

MEMORANDUM

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PLANET: PART V-  
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E. J. Vossen, S. Glaseman, R. J. Young and Judy Judé

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MEMORANDUM

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PLANET: PART V--  
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B. J. Voosen, S. Glaseman, R. J. Young and Judy Judd

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PREFACE AND SUMMARY

PLANET (Planned Logistics Analysis and Evaluation Technique) is a series of four computer simulation models designed to examine the hardware-configuration/operations/logistics support interactions of a variety of weapon systems in a single or multibase environment. Its purpose is to help the manager gain an understanding of the operation of his system and find a rationale for allocating resources effectively and efficiently.

The PLANET complex comprises five computer programs:

- 1) The Availability and Base Cadre Simulator (ABC) furnishes the framework for the logistics resources assigned to a support base or bases.
- 2) The Bench Repair Simulator (BR) processes the reparable through the base repair shops or diverts them to a depot, thus converting the reparable to serviceable.
- 3) The Depot-Transportation Simulator (DT) processes the movement of reparable from the base(s) to the depot(s) or factory and return.
- 4) The Depot Repair and Overhaul Simulator (DR&O) simulates the functions in a repair or overhaul facility.
- 5) The Reports and Analysis Library consists of twelve different output programs.

The simulators can be used separately to examine specific areas of the logistics system, or conjointly to simulate the complete weapon-system operation from the site or point of demand through to the depot.

The Reports and Analysis Library described here contains the twelve report programs with operating instructions. All reports are designed for use by managerial personnel. The manager may select from the library those programs best suited for analysis of his particular problem. Even though the output programs cover a wide spectrum of problem areas, it can be anticipated that additional outputs will in some cases be required. Either the output programs can be modified to incorporate any additional data required, or new programs can be written with relative ease.

Although PLANET is designed as an advanced planning tool, it can be used to assess periodically whether the logistics support planned will maintain a system or equipment effectively and economically. These assessments combine the relevant reliability, maintainability, and performance parameters for the weapon system. This enables the systematic development of an integrated logistics support plan for systems and equipment at all levels of maintenance for its programmed life cycle.

While PLANET is programmed in SIMSCRIPT, the user need not be a skilled SIMSCRIPT programmer to conduct a simulation. We have included the necessary step-by-step instructions as well as the necessary SIMSCRIPT instructions to permit managers to assemble the data in a form acceptable to the models.

## FOREWORD

In general, computer simulation is a way of using a computer to produce a reasonable likeness of the behavior of a system under study. Simulation models are only representations of reality. Of necessity, the likeness of the system under study is "scaled down" to manageable size for the computer. Simulation models, therefore, are based on the designer's concept of what the key elements of the system are, and how they operate and interact on the system.

This being so, one cannot say a priori that one model is better than another. A manager should always strive for the lowest-cost model that suits his purpose. Since computer simulation models generally are explanatory, the analyst must first determine if a particular model sufficiently represents his system. In short, the analyst must first understand the model and then strike a compromise between realism and simplicity.

The size and complexity of the problem that the system manager would like to examine increase as a function of the interrelationships to be considered. It is very difficult, for example, to visualize the impact of a change in sortie rate on the personnel requirements in a depot overhaul facility, or even the effect of a change in reliability/maintainability parameters on the operational capability if support shortages exist at the higher echelons of maintenance. In short, while problems can be bounded and scaled down to manageable size, it is often desirable to view the analysis in a broader context to observe more of the interactions.

PLANET was developed as a logistics prediction and estimating tool. Its purpose is to help the manager gain an understanding of the operation of his system and find a rationale for allocating resources efficiently. Real world observations of a system help serve the same end, but simulations permit more varied, controlled and complete ranges of experience, usually at far less cost and much earlier in the life of the weapon system.

Coincident with the PLANET development program, DOD Directive 4100.35 dated June 19, 1964 was issued. The following is quoted from

that directive:

The primary objective of this Directive is to assure that the development of effective logistic support for systems and equipments is systematically planned, acquired, and managed as an integrated whole (by interlocking the elements of logistic support) to obtain maximum material readiness and optimum cost effectiveness.

Integrated Logistic Support - Integrated Logistic support is a composite of the elements necessary to assure the effective and economical support of a system or equipment at all levels of maintenance for its programmed life cycle. It is characterized by the harmony and coherence obtained between each of its elements and levels of maintenance.

