 Techniques Development Laboratory
Computer Program NWS TDL CP 94-2

MISCELLANEOUS DISK UTILITY APPLICATION PROGRAMS FOR THE AFOS BACKGROUND PARTITION

Silver Spring, Md.
April 1994

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE / National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration / National Weather Service

PREFACE

The Techniques Development Laboratory's (TDL's) computer program (CP) series is a subset of TDL's technical memorandum series. The CP series documents computer programs written at TDL primarily for the Automation of Field Operations and Services (AFOS) computers.

The format for the series follows that given in the AFOS Handbook 5, Reference Handbook, Volume 6: Applications Programs, Part 1: Policy and Procedures, published by the Office of Technical Services/AFOS Operations Division.

NOAA Techniques Development Laboratory
Computer Program NWS TDL

CP 83-1 Gross Sectional Analysis of Wind Speed and Richardson Number. Gilhousen, Kemper, and Vercelli, May 1983. (PB83-205062)
CP 83-2 Simulation of Spilled Oil Behavior in Bays and Coastal Waters. Hess, October 1983. (PB84-122597)
CP 83-3 AFOS-Era Forecast Verification. Heffernan, Newton, and Miller, October 1983. (PB84-129303)
CP 83-4 AFOS Monitoring of Terminal Forecasts. Vercelli, December 1983. (PB84-145697LL)
CP 83-5 Generalized Exponential Markov (GEM) Updating Procedure for AFOS. Herrmann, December 1983. (PB84-154822LL)
CP 84-1 AFOS Display of MDR Data on Local Map Background. Newton, July 1984. (PB84-220797)
CP 84-2 AFOS Surface Observation Decoding. Perrotti, September 1984. (PB85-137586)
CP 84-3 AFOS-Era Forecast Verification. Miller, Heffernan, and Ruth, September 1984. (PB86-148319LL)
CP 85-1 AFOS Monitoring of Terminal Forecasts. Vercelli and Norman, May 1985. (PB85-236388LL)
CP 85-2 AFOS Terminal Forecast Decoding. Vercelli, Norman, and Heffernan, October 1985. (PB86-147360LL)
CP 85-3 AFOS-Era Forecast Verification. Ruth, Miller, and Heffernan, October 1985. (PB86-148319LL)
CP 87-1 AFOS Terminal Aerodrome Forecast Formatting. Wantz and Eggers, July 1987. (PB88-10449LL)
CP 87-2 AFOS-Era Forecast Verification. Ruth and Alex, July 1987. (PB88-125570LL)
CP 87-3 Forecast Review. Wolf, July 1987. (PB88-125588LL)
CP 87-4 AFOS Monitoring of MDR Data Using Flash Flood Guidance. Norman and Newton, October 1987. (PB88-137450LL)
CP 87-5 AFOS Terminal Forecast Quality Control. Vercelli and Leaphart, December 1987. (PB88-169925LL)
CP 88-1 AFOS Terminal Forecast Decoding. Vercelli and Leaphart, August 1988. (PB89-101240LL)
CP 89-1 Structure Flow Diagram Generator. Adams, March 1989. (PB89-195978AS)
CP 89-2 String Search. Adams, March 1989. (PB89-195986AS)
CP 89-3 Extended Memory Library for AFOS Applications. Leaphart, June 1989. (PB92-216290)

(Continued on inside back cover)

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April 1994

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MISCELLANEOUS DISK UTILITY APPLICATION PROGRAMS FOR THE AFOS BACKGROUND PARTITION

Robert A. Beasley

1. INTRODUCTION

This collection of programs, CHECKDISK, DELOBYT, and CHECKLINKS, allows miscellaneous Real Time Disk Operating System (RDOS) (Data General Corporation 1974 and 1978) tasks to be performed on the background partition of the National Weather Service's (NWS) Automation of Field Operations and Services (AFOS) computer system (NWS 1987, 1989, and 1992).

CHECKDISK allows an AFOS site to monitor its disk space on any drive or in any partition. When the disk space reaches a user defined critically low threshold, a banner type message (see Fig. 1) is printed on the DASHER for easy recognition. Such monitoring can be made automatic when placed in the WATCHDOG scheduler program (Schneider and Peterson 1991).

