DESIGN OF FIXED-FACILITY MULTISPECTRAL CAMOUFLAGE NETTING SUPPORT SYSTEMS

by

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This study describes a computer model for the design of fixed-facility multispectral camouflage netting support systems. The model was developed in FORTRAN, and the report provides a detailed description of the input, edit, and execution procedures. The model considers the typical tension structures theory, the single cell loads division, support member characteristics, sag distance, cable types, and description of candidate materials with pricing. The model has input/edit routines for pricing data, general site description, and structure geometry. Characterization of the support members, netting, tension members, and anchor system is also established in the model. The report includes the program source codes, an example program output, and the program user guide.
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Preface

This study was conducted by personnel of the Department of Civil Engineering at Mississippi State University (MSU), for the U.S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station (WES), under Contract No. DACA39-90-K-0011. The study was conducted as part of Department of the Army Project No. P4A162784AT40, Task CO, Work Unit 026, Fixed-Facility CCD Design & Evaluation Technologies, which is sponsored by Headquarters, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (HQUSACE).

The report was prepared by Dr. James W. Epps and Dr. Marion W. Corey from the Department of Civil Engineering of MSU. Mr. Bartley P. Durst, Dr. Jonathan C. Duke, Jr., and Mr. Gerardo I. Velazquez of the WES Camouflage Field Demonstration Team assisted in the preparation of the report.

The study was conducted under the general supervision of Dr. John Harrison, Chief, Environmental Laboratory (EL), and Dr. Victor E. LaGarde III, Chief, Environmental Systems Division (ESD), and under the direct supervision of Mr. Malcolm P. Keown, Chief, Environmental Constraint Group (ECG), ESD, and Dr. Jonathan C. Duke, Jr., ECG, Technical Team Leader of the Camouflage Field Demonstration Team. The HQUSACE Technical Monitor was Mr. Mike Shama.

At the time of publication of this report, Director of WES was Dr. Robert W. Whalin. Commander was COL Leonard G. Hassell, EN.

This report should be cited as follows:

Conversion Factors, Non-SI to SI Units of Measurement

Non-SI units of measurement used in this report can be converted to SI units as follows:

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<th>Multiply</th>
<th>By</th>
<th>To Obtain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>radians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>feet</td>
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<td>meters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inches</td>
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<tr>
<td>pounds (force) per square foot</td>
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<td>pascals</td>
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<td>pounds (mass) per cubic foot</td>
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<td>kilograms per cubic meter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1 Main Program

A computer model for the design of fixed-facility multispectral camouflage netting support systems was developed by the Department of Civil Engineering at Mississippi State University for the U.S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station in Vicksburg, MS. This document is intended to describe the computer model in enough detail that a thorough understanding of the model can be obtained.

The computer model has four major self-contained program options, each of which returns control to the main-line routine when completed. The four program options are as follows: (1) INput, (2) EDit, (3) EXecute, and (4) ENd. The two-character keywords for the program options are stored in the POP() array and are loaded from DATA/READ statements at program initiation. The general logic of the program is illustrated by the flow chart as shown in Figure 1 on the following page.

The initial program activity involves loading the data addresses from a pre-defined array, NAD(), which is defined in the COMMON block. A complete description of the COMMON block and its contents is provided in Chapter 2 Data Addressing and Chapter 3 Utility Routines of this report. Following the loading of the data addresses, the main program option prompt is displayed, and the user is required to provide one of the four program options. If one of the four options is provided, program execution continues. If one of the four options is not provided, an error message is displayed, and control is returned to the program option prompt. The source codes for this input are provided below:

```
100 DIM POP(8) AS STRING*2, BAYS(25)
270 DATA "IN","in","ED","ed","EX","ex","EN","en"
290 FOR I=1 TO 8:READ POP(I):?JEXT I
360 REM
430 PRINT:PRINT
440 INPUT "OPTIONS: INPUT, EDIT, EXECUTE OR END (IN/ED/EX/END)";A$
450 FOR IZ=1 TO 8:IF MID$(A$,1,2)=POP(IZ) THEN 480
460 NEXT IZ
470 GOTO 3890
480 IF IZ>6 THEN CLOSE:GOTO 3900
```
Figure 1. Camouflage main program logic
Following the program option input, the user is required to provide a six-character project name and a one-character revision number. These inputs are used to define the file name to which the project data are to be stored. The project data file name will be as follows:

A:Pxxxxxy.DAT

where

A:  Data storage will automatically occur on the floppy drive
P  File name prefix
xxxxx  Six-character project name
y  One-character revision number
DAT  File extension name

This data file will be defined by the program and created during any INPUT program option executions. During subsequent program executions, the data file will be accessed automatically. During the initiation of an INPUT program operation, the program checks to ensure that the designated file name does not exist on the floppy disk. If the file name does exist on the floppy drive, program operation is automatically switched to an EDIT mode to avoid the loss of data. During the initiation of either an EDIT or EXEC program operation, the program checks to ensure that the designated file name exists on the floppy disk. Program execution is not continued until this condition is satisfied. The source codes that perform these data inputs and create the project .DAT data file are provided below:

```plaintext
510 PRINT: INPUT "PROJECT NUMBER (SIX DIGIT MAX) "; ESN$
520 IF ESN$="DIR" OR ESN$="dir" THEN
522 CALL OUTDIR(DUM$():CLS
524 GOTO 510
526 ENDIF
530 IF LEN(ESN$)>6 THEN ESN$=ESN$+"0":GOTO 530
540 PRINT: INPUT "REVISION NUMBER (0 - 9) "; RV$
550 FL$="A:P"+MID$(ESN$,1,6)+MID$(RV$,1,1)+".DAT"

Input Program Option. When the INPUT program option is selected, the program will perform five functions, as follows: (1) load the program pricing data, (2) check to ensure that the specified data file does not exist and initialize the addressing data, (3) open the necessary addressing data

Chapter 1 Main Program
Load Pricing Data. The program pricing data are stored in the PRICE.LAT data file on the resident (hard) disk. The PRICE.LAT data file is a random access data file with 130-byte records. The contents of this data file include the individual material items and their structural/physical characteristics. The contents and organization of this data file are described in Chapter 4 Pricing Data and Chapter 3 Utility Routines of this report. The first data record contains 32 four-byte single precision numeric values which contain the beginning address of material item use codes which begin with a blank, the digits zero through nine, and the alphabetic characters A through U. The second data record contains the four-byte beginning addresses of the remainder of the use codes V through Z and the four-byte number of material data items contained in the file. The use code beginning addresses are loaded in the BEGAD() array, and the number of material data items is located in the NMARK variable. Data records 3-79 each contain 26 five-byte (character) names of the material items stored in the data file. A total of 2,002 material data items are allowed in the data file (76 records with 26 items per record). The five-byte names are stored in the MARKO array, which has been implicitly defined as a five-byte string array in the COMMON. When these data have been loaded, the field lengths of the 18 material data items are loaded into the LNGO array. The source codes to perform the loading of the pricing data are provided below:

```
610 REM INPUT MODE SPECIFIED
620 OPEN DDS"PRICE.LAT" AS #5 LEN=130:FIELD #5, 130 AS BG$
630 GET #5,1:FOR I=1 TO 32:JZ=(I-1)*4+1
640 BEGAD(I)=CVS(MID$(BG$,JZ,4)):NEXT I
650 GET #5,2:FOR I=33 TO 37:JZ=(I-33)*4+1
660 BEGAD(I)=CVS(MID$(BG$,JZ,4)):NEXT I:NMARK=CVS(MID$(BG$,21,4))
670 FOR I=3 TO 79:GET #5, I:J=(I-3)*26:FOR JZ=1 TO 26
680 KZ=(JZ-I)*5+1:MARK(IJ+JZ)=MID$(BG$,KZ,5):NEXT JZ:NEXT I
690 REM
700 FOR MZ=1 TO 18:SM=0:IF MZ=1 THEN 720
710 FOR NZ=1 TO MZ-1:SM=SM+LNG(NZ):NEXT NZ
720 FIELD #5, SM AS DUMMS, LNG(MZ) AS PRD$(MZ):NEXT MZ
730 REM
```

Data File Checking and Addressing Initialization. When the user has input the desired project name and revision number, the associated data file is opened and the first 128-byte record read. The first four bytes of this record contain a single-precision value of the next available record for data storage in the file. If this value is zero, the data file has not been defined, and the data addressing is initialized. The input of project data is then allowed to continue. If this value is not zero, the data file is assumed to exist, and program operation is switched to EDIT mode. The source
codes to perform the data file checking and addressing initialization are provided below:

550 FL$="A:P"+MIDS(ESN$,1,6)+MIDS(RVS,1,1)+".DAT"
560 OPEN FL$ AS #1 LEN=128:FIELD #1, 128 AS AA$
570 GET #1:1:NXRC=CVS(MIDS(AAS$,1,4)):CLOSE #1
580 IF NXRC>0 THEN 960 : REM (EDIT OR EXEC MODE ONLY)
600 REM
740 FOR I=1 TO 31:IREC(I)=0:NEXT I:NXRC=2

Opening Associated Data Files. Three program data files are necessary for the proper maintenance and storage of the project data. These three data files are as follows: (1) the PROJECT.DAT file as described above, (2) the DATA.LOC data file, and (3) the DATA.FLD data file. The last two data files are described in Chapter 2 Data Addressing of this report. The DATA.LOC data file is a random-access file of four-byte records which contain the single-precision screen locations of the individual data items. The DATA.FLD data file is a random-access file of four-byte records which contain the single-precision field lengths of the individual data items. The source codes to define and open these data files are provided below:

750 FL$="P"+MIDS(ESN$,1,6)+MIDS(RVS,1,1)+".DAT"
760 OPEN DD$+FL$ AS #1 LEN=128:FIELD #1, 128 AS AA$
770 OPEN DD$"DATA.LOC" AS #2 LEN=4:FIELD #2, 4 AS DL$
780 OPEN DD$"DATA.FLD" AS #3 LEN=4:FIELD #3, 4 AS DF$

Call CAMINP Routine and Return. The CAMINP Routine will allow the sequential input of the project data. A complete description of the organization and function of the routine is provided in Chapter 5 CAMINP Routine of this report. As each input screen is successfully processed, the .DAT data file contents and project addressing are updated. At the conclusion of the input, the complete contents of the .DAT data file are copied from the resident (hard or RAM) disk to the floppy, and control is returned to the program option input.

Edit Program Option. When the EDIT program option is selected, the program will perform five functions, as follows: (1) load the program pricing data, (2) check to ensure that the specified data file exists, transfer the project data from the floppy drive to a designated drive (hard disk or RAM drive), and load the addressing data, (3) open the necessary addressing data files, (4) call the CAMINP routine to perform the data editing, and (5) return control to the program option input. Each of these five program functions will be discussed in detail.

Load Pricing Data. The program pricing data are stored in the PRICE.LAT data file on the resident (hard) disk. The PRICE.LAT data file is a random access data file with 130-byte records. The contents of this data file include the individual material items and their structural/physical characteristics. The contents and organization of this data file is
described in Chapter 3 Utility Routines and Chapter 4 Pricing Data of this report. The first data record contains 32 four-byte single precision numeric values which contain the beginning address of material item use codes which begin with a blank, the digits zero through nine, and the alphabetic characters A through U. The second data record contains the four-byte beginning addresses of the remainder of the use codes V through Z and the four-byte number of material data items contained in the file. The use code beginning addresses are loaded in the BEGAD() array, and the number of material data items is located in the NMARK variable. Data records 3-79 each contain 26 five-byte (character) names of the material items stored in the data file. A total of 2,002 material data items are allowed in the data file (76 records with 26 items per record). The five-byte names are stored in the MARKO array, which has been implicitly defined as a five-byte string array in the COMMON. When these data have been loaded, the field lengths of the 18 material data items are loaded into the LNGO array. The source codes to perform the loading of the pricing data are provided below:

```
1070 OPEN DDS$="PRICE.LAT" AS #5 LEN=130:FIELD #5, 130 AS BG$
1080 GET #5,1:FOR I=1 TO 32:JZ=(I-1)*4+1
1090 BEGAD(I)=CVS(MID$(BG$,JZ,4)):NEXT I
1100 GET #5,2:FOR I=33 TO 37:JZ=(I-33)*4+1
1110 BEGAD(I)=CVS(MID$(BG$,JZ,4)):NEXT I:NMARK=CVS(MID$(BG$,21,4))
1120 FOR I=1 TO 79:GET #5,I:IJ=(I-1)*26:FOR JZ=1 TO 26
1130 KZ=(JZ-1)*5+I:MARK(IJ+JZ)=MID$(BG$,KZ,5):NEXT JZ:NEXT I
1140 REM
1150 FOR MZ=1 TO 18:SM=0:IF MZ=1 THEN 1170
1160 FOR NZ=1 TO MZ-1:SM=SM+LNG(NZ):NEXT NZ
1170 FIELD #5, SM AS DUMM$, LNG(MZ) AS PRD$(MZ):NEXT MZ
```

Data File Checking, Data Transfer, and Addressing Data Loading. When the user has input the desired project name and revision number, the associated data file is opened and the first 128-byte record read. The first four bytes of this record contain a single-precision value of the next available record for data storage in the file. If this value is zero, the data file has not been defined, and an error message is displayed. If this value is not zero, the data file is assumed to exist, and the contents of the data file are transferred from the floppy drive to the designated disk drive. This designated disk drive may be either the hard disk or a RAM disk, as specified from the contents of the file COMFIL (see Chapter 3Utility Routines). As this data transfer is being accomplished, the data addressing array IREC() is loaded. This array contains the beginning record number of the data for each input/edit screen that will be displayed during the edit process. The source codes that accomplish these functions are provided below:

```
550 FL$="A:P"+MIDS$(ESN$,1,6)+MIDS$(RV$,1,1)+".DAT"
560 OPEN FL$ AS #1 LEN=128:FIELD #1, 128 AS AAS
570 GET #1,1:NXRC=CVS(MIDS$(AAS,1,4)):CLOSE #1
580 IF NXRC>0 THEN 960 : REM (EDIT OR EXEC MODE ONLY)
```
The error-handling occurs if the next available record for data storage (NXRC) is zero, and the EDIT program option has been specified (IZ=3 or 4). The specified data file does not exist and an error message is displayed. The user must then repeat the project name and revision number input to satisfy the input requirements of the EDIT program option. The source codes for this program function are provided on the following page:

Once the specified data file has been determined to exist, the data from that file is transferred to the specified disk drive from the floppy, and the data addressing loaded to the IRECO array. The source codes to provide these functions are provided below:

Opening Associated Data Files. Three program data files are necessary for the proper maintenance and storage of the project data. These three data files are as follows: (1) the project .DAT file as described above, (2) the DATA.LOC data file, and (3) the DATA.FLD data file. The last two data files are described in Chapter 2 Data Addressing of this report. The DATA.LOC data file is a random-access file of four-byte records which contain the single-precision screen locations of the individual data items. The DATA.FLD data file is a random-access file of four-byte records which contain the single-precision field lengths of the individual data items. The source codes to define and open these data files are provided below:
Call CAMINP Routine and Return. The CAMINP Routine will allow the sequential editing of the project data. A complete description of the organization and function of the routine is provided in Chapter 5 CAMINP Routine of this report. As each edit screen is successfully processed, the .DAT data file contents and project addressing are updated. At the conclusion of the input, the complete contents of the .DAT data file are copied from the resident (hard or RAM) disk to the floppy, and control is returned to the program option input.

**Exec Program Option.** When the EXEC program option is selected, the program will perform seven functions, as follows: (1) load the program pricing data, (2) check to ensure that the specified data file exists, transfer the project data from the floppy drive to a designated drive (hard disk or RAM drive), and load the addressing data, (3) open the necessary addressing data files, (4) generate the necessary data files for the individual design routines, (5) sequentially call the DESIGN, FOOTING, and ANCDES design routines, (6) call the OUTPUT routine, and (7) return control to the program option input. The first three program functions are the same as for the EDIT program option and will not be repeated. Each of the remaining four program functions will be discussed in detail.

**Design Routine Data Generation.** The next program function of the EXEC program option is to generate the necessary data for the DESIGN, FOOTING, and ANCDES design routines. Each of these design routines will be discussed in Chapters 6, 7, and 8 respectively. The data generation for each routine, however, follows the same sequence of program operations. These operations are as follows: (1) if necessary, open the required data file to which the project data are to be written, (2) extract the necessary data from the specified project, (3) either write the extracted data to the required data file or pass the extracted data to the design routine directly, and (4) if necessary, close the required data file to which the project data were written. The DESIGN routine is written in FORTRAN and must be SHELLed from the main line routine; therefore, any data transfer must be accomplished through a sequential data file. Both the FOOTING and ANCDES routines are written in BASIC, and the data transfer may be accomplished through the arguments to the CALL statement. The data generation for each routine will be detailed and source codes provided to illustrate the discussions.

**DESIGN Routine Data Generation.** The DESIGN routine accepts its input from a sequential ASCII data file named DESINPUT.DAT. This data file is opened for output, and sequential write statements will be used to record the data as required by the routine. Because this data file is sequential, the current contents of the file are lost when the file is initially opened and are replaced by the subsequent write statements. The DESIGN routine requires that the DESINPUT.DAT data file contain the following: one record containing the number of bays to be analyzed, followed by an additional record for each bay spacing, followed by eight records containing the remainder of the project data. The generation of each of these data records is described with the associated source codes.
The initial data required involve the bay spacings along the length of the structure. The bay spacing data were input on the second input screen and are located in the project data file beginning at record IREC(2). The variable NAD(2) contains the number of data items contained on the second input screen. The GETFLD routine is called to load the field lengths of the individual data items which are returned in the DUM() array. The DSKRD routine is called to read the individual data items beginning with record number IREC(2) and return the data in the DUM$() string array. Chapter 3 Utility Routines details the use of the GETFLD and DSKRD routines to extract data from the project data file. The DUM$() array will contain 27 (NAD(2)) items when control is returned from the DSKRD routine. The bay spacings are stored in data items 2 through 21 in a format of xx @ xxxx.xx where the even data items (2, 4, 6, 8, ..., 20) contain a number of spacings and the odd data items (3, 5, 7, 9, ..., 21) contain the bay spacing. Each of the even (DUM$(IZ)) data items is loaded to a dummy string A$ which is then passed to the SCAN routine. The SCAN routine is used to extract the numeric data from the A$ string which contains a single number. This number will be returned in the array V() as the first value in the array (V(1)). If the number is equal to zero, the field is assumed to have been blank, and the next even data field is examined. If the number is greater than zero, the number is loaded to the NBY variable, and the odd field (DUM$(IZ+1)) is loaded to A$ and passed to the SCAN routine. The bay spacing is returned as the first value in the V() array (V(1)). The number of bays variable (NBAY) is incremented by the number of spacings specified (NBY), and the bay spacings array (BAYSO) is loaded with the number of bays spacings specified. This sequence of operations is repeated until all of the even data items from 2 to 21 are extracted. When the data extraction is completed, the variable NBAY contains the number of bays specified, and the variable array BAYSO contains the individual bay spacings. The first record written to the DESINPUT.DAT data file is the number of bay spacings, and an additional record is written for each bay spacing specified. The associated source codes to perform these operations are provided below:

```
1580 OPEN "DESINPUT.DAT" FOR OUTPUT AS #4
1590 REM
1600 REM BAYS AND SPACINGS FROM GEOMETRY DATA
1610 NPR=2:NLOC=NAD(NPR):CALL GETFLD(NPR, DUM())
1620 FREC=IREC(NPR):CALL DSKRD(FREC,NDUM,DUM(),DUM$())
1630 NBAY=0:FOR JZ=2 TO 20 STEP 2
1640 A$=DUM$(JZ):CALL SCAN(A$,V(),NN,B$(),NW):IF V(1)=0 THEN 1670
1650 NBY=V(1):A$=DUM$(JZ+1):CALL SCAN(A$,V(),NN,B$(),NW)
1660 FOR KZ=1 TO NBY:NBAY=NBAY+1:BAYS(NBAY)=V(1):NEXT KZ
1670 NEXT JZ
1680 PRINT #4, USING "##":NBAY
1690 FOR JZ=1 TO NBAY:PRINT #4, USING "###.##":BAYS(JZ):NEXT JZ
```

The next data input required by the DESIGN routine involves the width of the camouflage structure, the minimum spacing of supports along the width dimension, height of the support, guy condition of the structure, the

Chapter 1 Main Program
maximum sag allowed, and the maximum displacement error allowed. These data were also input on the second input screen and are currently stored in data items 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27 of the DUM$(J)$ array. Each numeric data item is extracted using the SCAN routine as previously discussed and stored in a program variable, as follows: structure width from data item 22 in variable SWIDE, minimum spacing from data item 23 in variable SPACE, support height from data item 24 in variable HTPOL, maximum sag from data item 26 in variable SAGMX, and maximum displacement error from data item 27 in variable ALLDSP. The guy condition is from data item 25 and is loaded directly into the string variable GUY$. The next data record written contains the structure width dimension. The source codes for this data extraction and file generation are provided below:

```
1710 REM LOAD REMAINDER OF ITEMS FROM GEOMETRY DATA
1720 AS=DUM$(22): CALL SCAN(A$, V(), NN, BS(), NW): SWIDE=V(1)
1730 AS=DUM$(23): CALL SCAN(A$, V(), NN, BS(), NW): SPACE=V(1)
1740 AS=DUM$(24): CALL SCAN(A$, V(), NN, BS(), NW): HTPOL=V(1)
1750 GUY$=DUM$(25): IF MID$(GUY$, 1, 1)="y" THEN GUY$="Y"
1760 IF MID$(GUY$, 1, 1)="n" THEN GUY$="N"
1770 AS=DUM$(26): CALL SCAN(A$, V(), NN, BS(), NW): SAGMX=V(1)
1775 AS=DUM$(27): CALL SCAN(A$, V(), NN, BS(), NW): ALLDSP=V(1)
1780 PRINT #4, USING "####.##"; SWIDE
```

The next data input required by the DESIGN routine involves the material characteristics of the specified support members. These data were provided on input screens 3 and 4, with as many as 15 (JZ) individual support members on each screen. With each support member, the following data are provided: (1) a use indicator (Y/N), (2) a five-character name, (3) maximum length, (4) allowable strength, (5) modulus of elasticity, (6) cross-sectional area, (7) moment of inertia, (8) unit cost, and (9) cross-sectional width. The data contained on the input screens are loaded into the DUM$(J)$ array, and the use indicator for each item is checked until a 'Y' (or 'y') is found. If no support member was specified on the first input screen (NPR=3), the data are loaded from the second input screen (NPR=4). If no support member was specified on either input screen, an error message is displayed and the execution terminated. This condition should not occur because the CAMINP routine will force one use indicator of 'Y' before input is allowed to continue. Each screen contains up to 135 (NLOC) data items (15 members with 9 characteristics per member). The use indicator (DUM$(IJ+1)$) is checked for a 'Y' (or 'y'), and when found, the following data are loaded: (1) member name POLMK$ from DUM$(IJ+2)$, (2) maximum member length POLEN from DUM$(IJ+3)$, (3) allowable strength PALLOW from DUM$(IJ+4)$, (4) modulus of elasticity PMODE from DUM$(IJ+5)$, (5) cross-sectional area PAREA from DUM$(IJ+6)$, (6) moment of inertia PMOMI from DUM$(IJ+7)$, (7) unit cost PCOST from DUM$(IJ+8)$, (8) cross-sectional width CWIDE from DUM$(IJ+9)$, and (9) the member description POLDS$ from DUM$(IJ+9)$. The next required data record containing the structure height, support member modulus of elasticity, moment of inertia, cross-sectional area,
allowable strength, cross-sectional width, and minimum spacing in the width dimension is then written. The source codes for these program operations are provided on the following page:

```
1790 NPR=3
1800 CALL GETFLD(NPR, DUM()): NLOC=NAD(NPR)*15
1810 FOR JZ=2 TO 15: IJ=(JZ-1)*NAD(NPR)
1820 FOR KZ=1 TO NAD(NPR): DUM(IJ+KZ)=DUM(KZ): NEXT KZ: NEXT JZ
1830 FREC=IREC(NPR): CALL DSKRD(FREC, NDUM, DUM(), DUM$())
1840 FOR JZ=1 TO 15: IJ=(JZ-1)*NAD(NPR)
1850 IF DUM$(IJ)="Y" OR DUM$(IJ+1)="y" THEN
1860   POLMK$=DUM$(IJ+2)
1870   AS=DUM$(IJ+3): CALL SCAN(AS, V(), NN, BS(); NW): POLLEN=V(1)
1880   AS=DUM$(IJ+4): CALL SCAN(AS, V(), NN, BS(); NW): PALLOW=V(1)
1890   AS=DUM$(IJ+5): CALL SCAN(AS, V(), NN, BS(); NW): PMODE=V(1)
1900   AS=DUM$(IJ+6): CALL SCAN(AS, V(), NN, BS(); NW): PMOMI=V(1)
1910   AS=DUM$(IJ+7): CALL SCAN(AS, V(), NN, BS(); NW): PAREA=V(1)
1920   AS=DUM$(IJ+8): CALL SCAN(AS, V(), NN, BS(); NW): PCOST=V(1)
1930   AS=DUM$(IJ+9): CALL SCAN(AS, V(), NN, BS(); NW): CWIDTH=V(1)
1940   POLDS$=DUM$(IJ+9)
1950 GOTO 2080
1960 ENDIF
1970 NEXT JZ
1980 IF NPR=3 THEN NPR=NPR+1: GOTO 1800
1990 REM
2000 REM PROGRAM ERROR - TERMINATE EXECUTION
2010 B$(1)=" PROGRAM ERROR - Support Member Data Error - Terminate Execution"
2020 IF LEN(B$(1))<78 THEN B$(1)=B$(1)" ": GOTO 2020
2030 LOCATE 24,2: PRINT B$(1);
2040 A$=INKEY$: IF LEN(A$)=0 THEN 2040
2050 COLOR 15,1,1: CLOSE: GOTO 370
2060 REM
2070 REM SUPPORT MEMBER DATA EXTRACTED - CONTINUE WRITING DATA
2080 PRINT #4, USING " ####.## ", "HTPOL;
2090 PRINT #4, USING " ####.## ", "PMODE;
2100 PRINT #4, USING " ####.## ", "PMOMI;
2110 PRINT #4, USING " ####.## ", "PAREA;
2120 PRINT #4, USING " ####.## ", "PALLOW;
2130 PRINT #4, USING " ####.## ", "CWIDTH;
2140 PRINT #4, USING " ####.## "": SPACE
2150 REM
```

The next data input required by the DESIGN routine involves the material characteristics of the specified tension members. These data were provided on input screens 7 and 8, with as many as 15 (JZ) individual tension members on each screen. With each tension member, the following data are provided: (1) a use indicator (Y/N), (2) a five-character name, (3) allowable strength, (4) modulus of elasticity, (5) coefficient of thermal expansion, (6) unit area, (7) unit weight, and (8) unit cost. The data
contained on the input screens are loaded into the DUM$(i) \ array, and the
use indicator for each item is checked until a 'Y' (or 'y') is found. If no
support member was specified on the first input screen (NPR=7), the data
are loaded from the second input screen (NPR=8). If no tension member
was specified on either input screen, an error message is displayed and the
execution terminated. This condition should not occur because the
CAMINP routine will force one use indicator of 'Y' before input is al-
lowed to continue. Each screen contains up to 135 (NLOC) data items (15
members with 9 characteristics per member). The use indicator
(DUM$(IJ+1)) is checked for a 'Y' (or 'y'), and when found, the follow-
ing data are loaded: (1) member name CABMK$ from DUM$(IJ+2),
(2) allowable strength CALLOW from DUM$(IJ+3), (3) modulus of elas-
ticity CMODE from DUM$(IJ+4), (4) coefficient of thermal expansion
CTHEX from DUM$(IJ+5), (5) unit area CAREA from DUM$(IJ+6),
(6) unit weight CUNWT from DUM$(IJ+7), (7) unit cost CCOST from
DUM$(IJ+8), and (8) the member description CABDS$ from
DUM$(IJ+9). The next required data record containing the tension mem-
ber modulus of elasticity, unit area, allowable strength, maximum allow-
able sag, and unit weight is then written. The source codes for these
program operations is provided below:

2160 REM EXTRACT DATA FOR TENSION MEMBERS
2170 NPR=7
2180 CALL GETFLD(NPR, DUM()): NLOC=NAD(NPR)*15
2190 FOR JZ=2 TO 15: IJ=(JZ-1)*NAD(NPR)
2200 FOR KZ=1 TO NAD(NPR): DUM(IJ+KZ)=DUM(KZ): NEXT KZ: NEXT JZ
2210 FREC=IREC(NPR): CALL DSKRD(FREC, NDUM, DUM(), DUM$())
2220 FOR JZ=1 TO 15: IJ=(JZ-1)*NAD(NPR)
2230 IF DUM$(IJ+1)="Y" OR DUM$(IJ+1)="y" THEN
2240   CABMK$=DUM$(IJ+2)
2250   A$=DUM$(IJ+3): CALL SCAN(A$, V(), NN, B$(), NW): CALLOW=V(1)
2260   A$=DUM$(IJ+4): CALL SCAN(A$, V(), NN, B$(), NW): CMODE=V(1)
2270   A$=DUM$(IJ+5): CALL SCAN(A$, V(), NN, B$(), NW): CTHEX=V(1)
2280   A$=DUM$(IJ+6): CALL SCAN(A$, V(), NN, B$(), NW): CAREA=V(1)
2290   A$=DUM$(IJ+7): CALL SCAN(A$, V(), NN, B$(), NW): CUNWT=V(1)
2300   A$=DUM$(IJ+8): CALL SCAN(A$, V(), NN, B$(), NW): CCOST=V(1)
2310   CABDS$=DUM$(IJ+9)
2320 GOTO 2420
2330 ENDIF
2340 NEXT JZ
2350 IF NPR=7 THEN NPR=NPR+1: GOTO 2180
2360 REM
2370 REM PROGRAM ERROR - TERMINATE EXECUTION
2380 B$(1)=" PROGRAM ERROR - Tension Member Data Error - Terminate
Execution"
2390 GOTO 2020
2400 REM
2410 REM TENSION MEMBER DATA EXTRACTED - CONTINUE WRITING DATA
2420 PRINT #4, USING "#####", "CMODE;
2430 PRINT #4, USING "#####", "CAREA;

Chapter 1 Main Program
The next data input required by the DESIGN routine involves the material characteristics of the specified nets. These data were provided on input screens 5 and 6, with as many as 15 (JZ) individual netting materials on each screen. With each net, the following data are provided: (1) a use indicator (Y/N), (2) a five-character name, (3) unit area, (4) thickness, (5) unit weight, (6) drag coefficient, and (7) unit cost. The data contained on the input screens are loaded into the DUM$() array, and the use indicator for each item is checked until a 'Y' (or 'y') is found. If no support member was specified on the first input screen (NPR=5), the data are loaded from the second input screen (NPR=6). If no netting material was specified on either input screen, an error message is displayed and the execution terminated. This condition should not occur because the CAMINP routine will force one use indicator of 'Y' before input is allowed to continue. Each screen contains up to 135 (NLOC) data items (15 members with 9 characteristics per net). The use indicator (DUM$(IJ+1)) is checked for a 'Y' (or 'y'), and when found, the following data are loaded: (1) netting name NETMK$ from DUM$(IJ+2), (2) unit size NSIZE from DUM$(IJ+3), (3) thickness NTHICK from DUM$(IJ+4), (4) allowable strength NALLOW from DUM$(IJ+5), (5) unit weight NUNWT from DUM$(IJ+6), (6) drag coefficient NDRAG from DUM$(IJ+7), (7) unit cost NCOST from DUM$(IJ+8), and (8) the netting description NETDS$ from DUM$(IJ+9). The source codes that perform the netting data extraction are provided below:

```plaintext
2480 REM EXTRACT DATA FOR NETTING
2490 NPR=5
2500 CALL GETFLD(NPR,DUM()):NLOC=NAD(NPR)*15
2510 FOR JZ=2 TO 15:IJ=(JZ-1)*NAD(NPR)
2520 FOR KZ=1 TO NAD(NPR):DUM(IJ+KZ)=DUM(KZ):NEXT KZ:NEXT JZ
2530 FREC=IREC(NPR):CALL DSKRD(FREC,NDUM,DUM(),DUM$())
2540 FOR JZ=1 TO 15:IJ=(JZ-1)*NAD(NPR)
2550 IF DUM$(IJ+1)-"Y" OR DUM$(IJ+1)="y" THEN
2560   NETMK$=DUM$(IJ+2)
2570   AS=DUM$(IJ+3):CALL SCAN(AS,V(),NN,BS(),NW):NSIZE=V(1)
2580   AS=DUM$(IJ+4):CALL SCAN(AS,V(),NN,BS(),NW):NTHICK=V(1)
2590   AS=DUM$(IJ+5):CALL SCAN(AS,V(),NN,BS(),NW):NALLOW=V(1)
2600   AS=DUM$(IJ+6):CALL SCAN(AS,V(),NN,BS(),NW):NUNWT=V(1)
2610   AS=DUM$(IJ+7):CALL SCAN(AS,V(),NN,BS(),NW):NDRAG=V(1)
2620   AS=DUM$(IJ+8):CALL SCAN(AS,V(),NN,BS(),NW):NCOST=V(1)
2630   NETDSS=DUM$(IJ+9)
2640 GOTO 2740
2650 ENDIF
2660 NEXT JZ
2670 IF NPR=5 THEN NPR=NPR+1:GOTO 2500
2680 REM
2690 REM PROGRAM ERROR - TERMINATE EXECUTION
```
The next data input required by the DESIGN routine involves the material characteristics of the specified anchors. These data were provided on input screens 9 and 10, with as many as 15 (JZ) individual anchors on each screen. With each anchor, the following data are provided: (1) a use indicator (Y/N), (2) a five-character name, (3) length, (4) allowable strength, (5) modulus of elasticity, (6) rod diameter, (7) anchor diameter, and (8) unit cost. The data contained on the input screens are loaded into the DUM$(i)$ array, and the use indicator for each item is checked until a 'Y' (or 'y') is found. When each anchor specified on the first input screen (NPR=9) has been checked, the data are loaded from the second input screen (NPR=10). Each screen contains up to 135 (NLOC) data items (15 members with 9 characteristics per member). The use indicator (DUM$(i+1)$) is checked for a 'Y' (or 'y'), and when found, the anchor counter NANC is incremented and the following data are loaded: (1) anchor name ANCMK$(NANC)$ from DUM$(i+2)$, (2) length ANLEN$(NANC)$ from DUM$(i+3)$, (3) allowable strength ANALL$(NANC)$ from DUM$(i+4)$, (4) helix diameter ANDIA$(NANC)$ from DUM$(i+7)$, (5) unit cost ACOST$(NANC)$ from DUM$(i+8)$, and (6) the anchor description ANCDS$(NANC)$ from DUM$(i+9)$. These anchor data are stored in a labeled COMMON to facilitate the data transfer to the ANCDES routine. The source codes for these data extractions are provided below:

```
2730 REM EXTRACT DATA FOR ANCHORS
2740 NPR=9:NANC=0
2750 CALL GETFLD(NPR,DUM()):NLOC=NAD(NPR)*15
2760 FOR JZ=2 TO 15:IJ=(JZ-1)*NAD(NPR)
2770 FOR KZ=1 TO NAD(NPR):DUM(IJ+KZ)=DUM(KZ):NEXT KZ:NEXT JZ
2780 FREC=IREC(NPR) :CALL DSKRD(FREC,NDUM,tUMM( ),DUM$())
2790 FOR JZ=1 TO 15:IJ=(JZ-1)*NAD(NPR)
2800 IF DUM$(I J+1)="Y" OR DUM$(I J+1)="y" THEN
2810 NANC=NANC+1:ANCMK$(NANC)=DUM$(I J+2)
2820 A$=DUM$(I J+3):CALL SCAN(A$,V(),NN,BS(),NW):ANLEN(NANC)=V(1)
2830 A$=DUM$(I J+4):CALL SCAN(A$,V(),NN,BS(),NW):ANALL(NANC)=V(1)
2840 A$=DUM$(I J+7):CALL SCAN(A$,V(),NN,BS(),NW):ANDIA(NANC)=V(1)
2850 A$=DUM$(I J+8):CALL SCAN(A$,V(),NN,BS(),NW):ACOST(NANC)=V(1)
2860 ANCDS$(NANC)=DUM$(I J+9)
2870 ENDIF
2880 NEXT JZ
2890 IF NPR=9 THEN NPR=NPR+1:GOTO 2750
```

The final data required involve the soil characteristics, design loadings, and weather data. These data were input on the first input screen and are located in the project data file beginning at record IREC(1). The variable NAD(1) contains the number of data items contained on the first input screen. The GETFLD routine is called to load the field lengths of the
individual data items which are returned in the DUM() array. The DSKRD routine is called to read the individual data items beginning with record number IREC(1) and return the data in the DUM$() string array. The DUM$() array will contain 11 (NAD(1)) items when control is returned from the DSKRD routine. The soil cohesion is stored in the first data item. The value in DUM$(1) is loaded to a dummy string A$ which is then passed to the SCAN routine. The SCAN routine extracts the numeric value from the A$ string (V(1)) which is then stored in the variable COH. The remaining data needed are extracted in the same way, as follows: soil unit weight from DUM$(2) stored in the variable GAMMA, the soil angle of internal friction in DUM$(3) stored in ANGLE, the diameter of the bored holes in DUM$(4) stored in BORED, the wind speed, average sustained speed, and gusting wind speed in DUM$(7), DUM$(8), and DUM$(9) stored in WINDA, WINDS, and WINDG, and the snow load in DUM$(10) stored in SNOW. When these data are extracted, the maximum wind speed specified is selected for the design wind, and the final data record required by the DESIGN routine is written. This data record contains the soil angle of friction, unit weight of the netting, design snow load, design wind load, maximum allowable displacement error, guy condition, factor of safety (2.0 assumed), and netting drag coefficient. The associated source codes to perform these operations are provided below:

```
2970 NPR=1:CALL GETFLD(NPR,DUM()):NLOC=NAD(NPR)
2980 FREC=IREC(NPR):CALL DSKRD(FREC,NDUM,DUM(),DUM$())
3000 A=DUM$(2):CALL SCAN(A,V(),N,B$,NW):GAMMA=V(1)
3010 A=DUM$(3):CALL SCAN(A,V(),N,B$,NW):ANGLE=V(1)
3030 A=DUM$(7):CALL SCAN(A,V(),N,B$,NW):WINDA=V(1)
3040 A=DUM$(8):CALL SCAN(A,V(),N,B$,NW):WINDS=V(1)
3050 A=DUM$(9):CALL SCAN(A,V(),N,B$,NW):WINDG=V(1)
3060 A=DUM$(10):CALL SCAN(A,V(),N,B$,NW):SNOW=V(1)
3070 WIND=WINDA:IF WIND<WINDS THEN WIND=WINDS
3080 IF WIND<WINDG THEN WIND=WINDG
3090 REM
3100 REM WRITE REMAINING DATA RECORDS
3110 PRINT #4,USING "####.##";ANGLE
3120 PRINT #4,USING "##.####";NUNWT;
3130 PRINT #4,USING "####.##";SNOW;
3140 PRINT #4,USING "##.####";WIND;
3145 PRINT #4,USING "##.####";ALLDSP
3150 PRINT #4,GUY$
3160 FSAFE=2!:PRINT #4,USING "####.##";FSIZE
3170 PRINT #4,USING "##.####";NDRA
3180 CLOSE
```

Design Routine Calls. When the data extraction is complete, and the required data file for the DESIGN routine has been generated, each of the three design routines are called sequentially. The successful completion of the DESIGN routine is required for the execution of the FOOTING and
ANCDES (anchor) design routines. A sequential scratch data file named DESIGN.DAT is loaded with a zero before the DESIGN routine is executed. When the DESIGN routine executes successfully, a one is loaded into the DESIGN.DAT data file. Before the execution of the FOOTING and ANCDES routines are attempted, the contents of the DESIGN.DAT data file are checked to ensure that the DESIGN routine has been executed successfully. If a zero is read, the program is terminated and no output produced. If a one is read, the design routine executions are allowed to continue. The DESIGN routine is SHELLeed to with the input file specified as DESINPUT.DAT. The output of the DESIGN routine is written to a sequential file named DESOUTPT.DAT. Two items of data from this data file are required by the FOOTING design routine: the maximum moment developed at the base of the support members, and the maximum tension required in the tension members. These two data items are extracted from the third and fourth lines of the sequential file DESOUTPT.DAT. The file is opened for input, the first two lines are read and discarded, and the next two lines of data are loaded in the dummy string A$ and passed to the SCAN routine. The maximum moment MAXMOM is extracted from the first line of data and converted to foot-pounds. The maximum tension MAXTEN is extracted from the second line of data. The FOOTING routine is called with the required data passed through the arguments of the subroutine CALL statement. If anchor data have been provided (NANC greater than 0) and a guyed condition specified (GUY$=Y), the ANCDES routine is called and the required data passed through the arguments of the subroutine CALL statement. The source codes for these program functions are provided below:

```fortran
3250 OPEN "DESIGN.DAT" FOR OUTPUT AS #1: ZERO=0
3255 PRINT #1, ZERO: CLOSE #1
3260 SHELL "DESIGN < DESINPUT.DAT"
3270 OPEN "DESIGN.DAT" FOR INPUT AS #1: INPUT #1, ZERO: CLOSE #1
3280 IF ZERO<=0 THEN
3290 A$=INKEY$: IF LEN(A$)=0 THEN 3290
3300 GOTO 3800
3310 ENDIF
3320 REM
3330 REM RESULTS FROM DESIGN - DESIGN FOUNDATION FOR POLES
3340 OPEN "DESOUTPT.DAT" FOR INPUT AS #1
3350 LINE INPUT #1, AS: LINE INPUT #1, A$
3360 LINE INPUT #1, AS: CALL SCAN(AS, V(), NN, BS(), NW): MAXMOM=V(1)/12!
3370 LINE INPUT #1, AS: CALL SCAN(AS, V(), NN, BS(), NW): MAXTEN=V(1)
3380 CLOSE
3390 CALL FOOTING(GAMMA, COH, ANGLE, BORED, HTPOL, MAXMOM)
3400 REM
3410 REM CHECK SELECTED ANCHORS FOR MAX GUY TENSION
3420 IF NANC=0 OR GUY$="N" THEN 3530
3430 CALL ANCDES(GAMMA, COH, ANGLE, MAXTEN)
3440 REM
3450 REM
3460 REM
```

Chapter 1 Main Program
OUTPUT Routine. The OUTPUT routine is called when each of the three design routines has successfully completed its output. The output is written to a sequential data file and consists of the following: (1) each of the input screens, (2) graphic description of the final structural design, (3) descriptive summary of the structural design, (4) descriptive summary of the footing design, (5) descriptive summary of the anchoring design, if specified, and (6) a descriptive cost summary for the entire structure. When the output is complete, the user is allowed the opportunity to: (1) browse the output on the display, (2) print the contents of the output file, (3) copy the contents of the output file to floppy disk, or (4) erase the sequential data file from the hard disk. When the output options are completed, the scratch data files (.DAT) are erased from the hard disk, and control is returned to the original program prompt. The source codes that perform the output functions are provided below:

3480 REM DESIGN COMPLETE - GRAPHIC PROGRAM OUTPUT
3490 OPEN "DEVICES" FOR INPUT AS #1:NLINE=1
3500 LINE INPUT #1, AS: CALL SCAN(A$, V(), NN, BS(), NW)
3510 IF BS(1)="PRINT" THEN PPORT=V(1): PMODEL=V(2): PScale=V(3)
3520 IF BS(1)="SCREEN" THEN SPORT=V(1): SMODEL=V(2): PScale=V(3)
3530 IF NLINE=1 THEN NLINE=2: GOTO 3500
3540 CLOSE #1
3550 REM
3560 REM INPUT DATA FOR DRAW PROGRAM
3570 OPEN "CARRY.DAT" FOR OUTPUT AS #1
3580 XPAGE=9!: YPAGE=7!: C$="#### #### #### #### #### ########"
3590 PRINT #1, USING C$; SPORT, SMODEL, XPAGE, YPAGE
3600 D$="PROJECT: \ \ \ \ REV: \ \ \ \ CAMOUFLAGE DESIGN PLAN VIEW"
3610 PRINT #1, USING D$; ESN$, RV$: CLOSE #1
3620 SHELL "DRAW < CARRY.DAT"
3640 COLOR 15,1,1:CLS:LOCATE 24,2: INPUT "Plot to Printer (Y/N) "; AS
3650 IF AS="y" THEN AS="Y"
3660 IF AS="y" THEN
3670 XPAGE=10!: IF PScale>1! THEN XPAGE=13!
3680 YPAGE=7.5: IF PScale>1! THEN YPAGE=10!
3690 OPEN "CARRY.DAT" FOR OUTPUT AS #1
3700 PRINT #1, USING C$: PPORT, PMODEL, XPAGE, YPAGE
3710 PRINT #1, USING D$: ESN$, RV$: CLOSE #1
3720 SHELL "DRAW < CARRY.DAT"
3730 ENDIF
3740 KILL "CARRY.DAT"
3750 REM
3760 REM PROGRAM OUTPUT TO DISK FILE
3770 CALL DROUTPUT(ESN$, RV$, DDS, DLNUM, PGVERS)
3780 PL$=LEFT$(FL$, LEN(FL$)-3)+"PRT"
3790 AS="UTILITY "+PL$: SHELL AS
3800 KILL "DESIGN.DAT": KILL FL$
3810 GOTO 370
2 Data Addressing

The organization, transfer, and storage of the program data are accomplished by several means. Primary data items are stored in both unlabeled and labeled COMMON statements. This allows the data to be available in subroutines without having to be passed as arguments in the subroutine CALL statements. Primary data storage is accomplished in random access files which are transferred to and from a floppy disk. The contents of this chapter are intended to provide a detailed description of these various data transfer, storage, and retrieval mechanisms. In addition, the organization of the primary project data file and the auxiliary data files needed for the storage/retrieval of these project data is also described. Two library routines, DSKRD and DSKWRT, which are used to retrieve or store the project data are also described.

Unlabeled and Labeled COMMON. The primary data transfer mechanism between both program and library routines is through unlabeled and labeled COMMON. ProBASIC allows the usage of a single unlabeled COMMON block and a maximum of 125 labeled COMMON blocks. When used in conjunction with a DIMension statement, both numeric and string arrays may be stored in both unlabeled and labeled COMMON blocks.

Unlabeled COMMON Block. The unlabeled COMMON block contains the basic numeric and string data required for all phases of program operation. The COMMON block is established at the beginning of each major program module and consists of two DIMension statements followed by the COMMON SHARED statement. The DIMension statements define the maximum space required by the variables included in the COMMON block, and the COMMON SHARED statement defines the order of the individual data in the COMMON block. These three statements must be the first statements of any major program module and are provided below:

```
50 DIM LPTS(135), FLD(135), VAR$(135), IREC(31), NAD(31), PRD$(18)
60 DIM BEGAD(37), MARK(2002) AS STRING*5
70 COMMON SHARED NLOC, NAD(), FLD(), LPTS(), IREC(),
    NMARK, BEGAD(), DLS$, DFS$, AA$, VAR$(), PRD$(), MARK() AS STRING*5
```
The first three variable arrays, LPTSO, FLD(), and VAR$(), are used in the display of the various input screens during the program operation. The LPTSO array is a single precision numeric array used to store up to 135 values of data field locations on a single screen. The FLD() array is a single precision numeric array used to store up to 135 values of data field lengths on a single screen. The VAR$() array is a string array used to store the input for up to 135 data fields. All data input are stored initially as string data to facilitate the storage and/or retrieval of the data. The IREC() and NAD() arrays are single precision arrays containing the beginning record number of the data in the project data file and number of input data items, respectively, for up to 31 input screens. The PRD$() array is a string array which contains the 18 individual characteristics of each material data item in the pricing data file. The BEGAD() and MARK() arrays are also associated with the pricing data file. The BEGAD() array is a single precision array containing the beginning record number in the pricing data file for each of the 37 acceptable material use codes (blank, numbers 0-9 and characters A-Z). The MARK() array is a string array which contains a maximum of 2,002 five-character names of the material items contained in the pricing data file. A complete description of these variable names with the organization of this data file is presented in Chapter 4 Pricing Data.

The organization of the data in the unlabeled COMMON block is presented in the COMMON SHARED statement. NLOC is a single precision variable which contains the total number of data items associated with any one of the input screens. This variable must be defined or calculated before any of the associated program or library subroutines requiring this variable may be used. The NAD() array contains the single precision values representing the number of data items associated with a maximum of 31 input screens. The FLD() array contains 135 single precision data field lengths. The LPTSO array contains 135 single precision data field locations. The IREC() array contains single precision values which represent the beginning record number in the project data file for the data contained on each of the 31 input screens. The data in this array are defined during the initial input of the project data and are stored in the first record of the project data file. The first 128-byte record of the project data file will provide the storage of 32 four-byte single precision numbers, and that record will always contain the next available record number for storage (NXRC) and the 31 values of the IREC() array. During the input/edit program operations, these values are defined and/or updated; and, at the conclusion of each input screen, the first data record of the project data file is rewritten. NMARK is a single precision value of the number of material data items contained in the pricing data file. The BEGAD() array contains 37 single precision values representing the beginning record number in the pricing data file for each of the 37 acceptable material use codes. DL$ is a string variable to be used only for the extraction of the data field locations. DF$ is a string variable to be used only for the extraction of the data field lengths. AA$ is a string variable to be used only for the contents of a single record of data from the project data file. The VAR$() array contains up to 135 strings.
representing the data input on any one of the input screens. The PRDS() array contains the 18 characteristics of any one of the material data items contained in the pricing data file. The MARK() string array contains the five-character names of a maximum of 2,002 material data items contained in the pricing data file.

Labeled COMMON Blocks. Five labeled COMMON blocks are currently being used by the program. The COMMON SHARED statements and associated DIMension statements are provided below. The GENERAL block contains the variable names that are used throughout the program and is used to simply conserve the memory requirements of the program. The other labeled COMMON blocks, POLES, CABLES, NEFS, and ANCHORS, are used to store the critical material data that are specified for the project being currently executed so that these data may be passed to the design and output routines without having to be read from the project data file more than once.

The GENERAL-labeled COMMON contains five DIMensioned variables which are used in all of the program functions. Because these variables are stored in labeled COMMON, they may be passed as the arguments of program library subroutines. Unlabeled COMMON variables may not be passed as the arguments of library subroutines. The DUM() array contains 135 single precision values and is used to store the field lengths of the input screen data. The DUM$() array contains 135 string values and is used to return the values of the individual data items of an input screen. The V() array contains 20 single precision values and is used to store the numeric data which are extracted from an input string using the SCAN library routine. The B$() array contains 20 string values and is used to store the individual string data items extracted from an input string using the SCAN library routine. The LNG() array contains the 18 single precision field lengths of the individual characteristics of each material item stored in the pricing data file. The source codes for the GENERAL-labeled COMMON are provided below:

```
80 DIM DUM(135),DUM$(135),V(20),B$(20),LNG(18)
90 COMMON SHARED/GENERAL/DUM(),V(),LNG(),DUM$(()),B$(()),AS
```

The ANCHORS unlabeled COMMON contains seven variables which contain the material characteristics of a maximum of five anchors to be used in the design routines. The variable NANC is the single precision number of anchors whose characteristics are being stored. The ANCMKS$() array contains five five-character names of the anchors. The ANLEN() array contains five single precision lengths (feet) of the anchors. The ANALL() array contains five single precision allowable strengths (kips/square inch) of the anchors. The ANDIA() array contains five single precision helix diameters (inches) of the anchors. The ACOST() array contains five single precision unit costs (dollars/each) of the anchors. The ANCDS$() array contains five 15-character descriptions of the anchors. The source codes for the ANCHORS-labeled COMMON are provided below:

```
80 DIM DUM(135),DUM$(135),V(20),B$(20),LNG(18)
90 COMMON SHARED/GENERAL/DUM(),V(),LNG(),DUM$(()),B$(()),AS
```
The remaining three labeled COMMON blocks are used to store the material data for a single support member (pole), a single tension member (cable), and a single netting material that will be analyzed in the design routines. The POLES-labeled COMMON contains POLEN, the length of the selected support member (feet); PCOST, the unit cost of the support member (dollars/each); POLMK$, the five-character name of the support member; and POLDSS$, a 15-character description of the support member. The CABLES-labeled COMMON contains CCOST, the unit cost of the tension member (dollars/foot); CABMK$, the five-character name of the tension member; and CABDSS$, a 15-character description of the tension member. The NETS-labeled COMMON contains NSIZE, the unit size of each piece of netting (square feet); NCOST, the unit cost of the netting (dollars/square foot); NETMK$, the five-character name of the netting; and NETDSS$, a 15-character description of the netting. The source codes for these three labeled COMMON blocks are provided below:

```
120 COMMON SHARED/POLES/POLEN, PCOST, POLMK$, POLDSS$
130 COMMON SHARED/CABLES/CCOST, CABMK$, CABDSS$
140 COMMON SHARED/NETS/NSIZE,NCOST,NETMK$,NETDSS$
```

**Auxiliary Data Files.** Three auxiliary data files are needed for the program data storage/retrieval functions. These three data files are random access files and are named DATA.ADD, DATA.LOC, and DATA.FLD. These three data files must exist on the specified (DDS) disk drive. These data files can be created by executing the CAMOBLDR program (source codes provided at the end of this chapter). The contents, organization, and use of each of the three data files are described below.

**DATA.ADD Data File.** The DATA.ADD file is a random access data file which contains a single 128-byte record. This 128-byte record can contain up to 32 four-byte single-precision numbers. The current version of the Camouflage Program allows a maximum of 31 values which are the number of data items contained on 31 input screens. The current version of the program contains 10 input screens; therefore, the first 10 data values are defined, and the remaining 21 data items are zero. The current 10 numeric values are 11, 27, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, and 9, representing 11 data items on the first input screen, 27 data items on the second input screen, and so on to 9 data items on the tenth input screen. The total of these values (110) represents the total number of data items that could be provided for any project input. At the beginning of each major program module, this file is opened, 31 numeric values are extracted from the first record, and these values are stored in the NAD() array. The NAD() array is listed in the blank COMMON statement and is therefore available to every subroutine in the program module. A sample of the source codes which accomplish the loading of these data are provided below:
From the source codes shown above, the file is OPENed and identified as a random access data file with 128-byte records. The first record is read, stored in the string variable DA$, and transferred to the string variable RA$. From that string, the individual numeric data values are extracted from each four-byte section of the string. The variable counter I is used to calculate the beginning character (IJ) of each four-byte string. The numeric value is extracted by the CVS (convert to single precision number) function and stored in the Ith location in the NADO array.

DATA.LOC Data File. The DATA.LOC file is a random access data file which contains four-byte records. Each four-byte record contains a single precision numeric value which represents the screen location of a particular data item. The screen location is a four-digit number in which the first two digits represent the row (01-24) and the last two digits represent the column (01-80) for the beginning of the data field for the data item. For example, a data field which begins at a screen location of row 16 and column 46 would be indicated by a numeric value of 1646. The beginning location for every data field on each of the ten input screens is stored on sequential four-byte records in the data file. For example, the first input screen provides for 11 data items, so the first 11 values of this data file contain the beginning field locations for these 11 data items. The next 27 values contain the beginning field locations for the 27 data items which can be input on screen number two, and so on to the last nine values are the beginning data fields for the nine data items on input screen number 10. For the current version of the program, the contents of this data file are 110 four-byte single precision values.

Before any of the ten input screens may be displayed, the beginning locations of the data fields on the input screen to be displayed must be extracted from the DATA.LOC data file. These data are extracted with the GETLOC subroutine which is available in the program library (see Chapter 3 on Utility Routines). The GETLOC subroutine source codes are provided below.

190 SUB GETLOC(IP,DUM(1))
200 NST=0:IF IP=1 THEN 220
210 FOR I=1 TO IP-1:NST=NST+NAD(I):NEXT I
220 IEN=NST+NAD(IP):NO=0:FOR I=NST+1 TO IEN:NO=NO+1
230 GET #2,I:DUM(NO)=CVS(DL$):NEXT I
240 END SUB

The GETLOC subroutine has two arguments: the number of the screen to be displayed (IP) and an array in which the screen locations are returned (DUM()). The first record to be read is calculated by summing the number of data items (NAD()) associated with the preceding input screens (IP-1). The variable NST contains this sum and represents the
record number containing the field location of the last data item on the input screen immediately preceding input screen number IP. The data field locations for input screen number IP are located in record numbers NST+1 through NST+NAD(IP). Each four-byte record is read, and the numeric value is extracted by the CVS function and stored in the proper address (NO) of the DUMO array.

Once the field location data are returned from the GETLOC subroutine, the contents of the argument array (DUMO) can be transferred to the blank COMMON array, LPTS(), and used by any other program or library routine. In the case where the screen locations are repetitive (the column locations are the same for each row of input), only the first row of values are provided in the NADO array, and the remainder of the screen locations are calculated. Examples of the source codes which accomplish the data acquisition for both cases are provided below:

```
1130 KEYZ=0:NPR=2:NLOC=NAD(NPR):CALL GETLOC(NPR,DUMO)
1140 FOR I=1 TO NAD(NPR):LPTS(I)=DUM(I):NEXT I
```

In the first example, the field locations for the second input screen (NPR=2) are desired. The NAD(2) value is 27, and the total number of data fields (NLOC) is also 27. The GETLOC subroutine is called, and 27 values are returned in the DUMO array. These 27 values are then stored in the LPTS() array.

