Commands

help

- > Command Name
 - help
- > Command Description
 - Displays a list of commands to the user. These commands, when inputted to the Operating System, will execute that specified process.
- > Command Example:

```
1) help
         Displays all available commands to the user.
         Prompts the user for the shutdown procedure.
         Displays the Windows-9 current version.
4) rtc
        Displays the realtime clock, and prompts the user for clock changes.
5) timeset
        Prompts the user to change the time of the real-time clock.
6) dateset
        Prompts the user to change the date of the real-time clock.
        Gives you a real-life chat with superstar Joe Burrow!
8) alarm
         Enters alarm creation mode, where parameters are inputted to create a message at a specified time.
9) pcb delete
        Enters PCB deletion mode, where parameters are inputted to delete an existing PCB.
10) pcb suspend
         Switches the state of a specific PCB to [SUSPENDED] dispatching state.
11) pcb resume
Switches the state of a specific PCB to [NOT SUSPENDED] dispatching state.
12) pcb priority
Switches the priority of a specific PCB.
13) pcb show
         Will show the specific PCB that the user specifies.
14) pcb show ready
Will show all PCBs that are ready.
15) pcb show blocked Will show all PCBs that are blocked.
16) pcb show all
Will show all PCBs that exist.
         Will load Processes 1-5 [FOR TESTING PURPOSES, USE NOT RECCOMMENDED]
18) allocate memory
Will allocate memory.
19) free memory Will free memory
20) show allocated me
        Will show all allocated memory that exists
21) show free memory Will show all free memory that exists
```

shutdown

- Command Name
 - o shutdown
- > Command Description
 - Will prompt the user for shutdown. If the user specifies a 'yes', then the shutdown process starts. If not, shutdown will be aborted.
- > Command Example:

```
> shutdown
shutdown
$:Are you sure you want to shutdown?:
$:    yes
$:    no
>yes
yesklogv: Starting system shutdown procedure...
klogv: Shutdown complete.
```

rtc

- > Command Name
 - o real time clock
- > Command Description
 - Will display the user with the time and date from the internal real time clock, as specified through the *timeset* and *dataset* commands.
- > Command Example:

```
> rtc
rtc
$:Real-Time Clock:
$:Current Time: 01:11:03
$:Current Date:02/03/23
>
```

timeset

- > Command Name
 - set time
- > Command Description
 - Will update the real time clock with the specified user input. Has to be inputted in a formatted way (e.g 15 1/2 minutes past 12 noon can be represented as 12:15:30)
- > Command Example:

```
> timeset
timeset
$:Please enter a new time in the following format:
$: HH:MM:SS
$:
$: e.g [Fifteen and a half minutes past noon = 12:15:30]:
>12:15:30
12:15:30
$:Is this the time you'd like to set?
$: 12:15:30
$: yes
$: no
>yes
yes
$:Time has been changed to:
$:12:15:30
$:Returning to Menu...:
```

dateset

- > Command Name
 - o set date
- > Command Description
 - Will update the real time clock with the specified user input. Has to be inputted in a formatted way (e.g May 3rd, 2003 can be represented as 05/03/03)
- > Command Example:

```
> dateset
dateset
$:Please enter a new date in the following format:
$:
       MM/DD/YY
$:
       e.g [February 18, 2008 = 02/18/08]:
$:
>02/18/08
02/18/08
$:Is this the date you'd like to set?
$: 02/18/08
$:
       yes
$:
 >yes
yes
$:Date has been changed to:
$:02/18/08
$:Returning to Menu...:
```

version

- **➤ Command Name**
 - o version
- > Command Description
 - Will display the current version of the Operating System and compilation date to the user.
- > Command Example:



pcb delete

- > Command Name
 - o pcb delete
- > Command Description
 - pcb delete takes name of the pcb to delete, then will delete it if the pcb exists
- > Command Example

```
> pcb delete
pcb delete
$:Please enter the name of the PCB you would like to delete:
> example
example
$:PCB deleted:
$:Returning to menu...:
```

pcb suspend

- > Command Name
 - o pcb suspend
- > Command Description
 - takes the name of the pcb to suspend and switches it to the suspend dispatching state
- > Command Example

```
> pcb suspend
pcb suspend
$:Please enter the name of the PCB you would like to switch to the [SUSPENDED] dispatching state:
> example
example
example
$:PCB example has been given the [SUSPENDED] dispatching state
```

pcb resume

- > Command Name
 - o pcb resume
- > Command Description

 takes the name of the pcb to resume and switches it to the not suspended dispatching state

Command Example

```
> pcb resume
pcb resume
$:Please enter the name of the PCB you would like to switch to the [NOT SUSPENDED] dispatching state:
> example
example
$:PCB example has been given the [NOT SUSPENDED] dispatching state
```

pcb priority

- > Command Name
 - Pcb priority

> Command Description

takes name of the pcb to change the priority of, then will take the priority it
is to be changed to. If the PCB exists and the priority is a valid value it
changes the priority of the PCB to the one entered.