DELOBYT allows sites to easily remove unwanted zero ("0") byte count files, which each needlessly take up an RDOS block. Zero byte count files can be created in a variety of ways, but the user is often unaware of the existence of such files. Zero byte count files are most often created during program development when typographical errors are made during compilation commands. DELOBYT will locate such files and either automatically or upon the users command remove these files.

CHECKLINKS allows offices to remove unresolved links. A link is said to be unresolved when the file or program to which something is linked does not exist as indicated. Links are used extensively on AFOS systems, primarily in the master SYSZ partition, to allow programs to reside in different directories but still be accessed from the SYSZ partition.

2. METHODOLOGY AND SOFTWARE STRUCTURE

These programs make use of several RDOS Command Line Interpreter (CLI) commands to write disk and file information to an RDOS file. The RDOS files created are read and interpreted by the respective application program.

A. Program CHECKDISK

In order for CHECKDISK to function, an RDOS macro (.MC) file, as described in Section 3A, must be created. The macro includes the CLI commands LOG, DISK, and ENDLOG. These commands store the amount of available and unavailable disk space in the current partition in a log file named LOG.CM. This file is then appropriately renamed to match the current directory name. For example, when the macro is executed in the SYSZ partition, the LOG.CM file would be renamed SYSZSPC.DT. If the user specified minimum acceptable disk space value exceeds the number of available free blocks in the specified partition, then CHECKDISK prints a large banner type warning message (see Fig. 1) on the Dasher.

B. Program DELOBYT

DELOBYT also makes use of the RDOS LOG command and the accompanying LOG.CM file. Again, as with CHECKDISK, an RDOS macro is used to create the LOG.CM file, to rename it as OBCOUNT.DT, and to execute DELOBYT. Two macros are supplied with this program, giving the user the option to delete zero byte count files individually upon request or automatically. The required macros are discussed in section 3B. While the log feature is active, the RDOS LIST command is used to create a listing of all non-link and non-system files resident in the current directory. The number of bytes occupied by each file is a standard part of the LIST command. When the LIST command has completed and the LOG.CM file has been closed and renamed as OBCOUNT.DT, program DELOBYT reads the OBCOUNT.DT file and retrieves the byte count of each file. If a zero byte count file is found, the file is either deleted upon the user's request or deleted automatically. The action taken here depends on the command line switch specified, hence the macro used to run the program.

C. Program CHECKLINKS

As with the other two programs, CHECKLINKS also uses the RDOS LOG command to create and appropriately rename the LOG.CM file. After activation of the log feature, the RDOS LIST command is used to list only links in the current directory. The output from the LIST command is captured in the RDOS LOG.CM file which is then renamed LINKS.DT. The LINKS.DT file is then read by the CHECKLINKS program. All links listed in the file are checked to see if they are resolved. In other words, the file to which a link is made must exist. It is extremely important that all directories, to which files are linked in the current directory, be initialized. If not, then the links to these files will be denoted as unresolved. Any link that has been identified as unresolved will be written to the RDOS file UNLINKS.DT. The user also has the option to list the unresolved links on the DASHER or PPM.

Automatic removal of unresolved links is not done by program CHECKLINKS. For one reason, RDOS is unable to check for the existance of a file in an uninitialized directory. Any link to a directory which has not been initialized will be marked as unresolved. In addition, there are circumstances where links change upon the execution of various application programs and these links may not be resolved at the time CHECKLINKS is executed. It is for these reasons that automatic removal of unresolved links is not done by CHECKLINKS. Therefore, if you wish to remove the unresolved links listed in the UNLINKS.DT file, it will be necessary to do this manually.

3. PROCEDURES

These programs all require an RDOS macro (.MC) to execute the necessary RDOS CLI commands to create a separate RDOS file which contains relevant disk or file information. The macros then execute the appropriate Fortran IV program which reads the RDOS files thus created.

