B 1000 SYSTEM SOFTWARE RELEASE MARK 10.0

DOCUMENT/RL

B 1000 REMOTE LISTER

INTRODUCTION

GENERAL

The B 1000 REMOTE/LISTER program is designed to display disk files on a screen terminal such as a TD 830, TD 820, or a MT 983 terminal. The REMOTE/LISTER program displays data files and printer backup files, scans printer backup compiler output listings for messages and/or warnings, and examines printer backup listings of MCP dumps produced by the MCPII/ANALYZER program.

The REMOTE/LISTER program can be explicit executed from a terminal or it can be "PASS"ed to using the SMCS program pass mechanism.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

B 1000 Systems System Software Operation Guide, Volume 1, form number 1108932.

B 1800/B 1700 Systems System Software Operation Guide, Volume 2, form number 1108966.

B 1000 Systems Network Definition Language (NDL) Reference Manual, form number 1073715.

B 1000 Systems Command and Edit (CANDE) User's Manual, form number 1090586.

B 1000 Systems Supervisory Message Control System (SMCS) Reference Manual, form number 1108891.

TD 730/TD 830 System Reference Manual, form number 1093768.

MT 983/MT 993 Display Terminals Reference Manual, form number 1118361.

NOTATION CONVENTIONS

Left and Right Broken Brackets (<>)

Left and right broken brackets are used to enclose letters and digits which are supplied by the user. The letters and digits can represent a variable, a number, a file name, or a command.

Example:

        <job #>AX<command>

AT SIGN (@)

The at sign (@) is used to enclose hexadecimal information.

Example:

        @F3@ is the hexadecimal representation cf the EBCDIC
        character 3.

The @ sign is also used to enclose binary infcrmation when the
initial @ sign is followed by a (1).

Example:

        @(1)11110011@ is the binary representation ot the
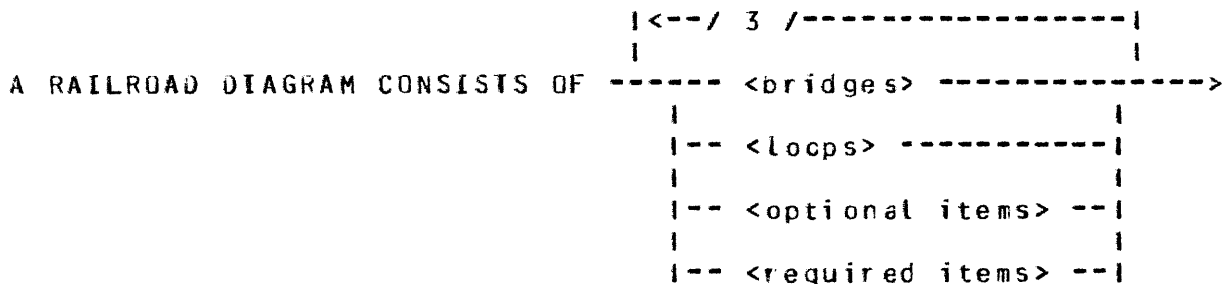   EBCDIC character 3.

SYNTAX CONVENTIONS (RAILROAD DIAGRAMS)

Railroad diagrams show how syntactically valid statements can be
constructed.

Traversing a railroad diagram from left to right, or in the
direction of the arrow heads, and adherirg to the limits
illustrated by bridges produces a syntactically valid statement.
Continuation from one line of a diagram to another is represented
by a right arrow (--->) appearing at the end of the current line
and beginning of the next line. The complete syntax diagram is
terminated by a vertical bar (I).

Items contained in broken brackets (< >) are syntactic variables
which are further defined, or require the user to supply the
requested information.

Upper-case items must appear literally. Minimum abbreviations of
upper-case items are underlined.

```
                                    |<--/ 3 /-----------------|
                                    |                         |
    A RAILROAD DIAGRAM CONSISTS OF ------ <bridges> --------------->
                                    |                         |
                                    |-- <locps> -----------|
                                    |                         |
                                    |-- <optional items> --|
                                    |                         |
                                    |-- <required items> --|
```

```
>-- AND IS TERMINATED BY A VERTICAL BAR. --------------------|
```

The following syntactically valid statements can be constructed from the above diagram:

A RAILROAD DIAGRAM CONSISTS OF <bridges> AND IS TERMINATED BY A VERTICAL BAR.