We believe that simulation models such as PLANET can be used to develop an "Integrated Logistics Support" plan for a spectrum of weapon systems.

The history of the development of PLANET might be of interest. Prior to the actual coding of the programs, approximately one man-year was devoted to the problem of how best to structure the models. It was obvious that the bulk of the computers envisioned by the projected release date (1966) would have memories of 32K words. Although larger computers were being proposed at the time, we had no guarantee that very large computers (greater than 96K) would be readily available to prospective users. Therefore the problem of how to structure the programs to be useful, regardless of computer size, had to be faced.

In addition, we wanted to structure the simulation programs so that the internal logic of the simulator could be modified for special applications with relative ease. This required that the family of weapon systems that the model is designed to imitate be as broad as possible while the program itself be segmented into as many small subroutines as practicable.

The result of the planning phase was that the simulators would be bounded in a logical order of Flightline or site, Base, Depot and a link between Base and Depot. Each segment of the total simulation package must be capable of being used on a machine with the limited capacity of 32K. In some instances, this constraint limited the amount of detail we would have liked to include. In addition, since there

appears to be a trend toward the procurement of larger (larger than 32K) machines, the models should be easily assembled into larger, more detailed simulation programs.

After many months of examining logistic systems and plans, a commonality among them appeared to emerge that indicated the feasibility of such an undertaking. Although in many instances (particularly in the comparison of aircraft and missile logistic systems) the jargon used to describe specific functions was completely different, the functions to be performed were similar. Even though the operating parameters for the simulation would be different, this meant that the same computer program logic could be used if the real world jargon could be defined into common terms.

We therefore have tried to use, as much as possible, the functional description of the various logistics actions and activities, and hope that users will be able to translate the jargon into functional terms for use in the simulation.

Coding of the programs began in January 1964. By October 1964 the first (ABC simulator) of the four simulators was available for debugging and proof testing.

For each simulator, debugging consists of tracing (using trace routines coded into the program) each event through its cycle during a simulation run.

The proof testing consisted of inputting a set of empirical data, computing each value that was to be generated by the computer by manual or analytical methods, then comparing the empirical inputs with the actual experience that occurred in the real world. This has been done for both missile and aircraft data sets.

By March 1967, all models were coded and proof testing of the last was nearing completion. There remained only the marriage of the four programs to ensure that they would in fact work together.

In total approximately nine man-years of coding effort was used to code, debug and proof test the models, and approximately 200 hours of computer operating time (this is in addition to the one man-year previously mentioned). It is easy to see, therefore, why some organizations would have difficulty in developing models of this size and complexity.



In conclusion, we hasten to point out that while PLANET is developed as a "general purpose simulation model," it is not a panacea. It is limited in purpose and scope. However, we have endeavored to structure the simulators so that as the need arises additional complexity can be added and the models thus can be expanded.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

To acknowledge everyone who contributed to PLANET would require many pages. We would feel negligent, however, if we did not acknowledge the efforts of all the programmers who developed the many programs contained in this Memorandum.

1. Miss Pat Love developed the Cost Effectiveness program (number 8).

2. Mr. Richard Villanueva developed the Bench Repair Capability and NRTS programs (numbers 9 and 10).

3. Mr. Al Nelson developed the Aircraft Recovery Package Report Generator (numbers 4 to 7).

4. Mr. Steven Glaseman developed the Depot Transportation output program (number 11).

5. Last but not least, Mrs. Shirley Ballinger developed the Depot Repair and Overhaul Capability output program and has been of great assistance during the early production runs of PLANET.

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Part 1

INTRODUCTION AND INITIALIZATION INSTRUCTIONS

## I. INTRODUCTION

In the research phase of weapon system development, the system manager faces the problem of designing a weapon system to meet specified operational objectives at a minimum cost. If he considers only the operational environment, the resulting hardware may be very difficult and costly to support. It often becomes apparent later, during development, that if some particular factor had been considered earlier, a more effective system could have resulted for the same cost.

Cost/effectiveness analysis, if properly used, brings into focus the parameters that affect mission capability. The object is usually to minimize the cost at which a specified level of effectiveness can be maintained; this involves a comparison of alternative ways of designing and supporting a particular system for a given mission.

