passed by **-jumpout-** to the lesson; values are stored in the specified variables

args VAR1,VAR2,VAR3 (maximum of 10 variables)

Note: **zreturn** = -1 if arguments are passed successfully
 = 0 if no jumpout arguments are present
 ≥ 1 if there are more jumpout arguments present than variables in **-args-**; as many values as can be received are stored; "zreturn" value is the actual number of arguments present

Arguments passed by **-jumpout-** may be picked up by a **-unit-** command with arguments instead of by **-args-**.

from checks the lesson and main unit, if specified, from which a lesson is entered against a list and sets a variable to the relative position of the lesson and unit in the list; if no unit is specified, any unit in the lesson qualifies; if the lesson (and unit) are not listed, the variable is set to -1; alternate form stores lesson name and unit name in the specified variables

for example:

from VAR;LESSON0,UNIT0;LESSON1;<LESLIST POSITION>,UNIT2
 (variable lesson and unit names must be enclosed in parentheses)

from VAR FOR LESSON NAME,VAR FOR UNIT NAME (opt)

lessin checks if the lesson specified is credited to the user's logical site; sets "zreturn" to -1 if the lesson is in ECS and in use at the user's logical site and to 0 otherwise

lessin 'LESSON NAME'
lessin (VAR CONTAINING LESSON NAME)
lessin <LESLIST POSITION OF LESSON>

in sets "zreturn" to indicate whether a user at the specified station number is in the lesson containing the **-in-** command

in EXPR GIVING STATION NUMBER

Note: **zreturn** = -2 if the **-in-** command is in a router lesson and a routed user at the specified station is in an instructional lesson
 = -1 if the station is in the instructional lesson containing the **-in-** command
 = 0 if the station is not in the lesson

notes initiates TERM-comments automatically, or sends the specified text to the lesson notes file or student notes file without user interaction; the title, if included, must be left-justified, may contain up to 15 characters, and always requires two variables

notes STARTING VAR CONTAINING TITLE (opt) (initiates TERM-comments)

notes STARTING VAR CONTAINING TEXT, NUM VARS, STARTING VAR CONTAINING TITLE (opt) (inserts text at front of note)

notes STARTING VAR CONTAINING TEXT, NUM VARS, STARTING VAR CONTAINING TITLE (opt), send (sends the text automatically)

Note: Student variables must be used for the text and the title; the format for the text is that for -text- command. After multi-argument -notes-, values of "zreturn" are:

zreturn = -1 if the note is sent successfully
 = 0 if the user pressed BACK1 and note was not sent
 = 1 if TERM-comments is not allowed in the lesson
 = 2 if the format of the text is incorrect or if the text is too long (>111 60-bit words or >16 lines)
 = 3 if the note cannot be stored (e.g., the notes file does not exist or is full)

cstart (non-executable) (no tag) indicates subsequent code is to be condensed (used after a preceding -cstop-)

cstop (non-executable) (no tag) indicates subsequent code is not to be condensed; in effect up to the next -cstart-, if any

cstop* (non-executable) (no tag) indicates none of the subsequent code is to be condensed, independent of subsequent -cstart- commands

NOTE: It is preferable to use the partial condense option of the editor rather than -cstart-, -cstop-, and -cstop*-.

Lesson lists .

`leslist` references special blocks containing a list of up to 2400 lessons (numbered starting at 0); if the `-leslist-` command and `leslist` blocks are in different lessons, the common codewords must match or the codeword argument must be included; codeword argument must match the common codeword of the lesson containing the `leslist` blocks

```
leslist (0),LESLIST NAME
leslist (zlesson),LESLIST NAME
leslist ,LESLIST NAME
leslist LESLIST NAME
leslist LESSON NAME,LESLIST NAME, 'CODEWORD' (opt)
      (LESSON NAME contains the leslist blocks)
leslist <LESLIST POSITION>,LESLIST NAME, 'CODEWORD' (opt)
leslist (B) (disconnects the current leslist)
```

Note: Variable arguments must be enclosed in parentheses. Quote marks on the codeword are omitted for variable argument.

```
zreturn = -1 if the -leslist- command is executed successfully
        = 0  if the leslist blocks are not found
        = +1 if codewords do not match
```

`addlst` allows addition of a lesson name to a `leslist`, either in the specified slot or in the first empty slot if none is specified; the tag must be a variable; requires three consecutive variables (the name is stored with: `-storea STARTING VAR, 30-`)

```
addlst STARTING VAR,LESLIST POSITION (opt)
```

Note: `zreturn` = -1 if the lesson name is added successfully
 = 0 if there is no preceding successful `-leslist-` command
 = 1 if the form of the lesson name is incorrect
 = 2 if the lesson name is already in the `leslist` (with one-argument form only)
 = 3 if the `leslist` is full
 = 4 if the specified slot is occupied (with two-argument form only)
 = 5 if the `leslist` is reserved by another user

`removl` allows deletion of a lesson at a specified `leslist` position; the vacated position is left blank

```
removl LESLIST POSITION
```

Note: `zreturn` = -1 if the lesson is removed successfully
 = 0 if there is no preceding successful `-leslist-` command
 = +1 if the `leslist` is reserved by another user

`reserve` reserves the current leslist to prevent changes via `-addlst-` and `-removl-` by more than one user at a time

`reserve leslist`

Note: `zreturn` = -2 if the leslist is already reserved by this user
 = -1 if `-reserve-` is executed successfully by this user
 = \emptyset if there is no preceding successful `-leslist-` command
 = $5+n$, where n =station number of the user who has reserved the leslist

`release` releases the current leslist (if previously reserved)

`release leslist`

Note: `zreturn` = -2 if the leslist is not reserved by any user
 = -1 if `-release-` is executed successfully by this user
 = \emptyset if there is no preceding successful `-leslist-` command
 = $5+n$, where n =station number of the user who has reserved the leslist

`lname` stores the lesson name at the specified leslist position in three consecutive variables starting at the specified variable

`lname` STARTING VAR, LESLIST POSITION

Note: Use with `-showa-` to display the lesson name; e.g.:
`lname` STARTING VAR, LESLIST POSITION
`showa` STARTING VAR, 3 \emptyset

`zreturn` = -1 if execution is successful
 = \emptyset if there is no preceding successful `-leslist-` command

`findl` searches the leslist for the lesson name stored in three consecutive variables and returns the leslist position in the specified variable

`findl` STARTING VAR FOR LESSON NAME, VAR FOR LESLIST POSITION

Note: If the lesson name is not found or if no leslist is used, returned value for the leslist position is -1.

Lesson annotation and debugging

* indicates the statement on that line is a comment only and is to
c(space) be ignored by the computer

*This is a comment.
c This is a comment.

\$\$ (not a command) when placed on the same line with a TUTOR statement
indicates that subsequent material on that line is a comment

COMMAND TAG \$\$this is a comment

change (non-executable) permits names of commands to be changed, e.g.,
to a language other than English; also permits symbols (e.g.,
punctuation) to be redefined in certain judging commands;
-change- must be placed in the initial entry unit; all changes
are in effect for the entire lesson and cannot be altered

change command NORMAL TUTOR NAME to NEW NAME
change symbol SYMBOL1 to SYMBOL2

for example:

change command at to wo
change symbol * to letter
change symbol ? to puncword
change symbol p to punc
change symbol 3 to vowel
change symbol a to b
change symbol space to letter
change symbol sup to null
change symbol / to diacrit
etc.

Note: The answer-matching commands affected by -change symbol- are:
-answer-, -wrong-, -answerc-, -wrongc-, -concept-, -miscon-,
-match-, -storen-. Other commands affected are: -getword-,
-getmark-, -getloc-, and -compare-.

step allows a user to step through a lesson command by command; an author
whose security code matches the lesson's change code may use TERM-step
(TERM-step is not available for other user types)

step on
step off
step EXPR (value=0 turns off step; value≠0 turns on step)

- *list** (does not affect condensing or execution) specifies options for printing a file; **-*list-** commands for printing special types of blocks must precede those blocks in the program; source blocks and text blocks are always printed unless specified otherwise
- *list** binary,BLOCK NAME,NUM WORDS,FORMAT (prints contents of binary blocks; see page S20 for information on FORMAT)
 - *list** charset (prints contents of all charsets in the lesson with 0 for dots on and - for dots off)
 - *list** charset,(DOTSBLANKS) (prints contents of charsets with symbols specified for dots and blanks)
 - *list** commands,COMMAND1,COMMAND2,COMMAND3,... (up to 10 commands; lists lines on print where specified commands appear)
 - *list** common,COMMON NAME,NUM WORDS,FORMAT (prints contents of common; see page S20 for information on FORMAT)
 - *list** deleted (prints deleted lines [with "mod words" option])
 - *list** eject (causes page eject where command is located)
 - *list** ignore (causes subsequent **-*list-** commands to be ignored)
 - *list** info (prints lesson information display)
 - *list** label,YOUR LABEL INCLUDING SPACES (prints a label at the location of the **-*list-** command)
 - *list** leslist (prints the contents of all leslists in the lesson)
 - *list** listing (prints the contents of listing blocks)
 - *list** micro (prints the contents of all microtables in the lesson)
 - *list** mods (prints "mod words": first 5 characters of the name of the last person to change each line and date of the change)
 - *list** nosource (stops printing source blocks but not text blocks)
 - *list** notext (stops printing text blocks but not source blocks)
 - *list** off (stops printing blocks at the location of the command; starts printing preceding **-*list-** options and the unit cross-reference table)
 - *list** off,BLOCKNAME1,BLOCKNAME2,BLOCKNAME3-BLOCKNAME4 (specifies blocks that are not to be printed)
 - *list** parts (prints only source blocks which are set to condense)
 - *list** symbols (prints reference table of variables, defined and primitive, used in the lesson)
 - *list** text (prints only text of **-write-** and **-writec-** commands)
 - *list** title,YOUR TITLE (specifies subheading to be printed under the lesson name on each subsequent page; causes page eject when **-*list title-** is encountered)
 - *list** vocab (prints contents of vocab blocks)
 - *list** xref,on (turns on unit cross referencing [and symbol cross referencing if requested] for all printed source blocks; default case)
 - *list** xref,all (same as **-*list xref,on-**)
 - *list** xref,off (turns off cross referencing for all printed source blocks)
 - *list** xref,parts (turns on unit cross referencing [and symbol cross referencing if requested] for all printed source blocks which are set to condense)
 - *list** 1 space (prints blocks with single spacing; default case)
 - *list** 2 space (prints blocks with double spacing)
 - *list** 3 space (prints blocks with triple spacing)
 - *list** 4 space (prints blocks with quadruple spacing)