```
2080 KEYZ=0:NPR=3:NYES=0
2090 CALL GETLOC(NPR,DUMO):NLOC=NAD(NPR)*15
2100 FOR I=1 TO NAD(NPR):LPTS(I)=DUM(I):NEXT I
2120 FOR I=2 TO 15:IJ=(I-1)*NAD(NPR):FOR J=1 TO NAD(NPR)
2130 LPTS(IJ+J)=LPTS(J)+100*(I-1)
2140 NEXT J:NEXT I
```

In the second example, the field locations for the third input screen (NPR=3) are desired. The NAD(3) value is 9, which for this case represents nine data items per line. A total of 15 lines of input are allowed, which results in a total number of data items (NLOC) of 135 (NAD(NPR)*15). The GETLOC subroutine is called, and the nine screen locations for the first row are returned in the DUMO array. These nine values are then stored in the LPTS() array. The field locations for the remaining 14 rows are calculated by adding 100 to the corresponding field location of the preceding row.

DATA.FLD Data File. The DATA.FLD file is a random access data file which contains four-byte records. Each four-byte record contains a single precision numeric value which represents the length of the input field for a particular data item. The field length for every data item on each of the ten input screens is stored on sequential four-byte records in the data file. For example, the first input screen provides for 11 data items, so the first 11 values of this data file contain the field lengths for these 11 data items. (The next value contains the field lengths for the 27 data items which can
be input on screen number two, and so on to the last nine values are the field lengths for the nine data items on input screen number 10.) For the current version of the program, the contents of this data file are 110 four-byte single precision values.

Before any of the ten input screens may be displayed, the field lengths of each data item on the input screen to be displayed must be extracted from the DATA.FLD data file. These data are extracted with the GETFLD subroutine which is available in the program library (see Chapter 3 on Utility Routines). The GETFLD subroutine source codes are provided below.

```
250 SUB GETFLD(IP,DUM())
260 NST=0:IF IP=1 THEN 280
270 FOR I=1 TO IP-1:NST=NST+NAD(I):NEXT I
280 IEN=NST+NAD(IP):NO=0:FOR I=NST+1 TO IEN:NO=NO+I
290 GET #3,I:DUM(NO)=CVS(DF$):NEXT I
300 END SUB
```

The GETFLD subroutine has two arguments: the number of the screen to be displayed (IP) and an array in which the screen field lengths are returned (DUM()). The first record to be read is calculated by summing the number of data items (NAD(I)) associated with the preceding input screens (IP-1). The variable NST contains this sum and represents the record number containing the field length of the last data item on the input screen immediately preceding input screen number IP. The data field lengths for input screen number IP are located in record numbers NST+1 through NST+NAD(IP). Each four-byte record is read, and the numeric value is extracted by the CVS function and stored in the proper address (NO) of the DUM() array.

Once the field length data are returned from the GETFLD routine, the contents of the argument array (DUM()) can be transferred to the blank COMMON array, FLD(), and used by any other program or library routine. In the case where the screen field lengths are repetitive (the field lengths are the same for each row of input), only the first row of values are provided in the FLD() array, and the remainder of the screen field lengths are duplicated from the first row of values. Examples of the source codes which accomplish the data acquisition for both cases are provided below:

```
1130 KEY2=0:NPR=2:NLOC=NAD(NPR)
1150 CALL GETFLD(NPR,DUM())
1160 FOR I=1 TO NAD(NPR):FLD(I)=DUM(I):NEXT I
```

In the first example, the field locations for the second input screen (NPR=2) are desired. The NAD(2) value is 27, and the total number of data fields (NLOC) is also 27. The GETLOC subroutine is called, and 27 values are returned in the DUM() array. These 27 values are then stored in the FLD() array.
2080 KEY2=0:NPR=3;NYES=0
2090 NLOC=NAD(NPR)*15
2110 CALL GETFLD(NPR,DUM())
2115 FOR I=1 TO NAD(NPR):FLD(I)=DUM(I):NEXT I
2120 FOR I=2 TO 15:IJ=(I-1)*NAD(NPR):FOR J=1 TO NAD(NPR)
2130 DUM(IJ+J)=DUM(J):FLD(IJ+J)=DUM(J)
2140 NEXT J:NEXT I

In the second example, the field lengths for the third input screen (NPR=3) are desired. The NAD(3) value is 9, which for this case represents nine data items per line. A total of 15 lines of input are allowed which results in a total number of data items (NLOC) of 135 (NAD(NPR)*15). The GETFLD subroutine is called, and the nine screen field lengths for the first row are returned in the DUM() array. These nine values are then stored in the FLD() array. The field lengths for the remaining 14 rows are simply duplicated from the first row.

Project Data File Organization. The input data for a project are stored in a single random access file containing 128-byte records. The data file name will be composed of the project name and revision number as follows:

Pxxxxxy.DAT

where

P  File name prefix character
xxxxx  Six-character project name
Y  One-character revision number
DAT  File extension name

Before any program function is attempted, the user will be required to input the desired project name and revision number. For an INput program function, the data file is created on the specified (DD$) disk drive. For any other program function, the data file is assumed to exist on the "A" (floppy) disk drive, and the contents of the file are copied from the floppy disk to the specified disk drive. At the conclusion of each program function, the contents of the data file are copied from the specified disk drive to the floppy disk drive, and the file on the specified disk drive is erased (KILLed).

The data from each input screen are written in the project data file always beginning on a record boundary. In addition, no individual data item is "split" between two consecutive records. If the remaining space of the current record is not sufficient for an individual data item, the current record is written, and that data item is stored at the beginning of the next record. This method of storing the data always results in "unused" space at
the end of the 128-byte records, resulting in a larger file size. Data retrieval, however, is greatly facilitated by storing the data in this manner. The first record of each project data file will always contain the same data. The next available record number for writing, NXRC, is a single precision value stored in the first four bytes of that first record. The remaining 124 bytes of the record contain the 31 four-byte single precision values of the IREC() array, the beginning record number of the data for up to 31 input screens of data. The data for the first record are initialized during an INput program function and are updated and written in the first record after each input screen is successfully completed. The remaining records of the project data file contain the individual data items from each input screen, each beginning on a record boundary. An example of how these data are updated and written to the data file is illustrated by the source codes provided below:

```plaintext
940 FREC=IREC(NPR):IF FREC=0 THEN FREC=NXRC
950 CALL DSKWRT(FREC)
955 IF IREC(NPR)=0 THEN IREC(NPR)=NXRC:NXRC=FREC+1
960 A$=MKS$(NXRC):FOR I=1 TO 31:A$=A$+MKS$(IREC(I)):NEXT I
970 LSET AA$=A$:PUT #1,1
```

The beginning record number for the current input screen (NPR) is loaded from the IREC() array. If no data have been previously input for the current screen, the corresponding value in the IREC() array is zero and the “next available record” (NXRC) is loaded as the first record number to be written (FREC). The DSKWRT subroutine is called to write the individual data items from the current screen to the project data file beginning at record number FREC. If more than one record is required for the screen data, the current record count will be maintained in FREC by the DSKWRT routine. When the data have been written to the project data file, control is returned from the DSKWRT routine, and FREC will contain the number of the last record written. If the data were written for the first time, the beginning record number in the IREC() array would be zero. If this is the case, IREC(NPR) is loaded with NXRC, the beginning record number of the current data and NXRC is then updated to FREC+1, the next available record number for writing. If the data had previously been written, and had been simply updated, neither of these values would be changed. After these updates have been accomplished, the first record is updated with the current value of NXRC and the current contents of the IRECK array. It is then rewritten to the project data file. A description of the DSKWRT routine follows and should provide a more detailed description of the project data file contents.

**DSKWRT Routine.** The DSKWRT routine resides in the program library of utility routines. As the input for each screen is successfully completed, this routine is used to store the individual data items from the screen to the project data file and update the current record being written. The source codes for the DSKWRT routine are provided and described below:
When control is initially passed to the subroutine, the number of the first record to be written is in FREC. NLOC contains the number of data items to be written, and the FLD() array contains the field length of each of the data items. The individual data items are in the VAR$(i)$ array. The total number of data items (NLOC) written is loaded into the first four bytes of the first record to be written (RA$)$, and the current length (LGR) of the record is set to 4. Each data item (VAR$(i)$) is then checked to ensure that its field length is correct. This function must be done because the user may have only used a portion of the field length to input a particular data item. If this is the case, the remaining portion of the field length is filled with blanks.

The current record is checked to ensure that a sufficient number of bytes remain in the RA$)$ string to store the current data item. If sufficient space exists (LGR+FLD(I)<=128), the current data item is simply added to the RA$)$ string, the length of the RA$)$ string is increased by the data item field length (LGR+FLD(I)), and processing of the next data item is begun. If sufficient space does not exist (LGR+FLD(I)>128), the remaining bytes of the current string (128-LEN(RA$)$)) are filled with blanks, the current string RA$)$ is loaded (LSET) into the reserved string AA$, and the current record is written to the project data file as record number FREC. FREC is then updated by one (FREC=FREC+1), the current data item is loaded into the first FLD(I) bytes of the RA$)$ string, and the current length of the RA$)$ string is set to FLD(I). Processing of the next data item is then ready to begin.

When all of the individual data items have been processed, a check is made to ensure that the last record has been written. If the length of the RA$)$ string LGR is zero, the last data record has been written, and control is returned to the CALLing routine. If the length of the RA$)$ string LGR is not zero, a record has been partially filled, but not yet written. The remaining length of the string RA$)$ (128-LGR) is filled with blanks, the string RA$)$ loaded (LSET) into the reserved string AA$, and the record is written to the project data file as record number FREC. Control is then returned to the CALLing routine.
**DSKRD Routine.** The DSKRD routine resides in the program library of utility routines. Before the input/edit program function for each screen is begun, this routine is used to retrieve the individual data items from the project data file. In addition, this routine is also used to retrieve the project data necessary for the execution of the design routines. The source codes for the DSKWRT routine are provided and described below:

```plaintext
440 SUB DSKRD (FREC, LOCN, DUM(1), DUM$(1))
450 LGR=4:GET #1,FREC:RA$=AA$:LOCN=CVS(MID$(RA$,1,4))
460 FOR I=1 TO LOCN:IF LGR+DUM(I)>128 THEN 480
470 DUM$(I)=MID$(RA$,LGR+I,DUM(I)):LGR=LGR+DUM(I):GOTO 490
480 FREC=FREC+1:GET #1,FREC:RA$=AA$:LGR=0:GOTO 470
490 NEXT I
500 END SUB
```

The arguments that must be defined before the routine can be called are the beginning record to be retrieved (FREC) and the field lengths of the individual data items (DUM() array). The first record is read and loaded into the string RA$. The number of data items to be retrieved (LOCN) is extracted from the first four bytes of the record, and the number of bytes retrieved from the current record LGR is set to four. The individual data items are stored in the DUM$(()) string array. As each data item is processed, the remaining number of bytes in the current record is checked to ensure that sufficient space is left for the current data item. If a sufficient number of bytes remain (LGR+DUM(I)<=128), the current data item is extracted from the RA$ from byte LGR+1 for DUM(I) bytes, the extracted value is loaded into the string array DUM$(I), the number of bytes extracted is incremented by the data item field length (LGR+DUM(I)), and processing of the next data item is begun. If sufficient space does not exist in the current record for the data item (LGR+DUM(I)>128), the current record number (FREC) is incremented by one, the next record is read and loaded into the string RA$, and the current number of bytes extracted LGR is set to zero. The data item is extracted from the first DUM(I) bytes of that record and stored in the DUM$(I) string array, the current number of bytes extracted LGR is incremented by the data item field length, and processing of the next data item is begun. When all (LOCN) of the data items have been extracted, control is returned to the CALLing routine.

**Addressing Data Summary.** The basic data for the each of the ten current input screens is provided below. The arrangement of these data is presented in the order that the screens would appear during an input/edit program function. For each input screen, the following data are provided: (a) a description of the screen, (b) the number of addressing data items (NADO), (c) the total number of data items (NLOC), (d) the total number of bytes required for storage in the project data file, including four bytes for the total number of data items, and (e) the number of records required to write the data in the project data file. For each data item listed, the screen field location, field length, and a basic description are also provided. After the contents of each screen are described, the source codes for the CAMOBLDR program are provided. This stand-alone executable
is used to generate the data records for the DATA.ADD, DATA.LOC, and DATA.FLD random access data files.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Item</th>
<th>Screen Location</th>
<th>Field Length</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>636</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Soil cohesion (p. ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>739</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Soil unit weight (pcf)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>858</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Angle of internal friction (degs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>965</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Boring diameter (inches)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1354</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Average daily rain (in/day)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1457</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Average daily temperature (degs F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1539</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Average wind speed (mph)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>1650</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Sustained average wind speed (mph)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1744</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Gusting wind speed (mph)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>1854</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Ice/snow loading (psf)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>2154</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>General terrain description</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Input Screen Number 2

Description: Camouflage Structure Geometry

Number of Addressing Data Items: 27
Total Number of Data Items: 27
Total Number of Bytes Required:

Number of Records Required:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Item</th>
<th>Screen Location</th>
<th>Field Length</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>648</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Total structure length (feet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>927</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Number of bay spacings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>932</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bay spacing (feet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>937</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Number of bay spacings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>942</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bay spacing (feet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>947</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Number of bay spacings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>952</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bay spacing (feet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>957</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Number of bay spacings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>962</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bay spacing (feet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>967</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Number of bay spacings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>972</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bay spacing (feet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>1127</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Number of bay spacings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>1132</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bay spacing (feet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>1137</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Number of bay spacings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>1142</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bay spacing (feet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>1147</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Number of bay spacings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>1152</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bay spacing (feet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>1157</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Number of bay spacings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>1162</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bay spacing (feet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>1167</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Number of bay spacings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>1172</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bay spacing (feet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>1447</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Total structure width (feet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>1549</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Minimum pole spacing (feet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Exterior pole height (feet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>2048</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Exterior poles guyed (Y/N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>2150</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Maximum allowable cable sag (feet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>2260</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Allowable displacement error (inch)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Input Screen Number 3

Description: Support Member Material Characteristics

Number of Addressing Data Items: 9

Total Number of Data Items: 135

Total Number of Bytes Required: 1054

Number of Records Required: 9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Item</th>
<th>Screen Location</th>
<th>Field Length</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>902</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Use indicator (Y/N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>904</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Item name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>911</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Total length (feet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>920</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Allowable strength (ksi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>929</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Modulus of elasticity (ksi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>938</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Cross-sectional area (sqin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>947</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Moment of inertia (in^4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>956</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Unit price ($/each)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>965</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Material description</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: Each screen contains 15 rows of data with 9 data items per row. The screen locations and field lengths shown are for the first row. Screen locations for rows 2 through 15 are calculated by adding 100 to the screen location of the previous row for each of the data items.
### Input Screen Number 4

**Description:** Support Member Material Characteristics

**Number of Addressing Data Items:** 9

**Total Number of Data Items:** 135

**Total Number of Bytes Required:** 1054

**Number of Records Required:** 9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Item</th>
<th>Screen Location</th>
<th>Field Length</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>902</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Use indicator (Y/N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>904</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Item name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>911</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Total length (feet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>920</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Allowable strength (ksi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>929</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Modulus of elasticity (ksi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>938</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Cross-sectional area (sqin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>947</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Moment of inertia (in^4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>956</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Unit price ($/each)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>965</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Material description</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:** Each screen contains 15 rows of data with 9 data items per row. The screen locations and field lengths shown are for the first row. Screen locations for rows 2 through 15 are calculated by adding 100 to the screen location of the previous row for each of the data items.
**Input Screen Number 5**

Description: Netting Material Characteristics

Number of Addressing Data Items: 9

Total Number of Data Items: 135

Total Number of Bytes Required: 1054

Number of Records Required: 9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Item</th>
<th>Screen Location</th>
<th>Field Length</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>902</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Use indicator (Y/N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>904</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Item name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>911</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Unit size (sqft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>920</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Netting thickness (inches)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>929</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Allowable strength (ksi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>938</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Unit weight (lbs/sqft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>947</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Drag coefficient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>956</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Unit price ($/sqft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>965</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Material description</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 NOTE: Each screen contains 15 rows of data with 9 data items per row. The screen locations and field lengths shown are for the first row. Screen locations for rows 2 through 15 are calculated by adding 100 to the screen location of the previous row for each of the data items.
Input Screen Number 6

Description: Netting Material Characteristics

Number of Addressing Data Items: 9

Total Number of Data Items: 135

Total Number of Bytes Required: 1054

Number of Records Required: 9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Item</th>
<th>Screen Location</th>
<th>Field Length</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>902</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Use indicator (Y/N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>904</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Item name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>911</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Unit size (sqft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>920</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Netting thickness (inches)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>929</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Allowable strength (ksi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>938</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Unit weight (lbs/sqft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>947</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Drag coefficient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>956</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Unit price ($/sqft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>965</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Material description</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: Each screen contains 15 rows of data with 9 data items per row. The screen locations and field lengths shown are for the first row. Screen locations for rows 2 through 15 are calculated by adding 100 to the screen location of the previous row for each of the data items.
**Input Screen Number 7**

Description: Tension Member Material Characteristics

Number of Addressing Data Items: 9

Total Number of Data Items: 135

Total Number of Bytes Required: 1054

Number of Records Required: 9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Item</th>
<th>Screen Location</th>
<th>Field Length</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>902</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Use indicator (Y/N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>904</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Item name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>911</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Allowable strength (kips)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>920</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Modulus of elasticity (ksi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>929</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Coefficient of thermal expansion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>938</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Cross-sectional area (sqin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>947</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Unit weight (lbs/ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>956</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Unit price ($/foot)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>965</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Material description</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: Each screen contains 15 rows of data with 9 data items per row. The screen locations and field lengths shown are for the first row. Screen locations for rows 2 through 15 are calculated by adding 100 to the screen location of the previous row for each of the data items.
### Input Screen Number 8

**Description:** Tension Member Material Characteristics

**Number of Addressing Data Items:** 9

**Total Number of Data Items:** 135

**Total Number of Bytes Required:** 1054

**Number of Records Required:** 9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Item</th>
<th>Screen Location</th>
<th>Field Length</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>902</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Use indicator (Y/N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>904</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Item name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>911</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Allowable strength (kips)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>920</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Modulus of elasticity (ksi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>929</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Coefficient of thermal expansion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>938</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Cross-sectional area (sqin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>947</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Unit weight (lbs/ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>956</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Unit price ($/foot)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>965</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Material description</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 NOTE: Each screen contains 15 rows of data with 9 data items per row. The screen locations and field lengths shown are for the first row. Screen locations for rows 2 through 15 are calculated by adding 100 to the screen location of the previous row for each of the data items.
Input Screen Number 9

Description: Anchor Material Characteristics

Number of Addressing Data Items: 9

Total Number of Data Items: 135\(^1\)

Total Number of Bytes Required: 1054

Number of Records Required: 9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Item</th>
<th>Screen Location</th>
<th>Field Length</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>902</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Use indicator (Y/N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>904</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Item name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>911</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Rod length (inches)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>920</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Allowable strength (ksi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>929</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Modulus of elasticity (ksi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>938</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Rod diameter (inches)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>947</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Anchor diameter (inches)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>956</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Unit price ($/each)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>965</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Material description</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) NOTE: Each screen contains 15 rows of data with 9 data items per row. The screen locations and field lengths shown are for the first row. Screen locations for rows 2 through 15 are calculated by adding 100 to the screen location of the previous row for each of the data items.
**Input Screen Number 10**

Description: Anchor Material Characteristics

Number of Addressing Data Items: 9

Total Number of Data Items: 135

Total Number of Bytes Required: 1054

Number of Records Required: 9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Item</th>
<th>Screen Location</th>
<th>Field Length</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>902</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Use indicator (Y/N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>904</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Item name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>911</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Rod length (inches)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>920</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Allowable strength (ksi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>929</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Modulus of elasticity (ksi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>938</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Rod diameter (inches)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>947</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Anchor diameter (inches)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>956</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Unit price ($/each)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>965</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Material description</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1  NOTE: Each screen contains 15 rows of data with 9 data items per row. The screen locations and field lengths shown are for the first row. Screen locations for rows 2 through 15 are calculated by adding 100 to the screen location of the previous row for each of the data items.
Chapter 2

Data Addressing

10 REM ADDRESSING ROUTINE  CAMOBLDR.BAS
20 REM LATEST REVISIONS  01/16/91
30 DIM NAD(31)
40 OPEN "data.loc" AS #1 LEN=4:FIELD #1, 4 AS DL$
50 OPEN "data.fld" AS #2 LEN=4:FIELD #2, 4 AS DF$
60 OPEN "data.add" AS #3 LEN=128:FIELD #3, 128 AS DA$
70 COLOR 15,1:CLS
80 REM NUMBER OF DATA ITEMS PER SCREEN - NADO() ARRAY
90 DATA 11,27,9,9,9,9,9,9,9,9,9,9,9,9,9,9,9,9,9,9,9,9,9,9,9,9,9,9,9,9,9,9
100 REM SCREEN LOCATIONS FOR SITE SPECIFIC DATA (11 DATA ITEMS)
110 DATA 636,739,858,965,1354,1457,1539,1650,1744,1854,2154
120 REM SCREEN LOCATIONS FOR GEOMETRY DATA (27 DATA ITEMS)
130 DATA 648,927,932,937,942,947,952,957,962,967,972
140 DATA 1127,1132,1137,1142,1147,1152,1157,1162,1167,1172
150 DATA 1447,1549,1962,2048,2150,2260
160 REM FIRST SCREEN LOCATIONS FOR POLE MATERIALS DATA
170 DATA 902,904,911,920,929,938,947,956,965
180 REM SECOND SCREEN LOCATIONS FOR POLE MATERIALS DATA
190 DATA 902,904,911,920,929,938,947,956,965
200 REM FIRST SCREEN LOCATIONS FOR NETTING MATERIALS DATA
210 DATA 902,904,911,920,929,938,947,956,965
220 REM SECOND SCREEN LOCATIONS FOR NETTING MATERIALS DATA
230 DATA 902,904,911,920,929,938,947,956,965
240 REM FIRST SCREEN LOCATIONS FOR CABLING MATERIALS DATA
250 DATA 902,904,911,920,929,938,947,956,965
260 REM SECOND SCREEN LOCATIONS FOR CABLING MATERIALS DATA
270 DATA 902,904,911,920,929,938,947,956,965
280 REM FIRST SCREEN LOCATIONS FOR ANCHORS MATERIALS DATA
290 DATA 902,904,911,920,929,938,947,956,965
300 REM SECOND SCREEN LOCATIONS FOR ANCHORS MATERIALS DATA
310 DATA 902,904,911,920,929,938,947,956,965
320 REM FIRST SCREEN LOCATIONS FOR SUPPORT MEMBERS DATA (FIRST SCREEN)
330 DATA 1,6,8,8,8,8,8,8,15
340 REM FIELD LENGTHS FOR SITE SPECIFIC DATA (11 DATA ITEMS)
350 DATA 10,10,10,10,10,10,10,10,25
360 REM FIELD LENGTHS FOR GEOMETRY DATA (56 DATA ITEMS)
370 DATA 10,2,4,2,4,2,4,2,4,2,4,2,4,2,4,2,4,2,4,2,4,2,4,10,10,10,2,10,10
380 REM FIELD LENGTHS FOR SUPPORT MEMBERS DATA (FIRST SCREEN)
390 DATA 1,6,8,8,8,8,8,8,15
400 REM FIELD LENGTHS FOR POLE MATERIALS DATA (SECOND SCREEN)
410 DATA 1,6,8,8,8,8,8,8,15
420 DATA 1,6,8,8,8,8,8,8,15
430 REM FIELD LENGTHS FOR NETTING DATA (FIRST SCREEN)
440 DATA 1,6,8,8,8,8,8,8,15
450 REM FIELD LENGTHS FOR NETTING DATA (SECOND SCREEN)
460 DATA 1,6,8,8,8,8,8,8,15
470 REM FIELD LENGTHS FOR TENSION MEMBER DATA (FIRST SCREEN)
480 DATA 1,6,8,8,8,8,8,8,15
490 REM FIELD LENGTHS FOR TENSION MEMBER DATA (SECOND SCREEN)
500 DATA 1,6,8,8,8,8,8,8,15
510 REM FIELD LENGTHS FOR ANCHORS DATA (FIRST SCREEN)
520 DATA 1,6,8,8,8,8,8,8,15
530 REM FIELD LENGTHS FOR ANCHORS DATA (SECOND SCREEN)
540 DATA 1,6,8,8,8,8,8,8,15
550 REM FIELD LENGTHS FOR ANCHORS DATA (SECOND SCREEN)
560 DATA 1,6,8,8,8,8,15
570 REM
580 FOR I=1 TO 31:READ NAD(I):NEXT I
590 A$="":FOR I=1 TO 31:A$=A$+MKS$(NAD(I)):NEXT I
600 LSET DA$=A$:PUT #3,1:CLOSE #3
610 NR=0:FOR I=1 TO 31:IF NAD(I)=0 THEN 640
620 FOR J=1 TO NAD(I):NR=NR+1
630 READ A$:LSET DL$=MKS$(A):PUT #1,NR:NEXT J
640 NEXT I:CLOSE #1
650 NR=0:FOR I=1 TO 31:IF NAD(I)=0 THEN 680
660 FOR J=1 TO NAD(I):NR=NR+1
670 READ A$:LSET DF$=MKS$(A):PUT #2,NR:NEXT J
680 NEXT I:CLOSE #2:CLS
690 END
3 Utility Routines

The current version of the Camouflage Design Program uses 14 utility routines during the various program functions. The first 12 utility routines are stored in a single program module and are linked to each executable module involved with the program input, edit, and output functions. The two remaining routines are stand-alone executable routines which are used to create data files that the program execution requires. Each of these utility routines will be described and the source codes provided in this chapter. The utility routine names are as follows: (1) SCRNDUMP, (2) DISPLAY, (3) GETLOC, (4) GETFLD, (5) DSKWRT, (6) DSKRD, (7) CURSOR, (8) GENINP, (9) SCAN, (10) LOOKPRIC, (11) BLANK, (12) OUTDIR, (13) VALID, and (14) DEVICE.

SCRNDUMP Routine. The SCRNDUMP routine displays the specified interval of values from the VAR$(i)$ array to the screen. This routine is called immediately after the screen is displayed, and fills the screen with the data items that are stored in the VAR$(i)$ array. Arguments to the routine are IST, the first value of the VAR$(i)$ array to be displayed, and IEND, the last value of the VAR$(i)$ array to be displayed. The individual data items are located on the screen from the corresponding values in the LPTS$(i)$ array. The screen ROW number is determined from the first two characters of the LPTS$(i)$ value (INT(LPTS$(i)/100)) and the screen COLumn number is determined from the last two characters of the LPTS$(i)$ value (INT(LPTS$(i)-ROW*100)). The source codes for the routine are provided below:

```
60 SUB SCRNDUMP(IST, IEND)
70 FOR I=IST TO IEND: NSP=FLD(I)-LEN(VAR$(I)$):IF NSP<=0 THEN 90
80 FOR IZ=1 TO NSP: VAR$(I)=VAR$(1)+" ":NEXT IZ
90 ROW=INT(LPTS(I)/100): COL=INT(LPTS(I)-ROW*100)
100 LOCATE ROW, COL: PRINT VAR$(I)$: NEXT I
110 END SUB
```

DISPLAY Routine. The DISPLAY routine is used to "highlight" a specified data field on the screen. This routine is used during the input or edit program functions to identify incorrect input when possible. The only argument to the routine is the number of the data item to be highlighted, IJ.
The screen location, ROW and COL, are determined from the corresponding value in the LPTS() array, and the specified data field is highlighted by using the COLOR function. The incorrect value of the data item is displayed on the screen after the field is highlighted so that the user may identify the source of the problem. The source codes of the routine are provided below:

```
120 SUB DISPLAY(IJ)
130 ROW=INT(LPTS(IJ)/100) : COL=INT(LPTS(IJ) - ROW*100)
140 B$="" : FOR J=1 TO FLD(IJ): B$=B$+" ": NEXT J: COLOR 31,0
150 LOCATE ROW,COL: PRINT B$: LOCATE ROW,COL: PRINT VAR$(IJ)
170 LOCATE ROW,COL: PRINT VAR$(IJ)
180 END SUB
```

**GETLOC Routine.** The GETLOC routine is used to extract the beginning screen field locations for the individual data items for a specified input screen. This routine is used immediately before an input screen is displayed. The arguments to the routine are the screen number, IP, and a single precision array, DUM(). The beginning screen field locations are stored in the random access data file DATA.LOC in sequential four-byte records. The DATA.LOC file must have been OPENed as device number 2 before the GETLOC routine is CALLeD. The first record to be read (NST+1) is first determined by summing the number of data items (NAD()) associated with the input screens preceding input screen number IP. The number of records to be read is defined by NAD(IP). Each record is read, the beginning screen field location is extracted from the DL$ string with the CVS function, and the value is stored in the DUM() array. The source codes for the routine are provided below:

```
190 SUB GETLOC(IP,DUM(I))
200 NST=0 : IF IP=1 THEN 220
210 FOR I=1 TO IP-1 : NST=NST+NAD(I): NEXT I
220 IEN=NST+NAD(IP) : NO=0: FOR I=NST+1 TO IEN: NO=NO+1
230 GET #2, I: DUM(NO)=CVS(DL$) : NEXT I
240 END SUB
```

**GETFLD Routine.** The GETFLD routine is used to extract the field lengths for the individual data items for a specified input screen. This routine is used immediately before an input screen is displayed or when screen data are extracted from the project data file. The arguments to the routine are the screen number, IP, and a single precision array, DUM(). The field lengths are stored in the random access data file DATA.FLD in sequential four-byte records. The DATA.FLD file must have been OPENed as device number 3 before the GETFLD routine is CALLeD. The first record to be read (NST+1) is first determined by summing the number of data items (NAD()) associated with the input screens preceding input screen number IP. The number of records to be read is defined by NAD(IP). Each record is read, the field length is extracted from the DF$ string with the CVS function, and the value is stored in the DUM() array. The source codes for the routine are provided below:

```
42
```
DSKWRT Routine. The DSKWRT routine is used to write the data stored in the VAR$() array to the project data file. This routine is used at the conclusion of each input screen during an input/edit program function. The only argument to the routine is the first 128-byte record number which is to be written. The project data file must be OPEN and designated as device number 1. In addition, the number of data items to be written (NLOC) and the field lengths of the data items (FLD()) must be defined. The number of data items that will be written is stored in the first four bytes of the first record to be written, and the number of bytes written (LGR) is set to four. Each data item is processed sequentially as follows:

(a) Check the length of the input data item (LEN(VAR$(I))); if the length is less than the defined field length, the VAR$() value is filled with blanks to the prescribed field length,

(b) Check the length (LGR) of the current string (RA$) to be written to ensure that a sufficient number of bytes exist to add the current data item,

(c) If sufficient space exists, add the current data item to the string and increase the string length by the field length of the data item, or

(d) If sufficient space does not exist, the current string is blank filled to 128 bytes and written to the project data file; the record count (FREC) is incremented by one; the current (I) data item is loaded into the first FLD(I) bytes of the record string and the string length set to FLD(I).

(e) When all of the data items have been processed, check the length of the current string (RA$); if the length of the string is zero, all the records have been written; if the length of the string is greater than zero, the string is blank filled to 128 bytes and written to the project data file.

The source codes for the routine are provided below:

310 SUB DSKWRT(FREC)
320 RA$-MK$ (NLOC) :LGR-4
330 FOR I=1 TO NLOC:NA=FLD(I)-LEN(VAR$(I)):IF NA<-0 THEN 350
340 FOR J=1 TO NA:VAR$(I)-VAR$(I)+":NEXT J
350 IF LGR+FLD(I)>128 THEN 370

Chapter 3 Utility Routines
DSKRD Routine. The DSKRD routine is used to retrieve the data stored in the project data file. This routine is used to retrieve the project data for a particular input screen. This data retrieval is accomplished during an edit program function to allow the data to be displayed before the edit process is begun or during an execution program function to define certain parameters for the design routines. The arguments to the routine are the first 128-byte records (FREC), the number of data items to be read (LOCN), the array of the field lengths of the data items (DUM()), and the array of the values of the data items (DUM$()). The project data file must be OPEN and designated as device number 1. In addition, the first record to be read (FREC) and the field lengths of the data items (DUM()) must be defined. The first record is read and loaded into a string RA$. The number of data items to be read, LOCN, is extracted from the first four bytes of that string using the CVS function. The number of bytes extracted from the string, LGR, is set to four. For each data item, a check is first made to ensure that sufficient space is left on the current string for the data item (I). If a sufficient number of bytes remain (LGR+DUM(I)<=128), the current data item is extracted from the input string RA$ from byte LGR+1 for DUM(I) bytes and loaded into the string array, DUM$(I). The number of bytes extracted (LGR) is incremented by DUM(I), and processing for the next data item is begun. If sufficient space does not exist in the current record for the data item (LGR+DUM(I)>128), the current number, FREC, is incremented by one, and the next record is read from the project data file and loaded into the string RA$. The number of types extracted, LGR, is set to zero. The data item is then extracted from the first DUM(I) bytes of the string RA$, LGR incremented by DUM(I), and processing for the next data item begun.

The source codes for the routine are provided below:

```plaintext
440 SUB DSKRD (FREC, LOCN, DUM(1), DUM$(1))
450 LGR=4:GET #1, FREC:RA$=AA$:LOCN=CVS(MIDS(RA$,1,4))
460 FOR I=1 TO LOCN:IF LGR+DUM(I)>128 THEN 480
470 DUM$(I)=MIDS(RA$, LGR+1, DUM(I)):LGR=LGR+DUM(I):GOTO 490
480 FREC=FREC+1:GET #1, FREC:RA$=AA$:LGR=0:GOTO 470
490 NEXT I
500 END SUB
```

CURSOR Routine. The CURSOR routine is called by the GENINP routine to check each character of input provided by the user. These two routines are CALLeD during the edit/input program functions for each
input screen. The arguments to the CURSOR routine are the one-character input (B$), the data field number of the current cursor location (ILOC), and the data field number that the cursor is to be moved to (NXLOC).

Eight possible cursor movement functions are defined in the INK() array. Each of these cursor movements is an extended two-character code representing a single keystroke. The first character is a NULL character which indicates an extended code character, and the second character is the actual keystroke character. The ASC function is used to extract the numeric equivalent of this second extended code character. The eight keystrokes that are accepted by the CURSOR routine and the ASCII extended code decimal equivalent of each are provided in Table 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Movement Number</th>
<th>Keyboard Description</th>
<th>ASCII Decimal Equivalent</th>
<th>NXLOC Value Returned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>HOME</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>UP ARROW</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>ILOC-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>PAGE UP</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>LEFT ARROW</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>ILOC-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>RIGHT ARROW</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>ILOC+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>END</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>NLOC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>DOWN ARROW</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>ILOC+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>PAGE DOWN</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>NLOC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Each user-specified keystroke (B$) is passed to the CURSOR routine to determine if the cursor should be moved to a different data field location. The ASC function is used to extract the ASCII decimal equivalent (NINK) of the second character (MID$(B$,2,1)) of B$. If one of the eight acceptable cursor movements as provided in Table 1 has been provided, the desired data field for cursor movement is loaded to NXLOC and returned to the GENINP routine. If an acceptable cursor movement is not identified, NXLOC is set to the current cursor location ILOC and returned to the GENINP routine.

510 SUB CURSOR(B$, ILOC, NXLOC)
520 DIM INK(8)
530 INK(1)=71: INK(2)=72: INK(3)=73: INK(4)=75
535 INK(5)=77: INK(6)=79: INK(7)=80
540 INK(8)=81: NINK=ASC(MID$(B$,2,1))
550 FOR I=1 TO 8: IF NINK=INK(I) THEN 570
GENINP Routine. The GENINP routine is the general input routine for the input/edit program functions. The routine is used to record each keystroke of input; check the input for extended code keystrokes and move the cursor to the designated data field, if appropriate; check the input for an <ESC> keystroke to terminate the input and move to the next screen; check the input for a <Fl> keystroke to terminate the input and move to the previous screen; and load the input into the correct locations of the VAR$() array. The arguments to the routine are the first subscript of the VAR$() array to accept input (IST), the last subscript of the VAR$() array to accept input (IEND), and the ASCII decimal equivalent of the last keystroke made (LAST). Normal termination of the routine is indicated by the <ESC> key (LAST=27), and an abnormal termination of the routine is indicated by the <Fl> key (LAST=59). Any other keystroke will be either accepted as input or ignored.

Each of the data fields from IST to IEND will be processed until either an <ESC> or <Fl> keystroke is made. The variable ILOC is the current data field being processed. The variables ROW and COL contain the screen location for the beginning of the current data field. The string DFV$ contains the previously defined value of the current data item. Each keystroke is stored in the one-character string B$. The string A$ is used to concatenate the individual keystrokes for the data field. The variable COLC is the current column location of the cursor within the data field.

When a keystroke is provided, checks are made for an ASCII 27 (<ESC> key) or for an ASCII 8 (<BACKSPACE>). If <ESC> is detected, the routine is terminated and control returned to the CALLing routine. If <BACKSPACE> is detected, the length of the current input string (A$) and current cursor location (COLC) are checked to ensure that the cursor is not moved beyond the current data field limits. If the length of A$ is
greater than zero, the right-most character is deleted and the column location COLC is decreased by one. The last keystroke LAST is set to 8.

If neither an <ESC> or <BACKSPACE> was detected, the next check is for an extended code (Table 1) keystroke. If the length of B$ is 2, an extended code keystroke has been made. If the extended code keystroke is ASCII 59 (<Fl>), input is terminated and control is returned to the CALLing routine. If the extended code keystroke is less than ASCII 71 or greater than ASCII 81, an unacceptable extended code keystroke has been made, and the input is ignored. If an acceptable extended code keystroke is detected, the CURSOR routine is called to determine the location of the next data field, the current contents of the string A$ are stored in the ILOC position of the VAR$(ILOC) array, and the cursor is moved to the next data field.

If an extended code keystroke was not detected, a check is made for an ASCII 13 (<ENTER>) keystroke. If an <ENTER> is detected, the current contents of the A$ string are stored in VAR$(ILOC), and the cursor is moved to the next (ILOC+1) data field. If an <ENTER> is not detected, normal data input is assumed. The keystroke B$ is added to the string A$, the cursor column location (COLC) is incremented by one, and the last keystroke (LAST) is set to the ASCII value of the B$ keystroke. This input process continues until an <ESC> or <Fl> keystroke is made. The source codes for the routine are provided below:

```
740 SUB GENINP(IST,IEND,LAST)
750 ILOC=IST:LAST=27
760 ROW=INT(LPTS(ILOC)/100):COL=INT(LPTS(ILOC)-ROW*100)
765 DFVS=VAR$(ILOC)
770 LOCATE ROW,COL:COLOR 0,7
775 CS="":FOR I=1 TO FLD(ILOC):CS=CS+" "":NEXT I
780 PRINT CS:LOCATE ROW,COL:PRINT VAR$(ILOC):AS="":COLC=COL
790 LOCATE ROW,COL:COLOR 0,7:PRINT CN
800 IF ASC(B$)-27 THEN 1040:REM ESCAPE
810 IF ASC(B$)<>8 THEN 860:REM DESTRUCT BACKSPACE
820 IF ASC(B$)=0 THEN 790
830 AS=LEFT$(AS,LEN(A$)-I):LOCATE ROW,COL:PRINT AS
835 LOCATE ROW,COL:PRINT CS
840 IF COLC>COL THEN COLC=COLC-1
850 LAST=8:GOTO 790
860 IF LEN(B$)<2 THEN 960:REM EXTENDED CODE KEYS HAVE LEN=2
870 IF ASC(MIDS(B$,2,1))=59 THEN LAST=59:GOTO 1040
880 IF ASC(MIDS(B$,2,1))<71 OR ASC(MIDS(B$,2,1))>81 THEN 790
890 CALL CURSOR(B$,ILOC,NXLOC)
900 IF NXLOC=ILOC THEN 790
910 IF LEN(B$)<>0 THEN 940
920 LOCATE ROW,COL:COLOR 15,1:PRINT CS
930 LOCATE ROW,COL:PRINT DFVS:LOCATE ROW,COL:COLOR 0,7:GOTO 760
940 VAR$(ILOC)=AS:LOCATE ROW,COL
945 COLOR 15,1:PRINT CS:LOCATE ROW,COL
```
SCAN Routine. The SCAN routine will extract the individual numeric and alpha-numeric data items from an input string (Epps and Corey 1990). This routine is called during any of the program functions when numeric data must be extracted from the string arrays VAR$(O$) or DUM$(.)$. The arguments of the SCAN routine are an input string (A$), a single precision array (V()) for the returned numeric data, the number of numeric data items returned (NN), a string array (B$()) for the returned alpha-numeric data, and the number of alpha-numeric data items returned (NW).

The B$(O$) and V() arrays and the NW and NN counters are initialized. Each character of the A$ string is examined for either a number (0-9), a plus (+), a minus (-), a decimal point (.) or a blank. The string variable VZ$ is used to store the contents of the number or word being processed. The first character of VZ$ is used to determine whether a number or word is being processed: if that first character is either a zero (0), a plus (+) sign, a minus (-) sign, a decimal point (.) or a numeric (0-9), a number is assumed and the variable NZ is set to zero. For any other characters, a word is assumed and NZ is set to two. A blank character signifies the end of the current number or word: the respective counter (NW or NN) is incremented by one, the contents of VZ$ are stored in the respective array (B$(O$) or V()), and the input string VZ$ is blanked. This process continues until the end of the input string A$ is reached. The source codes for the routine are provided below:

```
1130 SUB SCAN(A$,V(1),NN,B$(1),NW)
1140 FOR IZ=1 TO 20:B$(IZ)="*";V(IZ)=0:NEXT IZ:VZ$="":AS=A$=" "
1150 NW=0;NN=0;NZ=0
1160 FOR IZ=1 TO LEN(A$)
1170 IZ=MID$(A$,IZ,2);LZ$=LEFT$(IZ,1);RZ$=RIGHT$(IZ,1)
1180 IF NZ=2 THEN 1270
```
LOOKPRIC Routine. The LOOKPRIC routine is used to search the pricing data file for the six-character identifier of a specified material item and return the desired pricing information for that material item. The routine is used in the edit/input program functions to search the pricing data file for material items for the support members, tension members, netting, and anchors. The arguments to the routine are the six-character material identifier (ITM$) and a string containing the material characteristics (PRST$) of the specified material item. The pricing data file must be OPEN as device number 5 before the LOOKPRIC routine can be called. In addition, the string array PRD$() must have been defined in the FIELD statement accompanying the OPEN statement. For a detailed discussion of the pricing data file organization, refer to Chapter 4 of this document.

The six-character material identifier (ITM$) consists of the five-character name of the material item and a one-character use code of the material item. The use code is used to categorize the individual material items as to support members (P), tension members (C), netting (N), anchors (A), or others. A complete list of the use codes currently defined is provided in Chapter 4. The sixth character of ITM$ is extracted as the use code US$, and the ASCII representation of US$ is stored in NOASC. The BEGADO array in the unlabeled COMMON block contains the beginning subscript in the MARKO array of five-character material names for each use code. The variable NOASC is the subscript in the BEGADO array for the use code specified. All material items with a blank code are listed first, followed by use codes 0-9 and use codes A-Z, providing a total of 37 use codes.

If no material items currently exist for the specified use code (BEGAD(NOASC)=0), execution of the routine is terminated, and a blank material string (PRST$) is returned to the CALLing routine. If material items exist for the specified use code, the MARK() array is searched over
the subscript limits for the specified use code for the first five characters of ITM$. If the material name is found, the record number for the material item is determined, and the material data are extracted from the pricing data file and loaded into the string PRST$. If the material name is not found, a blank PRST$ string is returned. The source codes for the routine are provided below:

```
1840 SUB LOOKPRIC(ITM$,PRST$)
1850 REM
2100 PRST$=" "
2110 NOASC = 0 , 04/28/88
2120 NLEN = LEN(ITM$)
2130 IF NLEN >= 6 THEN MODIFIED BY C.H. LIN
2140 US$=MID$(ITM$,6,1): NOASC=ASC(US$) TO SKIP A NULL STRING
2150 END IF
2160 IF NOASC=32 THEN NOASC=1
2170 IF NOASC>=48 AND NOASC<=57 THEN NOASC=NOASC-46
2180 IF NOASC>=65 AND NOASC<=90 THEN NOASC=NOASC-53
2190 IF NOASC<=0 OR NOASC>37 THEN 2320
2200 IF BEGAD(NOASC)=0 THEN 2320
2210 NS=BEGAD(NOASC):IF NOASC-37 THEN NE=NMARK:GOTO 2260
2220 KT=NOASC
2230 NE=BEGAD(KT+1):IF NE>0 THEN 2260
2240 KT=KT+1:IF KT=37 THEN NE=NMARK:GOTO 2260
2250 GOTO 2230
2260 FOR IZ-NS TO NE:IF MID$(ITM$,1,5)=MID$(MARK(IZ),1,5) THEN 2280
2270 NEXT IZ:GOTO 2320
2280 NREC=IZ+79:GET #5,NREC
2290 REM
2300 PRST$=MID$(ITM$,1,6)+MID$(PRD$(2),1,4)
2310 REM
2320 END SUB
```

BLANK Routine. The BLANK routine is used to determine whether a specified data item is empty (blank) or not. This routine is used in all of the program functions. The arguments of the routine are the string value of the data field to be examined (SPEC$) and a blank indicator (NBLK). If the string is blank, NBLK is 0, and if the string is not blank, NBLK is 1. Each character of the SPEC$ string is examined for a blank (ASCII 32), and if a nonblank character is detected, NBLK is set to one and the execution of the routine is terminated. The source codes for the routine are shown below:

```
2330 SUB BLANK(SPEC$,NBLK)
2340 REM PROGRAM TO CHECK BLANK DATA RECORDS
2350 REM SPEC$ STRING DATA ITEM TO BE CHECKED FOR BLANKS
2360 REM NBLK 1 STRING DATA ITEM SPEC$ IS NOT BLANK
```
OUTDIR Routine. The OUTDIR routine is used to display a directory of the project data file which currently resides on the floppy disk drive. This routine is used at the beginning of an edit or execution program function when the program requires a project name and revision number be input for an existing project. If the user is not sure of the project name and/or the revision number, a response of DIR (or dir) will CALL the OUTDIR routine and display all of the project names and revision numbers of the project data files found on the floppy disk (A drive). The only argument of the routine is a string array (DUMS()), which contains the revision numbers of the project data files found on the floppy disk drive. The project names of the data files found on the floppy disk drive are returned in the VAR$(()) array, which resides in the unlabeled COMMON block. A total file directory of the floppy (A:) disk drive is output to a scratch file named DIRECT. Each file name (A$) in this scratch file is checked for a first character of P, the project data file name prefix character. If the first character of the file name is a P, the project name is extracted from the next six characters, the revision number extracted from the eighth character, and the data file extension is extracted from characters 10-12. If the data file extension is not .DAT, the file name is ignored and the directory search continued. If the extension name is .DAT, the file counter NODAT is incremented by one, the project name is stored in the VAR$(()) array, and the revision number is stored in the DUMS() array. When the file search is complete, the project names are sorted alphabetically, and the resulting list of project names and revision numbers are displayed on the screen. The source codes for this routine are provided below:

