The Command

       S/OPENFT   (S/CLOSEFT)

given without parameters is the 'main switch' of the File transfer
mechanism.   This opens (closes) the file transfer activities of
EMAS2900 in general and, in the case of open, allows transactions
with all other stations which have been allowed activity.

An individual station is allowed activity by the command

       S/OPENFT   address

      or all stations by

       S/OPENFT ·   .ALL

Such commands can be given at any time but only take effect if (or
when) the 'main switch' (OPENFT with parameters, as described above)
has been given.

Example:	S/CLOSEFT		
Sequence:	S/OPENFT	KENT	
	S/OPENFT	DEC10	---- no activity permitted
	S/OPENFT		---- KENT and DEC10 can go ahead
	S/CLOSEFT	DEC10	---- only KENT can now go ahead
	S/OPENFT	.ALL	---- all stations can go ahead
	S/CLOSEFT		---- activity is not permitted
	S/OPENFT		---- all stations can go ahead

S/MON ⌣ 3 — switches on FTP monitor.

S/FTP ⌣ ADDR ⌣ ~~

S/FTP ⌣ S/R ⌣ _user_ ⌣ u<u>ser</u>remote ⌣ pass ⌣ file .

The command

        S/FTLINES

allows operational control of file transfer activity in terms of the
number of transactions in progress at any one time.

A transaction either started life initiated by the home station
(a 'master' transaction) or was initiated by an external station
(ie, a 'slave' transaction). There must generally be available
some 'slave' capacity, which in the default situation consists of
half the available transaction lines.

Hence

        S/FTLINES 6

will allow up to 6 transactions to proceed but 3 of these transactions
will wait to be initiated by external stations ('slave' transactions)
and the remaining 3 will serve the home file transfer queue ('master'
transactions)

and

        S/FTLINES 6 2

will allow up to 6 transactions to proceed of which 2 will wait to
be initiated by external stations.

Note that this specification of lines to be initiated by external
stations does not imply a limit to the number of lines which can be
used by external stations: any unused line can be used by an external
station. However in general the home station has priority whenever
contention occurs.

The maximum number of transactions in progress (master or slave) for
any particular external station can be set by

        S/FTLINES   address   n (eg, S/FTLINES KENT 2)

Note that one extra <u>slave</u>will be permitted over this value to prevent
home station hogging which can occasionally occur.

FTLIMIT

The command

       S/FTLIMIT

allows operational control of file transfer activity in terms of the files size of transactions sanctioned.

       S/FTLIMIT n

limits all transactions to n k

       S/FTLIMIT   address   m

units all transactions to the specified station to mk (subject to m n)