Instructions for printing datasets and namesets are specified in the directory of the file. Page S20 has information on FORMAT.

datasets:

STARTING RECORD NUMBER, NUM RECORDS, FORMAT
 STARTING RECORD, ,special
 PAGE EJECTS; STARTING RECORD, ,special
 PAGE EJECTS; special (prints entire dataset in special format with page
 ejects as specified)
 special (prints entire dataset in special format)
 STARTING RECORD, ,direct
 PAGE EJECTS; STARTING RECORD, ,direct
 PAGE EJECTS; direct (prints entire dataset in direct format with page
 ejects as specified)
 direct (prints entire dataset in direct format)
 INSTRUCTION1; INSTRUCTION2; etc. (may state several different instructions)

namesets:

NAMES; STARTING RECORD NUMBER, NUM RECORDS, FORMAT
 NAMES; STARTING RECORD, ,special
 NAMES; PAGE EJECTS; STARTING RECORD, ,special
 NAMES; PAGE EJECTS; special (prints all records of specified names in
 special format with specified page ejects)
 NAMES; special
 NAMES; STARTING RECORD, ,direct
 NAMES; PAGE EJECTS; STARTING RECORD, ,direct
 NAMES; PAGE EJECTS; direct
 NAMES; direct
 INSTRUCTION1; INSTRUCTION2; etc. (may state several different instructions)

NOTE: PAGE EJECTS may be: pages and/or records (if both are given, the entries must be separated by a semicolon, e.g., pages;records).

With namesets, NAMES may be:

NAME1 (prints records only for NAME1)
 NAME1-NAME2 (prints records for names from NAME1 to NAME2)
 NAME1- (prints records from NAME1 to the last name)
 -NAME2 (prints records from the first name to NAME2)
 omitted (prints records for all names in the nameset; preceding
 semicolon must be included, e.g., ;special or
 ;STARTING RECORD, ,direct)

Note: FORMAT for printing datasets, namesets, commons, and binary blocks:

integer	or i	(nc-variables; prints 10 words per line)
exponential	or e	(vc-variables; prints 10 words per line)
floating	or f	(vc-variables; prints 10 words per line)
octal	or o	(prints 5 words per line)
hexadecimal	or h	(prints 6 words per line)
alpha	or a	(prints 10 words per line)
x		(prints each word in o, e, i, and a formats; prints 2 words per line)
special	or s	(special format; specified number of words to be printed is ignored but field must be present; details below)(not used with binary blocks)
direct (DESIGNED)	or d	(like special format but carriage control is required) (designed format; enclosed in parentheses; details below)

special format and direct format:

words are interpreted in alpha;
words with all 0 bits are ignored unless they are preceded by at least
one non-zero word on the same line;
a line (and a page) must always end with at least 12 zero bits (o00000)
up to 127 characters may be printed per line;
control characters for direct: " ", single space; "0", double space;
"-", triple space; "+", overwrite; "1", page eject; "2", bottom of page

the following print options are placed directly in the dataset,
nameset, or common; each requires two consecutive words:

*format eject	(signals page eject at this location)
*format end	(indicates the print of the file or of the name is to end at this location)
*format pages	(signals page eject after each printed page; allows top and bottom margins)
*format records	(signals page eject after each subsequent record)
*format blocks	(signals page eject after each subsequent block)

designed format:

the format is for a line of print;
format must be enclosed in parentheses;
up to 135 characters may be printed per line.

designed format may consist of:

i	(integer; nc-variables; prints 10 characters per word)
e	(exponential; vc-variables; prints 10 characters per word)
f	(floating point; vc-variables; prints 10 characters per word)
o	(octal; prints 20 characters per word)
h	(hexadecimal; prints 15 characters per word)
a	(alpha; prints 10 characters per word)
x	(space; preceding number indicates number of spaces)
l	(location of word; prints 4 or more characters)
p	(skip to next word to be printed on the same line; preceding number indicates how many words to go forward)
	commas and spaces for readability

System variables for sequencing

args number of arguments transferred at the previous execution of a unit with arguments or -jumpout- with arguments

backout = -2 for a single-station backout
 = -1 for a general backout
 = 0 for no backout (e.g. signoff via STOP1)
 = +1 after -station stop1-

baseu name of the user's current base unit (= 0 if no base unit is specified, indicating the user is not in a help-type sequence)

clock value of the system clock in seconds (to the nearest millisecond) since the previous deadstart (see command -clock-)

fromnum leslist position of the lesson from which the user came via a jumpout (= -1 if the lesson is not in the leslist or if no leslist is in use)

key after a keyset input: contains the 7-bit keycode of the last keypress;
 after a touch-panel input: contains a 9-bit number which gives the location of the touch square (the binary form of this number is lxxxxyyyy, where the 4 bits labeled "x" give the horizontal touch location and the 4 bits labeled "y" give the vertical touch location-- coordinates for touch squares on the screen are: 0,0 at lower left, 0,15 at upper left, 15,0 at lower right, 15,15 at upper right);
 after an external input: contains a 10-bit number whose left-most 2 bits are 10, with the remaining 8 bits carrying information from the external source

lessnum leslist position of the user's current lesson (= -1 if the lesson is not in the leslist or if no leslist is being used)

lleslst maximum number of lessons allowed in the leslist (= 0 if no leslist is in use)

llesson condensed length of the lesson

mainu name of the user's current main unit

mallot memory allotment for the logical site at which the user is working

muse total memory usage by users at the same logical site as the user

nhelpop number of times a help-type key is pressed for on-the-page help;
zeroed for each main unit and for each arrow in the unit

proctim processing time in the lesson (in seconds, to nearest millisecond)

ptime = -1 if the current time is during prime-time hours
= 0 otherwise

sitenam name of the user's logical site

station identification number assigned by the system to a terminal
physical site = station \$ars\$ 5 = int(station/32)
site station # = station \$mask\$ o37 = 32 × frac(station/32)
station = 32 × physical site + site station #

tactive number of currently active terminals

user user type: 'author', 'instructor', 'student', 'multiple',
'sabort' (if student records have been aborted), 'snockpt' (if
automatic checkpoint has been aborted)

usersin number of users in the lesson (routed users are counted as being in
the router as well as in the instructional lesson)

zaccnam name of the account which contains the user's group

zcondok = -1 if the lesson condenses without errors or warnings
= 0 if the lesson has condense errors or warning messages

zfroml name of the lesson from which a jumpout was done

zfromu name of the unit from which a jumpout was done

zgroup name of the user's group

zid unique identification number for the user; information is in 3 fields
(counting from the left end of the word):
18 bits: system identifier
22 bits: group identifier
20 bits: name identifier

zlesson name of user's current lesson

zpnfile = -1 if the user's group has a personal notes file attached
 = \emptyset otherwise (and for multiples and students without access to personal notes)

zpnotes = -1 if the user has new, unread personal notes
 = \emptyset otherwise

zretrnu name of the unit to which -jumpout return,return- will go

zreturn set by some commands according to the results of execution; set by:
 TUTOR commands: -addlst-, -addname-, -addrecs-, -attach-, -charset-,
 -chartst-, -checkpt-, -commonx-, -comret-, -datain-, -dataout-,
 -delrecs-, -ext-, -in-, -getline-, -leslist-, -lessin-, -lineset-,
 -lname-, -micro-, -names-, -notes-, -parse-, -press-, -readd-,
 -readset-, -records-, -release-, -removl-, -rename-, -reserve-,
 -setline-, -setname-, -site-, -station-, -xin-, -xmit-, -xout-;
 μ TUTOR and related commands: -attach-, -charset-, -compute-, -datain-,
 -dataout-, -loadu-, -putd-, -runu-, -trap-, -pptdata-, -pptload-,
 -pptout-, -pptrun-, -ppttest-

zsnfile = -1 if student user's group has a student notes file attached
 (TERM-comments sent to student notes file)
 = \emptyset otherwise (and for authors and instructors)
 (TERM-comments sent to lesson notes file)
 = +1 if access to student notes and lesson notes is not allowed

zsnotes = -1 if the student has new, unread notes
 = \emptyset otherwise

zsysid 6 \emptyset -bit value which uniquely represents the user's PLATO system; will
 not change during lifetime of the system; not for display purposes

zsystem contains the name of the user's PLATO system

zterm contains the last term requested by the user

ztouchx fine-grid x-location of the center of the touch box touched
 (= -1 if last input was not a touch input)

ztouchy fine-grid y-location of the center of the touch box touched
 (= -1 if last input was not a touch input)

ztzone contains the three-letter abbreviation of the time zone of the location of the central computer of the user's PLATO system (e.g., CST)

zunit name of the user's current unit

zusers number of users currently signed on

NOTE: The following system variables contain alphabetic information (left-justified) and must be displayed with -showa-:
baseu, mainu, sitenam, user, zaccnam, zfroml, zfromu, zgroup, zlesson, zretrnu, zsystem, zterm, ztzone, and zunit.

In addition to the system variables listed in this subsection, keynames of function keys may be treated as system constants. These keynames are typed in lower case (e.g., next, lab, term) and have the numerical values given in the keycode table on page A5. The exception is the SQUARE key, which has the keyname "microl".

This section presents commands and system variables available with the PLATO Programmable Terminal (PPT) and the CDC Information Systems Terminal (IST). Both types of terminals are referred to as "ppt". Details of assembly language are offered in several manuals and are not included here. Features of the TUTOR-like programming language (μ TUTOR) and of central system TUTOR for running assembly language programs are described.

The μ TUTOR language is evolving rapidly, and users should check "aids" for current features.