A. Program CHECKDISK

Program CHECKDISK is activated from a macro which must first produce a file containing the number of available free blocks on the current drive or in the current partition. Such a macro must be created for each partition or drive where the available disk space is to be monitored. The macros should be named

"SPCddddddd.MC", where "ddddddd" is a 7-letter drive or partition name. Each macro should be of the form:

```
(1)   DELETE/V LOG.CM
(2)   DIR ddddddd
(3)   LOG
(4)   DISK
(5)   ENDLOG
(6)   DELETE/V ddddddSPC.DT
(7)   RENAME LOG.CM ddddddSPC.DT
(8)   MOVE/A/V/R SYSZ ddddddSPC.DT
(9)   DIR SYSZ
(10)  CHECKDISK ddddddd/D NNNNN/T
```

The lines of the macro have the following meaning:

(1) Remove any existing LOG.CM files in the current partition.
(2) Move to the drive or partition whose available disk space you wish to check. ("ddddddd" denotes a 7-letter drive or partition name. Only seven letters are allowed in the name.)
(3) Activate the RDOS log feature.
(4) Execute the RDOS command DISK.
(5) Terminate the RDOS log feature.
(6) Remove any existing "ddddddSPC.DT" files in the current partition; This is the name of the file which will hold the available blocks which program CHECKDISK will read.
(7) Rename the RDOS log file LOG.CM as "ddddddSPC.DT".
(8) Move the file "ddddddSPC.DT" from the current drive or partition to the SYSZ partition. (These macros should be run from SYSZ.)
(9) Move back to the SYSZ partition.
(10) Execute the program CHECKDISK for the file "ddddddSPC.DT". "NNNNN" is the critical low value for disk space that is acceptable for the drive or partition in question. "NNNNN" is a positive integer value less than 32767.

The user should tailor the macros for other partitions or drives after the one listed above. The macro form listed above is designed to be run from the SYSZ partition regardless of what drive or partition is to be checked.

B. Program DEL0BYT

Program DEL0BYT is also activated from a macro which must first produce a file which contains a list of files that reside in the directory or on the drive in question. The listing is produced using the RDOS LIST command, which contains among other information, the number of bytes on the disk that the file occupies. This information is again captured using the RDOS LOG command in the file LOG.CM which is then renamed 0BCOUNT.DT.

Files found with a zero byte count can be deleted automatically or flagged and deleted upon user request. A different macro is accessed depending on the method that is desired. For convenience, the macros are named DEL0BYTABG and DEL0BYTQBG for macros which delete zero byte count files automatically and upon user interrogation, respectively. The only difference between these two macros is the global switch used on the DEL0BYT command line. When the global "A" switch is used, zero byte count files are deleted automatically. If the

global "Q" switch is used, the user is interrogated once for each zero byte count file found as to whether or not the file is to be retained.

The macros should assume the following form:

```
(1)  DELETE/V 0BCOUNT.DT
(2)  DELETE/V LOG.CM
(3)  LOG
(4)  LIST/A/S/E/K -.- $-/N -.CM/N -.DR/N
(5)  ENDLOG
(6)  RENAME LOG.CM 0BCOUNT.DT
(7)  DEL0BYT/A or DEL0BYT/Q
```

The lines of the macro have the following meaning:

(1) Remove any 0BCOUNT.DT files that may exist from previous runs of the program.
(2) Remove any existing LOG.CM files that may exist.
(3) Activate the RDOS log feature.
(4) Use the RDOS LIST command to list all files and all information about these files in the current directory. Do not list links, system files (files beginning with the "$" character), RDOS command and log files (those terminating with ".CM"), and subdirectories.
(5) Terminate the RDOS log feature.
(6) Rename the RDOS LOG.CM file as 0BCOUNT.DT.
(7) Execute the DEL0BYT program to locate and delete "0" byte count files. If run with the global "A" switch, all zero byte files found are deleted automatically. If run with the global "Q" switch, the user is asked once for each zero byte count file found whether or not that file is to be deleted.

As before, the user should tailor his macros after the one listed above.

C. Program CHECKLINKS

As with the other two programs, program CHECKLINKS is also activated from a macro. In addition, this macro uses the RDOS log feature to store a listing of all links in the current partition or on the current drive. The RDOS log file LOG.CM is renamed LINKS.DT which is in turn read by the CHECKLINKS program to determine which links are unresolved. Links that are determined to be unresolved are written to the RDOS file UNLINKS.DT.

