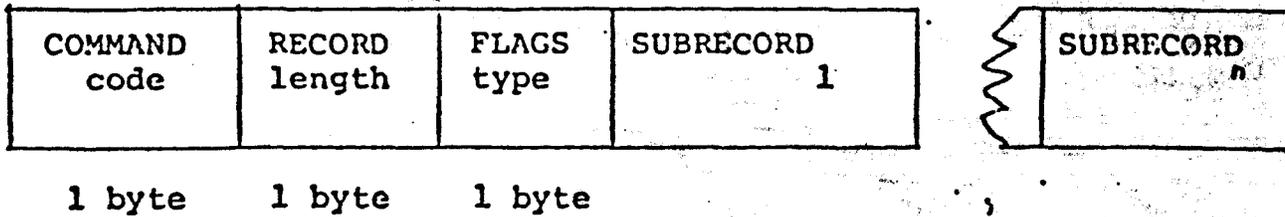


COMPRESSED RECORD FORMAT

FOR SPOOL FILE ~~ON~~ REV 5.2



The spooler creates compressed records on disk using a data compression-expansion procedure.

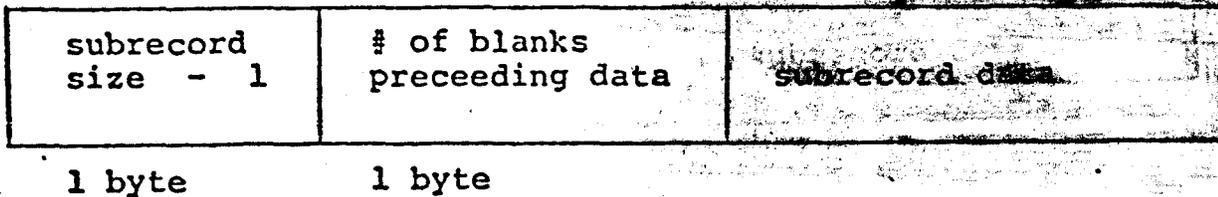
- a) The command byte is the BCW code used to originally write the record.
- b) Record length is the sum total of all sub-records which comprises the print line or card image.
- c) Flags type contains the compression record types:

X'25' = Compressed Record
X'24' = Non-compressed Record

Additionally, the following values may be "ored" with the following flags to indicate:

X'80' = First page of new record
X'40' = Original Request was system user

SUBRECORD FORMAT



Tape Format of Output Writer Tape

Header Records

The Header records would be the equivalent of the non-standard labels. A minimum of two records exist for each file on the tape. These records are:

- a) File Header ID
- b) Sub Directory Entry

Additionally, the following records may also exist:

- a) VFB (Vertical Format Buffer)
- b) LCB (Load Code Buffer)

File Header ID

The first record of each file contains a File Header ID. It should be noted that VOL labels on tape are not preserved. The format of this 80-byte record is:

<u>Field #</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Contents</u>
1	1-19	*** OUTPUT FILE ***
2*	20	B (Blocked)
3	21-22	PR (Print file) PU (Punch file)

*For tapes created prior to the blocked tape enhancement, this value will contain a blank.

Sub Directory Entry Record

This is a 256-byte record containing Sub Directory information.

VFB Record

If the original spooled file was created using a VFB job control statement, the unconverted VFB is written to tape. This record is 256 bytes in length.

LCB Record

If the original spooled file was created using an LCB job control statement, the unconverted LCB is written to tape. This record is 256 bytes in length. If the LCB was a multi-sector LCB, two LCB records are written.

Tape Mark

A tape mark is written after the last header record.

Data Records

Data records are variable blocked records having a maximum block size of 256. The format of these records are as follows:

<u>Field #</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Contents</u>
1	1-2	Variable Block Header (size of block)
2	3-4	Unused
3	5-6	Variable Record Header (size of rec +
4	7-8	Backward Disp to previous record (1st record=80)
5	9	BCW command code
6	10	System user CCB indicator
7	11-12	Unused
8	13-14	Page number/Card number
9	15-n	Compressed record

- a) BCW command - original BCW command code used by the program which created the output line/card.
- b) System User CCB indicator - value of the 4th byte of the CCB used by the program to create the output line/card.
- c) Page Number - page number of line has been printed.
- d) Compressed Record
- e) Fields 3-9 are repeated for each print or punch image.

End of File

Each time a file is completed, two tape marks are written and then the tape is backspaced one block in case other files are to be redirected to this tape.

End of Volume

If end of volume occurs, a tape mark is written followed by an 80 byte record containing EOVL as the first 4 bytes. Two more tape marks are written.