Loading and running

μ tutor (non-executable) (no tag) marks the beginning of a terminal resident program written in μ TUTOR; all subsequent commands are interpreted as μ TUTOR commands; must follow the TUTOR part of a program

unit similar to the TUTOR -unit- but the contents of the μ TUTOR unit are executed inside the terminal and must follow a μ tutor- command; form with arguments is not available

unit NAME (maximum of 8 characters in NAME)

loadu loads units into the terminal's memory so they can be executed with -runu- or referenced by sequencing commands in μ TUTOR; must be placed in the TUTOR portion of a program

loadu NAME1,NAME2,NAME3 (maximum of 20 units can be loaded)

loadu ,NAME1,NAME2,NAME3 (loads specified units without deleting those already loaded)

loadu (B) (clears flags indicating units are loaded)

Note: zreturn = -1 if units are loaded successfully
 = 0 if the terminal is not programmable
 = 1 if there is not enough memory in the terminal
 = 2 if the units cannot be found
 = 3 if STOP or STOP1 is pressed during loading
 = 4 if μ TUTOR is not available
 = 5 if there is a system error
 = 6 if too many units are loaded

runu causes execution of a unit which was previously loaded into the memory of the terminal (with -loadu-); must be placed in the TUTOR portion of a program

runu NAME

Note: zreturn = -1 if the -runu- is executed successfully
 = 0 if the specified unit is not loaded

haltu (no tag) terminates execution of the unit which is executing when -haltu- is executed; if no unit is running, -haltu- is ignored; the μ TUTOR unit must contain a -pause- command in order to be halted; -haltu- must be placed in the TUTOR portion of a program

Calculating

define (non-executable) similar to TUTOR **-define-** but primitives (n, v) are not used; names of variables, constants, arrays, and functions are listed, with the number of bits, if necessary; definitions are 16-bit signed integer type unless type is specified as floating point or 8-bit signed integer; all definitions following a specific type designation follow that designation until a different designation is encountered

for example:

```
define NAME1,NAME2,NAME3
      NAME4 (ARRAYSIZE)
      i, 8:NAME5,NAME6
      FUNC (ARG1,ARG2)=EXPR
      f, 48:NAME7,NAME8 (ARRAYSIZE)
      i, 16:NAME9
      i, 8:NAME10=NAME9, NAME11=NAME9
      NAME12=20,NAME13=4.3
```

Note: Defined names may contain up to 7 characters and must start with a letter.

Up to 6 arguments are permitted in defined functions.

One-dimensional arrays are permitted.

calc similar to TUTOR **-calc-** (available functions are listed on page T7)

```
calc VAR ← EXPR
calc VAR ← "LETTER" (single character only; character code is
                    placed in the right-most 8 bits of VAR of integer type)
```

calcc similar to TUTOR **-calcc-**; the conditional expression must conform to μ TUTOR restrictions on calculations

```
calcc EXPR, VAR1 ← EXPRM, VAR2 ← EXPR0, VAR3 ← EXPR1, , VAR4 ← EXPR3
```

calcs similar to TUTOR **-calcs-**; the conditional expression must conform to μ TUTOR restrictions on calculations

```
calcs EXPR, VAR ← EXPRM, EXPR0, EXPR1, EXPR2, , EXPR4
```

zero sets to zero a single variable or consecutive variables

```
zero VAR
zero STARTING VAR, NUM VARS
zero (B) (sets all defined variables to 0)
```

Note: In the 2-argument form, the number of bits zeroed is determined by the type designation of STARTING VAR.

set sets values of consecutive variables starting at the specified variable, or sets values of consecutive array elements starting at the specified element

set STARTING VAR ← EXPR1,EXPR2,EXPR3,...

compute evaluates a character string containing a simple expression involving constants and converts the string to a number.

compute VAR FOR RESULT,STARTING VAR OF STRING,NUM CHARACTERS

Note: zreturn = -1 if the string is converted successfully
 = 1 if the string contains an invalid character
 = 2 if there too many decimal points
 = 3 if the expression is too complicated
 = 4 if there is an unrecognized operator
 = 5 if the expression has bad form
 = 6 if there are unbalanced parentheses

randu selects a random number, sampled with replacement, and places it in the specified variable

randu VAR,MAXIMUM (selects integer from 1 to MAXIMUM;
 $0 \leq \text{MAXIMUM} \leq (2^{15}-1)$)

Note: If the number generated is larger than the specified variable type can store, only the right-most bits are retained.

setperm creates a permutation list of the specified length for sampling by the **-randp-** command (similar to the two-argument **-setperm-** in TUTOR)

setperm LIST LENGTH,STARTING VAR OF LIST (first variable of the list contains the number of integers remaining in the list; each remaining variable contains one bit for each integer)

randp selects an integer from the list set up by **-setperm-** and places it in the specified variable; when the list is exhausted, the variable is set to \emptyset

randp VAR FOR STORING VALUE,STARTING VAR OF PERMUTATION LIST

remove removes the specified value from the permutation list

remove INTEGER TO REMOVE,STARTING VAR OF PERMUTATION LIST

restore restores the specified value to the permutation list

restore INTEGER TO RESTORE,STARTING VAR OF PERMUTATION LIST

block copies consecutive variables from one location to another (similar to the TUTOR form of `-block-` except that there are no central memory variables)

`block FROM STARTING VAR, TO STARTING VAR, NUM VARS`

Note: The number of 8-bit bytes copied is determined by the type designation of the "from" variable.

find scans each variable in a list of consecutive variables for the first occurrence of the specified object

`find ARG1, ARG2, ARG3, ARG4`

ARG1 = variable containing the object bit pattern
 ARG2 = starting variable of the list (variables in the list must be the same type as the object)
 ARG3 = number of variables in the list
 ARG4 = variable for storing the location of the object
 (∅ if found in first variable, 1 if found in second variable, etc., -1 if the object is not found)

pack similar to TUTOR `-pack-` but packs each 6-bit character code into one 8-bit byte; string may contain embedded `-show-` and `-showa-`

`pack STARTING VAR FOR STORING STRING, VAR FOR STORING CHARACTER COUNT (opt), STRING`

search searches a buffer for the first occurrence of the specified character string (each character occupies an 8-bit byte)

`search ARG1, ARG2, ARG3, ARG4, ARG5, ARG6`

ARG1 = starting variable containing the object string to be searched for
 ARG2 = number of 8-bit bytes in the object string
 ARG3 = starting variable of the buffer to be searched
 ARG4 = number of 8-bit bytes in the buffer to be searched
 ARG5 = relative character position in the buffer at which to start the search
 ARG6 = variable for storing the relative location of the object
 (∅ if found in the first 8-bit byte, 1 if found in the second 8-bit byte, etc., -1 if not found)

searchf searches a buffer for the first occurrence of a character string in a specific field within an object

searchf ARG1,ARG2,ARG3,ARG4,ARG5,ARG6,ARG7,ARG8

- ARG1 = variable which contains the first character of the string to be found
- ARG2 = number of 8-bit bytes in the string
- ARG3 = starting variable of the buffer to be searched
- ARG4 = number of entries in the buffer to be searched
- ARG5 = entry in the buffer at which to start searching
- ARG6 = number of 8-bit bytes in each entry in the buffer
- ARG7 = starting byte position within each entry for comparison with the string
- ARG8 = variable for storing the relative position of the object (0 if found in the first entry, 1 if found in the second entry, -1 if not found)

Operations, symbols, and functions used in calculations

addition +
 subtraction -
 multiplication × or *
 division ÷ or /
 exponentiation **
 parentheses and brackets (), [], { }
 assignment of a value to a variable ←
 designation of an octal constant o
 ° = degree sign; indicates a number is interpreted in degrees
 $\pi = \text{pi} = 3.14159\dots$
 $e = 2.71828\dots$
 bit operations: \$mask\$, \$union\$, \$diff\$, \$ars\$, \$cls\$
 logical operations: <, >, ≤, ≥, =, ≠
 abs(X) absolute value of X
 int(X) integer part of X
 frac(X) fractional part of X
 log(X) common logarithm of X (base 10)
 alog(X) common antilogarithm of X (i.e., 10^X)
 ln(X) natural logarithm of X (base e)
 exp(X) e^X
 sin(X) sine of X, X in radians; use sin(X°) for X in degrees
 cos(X) cosine of X, X in radians; use cos(X°) for X in degrees
 comp(X) one's complement of X (bit reversal)
 zvloc(X) absolute memory location in RAM of the variable X
 zk(KEYNAME) returns keyset code for KEYNAME (e.g., zk(m), which has value 77;
 KEYNAME must be specified; expression is not allowed; allowed
 keynames are given in the appendix, in the keycode table for
 programmable terminal)

Numbers are represented in "two's complement" form; i.e., $-X = \text{comp}(X)+1$.
 Since integers have at most 16 bits and the left-most bit is the sign bit, the
 range of values for integers is -2^{15} to $+(2^{15} - 1)$, or -32768 to +32767.
 (The larger range for negative values results from two's complement
 representation.)

Floating point numbers contain 48 bits: 1 bit for the sign bit, 15 bits for
 the exponent, and 32 bits for the coefficient. The range of values for
 floating point numbers is 2^{-16383} to 2^{+16383} .

Numbers have up to 9 significant digits.

File operations

attach establishes a connection between a μ TUTOR lesson and a dataset which is stored on a floppy disk which is connected to the terminal

attach NAME (variable tag must be an integer variable and must be enclosed in parentheses)

Note: zreturn = -1 if connection to the file is successful
 = \emptyset if the dataset is not found on the floppy disk
 = +1 if there is a disk error

datain transfers data from the dataset to the specified buffer

datain STARTING RECORD NUMBER, TO STARTING VAR, NUM RECORDS

dataout transfers data from the specified buffer to the dataset

dataout STARTING RECORD NUMBER, FROM STARTING VAR, NUM RECORDS

NOTE: With -datain- and -dataout-:

zreturn = -1 if the transfer is successful
 = \emptyset if no dataset is attached
 = +1 if there is a disk error

Each record of a μ TUTOR dataset contains 128 8-bit bytes. With -datain- and -dataout-, the receiving or sending buffer must accommodate the records received or sent.