A RAILROAD DIAGRAM CONSISTS OF <optional items> AND IS TERMINATED BY A VERTICAL BAR.

A RAILROAD DIAGRAM CONSISTS OF <bridges>, <loops> AND IS TERMINATED BY A VERTICAL BAR.

A RAILROAD DIAGRAM CONSISTS OF <optional items>, <required items>, <bridges>, <loops> AND IS TERMINATED BY A VERTICAL BAR.

Required Items

No alternate path through the railroad diagram exists for required items or required punctuation.

Example:

```
REQUIRED ITEM ------------------------------------------------------|
```


Optional Items

Items shown as a vertical list indicate that the user must make a choice of the items specified. An empty path through the list allows the optional item to be absent.

Example:

```
REQUIRED ITEM -----------------------------------------------------|
                     |                           |
                     |-- <optional item-1> --|
                     |                           |
                     |-- <optional item-2> --|
```

The following valid statements can be constructed from the above diagram:

REQUIRED ITEM

REQUIRED ITEM <optional item-1>

REQUIRED ITEM <optional item-2>

Loops

A loop is a recurrent path through a railroad diagram and has the
following general format.

```
   |<--- <bridge> --------- <return character> ----|
   |                                                |
 --------- <object of the loop> ---------------------------------|
```

Example:

```
   |<--/ 1 /------- , ------------|
   |                             |
 --------- <optional item-1> ---------------------------------------|
        |                 .   |
        |-- <optional item-2> --|
```

The following statements can be constructed from the railroad
diagram in the example.

    <optional item-1>

    <optional item-1>, <optional item-1>

    <optional item-2>, <optional item-1>

A <loop> must be traversed in the direction of the arrow heads,
and the limits specified by bridges cannot be exceeded.
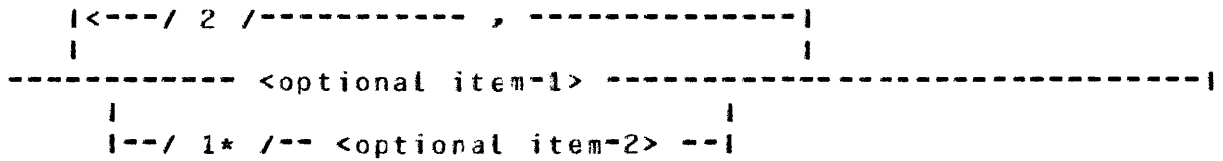

Bridges

A bridge illustrates the minimum or maximum number of times a
path can be traversed in a railroad diagram.

There are two forms of <bridges>.

    / n /   n is an integer which specifies the maximum
                number of times the path can be traversed.

    / n* /   n is an integer which specifies the minimum
                number of times the path must be traversed.

Example:

```
|<---/ 2 /----------- , --------------|
     |                                    |
------------ <optional item-1> -------------------------------|
     |                             |
     |--/ 1* /-- <optional item-2> --|
```

The loop can be traversed a maximum of two times; however, the path for <optional item-2> must be traversed at least one time.

The following statements can be constructed from the railroad diagram in the example.

<optional item-1>, <optional item-2>

<optional item-2>, <optional item-2>, <optional item-1>

<optional item-2>

REMOTE/LISTER OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

PROGRAM EXECUTION

The REMOTE/LISTER program can be explicity executed, "SIGNED ON" through the SMCS, or "PASS"ed to using the SMCS program pass mechanism.

If the REMOTE/LISTER program is to be explicity executed, the execute string can be entered to the terminal as follows:

    ? EX REMOTE/LISTER PRIORITY 9;

If the REMOTE/LISTER program is to interface with the SMCS, it is necessary to put the REMOTE/LISTER program in the SMCS/JOBS file. Refer to the B 1000 Systems Supervisory Message Control System (SMCS) Reference Manual, form 1108891 for information on setting up the SMCS/JOBS file. An example of the SMCS/JOBS entry for the REMOTE/LISTER program is as follows:

    $ REMOTE/LISTER   LOG-ON NO-RR NO-SCRCLL;
          EX REMOTE/LISTER; PROTECTED; PR 9;

This allows the user to "SIGN ON" or "PASS" to the REMOTE/LISTER program using the SMCS sign on and program pass mechanisms.