The macro for this program takes the following form:

```
(1)  DELETE/V LOG.CM
(2)  LOG
(3)  LIST/A/S/E/N -.- $-/N
(4)  ENDLOG
(5)  DELETE/V LINKS.DT
(6)  RENAME LOG.CM LINKS.DT
(7)  CHECKLINKS
```

The lines of the macro have the following meaning:

(1) Remove any existing RDOS LOG.CM files.
(2) Activate the RDOS log feature.
(3) List to the terminal or Dasher all links (and only links) in the current directory partition. Do not list system files.
(4) Terminate the RDOS log feature.
(5) Remove any existing RDOS file named LINKS.DT.
(6) Rename the RDOS LOG.CM file as LINKS.DT.
(7) Execute the CHECKLINKS program in the current directory or partition.

As with the previous two programs, any addtional macros the user may wish to generate, should follow this same form.

4. CAUTIONS

The following cautions apply to all three programs.

1. The RDOS log file LOG.CM must have a use count of zero before the SPCddddddd, DEL0BYTABG/DEL0BYTQBG, or CHKLNKSBG macros can be executed.

2. If these macros are to be run in the foreground partition of a non-AFOS development system (AFOS runs in the foreground partition), then all references to LOG.CM in the macros must be changed to FLOG.CM. In each case, the FLOG.CM file must have a use count of zero before the macro can be executed.

3. Program run times listed in Part A of Section 6 are based on the executable ".SV" file only. The amount of time required to create the LOG.CM file for the programs DEL0BYT and CHECKLINKS can be quite substantial in large directories, especially on the Data General Dasher which prints at 300 baud.

The following cautions are peculiar to each program as indicated.

CHECKDISK:

1. A minimum of 27 RDOS blocks should be available for the installation of CHECKDISK, one SPCddddddd.MC, and one ddddddd SPC.DT.

2. A maximum of seven letters is allowed for the partition name on which the disk space is to be monitored. This is required so that the main part of the name of the macro (used to execute CHECKDISK) fits within the RDOS 10-character limit (e.g., "SPCddddddd", where "ddddddd" = partition or drive on which disk space is to be monitored).

DEL0BYT:

1. A minimum of 91 RDOS blocks should be available for DEL0BYT, DEL0BYTABG, DEL0BYTQBG, and 0BCOUNT.DT.

2. Occasionally some system files will be indicated as zero byte count files, which indeed they are. However, they will not be removed by DEL0BYT as they are attribute protected. In nearly every case these files are part of the operating system.

3. The file OBCOUNT.DT is not deleted at the end of the DELOBYTABG or DELOBYTQBG macros. Therefore, it is possible to run DELOBYT.SV at a later time independently of the macro. However, the files listed with a zero byte count will be those indicated at the creation time of OBCOUNT.DT, which may not necessarily be the current time.

CHECKLINKS:

1. A minimum of 109 RDOS blocks should be available for CHECKLINKS.SV, CHKLNKSBG.MC, UNLINKS.DT, and LINKS.DT.

2. All drives and/or partitions to which links are made in the current partition must be initialized before program execution. If not, links to uninitialized directories will be indicated as unresolved regardless of whether they are or not.

3. The LINKS.DT file is not removed at the end of the CHKLNKSBG macro. Therefore, it is possible to run CHECKLINKS at a later time independently of the macro. However, the links listed are those indicated at the creation time of LINKS.DT, which may not necessarily be the current time.

5. REFERENCES

Data General Corporation, 1974: RDOS/DOS User's Handbook, Ordering No. 093-000053, Data General Corporation, Southboro, Massachusetts, 235 pp.

_____, 1978: RDOS/DOS User's Handbook, Ordering No. 093-000105, Data General Corporation, Southboro, Massachusetts, 216 pp.