Judging

`darrow` (non-executable) establishes a buffer (starting variable and length) for all subsequent `-arrow-` commands; if omitted, the buffer must be specified with the `-arrow-` command

`darrow` STARTING VAR, NUM CHARACTERS ALLOWED

`arrow` places an arrow on the screen at the specified location and stores characters in the specified buffer; indented commands which follow `-arrow-` are executed before processing stops to wait for student input; non-indented commands which follow these indented commands but which precede response-matching commands are executed each time a judging key is pressed to initiate judging

`arrow` LOCATION; STARTING VAR, NUM CHARACTERS ALLOWED
(LOCATION may be COARSE or FINEX, FINEY)

`arrow` LOCATION (buffer established by preceding `-darrow-`)

`endarrow` (no tag) must terminate response processing; if the response is matched, indented commands following the matched response and indented commands following `-ifmatch-` are executed; if the "wrong" response is matched or if the response is not matched, judgment is "no" and processing stops until another response is entered; if judgment is "ok", response processing is complete and commands following `-endarrow-` are executed

`long` modifies the maximum number of characters allowed at an arrow set by the `-arrow-` command or the `-darrow-` command; must follow `-arrow-`; cleared at each `-arrow-`

`long` NUM CHARACTERS

`force` initiates judging when the number of characters entered reaches the limit set by the most recent `-long-` command executed; must appear as an indented command following `-arrow-`; cleared at each `-arrow-`

`force` long

`jkey` specifies keys (in addition to NEXT) which will initiate judging; must follow `-arrow-`; cleared at each `-arrow-`; if a non-function key is specified, it appears as the last key in the response buffer

`jkey` KEY1, KEY2, KEY3 (e.g., `jkey` back, =, a)

copy activates COPY key and specifies a buffer containing characters to be written on the screen one word at a time when COPY is pressed; the string is placed in the response buffer; must follow -arrow-; cleared at each -arrow-

copy STARTING VAR, NUM CHARACTERS

putd replaces a character string in the response buffer with another character string; the first character in the tag is interpreted as the separator between strings; must follow -arrow-; cleared at each -arrow-

putd /STRING1/STRING2/ (separator is /)

putd ,STRING1,STRING2, (separator is ,)

Note: zreturn = -1 if -putd- is executed successfully
 = 0 if the replacement string causes the response to be longer than the storage buffer

specs modifies standard judging procedures for all subsequent answer processing at that arrow; cleared at each -arrow-; settings are cumulative at an arrow; must follow -arrow-; cleared at each -arrow-

specs nookno (prevents appearance of "ok" and "no")
 specs okcap (allows capitalized word in the response to match a non-capitalized word in the tag of a response-matching command)
 specs okextra (allows "extra" words in the response, i.e., words not in the tag of the response-matching command)
 specs okspell (allows any reasonable spelling of words in the response)
 specs punc (allows only punctuation specified in the response-matching command; without -specs punc-, specified punctuation must be present, but additional punctuation may also be present)
 specs (B) (clears previous settings at this arrow)
 specs nookno,okcap,okspell (may combine tags)

NOTE: With the following response-matching commands (-keyword-, -answer-, -wrong-, -answerc-, -wrongc-, -exact-, -exactw-, -ansv-, -wrongv-), if the response matches the tag or the required argument, subsequent indented commands are executed up to the next non-indented command.

keyword checks the response for words listed in the tag; if a word is matched, the variable is set to the relative position of the matched word in the tag and judgment is "ok" ("zjudged" set to -1); if no word is matched, the variable is set to -1, judgment is not made, and judging continues

keyword VAR↓WORD0↑[WORD1 SYNONYM1]↓WORD2↑↑WORD4

answer compares the response with the `-answer-` tag; checks for spelling, capitalization, extra words, and punctuation unless altered by `-specs-`; punctuation marks are treated as words; sets "zjudged" to -1 if the response matches the tag

`answer <EXTRA WORDS>[SYNONYMS SEPARATED BY SPACES] WORD2 WORD3`
`answer <a,STARTING VAR,NUM CHARACTERS> (maximum of 10 words)`

wrong similar to `-answer-` but for an incorrect response; sets "zjudged" to 0 if the response matches the tag

`wrong <EXTRA WORDS>[SYNONYMS SEPARATED BY SPACES] WORD2 WORD3`
`wrong <a,VAR,NUM CHARACTERS> (maximum of 10 words)`

answerc conditional form of `-answer-`; performs checks available with `-answer-`; sets "zjudged" to -1 if the response matches the required argument

`answerc EXPR↕RESPONSEM↕RESPONSE0↕↕RESPONSE2`

wrongc similar to `-answerc-` but for an incorrect response; sets "zjudged" to 0 if the response matches the required argument

`wrongc EXPR↕RESPONSEM↕RESPONSE0↕↕RESPONSE1↕↕RESPONSE3`

exact compares the response with the tag for an exact character by character match; sets "zjudged" to -1 if the response matches the tag

`exact STRING`

exactw similar to `-exact-` but for an incorrect response; sets "zjudged" to 0 if the response matches the tag

`exactw STRING`

ansv checks a numerical response against the first argument in the tag, with tolerance set by the optional second argument; sets "zjudged" to -1 if the response matches the tag within the tolerance; tolerance may be stated as absolute deviation or percent deviation; if tolerance is omitted, the response value must match the tag value

`ansv VALUE,TOLERANCE (opt)`

wrongv similar to `-ansv-` but for an incorrect numerical response; sets "zjudged" to 0 if the response matches the tag within the tolerance

`wrongv VALUE,TOLERANCE (opt)`

ok judges a response "ok" and sets "zjudged" to -1 if the rounded value of the tag is negative; if the judgment is "ok", indented commands following -ok- are executed

ok EXPR (blank tag is equivalent to negative value)

no judges a response "no" and sets "zjudged" to +1 if the rounded value of the tag is negative; if the judgment is "no", indented commands following -no- are executed

no EXPR (blank tag is equivalent to negative value)

or (no tag) placed on the line between response-matching commands to provide alternative responses for the same value of "zanscnt"; if any tag of commands linked by -or- is matched, indented command following the last linked response-matching command are executed

ifmatch (no tag) indented commands following -ifmatch- are executed whenever a response is matched, independent of judgment ("zjudged" equals -1, 0, or +1); only one -ifmatch- may occur for each -arrow-; -ifmatch- must be the last non-indented command before -endarrow-

iarrow specifies the unit to be executed immediately after each subsequent -arrow- in a main unit; equivalent to indented -do- command after the -arrow- command; cleared at each main unit; later occurrence in the unit overrides an earlier setting in the unit

iarrow UNIT NAME

iarrow EXPR,UNITM,UNIT0,x,q,UNIT3 (example of conditional form)

iarrow q (clears previous setting in the unit)

ijudge specifies the unit to be executed each time the student presses a judging key; equivalent to non-indented -do- command after -arrow- following indented commands but preceding response-matching commands; cleared at each main unit; later occurrence in the unit overrides an earlier setting in the unit

ijudge UNIT NAME

ijudge EXPR,UNITM,UNIT0,q,UNIT2,x (example of conditional form)

ijudge q (clears previous setting in the unit)

judge alters the judgment rendered by judging commands

judge	ok	(sets judgment to "ok"; sets "zjudged" to -1; processes subsequent regular commands before branching to -ifmatch- [or -endarrow-])
judge	no	(sets judgment to "no" [unanticipated]; sets "zjudged" to +1; processes subsequent regular commands before branching to -ifmatch- [or -endarrow-])
judge	wrong	(sets judgment to "no" [anticipated]; sets "zjudged" to \emptyset ; processes subsequent regular commands before branching to -ifmatch- [or -endarrow-])
judge	okquit	(sets judgment to "ok"; sets "zjudged" to -1; does not process subsequent regular commands; branches to -ifmatch- [or -endarrow-])
judge	noquit	(sets judgment to "no"; sets "zjudged" to +1; does not process subsequent regular commands; branches to -ifmatch- [or -endarrow-])
judge	quit	(does not alter judgment or "zjudged"; does not process subsequent regular commands; branches to -ifmatch- [or -endarrow-]; allows the student to leave the arrow even if judgment is not "ok")
judge	continue	(sets "zjudged" to 2; processes indented commands and then resumes processing non-indented judging commands)
judge	exdent	(sets "zjudged" to 2; does not process subsequent indented commands; processes non-indented judging commands)
judge	exit	(returns to the arrow to wait for additional input)
judge	ignore	(stops processing, erases response, and returns to the arrow to wait for additional input)
judge	x	(leaves judgment unchanged; used in conditional form)
judge	EXPR,no,ok,x,wrong	(example of conditional form)

`getmark` used after judging a response to give markup information on individual words in the response

`getmark ARG1,ARG2`

ARG1 = relative position of the word in the response
(first word is 1, second word, 2, etc.)

ARG2 = variable containing markup information

- = -2 if the response is perfect or if no markup is done with the response-matching command used
- = -1 if the position of the word is out of bounds (i.e., if ARG1 > "zccount")
- = \emptyset if there are no errors in the word
- > \emptyset bits in ARG2 are set according to the error(s), starting at the right-most bit (subscript "2" indicates the number is in binary notation):
 - (1₂) a word preceding this word is missing
 - (10₂) the word is out of order (too far right)
 - (100₂) there is a capitalization error
 - (1 000₂) the spelling is incorrect
 - (10 000₂) [bit not currently set]
 - (100 000₂) the word is an extra word
 - (1 000 000₂) this word is the last word, and a word which should follow is missing

`getloc` gives the screen position of the beginning (and end, if requested) of the specified word in the response

`getloc ARG1,ARG2,ARG3,ARG4 (opt),ARG5 (opt)`

ARG1 = relative position of the word in the response
(first word is 1, second word, 2, etc.)

ARG2 = variable for storing the finex screen position of the beginning of the word (= -1 if ARG1 > "wcount")

ARG3 = variable for storing the finey screen position of the beginning of the word

ARG4 = variable for storing the finex screen position of the end of the word (optional)

ARG5 = variable for storing the finey screen position of the end of the word (optional)

Presenting

write displays text, including embedded information

write MESSAGE, INCLUDING EMBEDDED INFORMATION

writec displays one of several messages, depending on the value of the conditional expression; the conditional expression must conform to restrictions on calculations

writec \langle EXPR,MESSAGE0,MESSAGE1,MESSAGE2,MESSAGE3 \rangle

NOTE: The following embed features are available. See descriptions of the individual commands for definitions of the arguments.