```plaintext
2850 SUB OUTDIR(DUMS(1))
2860 SHELL "DIR A: > DIRECT"
2870 CLS:OPEN "DIRECT" FOR INPUT AS #1
2880 LOCATE 1,25:PRINT "U. S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS"
2890 PRINT
2900 FOR IZ=1 TO 3:PRINT " PROJECT REVISION ";:NEXT IZ
2915 PRINT " "
2920 FOR IZ=1 TO 3:PRINT " NUMBER NUMBER ";:NEXT IZ
2925 PRINT " "
2930 NODAT=0
2940 IF EOF(1) THEN CLOSE #1:GOTO 3070
2950 LINE INPUT #1, A$
2960 IF MID$(A$,1,1)<"F" THEN 2940
2970 IF LEN(A$)<12 THEN 2940
2980 ESN$=MID$(A$,2,6):RV$=MID$(A$,8,1):EXT$=MID$(A$,10,3)
2990 IF EXT$<>"DAT" THEN 2940
3000 IF NODAT=0 THEN 3030
```
3010 FOR IZ=1 TO NODAT: IF ESN$=VAR$(IZ) AND RV$=DUM$(IZ) THEN 2940
3020 NEXT IZ
3030 NODAT=NODAT+1: VAR$(NODAT)=ESN$: DUM$(NODAT)=RV$
3040 GOTO 2940
3050 REM
3060 REM BUBBLE SORT PROJECT NAMES AND REVISION NUMBERS
3070 FOR IZ=1 TO NODAT-1: LOWP=VAL(VAR$(IZ))
3075 LOWR=VAL(DUM$(IZ)) : ROW=IZ
3080 FOR JZ=IZ+1 TO NODAT: IF VAL(VAR$(JZ))>LOWP THEN 3120
3090 IF VAL(VAR$(JZ))<LOWP THEN 3110
3100 IF VAL(DUM$(JZ))>LOWR THEN 3120
3110 LOWP=VAL(VAR$(JZ)) : LOWR=VAL(DUM$(JZ)) : ROW=JZ
3120 NEXT JZ
3130 IF ROW=IZ THEN 3160
3140 PDUM$=VAR$(IZ) : RDUM$=DUM$(IZ)
3145 VAR$(IZ)=VAR$(ROW): DUM$(IZ)=DUM$(ROW)
3150 VAR$(ROW)=PDUM$: DUM$(ROW)=RDUM$
3160 NEXT IZ
3170 FOR IZ=1 TO NODAT
3180 PRINT USING " 


 

 

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"; VAR$(IZ), DUM$(IZ);
3190 IF IZ/3=INT(IZ/3) THEN PRINT " 


3200 NEXT IZ
3210 REM
3220 REM FINISHED - USER PROMPT TO CLEAR SCREEN
3230 LOCATE 24,2: PRINT "Press any key to continue ";
3240 A$=INKEY$: IF LEN(A$)=0 THEN 3240
3250 END SUB

VALID Program. The VALID program is a stand-alone executable program which is used to create the program data file COMFIL. The contents of the COMFIL data file are as follows:

1. The maximum date for program validation; after this date has occurred, the program will automatically terminate and KILL the COMFIL data file, thereby preventing the program from being executed until the COMFIL data file is recreated;

2. A 25-character user name;

3. A five-character program registration number (1-99999) which will appear on each page of printed output;

4. The default disk drive specification; the letter-designation for the disk drive on which the project data will be maintained during program execution and all program data files are assumed to reside; and

5. The five-character program version number which will appear on each page of printed output.
The VALID program must be executed before the Camouflage Design Program is executed. When the five inputs described above are provided successfully, the COMFIL data file will be written on the hard disk, and execution of the Camouflage Design Program can be initiated. Each of the five data items is written as a 128-byte record in the random access data file. No further executions of the VALID program are required unless any of the five data items are to be changed. Subsequent executions of the program simply replace the contents of the COMFIL, and no back copies of this data file are retained. The source codes for the program are provided below:

```
10 REM ROUTINE TO CREATE VALID COMFIL DATA FILE VALID.BAS
20 REM
30 REM CONTENTS OF COMFIL
40 REM RANDOM ACCESS DATA FILE WITH FIELD LENGTH = 128 BYTES
50 REM RECORD 1 VALIDATION DATE - MONTH, DAY AND YEAR
60 REM RECORD 2 USER NAME (25 CHARS - MAY BE BLANK)
70 REM RECORD 3 PROGRAM REGISTRATION NUMBER (5 CHARS)
80 REM RECORD 4 SCRATCH DISK DRIVE SPECIFICATION (1 CHAR)
90 REM RECORD 5 PROGRAM VERSION NUMBER (5 CHARS)
100 REM
110 DIM LPTS(5), FLD(5), VAR$(5)
120 DIM DATS(10), JUL(12)
130 COMMON SHARED /VALID/NLOC, FLD(), LPTS(), AA$, VAR$()
140 DATA 936,1136,1336,1536,1736,10,25,5,1,5
150 DATA 0,31,59,90,120,151,181,212,243,273,304,334
160 FOR I=1 TO 10: READ DATS(I): NEXT I
170 FOR I=1 TO 12: READ JUL(I): NEXT I
180 FOR I=1 TO 5: LPTS(I)=DATS(I): FLD(I)=DATS(I+5): NEXT I
190 REM
200 FOR IZ=1 TO 5: VAR$(IZ)="": FOR JZ=1 TO FLD(IZ)
210 VAR$(IZ)=VAR$(IZ) + "": NEXT JZ: NEXT IZ
220 OPEN "COMFIL" AS #1 LEN=128: FIELD #1, 128 AS BAS
230 GET #1, 1: VERN=CVS(BAS): YR = INT(VERN/1000): IF VERN=0 THEN 360
240 YR$=STR$(YR)
250 IF ID$(YR$, 1, 1)="" THEN YR$=RIGHT$(YR$, LEN(YR$)-1): GOTO 250
260 DAT=YR-1000: FOR IZ=1 TO 12: IF JUL(IZ)>=DAT THEN 280
270 NEXT IZ: IZ=13
280 MON=IZ-1: DAY=DAT-JUL(MON)
290 MON$=STR$(MON): IF MON<10 THEN MIDS(MON$, 1, 1)="0": GOTO 310
300 IF MIDS(MON$, 1, 1)=" " THEN
302 MON$=RIGHT$(MON$, LEN(MON$)-1)
304 GOTO 300
306 ENDF
310 DAYS=STR$(DAY): IF DAY<10 THEN MIDS(DAYS, 1, 1)="0": GOTO 330
320 IF MIDS(DAYS, 1, 1)=" " THEN
322 DAYS=RIGHT$(DAYS, LEN(DAYS)-1)
324 GOTO 320
326 ENDF
330 VAR$(1)=MON$ + "/" + DAYS + "/" + YR$
```
340 GET #1,2:VAR$(2)=MID$(BA$,1,25):GET #1,3:VAR$(3) =STR$(CVS(BA$))
350 GET #1,4:VAR$(4)=MID$(BA$,1,1):GET #1,5:VAR$(5)=MID$(BA$,1,5)
360 CLOSE #1
370 COLOR 15,1,1:CLS
380 PRINT “U. S. Army Corps of Engineers”
390 PRINT “Waterways Experiment Station”
400 PRINT “Vicksburg, MS 39180”
410 PRINT “Camouflage Design Program Validation”
420 LOCATE 9,12:PRINT “PROGRAM RENEWAL DATE”
430 LOCATE 11,23:PRINT “USER NAME”
440 LOCATE 13,5:PRINT “PROGRAM REGISTRATION NUMBER”
450 LOCATE 15,14:PRINT “SCRATCH DISK DRIVE”
460 LOCATE 17,10:PRINT “PROGRAM VERSION NUMBER”
470 LOCATE 24,2:PRINT “Press <ESC> when input is complete . . .”;
480 IST=1:IEND=5:NLOC=IEND:CALL SCRNDUMP(IST,IEND)
490 CALL GENINP(ISTIEND,LAST)
500 REM
510 IFM “CHECK INPUT DATA FOR CORRECT FORMAT
520 DAT$=VAR$(1):NSL=0:FOR IZ=1 TO LEN(DAT$)
530 IF MID$(DAT$,IZ,1)="/" THEN NSL=NSL+1
540 NEXT IZ:IF NSL=2 THEN 630
550 REM
560 REM RENEWAL DATE HAS INCORRECT FORMAT
570 B$=" Renewal Date must have following format: MO/DA/YEAR"
580 COLOR 31,1,1:LOCATE 24,2:PRINT B$;
590 A$=INKEY$:IF LEN(A$)=0 THEN 590
600 B$=" License Number must be specified - Press any key to continue"
610 COLOR 15,1,1:LOCATE 24,2:PRINT B$;:GOTO 470
620 REM
630 MON=VAL(MID$(DAT$,1,2)):IF MON<1 OR MON>12 THEN 570
640 DAY=VAL(MID$(DAT$,4,2)):IF DAY<1 OR DAY>31 THEN 570
650 YEAR=VAL(MID$(DAT$,7,4)):IF YEAR<1988 THEN 570
660 REM
670 REM GOOD DATE HAS BEEN PROVIDED
680 REM PROGRAM REG NUMBER MUST BE PROVIDED
690 DNUM=VAL(VAR$(3)):IF DNUM<1 AND DNUM<99999 THEN 730
700 B$=" License Number must be specified - Press any key to continue"
710 GOTO 580
720 REM
730 IF LAST<>27 THEN 480
740 OPEN “COMFIL” AS #1 LEN=128:FIELD #1,128 AS BAS$.
750 VERN=YEAR+1000*JUL(MON)+DAY
760 LSET BAS$=MKSS$(VERN):PUT #1,1
770 LSET BAS$=MID$(VAR$(2),1,25):PUT #1,2
780 LSET BAS$=MKSS$(DNUM):PUT #1,3
790 LSET BAS$=MID$(VAR$(4),1,1):PUT #1,4
800 LSET BAS$=MID$(VAR$(5),1,5):PUT #1,5
810 REM
DEVICE Program. The DEVICE program is a stand-alone executable program that is used to create the DEVICES data file. The DEVICES data file is a sequential file which contains two records (lines) when properly loaded. The data from this file are used to define the type of display and the type of printer being used by the Camouflage program. The contents of the DEVICES data file are as follows:

(1) The keyword PRINT followed by the port number and model number for the printer type specified and scaling factor that will be used for the printer plots generated by the program; and

(2) The keyword SCREEN followed by the port number and model number for the display type specified and the scaling factor that will be used for the graphic displays produced by the program.

The DEVICE program must be executed before the Camouflage Design Program is executed. When the required inputs are provided successfully, the DEVICES data file will be written on the hard disk, and execution of the Camouflage Design Program can be initiated. No further executions of the DEVICE program are required unless the printer or the display on the computer is changed. Subsequent executions of the program simply replace the contents of the DEVICES, and no back copies of this data file are retained. An example of the contents of the DEVICES data file and the source codes for the DEVICE program are provided below:

```
PRINT  0 11 1.0000 12 17
SCREEN 91 91 1.0000  11

10 REM CAMOUFLAGE DESIGN DEVICES SPECIFICATION DEVICE.BAS
20 REM LATEST REVISION 01/29/91 JWE
30 DIM LPTS(135), FLD(135), VAR$(135), IREC(31), NAD(31), PRD$(18)
40 DIM BEGAD(37), MARK(2002) AS STRING * 5
50 COMMON SHARED NLOC, NAD0, FLDo, LPTSo, LRECo, NMARK, BEGAd(), DL$, DF$, AA$, VAR$(,), PRD$(,), MARK() AS STRING*5
55 COLOR 15,1,1:CLS
60 ON ERROR GOTO 110D
70 DIM DLOC(3), DUM$R(18), V(20), B$(20)
80 DATA 536, 538, 576
90 NPRT=0: FOR IZ=1 TO 3: READ DLOC(IZ): NEXT IZ
100 NR=1: NR2=17: NM=1: MD=0
110 REM
120 OPEN "DEVICES" FOR INPUT AS #1
130 IF EOF(1) THEN 180
140 LINE INPUT #1, AS: CALL SCAN(A$, V(), NN, B$(), NW)
150 IF MIDS(B$(1), 1, 4)="PRIN" THEN NR=V(4): NR2=V(5)
160 IF MIDS(B$(1), 1, 4)="SCREEN" THEN NM=V(4)
170 GOTO 130
```
REM MONITOR/DISPLAY SPECIFICATION
NLOC=12:LPTS(1)=DLOC(1):FLD(1)=1
FOR IZ=2 TO NLOC:LPTS(IZ)=LPTS(IZ-1)+100:FLD(IZ)=FLD(IZ-1):NEXT IZ
FOR IZ=1 TO NLOC:VAR$(IZ)="N":NEXT IZ:VAR$(1)="Y"
IF NM<>0 THEN VAR$(1)="N":VAR$(NM)="y"
IST=1:IEND=NLOC:CALL MONITOR:CALL SCRNDUMP(IST,IEND)
LOCATE 24,2:PRINT "Press <ESC> when input is complete . . . ."
CALL GENINP(IST,IEND,LAST)
REM DATA CHECKING FOR CONSISTENCY
REM CHECK FOR ONLY ONE MONITOR SPECIFICATION
IYES=0:FOR IZ=1 TO NLOC
IF VAR$(IZ)="Y" OR VAR$(IZ)="y" THEN IYES=IYES+1:NM=IZ
NEXT IZ
IF IYES=1 THEN 400
B$(1)=" Only ONE MONITOR DEVICE must be specified - Press any key "
IF LEN(B$(1))<78 THEN B$(1)=B$(1)+" ":GOTO 350
COLOR 31,1,1:LOCATE 24,2:PRINT B$(1);
A$=INKEY$:IF LEN(A$)=0 THEN 350
COLOR 15,1,1:GOTO 250
REM MONITOR DISPLAY DEVICE NUMBERS = PORT NUMBERS
MODM=0:SCFCT=11:IF NM=2 THEN MODM=93
IF NM=3 OR NM=5 THEN MODM=99
IF NM=4 OR NM=8 THEN MODM=94
IF NM=6 THEN MODM=95
IF NM=7 THEN MODM=96
IF NM=9 THEN MODM=97
IF NM=10 THEN MODM=90
IF NM=11 THEN MODM=91
IF NM=12 THEN MODM=92
REM PRINTER/DISPLAY SPECIFICATIONS
NLOC=18:LPTS(1)=DLOC(1)
FOR IZ=2 TO 16:LPTS(IZ)=LPTS(IZ-1)+100:NEXT IZ
LPTS(17)=DLOC(3):LPTS(18)=LPTS(17)+100
FOR IZ=1 TO NLOC:FLD(IZ)=FLD(IZ-1):NEXT IZ
FOR IZ=1 TO NLOC:VAR$(IZ)="N":NEXT IZ
VAR$(NR)="Y":VAR$(NRZ)="Y"
IF NPRT=0 THEN 660
REM LOAD LAST DISPLAY SPECIFICATIONS
FOR IZ=1 TO NLOC:VAR$(IZ)=DUMR$(IZ):NEXT IZ
650 REM
660 IST=1:IEND=4LOC:CALL PRINTER:CALL SHEETS
665 CALL SCRNDUMP(IST, IEND)
670 LOCATE 24,2
680 PRINT "Press <ESC> to complete input or <F1> for previous
screen ...";
690 CALL GENINP(IST, IEND, LAST)
700 NPRT=1:FOR IZ=1 TO 4LOC:DMR$(IZ)=VAR$(IZ):NEXT IZ
710 IF LAST=5 THEN 210
720 REM
730 REM DATA CHECKING FOR CONSISTENCY
740 REM CHECK FOR ONLY ONE PRINTER SPECIFICATION
750 IYES=0:FOR IZ=1 TO 16
760 IF VAR$(IZ)="Y" OR VAR$(IZ)="y" THEN IYES=IYES+1:NR=IZ
770 NEXT IZ:IF IYES=1 THEN 850
780 B$(1)="Only ONE PRINTER DEVICE must be specified -
Press any key "
790 IF LEN(B$(1))<78 THEN B$(1)=B$(1)+" ":GOTO 790
800 COLOR 31,1,1:LOCATE 24,2:PRINT B$(1);
810 A$=INKEY$:IF LEN(A$)=0 THEN 810
820 COLOR 15,1,1:GOTO 660
830 REM
840 REM CHECK FOR ONLY ONE PRINTER PAGE SIZE SPECIFICATION
850 IYES=0:FOR IZ=17 TO 18
860 IF VAR$(IZ)="Y" OR VAR$(IZ)="y" THEN IYES=IYES+1:NRZ=IZ
870 NEXT IZ:IF IYES=1 THEN 910
880 B$(1)="Only ONE Printer PAGE SIZE must be specified-
Press any key "
890 GOTO 790
900 REM
910 IF LAST<>27 THEN 560
920 CALL DISPLAY(NR):CALL DISPLAY(NRZ):COLOR 15,1,1
930 A$=INKEY$:IF LEN(A$)=0 THEN 930
940 REM
950 REM PRINTER DEVICE NUMBERS - ALL PORT NUMBERS = 0
960 MODR=1:IF NR=3 OR NR=4 THEN MODR=5
970 IF NR=7 OR NR=12 THEN MODR=11
980 IF NR=5 OR NR=6 THEN MODR=15
990 IF NR=8 THEN MODR=41
1000 IF NR=16 THEN MODR=60
1010 IF NR=13 THEN MODR=70
1020 IF NR=14 THEN MODR=72
1030 IF NR=15 THEN MODR=75
1040 REM
1050 REM CALCULATE PAGE SIZE FACTOR FROM SPECIFIED PAPER SIZE
1060 PRFCT=1:IF NRZ=10 THEN PRFCT=14:/11!
1070 REM
1080 REM WRITE IPORT IDEV FACT TO FILE 'DEVICES' ON
HARD DISK
1090 CLS:OPEN "DEVICES" FOR OUTPUT AS #1:PRRT=0
1110 A$="PRINT #### # #.#### # # # #"
1115 PRINT #1, USING A$;PRPRF,MODR,PRFCT,NR,NRZ
1120 PRINT #1, USING "SCREEN #### # #.#### # # # #"
     MODM,MODM,SCFCT,NM
1130 CLOSE:GOTO 1260
1140 REM
1150 REM ERROR CHECKING
1160 IF ERR<>53 THEN 1210
1170 OPEN "DEVICES" FOR OUTPUT AS #1:PRINT #1, "":CLOSE #1
1180 RESUME 210
1190 REM
1200 REM GENERAL ERROR - ABORT PROGRAM
1210 BS(1)=" Error Number #### - at Line Number #### - Press any key"
1220 IF LEN(BS(1))<78 THEN BS(1)=BS(1)+" ":GOTO 1220
1230 COLOR 31,1,1:LOCATE 24,2:PRINT USING BS(1);ERR,ERL;
1240 A$=INKEY$:IF LEN(A$)=0 THEN 1240
1250 COLOR 15,1,1:CLS
1260 END
1270 REM
1280 REM PRINTER/DISPLAY DEVICES SPECIFICATION SCREEN
1290 SUB PRINTER
1300 CLS
1310 LOCATE 1,25:PRINT "U. S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS"
1320 LOCATE 2,23:PRINT "CAMOUFLAGE DESIGN OUTPUT DEVICES"
1330 LOCATE 4,3:PRINT "PRINTING DEVICE (Y/N)"
1340 LOCATE 5,5:PRINT "NO PRINTER"
1350 LOCATE 6,5:PRINT "EPSON (MX,RX-R0)"
1360 LOCATE 7,5:PRINT "EPSON (FX,JX-80)"
1370 LOCATE 8,5:PRINT "EPSON (FX-85)"
1380 LOCATE 9,5:PRINT "EPSON (FX-185,286)"
1390 LOCATE 10,5:PRINT "EPSON (FX-100)"
1400 LOCATE 11,5:PRINT "EPSON (MX,RX-100)"
1410 LOCATE 12,5:PRINT "EPSON (LQ-1500)"
1420 LOCATE 13,5:PRINT "IBM (PRPRNTR/GRPHCS)"
1430 LOCATE 14,5:PRINT "CENTRONICS"
1440 LOCATE 15,5:PRINT "OKIDATA (92,182,192)"
1450 LOCATE 16,5:PRINT "OKIDATA (93,193)"
1460 LOCATE 17,5:PRINT "HP THINKJET"
1470 LOCATE 18,5:PRINT "HP QUIETJET"
1480 LOCATE 19,5:PRINT "HP QUIETJET PLUS"
1490 LOCATE 20,5:PRINT "HP LASERJET"
1500 END SUB
1510 SUB MONITOR
1520 CLS
1530 LOCATE 1,25:PRINT "U. S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS"
1540 LOCATE 2,23:PRINT "CAMOUFLAGE DESIGN OUTPUT DEVICES"
1550 LOCATE 4,3:PRINT "DISPLAY ADAPTER (Y/N)"
1560 LOCATE 5,5:PRINT "TEXT MONITOR ONLY"
1570 LOCATE 6,5:PRINT "HERCULES MONO (720 BY 348)"

Chapter 3 Utility Routines
1580 LOCATE 7,5:PRINT "CGA ( 2 COLOR 640 BY 200)"
1590 LOCATE 8,5:PRINT "EGA (16 COLOR 320 BY 200)"
1600 LOCATE 9,5:PRINT "EGA ( 2 COLOR 640 BY 200)"
1610 LOCATE 10,5:PRINT "EGA (16 COLOR 640 BY 200)"
1620 LOCATE 11,5:PRINT "EGA (MONOCHRM 640 BY 350)"
1630 LOCATE 12,5:PRINT "EGA (16 COLOR 320 BY 200)"
1640 LOCATE 13,5:PRINT "EGA (16 COLOR 640 BY 350)"
1650 LOCATE 14,5:PRINT "VGA (2 COLOR 640 BY 480)"
1660 LOCATE 15,5:PRINT "VGA (16 COLOR 640 BY 480)"
1670 LOCATE 16,5:PRINT "VGA (256 COLOR 320 BY 200)"
1680 END SUB
1690 SUB SHEETS
1700 LOCATE 4,51:PRINT "PAGE SIZE (Y/N)"
1710 LOCATE 5,54:PRINT "8.5 BY 11.0 (A)"
1720 LOCATE 6,53:PRINT "11.0 BY 14.0 (AA)"
1730 LOCATE 7,53:PRINT "11.0 BY 17.0 (B)"
1740 LOCATE 8,53:PRINT "17.0 BY 22.0 (C)"
1750 LOCATE 9,53:PRINT "22.0 BY 34.0 (D)"
1760 END SUB

Reference.

4 Pricing Data

The pricing data file for the Camouflage Design program is named PRICE.LAT and contains the structural and costing characteristics of each item of material that the program uses. The purpose of this chapter is to provide a detailed description of how this data file is organized, how the data for individual material items within the data file are extracted by the program, and how additional material data items may be incorporated into the pricing data file. The pricing data file is not necessary for program execution, but its existence will greatly enhance the input program function when the primary project material’s structural and costing characteristics must be provided.

Pricing Data File Organization. The pricing data for the program are contained in a random access data file named PRICE.LAT, which contains 130-byte records. The data file is divided into three major sections, as follows:

1. The first two 130-byte records contain 38 four-byte single precision values. The first 37 values are the beginning record numbers, which contain the five-character names of the material items contained in the pricing file for each of the 37 acceptable use codes. The 38th value is the total number of material items contained in the pricing data file. With 130-byte records, the first 32 values of the beginning record numbers are contained in the first record, leaving two blank bytes at the end of the record. The second 130-byte record contains the remaining five beginning record numbers and the total number of material items contained in the pricing data file, leaving 106 blank bytes at the end of that record. The data from these two records are maintained in the BEGAD() array and the NMARK variable. Both of these variables are contained in the unlabeled COMMON block. At the beginning of each major program module, these data must be extracted from the PRICE.LAT data file using the CVS function and stored in these variables so that the data are available to the other routines within the program module. The source codes for this initial data extraction (from the MAIN program) are provided below:
(2) The next 77 records (record #3 through record #79) contain the five-character names of the individual material items whose data are contained in the pricing data file. A maximum of 2,002 material items are allowed, requiring a total of 10,100 bytes. At 130 bytes per record, a total of 77 records are required. These five-character names are extracted from record numbers 3 through 79 and stored in the string array MARK, which is contained in the unlabeled COMMON block. The source codes for this data extraction (from the MAIN program) are provided below:

```plaintext
670 FOR I=3 TO 79:GET #5,I:IJ=(I-3)*26:FOR JZ=I ,
680 KZ=(JZ-1)*5+1:MARK(IJ+JZ)=MID$(BG$,KZ,5)
```

(3) The remaining records (record #80 through record #2081) contain the structural, costing, and descriptive data for each material item in the pricing data file. These data are not loaded into any program arrays like the previous data were, but are accessed directly from the data file as they are needed. The organization of each of these 130-byte records must be defined before any of the material characteristics can be extracted from the data file, however. Each 130-byte record contains 18 data items associated with each material. The number of bytes associated with each of these data items is stored in the LNGO array and defined with a READ/DATA statement at the beginning of each major program module. The LNGO is contained in the GENERAL-labeled COMMON block. The source codes for the initialization of the LNGO array and the description of the file record organization are provided below:

```plaintext
260 DATA 6,4,4,2,4,2,4,30,30,4,4,4,4,4,4,8,4,8
280 FOR I=1 TO 18:READ LNG(I):NEXT I
700 FOR MZ=1 TO 18:SM=0:IF MZ=1 THEN 720
710 FOR NZ=1 TO MZ-1:SM=SM+LNG(NZ):NEXT NZ
720 FIELD #5, SM AS DUMMS, LNG(MZ) AS PROD(MZ):NEXT MZ
```

The relative location within the 130-byte record, description, and field length of each of the 18 individual material characteristics are provided below:
The MARK of each data item is made up of the five-character name of the material data item and the one-character use code. The MARK name can be any five characters, but the use code must correspond to the assigned category of the data item. The acceptable use codes are as follows: (1) a blank character, (2) the numerics 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, and (3) the alpha-numerics A through Z. The total of 37 acceptable use codes correspond to the maximum subscript on the BEGAD() array which is located in the unlabeled COMMON block. Care must be taken in the assignment of the use code for a material item because the material screens for support members, tension members, netting, and anchors are initially filled during the input program function from the pricing data file (Chapter 5 CAMINP Routine). A complete description of the material use codes is provided in a later section of this chapter which describes the EDITPRIC program. This program allows user to add material data items to the existing version of the PRICE.LAT data file. The use codes provided in Table 2 have been assigned to the current version of the PRICE.LAT data file:
Table 2
Current Pricing Data File Use Codes and Descriptions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Use Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Anchors and related materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Bolts and primary connectors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Structural tension members (cables)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Eyebolts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>Pulleys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>Netting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Structural support members</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>Rings and snap connectors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>Turnbuckles</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The PRIMARY CATEGORY of each item of material is a four-character descriptor which is used to further categorize each data item. The only use of this data item is in the material summaries which are displayed in the output routines. The material SIZE is a four-byte numeric for the unit size of the item. The PRICING UNIT OF MEASURE is a two-character descriptor which indicates how the item is priced, i.e., by the foot, square yard, square foot, pound, etc. The ALLOWABLE STRENGTH of the item is a four-byte numeric which represents the yield or tearing strength of the item expressed in kips/square inch (ksi). The ESTIMATE UNIT OF MEASURE is a two-character descriptor which indicates how the item is priced in the Camouflage Program. The pricing and estimate units of measure should be the same for each data item. The UNIT WEIGHT of the item is the four-byte numeric weight per unit of measure for the data item, i.e., pounds/foot, pounds/square yard, etc. The FEDERAL STOCK NUMBER and FABRICATED PART DESCRIPTION are 30-character descriptors of the item. No current use is being made of the federal stock number, but later versions of the program can adjust inventory levels if desired. The part description is displayed both in the input screens and the final program output. The MODULUS OF ELASTICITY is a four-byte numeric in kips/square inch for the structural items and anchors only. The CROSS-SECTION AREA OR THICKNESS is a four-byte numeric in square inches for the structural items or inches for the netting items. The MOMENT OF INERTIA is a four-byte numeric in inches$^4$ for the support members only. The COEFFICIENT OF THERMAL EXPANSION is a four-byte numeric in inches ($\times 10^6$) per degree F for the tension members only. The ANCHOR SIZE is a four-byte numeric for the diameter of the helix, in inches, for the anchors only. The UNIT PRICE is the four-byte unit cost of the item in dollars per unit of measure. The ERECTION TIME is a four-byte numeric for the unit erection time in man-hours for the support members and anchors only. The erection time for the support
members should include the excavation time for the hole and establishment of the base support system. This data item is not being used in the current version of the program, however. The DRAG COEFFICIENT is the four-byte numeric for the netting materials only. The last data item is not defined in the current version of the program, but provides an eight-byte space at the end of each 130-byte record.

Material Data Extraction. The individual data items associated with a single material item are extracted from the pricing data file, PRICE.LAT, using the LOOKPRIC routine as described in Chapter 3 Utility Routines of this document. Before any such data extraction can occur, however, the following program functions must be accomplished:

1. The PRICE.LAT data file must have been OPENed as a random access file with 130-byte records with an accompanying FIELD statement,

2. The BEGAD() (single precision beginning record numbers for each use code) and MARK() (five-character material names) and the variable NMARK (single precision total number of material items) must have been loaded from the PRICE.LAT data file,

3. The LNG() array must have been defined either by DATA/READ statements or by arithmetic assignment statements, and

4. The PRD$() array must have been defined by the FIELD statement for the individual material item records (record numbers 80 through 2081).

The source codes required to accomplish the four program functions are provided below:

```fortran
80 DIM DUM(135), DUM$(135), V(20), B$(20), LNG(18)
90 COMMON SHARED/GENERAL/DUM(), V(), LNG(), DUM$(,), B$(,), A$
260 DATA 6, 4, 4, 2, 4, 2, 4, 30, 30, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 8, 4, 8
280 FOR I=1 TO 18:READ LNG(I): NEXT I
620 OPEN DDS**PRICE.LAT** AS #5 LEN=130: FIELD #5, 130 AS BS$
630 GET #5,1:FOR I=1 TO 32: JZ=(I-1)*4+1
640 BEGAD(I)=CVS(MID$(BG$, JZ, 4)): NEXT I
650 GET #5,2: FOR I=33 TO 37: JZ=(I-33)*4+1
660 BEGAD(I)=CVS(MID$(BG$, JZ, 4)): NEXT I: NMARK=CVS(MID$(BG$, 21, 4))
670 FOR I=3 TO 79: GET #5,1: IJ=(I-3)*26: FOR JZ=1 TO 26
680 KZ=(JZ-1)*5+1: MARK(IJ+JZ)=MID$(BG$, KZ, 5): NEXT JZ: NEXT I
690 REM
700 FOR MZ=1 TO 18: SM=0: IF MZ=1 THEN 720
710 FOR NZ=1 TO MZ-1: SM=SM+LNG(NZ): NEXT NZ
720 FIELD #5, SM AS DUMMS, LNG(MZ) AS PRD$(MZ): NEXT MZ
```

Chapter 4 Pricing Data
When these four program functions have been accomplished, the PRICE.LAT data file may be searched for any six-character (five-character name and one-character use code) material name using the LOOKPRIC routine. The two arguments to the LOOKPRIC routine are the six-character name to locate and the string variable PRST$ which contain the six-character material name and four-character primary category of the material item. If the name of the material item is not found in the PRICE.LAT data file, a blank string PRST$ is returned. The 18 individual material characteristics are stored in the PRD$() array, which is contained in the unlabeled COMMON block, and may be extracted into other data arrays for use by the program as desired. The source codes which illustrate the extraction of these data during the input program function are provided below:

```
2100 DIM POLNAME$(30)
2110 NPOL=0: NS=BEGAD(27): IF NS=0 THEN 2170
2120 NE=BEGAD(28)-1
2130 FOR I=NS TO NE:GET #5,I+79
2140 NPOL=NPOL+1: POLNAME$(NPOL)=PRD$(1)
2150 NEXT I
2160 REM
2170 KEYZ=0: NPR=3: NYES=0
2270 NSTRT=1: IF NPR=4 THEN NSTRT=16
2280 NEND=NSTR+14
2290 FOR I=NSTRT TO NEND: IJ=(I-NSTRT)*NAD(NPR)
2300 FOR J=1 TO NAD(NPR): VAR$(IJ+J)="": NEXT J
2310 IF I>NPOL THEN 2380
2320 VAR$(IJ+1)="N"
2330 VAR$(IJ+2)=POLNAME$(I): CALL LOOKPRIC(POLNAME$(I),PRST$)
2340 VAR$(IJ+3)=STR$(CVS(PRD$(3))): VAR$(IJ+4)=STR$(CVS(PRD$(5))
2350 VAR$(IJ+5)=STR$(CVS(PRD$(10))): VAR$(IJ+6)=STR$(CVS(PRD$(11))
2360 VAR$(IJ+7)=STR$(CVS(PRD$(12))): VAR$(IJ+8)=STR$(CVS(PRD$(15))
2370 VAR$(IJ+9)=MID$(PRD$(9),1,15)
2380 NEXT I: GOTO 2420
2390 REM
2400 CALL DSKRD(FREC,NDUM,DUM$(),)
2410 REM
2420 CALL POLSCRN(PN$,RN$): IST=1: IEND=NLOC
```

The source codes shown provide for the extraction of the material data contained in the PRICE.LAT data file relating to the support members. The variable NPOL contains the number of support members extracted from the pricing data file. The use code for the support members is 'P', and the beginning address for the material items with this use code (NS) is stored in BEGAD(27). Note that the blank use code, 10 numeric use codes, and use codes A through O occupy the first 26 addresses of the BEGAD() array. The ending record number (NE) for use code 'P' is one less than the beginning record number for use code 'Q' stored in BEGAD(28). For each record contained between NS and NE, the record is extracted using the GET #5 function, and the six-character name is extracted from PRD$(1) and stored in the program array POLNAME$. Up
to 30 six-character names may be extracted in this manner. In later sections of the source codes, the material characteristics of each name in the POLNAME$(i)$ array are extracted using the LOOKPRIC routine. For each item found in the pricing data file, the critical characteristics of each support member are extracted from the PRD$(i)$ array and stored in the VAR$(i)$ array. This will allow the data to be retained during subsequent CALLs to the LOOKPRIC routine, and also eventually will allow the data to be stored in the project data file when the DSKWRT routine is CALLed.

Addition of Material Items to the Pricing Data File. In the first section of this chapter, the statement was made that the contents of the PRICE.LAT data file were not essential for the proper execution of the current version of the Camouflage Program. If the PRICE.LAT data file was nonexistent (or empty), the user would be required to input at least one support member, one tension member, one netting material, and one anchor with each material's designated characteristics. Once these characteristics are provided during an input program function, they are retained only for the project name and revision number specified, and are not available for other project names and/or revision numbers. Only material data items that are currently stored in the PRICE.LAT data file are available for all project names and revision numbers. This section is intended to describe how one or more material data items can be included in the PRICE.LAT data file.

The stand-alone executable program EDITPRIC has been provided in the library of program modules, and is to be used to add material names and associated data to the contents of the pricing data file. The following conventions must be adhered to while adding data to the pricing data file:

1. Existing material MARK names should not be duplicated; if the MARK name exists in the current version of the PRICE.LAT data file, subsequent data inputs will replace the current data in the data file. The first five characters of the MARK name can be any combination of letters and/or numbers or symbols, but the user is encouraged to use a systematic naming convention to avoid later confusion. The sixth character of the MARK name will be the use code of the data item.

2. The use code for the material item to be added must follow the convention of the current list of use codes incorporated in the program (see Table 2 above). If a new use code is to be defined, a record of this use code must be maintained, so that when similar materials (with the same use code) are added, the same use code will be used. Simply stated: if an additional support member is to be included in the PRICE.LAT data file, the use code for that item must be specified as 'P'. The same applies for the other items listed in Table 2 above.

3. Careful attention must be given to the required units of each data item. The current version of the Camouflage Program
assumes that the convention unit of distance is provided in feet, area in square feet, material strengths in either kips or kips per square inch, and so on.

The user’s guide for the EDITPRIC program is provided in Appendix A. The source codes for the EDITPRIC program are provided below:

```basic
10 REM     PRICE DATA FILE MAINTENANCE PROGRAM       EDITPRIC.BAS
20 REM     LATEST REVISION    01/14/91 JWE
30 REM
40 REM     ITEM                      FIELD LENGTH
50 REM  1. ITEM MARK                    6
60 REM  2. PRIMARY CATEGORY            4
70 REM  3. MATERIAL SIZE (LENGTH OR AREA)  4
80 REM  4. PRICING UNIT OF MEASURE      2
90 REM  5. ALLOWABLE STRENGTH (YIELD)    4
100 REM  6. ESTIMATE UNIT OF MEASURE     2
110 REM  7. ESTIMATE UNIT WEIGHT (WET OR DRY)  4
120 REM  8. FEDERAL STOCK NUMBER       30
130 REM  9. FABRICATED PART/USE DESCRIPTION  30
140 REM  10. MODULUS OF ELASTICITY      4
150 REM  11. CROSS-SECTION AREA OR THICKNESS  4
160 REM  12. MOMENT OF INERTIA         4
170 REM  13. COEFFICIENT OF THERMAL EXPANSION  4
180 REM  14. ANCHOR SIZE (HELIX, INCHES)  4
190 REM  15. ITEM UNIT PRICE            4
200 REM  16. ERECTION TIME (MAN-HRS)     8
210 REM  17. DRAG COEFFICIENT (NET ONLY)  4
220 REM  18. NOT IN USE CURRENTLY       8
230 REM
240 REM     TOTAL BYTES PER ITEM         130
250 REM
260 REM     THE DATA ARE STORED BY THE PRC$(18) ARRAY - DIMED
270 REM     PRC$(18)
280 REM
290 REM     PRICE.LAT FILE ORGANIZATION - TOTAL OF 2081 RECORDS
300 REM     RECORD 1 - BEGAD(1) THRU BEGAD(32) - 4 BYTES EACH (128)
310 REM     RECORD 2 - BEGAD(33) THRU BEGAD(37) & NMARK - 24 BYTES
320 REM     RECORDS 3 THRU 79 - FIVE CHARACTER MARKS AT 26/RECORD
330 REM     NOTE: 26*5=130     26*77=2002
340 REM     RECORDS 80 THRU 2081 (2002) - MATERIAL DATA FOR EACH
350 REM     MARK
360 REM     NOTE: ONE MARK PER RECORD (130 BYTES)
370 REM
380 DIM LPTS(135),FLD(135),VAR$(135),IREC(31),NAD(31),PRD$(18)
390 DIM BEGAD(37),MARK(2002) AS STRING*5
400 COMMON SHARED NLOC,NAD(,FLD(,LPTS(,IREC(,
410    NMARK,BEGAD(),DLS,DF$,AAS,VAR$(,PRD$(,MARK() AS STRING*5
420 COLOR 15,1,1:CLS
430 LOCATE 5,25:PRINT "PRICING DATA GENERATION"

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Chapter 4 Pricing Data
860 IF MID$(A$,1,2)="EN" OR MID$(A$,1,2)="en" THEN 3640
870 IF MID$(A$,1,2)="ED" OR MID$(A$,1,2)="ed" THEN 1880
880 IF MID$(A$,1,2)="DE" OR MID$(A$,1,2)="de" THEN 2560
890 IF MID$(A$,1,2)="DI" OR MID$(A$,1,2)="di" THEN 3300
900 IF MID$(A$,1,2)="IN" OR MID$(A$,1,2)="in" THEN 970
910 COLOR 31,1,1:LOCATE 24,2
920 PRINT "Input must be IN/ED/DE/END - Try again ";
930 A$=INKEY$:IF LEN(A$)=0 THEN 930
940 COLOR 15,1,1:GOTO 850
950 REM
960 REM INPUT PROGRAM FUNCTION
970 IF DLNUM=1 THEN 1020
980 B$=" Input Function not allowed at this station - Use Edit only"
990 COLOR 31,1,1:LOCATE 24,2:PRINT B$;
1000 A$=INKEY$:IF LEN(A$)=0 THEN 1000
1010 COLOR 15,1,1:GOTO 850
1020 FOR IZ=1 TO 18:IZS=0:IF IZ=1 THEN 1040
1030 FOR JZ=1 TO IZ-1:IZS=IZS+LNG(JZ):NEXT JZ
1040 FIELD #1, IZS AS DUMM$, LNG(IZ) AS PRD$(IZ):NEXT IZ
1050 REM
1060 CLS:PRINT:INPUT "Input Item Mark Index or END";A$
1070 IF A$="END" OR A$="end" THEN 1750
1080 CALL BLANK(A$,NBLK):IF NBLK=0 THEN 1060
1090 IF LEN(A$)=6 THEN 1110
1100 JZ=6-LEN(A$):FOR IZ=1 TO JZ:A$=A$+" ":NEXT IZ
1110 US$=MID$(A$,6,1):NOASC=ASC(US$)
1120 IF NOASC=32 THEN NOASC=1
1130 IF NOASC>-48 AND NOASC<-57 THEN NOASC=NOASC-46
1140 IF NOASC>-65 AND NOASC<-90 THEN NOASC=NOASC-53
1150 IF NOASC=-97 AND NOASC<-122 THEN NOASC=NOASC-85
1160 IF NOASC=0 THEN 1210
1170 IF BEGAD(NOASC)=0 THEN IZ=NS:GOTO 1380
1180 NS=BEGAD(NOASC):GOTO 1270
1190 REM
1200 REM INVALID MARK INPUT
1210 B$=" Item Mark Index \ \ is invalid - TRY AGAIN"
1220 COLOR 31,1,1
1230 LOCATE 24,2:PRINT USING B$;A$
1240 A$=INKEY$:IF LEN(A$)=0 THEN 1240
1250 COLOR 15,1,1:GOTO 1060
1260 REM
1270 IF NOITM(NOASC)=0 THEN IZ=NS:GOTO 1380
1280 NE=NS+NOITM(NOASC)-1
1290 FOR IZ=NS TO NE:IF MID$(A$,1,5)<MARK(IZ) THEN 1380
1300 NEXT IZ:IZ=NE+1
1310 REM
1320 REM IZ IS RECORD NUMBER FOR NEW RECORD
1330 REM ALL DATA RECORDS FROM IZ TO NREC MUST BE MOVED DOWN
1335 REM ONE (+79)
1340 REM EACH MARK() FROM IZ TO NREC MUST BE MOVED DOWN ONE
1350 REM EACH BEGAD() FROM NOASC+1 TO 37 MUST BE INCREASED BY
1355 REM ONE
1360 REM NREC MUST BE INCREASED BY ONE
1370 REM
1380 IF NOASC=37 THEN 1440
1390 REM ADJUST BEGAD() ARRAY
1400 FOR KZ=NOASC+1 TO 37
1405 IF BEGAD(KZ)> 0 THEN BEGAD(KZ)=BEGAD(KZ)+1
1410 IF BEGAD(KZ)=0 THEN BEGAD(KZ)=2
1420 NEXT KZ
1430 REM SHIFT RECORDS FROM IZ TO NREC DOWN ONE RECORD
1440 IF NREC=0 THEN 1480
1450 FOR KZ=NREC TO IZ STEP -1:MARK(KZ+1)=MARK(KZ)
1460 KREC-KZ+79:GET #1,KREC:PUT #1,KREC+L:NEXT KZ
1470 REM INCREASE NREC
1480 NREC-NREC+1:NOITM(NOASC)=NOITM(NOASC)+1:NOREC=IZ+79
1490 FOR KZ=1 TO 18:VAR$(KZ)="":NEXT KZ:VAR$(1)=MID$(A$,1,6)
1500 IST=1:IEND=NLOC
1505 CALL PRICING(NOREC):CALL SCRNDUMP(IST,IEND)
1510 LOCATE 24,2:PRINT "Press <ESC> when input is complete . . .";
1520 CALL GENINP(IST,IEND,LAST):IF LAST<>27 THEN 1520
1530 REM
1540 REM CHECK TO INSURE MARK HAS NOT BEEN CHANGED
1550 IF VAR$(1)=MID$(A$,1,6) THEN 1630
1560 COLOR 31,1,1:LOCATE 24,2
1570 BS$1)=" Mark \  \ cannot be changed - Use EDit Function"
1580 IF LEN(BS$1)<78 THEN BS$1)=BS$1)+" ":GOTO 1580
1590 PRINT USING BS$1);MID$(A$,1,6);
1600 CS=INKEYS:IF LEN(C$)=0 THEN 1600
1610 VAR$(1)=MID$(A$,1,6):COLOR 15,1,1:GOTO 1500
1620 REM
1630 LSET PRD$(1)=VAR$(1):LSET PRD$(2)=VAR$(2)
1635 LSET PRD$(3)=MKS$(VAL(VAR$(3))
1640 LSET PRD$(4)=VAR$(4):LSET PRD$(5)=MKS$(VAL(VAR$(5))
1645 LSET PRD$(6)=VAR$(6)
1650 LSET PRD$(7)=MKS$(VAL(VAR$(7))
1660 LSET PRD$(8)=VAR$(8):LSET PRD$(9)=VAR$(9)
1670 FOR KZ=10 TO 15:LSET PRD$(KZ)=MKS$(VAL(VAR$(KZ))):NEXT KZ
1680 LSET PRD$(16)=VAR$(16):LSET PRD$(17)=MKS$(VAL(VAR$(17))
1690 LSET PRD$(18)=VAR$(18):PUT #1,NOREC
1700 MARK(IZ)=MID$(VAR$(1),1,5)
1710 REM
1720 GOTO 1060
1730 REM
1740 REM END OF INPUT - UPDATE BEGAD() ARRAY IN RECORDS 1 AND 2
1750 FIELD #1, 130 AS BG$ 
1760 A$="":FOR IZ=1 TO 32:A$=A$+MKS$(BEGAD(IZ))):NEXT IZ
1770 LSET BG$=A$:PUT #1,1 
1780 A$="":FOR IZ=33 TO 37:A$=A$+MKS$(BEGAD(IZ))):NEXT IZ
1790 AS=AS+MK$$(NREC); LSET BG$=AS; PUT #1,2
1800 REM
1810 REM UPDATE MARK() IN RECORDS 3 THRU 79
1820 FOR IZ=3 TO 79: IJ=(IZ-3)*26+1: IK=IZ+25
1830 AS="": FOR JZ=IZ TO IK: AS=AS+MARK(JZ): NEXT JZ
1840 LSET BG$=AS: PUT #1, IZ: NEXT IZ
1850 GOTO 850
1860 REM EDIT PROGRAM FUNCTION
1870 REM
1880 IF NREC > 0 THEN 1960
1890 COLOR 31,1,1: LOCATE 24,2
1900 BS(1)=" PRICE.LAT data file does not exist - Use
INput Function"
1910 IF LEN(BS(1)) <78 THEN BS(1)=BS(1)="": GOTO 1910
1920 PRINT BS(1);
1930 CS=INKEY$; IF LEN(CS)=0 THEN 1930
1940 COLOR 15,1,1: GOTO 850
1950 REM
1960 FOR IZ=1 TO NLOC: IZS=0: IF IZ=1 THEN 1980
1970 FOR JZ=1 TO IZ-1: IZS=IZS+LNG(JZ): NEXT JZ
1980 FIELD #1, IZS AS DUMM$, LNG(IZ) AS PRD$(IZ): NEXT IZ
1990 CLS: PRINT: INPUT "Input Item Mark Index or END"; A$
2000 IF A$="END" OR A$="end" THEN 850
2010 CALL BLANK(A$, NBLK): IF NBLK=0 THEN 1990
2020 IF LEN(A$)=6 THEN 2040
2030 JZ=6-LEN(A$): FOR IZ=1 TO JZ: A$=A$+" ": NEXT IZ
2040 US$=MID$(A$,6,1): NOASC=ASC(US$)
2050 IF NOASC-32 THEN NOASC-1
2060 IF NOASC>=48 AND NOASC<=57 THEN NOASC=NOASC-46
2070 IF NOASC>=65 AND NOASC<=90 THEN NOASC=NOASC-53
2080 IF NOASC>=97 AND NOASC<=122 THEN NOASC=NOASC-85
2090 IF NOASC<0 THEN 2160
2100 IF BEGAD(NOASC)=0 THEN 2160
2110 NS=BEGAD(NOASC): IF NOITM(NOASC)=0 THEN 2160
2120 NE=NS+NOITM(NOASC)-1
2130 FOR IZ=NS TO NE: IF MID$(A$,1,5)=MARK(IZ) THEN 2240
2140 NEXT IZ
2150 REM DID NOT FIND PRM$ IN CURRENT PRICING LIST
2160 BS=" Item Mark Index \ \ not in pricing data
- TRY AGAIN"
2170 COLOR 31,1,1
2180 LOCATE 24,2: PRINT USING BS; A$
2190 AS=INKEY$; IF LEN(A$)=0 THEN 2190
2200 COLOR 15,1,1: GOTO 1990
2210 REM
2220 REM ITEM MARK INDEX FOUND IN PRICE.LAT FILE - DATA IN RECORD
2225 REM NUMBER IZ+79
2230 REM LOAD RECORD INTO VAR$(I) ARRAY AND DISPLAY FOR EDIT
2240 NOREC=IZ+79: GET #1, NOREC
2250 FOR IZ=1 TO 2: VAR$(IZ)=PRD$(IZ): NEXT IZ
VAR$(3)=STR$(CVS(PRDS(3))):VAR$(4)=PRDS(4)
VAR$(5)=STR$(CVS(PRDS(5))):VAR$(6)=PRDS(6)
VAR$(7)=STR$(CVS(PRDS(7))):
FOR IZ=8 TO 9:VAR$(IZ)=PRDS(IZ):NEXT IZ
FOR IZ=10 TO 15:VARS(IZ)=STR$(CVS(PRDS(IZ))):NEXT IZ
VAR$(16)=PRD$(16)
VAR$(17)=STR$(CVS(PRDS(17))):
IST=1:IEND=NLOC
CALL PRICING(NOREC):CALL SCRNDUMP(IST,IEND)
LOCATE 24,2:PRINT "Press <ESC> when input is complete . . .";
CALL GENINP(IST,IEND,LAST):IF LAST<>27 THEN 2350
REM
REM CHECK TO INSURE MARK HAS NOT BEEN CHANGED
?390 COLOR 31,1,1:LOCATE 24,2
2400 B$(1)=" Mark \ \ cannot be changed - Use Input Function"
2410 IF LEN(B$(1))<76 THEN B$(1)=B$(1)+" ":GOTO 2410
PRINT USING B$(1);MID$(AS,1,6);
2430 C$=INKEY$:IF LEN(C$)=0 THEN 2430
2440 VAR$(1)=MID$(AS,1,6):COLOR 15,1,1:GOTO 2330
REM
LSET PRD$(1)=VAR$(1):LSET PRD$(2)=VAR$(2)
LSET PRD$(3)=MKSS(VAL(VARS(3))):
LSET PRD$(4)=VAR$(4):LSET PRD$(5)=MKSS(VAL(VARS(5))):
LSET PRD$(6)=VAR$(6):
LSET PRD$(7)=MKSS(VAL(VARS(7))):
LSET PRD$(8)=VAR$(8):LSET PRD$(9)=VAR$(9):LSET
PRD$(16)=VAR$(16):
FOR IZ=10 TO 15:LSET PRD$(IZ)=MKSS(VAL(VARS(IZ))):NEXT IZ
LSET PRD$(16)=VAR$(16):LSET PRD$(17)=MKSS(VAL(VARS(17))):
LSET PRD$(18)=VAR$(18):PUT #1,NOREC
GOTO 1990
REM
REM DELETE PROGRAM FUNCTION
IF NREC>0 THEN 2640
COLOR 31,1,1:LOCATE 24,2
2580 B$(1)=" PRICE.LAT data file does not exist - Use Input Function"
2590 IF LEN(B$(1))<78 THEN B$(1)=B$(1)+" ":GOTO 2590
PRINT B$(1):
2610 C$=INKEY$:IF LEN(C$)=0 THEN 2610
COLOR 15,1,1:GOTO 850
REM
DELE Function not allowed at this station - Use Edit only"
GOTO 990
Chapter 4 Pricing Data
2670 FOR IZ=1 TO NLOC:IZS=0:IF IZ=1 THEN 2690
2680 FOR JZ=1 TO IZ-1:IZS=IZS+LNG(JZ):NEXT JZ
2690 FIELD #1, IZS AS DUMM$, LNG(IZ) AS PRD$(IZ):NEXT IZ
2700 CLS:PRINT:INPUT "Input Item Mark Index or END";A$
2710 IF A$="END" OR A$="end" THEN 1750
2720 CALL BLANK(A$,NBLK):IF NBLK=0 THEN 2700
2730 IF LEN(A$)=6 THEN 2750
2740 JZ=6-LEN(A$):FOR IZ=1 TO JZ:A$=A$+" ":NEXT IZ
2750 US$=MID$(A$,6,1):NOASC=ASC(US$)
2760 IF NOASC=32 THEN NOASC=1
2770 IF NOASC>=48 AND NOASC<=57 THEN NOASC=NOASC-46
2780 IF NOASC>=65 AND NOASC<=90 THEN NOASC=NOASC-53
2790 IF NOASC>=97 AND NOASC<=122 THEN NOASC=NOASC-85
2800 IF NOASC<0 THEN 2870
2810 IF BEGAD(NOASC)=0 THEN 2870
2820 NS=BEGAD(NOASC):IF NOITM(NOASC)=0 THEN 2870
2830 NE=NS+NOITM(NOASC)-1
2840 FOR IZ=NS TO NE:IF MID$(A$,1,5)=MARK(IZ) THEN 2950
2850 NEXT IZ
2860 REM DID NOT FIND PRM$ IN CURRENT PRICING LIST
2870 B$=" Item Mark Index not in pricing data - TRY AGAIN"
2880 COLOR 31,1,1
2890 LOCATE 24,2:PRINT USING B$;A$;
2900 A$=INKEY$:IF LEN(A$)=0 THEN 2900
2910 COLOR 15,1,1:GOTO 2700
2920 REM
2930 REM ITEM MARK INDEX FOUND IN PRICE.LAT FILE - DATA IN IZ+79
2935 REM RECORD
2940 REM LOAD CONTENTS OF RECORD INTO VAR$(I) ARRAY AND DISPLAY
2945 REM FOR EDIT
2950 NOREC=IZ+79:GET #1,NOREC
2960 FOR IZ=1 TO 2:VAR$(IZ)=PRD$(IZ):NEXT IZ
2970 VAR$(3)=STR$(CVS(PRD$(3))):VAR$(4)=PRD$(4)
2980 VAR$(5)=STR$(CVS(PRD$(5))):VAR$(6)=PRD$(6)
2990 VAR$(7)=STR$(CVS(PRD$(7))):
3000 FOR IZ=8 TO 9:VAR$(IZ)=PRD$(IZ):NEXT IZ
3010 FOR IZ=10 TO 15:VAR$(IZ)=STR$(CVS(PRD$(IZ))):NEXT IZ
3C20 VAR$(16)=PRD$(16):VAR$(17)=STR$(CVS(PRD$(17))):
3030 VAR$(18)=PRD$(18)
3040 IST=1:IEND=NLOC
3045 CALL PRICING(NOREC):CALL SCRNDUMP(IST,IEND)
3050 LOCATE 24,2:PRINT "Press <ESC> when input is complete . . . .";
3060 CALL GENINP(IST,IEND,LAST):IF LAST<>27 THEN 3060
3070 REM
3080 REM CHECK TO INSURE MARK HAS NOT BEEN CHANGED
3090 IF VAR$(1)=MID$(A$,1,6) THEN 3170
3100 COLOR 31,1,1:LOCATE 24,2
3110 B$(1)=" Mark \ \ ", cannot be changed - Use Input 
    Function"
3120 IF LEN(B$(1))<78 THEN B$(1)=B$(1)+" ":GOTO 3120
3130 PRINT USING B$(1);M$(A$,1,6);
3140 C$=INKEY$:IF LEN(C$)=0 THEN 3140
3150 VAR$(1)=M$(A$,1,6):COLOR 15,1,1:GOTO 3040
3160 REM
3170 B$(1)=" Delete this record: Mark \ \ ", Are you 
    sure?? ":
3180 LOCATE 24,2:PRINT USING B$(1);A$;:LINE INPUT 
    C$
3190 IF MID$(C$,1,1)="Y" OR MID$(C$,1,1)="y" THEN 3210
3200 GOTO 2700
3210 IF NOASC=37 THEN 3230
3220 FOR KZ=NOASC+1 TO 37:BEGAD(KZ)=BEGAD(KZ)-1:NEXT KZ
3230 IF IZ=NREC THEN 3270
3240 FOR KZ=IZ TO NREC-1:MARK(KZ)=MARK(KZ+1):NEXT KZ
3250 FOR KZ=IZ TO NREC-1:KREC=KZ+79
3260 GET #1,KREC+1:PUT #1,KREC:NEXT KZ
3270 NREC=NREC-1:NOITM(NOASC)=NOITM(NOASC)-1:GOTO 2700
3280 REM
3290 REM DISPLAY PROGRAM OPTION
3300 CLS:PRINT SPC(31);:PRINT "PRICE.LAT CONTENTS"
3310 FOR IZ=1 TO 3:PRINT SPC(2);
3315 PRINT "NUM CHAR BEGAD NOITM";
3320 NEXT IZ:PRINT ..
3330 AS=" \\
3335 PRINT USING A$;IZ,ASCI$(IZ),BEGAD(ISUB),NOITM(ISUB);
3340 NEXT IZ
3350 PRINT SPC(54);PRINT USING A$;ISUB,ASCI$(ISUB),BEGAD(ISUB),NOITM(ISUB)
3360 PRINT:PRINT USING 
3370 NO. RECORDS \\
3380 A$=INKEY$:IF LEN(A$)=0 THEN 3410
3420 REM
3430 CLS:PRINT:INPUT "LIST MARKS FOR USE CODE OR END ";A$ 
3440 IF A$="END" OR A$="end" THEN 850
3450 CALL BLANK(A$,NBLK):IF NBLK=0 THEN IZ=1:GOTO 3490
3460 FOR IZ=2 TO 37:IF M$(A$,1,1)=ASCI$(IZ) THEN 3490
3470 NEXT IZ:GOTO 3430
3480 REM
3490 IF NOITM(IZ)>0 THEN 3530
3500 PRINT:PRINT " NO MARKS FOR USE CODE ";ASCI$(IZ)
3510 GOTO 3590
3520 REM
3530 PRINT:FOR JZ=1 TO NOITM(IZ):ISUB=BEGAD(ISUB)+JZ-1 
3540 PRINT USING 
3550 IF INT(JZ/20)=JZ/20 THEN
A$=INKEY$: IF LEN(A$)=0 THEN 3570
3580 CLS
3590 ENDIF
3600 NEXT JZ
3610 A$=INKEY$: IF LEN(A$)=0 THEN 3610
3620 GOTO 3430
3630 REM
3640 CLOSE
3650 END
3660 SUB PRICING(RECNO) STATIC
3670 REM UNIT PRICING DATA EDIT SCREEN
3680 REM
3690 CLS: LOCATE 1, 25: PRINT "U. S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS"
3700 LOCATE 2, 30: PRINT "UNIT PRICING DATA"
3710 LOCATE 3, 3: PRINT USING "RECORD NO. ######":RECNO
3720 LOCATE 5, 7: PRINT "ITEM MARK INDEX"
3730 LOCATE 6, 7: PRINT "PRIMARY CATEGORY"
3740 LOCATE 7, 7: PRINT "MATERIAL SIZE"
3750 LOCATE 8, 7: PRINT "PRICING UNIT OF MEASURE"
3760 LOCATE 9, 7: PRINT "ALLOWABLE STRENGTH (KSI)"
3770 LOCATE 10, 7: PRINT "ESTIMATE UNIT OF MEASURE"
3780 LOCATE 11, 7: PRINT "ESTIMATE UNIT WEIGHT (WET OR DRY)"
3790 LOCATE 12, 7: PRINT "FEDERAL STOCK NUMBER"
3800 LOCATE 13, 7: PRINT "FABRICATED PART/USE DESCRIPTION"
3810 LOCATE 14, 7: PRINT "MODULUS OF ELASTICITY (10**6)"
3820 LOCATE 15, 7: PRINT "X-SECT AREA/DIAMETER/THICKNESS"
3830 LOCATE 16, 7: PRINT "MOMENT OF INERTIA"
3840 LOCATE 17, 7: PRINT "COEFF OF THERMAL EXPANSION (10**-6)"
3850 LOCATE 18, 7: PRINT "ANCHOR SIZE (HELIX, INCHES)"
3860 LOCATE 19, 7: PRINT "ITEM UNIT PRICE"
3870 LOCATE 20, 7: PRINT "ERECTION TIME (MAN-HRS)"
3880 LOCATE 21, 7: PRINT "DRAG COEFFICIENT (NET ONLY)"
3890 LOCATE 22, 7: PRINT "NOT IN USE CURRENTLY"
3900 END SUB
5 CAMINP Routine

