TABLE 8-2. Typical file names

$TAPE	Tape drive
$LP	Printer
$SPLS	Spooler process
$TERM15	Terminal device
$SYSTEM	System disk
$SYSTEM SYSTEM LOGFILE	System log file on disk $SYSTEM
$SPLS #DEFAULT	Default spooler print queue
$RECEIVE	Incoming message queue, for interprocess communication

If a component is less than 8 bytes long, it is padded with ASCII spaces. Externally, names are represented in ASCII with periods, for example, `$SYSTEM.SYSTEM.LOGFILE` and `$SPLS.#DEFAULT`.

There are still further quirks in the naming. Process subnames must start with a hash mark (#), and user process names (but not device names, which are really I/O process names) have the PID at the end of the first component; see Figure 8-9.

FIGURE 8-9. Name format for named user processes

The PID in this example is the PID of the primary process. It limits the length of user process names to six characters, including the initial $.

As if that wasn't enough, there is a separate set of names for designating processes, disk files, or devices on remote systems. In this case, the initial $ sign is replaced by a \ symbol, and the second byte of the name is the system number, shifting the rest of the name one byte to the right. This limits the length of process names to five characters if they are to be network-visible. So from another system, the spooler process we saw earlier might have the external name `\ESSG.$SPLS` and have the internal format shown in Figure 8-10.

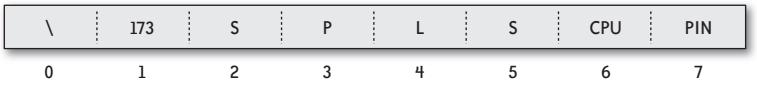

FIGURE 8-10. Name format for network-visible processes

The number 173 is the node number of system `\ESSG`.