\langle show,EXPR \rangle or \langle s,EXPR \rangle
 \langle showt,EXPR,LEFT,RIGHT \rangle or \langle t,EXPR,LEFT,RIGHT \rangle
 \langle showb,EXPR,NUM BITS \rangle or \langle b,EXPR,NUM BITS \rangle
 \langle showo,EXPR,NUM PLACES \rangle or \langle o,EXPR,NUM PLACES \rangle
 \langle showh,EXPR,NUM PLACES \rangle or \langle h,EXPR,NUM PLACES \rangle
 \langle showa,STARTING VAR,COUNT \rangle or \langle a,STARTING VAR,COUNT \rangle
 \langle at,COARSE \rangle ; \langle at,FINEX,FINEY \rangle
 \langle atnm,COARSE \rangle ; \langle atnm,FINEX,FINEY \rangle

show displays the value of an integer variable or expression

show EXPR

showt displays the value of a variable or an expression in the specified format

showt EXPR,PLACES LEFT OF DECIMAL,PLACES RIGHT OF DECIMAL
 (format, if omitted, is 4,3; if third argument is omitted, no places are shown to the right of the decimal)

showb displays the value of an integer variable or expression in binary notation; displays the specified number of bits, counting from the right end of the value

showb EXPR,NUM BITS

showo displays the value of an integer variable or expression in octal notation; displays the specified number of places, counting from the right end of the value

showo EXPR,NUM PLACES

showh displays the value of an integer variable or expression in hexadecimal notation; displays the specified number of places, counting from the right end of the value

showh EXPR,NUM PLACES

showa displays characters in the specified integer variable(s), reading from the left end of the buffer; each character is in an 8-bit byte

showa STARTING VAR,NUM CHARACTERS

erase erases the screen, selectively or entirely

erase (B) (causes full-screen erase)
erase NUM CHARACTERS TO ERASE
erase NUM CHARACTERS PER LINE,NUM LINES

mode specifies terminal writing mode

mode write (normal writing state; writes selected dots)
mode erase (erases selected dots)
mode rewrite (erases and rewrites in one step)
mode inverse (displays dark characters on light background)
mode EXPR,erase,write,x,inverse (example of conditional form;
 argument x leaves writing mode unchanged)

size specifies size bold-face or normal writing or sets size for -rdraw-

size SIZE (affects -rdraw- only)
size bold (specified bold-face writing)
size (B) (specifies normal writing; default condition)

rotate specifies vertical or normal writing or sets angle for -rdraw-

rotate ANGLE IN DEGREES (affects -rdraw- only)
rotate vertical (writing plots from bottom to top of screen)
rotate (B) (writing plots from left to right; default condition)

text displays contents of an alphanumeric buffer line by line; the end of a line must be indicated by an 8-bit byte equal to \emptyset ; not affected by -size- or -rotate-

text STARTING VAR,NUM 8-BIT BYTES

textn similar to -text- except lines of text are numbered to the left of each line; not affected by -size- or -rotate-

textn ARG1,ARG2,ARG3,ARG4,ARG5,ARG6

ARG1 = starting variable of the buffer
 ARG2 = number of 8-bit bytes
 ARG3 = variable for storing the position of the next character to be plotted (1 + position of last character displayed)
 ARG4 = number of the first line displayed (if equal to \emptyset , no text is displayed)
 ARG5 = number of the last line displayed (maximum is 31)
 ARG6 = maximum number of characters per line

charlim (non-executable) specifies the highest character number into which alternate font characters may be loaded by -char- or -charset-; if omitted, 128 slots are set aside in memory for storing characters

charlim NUMBER (values from \emptyset to 127)

charset loads a character set into the terminal's memory from the floppy disk connected to the terminal

charset LESSON NAME,BLOCK NAME (variable arguments must be enclosed in parentheses)

Note: zreturn = -1 if the charset is loaded successfully
 = \emptyset if the charset is not found on the floppy disk
 = +1 if an error occurs in reading the floppy disk

char permits specification of specially designed characters for display

char NAME,ARG1,ARG2,ARG3,ARG4,ARG5,ARG6,ARG7,ARG8
 char NAME,STARTING VAR

Note: In the 9-argument form, ARG1 through ARG8 specify which of the 16 dots are lit in each of the 8 columns of the character. In the 2-argument form, STARTING VAR is the first of 8 consecutive 16-bit variables, each specifying the dots in each of the 8 columns, as in the 9-argument form.
 NAME may be a character number or a defined name.

getchar copies the depiction of the specified character into the specified buffer (8 consecutive 16-bit integer variables or 16 consecutive 8-bit integer variables); one column of the character is in each 16 bits

getchar NAME,STARTING VAR

Note: NAME may be a character number or a defined name.

- inhibit** disables certain actions of μ TUTOR in a unit; settings are cleared at each main unit and default settings are restored; effect within a unit is cumulative, i.e., later occurrence of **-inhibit-** is added to the effect of an earlier occurrence
- inhibit arrow** (prevents plotting of the response arrow)
inhibit blanks (prevents judging if a judging key is pressed before a response is entered; default setting)
inhibit erase (prevents normal full-screen erase when proceeding to a new main unit)
inhibit keys (prevents any keypress from breaking through **-pause-**)
inhibit plato (prevents processing of output from the central system)
inhibit (B) (establishes the default settings in this main unit; equivalent to: **-allow arrow,erase,keys,plato-** and **-inhibit blanks-**)
- allow** permits actions which have been inhibited in the unit by **-inhibit-**; effect within a unit is cumulative, i.e., later occurrence of **-allow-** is added to the effect of an earlier occurrence
- allow arrow** (allows the response arrow to be plotted)
allow blanks (allows null input at a response arrow; default is **-inhibit blanks-**)
allow erase (allows a full-screen erase at a new main unit)
allow keys (allows input from the keyset to break through **-pause-**)
allow plato (allows processing of output from the central system)
allow (B) (establishes settings opposite to default settings; equivalent to: **-inhibit arrow,erase,keys,plato-** and **-allow blanks-**)
- xout** sends data (in 8-bit bytes) contained in the specified variables to an external device; data is read starting with the left-most byte
- xout** DEVICE ADDRESS, STARTING VAR, NUM 8-BIT BYTES TO SEND
- xin** collects data (in 8-bit bytes) from an external device and stores it in the specified variables; data is stored starting at the left-most 8-bit byte
- xin** DEVICE ADDRESS, STARTING VAR, NUM 8-BIT BYTES TO STORE

NOTE: See descriptions in "aids" of TUTOR versions of **-xout-** and **-xin-** for current information on device addresses.

`intrupt` specifies a unit to execute (via `-do-`) when an interrupt is received from an external device

`intrupt` UNIT NAME

`intrupt` EXPR,NAME1,NAME2,x,NAME2,q (example of conditional form)

`trap` traps output from the central system in the specified buffer; executes the trapped output; traps status of the terminal

`trap` save;STARTING VAR,NUM 8-BIT BYTES (traps output)

`trap` play;STARTING VAR,NUM 8-BIT BYTES (executes trapped output)

`trap` status;STARTING VAR,NUM 8-BIT BYTES (saves terminal status seen by the central system; saves 27 bytes)

`trap` terminal;STARTING VAR,NUM 8-BIT BYTES (saves terminal status seen by the μ TUTOR executor; saves 27 bytes)

`trap` save,play;STARTING VAR,NUM 8-BIT BYTES (saves and executes trapped output)

Note: `zreturn` = number of 8-bit bytes trapped in the buffer

NOTE: The following commands have identical forms to their TUTOR counterparts: `-at-`, `-atnm-`, `-circle-`, `-draw-`, `-dot-`, `-box-`, `-plot-`, `-fill-`, `-vector-`, `-enable-`, `-disable-`, `-play-`, `-record-`, `-slide-`, `-beep-`;

graphing commands: `-gorigin-`, `-axes-`, `-bounds-`, `-scalex-`, `-scaley-`, `-labelx-`, `-labeledy-`, `-markx-`, `-marky-`, `-gdot-`, `-gdraw-`, `-gbox-`, `-gat-`, `-gatnm-`, `-vbar-`, `-hbar-`, `-gvector-`.

With graphing commands these restrictions hold: `-labelx-` and `-labeledy-` require an explicit format for the labels in the format for `-showt-`. There are no default values for: `-gorigin-`, `-axes-`, `-bounds-`, `-scalex-`, and `-scaley-`. These parameters must be set explicitly.

relative commands: `-rorigin-`, `-rat-`, `-ratnm-`, `-rdot-`, `-rdraw-`.

Exchanging information with the central system

xmit permits exchange of data between the terminal and the central system; when -xmit- is in the TUTOR part of a program, data is sent to the terminal for use in a μ TUTOR program; when -xmit- is in the μ TUTOR part of a program, data is sent to the central system for processing in a TUTOR program

μ TUTOR form (sends an 8-bit value to the central system, where it is processed as an external key, i.e., a key from an external device [to pick up data from a single -xmit-, -pause keys=ext- and processing of "key" must follow the -runu- command; to pick up data from any number of -xmit- commands, -enable ext- and -collect- must follow -runu-])

xmit EXPR

TUTOR form (data is in the form of horizontal segments; byte size of data ≤ 16 ; number of 8-bit bytes received is in "zdata"; the data is picked up by the μ TUTOR program by the -receive- command)

xmit STARTING VAR, NUM SEGMENTS, SEGMENT SIZE (opt)
 (SEGMENT SIZE, if omitted, is 60; if SEGMENT SIZE > 16,
 only the right-most 16 bits are sent)

Note: After the TUTOR -xmit-,

zreturn = -1 if the data is transmitted successfully
 = 0 if no μ TUTOR program is loaded
 = +1 if the STOP key is pressed during transmission

receive collects data that is sent to the terminal from the central system (by -xmit-)

receive STARTING VAR, NUM 8-BIT BYTES

Note: If the byte size for data transmitted from the central system is > 8, the byte size for the receiving buffer must be 16.