The input and edit program functions of the Camouflage Program are accomplished by the CAMINP routine. Two major program modules, CAMINP.BAS and CAMOSCRN.BAS, are linked together to provide these two program functions. The main calling routine is CAMINP which is CALLED from the mainline routine MAIN. The CAMINP routine then successively CALLS the input/edit routines for the general site information (SITE routine), the camouflage structure geometry (GEOM routine), the support member data (POLES routine), the netting data (NETS routine), the tension member data (CABLE routine), and the anchor data (ANCHOR routine). Each of these routines will be discussed in detail, and, following the discussions, source codes will be provided for each routine.

CAMINP Routine. The CAMINP routine is the main CALLing routine for the input and edit program functions of the Camouflage Program. The arguments to the CAMINP routine are the project name, PN$, the project revision number, RN$, the next available record in the project data file, NXRC, and the designated disk drive, DD$. The three data files required for program operation, the project data file (device #1), the screen field locations data file (DATA.LOC as device #2), and the screen field lengths (DATA.FLD as device #3) are OPENed and designated by device number before the CAMINP routine is CALLED. The CAMINP routine has three major functions to perform, as follows:

1. Successively CALL the input/edit routines for the general site information, the camouflage structure geometry, the support member data, the netting data, the tension member data, and the anchor data.

2. Close the field location and field length data files, and

3. Copy the resultant project data file from the designated disk drive (DD$) back to the floppy disk drive, and erase the project data file from the designated disk drive.

Input/Edit Routine Calls. Each of the five input/edit screen routines will be called to allow the project data on each screen to be modified as
desired by the user. The arguments of each routine are the project name (PN$), revision number (RN$), the next available record in the project data file (NXRC), and the termination keystroke indicator (KEYZ). At the conclusion of each of these screen routines, the project data file will be updated to record the data modifications that were accomplished. The sequential movement from one screen to the next can be altered by the termination keystroke provided on each screen. If the <ESC> key is used as a termination keystroke, a forward progression through the screens is provided. If the <F1> key is used, a backward progression through the screens is provided, thus allowing a review of the previous screens to ensure that the data provided are consistent in subsequent screens. The variable KEYZ is used to indicate the termination keystroke in each CALLed routine. If KEYZ is zero, the <ESC> key was used to terminate the input, and a forward progression is provided. If KEYZ is one, the <F1> key was used to terminate the input, and a backward progression is provided. The source codes for the screen input/edit routine CALLs and use of the KEYZ variable are provided below:

90 SUB CAMINP(PNS,RNS,NXRC,DD$)
100 REM
110 KEYZ=0:COLOR 15,1:CLS
120 REM
130 CALL SITE(PN$,RN$,NXRC,KEYZ)
140 CALL GEOM(PN$,RN$,NXRC,KEYZ):IF KEYZ=1 THEN 130
150 CALL POLES(PN$,RN$,NXRC,KEYZ):IF KEYZ=1 THEN 140
160 CALL NETS(PN$,RN$,NXRC,KEYZ):IF KEYZ=1 THEN 150
170 CALL CABLE(PN$,RN$,NXRC,KEYZ):IF KEYZ=1 THEN 160
180 CALL ANCHOR(PNS,RNS,NXRC,KEYZ):IF KEYZ=1 THEN 170

Each input/edit routine follows the same basic program logic. This logic is outlined in Figure 2 below. The steps of the logic process for each routine are as follows:

1. Define the screen number and read the screen field location and field length data from the program data files.
2. Check the project data file for existing project data related to the current input/edit screen,
3. If no project data exist, load default data; if project data exist, load data from the project data file,
4. Display the data and allow for the modification of all data items,
5. Check the data for consistency where possible, displaying appropriate messages when inconsistencies are identified, and ensure data are corrected before program operations are continued, and
Figure 2. Camouflage input/edit routine logic
(6) Write the data to the project data file and update the addressing
data both on the project data file and in memory.

General Site Description Routine. The first (NPR=1) input/edit routine
called is the SITE routine which provides for the description of the gen-
eral site conditions. These general site conditions include the soil charac-
teristics, climatic data, wind conditions, and ice and snow load conditions.
There are 11 data items (NAD(1)) associated with this screen. A descrip-
tion, data field locations, data field lengths, and default data of these data
items are provided in Table 3 below. The auxiliary screen routine,
SITESCRN, is used to provide the screen display for this routine.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Item</th>
<th>Field Location</th>
<th>Field Length</th>
<th>Default Data</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>636</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>400.0</td>
<td>Soil cohesion (psf)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>739</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>120.0</td>
<td>Soil unit weight (pcf)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>858</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>Angle int friction (deg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>965</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>Boring diameter (in)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1354</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>Avg daily rainfall (in)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1457</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>Avg daily temp (deg F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1539</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>Wind speed (mph)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>1650</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>Avg sustained wind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1744</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>Gust wind speed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>1854</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>Ice/snow load (psf)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>2154</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td>Terrain description</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At the conclusion of the input/edit process (<ESC> termination
keystroke), checks are made to ensure that values for the soil cohesion,
soil unit weight, and soil angle of internal friction were provided. The
soil cohesion must be specified in the range of 0-4000 psf, the soil unit
weight must be in the range of 20-150 pcf, and the angle of internal fric-
tion must be in the range of 0-50 degrees. If any of the three values are
specified out of these ranges, an appropriate message is displayed, and

1 A table of factors for converting non-SI units of measurement to SI units is presented
on page vii.
control is returned to the screen display. The data checks are made each
time the <ESC> termination keystroke is provided. The source codes for
the SITE routine are provided below:

340 SUB SITE(PNS, RN$, NXRC, KEYZ)
480 REM
490 REM NLOC=11 FOR SITE DATA SCREEN
500 NPI=1:NLOC=NAD(NPI):CALL GETLOC(NPI,DUM())
510 FOR I=1 TO NAD(NPI):LPTS(I)=DUM(I):NEXT I
520 CALL GETFLD(NPI,DUM())
530 FOR I=1 TO NAD(NPI):FLD(I)=DUM(I):NEXT I
540 REM
550 FREC=IREC(NPI):IF FREC>0 THEN 640
560 REM
570 REM INITIALIZE SCREEN VALUES WITH DEFAULT DATA
580 FOR I=1 TO NLOC:VAR$(I)=":NEXT I
590 VAR$(1)=":VAR$(2)=":VAR$(3)=":VAR$(4)=":VAR$(5)=":VAR$(6)=":VAR$(7)=":VAR$(10)=":
600 GOTO 660
610 CALL DSKRD(FREC,NDUM,DUM(),DUM$())
620 FOR I=1 TO NDUM:VAR$(I)=DUM$(I):NEXT I
630 CALL SITESCRN(PNS, RN$)
640 IST=1:IEND=NLOC:CALL SCRNDUMP(IST,IEND)
650 REM
660 REM *** INPUT NEW DATA or OVER-WRITE old data ***
670 CALL GENINP(IST,IEND,LAST)
700 IF LAST=59 THEN KEYZ=1:GOTO 940
710 IF LAST<>27 THEN 660
720 REM DATA CHECKS FOR SITE SPECIFIC DATA
730 REM SOIL COHESION
740 A$=VAR$(1):CALL SCAN(A$,V(1),NN,B$(,),NW)
750 IF V(1)>0 AND V(1)<400 THEN 840
760 B$(1)=" Invalid SOIL COHESION #####.## specified
770 GOTO 790
820 REM SOIL UNIT WEIGHT
830 A$=VAR$(2):CALL SCAN(A$,V(1),NN,B$(,),NW)
840 IF V(1)>20 AND V(1)<150 THEN 890
850 B$(1)=" Invalid SOIL UNIT WEIGHT ####.## specified
860 GOTO 790
870 GOTO 790
Structure Geometry Routine. The second (NPR=2) input/edit routine called is the GEOM which provides for the geometric description of the camouflage structure to be analyzed. These structure geometry data include the total length of the structure, bay spacings along the length of the structure, total width of the structure, minimum support spacing along the width dimension, support member height, exterior support guy condition, allowable sag in the tension members, and allowable displacement error of the support members. There are 27 data items (NAD(2)) associated with this screen. A description, data field locations, data field lengths, and default data of these data items are provided in Table 4 below. The auxiliary screen routine, GEOMSCRN, is used to provide the screen display for this routine.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Item</th>
<th>Field Location</th>
<th>Field Length</th>
<th>Default Data</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>648</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>Structure length (ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-20 (2)</td>
<td>927-1167</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of bays</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-21 (2)</td>
<td>932-1172</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bay spacing (ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>1447</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>Structure width (ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>1549</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>Min support spacing (ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>Structure height (ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>2048</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Exterior support guyed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>2150</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>Allowable sag (ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>2260</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>Displacement error (in)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
At the conclusion of the input/edit process (<ESC> termination keystroke), checks are made to ensure that the data are consistent. The structure length, structure width, minimum support spacing along the width, support height, maximum sag in the tension members, and maximum displacement error for the support members must be specified. The maximum displacement error must be at least 0.10 inches. The bay spacings are summed and the total of the bay spacings compared to the structure length. If any of these checks yield a discrepancy in the data, an appropriate message is displayed, and control is returned to the screen display. The data checks are made each time the <ESC> termination keystroke is provided. The source codes for the GEOM routine are provided below:

```plaintext
1000 SUB GEOM(PN$, RN$, NXRC, KEYZ)
1120 REM
1130 REM NLOC=27 FOR GEOMETRY SCREEN
1140 KEYZ=0:NPR=2:NLOC=NAD(NPR):CALL GETLOC(NPR, DUM())
1150 FOR I=1 TO NAD(NPR):LPTS(I)=DUM(I):NEXT I
1160 CALL GETFLD(NPR, DUM())
1170 FOR I=1 TO NAD(NPR):FLD(I)=DUM(I):NEXT I
1180 REM
1190 FREC=IREC(NPR):IF FREC>0 THEN 1260
1200 REM
1210 REM INITIALIZE SCREEN DATA ITEMS WITH DEFAULT DATA
1220 FOR I=1 TO NLOC:VAR$(I)="":NEXT I
1230 VAR$(23)=" 10.0 ":VAR$(24)=" 20.0 ":VAR$(25)="Y ":VAR$(26)=" 2.0 ":VAR$(27)=" 0.10":GOTO 1280
1240 REM
1260 CALL DSKRD(FREC, NDUM, DUM$())
1265 FOR I=1 TO NDUM:VAR$(I)=DUM$(I):NEXT I
1270 REM
1280 CALL GEOMSCRN(PN$, RN$)
1285 IST=1:IEND=NLOC:CALL SCRNDUMP(IST, IEND)
1290 LOCATE 24,2
1295 PRINT "press <Esc> for next screen <F1> for previous screen";
1300 REM
1310 CALL GENINP(IST, IEND, LAST)
1320 IF LAST=59 THEN KEYZ=1:GOTO 1890
1330 IF LAST<>27 THEN 1280
1340 REM
1350 REM DATA CHECKS FOR CONSISTENCY OF GEOMETRY
1360 A$=VAR$(1):CALL SCAN(A$, V(), NN, BS$(1), NW):SLENG=V(1)
1370 IF SLENG>0 THEN 1450
1380 BS$(1)=" Invalid Structure Length ####.### was specified 
     - TRY AGAIN"
1390 IF LEN(BS$(1))<78 THEN BS$(1)=BS$(1)+" ":GOTO 1390
1400 COLOR 31,1,1:LOCATE 24,2:PRINT USING BS$(1);SLENG;
1410 A$=INKEY$:IF LEN(A$)=0 THEN 1410
```
COLOR 15,1,1:GOTO 1280

REM
REM CHECK BAY SPACINGS
SPAN=0!:NBAY=0:FOR IZ=2 TO 20 STEP 2
A$=VAR$(IZ):CALL SCAN(A$,V(),NN,B$(),NW):IF V(1)<=0 THEN 1490
NBY=V(1):A$=VAR$(IZ+1):CALL SCAN(A$,V(),NN,B$(),NW)
SPAN=SPAN+NBY*V(1):NBAY=NBAY+NBY
NEXT IZ

IF ABS(SLENG-SPAN)<.01 THEN 1570
B$(1)=" Sum of Bay Spacings ####.### <> Structure Length ####.###"
IF LEN(B$(1))<78 THEN B$(1)=B$(1)+" ":GOTO 1520
COLOR 31,1,1:LOCATE 24,2:PRINT USING B$(1);SPAN,SLENG;
GOTO 1410

REM
REM CHECK STRUCTURE WIDTH
A$=VAR$(22):CALL SCAN(A$,V(),NN,B$(),NW):IF V(1)>0 THEN 1620
B$(1)=" Invalid Structure Width ####.### was specified - TRY AGAIN"
SLENG=V(1):GOTO 1390

REM
REM CHECK MIN POLE SPACING
A$=VAR$(23):CALL SCAN(A$,V(),NN,B$(),NW):IF V(1)>0 THEN 1625
B$(1)=" Invalid Min Pole Spacing ####.### was specified - TRY AGAIN"
MINSPC=V(1):SLENG=MINSPC:GOTO 1390

REM
REM CHECK NUMBER SUPPORT MEMBERS REQUIRED (MAX OF 64)
NWIDE=INT(WIDE/MINSPC)+1:NPOLE=NWIDE*(NBAY+1)
IF NPOLE<=64 THEN 1670
B$(1)=" Min Pole Spacing will exceed Max Supports Allowed (64) ###"
SLENG=NPOLE:GOTO 1390

REM
REM CHECK EXT POLE HEIGHT
A$=VAR$(24):CALL SCAN(A$,V(),NN,B$(),NW):IF V(1)>0 THEN 1720
B$(1)=" Invalid Ext Pole Height ####.### was specified - TRY AGAIN"
SLENG=V(1):GOTO 1390

REM
REM CHECK EXT POLE GUY SPECIFICATION (Y/N)
A$=VAR$(25):IF MID$(A$,1,1)="Y" OR MID$(A$,1,1)="y" THEN 1800
IF MID$(A$,1,1)="N" OR MID$(A$,1,1)="n" THEN 1800
B$(1)=" Invalid Ext Pole Guy \ \ was specified - TRY AGAIN"
SLENG=V(1):GOTO 1390

REM
REM CHECK MAX SAG ALLOWED IN CABLES
A$=VAR$(26):CALL SCAN(A$,V(),NN,B$(),NW):IF V(1)>0 THEN 1850
Support Member Characteristics Routine. The third and fourth (NPR=3 and 4) input/edit screens displayed are provided from the POLES routine, which provides for the material characteristics of the support member for the structure. Up to 30 support members may be included on these two screens of input, but only one may be selected for each program execution. The support member characteristics include the use indicator, six-character name of the member, member length, allowable strength, modulus of elasticity, cross-sectional area, moment of inertia, unit price, and a 15-character description. There are 9 data items (NAD(3) and NAD(4)) associated with each support member, and each screen may contain a maximum of 15 support members. A total of 135 data items can be provided on each of the two screens provided for the support member data. A description, data field locations, data field lengths, and default data of the nine data items for a single support member are provided in Table 5 below. The data for the other 14 support members contained on the screen will be identical to those data in Table 5 except that the field location will be increased by 100 for each additional support member displayed (1002, 1004, 1011, 1020, 1029, 1038, 1047, 1056, and 1065 for the second; 1102, etc., for the third and so on). The auxiliary screen routine, POLSCRN, is used to provide the screen display for this routine.

The initial default data for each support member are provided from the program pricing data (Chapter 4 Pricing Data). During the input program function, the pricing data file is opened, and up to 30 support members are extracted and stored in the POLNAME$() array. These pricing data items are marked with a P use code. If the pricing data file is empty, or if no data items are found with a P use code, the initial display of the screen will be empty. In this case, the user will have to provide each of the nine data characteristics for the support member to be used. If the desired support member is not displayed, the user may add the support member at the end of the display and provide each of the nine data characteristics for
Table 5
Input/Edit Data Items for Support Member Characteristics Routine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data item</th>
<th>Field Location</th>
<th>Field Length</th>
<th>Default Data</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>902</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Use indicator (Y/N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>904</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>Name of member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>911</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>Length of member (ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>920</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>Allowable strength (ksi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>929</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>Modulus of elasticity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>938</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cross-section area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>947</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>Moment of inertia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>956</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>Unit price ($/ea)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>965</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

that member. During subsequent edit program functions, the same material data will be extracted from the project data file, and no additional searching of the pricing data file will be attempted. At the conclusion of the input/edit process (<ESC> termination keystroke), each data item for the support member selected will be checked to ensure that a nonzero value has been provided. The final data check ensures that only one support member was selected. If any of these checks indicate an inconsistent data set, an appropriate message is displayed, and control is returned to the screen display. The data checks are made each time the <ESC> termination keystroke is provided. The source codes for the POLES routine are provided below:

```plaintext
1960 SUB POLES(PNS,RNS,NXRC,KEYZ)
1970 REM
2100 DIM POLNAMES$(30)
2110 NPOL=0:NS=BEGAD(27):IF NS=0 THEN 2170
2120 NE=BEGAD(28)-1
2130 FOR I=NS TO NE:GET #5,1+79
2140 NPOL=NPOL+1:POLNAME$(NPOL)=PRD$(1)
2150 NEXT I
2160 REM
2170 KEYZ=0:NPR=3:NYES=0
2180 CALL GETLOC(NPR,DUM()):NLOC=NAD(NPR)*15
2190 FOR I=1 TO NAD(NPR):LPTS(I)=DUM(I):NEXT I
2200 CALL GETFLD(NPR,DUM())
2205 FOR I=1 TO NAD(NPR):FLD(I)=DUM(I):NEXT I
2210 FOR I=2 TO 15:IJ=(I-1)*NAD(NPR):FOR J=1 TO NAD(NPR)
2220 LPTS(IJ+J)=LPTS(J)+100*(I-1):DUM(IJ+J)=DUM(J):FLD(IJ+J)
2230 DUM(J)
```

Chapter 5 CAMINP Routine
2230 NEXT J: NEXT I
2240 REM
2250 FREC=IREC(NPR): IF FREC>0 THEN 2400
2260 REM
2270 NSTRT=1: IF NPR=4 THEN NSTRT=16
2280 NEND=NSTRT+14
2290 FOR I=NSTRT TO NEND: IJ=(I-NSTRT)*NAD(NPR)
2300 FOR J=1 TO NAD(NPR): VAR$(IJ+J)="": NEXT J
2310 IF I>NPOL THEN 2380
2320 VAR$(IJ+1)="N"
2330 VAR$(IJ+2)=POLNAMES(I): CALL LOOKPRIC(POLNAMES(I), PRSTS)
2340 VAR$(IJ+3)=STR$(CVS(PRD$(3))): VAR$(IJ+4)=STR$(CVS(PRD$(5))
2350 VAR$(IJ+5)=STR$(CVS(PRD$(10))): VAR$(IJ+6)=STR$(CVS(PRD$(11))
2360 VAR$(IJ+7)=STR$(CVS(PRD$(12))): VAR$(IJ+8)=STR$(CVS(PRD$(15))
2370 VAR$(IJ+9)=MID$(PRD$(9),1,15)
2380 NEXT I: GOTO 2420
2390 REM
2400 CALL DSKRD(FREC, NDUM, DUMS(), DUMS())
2405 FOR I=1 TO NDUM: VAR$(I)=DUMS(I): NEXT I
2410 REM
2420 CALL POLSCRN(PNS, RN$)
2425 IST=1: IEND=NLOC: CALL SCRDUMP (IST, IEND)
2430 LOCATE 24, 2
2435 PRINT "press <Esc> for next screen <F1> for previous screen";
2440 REM
2450 CALL GENINP(IST, IEND, LAST)
2460 IF LAST=59 THEN KEYZ=1: GOTO 2690
2470 REM
2480 REM CHECK FOR ONLY ONE SPECIFIED MATERIAL HERE
2490 FOR I=1 TO 15: IJ=(I-1)*NAD(NPR)
2500 IF VAR$(IJ+1)="Y" OR VAR$(IJ+1)="y" THEN
2510 REM
2520 REM INSURE THAT ALL DATA ITEMS ARE SPECIFIED
2530 FOR JZ=3 TO 8: AS=VAR$(IJ+JZ): CALL SCAN(AS, V$, NN, BS(), NW)
2540 IF V$(1)>0 THEN 2590
2550 BS$(1)=" SUPPORT MEMBER ##: All data items must be specified"
2560 IF LEN(BS$(1))<78 THEN BS$(1)=BS$(1)+"": GOTO 2560
2570 COLOR 31, 1, 1: LOCATE 24, 2: PRINT USING BS$(1), I;
2580 GOTO 2660
2590 NEXT JZ: NYES=NYES+1
2600 ENDIF
2610 NEXT I: IF NPR=3 THEN 2690
2620 IF NYES=1 THEN 2690
2630 BS$(1)=" Only one (1) POLE material should be selected "
2640 IF LEN(BS$(1))<78 THEN BS$(1)=BS$(1)+": GOTO 2640
2650 COLOR 31, 1, 1: LOCATE 24, 2: PRINT BS$(1);
2660 AS=INKEYS: IF LEN(AS)=0 THEN 2660

Chapter 5 CAMINP Routine
Netting Characteristics Routine. The fifth and sixth (NPR=5 and 6) input/edit screens displayed are provided from the NETS routine, which provides for the material characteristics of the netting for the structure. Up to 30 netting types may be included on these two screens of input, but only one may be selected for each program execution. The netting characteristics include the use indicator, six-character name of the net, unit size of each netting piece, thickness, allowable strength, unit weight, drag coefficient, unit price, and a 15-character description. Nine data items (NAD(5) and NAD(6)) are associated with each netting type, and each screen may contain a maximum of 15 netting types. A total of 135 data items can be provided on each of the two screens provided for the netting data. A description, data field locations, data field lengths, and default data of the nine data items for a single netting type are provided in Table 6 below. The data for the other 14 netting types contained on the screen will be identical to those data in Table 6 except that the field location will be increased by 100 for each additional netting type displayed. The auxiliary screen routine, NETSCRN, is used to provide the screen display for this routine.

The initial default data for each netting type are provided from the program pricing data (Chapter 4 Pricing Data). During the input program function, the pricing data file is opened, and up to 30 netting types are extracted and stored in the NETNAME$() array. These pricing data items are marked with an N use code. If the pricing data file is empty, or if no data items are found with an N use code, the initial display of the screen will be empty. In this case, the user will have to provide each of the nine data characteristics for the netting type to be used. If the desired netting type is not displayed, the user may add the netting type at the end of the display and provide each of the nine data characteristics for that type. During subsequent edit program functions, the same material data will be extracted from the project data file, and no additional searching of the pricing data file will be attempted. At the conclusion of the input/edit process (<ESC> termination keystroke), each data item for the netting type selected will be checked to ensure that a nonzero value has been provided. The final data check ensures that only one netting type was selected. If any of these checks indicate an inconsistent data set, an appropriate message is displayed, and control is returned to the screen display. The data checks are made each time the <ESC> termination
Table 6
Input/Edit Data Items for Netting Characteristics Routine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Item</th>
<th>Field Location</th>
<th>Field Length</th>
<th>Default Data</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>902</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Use indicator (Y/N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>904</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>Name of netting type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>911</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>Unit size (sq ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>920</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>Net thickness (in)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>929</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>Allowable strength</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>938</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>Unit weight (lbs/sq ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>947</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>Drag coefficient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>956</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>Unit price ($/sq ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>965</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

keystroke is provided. The source codes for the NETS routine are provided below:

```
2760 SUB NETS(PN$,RNS,NXRC,KEYZ)
2770 REM
2900 DIM NETNAME$(30)
2910 NNET=0: NS=BEGAD(25): IF NS=0 THEN 2960
2920 NE=BEGAD(26)-1
2930 FOR I=NS TO NE:GET #5,1+79
2940 NNET=NNET+I: NETNAME$(NNET)=PRD$(1)
2950 NEXT I
2960 KEYZ=0: NPR=5: NYES=0
2970 CALL GETLOC(NPR,DUM()): NLOC=NAD(NPR)*15
2980 FOR I=1 TO NAD(NPR): LPTS(I)=DUM(I): NEXT I
2990 CALL GETFLD(NPR,DUM())
2995 FOR I=1 TO NAD(NPR): FLD(I)=DUM(I): NEXT I
3000 FOR I=2 TO 15: J=(I-1)*NAD(NPR): FOR J=1 TO NAD(NPR)
3010 LPTS(IJ+J)=LPTS(J)+100*(I-1): DUM(IJ+J)=DUM(J): FLD(IJ+J)=DUM(J)
3020 NEXT J: NEXT I
3030 REM
3040 FREC=IREC(NPR): IF FREC>0 THEN 3190
3050 REM
3060 NSTRT=1: IF NPR=6 THEN NSTRT=16
3070 NEND=NSTRT+14
3080 FOR I=NSTRT TO NEND: IJ=(I-1)*NAD(NPR): FOR J=1 TO NAD(NPR)
3090 LPTS(IJ+J)=LPTS(J)+100*(I-1): DUM(IJ+J)=DUM(J): FLD(IJ+J)=DUM(J)
3100 IF I>NNET THEN 3170
```
VAR$(IJ+1)="N"
VAR$(IJ+2)=NETNAME$(I):CALL LOOKPR1C(NETNAME$(I),PRST$)
VAR$(IJ+3)=STR$(CVS(PRDS(3))):VAR$(IJ+4)=STR$(CVS(PRDS(11)))
VAR$(IJ+5)=STR$(CVS(PRDS(5))):VAR$(IJ+6)=STR$(CVS(PRDS(7)))
VAR$(IJ+7)=STR$(CVS(PRDS(17))):VAR$(IJ+8)=STR$(CVS(PRDS(15)))
VAR$(IJ+9)=MID$(PRDS(9),1,15)
NEXT I:GOTO 3210
REM
CALL DSKRD(FREC,NDUM,DUM$(),DUM$())
FOR I=1 TO NDUM:VAR$(I)=DUM$(I):NEXT I
REM
CALL NETSCRN(PN$,RN$)
IST=1:IEND=NLOC:CALL SCRNDUMP(IST,IEND)
LOCATE 24,2
PRINT "press <Esc> for next screen  <Fl> for previous screen";
REM
CALL GENINP(IST,IEND,LAST)
IF LAST=59 THEN KEYZ=1:GOTO 3480
REM
REM CHECK FOR ONLY ONE MATERIAL SPECIFIED
FOR I=1 TO 15:IJ=(I-1)*NAD(NPR)
IF VARS(IJ+1)=Y" OR VAR$(IJ+1)="y" THEN
REM
REM INSURE THAT ALL DATA ITEMS ARE SPECIFIED
FOR JZ=3 TO 8:A$=VAR$(IJ+JZ):CALL SCAN(A$,V(),
NN,B$(())),NW)
IF V(1)>0 THEN 3380
B$(1)=" NETTING MATERIAL ##: All data items must be specified"
IF LEN(B$(1))<78 THEN B$(1)=B$(1)+" ":GOTO 3350
COLOR 31,1,1:LOCATE 24,2:PRINT USING B$(1);I;
GOTO 3450
NEXT JZ:NYES=NYES+1
ENDIF
NEXT I:IF NPR=5 THEN 3480
IF NYES=1 THEN 3480
B$(1)=" Only one (1) NETTING material should be selected 
IF LEN(B$(1))<78 THEN B$(1)=B$(1)+" ":GOTO 3430
COLOR 31,1,1:LOCATE 24,2:PRINT B$(1);
AS=INKEY$:IF LEN(AS)=0 THEN
COLOR 15,1,1:GOTO 3210
REM
FREC=IREC(NPR):IF FREC=0 THEN FREC=NXRC
CALL DSKWRT(FREC)
IF IREC(NPR)=0 THEN IREC(NPR)=NXRC=NXRC+FREC+1
AS=MKS$(NXRC):FOR I=1 TO 31:A$=A$+MKS$(IREC(I)):NEXT I
LSET AAS=A$:PUT #1,1
IF LAST=59 THEN 3540
IF NPR=5 THEN NPR=NPR+1:GOTO 2970
Chapter 5 CAMINP Routine
Tension Member Characteristics Routine. The seventh and eighth (NPR=7 and 8) input/edit screens displayed are provided from the CABLES routine, which provides for the material characteristics of the tension member for the structure. Up to 30 tension members may be included on these two screens of input, but only one may be selected for each program execution. The tension member characteristics include the use indicator, six-character name of the member, allowable strength, modulus of elasticity, coefficient of thermal expansion, cross-sectional area, unit weight, unit price, and a 15-character description. Nine data items (NAD(7) and NAD(8)) are associated with each tension member, and each screen may contain a maximum of 15 tension members. A total of 135 data items can be provided on each of the two screens provided for the tension member data. A description, data field locations, data field lengths, and default data of the nine data items for a single tension member are provided in Table 7 below. The data for the other 14 tension members contained on the screen will be identical to those data in Table 7 except that the field location will be increased by 100 for each additional tension member displayed. The auxiliary screen routine, TENSCRN, is used to provide the screen display for this routine.

The initial default data for each tension member are provided from the program pricing data (Chapter 4 Pricing Data). During the input program function, the pricing data file is opened, and up to 30 tension members are extracted and stored in the TENNAME$() array. These pricing data items

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 7</th>
<th>Input/Edit Data Items for Tension Member Characteristics Routine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data Item</td>
<td>Field Location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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are marked with a C use code. If the pricing data file is empty, or if no data items are found with a C use code, the initial display of the screen will be empty. In this case, the user will have to provide each of the nine data characteristics for the tension member to be used. If the desired tension member is not displayed, the user may add the tension member at the end of the display and provide each of the nine data characteristics for that member. During subsequent edit program functions, the same material data will be extracted from the project data file, and no additional searching of the pricing data file will be attempted. At the conclusion of the input/edit process (<ESC> termination keystroke), each data item for the tension member selected will be checked to ensure that a nonzero value has been provided. The final data check ensures that only one tension member was selected. If any of these checks indicate an inconsistent data set, an appropriate message is displayed, and control is returned to the screen display. The data checks are made each time the <ESC> termination keystroke is provided. The source codes for the CABLE routine are provided below:

```basic
3550 SUB CABLE(PN$, RN$, NXRC, KEYZ)
3560 REM
3690 DIM TENNAMES(30)
3700 NTEN=0: NS=BEGAD(14): IF NS=0 THEN 3750
3710 NE=BEGAD(15)-1
3720 FOR I=NS TO NE: GET #5, 1+79
3730 NTEN=NTEN+1: TENNAME$(NTEN)=CARD$(1)
3740 NEXT I
3750 KEYZ=0: NPR=7: NYES=0
3760 CALL GETLOC(NPR, DUM() ): NLOC=NAD(NPR)*15
3770 FOR I=1 TO NAD(NPR): LPTS(I)=DUM(I): NEXT I
3780 CALL GETFLD(NPR, DUM())
3785 FOR I=1 TO NAD(NPR): FLD(I)=DUM(I): NEXT I
3790 FOR J=2 TO 15: IJ=(I-1)*NAD(NPR): FOR K=1 TO NAD(NPR)
3800 LPTS(IJ+K)=LPTS(K)+100*(I-1): DUM(IJ+K)=DUM(K): FLD(IJ+K)=CARD(K)
3810 NEXT K: NEXT I
3820 REM
3830 FREC=IREC(NPR): IF FREC>0 THEN 3980
3840 REM
3850 NSTRT=1: IF NPR=8 THEN NSTRT=16
3860 NEND=NSTRT+14
3870 FOR I=NSTRT TO NEND: IJ=(I-NSTRT)*NAD(NPR)
3880 FOR J=1 TO NAD(NPR): VAR$(IJ+J)="": NEXT J
3890 IF I>NTEN THEN 3960
3900 VAR$(IJ+1)="N"
3910 VAR$(IJ+2)=TENNAME$(I): CALL LOOKPRIC(TENNAME$(I), PRST$)
3920 VAR$(IJ+3)=STR$(CARD$(5)): VAR$(IJ+4)=STR$(CARD$(10))
3930 VAR$(IJ+5)=STR$(CARD$(13)): VAR$(IJ+6)=STR$(CARD$(11))
3940 VAR$(IJ+7)=STR$(CARD$(7)): VAR$(IJ+8)=STR$(CARD$(15))
3950 VAR$(IJ+9)=MID$(CARD$(9), 1, 15)
3960 NEXT I: GOTO 4000
```

Chapter 5 CAMINP Routine

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Anchor Characteristics Routine. The ninth and tenth (NPR=9 and 10) input/edit screens displayed are provided from the ANCHOR routine, which provides for the material characteristics of the anchors for the guyed structure. Up to 30 anchors may be included on these two screens.
of input, but only five may be selected for each program execution. The critical data for these five anchors are stored in the labeled COMMON block ANCHORS. The anchor characteristics include the use indicator, six-character name of the anchor, rod length, allowable strength, modulus of elasticity, rod diameter, helix diameter, unit price, and a 15-character description. Nine data items (NAD(9) and NAD(10)) are associated with each anchor, and each screen may contain a maximum of 15 anchors. A total of 135 data items can be provided on each of the two screens provided for the anchor data. A description, data field locations, data field lengths, and default data of the nine data items for a single anchor are provided in Table 8 below. The data for the other 14 anchors contained on the screen will be identical to those data in Table 8 except that the field location will be increased by 100 for each additional anchor displayed. The auxiliary screen routine, ANCSCRN, is used to provide the screen display for this routine.

The initial default data for each anchor are provided from the program pricing data (Chapter 4 Pricing Data). During the input program function, the pricing data file is opened, and up to 30 anchors are extracted and stored in the ANCNAME$() array. These pricing data items are marked with an A use code. If the pricing data file is empty, or if no data items are found with an A use code, the initial display of the screen will be empty. In this case, the user will have to provide each of the nine data characteristics for the anchor to be used. If the desired anchor is not displayed, the user may add the anchor at the end of the display and provide each of the nine data characteristics for that anchor. During subsequent edit program functions, the same material data will be extracted from the project data file, and no additional searching of the pricing data file will
be attempted. At the conclusion of the input/edit process (<ESC> termination keystroke), each data item for the anchors selected will be checked to ensure that a nonzero value has been provided. The final data check ensures that no more than five anchors were selected. If any of these checks indicate an inconsistent data set, an appropriate message is displayed, and control is returned to the screen display. The data checks are made each time the <ESC> termination keystroke is provided. The source codes for the ANCHOR routine are provided below:

```
4340 SUB ANCHOR(FN$, RN$, NXRC, KEYZ)
4350 REM

4480 DIM ANCNAME$(30)
4490 NANC=0: NS=BEGAD(12): IF NS=0 THEN 4540
4500 NE=BEGAD(13)-1
4510 FOR I=NS TO NE: GET #5, 1+79
4520 NANC=NANC+1: ANCNAME$(NANC)=PRD$(1)
4530 NEXT I
4540 KEYZ=0: NPR=9: NYES=0
4550 CALL GETLOC(NPR, ODUH()): NLOC=NAD(NPR)*15
4560 FOR I=1 TO NAD(NPR): LPTS(I)=DUM(I): NEXT I
4570 CALL GETFLD(NPR, DUM())
4575 FOR I=1 TO NAD(NPR): FLD(I)=DUM(I): NEXT I
4580 FOR I=2 TO 15: IJ=(I-1)*NAD(NPR): FOR J=1 TO NAD(NPR):
4590 LPTS(IJ+J)=LPTS(J)+100*(I-1): DUM(IJ+J)=DUM(J): FLD(IJ+J)=DUM(J):
4600 NEXT J: NEXT I

4610 REM
4620 FREC=IREC(NPR): IF FREC>0 THEN 4770
4630 REM
4640 NSTRT=1: IF NPR=10 THEN NSTRT=16
4650 NEND=NSTRT+14
4660 FOR I=NSTRT TO NEND: IJ=(I-NSTRT)*NAD(NPR)
4670 FOR J=1 TO NAD(NPR): VAR$(IJ+J)="": NEXT J
4680 IF I>NANC THEN 4750
4690 VAR$(IJ+1)="N"
4700 VAR$(IJ+2)=ANCNAME$(I): CALL LOOKPRIC(ANCNAME$(I), PRST$)
4710 VAR$(IJ+3)=STR$(CVS(PRD$(3))): VAR$(IJ+4)=STR$(CVS(PRD$(5)))
4720 VAR$(IJ+5)=STR$(CVS(PRD$(10))): VAR$(IJ+6)=STR$(CVS(PRD$(11)))
4730 VAR$(IJ+7)=STR$(CVS(PRD$(14))): VAR$(IJ+8)=STR$(CVS(PRD$(15)))
4740 VAR$(IJ+9)=MID$(PRD$(9), 1, 15)
4750 NEXT I: GOTO 4790
4760 REM
4770 CALL DSKRD(FREC, NDUM, DUM(), DUM$())
4775 FOR I=1 TO NDUM: VAR$(I)=DUM$(I): NEXT I
4780 REM
4790 CALL ANGCRIF(FN$, RN$)
4795 IIST=1: IEND=NLOC: CALL SCRNDUMP(IIST, IEND)
4800 LOCATE 24,2
```
Close Program Data Files. At the conclusion of the input/edit program functions when program control has been returned from the ANCHOR routine, the CAMINP routine then closes the two data files used to extract the field location data and field length data. The two data files were OPENed as device numbers 2 and 3, respectively, so the CLOSE function is called for each device. The source code is provided below:
Copy Project Data to Floppy Disk. The final phase of CAMINP routine operations involves the transfer of the project data file from the designated disk drive (DD$) to the floppy disk drive and the erasure of the project data file from the designated disk drive. These functions are performed to ensure that the project data are retained on an external storage medium and to avoid the designated disk drive (hard disk possibly) from becoming cluttered with project data files. The project data file records are copied one record at a time to ensure that the data are transferred correctly. When this routine function is completed, the project data file on the designated disk drive is erased (KILLed), and control is returned to the Camouflage Program main routine. The source codes for the final routine function are provided below:

200 REM
210 REM COPY CONTENTS OF DAT FILE TO FLOPPY BEFORE RETURNING
220 REM COPY, CLOSE AND RETURN
230 FL$="P"+MID$(PN$,1,6)+MID$(RN$,1,i)+".DAT"
240 B$(1)=STR$(NXRC-1)+" Records Copied to A:"+FL$
250 IF LEN(B$(1))<78 THEN B$(1)=B$(1)+":GOTO 250
260 COLOR 31,1,1:LOCATE 24,2:PRINT B$(1);
270 OPEN "A:"+FL$ AS #2 LEN=128:FIELD #2, 128 AS BA$
280 GET #1,l:NXRC=CVS(MID$(AA$,1,4))
290 LSET BA$=AA$:PUT #2,1
300 FOR I=2 TO NXRC-I:GET #1,I:LSET BA$=AA$:PUT #2,I:NEXT I
310 COLOR 15,1,1:CLOSE:KILL FL$
320 REM
330 END SUB

Each of the input/edit routines called by the CAMINP routine CALL a second routine to display the contents of each screen. These screen routines are referenced by name in the descriptive text above, and the source codes for each screen routine are provided below. These screen routines are stored in a program module CAMOSCRN and are linked to the CAMINP routine.

10 REM CAMOUFLAGE SYSTEM INPUT SCREENS CAMOSCRN.BAS
20 REM LATEST REVISIONS 01/16/91
30 REM
40 SUB SITESCRN(ESN$,RV$)
50 CLS
60 LOCATE 1,27:PRINT "FIXED FACILITY SUPPORT SYSTEMS"
65 LOCATE 1,62:PRINT "PROJECT # ";:PRINT USING "\":ESN$;
70 LOCATE 2,33:PRINT "Site Specific Data"
75 LOCATE 2,61:PRINT "REVISION # ";:PRINT USING "\":RV$
80 LOCATE 4,10:PRINT "SOILS INVESTIGATION and FOUNDATION DATA"
90 LOCATE 6,20:PRINT "cohesion (psf):
100 LOCATE 7,20:PRINT "unit weight (pcf):
110 LOCATE 8,20:PRINT "angle of internal friction (degrees):"
120 LOCATE 9,20:PRINT "diameter of boring for pole socket (inches):"
130 LOCATE 11,10:PRINT "CLIMATE DATA"
140 LOCATE 13,20:PRINT "average daily rainfall (inches):"
150 LOCATE 14,20:PRINT "average daily temperature (degs F):"
160 LOCATE 15,20:PRINT "wind speeds (mph):
170 LOCATE 16,25:PRINT "sustained average (mph):
180 LOCATE 17,25:PRINT "gust speeds (mph):
190 LOCATE 18,20:PRINT "potential ice or snow load (psf):
200 LOCATE 21,10
205 PRINT "GENERAL TERRAIN AND FOLIAGE CLASSIFICATION:"
210 END SUB

220 SUB GEOMSCRN(ESN$,RV$)
230 CLS
240 LOCATE 1,27:PRINT "FIXED FACILITY SUPPORT SYSTEMS"
245 LOCATE 1,62:PRINT "PROJECT #:"
PRINT USING "\":ESN$;
250 LOCATE 2,33:PRINT "Structure Geometry"
255 LOCATE 2,61:PRINT "REVISION #:";
PRINT USING "\":RV$
260 LOCATE 4,10:PRINT "PLAN VIEW DATA"
270 LOCATE 6,20:PRINT "length of structure (feet):"
280 LOCATE 7,25:PRINT "bay spacings (measured along the structure length)"
300 LOCATE 9,30:PRINT "0 0 0 0 0"
320 LOCATE 11,30:PRINT "0 0 0 0 0"
340 LOCATE 14,20:PRINT "width of structure (feet):"
345 LOCATE 15,20:PRINT "minimum pole spacing (feet):
350 LOCATE 17,10:PRINT "ELEVATION DATA"
360 LOCATE 19,20:PRINT "exterior pole height (above ground feet):
370 LOCATE 20,20:PRINT "exterior poles guyed (Y/N):
380 LOCATE 21,20:PRINT "allowable netting sag (feet):
385 LOCATE 22,20:PRINT "allowable displacement error (inches):
390 END SUB

Chapter 5 CAMINP Routine
400 SUB POLSCRN(ESN$, RV$)
410 CLS
420 LOCATE 1, 27: PRINT "FIXED FACILITY SUPPORT SYSTEMS"
425 LOCATE 1, 62: PRINT "PROJECT # " ; PRINT USING " \\" ; ESN$ ;
430 LOCATE 2, 27: PRINT "Support Member Material Screen"
435 LOCATE 2, 61: PRINT "REVISION # " ; PRINT USING "\\" ; RV$
440 LOCATE 4, 3
445 PRINT "INDICATE DESIRED SUPPORT MEMBER TO USE (Y-Yes N-No)"
450 LOCATE 6, 21: PRINT "ALLOW MODULUS"
460 LOCATE 6, 38: PRINT "X-SECTION MOMENT UNIT"
470 LOCATE 7, 12: PRINT "LENGTH STRENGTH ELASTIC"
480 LOCATE 7, 40: PRINT "AREA INERTIA PRICE"
490 LOCATE 8, 5: PRINT "MARK (FT) (KSI) (10**6)"
500 LOCATE 8, 39: PRINT "(SQIN) (IN**4) ($/FT) DESCRIPTION"
510 REM
520 END SUB

530 SUB NETSCRN(ESN$, RV$)
540 CLS
550 LOCATE 1, 27: PRINT "FIXED FACILITY SUPPORT SYSTEMS"
555 LOCATE 1, 62: PRINT "PROJECT # " ; PRINT USING " \\" ; ESN$ ;
560 LOCATE 2, 31: PRINT "Netting Material Screen"
565 LOCATE 2, 61: PRINT "REVISION # " ; PRINT USING "\\" ; RV$
570 LOCATE 4, 3
575 PRINT "INDICATE DESIRED NETTING TYPE TO USE (Y-Yes N-No)"
580 LOCATE 6, 12: PRINT "UNIT NETTING ALLOW"
590 LOCATE 6, 40: PRINT "UNIT DRAG UNIT"
600 LOCATE 7, 12: PRINT "SIZE THICK STRENGTH"
610 LOCATE 7, 39: PRINT "WEIGHT COEFFIC PRICE"
620 LOCATE 8, 5: PRINT "MARK (SOFT) (IN) (KSI)
630 LOCATE 8, 38: PRINT "(#/SQFT) (UNITS) ($/SQFT) DESCRIPTION"
640 REM
650 END SUB

660 SUB TENSCRN(ESN$, RV$)
670 CLS
680 LOCATE 1, 27: PRINT "FIXED FACILITY SUPPORT SYSTEMS"
685 LOCATE 1, 62: PRINT "PROJECT # " ; PRINT USING " \\" ; ESN$ ;
690 LOCATE 2, 27: PRINT "Tension Member Material Screen"
695 LOCATE 2, 61: PRINT "REVISION # " ; PRINT USING "\\" ; RV$
700 LOCATE 4, 3
705 PRINT "INDICATE DESIRED TENSION MEMBER TO USE (Y-Yes N-No)"
710 LOCATE 6, 13: PRINT "ALLOW MODULUS THERMAL"
720 LOCATE 6, 37: PRINT "X-SECTION UNIT UNIT"
730 LOCATE 7, 11: PRINT "STRENGTH ELASTIC COEFFIC"
740 LOCATE 7, 40: PRINT "AREA WEIGHT PRICE"
750 LOCATE 8, 5: PRINT "MARK (KIPS) (10**6) (10**-6)"
760 LOCATE 8, 39: PRINT "(SQIN) (#/FT) ($/FT) DESCRIPTION"
770 REM
780 END SUB
790 SUB ANCSRCR(ESN$, RV$)
800 CLS
810 LOCATE 1,27:PRINT "FIXED FACILITY SUPPORT SYSTEMS"
815 LOCATE 1,62:PRINT "PROJECT # ";:PRINT USING "\ \";ESN$;
820 LOCATE 2,31:PRINT "Anchor Material Screen"
825 LOCATE 2,61:PRINT "REVISION ";:PRINT USING "\\";RV$
830 LOCATE 4,3
835 PRINT "INDICATE DESIRED ANCHOR TO BE USED (Y-Yes N-No)"
840 LOCATE 6,21:PRINT "ALLOW MODULUS"
850 LOCATE 6,38:PRINT " ROD ANCHOR UNIT"
860 LOCATE 7,12:PRINT "LENGTH STRENGTH ELASTIC"
870 LOCATE 7,38:PRINT "DIAMETER DIAMETER PRICE"
880 LOCATE 8,5:PRINT "MARK (INCH) (KIPS) (10**6)"
890 LOCATE 8,39:PRINT "(INCH) (INCH) ($/EA) DESCRIPTION"
900 REM
910 END SUB
INTRODUCTION. This chapter presents a step-by-step procedure to design tent-like tension structures. The structures in question are cable networks supported by slender columns or poles cantilevered in the ground as shown in Figure 3. The exterior poles may be designed with or without guys. This network of cables and poles is then covered by fabric or netting to produce the tent-like shelter. The covering will be supported by the cable network but not attached in any way.