National Weather Service, 1987: AFOS Handbook No. 5, Vol. 6 Part 2, Appendix B, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

_____, 1989: AFOS Handbook No. 2, Vol. 1, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

_____, 1992: Guide to AFOS System Z, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Schneider, William R., and Craig C. Peterson, 1991: WATCHDOG. Western Region Computer Programs and Problems, NWS WRCP No. 57 (Revised), National Weather Service, NOAA, U.S. Department of Commerce, 24 pp.

6. PROGRAM INFORMATION AND PROCEDURES FOR INSTALLATION AND EXECUTION

I. PROGRAM CHECKDISK

PART A: PROGRAM INFORMATION and INSTALLATION PROCEDURE

PROGRAM NAME: CHECKDISK

AAL ID: DBC085
Revision No.: 1.00

FUNCTION: Checks the amount of free blocks available in a user specified partition against a user specified minimum acceptable threshold value. The RDOS CLI commands LOG and DISK are used to create a file ("ddddddd SPC.DT", where "ddddddd" is the name of the directory or partition in which the disk space is to be checked) containing the number of free blocks in the current partition. The creation of the "ddddddd SPC.DT" file and execution of CHECKDISK are made from the macro "SPCddddddd.MC".

PROGRAM INFORMATION:

Development Programmer(s):

Robert A. Beasley

Location: Techniques Development Laboratory

Phone: 301-713-0056

Language: FORTRAN IV/Rev 5.57
MAC Assembler/Rev 6.30

Maintenance Programmer(s):

Robert A. Beasley

Location: Techniques Development Laboratory

Phone: 301-713-0056

Save file creation dates: CHECKDISK.SV
Original release/revision 1.00 - July 11, 1991

Running time:
8 seconds per directory or partition

Disk space:
Program files:
SPCddddddd.MC - 1 RDOS block
CHECKDISK.SV - 25 RDOS blocks

Data files:
ddddddd SPC.DT - 1 RDOS block

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

Program files:

NAME

SPCddddddd.MC
CHECKDISK.SV

NAME	Disk location	READ/WRITE	COMMENTS
ddddddd SPC.DT	Master directory	R/W	Produced using RDOS command LOG. Read by CHECKDISK.SV.

AFOS Products:

None

LOAD LINE

```
RLDR/P/E CHECKDISK CHECKREV CHECKDISK.LM/L ^
<BG UTIL SYS FORT>.LB
```

PROGRAM INSTALLATION

1. Move the executable module CHECKDISK.SV to the master partition or to an applications directory with links to the master partition.

2. Move the command macro SPCSYSZ.MC to the master partition.

3. Create additional macros (SPCddddddd.MC, where "ddddddd" is a directory or partition name of up to 7 characters) for other partitions where you wish to monitor the disk space. Follow the commands given in SPCSYSZ.MC (listed in Part B) to create these additional macros.

PART B: PROGRAM EXECUTION and ERROR CONDITIONS

PROGRAM NAME: CHECKDISK

AAL ID: DBC085
Revision No.: 1.00

PROGRAM EXECUTION

1. Run SPCddddddd.MC (where "ddddddd" is a directory or partition name of up to seven characters. This macro executes the following commands for the directory "ddddddd":

```
DELETE/V LOG.CM
DIR ddddddd
LOG
DISK
ENDLOG DISK
DELETE/V ddddddSPC.DT
RENAME LOG.CM ddddddSPC.DT
MOVE/A/V/R SYSZ ddddddSPC.DT
DIR SYSZ
CHECKDISK ddddddd/D ttttt/T
```

(Note ttttt is a positive integer whose value is less than 32,767.)

At the DASHER enter:

```
SPCddddddd
```

Definition of switches:

LOCAL

ddddddd/D = Specifies the directory in which the amount of available free blocks is to be checked. A maximum of seven characters is permitted for the drive or partition name.

ttttt/T = A positive integer value less than 32,767 which indicates the minimum acceptable amount of free blocks allowed before a warning message is printed on the Dasher.