sendkey (no tag) sends the current keyset key to the central system

Routing

lesson sets the system variable "zldone" to indicate whether a lesson is considered complete

lesson complete (sets "zldone" to -1)
lesson incomplete (sets "zldone" to 0)
lesson no end (sets "zldone" to +1)
lesson `EXPR,complete,incomplete,x,no end` (example of conditional form; argument x leaves "zldone" unchanged)

score places the value of the tag, rounded to the nearest integer, into the system variable "zscore"

score `EXPR` (value from 0 to 100)
score (B) (sets "zscore" to -1)

Sequencing

`jumpn` jumps to the specified unit but does not do any initializations, such as screen erase; clears the `-do-` stack

`jumpn` UNIT NAME

`jumpout` causes immediate execution of the specified lesson on the floppy disk connected to the terminal

`jumpout` LESSON NAME (variable tag must be an integer variable and must be enclosed in parentheses)

`jumpout` (B) (returns to the router lesson on the floppy disk)

`press` puts the specified key into the student input buffer

`press` (zk(LETTER))

`press` FUNCTION KEY (use lower case, e.g., `-press next-`)

`press` (EXPR)

`getkey` (no tag) reads the next key from the key buffer and sets "zkey" to the value of the next key (sets "zkey" to -1 if the buffer is empty)

`clrkey` (no tag) clears the key buffer

NOTE: The following commands have identical forms to their TUTOR counterparts: `-branch-`, `-if-`, `-elseif-`, `-else-`, `-endif-`, `-loop-`, `-reloop-`, `-outloop-`, `-endloop-`, `-cstart-`, `-cstop-`, `-cstop*-`, `-use-`, `-keytype-`, `-keylist-`, `-pause-`.

The following commands have identical forms to their TUTOR counterparts with restrictions as noted:

`-next-`, `-nextl-`, `-back-`, `-backl-`, `-help-`, `-helpl-`, `-data-`, `-datal-`, `-lab-`, `-labl-`, `-stop-`, `-imain-`, `-goto-`, `-do-`, `-jump-`, `-base-`, `-doto-`.

Argumented units are not available.

Conditional expressions must conform to restrictions on calculations.

There is no iterative `-do-`.

Tag "q" must be used to inactivate a key; blank tag is not available.

Explicit `-next-` command is required to proceed. (Automatic sequencing is not available.)

There is no `-end-` command; a help-type sequence ends with a unit with no `-next-` command.

Only the blank-tag form of `-base-` is available.

With `-doto-` all index values must be integers.

Running assembler programs

All commands in this subsection must be executed in a TUTOR program.

pptaddr establishes a base address or location in the read/write memory of the terminal for subsequent loading, testing, running, and clearing of a program or for loading of data

pptaddr ADDRESS

pptaddr ADDRESS FOR LOADING, ADDRESS FOR RELOCATING

pptaddr (B) (sets base address to default, which is "ztbase"+2048)

pptload loads and relocates, if required, the program in the specified binary block at the location specified by the previous **-pptaddr-**; if LESSON NAME is omitted, the current lesson is assumed

pptload LESSON NAME (opt), BLOCK NAME

pptload (B) (clears all flags indicating that programs are loaded into the terminal's memory)

Note: zreturn = -1 if program is loaded successfully
 = 0 if the binary block is not found
 = 1 if the STOP key is pressed during loading
 = 2 if the terminal is not programmable
 = 3 if the binary has a bad length
 = 4 if there are too many programs in memory
 = 5 if there is an error in the binary format
 = 6 if there is a system disk error

ppttest sets "zreturn" to test whether the specified binary block is loaded in the terminal's memory at the address specified by a previous **-pptaddr-**; if LESSON NAME is omitted, the current lesson is assumed

ppttest LESSON NAME (opt), BLOCK NAME

Note: zreturn = -1 if the binary is loaded at the previously specified address
 = 0 if the binary is not loaded at that address

pptclr clears the flag indicating that the specified binary block is loaded in the terminal's memory at the address specified by a previous **-pptaddr-**, or clears flags for all binaries; if LESSON NAME is omitted, the current lesson is assumed

pptclr LESSON NAME (opt), BLOCK NAME

pptclr (B) (clears all flags)

pptdata loads data from student variables or central memory variables into the terminal's memory, starting at the address specified by a previous -pptaddr-

pptdata STARTING VAR, NUM SEGMENTS, SEGMENT SIZE (opt)
 (SEGMENT SIZE, if omitted, is 60; if SEGMENT SIZE > 8,
 only the right-most 8 bits are sent)

Note: zreturn = -1 if data is sent successfully
 = 0 if the STOP key is pressed during transmission
 = +1 if the terminal is not programmable

pptout sends data words and control words stored in student variables or central memory variables to the terminal; each "package" of data consists of a 19-bit word which specifies a terminal function; (LDE, or load echo, is not permitted)

pptout STARTING VAR, NUM VARS (opt) (NUM VARS, if omitted, is 1)

Note: zreturn = -1 if data is sent successfully
 = 0 if the terminal is not programmable

Note: For a complete description of the data words and control words, see "The PLATO V Terminal" by Jack Stifle.

pptrun causes execution of the program residing at the address specified by a previous -pptaddr-, or specifies the entry to be executed in a jump table at the beginning of the program residing at the address specified by a previous -pptaddr- and sends an 18-bit data word, if requested

pptrun (B) (executes the program at the previously declared address)
 pptrun JUMP TABLE ENTRY, DATAWORD (opt) (executes an instruction
 in a jump table; DATAWORD, if omitted, is 0)

Note: zreturn = -1 if -pptrun- is successful
 = 0 if the terminal is not programmable

System variables for terminal resident processing

NOTE: System variables which appear only in a TUTOR program are indicated.

zanscnt number of response-matching commands encountered at an arrow before the response is matched; = -1 if no tag is matched

zcomm provides a counter for timing interrupts; incremented each time an interrupt is received

zdata number of 8-bit bytes of data sent from the central system by -xmit-

zentire = -1 if all required words are present in the response, = \emptyset otherwise

zextra = -1 if there are no extra words in the response, = \emptyset otherwise

zjcount number of characters entered at a μ TUTOR -arrow-

zjudged = -1 for any "ok" judgment
 = \emptyset for any "wrong" judgment (anticipated "no")
 = 1 for any "no" judgment (unanticipated "no")
 = 2 for a response which is not matched

zkey contains the keycode of the last input (updated after -arrow-, -pause-, -getkey-, and at the beginning of a main unit)

zldone = -1 if the user has encountered -lesson complete-
 = \emptyset if the user has encountered -lesson incomplete-
 = +1 if the user has encountered -lesson no end-

zntries number of attempts at the current arrow

zorder = -1 if the word order is correct, = \emptyset otherwise

zreturn set by some commands according to the results of execution; set by: -attach-, -charset-, -compute-, -datain-, -dataout-, -loadu-, -putd-, -loadu-, -trap-, -pptdata-, -pptload-, -pptout-, -pptrun-, -ppttest-

zrouten indicates entry conditions to the router lesson:
 = \emptyset if this is the first entry to the router lesson
 = 1 if this entry to the router is via -jumpout-
 = 2 if the router is returned to when the end of the instructional lesson is reached
 = 3 if the router is returned to when the instructional lesson is terminated by STOP1 keypress
 = 4 if the router is returned to when an execution error occurs in the instructional lesson

zscore rounded value of the tag of μ TUTOR -score- (value from \emptyset to 100)

zspell = -1 if spelling is correct, = \emptyset otherwise

ztbase (TUTOR) address of the first available read/write memory byte in the user's terminal

ztmem (TUTOR) number of 8-bit bytes of memory for the user's terminal

ztmemr (TUTOR) number of available 8-bit bytes in the terminal's memory after a -loadu- command

ztprog (TUTOR) = -2 if the user's terminal is programmable and μ TUTOR is available
 = -1 if user's terminal is programmable and μ TUTOR is not available
 = \emptyset if user's terminal is not programmable

ztrap number of bytes of output pending from the central system; each terminal word is 3 bytes, so "ztrap" is a multiple of 3

zttype gives information on the user's terminal; counting from the left end of the 8-bit word:
 1 bit: always \emptyset
 3 bits: memory configuration (see "aids" for details)
 4 bits: terminal type
 = \emptyset if the terminal is a PLATO IV
 = 1 if the terminal is a PDP
 = 2 through 7 if the terminal is an IST (5 for IST2)
 = 8 through 10 if the terminal is a PPT
 (these values are subject to change)

Note: The TUTOR version of "zttype" contains only the information on terminal type.

zwcount number of words in the response (maximum of 50)

zwherex fine-grid x location for the next display in μ TUTOR processing

zwherey fine-grid y location for the next display in μ TUTOR processing

Additional notes on TERMINAL RESIDENT PROCESSING

Limits associated with commands (for TUTOR version unless specified otherwise)

area	10 characters in name of area
args argumented unit	10 arguments
arheada	five 6-bit characters
box gbox rbox	95 dots thick
bump	8 characters
calcc calcs	61 calculations
charlim	value of tag from 0 to 127
common	8000 variables (>1500 variables requires -comload-)
comload	1500 variables
compute	100 characters in character string
conditional form of commands which reference unit names, e.g., -next-, -help-, etc.	100 unit names (line containing 101st name is flagged as a condense error)
cpulim	value of tag from 1 to 10
define	7 characters in name of define set 7 characters in name of variable 1500 definitions (fewer if definitions are complicated) 500 definitions in define set "student" 6 arguments in defined function 10 units (e.g., kg, m, sec, liter, etc.) 255 elements in an array 5 active define sets
delay	1 second maximum
deletes	value of increment from 1 to 500
do join } combined	10 levels
draw gdraw rdraw	63 arguments
edit	maximum of 300 characters in buffer

endings	10 separate -endings- commands, 8 endings in each tag
finds	value of increment from 1 to 500
findsa	
graph	9 characters in string to be plotted
group	8 characters in sign-on group name
hbar	9 characters in string to be plotted
vbar	
inserts	(increment between entries) * (number of entries to add) ≤ 500
keylist	from 2 to 7 characters in the name
keytype	100 keys in tag (keylists count as one key)
labelx	100 marks maximum plotted on an axis
labely	
markx	
marky	
list	7 characters in name of list
loada	300 characters
loadu	20 units
long	300 characters (>150 requires -edit- for active EDIT key)
lvars	128 local variables
move	5000 characters may be moved
name	18 characters in sign-on name
noword	9 characters in word
okword	
output	10 characters in label, 20 consecutive variables
pack	500 characters in character string (with embeds)
packc	100 character strings
pause	.75 second minimum
press	1 keypress per second
put	50 characters in strings; expansion due to string replacement limited to 300 characters
putd	
putv	

randu	integer from 1 to 2^{46} (TUTOR) integer from 1 to $(2^{15} - 1)$ (μ TUTOR)
return	10 arguments
routvar	64 variables
score	value of tag from 0 to 100 (TUTOR and μ TUTOR)
set	up to 61 separate values
setdat	value for "atime" less than elapsed time for the session values for "arrows", "ahelp", etc. less than 512
setperm	(one-argument) integer from 0 to 120 (two-argument) integer from 0 to 3000
sort	
sorta	value of increment from 1 to 200
storage	8000 variables
term	
termop	8 characters in string, 299 terms in a lesson
time	.75 second minimum
timel	.75 second minimum
timer	60 seconds minimum
transfr	length is the smaller of: size of common or storage (reference to ECS) <u>or</u> length of -comload- or -stoload- (reference to CM) <u>or</u> 150 (reference to student variables) <u>or</u> tag of -routvar- (reference to router variables)
unit	8 characters in name
unitop	500 condensed words in a unit
entry	394 distinct condensed units in a lesson
vocab	
vocabs	7 characters in name of vocabulary
*list commands	10 commands