Figure 3. A typical tension structure

The basis of this chapter is the theory for tension structures. The main load-carrying members in tension structures transfer the applied loading to the supports by tensile stresses only. No compression or flexure occurs in these primary members. Cables or ropes will be the main load-carrying members used herein, and the columns or poles will be designated as the support structure.

The applications for these tension structures are mainly for temporary usage, although a well-constructed structure may be used as a permanent fixture. The tent-like structure is well suited as a temporary shelter for people, equipment, or job sites. These structures provide excellent shelter from sun, wind, and rain. Another use for these structures is the concealment of military equipment. These structures can be used to camouflage...
military equipment in any terrain. The simplicity of these structures makes erection quick and easy which is important in the process of concealment of militarily vital equipment and personnel. Not only do the tent structures conceal an area well, but they also provide excellent shelter from the elements.

Tension structures are well suited for these applications because of their efficiency in carrying distributed loads. As shelters or concealment structures, the loads carried are all distributed loads. The primary loads carried in these structures are caused by the weight of the cables and fabric (including the wet weight of the fabric due to rain), and snow and wind loads.

Other advantages of tension structures are given by Leonard (1988):

(1) Tension structures are lightweight, collapsible, easy to transport and erect, and relocatable.

(2) Tension structures may be prefabricated.

(3) Tension structures have low installation costs.

(4) Tension structures handle distributed environmental loads well through direct stress without bending.

(5) Tension structures are load adaptive. They change geometry to carry loads and changes in loads more efficiently.

Leonard (1988) states that the behavior of a tension structure can be divided into three phases in its life as a load-carrying body. The first phase is the deployment phase and is simply the unfolding of the system from its collapsed state in transport. During this phase the structure is stress-free, but care must be used to ensure that no kinks occur in the cables. The second phase is the prestressing phase in which the cables are attached to the support structure and possibly tightened to a preselected point on the cable or a preselected tension in the cable. The loads being carried in this phase are the weight of the cable and the prestressing forces. The final phase is the in-service phase when the prestressed system is subjected to all of the other dead and live loads over its lifetime.

The deployment phase involves no stresses since the structure has only been unfolded and not yet erected. This phase will not be included in the design procedure.

The prestressing phase is the point at which the structure is first erected and the cables are tightened in a specified manner to obtain the general shape of the structure. As the cables are tightened, the structure changes its geometry. Most of the geometry changes in this phase are simply changes in sag in the cables. Very little strain occurs in the cables.
at this point because of light external loads. The prestressing of the
cables causes changes in sag and very small strains in the cable.

The in-service phase has the structure loaded with the larger loads of
wind, rain, and snow. The changes in geometry that the structure exhibits
at this time also involves changes in sag; but now with the higher loads,
the cables begin to have larger strains. The in-service phase has the
highest strains as the prestressing phase has the largest changes in sag.

PROCEDURE. The difficulty in designing or analyzing tension struc-
tures lies in the nonlinear behavior of the cables. With normal structural
members, the deflection of the member is proportional to the load. When
a cable is allowed to sag, this proportionality between load and displace-
ment does not hold true. For a cable, the load increment causing a second
inch of displacement may be considerably higher than the load causing the
first inch of deflection. The nonlinearity is caused by the behavior of sag
in a cable. As tension is applied to the cable, sag is reduced and strain oc-
curs. When sag is large, an increase in tension causes very little strain in
the cable. Most of the force is used in reducing the sag in the cable. As
sag becomes smaller, increases in tension begin to cause more strain in-
crease and less sag decrease. As the sag becomes small, more force is
needed to displace the ends, as the effort is now in stretching the cable
rather than in pulling out the sag. Reducing sag takes a small force com-
pared to straining the cable.

The nonlinearity of the system does not allow a simple solution by
matrix methods. Iterative solutions must be incorporated into the design
procedure to allow the solution of the nonlinear system. For a structure of
any size, hand calculations are incomprehensible; computer solution is the
only efficient means of design. The procedure used herein is an iterative
stiffness matrix solution for which each iteration is a linear solution. The
iterations converge to a final solution as described in the following pages.
The nonlinearity does not allow superposition of loadings, so all loads are
applied at once at the beginning of the procedure to create the case of max-
imum expected tension in each cable. The procedure does however design
for wind load from each of three directions (the fourth direction is always
symmetric to another direction as will be shown later).

MODELING AND ASSUMPTIONS. The tension structure is
modeled as a two dimensional grid in the plane of the plan view of the
structure. The top of each pole is a node, and the nodes are numbered in
the manner shown in Figure 4. Each node has two degrees of freedom:
one each in the X- and Y-directions shown in Figure 4. The degrees of
freedom are numbered in a manner such that the degree of freedom in the
X-direction is one less than twice the node number, and the degree of
freedom in the Y-direction is twice the node number. Although the grid
shows the poles only as node points, the bending stiffness of the poles are
included in the model. Displacements in the vertical direction are
neglected.
Figure 4. Plan view of a typical tension structure

All structures are rectangular and are subdivided into smaller rectangles. Each smaller rectangle has a cable forming each side and a cable connecting each pair of diagonally opposite nodes.

The stiffness for a joint is calculated as a stiffness in each of the X- and Y-directions. The stiffness for a joint is the stiffness of the pole added to the linearized stiffness of the cables which are put in tension by the collective force on the node.

The first assumption made in this design is that of small deflection theory. Simple cable nests allow large deflections to occur, but the structure being designed has the restraint of the columns. Large deflections would cause column failure. To have a functioning system, small deflections at the nodes is a reasonable assumption.

The second assumption is that sag ratios are small. This assumption must be made in order for the equations used in this procedure to be applicable. This assumption is reasonable because cables with large sag ratios are not efficient in transmitting loads.

DESIGN INPUT. The given information for the design procedure must include the material properties and sizes, structure size, loads, and whether the structure is guyed or not. The material properties and sizes of the poles must include modulus of elasticity, moment of inertia, yield stress, height, cross-sectional area, cross-sectional width, and minimum distance between poles. The material properties and sizes of the cables must include modulus of elasticity, maximum tension strength, maximum
sag, cross-sectional area, and linear weight. The structure size must include the number of bays in one direction and the size of those bays, and the total length in the other direction. The direction perpendicular to the bay widths is the direction being designed. The loads other than cable weight are the fabric wet weight, the snow load, and the wind load. The angle between the fabric and the ground and the fabric's drag coefficient must also be given. A choice of guyed or nonguyed exterior poles is given. And finally the factor of safety to be used for the structure must be given. More detail on design input is given in Appendix B.

**BASIC DESIGN MAP.** Once the above information is known, the design process begins. The points of design are the number of equally-spaced poles in the direction perpendicular to the specified bay widths, and the initial prestressing for each cable.

The design begins by calculating the maximum and minimum number of equally spaced poles in the design direction. The maximum number of poles is defined by the user's input of the minimum distance allowed between columns. The minimum number of poles is always two (in the case that the design direction will have poles only at the extreme corners of the structure). The design continues until the minimum number of poles without a column or cable failure is found. The minimum number of poles defines the maximum column spacing and therefore the most efficient structure. The possibility exists that the structure will fail even at the minimum spacing specified by the user, so the procedure has mechanisms to check for this case. This case is checked first so that no more time is used in the design if the design is impossible because of column or cable failure for the given information.

The procedure begins by using the maximum number of poles as the first trial. If this case fails, notification is given and the procedure ends. If the first case passes the failure criteria, then a new trial number of poles is used. This next number of poles is the midpoint of the maximum and minimum number of poles. If a trial number of poles passes the failure criteria, then this number becomes the new maximum number of poles so that no more poles than necessary are used. If a trial number of poles fails the failure criteria, then this number becomes the new minimum number of poles since it is now known that more poles are needed. To choose the next trial number of poles, the midpoint of the new maximum and minimum is used. This process continues until convergence to the minimum number of poles to pass the failure criteria.

This basic plan is followed to find the minimum number of poles to satisfy the given information without failure of column or cable. The specifics in the design can be broken into six steps: (1) calculating basic cable geometry, (2) calculating applied loads on cables, (3) calculating proper unstressed length of cable, (4) preparing direct stiffness method, (5) solving equations, and (6) interpreting final data.
BASIC CABLE GEOMETRY. Each cable in a structure trial has a number, a beginning node, and an ending node. The specifics for obtaining this information is given in Appendix B.

Four ratios are calculated for each cable. "FXFL" is the force in the component X-direction caused by a unit force along the cable's length. "FYFL" is the force in the component Y-direction caused by a unit force along the cable's length. "DLDX" is the deflection along the length of the cable caused by a unit deflection in the component X-direction. "DLDY" is the deflection along the length of the cable caused by a unit deflection in the component Y-direction.

Each cable is also classified according to its location and use in the structure. Nine classifications exist specifying the use of the cable, the location of the cable, and the direction of the cable. A cable is used either as part of the roof nest or as a guy. The location of the cable is either interior or exterior. The direction of the cable is either parallel to the bay widths, parallel to the designed pole spacings, or diagonal. The specifics of these classifications can also be found in Appendix B.

APPLIED FORCES ON CABLES. Applied loads on the cables come from four sources: (1) the weight of the cable, (2) the weight of the netting or covering material and the moisture that it can hold, (3) the weight of accumulated snow, and (4) the force of the wind. For the purposes of this design, these forces are reduced to a uniformly distributed load over the length of the cable. The uniformly distributed loads must at this time be estimated because the true length of the cable is not known yet. The horizontal projection of each cable is defined by the given bay widths and the trial pole spacing in the design direction, but the true length has to be calculated based on the loads and the amount of sag allowed.

A cell in the structure will be defined as a rectangular region with dimensions of bay width by trial pole spacing. As shown in Figure 5, each cell is divided into four triangles by the two diagonal cables. To estimate the uniformly distributed loads on the cables, each of these triangles will be divided into three more triangles by connecting the vertices of a triangle to the centroid of that triangle as shown by the dashed lines in Figure 6. Each cell is now divided into twelve triangles. Each triangle has exactly one side in contact with a cable. The load carried by each triangle is considered to be carried by the cable which makes up one of its sides. The load on each cable is the uniformly distributed load, which is equal in total force to the loads carried by the triangular areas associated with each cable. Equations and other specifics for calculating these loads are given in Appendix B.

UNSTRESSED LENGTH OF CABLE. The unstressed length of each cable can be calculated if the uniformly distributed load along the length of the cable is known and the sag in the cable is set to eighty percent of the maximum allowed sag. This unstressed length of cable will define the initial prestressing stage of the structure. The unstressed length
Figure 5. Single cell plan view

Figure 6. Single cell load divisions
is the length the cable must be initially before any kind of stress is added to the cable. The cable must be marked, hung in place, then tightened to the markings so that the cable has the correct initial prestressing.

For each cable, the sag is initially set at eighty percent of the maximum sag allowed. Calculating the sag ratio for each cable we have:

\[ f_0 = \frac{0.8 \times S_{MAX}}{L_0} \] (1)

From Leonard (1988) we have the following:

\[ f = \frac{q \times L}{8 \times H_0} \] (2)

\[ \beta = \frac{q \times L}{2 \times H_0} \] (3)

\[ \gamma = \sinh^{-1} \left( \frac{\beta}{\sinh\beta} \times \tan \theta \right) \] (4)

Rearranging Equation 2 and substituting initial conditions into all three we obtain:

\[ H_0 = \frac{q \times L_0}{8 \times f_0} \] (5)

\[ \beta_0 = \frac{q \times L_0}{2 \times H_0} \] (6)

\[ \gamma_0 = \sinh^{-1} \left( \frac{\beta_0}{\sinh\beta_0} \times \tan \theta \right) \] (7)

From Leonard (1988) we find:

\[ \frac{S_0}{L_0} = \frac{V_0 - V_1}{qL_0} - \frac{qL_0}{2AE} \left[ \frac{H_0}{qL_0} + \frac{V_0T_0 - V_1T_1}{(qL_0)^2} \right] \] (8)

\[ V = H_0 \sinh \left[ \gamma + \beta \left( 1 - \frac{2x}{L} \right) \right] \] (9)

\[ T = H_0 \cosh \left[ \gamma + \beta \left( 1 - \frac{2x}{L} \right) \right] \] (10)

Recognizing the fact that \( V_0 \) and \( T_0 \) are at \( x=0 \), and \( V_1 \) and \( T_1 \) are at \( x=L_0 \), inserting this information into Equation 8, and solving for the unstressed length of cable \( S_0 \), we find
\[ S_0 = \frac{H_0}{q} \left[ \sinh (\gamma_0 + \beta_0) - \sinh (\gamma_0 - \beta_0) \right] \]

\[ - \frac{H_0 L_0}{2AE} \left[ 1 + \frac{H_0 \left( \sinh (\gamma_0 + \beta_0) \cosh (\gamma_0 + \beta_0) - \sinh (\gamma_0 - \beta_0) \cosh (\gamma_0 - \beta_0) \right)}{qL_0} \right] \]  

(11)

Knowing the unstressed length of the cable aids in the erection of the structure. It is much quicker and efficient to be able to tighten a cable to a premarked point than to try to tighten the cable to a certain force. If tightening the cables to a certain prestressing force is tried, it is found that as one cable is tightened, it also prestresses the other cables which have already been prestressed to the desired amount. This action would cause over stressing of many cables. Calculating a length of cable which can be tightened to a certain mark is a simple and quick task. The unstressed length of each cable is stored in the program in the tenth column of the "ZZ" array. When the program has finished, the unstressed length of each cable should be printed in order to correctly erect the structure in the prestressing phase. It is seen that cables of the same classification and in the same bay have the same unstressed length.

SETTING UP DIRECT STIFFNESS METHOD. The next step is to set up the iterative method for solving the nonlinear problem. The method used for each iteration is a simple direct stiffness method for the equation:

\[ \{F\} = [K] \ast \{U\} \]  

(12)

where \( \{F\} \) is the array of X and Y forces at each node, \([K]\) is the matrix of X and Y stiffnesses at each node, and \( \{U\} \) is the array of X and Y displacements at each node for which the equations must be solved.

The initial forces at the nodes are calculated as if the structure begins with the poles perfectly rigid. Using Equation 5, \( H_0 \) is calculated for each cable and stored in positions in array "ZZ". \( H_0 \) is the tensile horizontal force in line with the horizontal projection of the cable. \( L_0 \) is the original length of the horizontal projection of the cable. Multiplying the \( H_0 \) force by the coefficients "FXFL" and "FYFL", the horizontal force along the length of the horizontal projection is transformed into the X- and Y-component forces to be used in the \( \{F\} \) array. Continuously adding the forces of each cable to the nodes to which they attach, keeping track of signs (positive is to the left for the X-direction, and upwards for the Y-direction), the end result is the resultant force on the top of the pole.

The initial stiffnesses of the structure depend on the resultant forces in the \( \{F\} \) array. In calculating the stiffness at a joint, only the stiffnesses of the cables which are stretched by the resultant force are included in the stiffness for that joint. The stiffness at a joint is composed of the stiffness of the pole (which is a constant at every node) and the stiffnesses of the cables which are put in tension by the resultant force on the node. The stiffness for each cable is taken as the force needed to stretch the cable a unit of tensile deflection.
From Leonard (1988) we have:

\[ H = H_0 \left( 1 + K_0 \frac{\Delta L}{L_0} \right) \]  
(13)

\[ K_0 = 1 + \frac{S_0}{L_0 + \Delta L} \]  
(14)

\[ K_{01} = \tan^2 \theta + \frac{q \cdot L_0}{8 \cdot A \cdot E \cdot f_0} \left( 1 + \tan^2 \theta + \frac{16}{3} f_0^2 \right) \]  
(15)

\[ K_{02} = \frac{S_0}{L_0} - 1 - \frac{1}{2} \tan^2 \theta - 8 \cdot f_0^2 + \frac{3 \cdot q \cdot l_0}{16 \cdot A \cdot E \cdot f_0} \]  
(16)

Looking at these equations, we can see that K01 and K02 are constants. These values are calculated for each cable and stored in the "ZZ" array. Equation 14 becomes the stiffness equation if a unit deflection is input in the equation for the delta term. H becomes the force needed to pull the ends of the cable a unit distance away from each other. Using the "FXFL" and "FYFL" terms to break the stiffness into X- and Y-component stiffnesses, the stiffness matrix is created.

**SOLUTION OF EQUATIONS.** Knowing the force vector and the stiffness matrix, the equations can be solved for the deflection vector. The first deflection vector is not the final deflections for this trial pole spacing. Due to the nonlinear behavior of cables and the fact that cables do not exert force in compression, these initial deflections are not the final deflections. Using the deflections which have been calculated, a new force vector and stiffness matrix is calculated. The new force matrix can be calculated by using Equation 14 with the calculated deflections from the iteration before to arrive at the new forces. The stiffness matrix is again calculated as the stiffness of the pole and the stiffnesses of the cables which are stretched by the new force matrix. Again Equation 14 is used to calculate the stiffness except that the delta term is now the deflection from the previous iteration plus a unit deflection. A new displacement vector is calculated from the new force vector and stiffness matrix. The new displacement vector is compared to the old displacement vector, and if every corresponding pair of displacements agree with each other to a specified accuracy, then the average of the two sets of displacements is taken as the final displacements. If the two sets of displacements do not correspond to the desired accuracy, then the two arrays are averaged to find a new initial guess, and the procedure begins again by calculating a new force vector and stiffness matrix based on the new set of averaged displacements.

For each trial pole spacing, the procedure is carried through to find the final displacements for three load cases. The first load case has all
applied loads and the wind load from the bottom of the plan view. The second load case has all applied loads and the wind load from the left side of the plan view. The third load case has all applied loads and the wind load from the top of the plan view. The wind load from the right of the plan view is not calculated since it is symmetric to the wind load from the left case. Wind loads are covered in Appendix B.

When the final deflections for a load case and trial pole spacing is found, the final forces in all cables and final stresses in all poles are then calculated and compared to the allowable forces or stresses for each element. The forces in each cable are compared to the given maximum tensile force for which the cable can hold reduced by the given factor of safety. The maximum stress in each pole occurs at the base. Based on the vertical force each pole supports and the moment created by the deflections at the top of the pole, the stress can be calculated and compared to allowable stresses for columns subjected to bending. The equations used for these purposes are found in Appendix B.

**FINAL OUTPUT.** The output needed in order to erect the designed structure is the designed pole spacing which is stored as “PSPC” and the unstressed length of each cable. The unstressed length is the fully-supported unstressed length which should be marked on the cable in order that the cable can be put in place and “stretched to” the mark.

**References.**

7 FOOTING Routine

The FOOTING routine is designed to calculate the required depth of the foundations for the individual support members. The routine is called by the MAIN program at the completion of the design of the specified structural system (Chapter 1 Main Program). The arguments to the routine are as follows:

1. Unit weight of the soil, GAMMA, pounds/ft$^3$
2. Soil cohesion, COH, pounds/ft$^2$
3. Angle of internal friction of the soil, PHI, degrees
4. Diameter of the foundation, DIA, inches
5. Height of support member, HT, feet
6. Maximum moment in support member, M, foot-pounds

The FOOTING routine iteratively determines the depth of the foundation required to resist the maximum moment and maximum lateral force transmitted from the support member. The development of the formulations are from Czerniak (1957). An initial depth of 0.25 ft is selected, and the moment and lateral force on the foundation are calculated. The depth is incremented by 0.25 ft until the calculated moment and lateral force are less than the allowable values. The final output of the routine is written to the scratch sequential data file named FOOTING.DAT. The final output values are as follows:

1. Derived depth to prevent overturning, feet
2. Applied moment for derived depth, foot-pounds
3. Applied force for derived depth, pounds
4. Allowable moment, foot-pounds
5. Allowable force, pounds
The formulations required to calculate the moment and lateral force as a function of foundation depth are as follows:

\[
P_h = k \gamma h \tan^2 \left( \frac{\theta}{2} + 45 \right) + 2c \tan \left( \frac{\theta}{2} + 45 \right)
\]  

where

\[
P_h = \text{horizontal pressure against vertical plane, psf}
\]

\[
k = \text{efficiency factor (assumed 2.0)}
\]

\[
\gamma = \text{unit weight of the soil, pcf}
\]

\[
h = \text{foundation depth, feet}
\]

\[
\theta = \text{angle of internal friction, degrees}
\]

\[
c = \text{soil cohesion, psf}
\]

\[
p = \frac{a^2 P_a}{4 \left( 1 - \frac{a}{h} \right)} 
\]

where

\[
p = \text{earth pressure against pile at a distance of a/2 from the resisting surface, psi}
\]

\[
a = \text{distance from resisting surface to pivot point, 0.70h, feet}
\]

\[
P_a = \text{earth pressure against pile at a distance h, (2/3)p_h, psf}
\]

\[
T = \frac{2}{3} pa - \frac{2}{3} \frac{ph^2}{a^2} (3a - 2h)
\]

where \(T\) = total pressure on the back of the pile, pounds per foot of diameter

\[
M_0 = -ph^3 \left( \frac{4a - 3h}{3a^2} \right)
\]

where \(M_0\) = moment per foot of pile diameter, applied at the resisting surface, foot-pounds per foot of diameter

The source codes for the FOOTING routine are provided below:
SUB FOOTING(GAMMA, COH, PHI, DIA, HT, M)
REM NEW PROGRAM TO CALCULATE DEPTH OF FOOTING
REM
**** A=DISTANCE TO PIVOT POINT
P=EARTH PRES. ON PILE AT DIST. A/2:
FO=LATERAL FORCE PER FOOT OF PILE DIA. = F/DIA*12
MOF=MOMENT PER FOOT OF PILE DIA. = M/DIA*12
PH=PASSIVE EARTH PRESSURE: PA=(2/3)*PH

F=M/HT:FO=F/DIA*12:MOF=M/DIA*12
K=2:NPHI=(TAN((45+PHI/2)*(3.141592654#/180)))^2
H=0.25
A=.7*H:PH=K*GAMMA*H*NPHI+2*COH*SQR(NPHI)
PA=(2/3)*PH:P=(A/H)^2*PA/(4*(I-(A/H)))
T=2/3*P*A-2/3*(P*H^2/A^2)*(3*A-2*H)
MO=-P*H^3*(4*A-3*H)/(3*A^2)
IF T>FO AND MO>MOF THEN 4110
H=H+0.25:GOTO 4040

OPEN "FOOTING.DAT" FOR OUTPUT AS 
### FEET"
A$="LENGTH TO PREVENT OVERTURNING
### FT-POUNDS"
A$="MOMENT APPLIED
### FT-POUNDS"
A$="ALLOWABLE MOMENT
### FT-POUNDS"
A$="LATERAL FORCE APPLIED
### POUNDS"
A$="ALLOWABLE LATERAL FORCE
### POUNDS"

PRINT 
PRINT 
PRINT 
PRINT 
CLOSE 

Reference.
The ANCDES routine is designed to calculate the capacity of the anchors selected for the structure. A maximum of five anchor types may be selected (see Chapter 5 CAMINP Routine). The routine is called by the MAIN program at the completion of the footing/foundation design for the specified structural system (Chapter 1 Main Program). The arguments to the routine are as follows:

1. Unit weight of the soil, \( \text{GAMMA} \), pounds/ft\(^3\)
2. Soil cohesion, \( \text{COH} \), pounds/ft\(^2\)
3. Angle of internal friction of the soil, \( \text{PHI} \), degrees
4. Maximum tension in the tension members, \( \text{P} \), pounds

The remainder of the data required by the ANCDES routine are extracted from the labeled COMMON block ANCHORS which contains the data for up to five anchor types, as follows:

1. Five-character name of the selected anchor, \( \text{ANCMK} $\)
2. Length of the anchor rod, \( \text{ANLEN} \), inches
3. Allowable tensile strength of the rod, \( \text{ANALL} \), kips
4. Diameter of the anchor helix, \( \text{ANDIA} \), inches
5. Unit cost of the anchor, \( \text{ACOST} \), $/each
6. 15-character description of the anchor, \( \text{ANCDSS} $\)

A bearing capacity factor is calculated as a function of the angle of internal friction for the soil selected. If the soil is cohesionless (\( \text{COH}=0 \)), the bearing capacity factor is set to zero. For each anchor whose rod tensile strength is greater than the tensile load applied, a bearing capacity is calculated as a function of the anchor helix area (\( \text{AH} \)), effective overburden pressure (\( \text{Q} \)), bearing capacity factor (\( \text{NQ} \)), and the soil cohesion.
(COH). The formulations for these calculations are provided below. The program output is directed to the data file ANCHOR.DAT on the default disk drive. The output to this data file are as follows:

1. Helix diameter, inches
2. Assumed depth of the helix, inches
3. Helix bearing capacity, pounds
4. Maximum tensile load applied from the tension member, pounds
5. Maximum tensile strength of the anchor rod, pounds

**Related Design Formulations**

\[
NQ = 115.51541 - 23.77056\Phi + 1.71293\Phi^2
- 0.05528\varphi^3 + 0.000805\varphi^4 - 3.70883 \times 10^{-6} \varphi^5
\]  
\[
Q = \gamma L
\]  
\[
A_h = \frac{\pi d^2}{4}
\]  
\[
Q_h = A_h (9.0c + Q \times NQ)
\]

where

- \(NQ\) = bearing capacity factor
- \(\Phi\) = soil angle of friction, degrees
- \(Q\) = effective overburden pressure, pounds/ft\(^2\)
- \(\gamma\) = soil unit weight, pounds/ft\(^3\)
- \(L\) = assumed depth as effective length of the rod, feet
- \(A_h\) = projected helix area, ft\(^2\)
- \(d\) = helix diameter, feet
- \(Q_h\) = helix bearing capacity, pounds
- \(c\) = soil cohesion, pounds/ft\(^3\)

The source codes for the ANCDES routine are provided below:
4240 SUB ANCDES(GAMMA, COH, PHI, P)
4250 REM PROGRAM FOR ANCHOR DESIGN ON GUYED STRUCTURES ONLY
4260 OPEN "ANCHOR.DAT" FOR OUTPUT AS #1
4270 PRINT #1, " Diameter Depth Capacity Max Load"
   " Max Strength"
4280 PRINT #1, " (INCH) (INCH) (LBS) (LBS)"
4290 PRINT #1, "-------------------------------------"
4300 A$= "###.## ####.## ######.# #######.#
   "
4310 NQ=115.51540878322#-23.77055843189#*PHI+1.71292587283#*PHI^2
4320 NQ=NQ-.05528105205#*PHI^3+.0008049511#*PHI^4-3.70883E-06*PHI^5
4330 FOR JZ=1 TO NANC
4335 DIA=ANDIA(JZ): D=ANLEN(JZ) : RDSTR=ANALL(JZ)*1000!
4340 IF RDSTR >= P THEN
4350 AH=3.141592654#*(DIA/12)^2/4
4360 IF PHI=0 THEN NQ=0:GOTO 4380
4370 Q=GAMMA*D/12
4380 QH=AH*(9*COH+Q*NQ)
4390 PRINT #1, USING A$; DIA, D, QH, P, RDSTR
4400 ENDIF
4410 NEXT JZ:CLOSE #1
4420 END SUB
9 OUTPUT Routines

The Camouflage Program provides two major forms of program output immediately after the various designs of the structural system are completed. The first output form consists of a graphic display of a plan view of the structure with a printer option. The second output form consists of a complete record of the project input screens, structure design output, footing/foundation design output, anchoring design output, and a summary of the structural materials required. These data are written to a disk file, and through the UTILITY routine functions, may be reviewed on the screen, copied to floppy disk, dumped to the printer, or erased. Each of these output forms will be described and the associated source codes provided.

Graphic/Printer Plan View. At the successful conclusion of the design routines, the DRAW program is initiated. The DRAW program is a stand-alone executable routine written in FORTRAN and is accessed by the Camouflage MAIN routine by the SHELL command. The source codes for the DRAW program are provided in Appendix C. The inputs required by the DRAW program are written to the sequential data file name CARRY.DAT in the MAIN routine before the SHELL is initiated. The input requirements of the DRAW program are as follows:

1. Port number of the desired display device,
2. Model number of the desired display device,
3. Maximum size of the display in the X dimension in inches,
4. Maximum size of the display in the Y dimension in inches, and
5. A single line of descriptive text to be displayed along the bottom boundary of the graphic display.

The first four data items are provided on the first sequential line of input in the CARRY.DAT data file. These data are established when the DEVICE utility program (see Chapter 3 Utility Routines) is executed. The initial display of the structural plan view will be provided on the monitor of the computer system. The port and model numbers correspond
to the type of monitor specified during the execution of the DEVICE program. The maximum X and Y sizes of the display are assumed to be 9.0 inches and 7.0 inches, respectively. The descriptive text consists of the project name, revision number, and 28 characters of fixed text. The plan view of the final structural design is displayed on the monitor until any keystroke is made. The source codes illustrating the data preparation for the initial execution of the DRAW program are provided below:

3480 REM DESIGN COMPLETE - GRAPHIC PROGRAM OUTPUT
3490 OPEN "DEVICES" FOR INPUT AS #1:NLINE=1
3500 LINE INPUT #1, AS:CALL SCAN(AS,V(),NN,B$(),NW)
3510 IF B$(1)="PRINT" THEN PPORT=V(1):PMODEL=V(2):PSCALE=V(3)
3520 IF B$(1)="SCREEN" THEN SPORT=V(1):SMODEL=V(2):PSCALE=V(3)
3530 IF NLINE=1 THEN NLINE=2:GOTO 3500
3540 CLOSE #1
3550 REM
3560 REM INPUT DATA FOR DRAW PROGRAM
3570 OPEN "CARRY.DAT" FOR OUTPUT AS #1
3580 XPAGE=9!:YPAGE=7!:C$="#### #### #### #### #### ####"
3590 PRINT #1, USING C$;SPORT,SMODEL,XPAGE,YPAGE
3600 D$=" PROJECT: " REV: " CAMOUFLAGE DESIGN PLAN VIEW"
3610 PRINT #1, USING D$:ESN$,RV$:CLOSE #1
3620 SHELL "DRAW < CARRY.DAT"

The contents of the sequential data file DEVICES were established during the execution of the DEVICE program. The type of monitor and printer were defined and the desired size of the printer plot was specified. The data for the port and model numbers of the monitor are extracted from the DEVICES data file as SPORT and SMODEL. These data and the assumed page size of 9.0 inches by 7.0 inches are written to the sequential data file CARRY.DAT. The project name and revision number are written to CARRY.DAT on the second line of sequential output. The SHELL to the DRAW program specifying that the program input is provided by the data file CARRY.DAT will generate the first display of the structural plan view.

The second display of the structural plan view is an optional display to the specified printer device. The following prompt is provided for this optional display:

Plot to Printer (Y/N) ?

If a printer plot is not desired, a response of N will suspend the graphic output for the project. A response of Y (or y) will provide a printer plot of the plan view with a page size as specified from the execution of the DEVICE program. At the conclusion of the printer plot, the generation of the second output form of the program is initiated. The source codes for the printer plot generation are provided below:
The sequential data file CARRY.DAT is rewritten for a printer plot using the port (PPORT) and model (PMODEL) numbers of the specified printer and a page size of either 8.5 by 11.0 inches or 11.0 by 14.0 inches. One-inch borders on all sides are provided. At the conclusion of the printer plot generation, the data file CARRY.DAT is erased (KILLED).

**DROUTPUT Routine.** The final output form of the Camouflage Program consists of the complete project input, results of the design of the structure, results of the footing/foundation design, results of the anchoring design (if the structure were guyed), and a summary of the structural materials required. Each of these output forms are generated by the DROUTPUT routine, which is called by the MAIN routine immediately after the graphic displays are completed. The arguments of the DROUTPUT routine are as follows:

1. Six-character project name, ESN$,
2. One-character revision number, RV$,
3. Designated disk drive for the output, DD$,
4. Program user number, DLNUM, and
5. Program version number, PGVER$.

The designated disk drive, program user number, and program version number are extracted from the random access data file named COMFIL. These data were provided during the execution of the VALID program (see Chapter 3 Utility Routines). If this data file does not exist, execution will continue, and the output will be directed to the default disk drive (DD$=blank) of the computer system. The program user and version numbers will both be zero. All of the output generated by the DROUTPUT routine will be written to a sequential data file on the designated disk drive. The name of the output data file is defined by the project name and revision number as follows:
Project Input. The first output form generated consists of each input screen for which data were provided. A minimum of six and a maximum of ten screens will be displayed on the monitor screen and while being written to the designated .PRT data file at the same time. The output screens are as follows:

1. Site Specific Data Screen,
2. Structure Geometry Screen,
3. Support Member Material Screens (maximum of two),
4. Netting Material Screens (maximum of two),
5. Tension Member Material Screens (maximum of two), and
6. Anchor Material Screens (maximum of two).

The screen displays are provided in the DATADUMP routine, and the data file generation of the screens is provided in the PRINTFILE routine. The DATADUMP routine is called from the DROUTPUT routine, and the PRINTFILE routine is called from the DATADUMP routine. The arguments of the DATADUMP routine are the project name, ESN$, the revision number, RV$, and the designated output disk drive, DD$. The arguments of the PRINTFILE routine are the desired function number, NFUN, and the device number of the output data file, NFILE. Each of these routines will be described and source codes provided.

DATADUMP Routine. The DATADUMP routine successively reads the input screen data from the project data file, and if appropriate, displays the designated screen and its data on the monitor. Each screen is performed separately, and no user responses are required between screen displays. The project data file, data files for the field locations and field lengths, and the data file for the program output are OPENed before the screen displays are initiated. For each screen (NPR), the sequence of program steps is the same. The field locations and field lengths are extracted from the DATA.LOC and DATA.FLD data files and loaded into the LPTS() and FLD() arrays. If the beginning address of the screen data

```
Pxxxxxy.PRT

where

P    File name prefix
xxxxx Six-character project name
y    One-character revision number
PRT  File extension name

Project Input. The first output form generated consists of each input screen for which data were provided. A minimum of six and a maximum of ten screens will be displayed on the monitor screen and while being written to the designated .PRT data file at the same time. The output screens are as follows:

1. Site Specific Data Screen,
2. Structure Geometry Screen,
3. Support Member Material Screens (maximum of two),
4. Netting Material Screens (maximum of two),
5. Tension Member Material Screens (maximum of two), and
6. Anchor Material Screens (maximum of two).

The screen displays are provided in the DATADUMP routine, and the data file generation of the screens is provided in the PRINTFILE routine. The DATADUMP routine is called from the DROUTPUT routine, and the PRINTFILE routine is called from the DATADUMP routine. The arguments of the DATADUMP routine are the project name, ESN$, the revision number, RV$, and the designated output disk drive, DD$. The arguments of the PRINTFILE routine are the desired function number, NFUN, and the device number of the output data file, NFILE. Each of these routines will be described and source codes provided.

DATADUMP Routine. The DATADUMP routine successively reads the input screen data from the project data file, and if appropriate, displays the designated screen and its data on the monitor. Each screen is performed separately, and no user responses are required between screen displays. The project data file, data files for the field locations and field lengths, and the data file for the program output are OPENed before the screen displays are initiated. For each screen (NPR), the sequence of program steps is the same. The field locations and field lengths are extracted from the DATA.LOC and DATA.FLD data files and loaded into the LPTS() and FLD() arrays. If the beginning address of the screen data

```

Chapter 9 OUTPUT Routines
(IREC(NPR)) is defined (not zero), the screen data are extracted from the project data file using the DSKRD routine and loaded into the VAR$() array. The appropriate screen routine is CALLeD to display the desired screen, and the SCRNDUMP routine is CALLeD to display the screen data. Following the screen display, the PRINTFILE routine is CALLeD to append the screen display to the designated output file. A routine function (NFUN) of one specifies this desired function, and the output file device number (NFILE) is four. Two screens will be printed on each page of output. At the conclusion of the file output, a fixed border (====) is printed to subdivide the screen output on the page if the screen displayed is the first screen on the page. If the screen display is the second screen on the page, a form feed (CHR$(12)) is printed. The source codes for the DATADUMP routine are provided below:

3220 SUB DATADUMP(ESN$,RV$,DD$)
3230 REM
3240 COLOR 15,1,1:CLS
3260 FL$="P"+MID$(ESN$,1,6)+MID$(RV$,1,1)+".DAT"
3270 PL$="P"+MID$(ESN$,1,6)+MID$(RV$,1,1)+".PRT"
3280 OPEN DDS$+FL$ AS #1 LEN=128:FIELD #1, 128 AS AA$
3290 OPEN DDS$+"DATA.LOC" AS #2 LEN=4:FIELD #2, 4 AS DL$
3300 OPEN DDS$+"DATA.FLD" AS #3 LEN=4:FIELD #3, 4 AS DF$
3310 OPEN PL$ FOR OUTPUT AS #4

The initial functions of the DATADUMP routine define the project data and the output data file names (FL$ and PL$), OPEN the project data file, OPEN the screen field location: and field lengths data files (DATA.LOC and DATA.FLD), and OPEN the output data file. The site specific data are contained on the first screen. These data are read from the project data file, and the site specific data screen and its data are written to the output data file. The source codes for this portion of the output are provided below:

3330 REM DUMP SITE SPECIFIC DATA ON FIRST PAGE
3340 NPR=1:CALL GETLOC(NPR, DUM())
3350 FOR I=1 TO NAD(NPR):LPTS(I)=DUM(I):NEXT I
3360 CALL GETFLD(NPR, DUM())
3365 FOR I=1 TO NAD(NPR):FLD(I)=DUM(I):NEXT I
3370 FREC=IREC(NPR):CALL DSKRD(FREC, NDUM, DUM(), DUM$())
3380 FOR I=1 TO NDUM:VAR$(I)=DUM$(I):NEXT I
3390 IST=1:IEND=NDUM
3395 CALL SITESCRN(ESN$,RV$):CALL SCRNDUMP(IST, IEND)
3400 NFUN=1:NFILE=4:CALL PRINTFILE(NFUN, NFILE)
3410 PRINT #4, "":PRINT #4, ""
3420 FOR I=1 TO 80:PRINT #4, "":NEXT I:PRINT #4, "":PRINT #4, ""

The next output generated contains the input data for the structure geometry screen. The output of the site specific data and the structure geometry screen are written to the first page of output. At the conclusion
of this output, a form feed (CHR$(12)) character will be written to the data file. The source codes for this portion of the output are provided below:

3440 REM STRUCTURE GEOMETRY ON FIRST PAGE ALSO
3450 NPR=2:CALL GETLOC(NPR,DUM())
3460 FOR I=1 TO NAD(NPR):LPTS(I)=DUM(I):NEXT I
3470 CALL GETFLD(NPR,DUM())
3475 FOR I=1 TO NAD(NPR):FLD(I)=DUM(I):NEXT I
3480 FREC=IREC(NPR):CALL DSKRD(FREC,NDUM,DUM(),DUM$())
3490 FOR I=1 TO NDUM:VAR$(I)=DUM$(I):NEXT I
3500 IST=1:IEND=NDUM
3505 CALL GEOMSCRN(ESN$,RV$):CALL SCRNDUMP(IST,IEND)
3510 NFUN=1:NFILE=4:CALL PRINTFILE(NFUN,NFILE)
3520 PRINT #4, CHR$(12)

The next output generated is up to two screens of support member data. One of the two screens (NPR=3 or 4) will have at least one line of input and will be displayed. If either of the two screens contains no data, it will not be displayed. The source codes for this portion of the output are provided below:

3530 REM
3540 REM SUPPORT MEMBER DATA BEGINNING ON PAGE TWO
3550 NPR=3:NPG=0:NLOC=NAD(NPR)*15
3560 FREC=IREC(NPR):IF FREC=0 THEN 3740
3570 CALL GETLOC(NPR,DUM()):FOR I=2 TO 15:FOR J=1 TO NAD(NPR)
3580 IJ=(I-1)*NAD(NPR)+J:DUM(IJ)=DUM(J)+100*(I-1):NEXT J:NEXT I
3590 FOR I=1 TO NLOC:LPTS(I)=DUM(I):NEXT I
3600 CALL GETFLD(NPR,DUM()):FOR I=2 TO 15:FOR J=1 TO NAD(NPR)
3610 IJ=(I-1)*NAD(NPR)+J:DUM(IJ)=DUM(J):NEXT J:NEXT I
3620 FOR I=1 TO NLOC:FLD(I)=DUM(I):NEXT I
3630 CALL DSKRD(FREC,NDUM,DUM(),DUM$())
3640 FOR I=1 TO 15:IJ=(I-1)*NAD(NPR)+1
3650 A$=DUM$(IJ):CALL BLANK(A$,NBLK):IF NBLK>0 THEN 3670
3660 NEXT I:GOTO 3740
3670 FOR I=1 TO NDUM:VAR$(I)=DUM$(I):NEXT I
3680 CALL FOLSCHR(ESNS$,RV$)
3685 IST=1:IEND=NDUM:CALL SCRNDUMP(IST,IEND)
3690 NFUN=1:NFILE=4:CALL PRINTFILE(NFUN,NFILE)
3700 IF NPG=1 THEN PRINT #4, CHR$(12):NPG=0:GOTO 3740
3710 PRINT #4, "":PRINT #4, ""
3720 FOR I=1 TO 80:PRINT #4, "":NEXT I:PRINT #4, "":NPG=1
3730 REM
3740 IF NPR<4 THEN NPR=NPR+1:GOTO 3560

The next output generated is up to two screens of netting data. One of the two screens (NPR=5 or 6) will have at least one line of input and will be displayed. If either of the two screens contains no data, it will not be
displayed. The source codes for this portion of the output are provided below:

```plaintext
3760 REM NETTING MATERIAL DATA
3770 NPR=5:NLOC=NAD(NPR)*15
3780 FREC=IREC(NPR):IF FREC=0 THEN 3960
3790 CALL GETLOC(NPR,DUM()):FOR I=2 TO 15:FOR J=1 TO NAD(NPR)
3800 IJ=(I-1)*NAD(NPR)+J:DUM(IJ)=DUM(J)+100*(I-1):NEXT J:NEXT I
3810 FOR I=1 TO NLOC:LPTS(I)=DUM(I):NEXT I
3820 CALL GETFLD(NPR,DUM()):FOR I=2 TO 15:FOR J=1 TO NAD(NPR)
3830 IJ=(I-1)*NAD(NPR)+J:DUM(IJ)=DUM(J):NEXT J:NEXT I
3840 FOR I=1 TO NLOC:FLD(I)=DUM(I):NEXT I
3850 CALL DSKRD(FREC,NDUM,DUM(),DUM$())
3860 FOR I=1 TO 15:IJ=(I-1)*NAD(NPR)+1
3870 A$=DUM$(IJ):CALL BLANK(A$,NBLK):IF NBLK>0 THEN 3890
3880 NEXT I:GOTO 3960
3890 FOR I=1 TO NDUM:VAR$(I)=DUM$(I):NEXT I
3900 CALL NETSCRN(ESN$,RV$)
3905 IST=1:IEND=NDUM:CALL SCRNDUMP(IST,IEND)
3910 NFUN=1:NFILE=4:CALL PRINTFILE(NFUN,NFILE)
3920 IF NPG=1 THEN PRINT #4, CHR$(12):NPG=0:GOTO 3960
3930 PRINT #4, "...
3940 FOR I=1 TO 80:PRINT #4, "=":NEXT I:PRINT #4, "":NPG=1
3950 REM
3960 IF NPR<6 THEN NPR=NPR+1:GOTO 3780
```

The next output generated is up to two screens of tension member data. One of the two screens (NPR=7 or 8) will have at least one line of input and will be displayed. If either of the two screens contains no data, it will not be displayed. The source codes for this portion of the output are provided below:

```plaintext
3980 REM TENSION MEMBER DATA
3990 NPR=7:NLOC=NAD(NPR)*15
4000 FREC=IREC(NPR):IF FREC=0 THEN 4180
4010 CALL GETLOC(NPR,DUM()):FOR I=2 TO 15:FOR J=1 TO NAD(NPR)
4020 IJ=(I-1)*NAD(NPR)+J:DUM(IJ)=DUM(J)+100*(I-1):NEXT J:NEXT I
4030 FOR I=1 TO NLOC:LPTS(I)=DUM(I):NEXT I
4040 CALL GETFLD(NPR,DUM()):FOR I=2 TO 15:FOR J=1 TO NAD(NPR)
4050 IJ=(I-1)*NAD(NPR)+J:DUM(IJ)=DUM(J):NEXT J:NEXT I
4060 FOR I=1 TO NLOC:FLD(I)=DUM(I):NEXT I
4070 CALL DSKRD(FREC,NDUM,DUM(),DUM$())
4080 FOR I=1 TO 15:IJ=(I-1)*NAD(NPR)+1
4090 A$=DUM$(IJ):CALL BLANK(A$,NBLK):IF NBLK>0 THEN 4110
4100 NEXT I:GOTO 4180
4110 FOR I=1 TO NDUM:VAR$(I)=DUM$(I):NEXT I
4120 CALL TENSCRN(ESN$,RV$)
4125 IST=1:IEND=NDUM:CALL SCRNDUMP(IST,IEND)
4130 NFUN=1:NFILE=4:CALL PRINTFILE(NFUN,NFILE)
```

Chapter 9 OUTPUT Routines
The next output generated is up to two screens of anchor data. One of
the two screens (NPR=9 or 10) will have at least one line of input and
will be displayed. If either of the two screens contains no data, it will not be
displayed. When the last screen has been written to the data file, the
routine is completed, and control is returned to the DROUTPUT routine.
The source codes for this portion of the output are provided below:

PRINTFILE Routine. The PRINTFILE routine allows the current dis-
play on the monitor to be: (1) appended to a designated file device,
(2) dumped to the printer, or (3) both appended to a file and dumped to
the printer. The function number (1-3) designates what action is desired,
and the file number designates the device number of the desired output
file. On each CALL to the PRINTFILE routine, the function number
(NFUN) is specified as 1 (append screen display to a designated data
file), and the file device number (NFIL) is specified as 4 (.PRT sequential
output file name). The source codes for the PRINTFILE routine are provided below:

2770 SUB PRINTFILE(NFUN, NFIL)
2780 REM THIS SUBROUTINE IS TO SAVE THE SCREEN TO A FILE AND/OR
2790 REM DUMP THE SCREEN TO THE PRINTER
2800 REM
2810 REM NFUN = THE FUNCTION OPTION NUMBER
2820 REM FILE$= THE FILE NAME TO SAVE SCR. & DATA
2830 REM
2840 REM NFIL = THE STARTING BUFFER NUMBER TO OPEN FILES
2850 REM NROW = THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ROWS ON THE SCREEN
2860 REM NCOL = THE TOTAL NUMBER OF COLUMNS ON THE SCREEN
2870 REM PAGES$= THE FLAG TO FEED NEW FORM (Y/N)
2880 REM
2890 ON ERROR GOTO CLOSEFILE
2900 IF NFUN < 1 OR NFUN > 3 THEN
2910 CLS: PRINT "ERROR FOUND IN FUNCTION OPTION NUMBER"
2920 PRINT
2930 "1. APPEND THE SCREEN TO A FILE"
2940 PRINT "2. DUMP THE SCREEN TO PRINTER"
2950 PRINT "3. BOTH OF FUNCTION 1. AND FUNCTION 2."
2960 INPUT "PRESS ANY KEY TO CONTINUE . . . ",ANS$
2970 GOTO STOPEXECUTION
2980 END IF
2990 NROW=24:NCOL=80
3000 M = NFIL
3000 FOR I = 1 TO NROW
3010 FOR J = 1 TO NCOL
3020 IF NFUN=1 OR NFUN=3 THEN
3030 IF J=NCOL THEN
3040 PRINT fM,CHR$(SCREEN(I,J))
3050 ELSE
3060 PRINT #M,CHR$(SCREEN(I,J));
3070 END IF
3080 END IF
3090 IF NFUN=2 OR NFUN=3 THEN
3100 PRINT #NFIL,CHR$(SCREEN(I,J));
3110 END IF
3120 NEXT J
3130 NEXT I
3140 REM
3150 STOPEXECUTION:
3160 END SUB
3170 REM
3180 CLOSEFILE:
3190 RESUME NEXT

Structural Design. The results of the structural design (see Chapter 6 DESIGN Routine) consists of the following: (1) the deflections for the top of each support member, and (2) a list of the tension members used to
provide lateral support between the support members, and guyed support of the exterior support members.