PROGRAM ERROR CONDITIONS

None

II. PROGRAM DEL0BYT

PART A: PROGRAM INFORMATION and INSTALLATION PROCEDURE

PROGRAM NAME: DEL0BYT

AAL ID: DBC085
Revision No.: 1.00

FUNCTION: Identifies and deletes zero byte count files from the current directory or partition. Options allow automatic or individual manual deletion of identified zero byte count files. The RDOS CLI commands LOG and LIST are used to create a file (0BCOUNT.DT) containing a list of all files resident in the current directory or partition which in turn is read by DEL0BYT. The RDOS commands and the execution of DEL0BYT are made from the macro DEL0BYTABG or DEL0BYTQBG.

PROGRAM INFORMATION:

Development Programmer(s):

Robert A. Beasley

Location: Techniques Development Laboratory

Phone: 301-713-0056

Maintenance Programmer(s):

Robert A. Beasley

Location: Techniques Development Laboratory

Phone: 301-713-0056

Language: FORTRAN IV/Rev 5.57
MAC Assembler/Rev 6.30

Save file creation dates: DEL0BYT.SV
Original release/revision 1.00 - February 3, 1992

Running time:
≈ 20 seconds per directory or partition

Disk space:

Program files:

DEL0BYTABG.MC	-	1 RDOS block
DEL0BYTQBG.MC	-	1 RDOS block
DEL0BYT.SV	-	22 RDOS blocks

Data files:

0BCOUNT.DT	-	67 RDOS blocks (may be more or less than this value depending on the number of files in the directory)

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

Program files:

NAME
DEL0BYTABG.MC
DEL0BYTQBG.MC
DEL0BYT.SV

Data files:

NAME	Disk location	READ/WRITE	COMMENTS
0BCOUNT.DT	Current directory	R/W	Created from the RDOS command LOG. Read by DEL0BYT.SV.

AFOS Products:

None

LOAD LINE

```
RLDR/P/E  DEL0BYT CCAT SEARCH ILEN IPANDEC INITAR DEL0BYT.LM/L^
<BG UTIL SYS FORT>.LB
```

PROGRAM INSTALLATION

1. Move the executable module DEL0BYT.SV to the master partition or to an applications directory with links to all those partitions where you wish to run the DEL0BYT program.

2. Move the command macros DEL0BYTABG.MC and DEL0BYTQBG.MC to an applications directory with links to all those partitions where you wish to run the DEL0BYT program.

PART B: PROGRAM EXECUTION and ERROR CONDITIONS

PROGRAM NAME: DEL0BYT

AAL ID: DBC085
Revision No.: 1.00

PROGRAM EXECUTION

1. Run DEL0BYTABG in those directories or partitions where you wish to delete identified zero byte count files automatically. Run DEL0BYTQBG in those directories where you wish to delete zero byte count files manually as they are identified. These macros execute the following commands:

```
DELETE/V 0BCOUNT.DT
DELETE/V LOG.CM
LOG
LIST/A/S/E/K -.- $-/N -.CM/N -.DR/N
ENDLOG
RENAME LOG.CM 0BCOUNT.DT
DEL0BYT/A or DEL0BYT/Q
DELETE/V 0BCOUNT.DT
DELETE/V LOG.CM
```

At the DASHER enter:

```
DEL0BYTABG or DEL0BYTQBG
```

Definition of switches:

GLOBAL

/A = Automatically delete any zero byte count files found in the current directory or partition.

/Q = Prompt the user for each zero byte count file found as to whether it should be deleted or retained.

PROGRAM ERROR CONDITIONS

None

III. PROGRAM CHECKLINKS

PART A: PROGRAM INFORMATION and INSTALLATION PROCEDURE

PROGRAM NAME: CHECKLINKS

AAL ID: DBC085
Revision No.: 1.00

FUNCTION: Identifies unresolved links in the current directory or partition. Links identified as unresolved are written to the RDOS file UNLINKS.DT. The RDOS CLI commands LOG and LIST are used to create a file (LINKS.DT) containing a list of all links in the current directory or partition which in turn is read by CHECKLINKS.SV. The RDOS commands and the execution of CHECKLINKS are made from the macro CHKLNKSBG.MC.