Standard PLATO Keyset

Upper Case	Access, Upper Case
Lower Case	Access, Lower Case

- MICRO . plots period + 7 spaces
- MICRO Q writes to left from current position
- MICRO R writes to right from current position
- MICRO CR writes to left in alternate font from right edge of screen
- MICRO T writes in boldface (thick) font (on ppt)
- MICRO S writes in standard font (on ppt)

< ≤	> ≥	[ (	] )	\$ #	%	-	'	*	(	) =	≠	SUPER	SUB	TERM ANS	COPY
0 4	1 7	2	3	4	5 @	6 ∞	7	8	9	= ≠					

CR TAB	Σ	Q	W ↑	E	R	T	Y	U	I |	O □	P	ERASE	FONT MICRO	HELP	□
	+ &	q ' \	w w	e /	r p	t θ	y	u ..	i |	o °	p π				

←	Δ	A ←	S	D →	F ◆	G	H	J	K	L	:	NEXT	EDIT	BACK	LAB
	-	d a	s σ	d δ	f	g	h	j	k	l λ	; ~				

n	u X	SHIFT	Z	X ↓	C ©	V	B	N	M	"	!	?	SHIFT	DATA	STOP
+	x °		z	x ^	c ,	v v	b β	n ~	m μ	, §	.	/ \			

BACKSPACE	HALF-BACKSPACE
SPACE	HALFSPACE

KEYCODES*

key	keycode	key	keycode	key	keycode
a	1 = 081	,	46 = 056	_	97 = 0141
b	2 = 082	.	47 = 057	'	98 = 0142
c	3 = 083	+	48 = 060	Σ	101 = 0145
d	4 = 084	[	49 = 061	Δ	102 = 0146
e	5 = 085	]	50 = 062	?	104 = 0150
f	6 = 086	%	51 = 063	"	110 = 0156
g	7 = 087	x	52 = 064	!	111 = 0157
h	8 = 088	÷	53 = 065	o	112 = 0160
i	9 = 011	sub	54 = 066	v	116 = 0164
j	10 = 012	super	55 = 067	locksub	118 = 0166
k	11 = 013	shift#	56 = 070	locksup	119 = 0167
l	12 = 014	car ret	57 = 071	:	127 = 0177
m	13 = 015	<	58 = 072	FUNKEY	128 = 0200
n	14 = 016	>	59 = 073	NEXT	130 = 0202
o	15 = 017	bkspace	60 = 074	NEXT1	131 = 0203
p	16 = 020	font	61 = 075	ERASE	132 = 0204
q	17 = 021	access	62 = 076	ERASE1	133 = 0205
r	18 = 022	;	63 = 077	HELP	134 = 0206
s	19 = 023	A	65 = 0101	HELP1	135 = 0207
t	20 = 024	B	66 = 0102	BACK	136 = 0210
u	21 = 025	C	67 = 0103	BACK1	137 = 0211
v	22 = 026	D	68 = 0104	LAB	138 = 0212
w	23 = 027	E	69 = 0105	LAB1	139 = 0213
x	24 = 030	F	70 = 0106	DATA	140 = 0214
y	25 = 031	G	71 = 0107	DATA1	141 = 0215
z	26 = 032	H	72 = 0110	TERM	142 = 0216
1	28 = 034	I	73 = 0111	ANS	143 = 0217
2	29 = 035	J	74 = 0112	COPY	144 = 0220
3	30 = 036	K	75 = 0113	COPY1	145 = 0221
4	31 = 037	L	76 = 0114	EDIT	146 = 0222
5	32 = 040	M	77 = 0115	EDIT1	147 = 0223
6	33 = 041	N	78 = 0116	MICRO	148 = 0224
7	34 = 042	O	79 = 0117	SQUARE	149 = 0225
8	35 = 043	P	80 = 0120	STOP	150 = 0226
9	36 = 044	Q	81 = 0121	STOP1	151 = 0227
+	37 = 045	R	82 = 0122	TAB	152 = 0230
-	38 = 046	S	83 = 0123	TIMEUP	155 = 0233
*	39 = 047	T	84 = 0124	CATCHUP	157 = 0235
/	40 = 050	U	85 = 0125	touch-	256 = 0400
(	41 = 051	V	86 = 0126	panel	↓
)	42 = 052	W	87 = 0127	inputs	↓
\$	43 = 053	X	88 = 0130	external	511 = 0777
=	44 = 054	Y	89 = 0131	inputs	↓
space	45 = 055	Z	90 = 0132		↓
					767 = 01377

* "key" contains the keycode of the last key pressed.

INTERNAL CODES

unshifted char	code	shifted char	code	access char	code	access-shifted char	code
a	001	A	07001	α	07601	+	0767001
b	002	B	07002	β	07602		
c	003	C	07003	.	07603	⊙	0767003
d	004	D	07004	δ	07604	+	0767004
e	005	E	07005	'	07605		
f	006	F	07006			◆	0767006
g	007	G	07007				
h	010	H	07010				
i	011	I	07011			|	0767011
j	012	J	07012				
k	013	K	07013				
l	014	L	07014	λ	07614		
m	015	M	07015	μ	07615		
n	016	N	07016	~	07616		
o	017	O	07017	°	07617	□	0767017
p	020	P	07020	π	07620		
q	021	Q	07021	'	07621		
r	022	R	07022	ρ	07622		
s	023	S	07023	σ	07623		
t	024	T	07024	θ	07624		
u	025	U	07025	"	07625		
v	026	V	07026	'	07626		
w	027	W	07027	ω	07627	↑	0767027
x	030	X	07030	^	07630	+	0767030
y	031	Y	07031				
z	032	Z	07032				
0	033	left64*	07033	<	07633		
1	034	left*	07034	>	07634		
2	035						
3	036						
4	037						
5	040	right*	07040	@	07640		
6	041	-	07041	>	07641		
7	042	-	07042				
8	043	bold*	07043				
9	044	unbold*	07044				
+	045	Σ	07045	&	07645		
-	046	Δ	07046				
*	047						
/	050	?	07050	\	07650		
(	051			=	07652		
)	052			#	07653		
\$	053			#	07654		
=	054			#	07654		
space	055			space	07655		

INTERNAL CODES (cont.)

unshifted char	code	shifted char	code	access char	code	access-shifted char	code
,	056	"	07056	+	07656		
.	057	!	07057				
+	060	"	07060				
[	061			{	07661		
]	062			}	07662		
%	063						
<	064	u	07064	o	07664	x	0767064
#	065			cr 01*	07665		
sub	066	locksub	07066	dnlin*	07666	ldnlin*	0767066
super	067	locksup	07067	uplin*	07667	luplin*	0767067
shift	070						
car ret*	071	ldnlin*	07071	cr101*	07671		
<	072			≤	07672		
>	073			≥	07673		
bkspace	074			.5bksp	07674		
font	075						
access	076						
;	077	:	07077	~	07677		

*NOTE:

left64: write to left, starting at character position 64
left: write to left, starting at "where" position
right: write to right, starting at "where" position
bold: write in bold characters (ppt only)
unbold: write in standard characters (ppt only)
cr 01: carriage return to next line, character position 1
dnlin: write next character down one line (down 16 dots)
ldnlin: same as dnlin except locking
uplin: write next character up one line (up 16 dots)
luplin: same as uplin except locking
car ret: standard carriage return to next line, left margin
cr101: carriage return to screen position 101

The following characters, although produced with the shift key, do not produce a shift code in the internal code: *, (,), \$, [,], %, <, >, car ret, backspace, and font. In this table these characters are in the "unshifted" category.

ALTERNATE FONT TERMINAL MEMORY LOCATIONS

(key associated with terminal memory location)

loc	key	loc	key	loc	key	loc	key	loc	key
0	space	27	0	54	(k)	81	Q	108)
1	a	28	1	55	(l)	82	R	109	(E)
2	b	29	2	56	(m)	83	S	110	(F)
3	c	30	3	57	(n)	84	T	111	(G)
4	d	31	4	58	(o)	85	U	112	o
5	e	32	5	59	;	86	V	113	(H)
6	f	33	6	60	"	87	W	114	(I)
7	g	34	7	61	,	88	X	115	(J)
8	h	35	8	62	.	89	Y	116	o
9	i	36	9	63	unav	90	Z	117	(/)
10	j	37	+	64	space	91	<	118	(K)
11	k	38	-	65	A	92	>	119	(L)
12	l	39	(a)	66	B	93	[	120	(M)
13	m	40	/	67	C	94	]	121	(N)
14	n	41	(b)	68	D	95	\$	122	(O)
15	o	42	(c)	69	E	96	%	123	:
16	p	43	(d)	70	F	97	_	124	!
17	q	44	=	71	G	98	'	125	(!)
18	r	45	(e)	72	H	99	*	126	(.)
19	s	46	(f)	73	I	100	(	127	unav
20	t	47	(g)	74	J	101	Σ		
21	u	48	+	75	K	102	Δ		
22	v	49	(h)	76	L	103	(A)		
23	w	50	(i)	77	M	104	?		
24	x	51	(j)	78	N	105	(B)		
25	y	52	*	79	O	106	(C)		
26	z	53	+	80	P	107	(D)		

NOTE: unav: Location is unavailable on standard terminals.
 (key): Press MICRO followed by the indicated key.