> Command Example

```
> pcb priority
pcb priority
$:Please enter the name of the PCB you would like to change priority:
> ex
ex
$:PCB ex currently has priority 3:
$:Please enter the new desired priority of PCB ex:
$:This number must range from [0-9].
> 2
2
$:PCB ex's priority set to 2:
$:Returning to menu...
```

pcb show

- > Command Name
 - o Pcb show
- Command Description
 - takes name of the pcb to show, then will show it if the pcb exists.

Command Example

```
> pcb show
pcb show
$:Please enter the name of the PCB you would like to show:
> ex
ex

$:PCB Name: ex
$:Priority: 2
$:Class Level: USER
$:Execution State: READY
$:Dispatching State: NOT_SUSPENDED

$:Returning to menu...
```

pcb show ready

- > Command Name
 - Pcb show ready
- > Command Description
 - Shows all the pcbs that are ready.
- > Command Example

```
> pcb show ready
pcb show ready

$:PCB Name: a
$:Priority: 3
$:Class Level: USER
$:Execution State: READY
$:Dispatching State: NOT_SUSPENDED

$:Returning to menu...
```

pcb show blocked

- Command Name
 - o Pcb show blocked
- > Command Description
 - o Shows all the pcbs that are blocked.
- > Command Example

```
> pcb show blocked
pcb show blocked

$:PCB Name: a
$:Priority: 3
$:Class Level: USER
$:Execution State: BLOCKED
$:Dispatching State: NOT_SUSPENDED

$:Returning to menu...
```

pcb show all

- > Command Name
 - o Pcb show all
- > Command Description
 - Shows all the pcbs.
- > Command Example

```
> pcb show all
pcb show all

$:PCB Name: example1
$:Priority: 1
$:Class Level: USER
$:Execution State: READY
$:Dispatching State: NOT_SUSPENDED

$:PCB Name: example2
$:Priority: 2
$:Class Level: ADMIN
$:Execution State: READY
$:Dispatching State: NOT_SUSPENDED

$:All PCBs are shown above:
$:If you see no PCBs, no PCBs currently exist.
```

load

- > Command Name
 - load
- > Command Description
 - Loads the R3 test processes into a non-suspended ready state and initializes and saves the contexts for each process
- > Command Example

```
> load
IDLE PROCESS EXECUTING.
```

alarm

- > Command Name
 - o alarm
- > Command Description
 - Allows you to set an alarm at a certain time that will display a message when the alarm is triggered
- > Command Example

```
> alarm
IDLE PROCESS EXECUTING.
$:Would you like to set an alarm?:
$:
$:
          yes
no
> yes
IDLE PROCESS EXECUTING.
$:Entering alarm creation mode...:
$:Enter the time you would like to set your alarm:
$:Required format - HH:MM:SS
> 11:11:11
IDLE PROCESS EXECUTING.
$:Enter the message you would like to give your alarm:
$:Required format - This message must be less than 100 characters long:
> example alarm
IDLE PROCESS EXECUTING.
$:Create new alarm with these parameters?:
$: Alarm Time = 11:11:11
$: Alarm Message = example alarm
$:
$:
$:
           yes
no
> yes
IDLE PROCESS EXECUTING.
Alarm has been created!
$:Alarm created:
$:Returning to menu...:
```

allocate memory

- > Command Name
 - o allocate memory

> Command Description

 Will prompt the user for the size of the block to be allocated. If the user enters a valid value it allocates the memory of the specified size and displays the address. If not, an error message will appear and no memory will be allocated.

> Command Example

```
> allocate memory
IDLE PROCESS EXECUTING.

$:How much memory would you like to allocate?
$:Format: NUMERICAL VALUE WITH MAX LENGTH OF 15
> 21

$:Memory allocated to: 0xD000F50
$:Returning to menu...
```

free memory

- > Command Name
 - o free memory
- Command Description
 - Will prompt the user for the start address of the block to be freed. If the
 user enters a valid value it frees the memory at the specified address. If
 not, an error message will appear and no memory will be freed.

> Command Example

```
> free memory
IDLE PROCESS EXECUTING.

$:Whats the address of the memory you would like to free?:
$:Format: HEXIDECIMAL VALUE WITH MAX LENGTH OF 15
> 0xD000F50

$:Memory block has been successfully freed!:
$:Returning to menu...
```

show allocated memory

- > Command Name
 - o show allocated memory
- > Command Description
 - Shows all the allocated memory blocks with their block number, size, and address
- > Command Example

```
> show allocated memory
IDLE PROCESS EXECUTING.
$:Allocated Memory Blocks:
Block:1
        Size: 1048
        Start Address: 0xD000014
Block:2
        Size: 17
        Start Address: 0xD000440
Block:3
        Size: 12
        Start Address: 0xD000465
Block:4
        Size: 4
        Start Address: 0xD000485
Block:5
        Size: 1048
        Start Address: 0xD00049D
Block:6
        Size: 17
        Start Address: 0xD0008C9
Block:7
        Size: 12
        Start Address: 0xD0008EE
Block:8
        Size: 4
        Start Address: 0xD00090E
Block:9
        Size: 22
        Start Address: 0xD000926
```

show free memory

- > Command Name
 - show free memory
- > Command Description
 - Shows all the free memory blocks with their block number, size, and address.
- > Command Example