PROGRAM INFORMATION:

Development Programmer(s):	Maintenance Programmer(s):
Robert A. Beasley	Robert A. Beasley
Location: Techniques Development Laboratory	Location: Techniques Development Laboratory
Phone: 301-713-0056	Phone: 301-713-0056
Language: FORTRAN IV/Rev 5.57 MAC Assembler/Rev 6.30	

Save file creation dates: CHECKLINKS.SV
Original release/revision 1.00 - February 3, 1994

Running time:
≈ 82 seconds per directory or partition

Disk space:

Program files:

CHKLNKSBG.MC	-	1 RDOS block
CHECKLINKS.SV	-	23 RDOS blocks

Data files:

LINKS.DT	-	85 RDOS blocks (may be more or less than this amount depending on the number of links in the directory)
UNLINKS.DT	-	1 RDOS block (may be more or less than this amount depending on the number of links in the directory)

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

Program files:

NAME
CHKLNKSBG.MC
CHECKLINKS.SV

Data files:

NAME	Disk location	READ/WRITE	COMMENTS
LINKS.DT	Current directory	R/W	Created from the RDOS command LOG. Read by CHECKLINKS.SV.
UNLINKS.DT	Current directory	W	Created by CHECKLINKS.SV.

AFOS Products:

None

LOAD LINE

```
RLDR/P/E CHECKLINKS CHECKLINKS.LM/L ^
INITAR SEARCH ICEQAL CCAT ^
<BG UTIL SYS FORT>.LB
```

PROGRAM INSTALLATION

1. Move the executable module CHECKLINKS.SV to the master partition or to an applications directory with links to all those partitions where you wish to run the CHECKLINKS program.

2. Move the command macro CHKLNKSBG.MC to an applications directory with links to all those partitions where you wish to run the CHECKLINKS program.

PART B: PROGRAM EXECUTION and ERROR CONDITIONS

PROGRAM NAME: CHECKLINKS

AAL ID: DBC085
Revision No.: 1.00

PROGRAM EXECUTION

1. Run CHKLNKSBG in those directories or partitions where you wish to identify unresolved links. This macro executes the following commands.

```
DELETE/V LOG.CM
LOG
LIST/A/S/E/N -.- $-/N
ENDLOG
DELETE/V LINKS.DT
RENAME LOG.CM LINKS.DT
CHECKLINKS
```

At the DASHER enter:

```
CHKLNKSBG
```

Definition of switches:

GLOBAL

/L = List unresolved links on the Dasher.

/P = List unresolved links on the line printer or Printer Plotter Module (PPM).

PROGRAM ERROR CONDITIONS

None

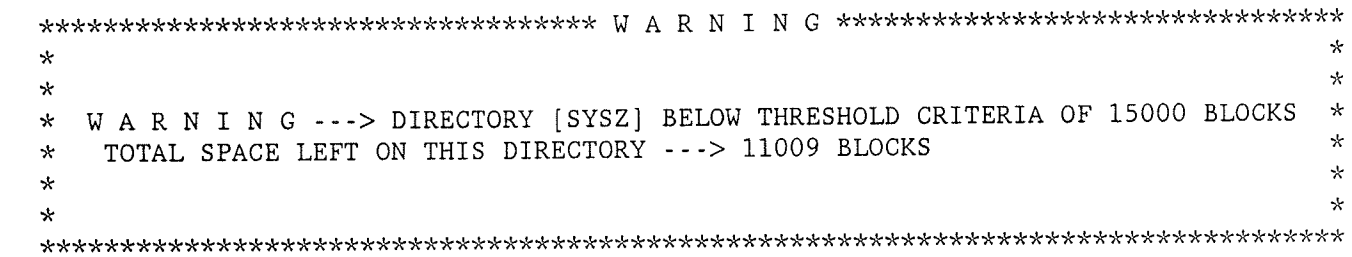

Figure 1. Example of banner warning message that is printed on the Dasher when the amount of free blocks in the designated directory is less than the user specificed minimum acceptable threshold.

(Continued from inside front cover)

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CP 92-1 Separating Individual Synoptics from within Synoptic Collectives. Beasley, August 1992. (PB92-232313)

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CP 93-2 AFOS Surface Observation Decoding. Beasley, September 1993. (PB94-112042)

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