The node numbers of the structural system are numbered at the support members as follows: the lower left support member is node number 1; from the lower left support member, succeeding exterior support members to the right (along the width of the structure) are numbered sequentially until the lower right support member is numbered. The next numbered support member is the left-most member on the second bay (along the length of the structure) of supports. Numbering continues from that support to the right along the width of the structure to the right-most member. Numbering continues up the bays and across the width of the structure until the upper right support member is numbered. An example of node numbering for a structure with two 20-foot bays and three 10-foot member spacings is shown in Figure 7 below:

![Figure 7. Node number scheme for tension structures](image)

Before the remainder of the output forms are provided, two data items must be extracted from the project data file. These two data items are the specified height of the structure and the specified guy condition for the structure. Both of these data items are contained on the structure geometry screen (NPR=2). The structure height (HTPOL) is data item number 24, and the guy condition (GUY$) is data item number 25. The source codes required to define the project data file name, OPEN the project data file, OPEN the screen field length data file (DATA.FLD), and extract these two data items are provided below:
210 REM
220 REM LOAD HEIGHT OF STRUCTURE AND GUY CONDITION
230 FL$="F"+MID$(ESN$, 1, 6)+MID$(RV$, 1, 1)+".DAT"
240 OPEN #1 AS #1 LEN=128:FIELD #1, 128 AS AA$
250 OPEN #3 AS #3 LEN=4:FIELD #3, 4 AS DF$
260 REM STRUCTURE GEOMETRY
270 NPR=2:CALL GETFLD(NPR,DUM$)
280 FREC=IREC(NPR):CALL DSKRD(FRECNDUM,DUM$)
290 A$=DUM$(24):CALL SCAN(AS,Vo,NN,B$(),NW):HTPOL=V(1)*12
300 GUY$=MID$(DUM$(25), 1, 1)
310 CLOSE #3:CLOSE #1

The geometry of the structure must be defined next. The bay spacings and derived pole spacings along the width dimension of the structure are needed to determine the number of support members and tension members included in the structure. The bay spacings were written to the DESINPUT.DAT sequential data file to serve as the input to the DESIGN routine. The first record of the data file contains the number of bay spacings (NBAY), and the individual bay spacings (BAYS) are contained on succeeding records (one bay spacing per record). The pole spacings along the width dimension of the project were determined by the DESIGN routine and written to the DESOUTPT.DAT sequential data file. The number of pole spacings (NPOL) is contained in the first record, and the value of each pole spacing (PSPAC) is contained on the second record. The source codes required to extract these data items are provided below:

350 OPEN "DESINPUT.DAT" FOR INPUT AS #1
360 LINE INPUT #1, A$:CALL SCAN(A$,V(),NN,B$(),NW):IF V(1)=0 THEN 1800
370 NBAY=V(1):FOR IZ=1 TO NBAY
380 LINE INPUT #1, A$:CALL SCAN(A$,V(),NN,B$(),NW):BAYS(IZ)=V(1)
390 NEXT IZ:CLOSE #1
400 REM
410 OPEN "DESOUTPT.DAT" FOR INPUT AS #1
420 LINE INPUT #1, A$:CALL SCAN(A$,V(),NN,B$(),NW):IF V(1)=0 THEN 1800
430 NPOL=V(1):LINE INPUT #1, A$:CALL SCAN(A$,V(),NN,B$(),NW)
440 IF V(1)=0 THEN 1800
450 PSPAC=V(1):CLOSE #1

Support Member Deflections. The top-of-member deflections are calculated in the DESIGN routine and stored in the sequential data file DEFLECTS.DAT. The DESIGN routine writes two sequential records to the data file for each support member: the first record contains the deflection in the length dimension (along the bays), and the second record contains the deflection in the width dimension (along the pole spacings). The support members are processed sequentially in the DESIGN routine, and the deflections are written to the DEFLECTS.DAT file as each member is being analyzed. The data file is OPENed, two records are read for each support member, and the data are written to the output file. When the
output is complete, the DEFLECTS.DAT data file is CLOSED and erased (KILLED). An example of the support member deflections output is provided in Appendix C. The source codes for this output are provided below:

```
470 REM GEOMETRIC DATA EXTRACTED SUCCESSFULLY - BEGIN OUTPUT
480 REM PRINTER FORM ASSUMED TO BE TOP-OF-PAGE
490 OPEN PL$ FOR APPEND AS #4
500 REM
510 REM TOP OF SUPPORT MEMBER DEFLATIONS
520 PRINT #4, SPC(50);:PRINT #4, USING " PROJECT: \\ \";ESNS
530 PRINT #4, SPC(50);:PRINT #4, USING " REVISION: \\\n\";RV$
535 PRINT #4, SPC(50);:PRINT #4, USING " PROG VER: \ \";PGVER$
540 PRINT #4, SPC(50);:PRINT #4, USING " PROG NUM: ###";DLNUM
545 PRINT #4, " "
550 PRINT #4, SPC(16);
555 PRINT #4, "STRUCTURAL SYSTEM SUPPORT MEMBER DEFLATIONS"
560 PRINT #4, " "
570 A$="SUPPORT TOP OF MEMBER DEFLATION IN THE"
580 PRINT #4, SPC(10);:PRINT #4, A$
590 A$="MEMBER LENGTH DIMENSION WIDTH DIMENSION"
600 PRINT #4, SPC(11);:PRINT #4, A$
610 A$="NUMBER (INCHES) (INCHES)"
620 PRINT #4, SPC(11);:PRINT #4, A$
630 A$=" " \\ \\
640 OPEN "DEFLECTS.DAT" FOR INPUT AS #1
650 NLINE=0:CABTOT=0! :GUYTOT=0!
660 IF EOF(1) THEN 700
670 NLINE=NLINE+1
675 LINE INPUT #1,X$:CALL SCAN(X$,V(),NN,B$(),NW):XDF=V(1)
680 LINE INPUT #1,X$:CALL SCAN(X$,V(),NN,B$(),NW):YDF=V(1)
690 PRINT #4, USING A$;NLINE,YDF,XDF:GOTO 660
700 PRINT #4, CHR$(12):CLOSE #1;KILL "DEFLECTS.DAT"
```

Tension Member Data. The tension members are categorized as either (a) exterior width, (b) exterior length, (c) interior width, (d) interior length, (e) diagonal, (f) horizontal guy, or (g) vertical guy members. For each length of tension member used, the following data are provided:

1. FROM node number, origin point of the member,
2. TO node number, termination point of the member,
3. Actual (measured) length of the member section, inches,
4. Unstressed (pull-to) length of the member section, inches, and
5. Category type of the member section.
The actual or measured length of each tension member is calculated from the bay spacings (along the structure length) and pole spacings (along the structure width). The number and value of the bay spacings are stored in the DESIGN routine sequential input data file DESINPUT.DAT. The number and value of the pole spacings are stored in the DESIGN routine sequential output data file named DESOUTPT.DAT. The unstressed or pull-to lengths are calculated in the DESIGN routine and are also written to the DESOUTPT.DAT data file. In addition to the unstressed length data, structure node numbers and tension member types are also written to the DESOUTPT.DAT data file. An example of the file contents is provided below:

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The first record (line) contains the number of pole spacings required for the satisfactory structural design. The second record contains the pole spacing in inches. From these data, three pole spacings were required at
80.0 inches per spacing, thus yielding a total structure width of 240.0 inches or 20.0 feet. The third record is the maximum moment developed at the base of a support member in inch-pounds. The fourth record is the maximum tension developed in the tension members in pounds. The remaining records contain the unstressed length, from and to node numbers and classification of each tension member in the design. The last record contains the unstressed length of the tension members used as guys. The actual length of each guy is measured along a 45-degree angle from the top of the support member to the ground surface. The tension member classifications are as follows (see Chapter 6 DESIGN Routine):

1. Bay length exterior
2. Bay length interior
3. Pole spacing exterior
4. Pole spacing interior
5. Diagonal
6. Bottom row (vertical) guys
7. Top row (vertical) guys
8. Left-most column (horizontal) guys
9. Right-most column (horizontal) guys

At the conclusion of this output, the sequential data files, DESINPUT.DAT and DESOUTPT.DAT, are erased (KILLed) from the hard disk. An example of the structural system tension member output is provided in Appendix D. The source codes for this output are provided below:

```
720 REM STRUCTURE TENSION MEMBER LENGTH AND TYPE OUTPUT
730 GOSUB 760: GOTO 880
740 REM
750 REM HEADINGS FOR TENSION MEMBER OUTPUT
760 PRINT #4, SPC(50);: PRINT #4, USING " PROJECT: \ \"; ESN$
770 PRINT #4, SPC(50);: PRINT #4, USING " REVISION: \ \"; RV$
775 PRINT #4, SPC(50);: PRINT #4, USING " PROG VER: \ \"; PGVER$
780 PRINT #4, SPC(50);: PRINT #4, USING " PROG NUM: ###"; DLNUM
785 PRINT #4, " "
790 PRINT #4, SPC(19);
795 PRINT #4, " STRUCTURAL SYSTEM TENSION MEMBER LENGTHS"
800 PRINT #4, " "; NLINE=0
810 PRINT #4, SPC(17);: PRINT #4, " MIN DISTANCE UNSTRESSED LENGTH"
```
820 AS="FROM TO (INCHES) (INCHES) CABLE TYPE"
830 PRINT #4, SPC(5);:PRINT #4, AS
840 AS=" ### ### ######.##  ######.##  \\
850 \ \ \ \\"
860 RETURN
870 REM HORIZONTAL CABLES FIRST
880 FOR IZ=1 TO NBAY+1:NST=(IZ-1)*(NPOL+1)
890 STYPS="WIDTH"
900 CCLASS=4:IF IZ=1 OR IZ=NBAY+1 THEN CCLASS=3
910 FOR JZ=1 TO NPOL+1:NFM=NST+JZ:NTO=NFM+1:ADIST=PSPAC
920 OPEN "DESOUTPT.DAT" FOR INPUT AS #1
930 FOR KZ=1 TO 4:LINE INPUT #1, XS:NEXT KZ
940 IF EOF(1) THEN 990
950 LINE INPUT #1, X$:CALL SCAN(X$,V(),NN,B$(),NW)
960 IF CCLASS<>V(4) THEN 940
970 IF NFM<>V(2) OR NTO<>V(3) THEN 940
980 UDIST=V(1):CABTOT=CABTOT+UDIST
990 IF CCLASS=3 THEN FTYP$="EXTERIOR"
1000 IF CCLASS=4 THEN FTYP$="INTERIOR"
1010 CLOSE #1
1015 IF NLINE>50 THEN PRINT #4, CHR$(12):GOSUB 760
1020 PRINT #4, USING A$;NFM,NTO,ADIST,UDIST,FTYP$,STYPS
1030 NLINE=NLINE+1:NEXT
1040 REM VERTICAL CABLES NEXT
1050 FOR IZ=1 TO NPOL+1:FOR JZ=1 TO NBAY
1060 CCLASS=2:IF IZ=1 OR IZ=NPOL+1 THEN CCLASS=1
1070 STYPS="LENGTH"
1080 NFM=(JZ-1)*(NPOL+1)+IZ:NTO=NFM+NPOL+1:ADIST=BAYS(JZ)*12
1090 OPEN "DESOUTPT.DAT" FOR INPUT AS #1
1100 FOR KZ=1 TO 4:LINE INPUT #1, XS:NEXT KZ
1110 IF EOF(1) THEN 1170
1120 IF NFM<>V(2) OR NTO<>V(3) THEN 1120
1130 LINE INPUT #1, X$:CALL SCAN(X$,V(),NN,B$(),NW)
1140 IF CCLASS<>V(4) THEN 1120
1150 IF NFM<>V(2) OR NTO<>V(3) THEN 1120
1160 UDIST=V(1):CABTOT=CABTOT+UDIST
1170 IF CCLASS=1 THEN FTYP$="EXTERIOR"
1180 IF CCLASS=2 THEN FTYP$="INTERIOR"
1190 CLOSE #1
1195 IF NLINE>50 THEN PRINT #4, CHR$(12):GOSUB 760
1200 PRINT #4, USING A$;NFM,NTO,ADIST,UDIST,FTYP$,STYPS
1210 NLINE=NLINE+1:NEXT JZ:NEXT IZ
1220 REM DIAGONAL CABLES
1230 FTYP$="DIAGONAL":STYPS=" ":CCLASS=5
1240 FOR IZ=1 TO NPOL:FOR JZ=1 TO NBAY
1250 NST=(JZ-1)*(NPOL+1)+IZ:NFM=NST:NTO=NFM+NPOL+2
1260 UDIST=SQR((BAYS(JZ)*12)^2+FSPAC^2)
1280 OPEN "DESOUTPT.DAT" FOR INPUT AS #1
1290 FOR KZ=1 TO 4:LINE INPUT #1, X$:NEXT KZ
1300 IF EOF(1) THEN 1350
1310 PRINT #1, X$:CAL$ SCAN(XS,V(),NN,B$(),NW)
1320 IF CCLASS<>V(4) THEN 1300
1330 IF NFM<>V(2) OR NTO<>V(3) THEN 1300
1340 UDIST=V(1):CABTOT=CABTOT+UDIST
1350 CLOSE #1
1360 IF NLINE>50 THEN PRINT #4, CHR$(12):GOSUB 760
1370 PRINT #4, USING A$;NFM,NTO,ADIST,UDIST,FTYP$,STYP$
1380 NLINE=NLINE+1:NTO=NFM+NPOL+1:NFM=NFM+1
1390 OPEN "DESOUTPT.DAT" FOR INPUT AS #1
1400 FOR KZ=1 TO 4:LINE INPUT #1, X$:NEXT KZ
1410 IF EOF(1) THEN 1460
1420 LINE INPUT #1, X$:CALL SCAN(XS,V(),NN,B$(),NW):IF V(4)<>6! THEN 1560
1430 IF CCLASS<>V(4) THEN 1410
1440 IF NFM<>V(2) OR NTO<>V(3) THEN 1410
1450 UDIST=V(1):CABTOT=CABTOT+UDIST
1460 CLOSE #1
1470 IF NLINE>50 THEN PRINT #4, CHR$(12):GOSUB 760
1480 PRINT #4, USING A$;NFM,NTO,ADIST,UDIST,FTYP$,STYP$
1490 NLINE=NLINE+1:NEXT JZ:NEXT IZ
1500 REM
1510 REM GUYS
1520 IF GUYS<>"Y" THEN 1810
1530 FTYP$="HORIZ":STYP$="GUY"
1540 OPEN "DESOUTPT.DAT" FOR INPUT AS #1
1550 FOR KZ=1 TO 4:LINE INPUT #1, X$:NEXT KZ
1560 IF EOF(1) THEN 1800
1570 LINE INPUT #1, X$
1575 CALL SCAN(XS,V(),NN,B$(),NW):IF V(4)<6! THEN 1560
1580 UDIST=V(1):ADIST=SQR(2*NTPOL^2)
1590 FOR IZ=1 TO NBAY+1:NFM=(IZ-1)*NPOL+1:NTO=NFM
1600 IF NLINE>50 THEN PRINT #4, CHR$(12):GOSUB 760
1610 PRINT #4, USING A$;NFM,NTO,ADIST,UDIST,FTYP$,STYP$
1620 GUYTOT=GUYTOT+UDIST
1630 NLINE=NLINE+1:NEXT IZ
1640 FTYP$="VERT"
1650 FOR IZ=1 TO NPOL+1:NFM=IZ:NTO=NFM
1660 IF NLINE>50 THEN PRINT #4, CHR$(12):GOSUB 760
1670 PRINT #4, USING A$;NFM,NTO,ADIST,UDIST,FTYP$,STYP$
1680 GUYTOT=GUYTOT+UDIST
1690 NLINE=NLINE+1:NEXT IZ
1700 FTYP$="HORIZ":FOR IZ=1 TO NBAY+1:NFM=(IZ-1)*(NPOL+1)+NPOL+1
1710 NTO=NFM:IF NLINE>50 THEN PRINT #4, CHR$(12):GOSUB 760
1720 PRINT #4, USING A$;NFM,NTO,ADIST,UDIST,FTYP$,STYP$
1730 GUYTOT=GUYTOT+UDIST
1740 NLINE=NLINE+1:NEXT IZ
1750 FTYP$="VERT":NST=NBAY*(NPOL+1)
1755 FOR IZ=1 TO NPOL+1:NFM=NST+IZ

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Foundation/Footing Design. The results of the foundation/footing design are written to the FOOTING.DAT sequential data file (see Chapter 7 FOOTING Routine). The FOOTING.DAT data file is simply OPENed, and its contents are printed to the output .PRT data file. When the data transfer is completed, the FOOTING.DAT data file is erased (KILLed). An example of the foundation/footing design output is provided in Appendix D. The source codes for the foundation/footing design output are provided below:

Anchor Design. The results of the anchor design are written to the ANCHOR.DAT sequential data file (see Chapter 8 ANCDES Routine). The ANCHOR.DAT data file is OPENed and its contents are printed to the output .PRT data file. When the data transfer is completed, the ANCHOR.DAT data file is erased (KILLed). An example of the anchor design output is provided in Appendix D. The source codes for the anchor design output are provided below:
Materials Summary. The final output form consists of a summary of each structural material required by the designs. The support member data, netting data, tension member data for support members and guy members, and anchor data are provided in a short summary table. For each data item listed, the quantity, name, use code, description, unit cost, and total cost are provided. An example of the structural material summary is provided in Appendix D. The source codes for the material summary output are provided below:

```basic
REM FINAL STRUCTURAL MATERIALS SUMMARY
2150 PRINT #4, SPC(24);:PRINT #4, "STRUCTURAL MATERIALS SUMMARY"
2170 PRINT #4, " "
2180 A$="QUANTITY MARK USE DESCRIPTION 
2185 A$=A$+"UNIT COST TOTAL COST"
2190 PRINT #4, USING A$;NPOLE,MRK$,US$,POLDS$,PCOST,CTOT
2210 A$=" \\
2220 REM
2230 REM SUPPORT MEMBERS
2240 TOTPOL=HTPOL+DEPTH:NPOLE=(NBAY+1)*(NPOL+1)
2250 NCUT=1:IF TOTPOL=POLEN THEN NCUT=0
2260 IF TOTPOL<POLEN/2 THEN
2270 NCUT=2:NPOLE=NPOLE/2
2280 IF TOTPOL*2=POLEN THEN NCUT=1
2290 ENDIF
2300 MRK$=MID$(POLMK$,1,5) :US$=MID$(POLMK$,6,1)
2310 CTOT=NPOL*POLEN*PCOST
2320 PRINT #4, USING A$;NPOLE,MRK$,US$,POLDS$,PCOST,CTOT
2330 REM
2340 REM NETTING
2350 REM ASSUME OVERLAP OF HTPOL/2 ON ALL FOUR SIDES
2360 REM ASSUME FIVE (5.0) PERCENT OVERLAP BETWEEN NETS
2370 TOTL=0!:FOR IZ=1 TO NBAY:TOTL= TotL+BAYS(IZ):NEXT IZ
2380 TOTW=NPOL*PSPAC/12!
2390 TAREA=(TOTL+HTPOL)*(TOTW+HTPOL)
2400 NAREA=NSIZE*.8:NNET=INT(TAREA/NAREA)+1!
2410 MRK$=MID$(NETMK$,1,5) :US$=MID$(NETMK$,6,1)
2420 CTOT=NNET*NSIZE*NCOST
2430 PRINT #4, USING A$;NNET,MRK$,US$,POLDS$,PCOST,CTOT
```

Chapter 9 OUTPUT Routines
Final Output Display. When all of the output forms have been generated, the sequential output .PRT data file will be displayed by the UTILITY routine. The UTILITY routine allows the data file to be: (1) browsed (reviewed) on the screen, (2) printed to the printer, (3) copied to a floppy disk (assumed to reside in the A disk drive), or (4) erased from the resident (hard) disk drive when the UTILITY routine is terminated. If the .PRT data file is not erased at the termination of the UTILITY routine, it will remain on the resident (hard) disk drive. This is the last phase of the program output. When this phase is concluded, the project data file and the DESIGN.DAT data files residing on the hard disk are erased (KILLED), and program control is returned to the original program prompt. The source codes for these final program operations are provided below:
3760 REM PROGRAM OUTPUT TO DISK FILE
3770 CALL DROUTPUT(ESN$,RV$,DDS,DNUM,PVER$)
3780 PL$=LEFT$(FL$,LEN(FL$)-3)++"PRT"
3790 A$="UTILITY "+PL$:SHELL A$
3800 KILL "DESIGN.DAT":KILL FL$
3810 GOTO 370
10 Program Compilation and Linking

The Camouflage Program contains a series of stand-alone executable program modules which allow the description and analysis of a camouflage structure. All of the program modules except two are written in BASIC, the two exceptions being the structural design routine (DESIGN) and the plan view graphics routine (DRAW) which are written in FORTRAN. The purpose of this chapter is to describe each executable program as to the compilation and linking procedures required to create that program module. The executable programs described are as follows: (1) MAIN (Camouflage), (2) VALID, (3) DEVICE, (4) UTILITY, (5) CAMOBLDR, (6) EDITPRIC, (7) DESIGN, and (8) DRAW.

MAIN Program. The Camouflage Program executable program module is named MAIN.EXE. The MAIN.EXE executable program consists of four program modules: MAIN, CAMINP, CAMOSCRN, and DROUTPUT. In addition, a library of general usage routines are stored in the program module INPUTROU. Each of these five modules is written in BASIC (Microsoft 1989A and B). The five routines are compiled using the Microsoft PRO-Basic Compiler (version 7.1). The library module GENERAL.LIB is created using the Quick Library option of the PRO-Basic Linker (version 5.10) and the PRO-Basic Library Manager (version 3.17). The final executable program MAIN.EXE is created by linking the object (OBJ) codes for the MAIN routine with the object codes for the three subprogram modules and the GENERAL.LIB library codes. The program linking is accomplished with the PRO-Basic Linker. The PRO-Basic compiler/linker/library commands required to produce the GENERAL.LIB library module are provided below:

ERASE GENERAL.*
BC INPUTROU.BAS /Fs;
LINK /Q INPUTROU,GENERAL.QLB, NUL, QBXQLB.LIB;
LIB GENERAL.LIB+INPUTROU;
ERASE INPUTROU.OBJ
ERASE *.QLB
The Far strings (Fs) compiler option is used to conserve string space in the main program module. This option provides string storage outside the DGROUP allowing more available storage for program variables, etc., in the DGROUP. The ERASE commands are MS-DOS (Microsoft 1989A and B) system commands which are used to erase the object (OBJ) modules when the linking process is completed. These commands are used to conserve the available space on the hard disk of the computer system. The PRO-Basic compiler/linker commands required to produce the MAIN.EXE executable module are provided below:

```
BC MAIN.BAS /X/D/O/Fs;
BC CAMINP.BAS /D/O/Fs;
BC CAMOSC.RN.BAS /D/O/Fs;
BC DROUTPUT.BAS /O/D/X/Fs;
LINK /EX /NOE MAIN+(CAMINP+CAMOSC.RN)+(DROUTPUT),,,GENERAL;
ERASE MAIN.OBJ
ERASE CAMINP.OBJ
ERASE CAMOSC.RN.OBJ
ERASE DROUTPUT.OBJ
ERASE *.MAP
```

The compiler options used are for error checking and resume recoveries (X), debug (D, allows for <CTRL BREAK> interrupts), stand-alone libraries (O), and far strings (Fs). The linker options used are for packing executables (EX) and ignoring extending dictionaries (NOE). The use of these two options results in smaller executable modules. During the linker process, the input/edit program function modules, CAMINP and CAMOSC.RN, are overlaid with the output program function module, DROUTPUT. This overlaid program executable results in a smaller memory (RAM) requirement for program operation. The ERASE commands are used to erase the object modules and the mapping module from the hard disk when the linking process is completed.

**VALID Program.** The VALID program is a single program module which is linked to the program libraries module GENERAL. The compiler options used are for error checking only (E), far strings, floating point operations (FPI), stand-alone libraries, and debug. The PRO-Basic compiler/linker commands required to produce the VALID.EXE executable module are provided below:

```
BC VALID.BAS /E/Fs/FPI/O/D;
LINK /EX /NOE VALID,,GENERAL;
ERASE VALID.OBJ
```

**DEVICE Program.** The DEVICE program is a single program module which is linked to the program libraries module GENERAL. The compiler options used are for error checking only (E), far strings, floating point operations (FPI), stand-alone libraries, and debug. The PRO-Basic compiler/linker commands required to produce the DEVICE.EXE executable module are provided below:
UTILITY Program. The UTILITY program is a single program module written by Mr. Chong Lin for Gulf States Manufacturers, Inc., of Starkville, MS. The program module was written in BASIC and compiled using the Microsoft Quick-BASIC compiler (version 4.5). Source codes are unavailable for this program module.

CAMOBLDR Program. The CAMOBLDR program is a stand-alone program module that is totally self-contained. The compiler options used are stand-alone library (O) and far string storage (Fs). The Pro-Basic compiler/linker commands required to produce the CAMOBLDR.EXE executable module are provided below:

```
BC CAMOBLDR.BAS /O/Fs;
LINK /EX /NOE CAMOBLDR;
ERASE CAMOBLDR.OBJ
```

EDITPRIC Program. The EDITPRIC program is a single program module which is linked to the program libraries module GENERAL. The compiler options used are far strings, stand-alone libraries, and debug. The PRO-Basic compiler/linker commands required to produce the EDITPRIC.EXE executable module are provided below:

```
BC EDITPRIC.BAS /Fs/O/D;
LINK /EX /NOE EDITPRIC, EDITPRIC, GENERAL;
ERASE EDITPRIC.OBJ
```

DESIGN Program. The DESIGN program is a single program module written in FORTRAN (Ryan-McFarland 1987). The program executable is created using the RM FORTRAN compiler and linker (version 2.4). The main routine and 24 subroutines are in a single module. The compilation and linking are performed within the RMFORTRAN environment. The RMFORTRAN linker commands required to produce the DESIGN.EXE executable module are provided below:

```
OUTPUT DESIGN.EXE
MAP= DESIGN.MAP
FILE DESIGN.OBJ
```

DRAW Program. The DRAW program consists of a main routine (DRAW) and four subroutines (BORDER, CIRCLE, DIMLIN, and FOOTS). Each of the routines is written in FORTRAN. The program executable is created using the RM FORTRAN compiler and linker (version 2.4). The graphics used are PLOT88 utilities (Plotworks 1989) which are linked with the plot driver utilities as library routines. In addition, the PLOT88 routines, HPNULL, HINULL, and PSNULL, are linked to...
move the drivers for plotter devices. The compilations and linking are performed within the RMFORTRAN environment. The RMFORTRAN linker commands required to produce the DRAW.EXE executable module are provided below:

```
OUTPUT DRAW.EXE
LIBRARY PLOT88,DRIVE88
MAP= DRAW.MAP
FILE HPNULL.OBJ
FILE HINULL.OBJ
FILE PSNULL.OBJ
FILE MAIN.OBJ
FILE BORDER.OBJ
FILE CIRCLE.OBJ
FILE DIMLIN.OBJ
FILE FOOTS.OBJ
```

References.


Appendix A
Program Users Guide

The Camouflage Program is a collection of routines which are intended to allow the input of a structure description and desired materials, the modification of the data for an existing project, or execute an existing project. The contents of this appendix provide the instructions to install the Camouflage Program on any computer system and prepare that computer system for the execution of the Camouflage Program.

Program Installation. All of the necessary program modules and data files required for execution of the Camouflage Program are contained on DISK 1. A subdirectory should be created (MAKEd) on the hard disk of the computer system, and the contents of DISK 1 COPYed from the floppy disk to that subdirectory. A form of the system commands that will accomplish these tasks are provided below:

```
MD \subdirname
creates subdirectory
CD \subdirname
changes to that subdirectory
COPY A:*.*
copies contents floppy to hard disk
```

Two stand-alone programs must be executed before the Camouflage Program can be executed. These two programs are executed only one time to define the existing computer system components for the Camouflage Program. The two programs are VALID and DEVICE (see Chapter 3 Utility Routines). If the computer system configuration is changed, or new components are added, these two programs should be executed again. The execution of these two programs will create two data files, COMFIL and DEVICES, on the resident (hard) disk whose contents are required for the Camouflage Program operation.

VALID Program. The VALID program is executed by typing the following:

```
VALID <ENTER>
```

at the system level. An input screen with five data fields will be displayed, as follows:
The first data field (PROGRAM RENEWAL DATE) will be highlighted. Movement to any of the other data fields is accomplished by the carriage return (<ENTER>) key, the directional arrow keys, the home (<HOME>) key, the end (<END>) key, the page up (<PGUP>) key or the page down (<PGDN>) key. When the input has been completed, the escape (<ESC>) key is used to exit the screen. The program will check the input data, and if they are satisfactory, the random access data file COMFIL is written, and the program is terminated. Each of the five data fields are described, and if any program restrictions exist for the data field, those restrictions are discussed as well.

PROGRAM RENEWAL DATE. The program renewal date is defaulted to 12/31/1992 by the program. The current version of the Camouflage Program does not use this data item; therefore, it need not be changed. If it is changed however, the format of a two digit month followed by a slash (/), two-digit day followed by a slash, and a four-digit year must be used. The program will reject any other format.

USER NAME. A user name of up to 25 characters may be provided. This data item is not checked by the program, and any combination of characters may be used. The current version of the Camouflage Program does not use this data item.

PROGRAM REGISTRATION NUMBER. Any number may be input. This data item is displayed on each page of program output and may be used to identify the computer which generated the output. The program checks to ensure that this number is between 1 and 99999. If the Camouflage Program resides on a single computer system, the input should be 1.

SCRATCH DISK DRIVE. This data item must be specified. Any legitimate disk drive specification may be provided. A floppy disk drive
should not be specified. If the computer system has a RAM drive available (D or E, for example), it would be advisable to use this disk drive because of its speed. If a RAM drive is specified, the system AUTOEXEC.BAT file should be modified to copy the Camouflage Program pricing data file (PRICE.LAT) and the three addressing data files (DATA.ADD, DATA.LOC, and DATA.FLD) from the hard drive to the RAM drive. The Camouflage Program will not transfer these data files, and assumes that they reside on the specified disk drive. If a subsequent execution of the Camouflage Program results in either an "File not found" error (System Error # 53) or an "Illegal function call" error (System Error # 5), one (or all) of these four data files is not resident on the assumed disk drive. These files may be copied to the designated disk drive with the COPY command, as follows:

COPY C:\CAMFLAGE\PRICE.LAT D:
COPY C:\CAMFLAGE\DATA.* D:

PROGRAM VERSION NUMBER. This data item is the number of the current version of the Camouflage Program. This data item may not be changed, and will be displayed on each page of program output.

When the data input are completed, the <ESC> key is used to terminate the input and initiate the data checking phase of the program. If any inconsistencies are detected, an appropriate message is displayed and control is returned to the input. When the data are assumed to be acceptable, the random access data file COMFIL is written and the program is terminated. No other executions of the VALID program are required by the Camouflage Program. The source codes for the VALID program are provided in Chapter 3 Utility Routines.

DEVICE Program. The DEVICE program is executed by typing the following:

DEVICE <ENTER>

at the system level. Two input screens are displayed which allow the computer system monitor, printer and desired printer page size to be defined. The first input screen contains a list of available monitor types, as follows:
The first data field (TEXT MONITOR ONLY) will be highlighted. If another type of display adapter is being used, the Y for the TEXT MONITOR ONLY should be changed to an N and the highlighted field moved to the desired display adapter. The display adapter description which describes the monitor for the computer system should be indicated with a Y (y). This input may be terminated by the <ESC> key. When the <ESC> key is depressed, the indicated display adapter data field will flash for verification. If the flashing indicator is not the desired display, that data field should be changed to N and the desired data field changed to Y. When the desired display adapter data field is flashing, a second <ESC> keystroke will cause the screen to be cleared and the second input screen to be displayed, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TEXT MONITOR ONLY</th>
<th>Y</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HERCULES MONO (720 BY 348)</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CGA (2 COLOR 640 BY 200)</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EGA (16 COLOR 320 BY 200)</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EGA (2 COLOR 640 BY 200)</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EGA (16 COLOR 640 BY 200)</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EGA (MONOCHRM 640 BY 350)</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EGA (16 COLOR 320 BY 200)</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EGA (16 COLOR 640 BY 350)</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VGA (2 COLOR 640 BY 480)</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VGA (16 COLOR 640 BY 480)</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VGA (256 COLOR 320 BY 200)</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Press <ESC> when input is complete . . .
The first data field (NO PRINTER) will be highlighted. If another type of printer device is being used, the Y for the NO PRINTER should be changed to an N and the highlighted field moved to the desired printer device. The printer device description which describes the printer for the computer system should be indicated with a Y (y). The printer page size is specified similarly. If an 8.5- by 11.0-in. size is desired, no changes are required. If an 11.0- by 14.0-in. (wide carriage) page size is desired, the highlighted field should be moved to that data field and a Y provided (8.5 by 11.0 must be changed to N). When the <ESC> key is depressed, the indicated printer device and page size data fields will flash for verification. If the flashing indicators are not the desired device or page size, the data field(s) should be changed to N and the desired data field changed to Y. When the desired printer device and page size data fields are flashing, a second <ESC> keystroke will cause the screen to be cleared. When the data are assumed to be acceptable, the sequential data file DEVICES is written and the program is terminated. No other executions of the DEVICE program are required by the Camouflage Program. The source codes for the DEVICE program are provided in Chapter 3 Utility Routines.

**Camouflage Program Execution.** The Camouflage Program is executed by typing the following:

```
MAIN <ENTER>
```

at the system level. A title screen will be displayed followed by the program options input, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRINTING DEVICE (Y/N)</th>
<th>PAGE SIZE (Y/N)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NO PRINTER</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPSON (MX,RX-80)</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPSON (FX,JX-80)</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPSON (FX-85)</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPSON (FX-185,286)</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPSON (FX-100)</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPSON (MX,RX-100)</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPSON (LQ-1500)</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IBM (PRPRNTR/GRPHCS)</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CENTRONICS</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OKIDATA (92,182,192)</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OKIDATA (93,193)</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HP THINKJET</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HP QUIETJET</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HP QUIETJET PLUS</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HP LASERJET</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Press <ESC> to complete input or <F1> for previous screen ...
Three program options are involved with any camouflage system. These program options provided are as follows:

1. **INPUT** the data required to describe the soil conditions, system geometry, and desired materials for the project,
2. **EDIT** the data for a project which has been previously defined, and
3. **EXECUTE** the analysis and output the results for a project which has been previously defined.

The desired program option is indicated with a two-character keyword: **IN**, **ED**, **EX**, or **EN** (in, ed, ex, or en). If any other response is provided, an appropriate message is displayed and the input is corrected. If the program is not terminated (ENd), the next inputs required are the name and revision number of the project, as follows:

**PROJECT NAME** (SIX CHARACTER MAX) ?

**REVISION NUMBER** (0 - 9) ?

The project name can be any combination of letters and/or numbers up to six characters in length. If the project name is less than six characters long, the trailing blanks are filled with zeros. The revision number must be a numeric from zero to nine (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9). The project name and revision number will be displayed on each page of program output, and is used to define the name of the project data file in which the data are stored (see Chapter 1 MAIN Program).

**INPut Program Option.** The INput program option allows for the complete description of a project which has not been previously defined. If the input project name and revision number define an existing project data file, the program option is changed to EDIt and the program operations are continued. This is done to avoid the potential disaster of overwriting the data for an existing project. Ten input screens will be displayed sequentially during the input process (see Chapter 5 CAMINP Routine). The input to any of the screens is terminated with either an <ESC> key or a <F1> key. Terminating with an <ESC> key will cause the next sequential input screen to be displayed, and terminating with a <F1> key will cause the previous input screen to be displayed. The use of these two terminating
keys allows the user to move backwards through the screens (<F1>) and review the input to ensure that inconsistencies in the data do not occur. When an input screen is terminated with an <ESC>, limited checks on the data are made to ensure that the data are reasonable. If inconsistencies are detected, an appropriate message is displayed, and the user is required to correct the input before continuing to the next screen. Terminating an input screen with <F1> provides no such data checks. Each of the input screens is provided with a description of the data fields and data checks that are made. As each input screen is displayed, the first data field will be highlighted. Movement of the highlighted field is accomplished with the following keys (see CURSOR Routine in Chapter 3 Utility Routines): (a) <ENTER> key, (b) arrow keys, (c) <Home> key, (d) <End> key, (e) <Page Up> key, or (f) <Page Down> key. All other keys (except <ESC> and <F1> keys) are accepted as input or ignored.

The initial screen is the general site description input screen as follows:

**FIXED FACILITY SUPPORT SYSTEMS PROJECT**

**TRIAL**

**Site Specific Data**

**REVISION # 0**

**SOILS INVESTIGATION and FOUNDATION DATA**

- cohesion (psf): 400.
- unit weight (pcf): 120.
- angle of internal friction (degrees): 25.0
- diameter of boring for pole socket (inches): 12.0

**CLIMATE DATA**

- average daily rainfall (inches): 0.10
- average daily temperature (degs F): 50.0
- wind speeds (mph): 10.0
- sustained average (mph):
- gust speeds (mph):
- potential ice or snow load (psf): 2.0

**GENERAL TERRAIN AND FOLIAGE CLASSIFICATION:**

There are 11 data items shown on the Site Specific Data input screen. If any data item has a program default value, that value is also displayed. If no program default value exists for a data item, the data field is blank. The program default values are provided on the input screen shown, and are also listed in Chapter 5 CAMINP Routine. These values may be changed by the user. When the <ESC> key is depressed, the input values for the soil cohesion, soil unit weight, and soil angle of internal friction are checked to ensure that reasonable values are provided. No other data items are checked.

The next input screens involves the description of the structure geometry, as follows:
PLAN VIEW DATA

length of structure (feet):
bay spacings (measured along the structure length):
width of structure (feet):
minimum pole spacing (feet): 10.0

ELEVATION DATA

exterior pole height (above ground feet): 20.0
exterior poles guyed (Y/N): Y
allowable netting sag (feet): 2.0
allowable displacement error (inches): 0.10

There are 27 data items shown on the Structure Geometry input screen. If any data item has a program default value, that value is also displayed. If no program default value exists for a data item, the data field is blank. The program default values are provided on the input screen shown, and are also listed in Chapter 5 CAMINP Routine. These values may be changed by the user. When the <ESC> key is depressed, the input values for the structure length, structure width, minimum support spacing along the width, support height, maximum sag in the tension members, and maximum displacement error are checked to ensure that none were left blank. In addition, the specified bay spacings are checked to ensure that the sum of the bay spacings is equal to the structure length.

The remaining eight input screens provide for a description of the structural materials (support members, netting, tension members, and anchors) to be used for the project. Each structural material item provides two screens on which up to 30 material items may be provided. Minimum input required for each structural material is the complete definition of each data item listed for one (1) material item. The first material input screen(s) provide for the description of the desired support member(s), as follows:
INDICATE DESIRED SUPPORT MEMBER TO BE USED (Y-Yes N-No)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MARK</th>
<th>ALLOW LENGTH (FT)</th>
<th>MODULUS X-SECTION STRENGTH (KSI)</th>
<th>ELASTIC AREA (10**6)</th>
<th>MOMENT INERTIA (IN**4)</th>
<th>UNIT PRICE ($/FT)</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N A0202P</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>0.911</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N A0303P</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2.75</td>
<td>3.49</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N A0404P</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td>6.36</td>
<td>12.35</td>
<td>0.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N W0404P</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nine data fields are provided for each support member. Before this input screen is displayed, the project pricing data file (PRICE.LAT) will be searched for up to 30 data items having a use code of P (see Chapter 5 CAMINP Routine and Chapter 4 Pricing Data). Each material item extracted (maximum of 15 per screen) will be displayed with its characteristics as shown. If the material characteristics for a particular item are not defined in the PRICE.LAT data file, values of 0 will be displayed. If no material items with a use code of P are found, the screen will be blank. **Only one support member may be selected.** One material item must be provided and completely described as to the characteristics shown before an <ESC> key will be accepted. Only the data for the selected material item are checked. The first data field for each material item is a Y or N to indicate whether the material is to be used or not. The MARK of the material item is the five-character name of the material and the one-character use code. The name and the 15-character description of the selected material will be displayed in the material summary output. The remaining six data items must be specified (non-zero and non-blank) before execution is allowed to continue. If more than 15 material items are provided, the user may <ESC> to the second support member input screen and <F1> back to the first support member input screen to ensure that the correct member has been selected. An <ESC> on the second support member input screen initiates the data checks.

The second material input screens involve the desired netting, as follows:
### Netting Material Screen

**INDICATE DESIRED NETTING TYPE TO BE USED (Y-Yes N-No)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNIT</th>
<th>NETTING</th>
<th>ALLOW</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
<th>DRAG</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SIZE</td>
<td>THICK</td>
<td>STRENGTH</td>
<td>WEIGHT</td>
<td>COEFFIC</td>
<td>PRICE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARK (SQFT)</td>
<td>(IN)</td>
<td>(KSI)</td>
<td>(#/SQFT)</td>
<td>(UNITS)</td>
<td>($/SQFT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N BF016N</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N BF022N</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N SF050N</td>
<td>400.0</td>
<td>0.085</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>0.083</td>
<td>.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N TB035N</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N UL060N</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>γ</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nine data fields are provided for each net. Before this input screen is displayed, the project pricing data file (PRICE.LAT) will be searched for up to 30 data items having a use code of N (see Chapter 5 CAMINP Routine and Chapter 4 Pricing Data). Each material item extracted (maximum of 15 per screen) will be displayed with its characteristics as shown. If the material characteristics for a particular item are not defined in the PRICE.LAT data file, values of 0 will be displayed. If no material items with a use code of N are found, the screen will be blank. Only one netting material may be selected. One material item must be provided and completely described as to the characteristics shown before an <ESC> key will be accepted. Only the data for the selected material item are checked. The first data field for each material item is a Y or N to indicate whether the material is to be used or not. The MARK of the material item is the five-character name of the material and the one-character use code. The name and the 15-character description of the selected material will be displayed in the material summary output. The remaining six data items must be specified (non-zero and non-blank) before execution is allowed to continue. If more than 15 material items are provided, the user may <ESC> to the second netting input screen and <F1> back to the first netting input screen to ensure that the correct item has been selected. An <ESC> on the second netting input screen initiates the data checks.

The third material input screens involve the desired tension member, as follows:
## Tension Member Material Screen

Indicate desired tension member to be used (Y-Yes N-No)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MARK</th>
<th>ALLOW MODULUS</th>
<th>THERMAL X-SECTION</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>STRENGTH</td>
<td>ELASTIC</td>
<td>COEFFIC</td>
<td>AREA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N GR416C</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N GS216C</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>.012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N GS316C</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>.785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N GS416C</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N GS516C</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N GS616C</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N GS816C</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N NL416C</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nine data fields are provided for each tension member. Before this input screen is displayed, the project pricing data file (PRICE.LAT) will be searched for up to 30 data items having a use code of C (see Chapter 5 CAMINP Routine and Chapter 4 Pricing Data). Each material item extracted (maximum of 15 per screen) will be displayed with its characteristics as shown. If the material characteristics for a particular item are not defined in the PRICE.LAT data file, values of 0 will be displayed. If no material items with a use code of C are found, the screen will be blank. **Only one tension member material may be selected.** One material item must be provided and completely described as to the characteristics shown before an <ESC> key will be accepted. Only the data for the selected material item are checked. The first data field for each material item is a Y or N to indicate whether the material is to be used or not. The MARK of the material item is the five-character name of the material and the one-character use code. The name and the 15-character description of the selected material will be displayed in the material summary output. The remaining six data items must be specified (non-zero and non-blank) before execution is allowed to continue. If more than 15 material items are provided, the user may <ESC> to the second tension member input screen and <F1> back to the first tension member input screen to ensure that the correct item has been selected. An <ESC> on the second tension member input screen initiates the data checks.

The final material input screens involve the desired anchors for a guyed structural system, as follows:
INDICATE DESIRED ANCHOR TO BE USED (Y-Yes N-No)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MARK</th>
<th>ALLOW LENGTH</th>
<th>STRENGTH MODULUS</th>
<th>ELASTIC DIAMETER</th>
<th>ROD DIAMETER</th>
<th>ANCHOR DIAMETER</th>
<th>UNIT PRICE</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N T0146A</td>
<td>66 58 29 1.25 10</td>
<td>32.8</td>
<td>1/4 X 66 10-I</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N T0148A</td>
<td>96 58 29 1.25 10</td>
<td>39.6</td>
<td>1/4 X 96 10-I</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N T0816A</td>
<td>66 36 29 1.00 8.0</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>1 X 66 8-INCH T</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N T2537A</td>
<td>96 58 29 1.25 14</td>
<td>59.6</td>
<td>1/4 X 96 14-I</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N T4345A</td>
<td>54 23 29 .75 4</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3/4 X 54 4-INCH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N T6346A</td>
<td>66 23 29 .75 6</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>3/4 X 66 6-INCH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nine data fields are provided for each anchor. Before this input screen is displayed, the project pricing data file (PRICE.LAT) will be searched for up to 30 data items having a use code of A (see Chapter 5 CAMINP Routine and Chapter 4 Pricing Data). Each material item extracted (maximum of 15 per screen) will be displayed with its characteristics as shown. If the material characteristics for a particular item are not defined in the PRICE.LAT data file, values of 0 will be displayed. If no material items with a use code of A are found, the screen will be blank. **Up to five (5) anchor materials may be selected.** These selected material items must be provided and completely described as to the characteristics shown before an <ESC> key will be accepted. Only the data for the selected material items are checked. The first data field for each material item is a Y or N to indicate whether the material is to be used or not. The MARK of the material item is the five-character name of the material and the one-character use code. The name and the 15-character description of the selected material will be displayed in the material summary output. The remaining six data items must be specified (non-zero and non-blank) before execution is allowed to continue. If more than 15 material items are provided, the user may <ESC> to the second anchor input screen and <F1> back to the first anchor input screen to ensure that the correct items have been selected. An <ESC> on the second anchor input screen initiates the data checks.

At the conclusion of the input, the project data are copied from the designated scratch disk drive to the floppy disk drive. **A disk must reside in the floppy disk drive while the program is executing.** When the data have been transferred to the floppy disk, the input program function is complete, and control is returned to the original program option prompt.

**EDit Program Option.** The EDit program option allows for the review and/or modification of the data for a project which has been previously defined. If the input project name and revision number do not define an existing project data file, an error message is displayed and the PROJECT NAME prompt is displayed. If a list of the defined project data file names
contained on the floppy disk are desired, a response of DIR will produce such a list (see OUTDIR Routine in Chapter 3 Utility Routines). When an existing project name and revision number are provided, the data from the corresponding project data file are transferred from the floppy disk to the designated scratch disk drive. The ten input screens described in the INPut Program Option section above are displayed sequentially during the edit process (see Chapter 5 CAMINP Routine). Each input screen is terminated with an <ESC> or an <F1> key, and the data checks are made with an <ESC> termination as described above. When the last input screen has been reviewed/modified successfully, the data are transferred to the floppy disk drive, and control is returned to the original program option prompt.

EXecution Program Option. The EXecution program option initiates the design for the structure as defined in the specified project data file. Designs are initiated for the overall structure (see Chapter 6 DESIGN Routine), the footing/foundations required (see Chapter 7 FOOTING Routine), and the anchoring system (if the system is guyed, see Chapter 8 ANCDES Routine). As the individual designs are being accomplished, an appropriate display is provided on the screen. At the conclusion of the system designs, the project output is begun (see Chapter 9 Output Routines). The initial output form is a plan view of the final structure. The plan view is displayed on the monitor screen. The plan view can be cleared from the screen by depressing any key, and the following prompt will be displayed:

Plot to Printer (Y/N)?

If a printer plot is desired, a response of Y (y) should be provided. The plan view displayed originally on the screen will be transmitted to the printer. The remaining output forms will be generated to a designated sequential data file, and at the conclusion of this output, the following prompt will be displayed:

File Name: PprojectO.PRT

UTILITY MENU

B - Browse the file
C - Copy the file to drive A:
P - Print the file
Q - Quit

Enter Selection (B/C/P/Q) -

The B(rowse) option will display the designated output file on the screen and the user may review the output. The arrow, <Home>, <End>, <Page Up>, and <Page Down> keys may be used to scroll through the output.
The C(opy) option will copy the designated output file from the resident (hard) disk drive to a floppy disk on the A disk drive.

The P(rint) option will output the designated output file to the printer.

The Q(uit) option will allow the user to save the designated output file on the resident disk drive or erase the output file. It is recommended that if the output is to be retained, copy the output to the same floppy disk containing the project data and erase the output file from the hard disk drive.

**EDITPRIC Program.** The pricing data file (PRICE.LAT) is an integral program element during the INput program process. The contents of this data file are searched before the support member, netting, tension member, and anchoring input screens are displayed. As new materials become available, or when existing material data items need updating, the pricing data file can be used to maintain a permanent record of these data. If a user were to simply edit the project data input screens, those changes would affect only that project and would not affect any other project. As the data for any new project are being input, the current contents of the pricing data file are searched, and updated/added materials are included in the material screens. The EDITPRIC program may be used to update existing material characteristics, add new materials to the pricing data file, or delete existing material items from the pricing data file. The EDITPRIC program is executed at the system level by typing the following:

```
EDITPRIC <ENTER>
```

The stand-alone executable program EDITPRIC has been provided in the library of program modules, and is to be used to add material names and associated data to the contents of the pricing data file. The following conventions must be adhered to while adding data to the pricing data file:

1. Existing material MARK names should not be duplicated; if the MARK name exists in the current version of the PRICE.LAT data file, subsequent data inputs will replace the current data in the data file. The first five characters of the MARK name can be any combination of letters and/or numbers or symbols, but the user is encouraged to use a systematic naming convention to avoid later confusion. The sixth character of the MARK name will be the use code of the data item.

2. The use code for the material item to be added must follow the convention of the current list of use codes incorporated in the program (see Table A1 below). If a new use code is to be defined, a record of this use code must be maintained, so that when similar materials (with the same use code) are added, the same use code will be used. Simply stated: if an additional support member is to be included in the PRICE.LAT data file,
Table A1
Current Pricing Data File Use Codes and Descriptions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Use Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Anchors and related materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Bolts and primary connectors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Structural tension members (cables)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Eyebolts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>Pulleys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>Netting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Structural support members</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>Rings and snap connectors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>Tumbuckles</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

the use code for that item must be specified as 'P'. The same applies for the other items listed in Table A1.

(3) Careful attention must be provided as to the required units of each data item. The current version of the Camouflage Program assumes that the convention unit of distance is provided in feet, area in square feet, material strengths in either kips or kips per square inch and so on.

A brief discussion of the operation of the EDITPRIC program is provided to illustrate the required input conventions described above. To execute the program, simply type the following:

EDITPRIC <ENTER or RETURN>

A title screen will appear followed by the program options prompt, as shown below:

INPUT, EDIT, DELETE, DISPLAY, OR END (IN/ED/DE/DI/END) ?

One of the five two-character program options should be provided. The program options allow for the INput of a single material item and its data, the EDiting of a single material item's data, for the DEletion of a single material item and its data, the DIplay of the use code currently being used, and for the program to be ENDed.

Input Program Option. A response of IN (in) will allow the INput of one material item with its associated data. A prompt requiring the
six-character MARK INDEX (name) of the item to be input will appear. Once this input is provided, the screen shown below will be displayed, and the user should input the data for the other seventeen data fields. The input will be terminated when the <ESC> key is depressed. An example of this input is provided as follows:

INPUT, EDIT, DELETE, DISPLAY, OR END (IN/ED/DE/DI/END) ? in

Input Item Mark Index or END? ABCXYZ

U. S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
UNIT PRICING DATA

RECORD NO. 158
ITEM MARK INDEX ABCXYZ
PRIMARY CATEGORY
MATERIAL SIZE
PRICING UNIT OF MEASURE
ALLOWABLE STRENGTH (KSI)
ESTIMATE UNIT OF MEASURE
ESTIMATE UNIT WEIGHT (WET OR DRY)
FEDERAL STOCK NUMBER
FABRICATED PART/USE DESCRIPTION
MODULUS OF ELASTICITY (10**6)
X-SECT AREA/DIAMETER/THICKNESS
MOMENT OF INERTIA
COEFF OF THERMAL EXPANSION (10**-6)
ANCHOR SIZE (HELIX, INCHES)
ITEM UNIT PRICE
ERECTION TIME (MAN-HRS)
DRAG COEFFICIENT (NET ONLY)
NOT IN USE CURRENTLY

Press <ESC> when input is complete . . .

Edit Program Option. The EDit program prompt allows the data for the specified item to be modified and restored to the current pricing data file. If the specified item MARK does not currently exist in the pricing data file, an error message is displayed and the original prompt repeated. If the specified MARK is found in the data file, the values of the individual data items will be displayed, and the user may change any of the seventeen values (excluding the MARK name of the item). The current contents of the pricing data will be modified at the conclusion of each EDit program function.

Delete Program Option. The DElete program function will allow a specified MARK name and its data to be deleted from the pricing data file. This program function should only be used if the current pricing data file is full (2,002 data items), and any unused data items are to be deleted.
to provide the space for new data items. Extreme care should be taken when using this program function.