PROGRAM SWITCHES

The following program switches are used in the REMOTE/LISTER program:

    Program Switch 0
        If program switch 0 is set, the REMOTE/LISTER program
        enters a batch mode, using the MCP Operator Display
        Terminal (ODT) ACCEPT mechanism for input.   The only
        valid commands in batch mode are PRINT and BYE (or
        EOJ).   Batch mode allows the printing of files even if
        the data communications network is not running.

    Program Switch 1
        If program switch 1 is set, the heading information
        (the label record for backup files) line and the
        "EOF/BOF" or "END OF FILE" generated line are omitted.

    Program Switch 2
        If program switch 2 is set, the default language is
        DOCTOR, instead of SDL/UPL, and the default margin is
        11. If program switch 2 is reset, the default language
        is SDL/UPL, and the default margin is 1.

Program Switch 3
  If program switch 3 is set, wraparound from the input
  file is inhibited until a prompt is given. If program
  switch 1 is 0, then the generated end line displays
  "END OF FILE" instead of "EOF/BOF". If program switch
  3 is reset, wraparound is allowed.

Program Switch 7
  Program switch 7 is used to indicate whether the MCS
  header TOG[1] should be set to 0 or 1. If program
  switch 7 is reset, TOG[1] is set to 0; otherwise it is
  set to 1. Program switch 7 should be reset as long as
  the CANDE NDL request and control sets are being used
  in the network controller. If the CANDE request and
  control sets are not being used, the program switch
  should be set. Setting TOG[1] causes output messages
  from REMOTE/LISTER not to be scrolled on the terminal.

Program Switch 8
  Program switch 8 is used to indicate whether the PRINT
  command should assume that a 6 lines per inch or 8
  lines per inch carriage control tape is being used on
  the printer. If program switch 8 is reset, the
  REMOTE/LISTER program assumes that it is a 6 lines per
  inch carriage control tape; otherwise a 8 line per
  inch carriage control tape is assumed.

REMOTE/LISTER COMMANDS

GENERAL

The REMOTE/LISTER program automatically remembers the last command entered if it was a "BACK", "-", "NEXT", "+", "SEARCH", "ERROR", "WARNING", or "FIND" command. Successive blank input prompts causes a resumption of the same command where the previous output page ended. Any non-blank entry terminates the current command. A "PAGE END" command is continued as a "BACK" command.

Any input can be entered during a "SEARCH", "FIND", "ERROR", or "WARNING" command as a means of requesting a break in the routine that is in progress. Invalid input is ignored instead of causing an error.

Commands can be entered in lower case or upper case. However, file names must be exact, that is, they are not translated to upper case.

Multiple commands can be entered in one input provided that they do not cause an output.

If the REMOTE/LISTER program is "PASS"ed to using the SMCS program pass mechanism, the signal character, followed the the token "PASS", and the program name are displayed in the upper left hand corner of the screen with each output. For example, if the REMOTE/LISTER program is renamed as "RL", after each output the following is displayed in the upper left hard corner:

    *PASS RL

Non-graphic characters are converted to the question mark character ("?") by the REMOTE/LISTER program. The hexadecimal representations of these commands can be displayed by using the "HEX" command.

The following commands require that a workfile be loaded before they are accepted by the REMOTE/LISTER program.

BACK	PAGE
ERROR	REMOVE
FIND	SAME
HEX	SEARCH
MARGIN	SEQ
MCP	WAIT
NEXT	WARNING

The following commands may be entered with or without a workfile present.

BYE	TEACH
CANDE	TERMINAL
GET	USER
PRINT	WHAT

PROGRAM COMMANDS

BACK

The BACK command causes the REMOTE/LISTER program to space back in the input file and display that page. The minus sign character can be used instead of the token BACK. The BACK command is continued by the entry of blank input. Any other input terminates the command. The BACK command can only be specified if a workfile is present.

Syntax:

```
BACK -------------------------------------------------------|
 -     |      |                        |
       |      |---- < n > ----|
 - ---|
```

Semantics

    < n >
    An integer value representing the number of pages to
    space back.

BYE

The BYE command signs the terminal off the REMOTE/LISTER program
and causes the program to go to end of job. If the REMOVE option
is used, the file is removed if it is a backup file.