KEYCODES^{*}
(programmable terminal)

key	keycode	key	keycode	key	keycode	key	keycode
timeup	-1						
Ø	Ø	<	32	space	64	sksp	96
1	1	>	33	a	65	A	97
2	2	[	34	b	66	B	98
3	3	]	35	c	67	C	99
4	4	\$	36	d	68	D	100
5	5	%	37	e	69	E	101
6	6	-	38	f	70	F	102
7	7	_	39	g	71	G	103
8	8	*	40	h	72	H	104
9	9	(	41	i	73	I	105
<	10	)	42	j	74	J	106
+	11	^	43	k	75	K	107
tab	12	or	44	l	76	L	108
assign	13	assign1	45	m	77	M	109
+	14	z	46	n	78	N	110
-	15	Δ	47	o	79	O	111
sup	16	sup1	48	p	80	P	112
sub	17	sub1	49	q	81	Q	113
ans	18	term	50	r	82	R	114
erase	19	erasel	51	s	83	S	115
micro	20	font	52	t	84	T	116
help	21	help1	53	u	85	U	117
next	22	next1	54	v	86	V	118
edit	23	edit1	55	w	87	W	119
back	24	back1	56	x	88	X	120
data	25	data1	57	y	89	Y	121
stop	26	stop1	58	z	90	Z	122
copy	27	copy1	59	=	91	)	123
square	28	square1	60	;	92	:	124
lab	29	lab1	61	/	93	?	125
				.	94	!	126
				,	95	"	127

* System variable "zkey" contains the keycode of the last input.

Function "zk" returns keyset keycode values.

Touch-panel input codes range from 256 to 511.

External input codes range from 512 to 767.

Powers of 2

n	2^n		n	2^n	
0	1	=8 ⁰	30	1 073 741 824	=8 ¹⁰
1	2		31	2 147 483 648	
2	4		32	4 294 967 296	
3	8	=8 ¹	33	8 589 934 592	=8 ¹¹
4	16		34	17 179 869 184	
5	32		35	34 359 738 368	
6	64	=8 ²	36	68 719 476 736	=8 ¹²
7	128		37	137 438 953 472	
8	256		38	274 877 906 944	
9	512	=8 ³	39	549 755 813 888	=8 ¹³
10	1 024		40	1 099 511 627 776	
11	2 048		41	2 199 023 255 552	
12	4 096	=8 ⁴	42	4 398 046 511 104	=8 ¹⁴
13	8 192		43	8 796 093 022 208	
14	16 384		44	17 592 186 044 416	
15	32 768	=8 ⁵	45	35 184 372 088 832	=8 ¹⁵
16	65 536		46	70 368 744 177 664	
17	131 072		47	140 737 488 355 328	
18	262 144	=8 ⁶	48	281 474 976 710 656	=8 ¹⁶
19	524 288		49	562 949 953 421 312	
20	1 048 576		50	1 125 899 906 842 624	
21	2 097 152	=8 ⁷	51	2 251 799 813 685 248	=8 ¹⁷
22	4 194 304		52	4 503 599 627 370 496	
23	8 388 608		53	9 007 199 254 740 992	
24	16 777 216	=8 ⁸	54	18 014 398 509 481 984	=8 ¹⁸
25	33 554 432		55	36 028 797 018 963 968	
26	67 108 864		56	72 057 594 037 927 936	
27	134 217 728	=8 ⁹	57	144 115 188 075 855 872	=8 ¹⁹
28	268 435 456		58	288 230 376 151 711 744	
29	536 870 912		59	576 460 752 303 423 488	

Given the byte size = n: range for unsigned integers is 0 to $2^n - 1$
 range for signed integers is $-(2^{n-1} - 1)$ to $+(2^{n-1} - 1)$

Given the maximum absolute value such that $2^{n-1} \leq |\text{maximum}| < 2^n$:
 byte size for unsigned integers is n
 byte size for signed integers is n+1

Alphabetical index to system variables

System variables may be used wherever expressions are accepted, e.g., in tag of `-calc-`, `-at-`, etc.

Word	Page	Word	Page	Word	Page	Word	Page
aarea	D6	mallot	S21	zcondok	S22	zroff	F19
aarrows	D6	mode	P21	zcpw	C22	zrouten	T26
ahelp	D6	muse	S21	zcusers	C22	zrstatn	F19
ahelpn	D6	nhelpop	S22	zdata	T25	zrtype	F19
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ansok	J19	opcnt	J20	zextra	T25	zrvret	F19
aok	D6	order	J20	zfac	F18	zscore	T26
aokist	D6	phrase	J20	zfile	F18	zssesda	D6
args	S21	proctim	S22	zfroml	S22	zsseset	D6
asno	D6	ptime	S22	zfromu	S22	zssespt	D6
aterm	D6	rcallow	R3	zftype	F18	zsnfile	S23
atermn	D6	router	R3	zusers	F18	zsnotes	S23
atime	D7	rstartl	R3	zgroup	S22	zspell	T26
auno	D7	rstartu	R3	zid	S22	zsvars	F19
backout	S21	rvalow	R3	zinfo	F18	zsvret	F19
baseu	S21	sitenam	S22	zjcount	T25	zsysid	S23
capital	J19	size	P21	zjudged	T25	zsystem	S23
clock	S21	size	P21	zkey	T25	ztbody	T26
dataon	D6	sizey	P21	zlang	P21	zterm	S23
entire	J19	spell	J20	zldone	T25	ztnem	T26
errtype	R3	station	S22	zleserr	R4	ztnemr	T26
extra	J20	tactive	S22	zlesson	S23	ztouchx	S23
formok	J21	user	S22	zline	F18	ztouchy	S23
fromnum	S21	usersia	S22	znindex	F18	ztprog	T26
jcount	J19	varcnt	J20	znscpn	F18	ztrap	T26
judged	J19	vocab	J20	znsmxn	F18	ztttype	T26
key	S21	wcount	J20	znsmxnr	F18	ztzone	S24
lcommon	C22	where	P21	znsmnms	F18	zunit	S24
ldone	R3	wherex	P21	znsrcs	F19	zusers	S24
lessnum	S21	wherey	P21	zntries	T25	zwcount	T26
llesist	S21	zaccnam	S22	zorder	T25	zwherex	T27
llesson	S21	zanscnt	T25	zpnfile	S23	zwherey	T27
lscore	R3	zbp	C22	zpnfiles	S23	zwpb	F19
lstatus	R3	zbpw	C22	zrecs	F19	zwp	F19
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Alphabetical index to commands and related directives

	Command	Page	Command	Page	Command	Page	Command	Page
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	addlst	S15	clear	C13	entry	S1	ieu	S1
	addl	C3	clock	C10	erase	P3,T16	if	S5,T22
D	addname	F4	close	J5	eraseu	J1	iferror	S3
	addresses	F5	clrkey	T22	exact	J10,T11	ifmatch	T12
	allow	R1	collect	S9	exactc	J10	ignore	J15
	allow	T18	comload	C19	exactv	J11	ijudge	T12
F	altfont	P20	common	C19	exactw	T11	imain	S3,T22
	ans	J12	commonx	C20	exit	S3	in	S13
	ansu	J11	compare	J14	ext	P17	inhibit	P5,T18
	ansv	J11,T11	comret	C19	extout	P17	initial	C20
	answer	J9,T11	compute	C10,T4	fill	P6,T19	inserts	C16
	answerc	J10,T11	concept	J10	find	C17,T5	intrupt	T19
	array	C1	copy	J3,T10	findall	C17	iospecs	F15
	area	D2	cpulim	S11	findl	S16	itoa	C12
J	args	S13	cstart	S14,T22	finds	C15	jkey	J2,T9
	argument	S1,S2	cstop	S14,T22	findsa	C15	join	J16,S3
	arheada	J2	cstop*	S14,T22	finish	D5	judge	J17,T13
	arrow	J2,T9	darrow	T9	force	J1,T9	jump	S2,T22
	arrowa	J2	data	S7,T22	foregnd	C21	jumpn	T22
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M	atnm	P1,T19	datain	F2,T8	funct	P15	keylist	S9,T22
	attach	F1,T8	dataoff	D1	gat	P12,T19	keytype	S10,T22
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P	back	S7,T22	datalop	S8	gcircle	P13	labl	S7,T22
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	backgnd	C21	date	C10	gdraw	P13,T19	labeledy	P11,T19
	backop	S7	day	C10	getchar	T17	labop	S8
R	backlop	S7	define	C1,T3	getcode	S10	lablop	S8
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S	bc	P6,T19	delta	P15	getname	F4,F14	lineset	P20
	branch	S4,T22	detach	F1	getword	J13	list	J4
	break	S11	disable	P16,T19	gorigin	P10,T19	lname	S16
	bump	J5	do	S2,T22	goto	S2,T22	loada	J5
	c	S17	dot	P6,T19	graph	P13	loadu	T1
	calc	C3,T3	doto	S4,T20	group	C10	long	J2,T9
	calcc	C3,T3	draw	P6,T19	gvector	P14,T19	loop	S6,T22
	calcs	C3,T3	edit	J2	haltu	T2	lscalex	P11
T	catchup	S11	else	S5,T22	hbar	P14,T19	lscaley	P11
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Alphabetical index to commands and related directives (cont.)

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name	C10	records	F7	stoload	C21
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pptclr	T23	sendkey	T20	window	P7
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pptload	T23	setdat	D2	writec	P1, T15
pptout	T24	setline	F16	wrong	J9, T11
pptrun	T24	setname	F3, F14	wrongc	J10, T11
pptest	T23	setperm	C8, T4	wrongu	J11
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