Display Program Option. The Display program function will provide a display of the current contents of the pricing data file. This display will provide the number of data items and the beginning record numbers currently existing for each of the 37 use codes. No other user input is allowed, and the display is erased when any key is depressed. An example of this display is provided below:

```
PRICE.LAT CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>CHAR</th>
<th>BEGAD</th>
<th>NOITEM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13 B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14 C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15 D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16 E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>17 F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>18 G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>19 H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20 I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>21 J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>22 K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>23 L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>24 M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NO. RECORDS 79
```

The data displayed in the table above provide the number of the use code (NUM), the associated one-character use code (CHAR), the beginning record number (BEGAD) of the use code, and the number of material items (NOITEM) in each use code. From these data, the use code A is the first defined use whose material data begin in the first available record (BEGAD=1) and there are 6 (NOITEM=6) material items with a use code of A. After the display table has been cleared from the screen, the following prompt will be provided:

```plaintext
LIST MARKS FOR USE CODE OR END?
```

A one-character use code can be provided, and the marks (names) of any material items with that use code will be listed. The display function can be used to ensure that item marks are not duplicated.

End Program Option. When the desired program functions are completed, the program may be terminated by providing END (end) to the original program option prompt.
Appendix B
Design Routine Formulations

**DESIGN INPUT.** The input file for the design program must include the following information:

1) basic plan view dimensions.

2) pole sizes and material properties,

3) cable sizes and material properties,

4) structural loads, and

5) design coefficients.

The basic plan view dimensions include the number of bays and each bay width in one direction, and the total length perpendicular to these bay widths. The direction perpendicular to the bay widths is the design direction. The distance between support members in the design direction is determined through the design process. Support members in the design direction are equally spaced throughout the structure. All of these distances must be given in feet (see Figure B1).

All support members in the structure must be the same size and have the same material properties. Support member size must include height in feet (see Figure B2), moment of inertia in inches$^4$, cross-sectional area in square inches, cross-sectional width or diameter in inches, and the minimum allowed distance between members in feet. The minimum allowed distance between members allows the user to specify a distance which is considered too dense for practical use. Material properties for the support members must include modulus of elasticity and yield strength in pounds per square inch.

All cables in the structure must have the same material properties and cross-sectional area. Cross-sectional area of the cable must be given in square inches. A maximum sag distance must be defined which controls all cables. The maximum sag distance is the maximum distance in feet the cable may sag at its midpoint relative to its two ends (see Figure B3).
Figure B1. Basic plan view dimensions

Figure B2. Support member characteristics
Figure B3. Tension member sag distance

The material properties of the cable must include the modulus of elasticity in pounds per square inch, the maximum tensile force the cable can maintain in pounds, and the linear weight of the cable in pounds per foot.

Loading information must include the netting or fabric covering wet weight and snow load in pounds per square foot, and the wind velocity in miles per hour.

Coefficients needed for the procedure include the drag coefficient for the fabric covering, and the factor of safety to be used for the entire structure. The structure must also be defined as being with or without guys on all exterior poles. If guyed, the guys are installed at a 45-degree angle connecting the top of the pole to the ground anchors (see Figure B2). The angle that the fabric covering makes with the ground on the sides of the structure must also be specified in degrees (see Figure B2). It is assumed that the fabric covering does not come in contact with the guys. The angle for the fabric covering must therefore be an angle less than 45 degrees.

**NODE AND CABLE NUMBERING.** For a given trial pole spacing in the design direction, the number of nodes and cables can be calculated.

\[
\text{Number of Poles in Bay Width Direction (NPY) = Number of Bays (NB) + 1} \quad (B1)
\]

\[
\text{Number of Poles in Design Direction (NPX) = Total Length in Design Direction (TL) \over Trial Pole Spacing in Design Direction (PSPC)} + 1 \quad (B2)
\]
Number of Total Poles (NP) = \( NPX \times NPY \)  

Number of Horizontal Cables (NC) = 

\[
2 \times \left[ (NPX - 1) + (NPY - 1) \right] + 2 \times (NPX - 1) 
\]

\[
\times (NPY - 1) + (NPX 2) \times (NPY - 1)  
\]

\[
+ (NPX - 1) \times (NPY - 2)  
\]

In Equation B4, the first term counts the perimeter cables, the second term the diagonal cables, the third term the interior cables in the Y-direction (bay dimension), and the fourth term the interior cables in the X-direction (design dimension).

If the structure is guyed, the number of guys is given by the following equation.

Number of Guys (NG) = \( 2 \times (NPX + NPY) \)  

Each cable is assigned a beginning node and an ending node. If the cable is parallel to the bay width or Y-direction, the beginning node is the lower node, and the ending node is the higher node. If the cable is parallel to the design or X-direction, the beginning node is the left node, and the ending node is the right node. If the cable is a diagonal sloping up and to the right, the beginning node is the lower left node, and the ending node is the upper right node. If the cable is a diagonal sloping up and to the left, the beginning node is the upper left node, and the ending node is the lower right node. All guys are defined as beginning at the only node to which they are attached and ending at an imaginary node number. Guys along the bottom line of the plan view have imaginary node number -1000. Guys along the top line of the plan view have imaginary node number -2000. Guys along the left line of the plan view have imaginary node number -3000. Guys along the right line of the plan view have imaginary node number -4000. The imaginary node numbers define the direction of the guys.

Each node is classified as one of nine types based on the number of cables and configuration of the cables which have that node as their beginning end. The node types are shown in Figure B4.

Node type (1) is node (1). Node type (1) is the beginning node for three horizontal cables and two guys. The three horizontal cables are numbered starting with the cable parallel to the Y-direction, then the diagonal cable sloping up and to the right, and then the cable parallel to the X-direction (see Figure B5). If guys are present, all guys are numbered after all horizontal cables have been numbered.
Node type (2) is any node on the bottom line of the plan view excluding two endpoints. Node type (2) is the beginning node for four horizontal cables and one guy. The four horizontal cables are numbered starting with the diagonal cable sloping up and to the left, then the cable parallel to the Y-direction, then the diagonal cable sloping up and to the right, and then the cable parallel to the X-direction.

Node type (3) is the right-most node on the bottom line of the plan view. Node type (3) is the beginning node for two horizontal cables and two guys. The two horizontal cables are numbered starting with the diagonal cable sloping up and to the left, and then the cable parallel to the Y-direction.

Node type (4) is any node on the left-most line of the plan view excluding the endpoints. Node type (4) is the beginning node for three horizontal cables and one guy. The three horizontal cables are numbered starting...
with the cable parallel to the Y-direction, then the diagonal cable sloping up and to the right, and then the cable parallel to the X-direction.

Node type (5) is any node on the interior of the structure. Node type (5) is the beginning node for four horizontal cables and no guys. The four horizontal cables are numbered starting with the diagonal cable sloping up and to the left, then the cable parallel with the Y-direction, then the
diagonal cable sloping up and to the right, and then the cable parallel to the X-direction.

Node type (6) is any node on the right most line of the plan view excluding the endpoints. Node (6) is the beginning node for two horizontal cables and one guy. The two horizontal cables are numbered starting with the diagonal cable sloping up and to the left, and then the cable parallel to the Y-direction.

Node type (7) is the left-most node on the top line of the plan view. Node type (7) is the beginning node for one horizontal cable and two guys. The horizontal cable is a cable parallel to the X-direction.

Node type (8) is any node on the top line of the plan view excluding the endpoints. Node type (8) is the beginning node for one horizontal cable and one guy. The horizontal cable is a cable parallel to the X-direction.

Node type (9) is the right-most node of the top line of the plan view. Node type (9) has no horizontal cables and two guys.

All horizontal cables are numbered before any guys are numbered if guys are present. The horizontal cables are numbered consecutively moving from node to node consecutively. All horizontal cables beginning at node (1) are numbered in the order of its node type, then the horizontal cables beginning at node (2) are numbered in the order of its node type, and so on until node by node and cable by cable all of the cables are numbered.

If guys are present, the guys are numbered beginning with the number following the final horizontal cable. All guys on the bottom line of the plan view are numbered from left to right, then all guys on the top line of the plan view are numbered from left to right, then all guys on the left-most line of the plan view are numbered from bottom to top, and then all guys on the right-most line of the plan view are numbered from bottom to top.

**UNIFORM DISTRIBUTED LOADS FOR EACH CABLE TYPE.**
The applied loads of cable weight, fabric covering weight, and snow load are reduced to a single uniform distributed load along the sagged cable length as previously described. Each cell in the structure is divided into four triangles by the diagonal cables. Each one of these triangles is divided into three more triangles by passing lines from the three vertices to the centroid of the larger triangle as shown in Figure B6. The loads carried by each load triangle is applied to the cable adjacent to it.

Cable weight and fabric covering weight are considered to be distributed along the sag curve of the cables already, although not uniformly, but the snow load is given as a load per horizontal area. The fabric covering weight is taken as the wet weight of the fabric in order to obtain the
Figure B6. Single cell load triangles

largest load case. All loads are then reduced to a uniformly distributed load along the sag curve of the cable. Since the distributed load must be known before the actual length of the cable can be calculated, the given sag distance is added to the horizontal length of the cable to approximate the actual sagged length of each load triangle.

Cables are classified as one of five types: (1) a bay-length cable on the exterior of the structure, (2) a bay-length cable on the interior of the structure, (3) a trial-pole-space-length cable on the exterior of the structure, (4) a trial-pole-space-length cable on the interior of the structure, and (5) a diagonal cable. Cable type (1) carries the loads from the adjacent load triangle and the loads from the fabric and snow on the adjacent side panel of fabric. Cable type (2) carries the loads from the adjacent load triangles on each side. Since these triangles have the same area, the load on one load triangle can be calculated and doubled. Cable type (3) carries the loads from the adjacent load triangle and the loads from the fabric and snow on the adjacent side panel of fabric. Cable type (4) carries the loads from the adjacent load triangles on each side. These load triangles may
not have the same area since bay widths may not be the same; therefore, each must be calculated and added to one another. Cable type (5) carries the loads from four adjacent load triangles. Each one of these load triangles has the same area, so one can be calculated and quadrupled. (See Figure B7.)

For cable type (1), the uniform distributed load due to snow load, wet fabric weight, and cable weight is:

\[
q = \left[ \frac{PH}{\tan(\text{ANGLE})} + \frac{PSPC}{12} \right] \cdot SNOW
\]

\[
+ \frac{[BW + SMAX] \cdot CAMOWWT}{BW} \cdot \left[ \frac{PH}{\sin(\text{ANGLE})} + \frac{13}{12} SMAX + \frac{1}{12} PSPC \right] \quad (B6)
\]

\[
+ \frac{[BW + SMAX] \cdot CWT}{BW}
\]

For cable type (2):

\[
q = \frac{1}{6} \cdot PSPC \cdot SNOW
\]

\[
+ \frac{[BW + SMAX] \cdot [PSPC + SMAX] \cdot CAMOWWT}{6 \cdot BW} \quad (B7)
\]

\[
+ \frac{[BW + SMAX] \cdot CWT}{BW}
\]

For cable type (3):

\[
q = \left[ \frac{PH}{\tan(\text{ANGLE})} + \frac{1}{12} BW \right] \cdot SNOW
\]

\[
+ \frac{[PSPC + SMAX] \cdot CAMOWWT}{PSPC} \cdot \left[ \frac{PH}{\sin(\text{ANGLE})} + \frac{13}{12} SMAX + \frac{1}{12} BW \right] \quad (B8)
\]

\[
+ \frac{[PSPC + SMAX] \cdot CWT}{PSPC}
\]

For cable type (4):

\[
q = \frac{[BW2 + BW1] \cdot SNOW}{12}
\]

\[
+ \frac{[PSPC + SMAX] \cdot CAMOWWT}{12 \cdot PSPC} \cdot [BW2 + BW1 + 2 \cdot SMAX] \quad (B9)
\]

\[
+ \frac{[PSPC + SMAX] \cdot CWT}{PSPC}
\]
Figure B7. Cable types
For cable type (5):

\[
q = \frac{BW \cdot PSPC \cdot SNOW + (BW + SMAX) \cdot (PSPC + SMAX) \cdot CAMOWNWT}{3 \cdot L} + \frac{(L + SMAX) \cdot CWT}{L}
\]  

(B10)

WIND FORCES. Wind forces for this procedure are calculated by the mechanics of fluids equation given by Rouse and Howe (1953):

\[
\text{Wind Force (WF)} = DC \times \frac{1}{2} \times 0.0024 \times WV^2 \times VA
\]  

(B11)

where WF is wind force in pounds, DC is the drag coefficient of the fabric, WV is the wind velocity in feet per second, and VA is the vertical projection area in square inches of the side panel. Once this force is known, it is divided by the length of the cable and added to the uniformly distributed load of the adjacent cable.

FINAL FORCES AND STRESSES COMPARED TO ALLOWABLES. Using the final deflections for a given trial pole spacing, equations 7-10 from Chapter 6 DESIGN Routine, and the following formulas taken from Leonard (1988), we can calculate the final tensile force in each cable:

\[
\beta = \frac{q \times (L_0 + \Delta L)}{2 \times H}
\]  

(B12)

\[
\gamma = \sinh^{-1} \left( \frac{\beta}{\sinh \beta} \times \tan \theta \right)
\]  

(B13)

\[
T = H_0 \times \cosh [\gamma + \beta]
\]  

(B14)

The force "T" is the final tensile force along the length of the cable at the supports. This force can be compared to the allowable force in each cable which is the maximum force a cable can hold divided by the factor of safety.

The stress at the bottom of each support member is made up of three parts: (1) the vertical reaction for each node to the uniformly distributed load on each cable, which can be calculated as one half the length of the cable multiplied by the uniformly distributed load, (2) the moment caused by the deflections at the top of the pole, which are easily calculated for the cantilever, and (3) the vertical component of guy forces at exterior joints if guys are used, which is calculated by equation 2 in Chapter 6 DESIGN Routine.
References.


Appendix C
Program Source Codes

The source codes for the two FORTRAN routines developed for the Camouflage Program are included in Appendix C. The DESIGN routine (Chapter 6 DESIGN Routine) accomplishes the complete structural design for the project. The DRAW routine (Chapter 9 OUTPUT Routine) provides the plan view of the structure on the monitor screen and, optionally, on the printer.

The source codes for the DESIGN routine are provided below:

```fortran
C TENSION STRUCTURE DESIGN (BRITT SIMMONS) 11 MAR 91
C REVISED 28 MAR 91
COMMON ANGLE ,BETA ,BW(10),CA ,CAMO,CC ,
>CE ,CN ,CWT ,DELT(242) ,DELTAL,DLDX ,
>DLDY ,DRAG ,F(128),FK(128,39) ,FK0 ,FK01 ,
>FK02 ,FKP ,FL ,FS ,FXFL ,FYFL ,GAMMA ,GOOD ,
>GTMAX ,GUY ,H ,HO ,IA ,IB ,JNT1 ,
>JNT2 ,KINC ,KN ,NB ,NBA ,NC ,NG ,
>NHB ,NP ,NFX ,NPY ,NR ,NREDO ,NSPC ,
>PA ,PE ,PFB ,PH ,PI ,PSPC ,PW ,Q ,
>QADD ,QMAX ,SO ,SMAX ,SNOW ,THETA ,TL ,
>TMAX ,TMMAX ,U(128),UOLD(128) ,WINDF ,WINDS ,WINDV ,
>ZZ (242,14)
CHARACTER*1 GUY
DO 10 I=1,242
DELT(I)=0.0
10 CONTINUE
DO 20 I=1,128
UOLD(I)=0.0
20 CONTINUE
READ(5,*)NB
DO 30 I=1,NB
READ(5,*)BW(I)
30 CONTINUE
READ(5,*)TL
READ(5,*)PH,PE,PI,PA,PFY,PW,PMSPC
READ(5,*)CE,CA,TMAX,SMAX,CWT
```

Appendix C Program Source Codes
READ (5,*) ANGLE
READ (5,*) CAMOWT, SNOW, WINDV, EMAX
READ (5,32) GUY
32 FORMAT (A1)
READ (5,*) FS
READ (5,*) DRAG

C  ***** CONVERT TO SQUARE INCH UNITS
   PE = PE * 10.0 ** 6
   PFY = PFY * 10.0 ** 3
   CE = CE * 10.0 ** 6
   TMAX = TMAX * 10.0 ** 3

C  ***** CONVERSIONS, LBS & INCHES & RADIANS (FPS for Wind Velocity)
   DO 40 I = 1, NB
   BW(I) = BW(I) * 12.0
40 CONTINUE
   TL = TL * 12.0
   PH = PH * 12.0
   PMSPC = PMSPC * 12.0
   SMAX = SMAX * 12.0
   CWT = CWT / 12.0
   ANGLE = ANGLE * 3.141592654 / 180.0
   CAMOWT = CAMOWT / 144.0
   SNOW = SNOW / 144.0
   WINDV = WINDV * 5280.0 / 3600.0
   PR = SQRT (PI / PA)
   TMAX = TMAX / FS
   PFY = PFY / FS
   IF (FS .GT. 2.0) THEN
      PFB = 3.141592654 ** 2 * PE / FS / (2.0 * PH / ?.)** 2
   ELSE
      PFB = 3.141592654 ** 2 * PE / 2.0 / (2.0 * PH / PR)** 2
   ENDIF
   NSPCH = INT (TL / PMSPC)
   FNSPCL = 0.9
   NSPC = INT (TL / PMSPC)
   WINDS = 1.0
   TMMAX = 0.0
   GTMAX = 0.0
200 PSPC = TL / NSPC
   NPX = NSP + 1
   NEY = NB + 1
   NP = NPX * NEY
   KINC = 16
   DO 210 I = 1, 2 * NP
   U(I) = 0.0
210 CONTINUE
   CALL S1000
   IF (GUY.EQ.'%') CALL S4000
240 CALL S5000
CALL S14000
CALL S6000
CALL S9000
CALL S10000(EMAX)
IF(GOOD.EQ.1.0)GO TO 290
CALL S11000
KINC=INT(KINC/2)
IF(KINC.EQ.0)KINC=1
GO TO 240
290 CALL S13000
IF(GOOD.EQ.1.0)GO TO 320
IF(NSPC.EQ.INT(TL/PMSPC))THEN
  WRITE(6,*) 'SELECTED POLES WILL NOT SUPPORT STRUCTURE.'
STOP
ENDIF
IF(NSPCH.EQ.(NSPC+1))THEN
  NSPC=NSPCH
  GO TO 365
ENDIF
FNSPCL(NSPC)
NSPC=NSPC+INT((NSPCH-INT(FNSPCL+0.2))/2.0+0.51)
GO TO 200
320 CALL S12000
IF(GOOD.EQ.1.0)GO TO 350
IF(NSPC.EQ.INT(TL/PMSPC))THEN
  WRITE(6,*) 'SELECTED CABLES FAIL AT MINIMUM POLE SPACING.'
STOP
ENDIF
IF(NSPCH.EQ.(NSPC+1))THEN
  NSPC=NSPCH
  GO TO 362
ENDIF
FNSPCL=NSPC
NSPC=NSPC+INT((NSPCH-INT(FNSPCL+0.2))/2.0+0.51)
GO TO 200
350 IF(NSPC.EQ.(FNSPCL+1.0))GO TO 362
NSPCH=NSPC
NSPC=NSPC-INT((NSPCH-INT(FNSPCL+0.2))/2.0+0.51)
GO TO 200
362 CALL S19000
IF(GUY.EQ.'Y')CALL S20000
365 WINDS=2.0
370 KINC=16
NPX=NSPC+1
NPY=NB+1
NP=NPX*NPY
DO 380 I=1,2*NP
  U(I)=0.0
380 CONTINUE
CALL S1000
IF(GUY.EQ.'Y')CALL S4000
400 CALL S5000
   CALL S15000
   CALL S6000
   CALL S9000
   CALL S10000(EMAX)
   IF(GOOD.EQ.1.0)GO TO 450
   CALL S11000
   KINC=INT(KINC/2)
   IF(KINC.EQ.0)KINC=1
   GO TO 400
450 CALL S13000
   IF(GOOD.EQ.1.0)GO TO 475
   IF(NSPC.EQ.INT(TL/PMSPC))THEN
      WRITE(6,*) 'SELECTED POLES WILL NOT SUPPORT STRUCTURE,'
      STOP
   ENDIF
   NSPC=NSPC+1
   PSPC=TL/NSPC
   TMAX=0.0
   GTMAX=0.0
   NREDO=1
   GO TO 370
475 CALL S12000
   IF(GOOD.EQ.1.0)GO TO 497
   IF(NSPC.EQ.INT(TL/PMSPC))THEN
      WRITE(6,*) 'SELECTED CABLES FAIL AT MINIMUM POLE '
      SPACING.'
      STOP
   ENDIF
   NSPC=NSPC+1
   PSPC=TL/NSPC
   TMAX=0.0
   GTMAX=0.0
   NREDO=1
   GO TO 370
497 CALL S19000
   IF(GUY.EQ.'Y')CALL S20000
   WINDS=3.0
505 KINC=16
   NPX=NSPC+1
   NPY=NB+1
   NP=NPX*NPY
   DO 510 I=1,2*NP
      U(I)=0.0
510 CONTINUE
   CALL S1000
   IF(GUY.EQ.'Y')CALL S4000
535 CALL S5000

Appendix C Program Source Codes
CALL S16000
CALL S6000
CALL S9000
CALL S10000(EMAX)
IF(GOOD.EQ.1.0)GO TO 585
CALL S11000
KINC=INT(KINC/2)
IF(KINC.EQ.0)KINC=1
GO TO 535

585 CALL S13000
IF(GOOD.EQ.1.0)GO TO 610
IF(NSPC.EQ.INT(TL/PMSPC))THEN
  WRITE(6,*) 'SELECTED POLES WILL NOT SUPPORT STRUCTURE.'
  STOP
ENDIF
NSPC=NSPC+1
PSPC=TL/NSPC
TMMAX=0.0
GTMAX=0.0
NREDO=2
GO TO 505

610 CALL S12000
IF(GOOD.EQ.1.0)GO TO 635
IF(NSPC.EQ.INT(TL/PMSPC))THEN
  WRITE(6,*) 'SELECTED CABLES FAIL AT MINIMUM POLE SPACING.'
  STOP
ENDIF
NSPC=NSPC+1
PSPC=TL/NSPC
TMMAX=0.0
GTMAX=0.0
NREDO=2
GO TO 505

635 CALL S19000
IF(GUY.EQ.'Y')CALL S20000
CALL S21000(EMAX)
CALL S22000
OPEN (UNIT=12,FILE='DEFLECTS.DAT')
DO 650 I=1,NP*2
  650 WRITE(12,9999)U(I)
9999 FORMAT(' ',F10.6)
OPEN (UNIT=12,FILE='DESIGN.DAT')
WRITE(12,*)GOOD
CLOSE (UNIT=12)
999 STOP

END
SUBROUTINE S1000
C ***** SET UP CABLE INFORMATION DATA FILE WITHOUT GUYS
COMMON ANGLE ,BETA ,BW(10) ,CA ,CAGEXT ,CC ,
> DLDX ,DRAG ,F(128) ,FK(128,39) ,FKO ,FK01 ,
> FK02 ,FKP ,FL ,FS ,FXFL ,FYFL ,GAMMA ,GOOD ,
> GTMAX ,GUY ,H ,H0 ,IA ,IB ,JNT1 ,
> JNT2 ,KINC ,KN ,NB ,NBA ,NC ,NG ,
> NBH ,NP ,NPI ,NQ ,NR ,NREDO ,NSPC ,
> PA ,PE ,PFB ,PH ,PI ,PSPC ,PW ,Q ,
> QADD ,QMAX ,SO ,SMAX ,SNOW ,THETA ,TL ,
> TMAX ,TMCC ,U(128) ,UOLD(128) ,WINDF ,WINDS ,WINDV ,
> ZZ(242,14)
CHARACTER*1 GUY
QMAX=0.0
C PERIMETER CROSS INTERIOR VERT
NC=((NPX-1)+(NPY-1))*2+(NPX-1)*(NPY-1)2+(NPX-2)*(NPY-1)
> + (NPX-1)*(NPY-2)
C INTERIOR HORZ
NG=0
IF(GUY.EQ.'Y') NG=2*NPX+2*NPY
KN=0.0
DO 1720 IB=1,NPY
DO 1710 IA=1,NPX
IF(IB.NE.1)GO TO 1350
IF(IA.NE.1)GO TO 1170
C ***** CABLES JOINT CLASS 1
DO 1160 IC=1,3
IF(IC.EQ.1)THEN
KN=KN+1
FL= BW(1)
JNT1=1
JNT2=NPIX+1
FXFL=0.0
FYFL=1.0
DLDX=0.0
DLDY=-1.0
CC=1.0
ENDIF
IF(IC.EQ.2)THEN
KN=KN+1
FL=SQRT(BW(1)**2+PSPC**2)
JNT1=1
JNT2=NPIX+2
FXFL=PSPC/FL
FYFL=BW(1)/FL
CC=5.0
DLDX=-(SQRT((PSPC+1.0)**2+BW(1)**2)-FL)
DLDY=-(SQRT(PSPC**2+(BW(1)+1.0)**2)-FL)
ENDIF
E6
Appendix C Program Source Codes
IF (IC.EQ.3) THEN
  KN=KN+1
  FL=PSPC
  JNT1=1
  JNT2=2
  FXFL=1.0
  FYFL=0.0
  DLDX=-1.0
  DLDY=0.0
  CC=3.0
ENDIF
CALL S2000
CALL S3000
1160 CONTINUE
GO TO 1710
1170 IF (IA.EQ.NPX) GO TO 1290
C  ***** CABLES     JOINT CLASS 2
DO 1280 IC=1,4
IF (IC.EQ.1) THEN
  KN=KN+1
  FL=SQRT(BW(1)**2+PSPC**2)
  JNT1=IA
  JNT2=NPX+IA-1
  FXFL=-1*PSPC/FL
  FYFL=BW(1)/FL
  DLDX=SQRT((PSPC+1.0)**2+BW(1)**2)-FL
  DLDY=-(SQRT(PSPC**2+(BW(1)+1)**2)-FL)
  CC=5.0
ENDIF
IF (IC.EQ.2) THEN
  KN=KN+1
  FL=BW(1)
  JNT1=IA
  JNT2=NPX+IA
  FXFL=0.0
  FYFL=1.0
  DLDX=0.0
  DLDY=-1.0
  CC=2.0
ENDIF
IF (IC.EQ.3) THEN
  KN=KN+1
  FL=SQRT(BW(1)**2+PSPC**2)
  JNT1=IA
  JNT2=NPX+IA+1
  FXFL=PSPC/FL
  FYFL=BW(1)/FL
  CC=5.0
  DLDX=-(SQRT((PSPC+1)**2+BW(1)**2)-FL)
  DLDY=-(SQRT(PSPC**2+(BW(1)+1)**2)-FL)
ENDIF
C  Program Source Codes
ENDIF
IF (IC.EQ.4) THEN
  KN = KN + 1
  FL = PSPC
  JNT1 = IA
  JNT2 = IA + 1
  FXFL = 1.0
  FYFL = 0.0
  DLDX = -1.0
  DLDY = 0.0
  CC = 3.0
ENDIF
CALL S2000
CALL S3000
1280 CONTINUE
GO TO 1710
C ***** CABLES JOINT CLASS 3
1290 DO 1340 IC = 1, 2
  IF (IC.EQ.1) THEN
    KN = KN + 1
    FL = SQRT(BW(1)**2 + PSPC**2)
    JNT1 = NPX
    JNT2 = 2*NPX - 1
    FXFL = -1.0*PSPC/FL
    FYFL = BW(1)/FL
    DLDX = SQRT((PSPC+1.0)**2 + BW(1)**2) - FL
    DLDY = -(SQRT(BW(1)**2 + (PSPC+1.0)**2) - FL)
    CC = 5.0
  ENDIF
  IF (IC.EQ.2) THEN
    !(N = KN + 1
    FL = BW(1)
    JNT1 = NPX
    JNT2 = 2*NPX
    FXFL = 0.0
    FYFL = 1.0
    DLDX = 0.0
    DLDY = -1.0
    CC = 1.0
  ENDIF
CALL S2000
CALL S3000
1340 CONTINUE
GO TO 1710
1350 IF (IB.EQ.NPY) GO TO 1630
IF (IA.NE.1) GO TO 1450
C **** CABLES JOINT CLASS 4
DO 1440 IC = 1, 3
  IF (IC.EQ.1) THEN
    KN = KN + 1
  ENDIF
FL=BW(IB)
JNT1=(IB-1)*NPX+1
JNT2=IB*NPX+1
FXFL=0.0
FYFL=1.0
DLDX=0.0
DLDY=-1.0
CC=1.0
ENDIF
IF (IC.EQ.2) THEN
    KN=KN+1
    FL=SQRT(BW(IB)**2+PSPC**2)
    JNT1=(IB-1)*NPX+1
    JNT2=IB*NPX+2
    FXFL=PSPC/FL
    FYFL=BW(IB)/FL
    CC=5.0
    DLDX=-(SQRT(PSPC**2+(BW(IB)+1.0)**2)-FL)
    DLDY=-(SQRT(PSPC**2+BW(IB)**2)-FL)
ENDIF
IF (IC.EQ.3) THEN
    KN=KN+1
    FL=PSPC
    JNT1=(IB-1)*NPX+1
    JNT2=(IB-1)*NPX+2
    FXFL=1.0
    FYFL=0.0
    DLDX=-1.0
    DLDY=0.0
    CC=4.0
ENDIF
CALL S2000
CALL S3000
1440 CONTINUE
GO TO 1710
1450 IF (IA.EQ.NPX) GO TO 1570
C ***** CABLES JOINT CLASS 5
DO 1560 IC=1,4
IF (IC.EQ.1) THEN
    KN=KN+1
    FL=SQRT(BW(IB)**2+PSPC**2)
    JNT1=(IB-1)*NPX+IA
    JNT2=IB*NPX+IA-1
    FXFL=1.0*PSPC/FL
    FYFL=BW(IB)/FL
    DLDX=SQRT((PSPC+1.0)**2+BW(IB)**2)-FL
    DLDY=-(SQRT(PSPC**2+BW(IB)**2)-FL)
    CC=5.0
ENDIF
IF (IC.EQ.2) THEN
KN=KN+1
FL=BW(IB)
JNT1=(IB-1)*NPX+IA
JNT2 IB*NPX+IA
FXFL=0.0
FYFL=1.0
DLDX=0.0
DLDY=-1.0
CC=2.0
ENDIF
IF (IC.EQ.3) THEN
KN=KN+1
FL=SQRTPW(IB)**2+PSPC**2)
JNT1=(IB-1)*NPX+IA
JNT2=(IB-1)*NPX+IA+1
FXFL=PSPC/FL
FYFL=BW(IB)/FL
CC=5.0
DLDX=-(SQRT((PSPC+1)**2+BW(IB)**2)-FL)
DLDY=-(SQRT(PSPC**2+BW(IB)+1.0)**2)-FL)
ENDIF
IF (IC.EQ.4) THEN
KN=KN+1
FL=PSPC
JNT1=(IB-1)*NPX+IA
JNT2=(IB-1)*NPX+IA+1
FXFL=1.0
FYFL=0.0
DLDX=-1.0
DLDY=0.0
CC=4.0
ENDIF
CALL S2000
CALL S3000
1560 CONTINUE
GO TO 1710
C ****** CABLES JOINT CLASS 6
1570 DO 1620 IC=1,2
IF (IC.EQ.1) THEN
KN=KN+1
FL=SQRTPW(IB)**2+PSPC**2)
JNT1=IB*NPX
JNT2=(IB+1)*NPX-1
FXFL=1.0*PSPC/FL
FYFL=BW(IB)/FL
DLDX=SQRT((PSPC+1)**2+BW(IB)**2)-FL
DLDY=-(SQRT(PSPC**2+(B(WIB)+1.0)**2)-FL)
CC=5.0
ENDIF
IF (IC.EQ.2) THEN

Appendix C  Program Source Codes
KN=KN+1
FL=FL(IB)
JNT1=IB*NPX
JNT2=(IB+1)*NPX
FXFL=0.0
FYFL=1.0
DLDX=0.0
DLDY=-1.0
CC=1.0
ENDIF
CALL S2000
CALL S3000
1620 CONTINUE
GO TO 1710
1630 IF(IA.NE.1) GO TO 1670
C ***** CABLES JOINT CLASS 7
KN=KN+1
FL=PSPC
JNT1=(NPy-1)*NPX+1
JNT2=(NPy-1)*NPX+2
FXFL=1.0
FYFL=0.0
DLDX=-1.0
DLDY=0.0
CC=3.0
CALL S2000
CALL S3000
GO TO 1710
1670 IF(IA.EQ.NPX) GO TO 1710
C ***** CABLES JOINT CLASS 8
KN=KN+1
FL=PSPC
JNT1=(NPy-1)*NPX+IA
JNT2=(NPy-1)*NPX+IA+1
FXFL=1.0
FYFL=0.0
DLDX=-1.0
DLDY=0.0
CC=3.0
CALL S2000
CALL S3000
C ***** NO HORIZONTAL CABLES JOINT CLASS 9
1710 CONTINUE
1720 CONTINUE
RETURN
END

Appendix C Program Source Codes
2000 SUBROUTINE S2000
COMMONE ANGLE ,BETA ,BW(10),CA ,CAMOWT,CC ,
>CE ,CN ,CWT ,DELT(242) ,DELTAL,DLDX ,
>DLDY ,DRAG ,F(128),FK(128,39) ,FK0 ,FK01 ,
>FK02 ,FKP ,FL ,FS ,FXFL ,FYFL ,GAMMA ,GOOD ,
>GTMAX ,GUY ,H ,HO ,IA ,IB ,JNT1 ,
>JNT2 ,KINC ,KN ,NB ,NBA ,NC ,NG ,
>NHB ,NP ,NPX ,NPy ,NR ,NREDO ,NSPC ,
>PA ,PE ,PFB ,PH ,PI ,PSPC ,PW ,Q ,
>QADD ,QMAX ,SO ,SMAX ,SNOW ,THETA ,TL ,
>TMAX ,TMMAX ,U(128),UOLD(128) ,WINDF ,WINDS ,WINDV ,
>ZZ(242,14)
CHARACTER I GUY
C * DEFINE FUNCTIONS HYPERBOLIC SINE, HYPERBOLIC COSINE
C ***** DEFINE FUNCTIONS HYPERBOLIC SINE, HYPERBOLIC COSINE
FNSINH(X)=EXP(X)-EXP(-X))/2.0
FNCOSH(X)=(EXP(X)+EXP(-X))/2.0
FASINH(X)=ALOG(X+SQRT(X**2+1.0))
C ***** CALCULATE Q, SO, AND HO FOR EACH TYPE CABLE
QADD=0.0
IF(CC.NE.1.0)GO TO 2060
C ***** Q FOR BW-LENGTH CABLE ON EXTERIOR
Q=(PH/TAN(ANGLE)+PSPC/12.0)*SNOW
Q=Q+(BW(IB)+SMAX)*CAMOWT*(PH/SIN(ANGLE)+13.0*SMAX/12.0+B)/(BW(IB))
Q=Q+(BW(IB)+SMAX)*CWT/BW(IB)
CALL S18000
GO TO 2280
2060 IF(CC.NE.2.0)GO TO 2100
C ***** Q FOR BW-LENGTH CABLE ON INTERIOR
Q=PSPC*SNOW/6.0
Q=Q+(BW(IB)+SMAX)*(PSPC+SMAX)*CAMOWT/6.0/BW(IB)
Q=Q+(BW(IB)+SMAX)*CWT/BW(IB)
GO TO 2280
2100 IF(CC.NE.3.0)GO TO 2180
IF(IB.NE.1)GO TO 2160
C ***** Q FOR PSPC-LENGTH CABLE ON EXTERIOR DO B=1
Q=(PH/TAN(ANGLE)+BW(1)/12.0)*SNOW
Q=Q+(PSPC+SMAX)*CAMOWT*(PH/SIN(ANGLE)+13.0*SMAX/12.0+B)/PSPC
Q=Q+(PSPC+SMAX)*CWT/PSPC
CALL S17000
GO TO 2280
C ***** Q FOR PSPC-LENGTH CABLE ON EXTERIOR FOR B=NPY
2160 Q=(PH/TAN(ANGLE)+BW(NPY-1)/12.0)*SNOW
Q=Q+(PSPC+SMAX)*CAMOWT*(PH/SIN(ANGLE)+13.0*SMAX/12.0+B)/PSPC
Q=Q+(PSPC+SMAX)*CWT/PSPC
CALL S17000
GO TO 2280
2180 IF (CC.NE.4.0) GO TO 2220
C ***** Q FOR PSPC-LENGTH CABLE ON INTERIOR
Q = SNOW * (BW(IB) + BW(IB-1)) / 12.0
Q = Q + (PSPC + SMAX) * CAMOWT * (BW(IB) + BW(IB-1))
> + 2.0 * SMAX / 12.0 / PSPC + (PSPC + SMAX) * CWT / PSPC
GO TO 2280
2220 IF (CC.NE.5.0) GO TO 2260
C ***** Q FOR DIAGONAL
Q = (BW(IB) * PSPC * SNOW + (BW(IB) + SMAX) * (PSPC + SMAX) * CAMOWT) / 3.0 / FL
> + (FL + SMAX) * CWT / FL
GO TO 2280
2260 CONTINUE
C ***** Q FOR GUY
Q = CWT
2280 CONTINUE
C ***** CALCULATE HO, SO, FK01, AND FK02
IF (CC.LE.5.0) THEN
THETA = 0.0
ELSE
THETA = 0.785398163
ENDIF
IF (CC.LE.5) THEN
FO = 0.8 * SMAX / FL
ELSE
FO = SMAX / FL * (CWT / QMAX)
ENDIF
IF (WINDS.EQ.1.0.AND.CC.EQ.3.0.AND.IB.EQ.1) Q = Q + QADD
IF (WINDS.EQ.2.0.AND.CC.EQ.1.0.AND.IA.EQ.1) Q = Q + QADD
IF (WINDS.EQ.3.0.AND.CC.EQ.3.0.AND.IB.EQ.NPY) Q = Q + QADD
HO = Q * FL / 8.0 / FO
BETA0 = Q * FL / 2.0 / HO
X = BETA0 * TAN(THETA) / FNSINH(BETA0)
GAMMA0 = FASINH(X)
X = GAMMA0 + BETA0
Y = GAMMA0 - BETA0
SO1 = HO * (FNSINH(X) - FNSINH(Y)) / Q
SINX = FNSINH(X)
COSX = FNCOSH(X)
SINY = FNSINH(Y)
COSY = FNCOSH(Y)
SO2 = (FL / 2.0 / CA / CE) * (HO + HO**2 * (SINX * COSX - SINY * COSY) / Q / FL)
SO = SO1 - SO2
FK01 = TAN(THETA)**2 + Q * FL * (1.0 + TAN(THETA))**2
> + 16.0 * FO**2 / 3.0 / 8.0 / CA / CE / FO
FK02 = SO / FL - 1.0 - TAN(THETA)**2 / 4.0
> - 8.0 * FO**2 + 3.0 * Q * FL / 16.0 / CA / CE / FO
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE S3000
COMMON ANGLE, BETA, BW(10), CA, CAMOWT, CC,
> CE, CN, CWT, DELT(242), DELTAL, DLDX,
> DLY, DRAG, F(128), FK(128,39), FK0, FK01,
> FK02, FK0, FL, FS, FXFL, FYFL, GAMMA, GOOD,
> GTMAX, GUY, H, HO, IA, IB, JNT1,
> JNT2, KINC, KN, NB, NBA, NC, NG,
> NHB, NP, NFX, NPY, NR, NREDO, NSPC,
> PA, PE, PFB, PH, PI, PSPC, PW, Q,
> QADD, QMAX, SO, SMAX, SNOW, THETA, TL,
> Tmax, TMAX, U(128), UOLD(128), WINDF, WINDS, WINDV,
> ZZ(242,14)
CHARACTER*1 GUY

C ***** WRITE S CABLE INFORMATION AND DATA (ZZ ARRAY)
IF(WINDS.EQ.1.0.AND.CC.EQ.3.0.AND.IB.EQ.1)Q=Q-QADD
IF(WINDS.EQ.2.0.AND.CC.EQ.1.0.AND.IA.EQ.1)Q=Q-QADD
IF(WINDS.EQ.3.0.AND.CC.EQ.3.0.AND.IB.EQ.NPY)Q=Q-QADD
ZZ(KN,1)=JNT1
ZZ(KN,2)=JNT2
ZZ(KN,3)=FXFL
ZZ(KN,4)=FYFL
ZZ(KN,5)=DLDX
ZZ(KN,6)=DLDY
ZZ(KN,7)=CC
ZZ(KN,8)=Q
ZZ(KN,9)=QADD
ZZ(KN,10)=SO
ZZ(KN,11)=FL
ZZ(KN,12)=HO
ZZ(KN,13)=FK01
ZZ(KN,14)=FK02
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE S4000
C ***** SET UP CABLE INFORMATION FOR GUYS
C ***** BOTTOM LINE GUYS
COMMON ANGLE, BETA, BW(10), CA, CAMOWT, CC,
> CE, CN, CWT, DELT(242), DELTAL, DLDX,
> DLDY, DRAG, F(128), FK(128, 39), FK0, FK01,
> FK02, FK03, FL, FS, FXFL, FYFL, GAMMA, GOOD,
> GMAX, GUY, H, HO, IA, IB, JNT1,
> JNCT2, KINC, KN, NB, NANA, NC, NG,
> NHB, NP, NFX, NPY, NR, NREDO, NSPC,
> PA, PE, PFB, PH, PI, PSPC, PW, Q,
> QADD, QMAX, SQ, SMAX, SNOW, THETA, TL,
> TMAX, TMX, U(128), UOLD(128), WINDF, WINDS, WINDV,
> ZZ(242, 14)
CHARACTER*1 GUY
DO 4010 I=1, NPX
KN=KN+1
FL=PH
JNT1=I
JNCT2=1000
FXFL=0.0
FYFL=1.0
DLDX=0.0
DLDY=1.0
CC=6.0
CALL S2000
CALL S3000
4010 CONTINUE
C ***** TOP LINE GUYS
DO 4020 I=1, NPX
KN=KN+1
FL=PH
JNT1=NP-NPX+I
JNT2=-2000
FXFL=0.0
FYFL=1.0
DLDX=0.0
DLDY=1.0
CC=7.0
CALL S2000
CALL S3000
4020 CONTINUE
C ***** LEFT LINE GUYS
DO 4030 I=1, NPY
KN=KN+1
FL=PH
JNT1=(I-1)*NPX+1
JNT2=-3000
FXFL=-1.0
FYFL=0.0
DLDX=1.0
DLDY=0.0
CC=8.0
CALL S2000
CALL S3000
4030 CONTINUE
C ***** RIGHT LINE GUYS
   DO 4040 I=1,NPY
   KN=KN+1
   FL=PH
   JNT1=I*NPX
   JNT2=-4000
   FXFL=1.0
   FYFL=0.0
   DLDX=-1.0
   DLDY=0.0
   CC=9.0
   CALL S2000
   CALL S3000
4040 CONTINUE
   RETURN
   END
SUBROUTINE S5000

C ***** FROM CABLE INFORMATION CREATE FORCE MATRIX

COMMON ANGLE, BETA, BW(10), CA, CAMOWT, CC,
>CE, CN, CWT, DELT(242), DELTAL, DLDX,
>DLDY, DRAG, F(128), FK(128, 39), FK0, FK01,
>FK02, FKP, FL, FS, FXFL, FYFL, GAMMA, GOOD,
>GMAX, GUY, H, HO, IA, IB, JNT1,
>JNT2, KINC, KN, NB, NBA, NC, NG,
>NHB, NP, NFX, NPY, NR, NREDO, NSPC,
>PA, PE, PFB, PH, PI, PSPC, PW, Q,
>QADD, QMAX, S0, SMAX, SNOW, THETA, TL,
>TMAX, TMAX, U(128), UOLD(128), WINDF, WINDS, WINDV,
>ZZ(242, 14)

CHARACTER*1 GUY

DO 5010 J=1, 2*NP
F(J)=0.0

5010 CONTINUE

DO 5190 I=1, NC+NG
DELTAL=DELT(I)
CALL SZ4000(I)
FK0=1.0+(FK01-SO/(FL+DELTAL))/FK02
H=HO*(1.0+FK0*DELTAL/FL)
F(2*JNT1-1)=F(2*JNT1-1)+FXFL*H
IF(JNT2.LT.0)GO TO 5160
F(2*JNT2-1)=F(2*JNT2-1)-FXFL*H
5160 F(2*JNT1)=F(2*JNT1)+FYFL*H
IF(JNT2.LT.0)GO TO 5190
F(2*JNT2)=F(2*JNT2)-FYFL*H

5190 CONTINUE

DO 5200 I=1, 2*NP
IF(ABS(F(I)).LT.1.0)F(I)=0.0

5200 CONTINUE

RETURN

END
SUBROUTINE S6000
C ***** SET UP STIFFNESS MATRIX FOR STRUCTURE
COMMON ANGLE, BETA, BW(10), CA, CAMOWT, CC,
CE, CN, CWT, DELT(242), DELTAL, DLX,
DDLX, DDLY, F(128), FK(128, 39), FK0, FK01,
FK02, FKP, FL, FS, FXFL, FYFL, GAMMA, GOOD,
GTMAX, GUY, H, HO, IA, IB, JNT1,
JNT2, KIN, KN, NB, NBA, NC, NP,
NHB, NP, NFP, NPY, NR, NREDO, NSPC,
PA, PE, PFB, PH, PI, PSC, PW, Q,
QADD, QMAX, SO1, SMAX, SNOW, THETA, TL,
TMAX, TMAX, U(128), UOLD(128), WINDF, WINDS, WINDV,
ZZ(242, 14)
CHARACTER*1 GUY
FKP=3.0*PE*PI/PH**3
NBA=4*(NFP+2)-1
NHB=INT(NBA/2)+1
DO 6020 I=1, 2*NP
DO 6010 J=I, NBA
FK(I, J)=0.0
6010 CONTINUE
DO 6030 J=1, 2*NP
FK(J, NHB)=FKP
6030 CONTINUE
DO 6045 J=1, 2*NP
IF(J.EQ.INT(J/2)*2)GO TO 6305
C ***** X-DIRECTION FORCES
IF(F(J).LE.0.0)GO TO 6130
C ***** NEGATIVE Fx
DO 6115 I=1, NC+NG
CALL $24000(I)
IF(JNT1.NE.(J+1)/2)GO TO 6185
IF(JNT2.EQ.-4000)CALL S7000(I, J)
IF(JNT2.EQ.JNT1+NPX+1)CALL S7000(I, J)
6115 CONTINUE
6090 GO TO 6115
6095 IF(JNT2.NE.(J+1)/2)GO TO 6115
IF(JNT2.EQ.JNT1-NPX+1)CALL S7000(I, J)
IF(JNT2.EQ.JNT1-NPX-1)CALL S7000(I, J)
6115 CONTINUE
GO TO 6545
6130 IF(F(J).GE.0.0)GO TO 6215
C ***** POSITIVE Fx
DO 6155 I=1, NC+NG
CALL $24000(I)
IF(JNT1.NE.(J+1)/2)GO TO 6095
IF(JNT2.EQ.-3000)CALL S7000(I, J)
IF(JNT2.EQ.JNT1+1)GO TO 6090
IF(JNT2.EQ.JNT1-NPX-1)CALL S7000(I, J)
6090 GO TO 6115
6095 IF(JNT2.NE.(J+1)/2)GO TO 6115
IF(JNT2.EQ.JNT1-NPX+1)GO TO 6115
IF(JNT1.EQ.JNT2-NPX-1)CALL S7000(I, J)
6115 CONTINUE
GO TO 6545
C18
IF(JNT2.EQ.JNT1+NPX-1)GO TO 6180
IF(JNT2.EQ.JNT1+1)CALL S7000(I,J)
6180 GO TO 6200
6185 IF(JNT2.NE.(J+1)/2)GO TO 6200
IF(JNT1.EQ.JNT2-1)GO TO 6200
IF(JNT1.EQ.JNT2-NPX+1)CALL S7000(I,J)
6200 CONTINUE
GO TO 6545
6215 CONTINUE
C REM ***** Fx=0
DO 6290 I=1,NC+NG
CALL S24000(I)
IF(JNT1.NE.(J+1)/2)GO TO 6260
IF(JNT2.EQ.JNT1+1)GO TO 6255
IF(JNT2.EQ.JNT1+NPX-1)CALL S7000(I,J)
IF(JNT2.EQ.JNT1+NPX+1)CALL S7000(I,J)
6255 IF(JNT2.EQ.JNT1+1)CALL S7000(I,J)
6260 IF(JNT2.NE.(J+1)/2)GO TO 6290
IF(JNT1.EQ.JNT2-NPX+1)GO TO 6285
IF(JNT1.EQ.JNT2-1)CALL S7000(I,J)
IF(JNT1.EQ.JNT2-NPX-1)CALL S7000(I,J)
IE(JNT1.EQ.JNT2-1)GO TO 6290
6285 IF(JNT1.EQ.JNT2-NPX+1)CALL S7000(I,J)
6290 CONTINUE
GO TO 6545
6305 CONTINUE
C ***** Y-DIRECTION FORCES
IF(F(J).LE.0.0)GO TO 6390
C ***** POSITIVE Fy
DO 6375 I=1,NC+NG
CALL S24000(I)
IF(JNT1.NE.J/2)GO TO 6350
IF(JNT2.EQ.-1000)CALL S8000(3)
GO TO 6375
6350 IF(JNT2.NE.J/2)GO TO 6375
IF(JNT1.EQ.JNT2-NPX-1)CALL S8000(I,J)
IF(JNT1.EQ.JNT2-NPX)CALL S8000(I,J)
IF(JNT1.EQ.JNT2-1)GO TO 6375
IF (JNT1 .EQ.JNT2-NPX+1)CALL S8000(I,J)
6375 CONTINUE
GO TO 6545
6390 IF(F(J).GE.0.0)GO TO 6460
C ***** NEGATIVE Fy
DO 6445 I=1,NC+NG
CALL S24000(I)
IF(JNT1.NE.J/2)GO TO 6445
IF(JNT2.EQ.-2000)CALL S8000(I,J)
IF(JNT2.EQ.JNT1+1)GO TO 6445
IF(JNT2.EQ.JNT1+NPX-1)CALL S8000(I,J)
IF(JNT2.EQ.JNT1+NPX)CALL S8000(I,J)
IF(JNT2.EQ.JNT1+NPX+1)CALL S8000(I,J)
6445 CONTINUE
GO TO 6545
6460 CONTINUE
C ***** Fy=0
DO 6535 I=1,NC+NG
 CALL S24000(I)
 IF(JNT1.NE.J/2)GO TO 6510
 IF(JNT2.EQ.JNT1+1)GO TO 6505
 IF(JNT2.EQ.JNT1+NPX-1)CALL S8000(I,J)
 IF(JNT2.EQ.JNT1+NPX)CALL S8000(I,J)
 IF(JNT2.EQ.JNT1-NPX+1)CALL S8000(I,J)
6505 GO TO 6535
6510 IF(JNT2.NE.J/2)GO TO 6535
 IF(JNT1.EQ.JNT2-NPX-1)CALL S8000(I,J)
 IF(JNT1.EQ.JNT2-NPX)CALL S8000(I,J)
 IF(JNT1.EQ.JNT2-1)GO TO 6535
 IF(JNT1.EQ.JNT2-NPX+1)CALL S8000(I,J)
6535 CONTINUE
6545 CONTINUE
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE S7000(I,J)
C ***** MODIFY 'K' MATRIX FOR X-FORCES
COMMON ANGLE ,BETA ,BW(10),CA ,CAMONT,CC ,
>CE ,CN ,CWT ,DELT(242) ,DELTAL,DLDX ,
>DLDY ,DRAG ,F(128),FK(128,39) ,FK0 ,FK01 ,
>FK02,FKP ,FL ,FS ,FXFL ,FYFL ,GAMMA ,GOOD ,
>GMAX ,GUY ,H ,H0 ,IA ,IB ,JNT1 ,
>JNT2 ,KINC ,KN ,NB ,NBA ,NC ,NG ,
>NHB ,NP ,NPX ,NPY ,NR ,NREDO ,NSPC ,
>PA ,PE ,PFB ,PH ,PI ,PSPC ,PW ,Q ,
>QADD ,QMAX ,SO ,SMAX ,SNOW ,THETA ,TL ,
>TMAX ,TMMAX ,U(128) ,UOLD(128) ,WINDF ,WINDS ,WINDV ,
>ZZ (242,14)
CHARACTER*1 GUY
DELTAL=DELT(I)
FK0=1.0+(FK01-SO/ (FL+DELTAL+KINC*ABS (DLDX) ))/FKO2
FKCX=H0* (1.0+FK0* (DELTAL+KINC*ABS (DLDX) )/FL) /KINC
FKC3=0.0
FKC4=0.0
IF(JNT1.EQ. (J+1)/2)THEN
  FKC1=FKCX*ABS (FXFL)
  FKC2=FKC1
ENDIF
IF(JNT2.LT.0)GO TO 7120
IF(JNT1.EQ. (J+1)/2.AND.JNT2.EQ.JNT1+NPX-1)THEN
  FKC3=-FKCX*ABS (FYFL)
  FKC4=-FKC3
ENDIF
IF(JNT1.EQ. (J+1)/2.AND.JNT2.EQ.JNT1+NPX+1)THEN
  FKC3=FKCX*ABS (FYFL)
  FKC4=-FKC3
ENDIF
IF(JNT2.EQ. (J+1)/2)THEN
  FKC2=FKCX*ABS (FXFL)
  FKC1=-FKC2
ENDIF
IF(JNT2.EQ. (J+1)/2.AND.JNT1.EQ.JNT2-NPX+1)THEN
  FKC3=-FKCX*ABS (FYFL)
  FKC4=-FKC3
ENDIF
IF(JNT2.EQ. (J+1)/2.AND.JNT1.EQ.JNT2-NPX-1)THEN
  FKC3=FKCX*ABS (FYFL)
  FKC4=-FKC3
ENDIF
7120 JB=NHB+J-2*JNT1+1
  FK(2*JNT1-1,JB)=FK(2*JNT1-1,JB)+FKC1
IF(JNT2.LT.0)GO TO 7170
  JB=NHB+J-2*JNT2+1
  FK(2*JNT2-1,JB)=FK(2*JNT2-1,JB)+FKC2
  JB=NHB+J-2*JNT1
FK(2*JNT1, JB) = FK(2*JNT1, JB) + FK(3)
JB = NB + J - 2*JNT2
FK(2*JNT2, JB) = FK(2*JNT2, JB) + FK(4)
7170 RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE S8000(I,J)