Syntax:

```
BYE -----------------------------------------------------------------|
            |                           |
            |---- REMOVE ----|
                    ---
```

Semantics

    REMOVE
        The REMOVE option causes the file to be removed if it
        is a backup file.

CANDE

The CANDE command causes the REMOTE/LISTER program to reformat the screen in the same manner as the CANDE program would. That is, eight-digit sequence numbers are displayed on the left of the screen. Entering CANDE with no options is the same as entering the CANDE command with the ON option.

Syntax:

```
CANDE ------------------------------------------------------------|
            |                       |
            |---- CN   ----|
            |---- OFF  ----|
```

Semantics

    ON
        The ON option turns the CANDE command on.

    OFF
        The OFF option turns the CANDE command off.

EOJ

The EOJ command causes the program to go to end of job when the program is running in batch mode. The EOJ command is only valid in batch mode. If the REMOVE option is used, the file is removed if it is a backup file.

Syntax:

```
EOJ ------------------------------------------------------------|
            |                        |
            |---- REMOVE ----|
                  ---
```

Semantics

REMOVE
The REMOVE option causes the file to be removed if it is a backup file.

ERROR

The ERROR command searches for error messages ir a printer backup compile listing. The file must have been loaded with the appropriate language specified, if not SDL cr UPL. The ERROR command displays five records prior to any error message that is located. The ERRCR command is continued by the entry of blank input. Any other irput terminates the commmand. The ERROR commmand can only be specified if a workfile is present.

Syntax:

```
ERROR -----------------------------------------------------------I
  ---            I                                  I
               I-- < r1 > ------------------I
                          I                 I
                          I-- < r2 > --I
```

Semantics

    < r1 >
      An integer representing the starting record number (not
      sequence number) where the search is to becin.

    < r2 >
      An integer representirg the ending record rumber where
      the search is to end.

FIND

The FIND command searches the file for a token string. The FIND
command is continued by the entry of blank input.   Any other
input terminates the command.   The FIND command can only be
specified if a workfile is present.

Syntax:

```
FIND ----- < delim >----< text >----< delim > --------------(A)


(A) -----------------------------------------------------------|
             |                                    |
             |-- < r1 > -------------------|
                            |              |
                            |-- < r2 > --|
```


Semantics

  < delim >
  Any nonblank character except an alphanumeric,   period
  (.),   or   underscore (_) that does not appear in the
  text.

  < text >
  The target text to be sought.   It can be up to 40
  characters in length.
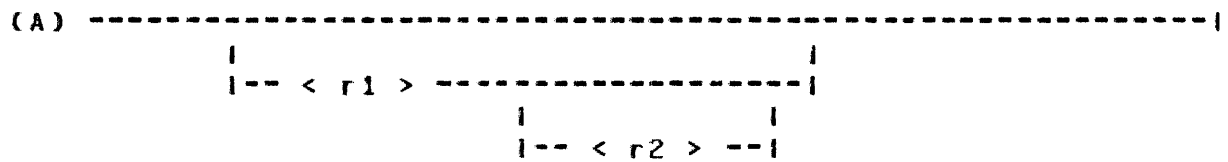
  < r1 >
  An integer representing the starting record number (not
  sequence number) where the search is to begin.

  < r2 >
  An integer representing the ending record number where
  the search is to end.

GET

The GET command begins the display of a file. A language type
and/or command list can be specified. The GET command causes the
REMOTE/LISTER program to begin displaying the first page of the
file unless the user specifies some other command in the command
list. The default language type is SDL/LPL. The MARGIN
parameter is set to 1 and the WAIT parameter is set to 0.

Syntax:

```
GET - < file name > ----------------------------------------------|
  -                  |                                            |
                     |-- < language > ----------------------|
                                     |                      |
                                     |-- < command >--|
```

Semantics

    < file name >
      The < file name > options specifies the name of the
      disk file to be displayed.

    < language >
      The < language > specifies the compiler cr program that
      produced the printer backup file and is one of the
      following:

BASIC	DOCTOR	PASCAL
COBOL	FORTRAN	RPG
COBOL74	FORTRAN77	SDL
DASDL	MIL	SDL2
DATA	NDL	SPATCH
OMPALL	NONE	UPL

      The first three characters of a language can be used as
      an abbreviation except for COBOL74 which is abbreviated
      by C74 and FORTRAN77 which is abbreviated by F77.

    < command >
      The < command > option is any valid REMOTE/LISTER
      command or sequence of commands and can only be
      specified if < language > has been specified.

HEX

The HEX command causes the REMOTE/LISTER program to display output records in hexadecimal format. The HEX commmand can only be specified if a workfile is present. This option is reset each time a new file is loaded using the GET command.

Semantics:

```
HEX ------------------------------------------------------------------|
            |                 |
            |---- ON    ----|
            |                 |
            |---- OFF   ----|
```

Semantics

   ON
     Set the HEX command.

   OFF
     Resets the HEX command.

MARGIN

The MARGIN command causes the REMOTE/LISTER program to set the margin to the value specified and display only 80 characters of data from each record beginning at the value specified in the MARGIN command. For printer backup files that are loaded with a language specified, the margin defaults to the location of the sequence numbers. For non-backup files, the margin defaults to 1. Each time the GET command is performed, the margin is set to 1 unless otherwise specified in the GET command. If "MARGIN 0" is entered, each record is fully displayed. Each entry of the MARGIN command resets the CANDE command. The MARGIN commmand can only be specified if a workfile is present.

Syntax:

```
MARGIN ----------------------------------------------------------------|
  ---           |                     |
              |---- < n > ----|
```

Semantics

   < n >
      An integer value that specifies the setting of the
      MARGIN command.

MCP

The MCP command is used to search a printer backup listing of a
system dump produced by the MCPII/ANALYZER program.   The portion
of the MCPII/ANALYZER listing that is to be examined is specified
by a keyword.   The keyword is formatted or expanded in the same
manner as it would be printed by the MCPII/ANALYZER program.   The
MCP commmand can only be specified if a workfile is present.

Syntax:

```
MCP ----- < keyword > ---------------------------------------------|
                             |                                      |
                             |-- < r1 > ------------------|
                                        |                 |
                                        |-- < r2 > --|
```

Semantics

< keyword > A token   indicating   the   portion   of   the
    MCPII/ANALYZER listing to be displayed.   The valid
    keywords are:

HINTS	DFHDICT	GISMCTRACE
CSV	MCPSTACKS	IOAT
DSCV	ANALYZELINKS	SPOGLEUE
INTERPDICT	MIX	DMS
CHANNELTABLE	RSN	IPC
SPOSQ	CT	DISK
DCH	FIB	TAPE
PACKINFO	FEXPROGRAM	BNA
PSR	HEXSYSTEM	
QUEUES	LINKS	

   < r1 >
   An integer representing the starting record number
   where the search is to begin.

   < r2 >
   An integer representing the ending record number where
   the search is to end.

NEXT

The NEXT command causes the REMOTE/LISTER program to space
forward in the input file and display that page. The plus sign
character can be used instead of the token NEXT. The NEXT
command is continued by the entry of blank input. Any other
input terminates the command. The NEXT command can only be
specified if a workfile is present.

Syntax:

```
NEXT ------------------------------------------------------------|
  -    |      |                  |
       |      |---- < n > ----|
  +  ---|
```

Semantics

    < n >
    An integer value representing the number of pages to
    space forward.

PAGE

The PAGE or LIST commands cause the REMOTE/LISTER program to
display the file beginning at the record specified or a the first
record if no record is specified. This causes a NEXT function to
be initiated by the REMOTE/LISTER program. The PAGE END command
causes the last page of the file to be displayed. This causes a
BACK function to be initiated by the REMOTE/LISTER program. The
PAGE commmand can only be specified if a workfile is present.

Syntax:

```
PAGE -----------------------------------------------------------|
 -        |            !              |
LIST ---|            |--- < r1 > ---|
 -          |            |
            |--- END ------|
```

Semantics

    < r1 >
      This integer value causes the display to begin at
      record < r1 > (not sequence number < r1 >).

    END
      This option causes the last page to be displayed.

PRINT

The PRINT command prints the current input file or the file specified, on the line printer.