C ****** MODIFY 'K' MATRIX FOR Y-FORCES

COMMON ANGLE ,BETA ,BM(10),CA ,CAMOWT,CC ,
>CE ,CW ,CWT ,DELT(242) ,DELTAL,DLDX ,
>DLDY ,DRAG ,F(128),FK(128,39) ,FK0 ,FK01 ,
>FK02 ,FKP ,FL ,FS ,FXFL ,FYFL ,GAMMA ,GOOD ,
>GTMAX ,GUY ,H ,H0 ,IA ,IB ,JNT1 ,
>JNT2 ,KINC ,KN ,NB ,NBA ,NC ,NG ,
>NHB ,NP ,NPX ,NPY ,NR ,NREDO ,NSPC ,
>PA ,PE ,FFB ,PH ,PI ,PSPC ,PW ,Q ,
>QADD ,QMAX ,S0 ,SMAX ,SNOW ,THETA ,TL ,
>JMAX ,JMMAX ,U(128),UOLD(128) ,WINDF,WINDS ,WINDV ,
>ZZ (242,14)

CHARACTER*1 GUY

DELTAL=DELT(I)
FK0=1.0+(FK01-SO/(FL+DELTAL+KINC*ABS(DLDY)))/FK02
FKCY=H0*(1.0+FK0*(DELTAL+KINC*ABS(DLDY))/FL)/KINC
FKC3=0.0
FKC4=0.0
IF (JNT1.EQ.J/2) THEN
   FKC1=FKCY*ABS(FYFL)
   FKC2=FKC1
ENDIF
IF (JNT2.LT.0) GO TO 8120
IF (JNT1.EQ.J/2.AND.JNT2.EQ.JNT1+NPX-1) THEN
   FKC3=-FKCY*ABS(FXFL)
   FKC4=-FKC3
ENDIF
IF (JNT1.EQ.J/2.AND.JNT2.EQ.JNT1+NPX+1) THEN
   FKC3=FKCY*ABS(FXFL)
   FKC4=-FKC3
ENDIF
IF (JNT2.EQ.J/2) THEN
   FKC2=FKCY*ABS(FYFL)
   FKC1=FKC2
ENDIF
IF (JNT2.EQ.J/2.AND.JNT1.EQ.JNT2-NPX+1) THEN
   FKC3=FKCY*ABS(FXFL)
   FKC4=-FKC3
ENDIF
IF (JNT2.EQ.J/2.AND.JNT1.EQ.JNT2-NPX-1) THEN
   FKC3=FKCY*ABS(FXFL)
   FKC4=-FKC3
ENDIF
8120 JB=NHB+J-2*JNT1
FK(2*JNT1,JB)=FK(2*JNT1,JB)+FKC1
IF (JNT2.LT.0) GO TO 8170
JB=NHB+J-2*JNT2
FK(2*JNT2,JB)=FK(2*JNT2,JB)+FKC2
JB=NHB+J-2*JNT1+1
\[ FK(2*JNT1-1, JB) = FK(2*JNT1-1, JB) + FK3 \]
\[ JB = NB + J - 2*JNT2 + 1 \]
\[ FK(2*JNT2-1, JB) = FK(2*JNT2-1, JB) + FK4 \]

8170 RETURN

END
SUBROUTINE S9000
C **** GAUSSIAN ELIMINATION
COMMON ANGLE, BETA, BW(10), CA, CAMOWT, CC,
>CE, CN, CWT, DELT(242), DELTA1, DLDX,
>DLDY, DRAG, F(128), FK(128, 39), FK0, FK01,
>FK02, FKP, FL, FS, FXFL, FYFL, GAMMA, GOOD,
>GTMAX, GUY, H, HD, IA, IB, JNT1,
>JNT2, KINC, KN, NB, NBA, NC, NG,
>NHB, NF, NPX, NPY, NR, NREDO, NSFC,
>PA, PE, PFB, PH, PI, FSPC, PW, Q,
>ADD, QMAX, S0, SMAX, SNOW, THETA, TL,
>TMAX, TMAX, U(128), UOLD(128), WINDF, WINDS, WINDV,
>ZZ(242, 14)
CHARACTER*1 GUY
NR=2*NF
DO 9010 I=1, NR
U(I)=F(I)
9010 CONTINUE
CALL SOLVE(NR, NBA, NHB, FK, U)
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE S10000(EMAX)
C ***** COMPARE NEW U WITH OLD U

COMMON ANGLE ,BETA ,BW(10),CA ,CAMOWT,CC ,
>CE ,CN ,CWT ,DELT(242) ,DELTAL,DLDX ,
>DLDY ,DRAG ,F(128),FK(128,39) ,FK0 ,FK01 ,
>FK02 ,FKP ,FL ,FS ,FXFL ,FYFL ,GAMMA ,GOOD ,
>GTMAX ,GUY ,H ,HO ,IA ,IB ,JNT1 ,
>JNT2 ,KINC ,KN ,NB ,NBA ,NC ,NG ,
>NHB ,NP ,NPX ,NPY ,NR ,NREDO ,NSPC ,
>PA ,PE ,PFB ,PH ,PI ,PSPC ,PW ,Q ,
>QADD ,QMAX ,SO ,SMAX ,SNOW ,THETA ,TL ,
>TMAX ,TMAX ,U(128),UOLD(128) ,WINDF ,WINDS ,WINDV ,
>ZZ(242,14)
CHARACTER*1 GUY
GOOD=1.0
DO 10010 I=1,2*NP
DIFF=ABS(UOLD(I)-U(I));
IF(ABS(UOLD(I)-U(I)).GT.EMAX)THEN
   GOOD=0.0
   GO TO 10100
ENDIF
10010 CONTINUE
GO TO 10180
10100 DO 10110 I=1,2*NP
   U(I)=(UOLD(I)+U(I))/2.0
   UOLD(I)=U(I)
10110 CONTINUE
10180 RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE SI1000
C ***** CALCULATE DELTAL FOR EACH CABLE
COMMON ANGLE,BETA,BW(10),CA,CAMOWT,CC,
>CE,CN,CWT,DELT(242),DELTAL,DLDX,
>DLDY,DRAG,F(128),FK(128,39),FK0,FK01,
>FK02,FKP,FL,FS,FXFL,FYFL,GAMMA,G00D,
>GMAX,GUY,H,H0,IA,IB,JNT1,
>JNT2,KINC,KN,NB,NBA,NC,NG,
>NHB,NP,NFX,NFY,NR,NREDO,NSPC,
>PA,PE,PFB,PH,PI,PSPC,PW,Q,
>QADD,QMAX,SO,SMAX,SNOW,THETA,TL,
>TMAX,TMAX,U(128),UOLD(128),WINDF,WINDS,WINDV,
>ZZ(242,14)

CHARACTER*I GUY
DO 11010 I=1,NC+NG
CALL S24000(I)
NSUB1=JNT1*2
NSUB2=JNT2*2
IF(JNT2.LT.0)THEN
   DELTAL=U(NSUB1-1)*DLDX+U(NSUB1)*DLDY
ELSE
   DELTAL=(U(NSUB1-1)-U(NSUB2-1))*DLDX+(U(NSUB1)-U(NSUB2))*DLDY
ENDIF
DELT(I)=DELTAL
11010 CONTINUE
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE S12000
COMMON ANGLE, BETA, BW(10), CA, CAMWT, CC,
>CE, CN, CWT, DELT(242), DELTAL, DLDX,
>DLDY, DRAG, F(128), FK(128, 39), FK0, FK01,
>FK02, FKP, FL, FS, FXFL, FYFL, GAMMA, GOOD,
>GTMAX, GUY, H, HO, IA, IB, JNT1,
>JNT2, KINC, KN, NB, NBA, NC, NG,
>NHB, NF, NPX, NPY, NR, NREDO, NSPC,
>PA, PE, PF, PH, PI, PSPC, PW, Q,
>QADD, QMAX, Q0, SMAX, SNOW, THETA, TL,
>TMAX, TMMA, U(128), UOLD(128), WINDF, WINDS, WINDV,
>ZZ(242, 14)
CHARACTER*1 GUY
C ***** DEFINE FUNCTIONS HYPERBOLIC SINE, HYPERBOLIC COSINE
C ***** AND INVERSE HYPERBOLIC SINE
FNSIH(X)=(EXP(X)-EXP(-X))/2.0
FNCOSH(X)=(EXP(X)+EXP(-X))/2.0
FASINH(X)=ALOG(X+SQRT(X**2+1.0))
C ***** CHECK TENSIONS
GOOD=1.0
DO 12010 I=1, NC+NG
CALL S24000(I)
DELTAL=DELT(I)
FK0=1.0+(FK01-S0/(FL+DELTAL))/FK02
H=HO*(1.0+FK0*DELTAL/FL)
BETA=Q*(FL+DELTAL)/2.0/H
IF (CC.LE.5.0) THEN
  THETA=0.0
ELSE
  THETA=0.785398163
ENDIF
X=TAN(THETA)*BETA/FNSIH(BETA)
GAMMA=FASIH(X)
X=GAMMA+BETA
TI=HO*FNCOSH(X)
X=GAMMA-BETA
T2=HO*FNCOSH(X)
IF (TI.GT.TMAX.OR.T2.GT.TMAX) THEN
  GOOD=0.0
RETURN
ENDIF
12010 CONTINUE
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE S13000
COMMON ANGLE ,BETA ,BW(10),CA ,CAMOWT,CC ,
>CE ,CN ,CWT ,DELT(242) ,DELTAL,DLDX ,
>DDLQ ,DRAG ,F(128),FK(128,39) ,FKU ,FK01 ,
>FK02 ,FKP ,FL ,FS ,FXFL ,FYFL ,GAMMA ,GOOD ,
>GMAX ,GUY ,H ,HO ,IA ,IB ,JNT1 ,
>JNT2 ,KINC ,KN ,NB ,NBA ,NC ,NG ,
>NHB ,NF ,NPX ,NPY ,NR ,NREDO ,NSPC ,
>PA ,PE ,PFB ,PH ,PI ,PSPC ,PW IQ ,
>QADD ,QMAX ,SO ,SMAX ,SNOW ,THETA ,TL ,
>TMAX ,TMAX ,U(128),UOLD(128) ,WINDF ,WINDS ,WINDV ,
>ZZ(242,14)
CHARACTER*1 GUY
C ***** DEFINE FUNCTIONS HYPERBOLIC SINE, HYPERBOLIC COSINE
C ***** AND INVERSE HYPERBOLIC SINE
FNSINHCX)=(EXP(X)-EXP(-1*X))/2.0
FNCOSHCX)=(EXP(X)+EXP(-1*X))/2.0
FASINH(X)=ALOG(X+SQRT(X**2+1.0))
C ***** CHECK POLE STRESSES AT BASE
GOOD=1.0
DO 13200 I=1,NP
V=0.0
NSUB=I*2
FADD=FKP*SQRT(U(NSUB-1)**2+U(NSUB)**2)
DO 13190 J=1,NC+NG
CALL S24000(J)
IF (JNT1 .NE.J.AND.JNT2.NE.J) GO TO 13190
IF (CC.LE.5.0) THEN
V=V+0.5*Q*FL
GO TO 13190
ENDIF
DELTAL=DELT(J)
FKO=1.0+(FK01-S0/(FL+DELTAL))/FK02
H=HO*(1.0+FKO*DELTAL/FL)
BETA=Q*(FL+DELTAL)/2.0/H
IF (CC.LE.5.0) THEN
THETA=0.0
ELSE
THETA=.785398163
ENDIF
X=TAN(THETA)*BETA/FNSINH(BETA)
GAMMA=FASINH(X)
X=GAMMA+BETA
V=V+HO*FNSINH(X)
13190 CONTINUE
PSTRES=V/PA+FADD*PH*PW/2/PI+V*SQRT(U(2*I-1)**2+U(2*I)**2)*PW/2/PI
IF (PSTRES.GT.PFB) THEN
GOOD=0.0
RETURN
ENDIF
13200 CONTINUE
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE S14000
C ***** MODIFY 'F' MATRIX FOR WIND FROM BOTTOM OF PLAN
COMMON ANGLE, BETA, BW(10), CA, CAMOWT, CC,
CE, CN, CWT, DELT(242), DELTAL, DLDX,
DLDY, DRAG, F(128), FK(128,39), FKO, FK01,
FK02, FK0, FL, FS, FXFL, FYFL, GAMMA, GOOD,
GTMAX, GUY, H, NO, IA, IB, JNT1,
JNT2, KINC, KN, NB, NBA, NC, NG,
NHB, NP, NFX, NPY, NR, NREDO, NSPC,
PA, PE, PFB, PH, PI, PSPC, PW, Q,
QADD, QMAX, SO, SMAX, SNOW, THETA, TL,
TMAX, TMMAX, U(128), UOLD(128), WINDF, WINDS, WINDV,
ZZ(242,14)
CHARACTER*1 GUY
WINDF=DRAG*0.5*0.0024*WINDV**2*PH*PSPC/144.0
DO 14010 I=1, NSPC
NFSB=2*(I+1)
F(2*I)=F(2*I)+WINDF/4.0
F(NFSB)=F(NFSB)+WINDF/4.0
14010 CONTINUE
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE S15000
C ***** MODIFY 'F' MATRIX FOR WIND FROM LEFT OF PLAN
COMMON ANGLE ,BETA ,BW(10), CA ,CAMOWT, CC ,
>CE ,CN ,CWT ,DELT(242) ,DELTAL, DLDX ,
>DLDY ,DRAG ,F(128),FK(128,39) ,FK0 ,FK01 ,
>FKO2 ,FKP ,FL ,FS ,FXFL ,FYFL ,GAMMA ,GOOD ,
>GTMAX ,GUY ,H0 ,IA ,IB ,JNT1 ,
>JNT2 ,KINC ,KN ,NB ,NBA ,NC ,NG ,
>NHB ,NP ,NPX ,NPY ,NR ,NREDO ,NSPC ,
>PA ,PE ,PFB ,PH ,PI ,PSFC ,PW ,Q ,
>QADD ,QMAX ,SO ,SNOW ,SOS ,THETA ,TL ,
>TMAX ,TMAX ,U(128),UOLD(128) ,WINDF ,WINDS ,WINDV ,
>ZZ(242,14)
CHARACTER*1 GUY
DO 15010 I=1,NB
NFSBI=2*NPX*(I-1)+I
NFSB2=2*NPX*I+I
WINDF=DRAG*0.5*0.0024*WINDV**2*PH*BW(I)/144.0
F(NFSBI)=F(NFSBI)+WINDF/4.0
F(NFSB2)=F(NFSB2)+WINDF/4.0
15010 CONTINUE
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE S16000
C ***** MODIFY 'F' MATRIX FOR WIND FROM TOP OF PLAN
COMMON ANGLE ,BETA ,BW(10),CA ,CAMOWT,CC ,
CE ,CN ,CWT ,DELT(242) ,DELTAL,DLDX ,
DLDY ,DRAG ,F(128),FK(128,39) ,FK0 ,FK01 ,
FK02 ,FKP ,FL ,FS ,FXFL ,FYFL ,GAMMA ,GOOD ,
GMAX ,GUY ,H ,H0 ,IA ,IB ,JNT1 ,
JNT2 ,KINC ,KN ,NB ,NBA ,NC ,NG ,
NHB ,NP ,NPX ,NPY ,NR ,NREDO ,NSPC ,
PA ,PE ,PFB ,PH ,PI ,PSPC ,PW ,Q ,
QADD ,QMAX ,SO ,SMAX ,SNOW ,THETA ,TL ,
TMAX ,TMMAX ,U(128),UOLD(128) ,WINDF,WINDS ,WINDV ,
Z2(242,14)
CHARACTER*1 GUY
WINDF=DRAG*0.5*0.0024*WINDV**2*PH*PSPC/144.0
DO 16010 I=1,NSPC
NFSB1=2*(NP-NPX)+2*I
NFSB2=2*(NP-NPX)+2*(I+1)
F(NFSB1)=F(NFSB1)-WINDF/4.0
F(NFSB2)=F(NFSB2)-WINDF/4.0
16010 CONTINUE
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE S17000
C ***** Q ADD FOR WIND FROM TOP OR BOTTOM OF PLAN

COMMON ANGLE ,BETA ,BW(10) ,CA ,CAMOWT ,CC ,
>CE ,CN ,CWT ,DELT(242) ,DELTAL ,DLDX ,
>DLDY ,DRAG ,F(128) ,FK(128,39) ,FK0 ,FK01 ,
>FK02 ,FKP ,FL ,FS ,FXFL ,FYFL ,GAMMA ,GOOD ,
>GTMAX ,GUY ,H ,H0 ,IA ,IB ,JNT1 ,
>JNT2 ,KINC ,KN ,NB ,NBA ,NC ,NG ,
>NHB ,NP ,NFX ,NPY ,NR ,NREDO ,NSPC ,
>PA ,PE ,PFB ,PH ,PI ,PSPC ,PW ,Q ,
>QADD ,QMAX ,SO ,SMAX ,SNOW ,THETA ,TL ,
>TMAX ,TMAX ,U(128) ,UOLD(128) ,WINDF ,WINDS ,WINDV ,
>ZZ(242,14)

CHARACTER*1 GUY

WINDF=DRAG*0.5*0.0024*WINDV**2*PSPC*PH/144.0
QADD=WINDF/FL
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE S18000
C ****** Q ADD FOR WIND FROM LEFT OF PLAN
COMMON ANGLE,BETA,BW(10),CA,CAMOWT,CC,
>CE,CN,CWT,DLET(242),DELTAL,DLDX,
>DLDY,DRAG,F(128),FK(128,39),FK0,FK01,
>FK02,FKP,FL,FS,FXFL,FYFL,GAMMA,GOOD,
>GTMAX,GUY,H,H0,IA,IB,JNT1,
>JNT2,KINC,KN,NP,NBA,NC,NG,
>NHB,NP,NPX,NPY,NR,NREDO,NSPC,
>PA,PE,PFB,PH,PI,PSPC,PW,Q,
>QADD,QMAX,SO,SMAX,SNOW,THETA,TL,
>TMAX,TMAX,U(128),UOLD(128),WINDF,WINDS,WINDV,
>ZZ(242,14)
CHARACTER*1 GUY
WINDF=DRAG*0.5*0.0024*WINDV**2*BW(IB)*PH/144.0
QADD=WINDF/FL
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE S19000

COMMON ANGLE, BETA, BW(10), CA, CAMOWT, CC,
> CE, CN, CWT, DELT(242), DELTAL, DLDX,
> DLLY, DRAG, F(128), FK(128,39), FK0, FK01,
> FK02, FKP, FL, FS, FXFL, FYFL, GAMMA, GOOD,
> GTMAX, GUY, H, HU, IA, IB, JNT1,
> JNT2, KINC, KN, NB, NBA, NC, NG,
> NHB, NP, NFX, NPY, NR, NREDO, NSPC,
> PA, PE, PFB, PH, PI, PSC, PW, Q,
> QADD, QMAX, SO, SMAX, SNOW, THETA, TL,
> TMAX, TMOM, U(128), UOLD(128), WINDF, WINDS, WINDV,
> ZZ(242,14)

CHARACTER*1 GUY

C ***** DEFINE FUNCTIONS HYPERBOLIC SINE, HYPERBOLIC COSINE

C ***** AND INVERSE HYPERBOLIC SINE

FNSINH(X) = (EXP(X) - EXP(-1*X)) / 2.0
FNCOSH(X) = (EXP(X) + EXP(-1*X)) / 2.0
FASINH(X) = ALOG(X + SQRT(X**2 + 1.0))

C ***** MAXIMUM MOMENT

DO 19200 I=1,NP
V=0.0
FADD=FKP*SQRT(U(2*I-I)**2+U(2*I)**2)
DO 19190 J=1,NC+NG
CALL S24000(I)
IF(JNT1.NE.J.AND.JNT2.NE.J)GO TO 19190
IF(CC.LE.5.0)THEN
V=V+.5*Q*FL
GO TO 19190
ENDIF
DELTAL=DELT(J)
FK0=1.0+(FK01-50/(FL+DELTAL))/FK02
H=HO*(1+FK0+DELTAL/FL)
BETA=Q*(FL+DELTAL)/2.0/H
IF(CC.LE.5.0)THEN
THETA=0.0
ELSE
THETA=.785398163
ENDIF
X=TAN(THETA)*BETA/FNSINH(BETA)
GAMMA=FASINH(X)
X=GAMMA+BETA
V=V+HO*FNSINH(X)
19190 CONTINUE

TMOM=V*SQRT(U(2*I-I)**2+U(2*I)**2)+FADD*PH
IF(TMOM.GT.TMMAX)TMMAX=TMOM

19200 CONTINUE
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE S20000
COMMON ANGLE ,BETA ,BW(10),CA ,CAMOWT,CC ,	CE ,CN ,CWT ,DELT(242) ,DELTAL,DLDX ,	DLDY ,DRAG ,F(128),FK(128,39) ,FK0 ,FK01 ,	FK02 ,FKP ,FL ,FS ,FXFL ,FYFL ,GAMMA,GOOD ,	GTMAX,GUY ,H ,HO ,IA ,IB ,JNT1 ,	JNT2 ,KINC ,KN ,NB ,NBA ,NC ,NG ,	NBX ,NPX ,NPY ,NR ,NREDO ,NREDO ,
PA ,PE ,PFB ,PH ,PI ,PSPC ,PW ,Q ,
QADD ,QMAX ,S0 ,SMAX ,SNOW ,THETA ,TL ,
TMAX ,TMMAX ,U(128),UOLD(128) ,WINDF,WINDS,WINDV ,
ZZ(242,14)
CHARACTER*1 GUY
C ***** DEFINE FUNCTIONS HYPERBOLIC SINE, HYPERBOLIC COSINE
C ***** AND INVERSE HYPERBOLIC SINE
FNSINH(X)=(EXP(X)-EXP(-1*X))/2.0
FNCOSH(X)=(EXP(X)+EXP(-1*X))/2.0
FASINH(X)=ALOG(X+SQRT(X**2+1.0))
C ***** MAXIMUM GUY TENSIONS
DO 20010 I=1,NC
CALL S24000(I)
20010 CONTINUE
DO 20020 I=NC+1,NC+NG
CALL S24000(I)
DELTAL=DELT(I)
FK0=1.0+(FK01-S0/(FL+DELTAL))/FK02
H=HO*(1.0+FK0*DELTAL/FL)
BETA=Q*(FL+DELTAL)/2.0/H
THETA=.785398163
X=TAN(THETA)*BETA/FNSINH(BETA)
GAMMA=FASINH(X)
X=GAMMA+BETA
GT1=HO*FNCOSH(X)
X=GAMMA-BETA
GT2=HO*FNCOSH(X)
IF(GT1.GT.GTMAX)GTMAX=GT1
IF(GT2.GT.GTMAX)GTMAX=GT2
20020 CONTINUE
END

Appendix C  Program Source Codes
C37
SUBROUTINE S21000(EMAX)
C ***** REDO
COMMON ANGLE, BETA, BW(10), CA, CAMOWT, CC,
> CE, CN, CWT, DELT(242), DELTAL, DLLX,
> DLLY, DRAG, F(128), FK(128,39), FK0, FK01,
> FK02, FK1, FL, FS, FXFL, FYFL, GAMMA, GOOD,
> GTMAX, GUY, H, H0, IA, IB, JNT1,
> JNT2, KINC, KN, NB, NBA, NC, NG,
> NHB, NP, NFX, NPY, NR, NREDO, NSPC,
> PA, PE, PFB, PH, PI, PSPC, PW, Q,
> QADD, QMAX, SO, SMAX, SNOW, THETA, TL,
> Tmax, TMAX, U(128), UOLD(128), WINDF, WINDS, WINDV,
> ZZ(242,14)
CHARACTER*I GUY
DO 21200 KREDON=1,NREDO
WINDS=KREDON
KINC=16
NPX=NSPC+1
NPY=NB+1
NP=NPX*NPY
DO 21080 I=1,2*NP
U(I)=0
21080 CONTINUE
CALL S1000
IF(GUY.EQ.'Y')CALL S4000
21090 CALL S5000
IF(WINDS.EQ.1.0)THEN
CALL S14000
ELSE
CALL S15000
ENDIF
CALL S6000
CALL S9000
CALL S10000(EMAX)
IF(GOOD.EQ.1.0)GO TO 21190
CALL S:1000
KINC=INT(KINC/2)
IF(KINC.EQ.0) KINC=1
GO TO 21090
21190 CALL S19000
IF(GUY.EQ.'Y')CALL S20000
21200 CONTINUE
RETURN
END

C38
Appendix C Program Source Codes
SUBROUTINE S22000

C ***** CREATE FINAL OUTPUT FILE (DESOUTPT.DAT)
COMMON ANGLE ,BETA ,BW(10),CA ,CAMOWT,CC ,
>CE ,CN ,CWT ,DELT(242) ,DELTAL,DLDX ,
>DLDY ,DRAG ,F(128),FK(128,39) ,FK0 ,FK01 ,
>FK02 ,FKP ,FL ,FS ,FXFL ,FYFL ,GAMMA ,GOOD ,
>GTMAX ,GUY ,H ,H0 ,IA ,IB ,JNT1 ,
>JNT2 ,KINC ,KN ,NB ,NBA ,NC ,NG ,
>NP ,NPX ,NPY ,NR ,NREDO ,NSPC ,
>PA ,PE ,PFB ,PH ,PI ,PSPC ,PW ,Q ,
>QADD ,QMAX ,SO ,SMAX ,SNOW ,THETA ,TL ,
>TMX ,TMMAX ,U(128),UOLD(128) ,WINDF,WINDS ,WINDV ,
>ZZ(242,14)
CHARACTER*1 GUY
OPEN (UNIT=16,FILE='DESOUTPT.DAT')
WRITE(16,22999)NSPC
22999 FORMAT(I5)
WRITE(16,22999)PSPC
22998 FORMAT(F15.4,2110,F10.2)
WRITE(16,22998)TMMAX
WRITE(16,22998)GTMAX
C DO 22140 I=1,NPY
C DO 22130 J=1,NC
C CALL S24000(J)
C IF(JNT1.EQ. (I-1)*NPX+1.AND.CC.EQ.3.0)WRITE(16,22998)S0,JNT1,JNT2,CC
C IF(JNT1.EQ. (I-1)*NPX+1.AND.CC.EQ.4.0)WRITE(16,22998)S0,JNT1,JNT2,CC
22130 CONTINUE
22140 CONTINUE
C DO 22230 J=1,NC
C CALL S24000(I)
C IF(JNT1.EQ. (I-1)*NPX+1.AND.CC.EQ.1.0)WRITE(16,22998)S0,JNT1,
C 1 JNT2,CC
C IF(JNT1.EQ. (I-1)*NPX+2.AND.CC.EQ.2)WRITE(16,22998)S0,JNT1,JNT2,CC
C GO TO 22230
C ENDIF
22220 CONTINUE
22230 CONTINUE
DO 2230 I=1,NC
CALL S24000(I)
WRITE(16,22998)S0,JNT1,JNT2,CC
22240 CONTINUE
CALL S24000(I)
WRITE(16,22998) S0, JNT1, JNT2, CC
CLOSE (UNIT=16)
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE S24000(I)
COMMON ANGLE ,BETA ,BW(10),CA ,CAMOWT,CC ,
>CE ,CN ,CWT ,DELT(242) ,DELTAL,DLDX ,
>DLDY ,DRAG ,F(128),FK(128,39) ,FK0 ,FK01 ,
>FK02 ,FKP ,FL ,FS ,FXFL ,FYFL ,GAMMA ,GOOD ,
>GTMAX ,GUY ,H ,HO ,IA ,IB ,JNT1 ,
>JNT2 ,KINC ,KN ,NB ,NBA ,NC ,NG ,
>NHB ,NP ,NPX ,NPF ,NR ,NREDO ,NSPC ,
>PA ,PE ,PFB ,PH ,PI ,PSPC ,PW ,Q ,
>QADD ,QMAX ,SO ,SMAX ,SNOW ,THETA ,TL ,
>TMAX ,TMMAX ,U(128),UOLD(128) ,WINDF,WINDS,WINDV ,
>ZZ(242,14)
CHARACTER*1 GUY
JNT1=ZZ(I,1)
JNT2=ZZ(I,2)
FXFL=ZZ(I,3)
FYFL=ZZ(I,4)
DLDX=ZZ(I,5)
DLDY=ZZ(I,6)
CC=ZZ(I,7)
Q=ZZ(I,8)
QADD=ZZ(I,9)
SO=ZZ(I,10)
FL=ZZ(I,11)
HO=ZZ(I,12)
FK01=ZZ(I,13)
FK02=ZZ(I,14)
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE SOLVE(NR, NB, NHB, A, B)
DIMENSION A(128,1), B(1)
C This subroutine will efficiently solve simultaneous equations with
C banded coefficients. Such a system of equations is illustrated below.
C
C A(1,1) A(1,2) A(1,3) 0 0 0 0 0
C A(2,1) A(2,2) A(2,3) A(2,4) 0 0 0 0
C A(3,1) A(3,2) A(3,3) A(3,4) A(3,5) 0 0 0
C 0 A(4,2) A(4,3) A(4,4) A(4,5) A(4,6) 0 0
C 0 0 A(5,3) A(5,4) A(5,5) A(5,6) A(5,7) 0
C 0 0 0 A(6,4) A(6,5) A(6,6) A(6,7) A(6,8)
C 0 0 0 0 A(7,5) A(7,6) A(7,7) A(7,8)
C 0 0 0 0 0 A(8,6) A(8,7) A(8,8)
C
C The above coefficients would be stored in an (8,5) array as follows:
C
C 0 0 A(1,1) A(1,2) A(1,3)
C 0 A(2,1) A(2,2) A(2,3) A(2,4)
C A(3,1) A(3,2) A(3,3) A(3,4) A(3,5)
C A(4,2) A(4,3) A(4,4) A(4,5) A(4,6)
C A(5,3) A(5,4) A(5,5) A(5,6) A(5,7)
C A(6,4) A(6,5) A(6,6) A(6,7) A(6,8)
C A(7,5) A(7,6) A(7,7) A(7,8) 0
C A(8,6) A(8,7) A(8,8) 0 0
C
C NB - BAND WIDTH
C NR - NUMBER OF EQUATIONS
C NRA - ROW DIMENSION OF THE 'A' MATRIX
C
C The band width should be the largest value calculated on any Ith row of
C the following.
C 2*(I-Jmin)+1 or 2*(Jmax-I)+1
C
C The band width should always be an odd number.
C
C The (I,I) coefficient should be stored in the banded array at
C location (I,NHB) where NHB is INT(NB/2)+1
C
C The coefficients of the equations array, A, should be dimensioned
C A(NR,NB). The right hand side of the equations array, B, should be
dimensioned B(NR). The solution will be left in the array B. The
C array A and the original array B will be destroyed.
C
DO 40550 KP=1,NR
DO 40540 I=1,NHB
IP=KP+I-1
JP=NHB-I+1
IF(IP.GT.NR)GO TO 40540
DIV=A(IP,JP)
IF(DIV.EQ.0.0)GO TO 40540
DO 40510 J=1,NB
A(IP,J) = A(IP,J) / DIV

40510 CONTINUE
B(IP) = B(IP) / DIV
IF (IP .EQ. KP) GO TO 40540
DO 40520 J = 1, NB
IF (J-I+1 .LT. 1) GO TO 40520
A(IP, J-I+1) = A(IP, J-I+1) - A(KP, J)
40520 CONTINUE
B(IP) = B(IP) - B(KP)
40540 CONTINUE
40550 CONTINUE

DO 40620 IB = 1, NR
I = NR - IB + 1
DO 40610 JB = 2, NHB
IF (I + JB - 1 .GT. NR) GO TO 4062C
B(I) = B(I) - A(I, NHB + JB - 1) * 5(I + JB - 1)
40610 CONTINUE
40620 CONTINUE
RETURN
END
The source codes for the DRAW routine are provided below:

```fortran
CHARACTER*80 NAME
CHARACTER*1 GUY,F
DIMENSION Y(20),X(20),SCALES(16)
DATA NOSCL,SCALES,SDIV/16,16.0,15.0,14.0,13.0,12.0,11.0,10.0,9.0,>
8.0,7.0,6.0,5.0,4.0,3.0,2.0,1.0,128.0/
READ(5,1)IPORT,MODEL,XSIZE,YSIZE
CALL PLOTS(0,IPORT,MODEL)
READ(5,4)NAME
1 FORMAT(2I5,2F10.1)
4 FORMAT(A80)
OPEN (UNIT=8,FILE='DESINPUT.DAT',STATUS='OLD')
Y(1)=0.0
READ(8,*)NBAYS
READ(8,*)Y(I+1),I=1,NBAYS
DO 5 I=1,NBAYS
5 Y(I+1)=Y(I+1)+Y(I)
READ(8,*)WDTH
READ(8,*)HIGH
READ(8,11)F
READ(8,11)F
READ(8,11)F
11 FORMAT(A1)
READ(8,11)GUY
IND=0
IF (GUY.EQ.'Y') IND=1
CLOSE (UNIT=8)
OPEN (UNIT=8,FILE='DESOUTPT.DAT',STATUS='OLD')
READ(8,*)NSPACE
READ(8,*)SPACE
CLOSE (UNIT=8)
SPACE=SPACE/12.0
X(1)=0.0
DO 10 I=1,NSPACE
X(I+1)=X(I)+SPACE
10 CONTINUE
HGTH=Y(NBAYS+1)+2.0*IND*HIGH
WDTH=X(NSPACE+1)+2.0*IND*HIGH
CALL BORDER(YSIZE,XSIZE)
DO 20 I=1,NOSCL
IF (HGTH*SCALES(I)/SDIV+2.25.LT.YSIZE.AND.WDTH*SCALES(I)/SDIV+2.0 .LT.XSIZE) GO TO 30
20 CONTINUE
30 SFFAC=SCALES(I)/SDIV
XO=(XSIZE-WDTH*SFFAC)/2.0+0.5
YO=(YSIZE-1.25-HGTH*SFFAC)/2.0+1.25
XE=XO+WDTH*SFFAC
DO 40 I=1,NBAYS+1
YW=YO+IND*HIGH*SFFAC+Y(I)*SFFAC
40 CONTINUE
```

Appendix C Program Source Codes
CALL PLOT(XO,YW,3)
CALL PLOT(XE,YW,2)

40 CONTINUE
YE=YO+HGTH*SFFAC
DO 50 I=1,NSPACE+1
XW= XO+IND*HGTH*SFFAC+X(I)*SFFAC
CALL PLOT(XW,YO,3)
CALL PLOT(XW,YE,2)
50 CONTINUE
DO 60 I=1,NSPACE
DO 60 J=1,NBAYS
XL=XO+IND*HGTH*SFFAC+X(I)*SFFAC
YB=YO+IND*HGTH*SFFAC+Y(J)*SFFAC
XR= XO+IND*HGTH*SFFAC+X(I+1)*SFFAC
YT=YO+IND*HGTH*SFFAC+Y(J+1)*SFFAC
CALL PLOT(XL,YB,3)
CALL PLOT(XR,YT,2)
CALL PLOT(XL,YT,3)
CALL PLOT(XR,YB,2)
CALL CIRCLE(XL,YB,0.5,SFFAC,1)
IF(J.EQ.NBAYS)CALL CIRCLE(XL,YT,0.5,SFFAC,1)
IF(I.EQ.NSPACE)CALL CIRCLE(XR,YB,0.5,SFFAC,1)
IF(I.EQ.NSPACE.AND.J.EQ.NBAYS)CALL CIRCLE(XR,YT,0.5,SFFAC,1)
IF(I.EQ.1)THEN
XD= XO-0.25
D=Y(J+1)-Y(J)
CALL DIMLIN(XD,YB,XD,YT,1,0,1,1,-1,0.25,1.0,0.1,0.1,D,0.1)
ENDIF
IF(J.EQ.1)THEN
YD=YO-0.25
D=X(I+1)-X(I)
CALL DIMLIN(XL,YD,XL,YD,1,0,1,0,-1,0.25,1.0,0.1,0.1,D,0.1)
ENDIF
60 CONTINUE
CALL SYMBOL(0.5,0.5,0.0,NAME,0.0,80)
CALL PLOT(0.0,0.0,999)
STOP
END
SUBROUTINE BORDER(YSIZE, XSIZE)
XLEFT=0.25
XRGHT=XSIZE-XLEFT
YBOT=0.25
YTOP=YSIZE-YBOT
CALL PLOT(XLEFT, YBOT, 3)
CALL PLOT(XLEFT, YTOP, 2)
CALL PLOT(XRGHT, YTOP, 2)
CALL PLOT(XRGHT, YBOT, 2)
CALL PLOT(XLEFT, YBOT, 2)
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE CIRCLE(XC, YC, RAD, SF, IGILL)
COMMON/PORT/IPORT, MODEL, SCL
CHARACTER*32 ALPHA
CHARACTER*80 OUTSTR
DIMENSION X(36), Y(36)
RADIUS = RAD * SF
ARCINC = 3.1415926 / 18.0
DO 18 I = 1, 36
   ARC = ARCINC * I
   X(I) = XC + RADIUS * COS(ARC)
   Y(I) = YC + RADIUS * SIN(ARC)
18 CONTINUE
IF (IGILL .EQ. 0) THEN
   CALL PLOT(X(36), Y(36), 3)
   DO 20 I = 1, 36
      CALL PLOT(X(I), Y(I), 2)
20   CONTINUE
ELSE
   CALL FILL(X, Y, 36)
ENDIF
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE DIMLIN(X1,Y1,X2,Y2,LNTYP,IHD,IOL,ILA,IRA,
>SPACE, SF, HGTHR, XSTEP, DIM, TOP)

CHARACTER*13 STR

DIMENSION X(17), Y(17)

C X1,Y1 LEFT END POINT (PLOT COORDINATES)
C X2,Y2 RIGHT END POINT (PLOT COORDINATES)

C LNTYP 
|<------------->| =1

C 3-0
C --|-- |<-- =2
C 
C 3-0
C --|-- |<-- =3

C IHD 0=NO HEADERS 1=HEADERS

C IOL 16-0 ==1
C |<------------->|
C |
C |
C |
C |
C |
C |
C 16-0 |
C |<------------->| =-1
C

C ARROW HEADS >= -1 <= +1 0 = NO ARROW HEAD
C ILA LEFT END ARROW HEAD
C IRA RIGHT END ARROW HEAD

C SPACE DISTANCE FROM DRAWING LINE TO DIMENSION LINE
C SF TEXT SCALE FACTOR
C HGTH CHARACTER HEIGHT
C XSTEP CHARACTER SPACE WIDTH
C DIM ANNOTATION LENGTH (REAL WORLD)

C
C POINT LOCATIONS

6      15
8      14  17
7-3 12-16

1        13
1        1
2        11
1        10

C THE SYMBOL IS CONSTRUCTED HORIZONTALLY AND ROTATED ABOUT C POINT 1. UNNEEDED PARTS ARE OMITTED.

HGTH=HGTHR*SF
RAD=HGTHR/4.0
XSTEP=XSTEPSF
CALL FOOTS(DIM,STR,NC)
DIST=SQRT((Y2-Y1)**2+(X2-X1)**2)
IF (DIST.LE.0.0)RETURN
ALPHA=ATAN2(Y2-Y1,X2-X1)
DEGR=ALPHA*180.0/3.1415926
X(1)=0.0
Y(1)=0.0
X(2)=X(1)
Y(2)=Y(1)+SF*IOL
X(6)=X(1)
Y(6)=Y(1)+(SPACE+TOP)*SF*IOL
X(3)=X(6)
Y(3)=Y(6)-SF*IOL*TOP
X(4)=X(3)+SF*ILA
Y(4)=Y(3)-0.34*SF
X(5)=X(3)+SF*ILA
Y(5)=Y(3)+0.34*SF
X(7)=X(3)-4.0*SF
Y(7)=Y(3)
X(8)=X(3)-(NC*XSTEP+1.5)*SF
Y(8)=Y(3)+0.3*SF
IF(LNTYP.EQ.2)X(7)=X(8)
X(9)=DIST/2.0-NC/2.0*XSTEP*SF
Y(9)=Y(3)+HGTHR*SF
X(10)=X(1)+DIST
Y(10)=0.0
X(11)=X(10)
Y(11)=Y(10)+SF*IOL
X(15)=X(10)
Y(15)=Y(10)+(SPACE+TOP)*SF*IOL
X(12)=X(15)
Y(12)=Y(15)-SF*IOL*TOP
X(13)=X(12)+SF*IRA
Y(13)=Y(12)-0.34*SF
X(14)=X(12)+SF*IRA
Y(14)=Y(12)+0.34*SF
X(17)=X(12)+1.5*SF
Y(17)=Y(12)+0.3*SF
X(16)=X(12)+4.0*SF
Y(16)=Y(12)
IF(LNTYP.EQ.3)X(16)=X(17)+NC*XSTEP*SF
DO 10 I=2,17
BETA=ATAN2(Y(I),X(I))
DIST=SQR(Y(I)**2+X(I)**2)
ANGL=ALPHA+BETA
X(I)=X1+DIST*COS(ANGL)
Y(I)=Y1+DIST*SIN(ANGL)
10 CONTINUE
X(1)=X1
Y(1)=Y1
IF(IHD.NE.0)THEN
   CALL PLOT(X(2),Y(2),3)
   CALL PLOT(X(6),Y(6),2)
ENDIF
IF(ILA.NE.0)THEN
   CALL FILL(X(3),Y(3),3)
   CALL CIRCLE(X(3),Y(3),RAD,SF,0)
ENDIF
IF(LNTYP.GE.2)THEN
   CALL PLOT(X(7),Y(7),3)
   CALL PLOT(X(3),Y(3),2)
IF(LNTYP.EQ.2)THEN
   CALL SYMBOL(X(8),Y(8),HGTH,STR,DEGR,NC)
ENDIF
ENDIF
IF(LNTYP.EQ.1)THEN
   CALL SYMBOL(X(9),Y(9),HGTH,STR,DEGR,NC)
   CALL PLOT(X(3),Y(3),3)
   CALL PLOT(X(12),Y(12),2)
ENDIF
IF(IHD.NE.0)THEN
   CALL PLOT(X(11),Y(11),3)
   CALL PLOT(X(15),Y(15),2)
ENDIF
IF(IRA.NE.0)THEN
C    CALL FILL(X(12),Y(12),3)
    CALL CIRCLE(X(12),Y(12),RAD,SF,0)
ENDIF
IF(LNTYP.GE.2)THEN
   CALL PLOT(X(12),Y(12),3)
CALL PLOT(X(16),Y(16),2)

IF (LNTYP.EQ.3) THEN
   CALL SYMBOL(X(17),Y(17),HGTH,STR,DEGR,NC)
ENDIF

ENDIF
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE FOOTS (DIM, STR, NC)
DIMENSION NFC(15)
CHARACTER*1 NUM(10)
CHARACTER*13 STR,BLK
CHARACTER*5 FRACT(15)
DATA BLK/’ ’/
DATA NUM: ’0’,’1’,’2’,’3’,’4’,’5’,’6’,’7’,’8’,’9’/
DATA FRA ’1/16’,’1/8’,’3/16’,’1/4’,’5/16’,’3/8’,’7/16’,
>’1/2’,’9/16’,’5/8’,’11/16’,’3/4’,’13/16’,’7/8’,’15/16’/
DATA NFC/4,3,4,3,4,3,6,3,5,3,5,3,5,3,5/;
DIST=DIM+0.002604167
STR=BLK
NC=0
DIV=1000.0
DO 100 I=1,4
IF (DIST.LT.DIV.AND.NC.EQ.0)GO TO 90
NT=DIST/DIV
NC=NC+1
STR(NC:NC)=NUM(NT+1)
DIST=DIST-NT*DIV
90 DIV=DIV/10.0
100 CONTINUE
IF (NC.GT.0) THEN
   NC=NC+1
   STR(NC:NC)=’-’
ENDIF
DIST=DIST*12.0
DIV=10.0
DO 200 I=1,2
IF (DIST.LT.DIV.AND.I.EQ.1)GO TO 190
NT=DIST/DIV
NC=NC+1
STR(NC:NC)=NUM(NT+1)
DIST=DIST-NT*DIV
190 DIV=DIV/10.0
200 CONTINUE
N16=DIST/0.0625
IF (NC.GT.0.AND.N16.GT.0) THEN
   NC=NC+1
   STR(NC:NC)=’ ’
ENDIF
IF (N16.GT.0) THEN
   NS=NC+1
   NC=NC+NFC(N16)
   STR(NS:NC)=FRACT(N16)
ENDIF
RETURN
END
Appendix D
Sample Program Output

SOILS INVESTIGATION and FOUNDATION DATA

- cohesion (psf): 400.
- unit weight (pcf): 120.
- angle of internal friction (degrees): 25.0
- diameter of boring for pole socket (inches): 12.0

CLIMATE DATA

- average daily rainfall (inches): 0.10
- average daily temperature (degs F): 50.0
- wind speeds (mph): 10.0
  - sustained average (mph):
  - gust speeds (mph):
- potential ice or snow load (psf): 2.0

GENERAL TERRAIN AND FOLIAGE CLASSIFICATION:
PLAN VIEW DATA

length of structure (feet): 25.0
bay spacings (measured along the structure length)

2 @ 12.5 
@ @ @ @

width of structure (feet): 20.0
minimum pole spacing (feet): 5.0

ELEVATION DATA
exterior pole height (above ground feet): 10.0
exterior poles guyed (Y/N): Y
allowable netting sag (feet): 2.0
allowable displacement error (inches): 0.10

FIXED FACILITY SUPPORT SYSTEMS PROJECT # TRIAL
Support Member Material Screen REVISION # 0

INDICATE DESIRED SUPPORT MEMBER TO BE USED (Y-Ye  N-No)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MARK</th>
<th>ALLOW LENGTH</th>
<th>MODULUS STRENGTH</th>
<th>X-SECT AREA</th>
<th>MOMENT INERTIA</th>
<th>UNIT PRICE</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(FT)</td>
<td>(KSI)</td>
<td>(10**6)</td>
<td>(SQIN)</td>
<td>(IN**4)</td>
<td>($/FT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>A0202P</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>A0303P</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2.75</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td>A0404P</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td>6.36</td>
<td>0.80</td>
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<td>N</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>16</td>
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Appendix D Sample Program Output
### Fixed Facility Support Systems Project

**Netting Material Screen**

**INDICATE DESIRED NETTING TYPE TO BE USED (Y-Yes N-No)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MARK</th>
<th>NETTING</th>
<th>ALLOW</th>
<th>UNIT DRAG</th>
<th>UNIT SIZE</th>
<th>THICK</th>
<th>STRENGTH</th>
<th>WEIGHT</th>
<th>COEFF</th>
<th>PRICE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
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<td>BF022N</td>
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<td>0 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>SF05ON</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>400.0</td>
<td>0.085</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>0.083</td>
<td>0 0 0</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>UL06ON</td>
<td>N</td>
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<td>0 0</td>
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**Tension Member Material Screen**

**INDICATE DESIRED TENSION MEMBER TO BE USED (Y-Yes N-No)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MARK</th>
<th>ALLOW</th>
<th>MODULUS</th>
<th>THERMAL X-SECTION</th>
<th>UNIT STRENGTH</th>
<th>ELASTIC</th>
<th>COEFF</th>
<th>AREA</th>
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</thead>
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<td>GR416C</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>GS216C</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>.012</td>
<td>0.40</td>
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<tr>
<td>GS316C</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>.785</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>0.70</td>
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<td>GS416C</td>
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<td>GS516C</td>
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<td>GS616C</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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**Appendix D Sample Program Output**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MARK</th>
<th>ALLOW</th>
<th>MODULUS</th>
<th>ELASTIC</th>
<th>DIAMETER</th>
<th>DIAMETER</th>
<th>PRICE</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N T0146A</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>32.8</td>
<td>1 1/4 X 66 10-I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N T0148A</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>39.6</td>
<td>1 1/4 X 96 10-I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y T0816A</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>1 X 66 8-INCH T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N T2537A</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>59.6</td>
<td>1 1/4 X 96 14-I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N T4345A</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>.75</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>3/4 X 54 4-INCH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N T6346A</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>.75</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>3/4 X 66 6-INCH</td>
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</table>
## Structural System Support Member Deflections

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Support Member Number</th>
<th>Top of Member Deflection in the Length Dimension (Inches)</th>
<th>Width Dimension (Inches)</th>
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## Structural System Tension Member Lengths

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## Structural System Tension Member Lengths

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<th>UNSTRESSED LENGTH (INCHES)</th>
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FOUNDATION/FOOTING SYSTEM DESIGN

LENGTH TO PREVENT OVERTURNING 4.000 FEET
MOMENT APPLIED 1847.966 FT-POUNDS
ALLOWABLE MOMENT 2145.840 FT-POUNDS
LATERAL FORCE APPLIED 184.797 POUNDS
ALLOWABLE LATERAL FORCE 1303.598 POUNDS

SELECTED ANCHORING SYSTEM DESIGN

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<th>DIAMETER (INCH)</th>
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<th>CAPACITY (LBS)</th>
<th>MAX LOAD (LBS)</th>
<th>MAX STRENGTH (LBS)</th>
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STRUCTURAL MATERIALS SUMMARY

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NOTE: 1 CUT(S) REQUIRED ON EACH SUPPORT MEMBER
NETTING OVERHANG IS ONE-HALF STRUCTURE HEIGHT ON ALL SIDES
NETTING OVERLAP IS 5.0 PERCENT ON ALL SIDES
Epps, James W.
Design of fixed-facility multispectral camouflage netting support systems / by James W. Epps, Marion W. Corey; prepared for Department of the Army, US Army Corps of Engineers; monitored by Environmental Laboratory, US Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station.
236 p. : ill. ; 28 cm. — (Technical report ; EL-92-34)
Includes bibliographical references.
1. Camouflage (Military science) 2. Anchorage (Structural engineering) 3. Foundations — Military aspects. I. Corey, Marion W. II. United States. Army. Corps of Engineers. III. US Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station. IV. Title. V. Series: Technical report (US Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station); EL-92-34.
TA7 W34 no.EL-92-34