Syntax:

```
PRINT ----------------------------------------------------------------(A)
        |                   | |        | |                        |
        |- < file name > -| |- DATA -| |- COPIES < n > -|
                            |- SEQ --|
                            |- DOC --|


(A) ---------------------------------------------------------------------(B)
        |               | |           | |                          |
        |- UNLABELED -| |- DOUBLE -| |- TITLE < title > -|
        ---             |- DBL ----|


(B) ---------------------------------------------------------------------(C)
        |         | |                     | |                        |
        |- LINES - | |- AS < pbd name > -| |--------- PAGED -|
                                            |- NC -|


(C) ---------------------------------------------------------------------|
        |                                               |
        |-- < r1 > ----------------------------------|
                    |                               |
                    |-- < r2 > -------------|
                    |                               |
                    |-- INCLUDE < count > --|
```

Semantics

> < file name >
>   The < file name > option specifies the file name to be
>   printed.   If it is not specified, the current input
>   file is printed.

> DATA
>   The DATA option causes the file to be printed with no
>   record numbers.   The DATA option is the default for
>   printer backup files.

> SEQ
>   The SEQ option causes the file to be printed in the
>   following format: 6-digit record number, blanks, 80
>   characters of data, 10-character patch id, blanks, and
>   the 10-character file id.   The SEQ cption is the
>   default for data files.

DOC
   The DOC option causes the file to be printed in the
   following format: 6-digit record number, blanks, 72
   characters of data, blanks, an 8-digit sequence number,
   blanks, 10-character patch id, blanks, 10-character
   file id.

COPIES < n >
   The COPIES options causes < n > copies tc be printed.
   The default is one copy.

UNLABELED
   The UNLABELED option causes an unlabeled printer backup
   file to be created. The default is for the printer
   backup file to be labeled.

DOUBLE
DBL
   The DOUBLE or DBL option causes the listed to be
   double-spaced. The default is single-spacing.

TITLE < title >
   The TITLE option causes the < title > to be centered on
   the top of each page except the first. The title is
   printed if the PAGED option is specified. The
   < title > is a character string of up to 6C characters.

LINES
   The LINES option is only valid for the DOC output
   format and causes line reference numbers tc be printed
   on each page as part of the document.

AS < pbd name >
   The AS option creates a user-named backup file labeled
   < pbd name >.

PAGED
   The PAGED option causes each page except the first to
   page numbers. If this option is set the tokens
   "& PAGE", "&PAGE", "& page", or "&page" in columns one
   through six of any input record causes the
   REMOTE/LISTER program to skip to the next page. PAGED
   is default for the DOC printing option, but can be
   specified for any printing option.

NO
   The NO option turns off the PAGED option for files
   being printed with the DOC printing option.

< rl >
   The < rl > option causes the REMOTE/LISTER program to
   begin printing at the record specified by < rl >. The
   default is record one.

< r2 >
  The < r2 > option causes the REMOTE/LISTER program to
  stop printing at the record specified by < r2 >.   The
  default is the end of file.

INCLUDE < count >
  The INCLUDE option causes the REMOTE/LISTER program to
  print < count > number of records.   The default is to
  the end of file.

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REMOVE

The REMOVE command closes the current input file and allows
switching to a new file. The repetition of the REMOVE keyword
causes the purge of the file if it is a backup file. The REMOVE
commmand,can only be specified if a workfile is present.

Syntax:

```
REMOVE ---------------------------------------------------------!
 ---             I                     I
                 I---- REMOVE ----I
                   ---
```

Semantics

    REMOVE
        The REMOVE option causes the purge of the input file if
        it is a backup file.

SAME

The SAME command causes the same page to be displayed on the terminal screen. The SAME commmand can only be specified if a workfile is present.

Syntax:

```
 SAME  ----------------------------------------------------------|
 ---
```

SEARCH

The SEARCH command causes the REMOTE/LISTER program to search the
input file for a text string.   The SEARCH command can only be
specified if a workfile is present.

Syntax:

```
SEARCH --- a < col > --- < delim >---< text >---< delim > --(A)
  ---       |
            |-- LANGUAGE < language > -- < sequence number > ---(A)
            ----


  (A) --------------------------------------------------------|
            |                                    |
            |-- < rl > ----------------|
                            |                    |
                            |-- < r2 > --|
```

Semantics

   a < col >
     The a < col > option causes the search to begin in
     column < col > of the file.

   < delim >
     Any nonblank character except an alphanumeric,   period
     (.),   or underscore (_) that does not appear in the
     text.

   < text >
     The target text to be sought.   It can be up to 40
     characters in length.

   LANGUAGE <language>
     The LANGUAGE option specifies the compiler or program
     that the the compile listing was produced by. Refer to
     the GET command for a list of allowable languages.

   < sequence number >
     The < sequence number > specifies the sequence number
     to be searched for. An exact match must be made. This
     is different from the SEQ command which searches for a
     sequence number that is greater than or equal to the
     target sequence number.

   < rl >
     An integer representing the starting record number (not
     sequence number) where the search is to begin.

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< r2 >
  An integer representing the ending record number where
  the search is to end.

SEQ

The SEQ command causes the REMOTE/LISTER program to search for a
given sequence number in the file, stopping when it encounters a
sequence number that is greater than or ecual to the target
sequence number.   The SEQ commmand can only be specified if a
workfile is present.

Syntax:

```
SEQ --------- < sequence number > ------------------------(A)
 -


(A) ----------------------------------------------------------|
          |                              |
          |-- < r1 > -----------------|
                         |             |
                         |-- < r2 > --|
```

Semantics

   < sequence number >
   The target sequence number that is to be searched for.

   < r1 >
   An integer representing the starting record number (not
   sequence number) where the search is to begin.

   < r2 >
   An integer representing the ending record rumber where
   the search is to end.

TEACH

The TEACH command provides the user with the capability of requesting an explanation of a command or of the program switches from the REMOTE/LISTER program.

Syntax:

```
TEACH ----------- < command > ---------------------------------|
 --                   |                    |
                      |---  SWITCHES ---|
                       --
```

Semantics

    < command >
      Specifies any valid REMOTE/LISTER command.

    SWITCHES
      Requests an explanation of the program switches.

TERMINAL

The TERMINAL command causes the REMOTE/LISTER program to change the terminals screen size from the default of 1920 to the value entered. After the new screen size has been entered, the REMOTE/LISTER program asks the user if the correct screen size has been entered.

Syntax:

```
TERMINAL PAGE ------- < screen size > ------------------------|
----        ----
```

Semantics

    < screen size >
    The < screen size > is the size of the display in characters that is to be displayed on the screen. The value of < screen size > must not be greater than 1920 characters.

USER

The USER command allows the user to log on to the REMOTE/LISTER program. The usercode/password combination entered is used on all file opens.

Syntax:

```
 USER --------- < usercode/password > --------------------------|
 --             |                              |
                |-------- OFF ------------|
```

Semantics

    < usercode/password >
      Any valid usercode and password.

    OFF
      The OFF option logs the usercode and password given off
      the REMOTE/LISTER program.

WAIT

The WAIT command causes the REMOTE/LISTER program to enter a
continuous output mode, waiting the specified time between
successive displays of each output screen. Entering WAIT 0 or
any non-blank input turns the WAIT command off. The WAIT
commmand can only be specified if a workfile is present.

Syntax:

```
WAIT ----------------------------------------------------------|
 -            |                   |
              |--- < seconds > ---|
```

Semantics

    < seconds >
    The < seconds > options specifies the number of seconds
    that the REMOTE/LISTER program waits before displaying
    the next output screen. The maximum time is 60 seconds
    and the default is 3 seconds.

WARNING

The WARNING command searches for warning messages in a printer backup compile listing. The file must have been loaded with the appropriate language specified in the GET command. The WARNING command displays five records prior to any error message that is located. The WARNING command is continued by the entry of blank input. Any other input terminates the command. The WARNING commmand can only be specified if a workfile is present.

Syntax:

```
WARNING --------------------------------------------------------------!
 ----          !                                !
              !-- < r1 > ------------------!
                         !                !
                         !-- < r2 > --!
```

Semantics

    < r1 >
      An integer representing the starting record number (not
      sequence number) where the search is to begin.

    < r2 >
      An integer representing the ending record number where
      the search is to end. If < r2 > is specified, then
      < r1 > must also be specified.

WHAT

The WHAT command displays the program-level, usercode (if the station is logged on), file information, and option settings of the REMOTE/LISTER program.

Syntax:

```
WHAT ----------------------------------------------------------!
```

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