The operating procedure for PLANET consists of a two-phase operation: first, the Simulation phase (S phase); second, the Report phase (R phase). The simulators can be used singly or assembled in various configurations to represent a more detailed description of the logistics system to be examined. Regardless, the output from the S phase will be a tape listing of selected variables accumulated during the simulation. This tape(s) can be retained as a permanent record of the simulation. From this tape(s), the desired reports are generated by using the following library of programs. There are twelve programs to choose from.

### NOR TIME SUMMARY

The NOR (not operationally ready) time summary is a listing of the APC Simulator NOR time distributions and a count of the unscheduled demands for the simulated fleet.

### WEAPON SYSTEM AVAILABILITY

The weapon system availability program is designed for use with missile simulations. From the ABC output tape, it displays the missile off-alert time by tail number as well as a chronological, time-oriented

listing of what happened while the missile was off alert. Details include the time a team was dispatched from the support base, the arrival time at the site, when the maintenance action was completed, and when the missile was returned to alert status.

#### LOGISTICS RESOURCE UTILIZATION

The ABC logistics information is presented in three parts: Spares, Personnel, and Equipment. The spare part data presented by this report contain information regarding stock levels, NORS (not operationally ready--supply) time, NORS count, and demand quantities. The personnel report contains the man-hour accounting information. This report displays the utilization factors for each personnel type and the man-hours consumed by various tasks. The equipment data presented contain information regarding the utilization of maintenance equipment and facilities. NORE (not operationally ready--equipment) time, NORE count, and demand quantities are included.

The logistics resource utilization report can be used for either aircraft or missile simulations.

#### AIRCRAFT RECOVERY PACKAGE

The following four programs are peculiar to aircraft simulations; they cannot be used with in-place missile simulations.

#### Aircraft Recovery Time Distributions

The aircraft recovery histogram presents a display of the entire aircraft (as opposed to system or subsystem) recovery. The display is divided into two halves: one half shows the touchdown time by work-shift, the corresponding second half shows the type of sortie. Below this display are a number of statistical computations for facilitating analysis, e.g., the average recovery time (for unscheduled maintenance) and the operationally ready (OR) time lost in recovering aircraft from the effects of the sorties, etc.

### System Recovery

The aircraft System Recovery program produces a summary of the actions to clear unscheduled maintenance demands. This display serves two purposes: it enables the monitoring of break and recovery rates, and it provides a set of job standards for unscheduled maintenance. Below the display are a number of statistical computations for facilitating analysis, e.g., the total OR time lost to this subsystem, the average number of men working on system recovery, etc.

### Work Center Recovery

The Work Center Recovery output is a series of frequency distributions (one for each hour of the simulated day), showing how the flight-line demands were distributed throughout the 24-hour period. The purpose of this display is to aid in determining shift assignments for personnel.

The work center data the recovery program produces are: the touchdown time, the time the work center began the first job and ended the last job, the number of people at work in each 30-minute trial period, and the conventional AFM 66-1 data.

### Failure List

The Failure List provides a graphical history of break-rate information. This display presents the flight-line demand data. The break-rates are inferred from the demands, both scheduled and unscheduled, against each individual unit. The probability data are computed only for 25 or more sorties; the mean sorties-to-failure data are computed if five or more fixes have occurred.

### COST/EFFECTIVENESS PROGRAM

The Cost/Effectiveness program can be set to examine two cost factors: the total system cost and the logistics support costs. Logistics costs are the summation of the various resource and facility costs specified for the simulation. Total system costs are the logistics



costs just mentioned plus the cost of the items being simulated (sites). The measure of effectiveness is operationally ready (OR) time.

#### BASE SHOPS MAINTENANCE CAPABILITY

As the title implies, this output program is used to display the outputs from the Bench Repair Simulator. The output display consists of five parts: the input to each shop and its output and repair times for the period(s) of time selected; queuing and utilization factors for each resource group (personnel and equipment groups); queuing factors for each component spare-part type; stock levels, component spare repair times, stockouts, and demands for each component spare part; and detailed information for each activity about its performance during each period of the simulation.

#### NRTS PROGRAM

The NRTS (not reparable this station) data display shows the reparable shipped off base for repair. It displays the pipeline time for the reparable. This program is used primarily as an input to the Depot Transportation Simulator when the simulators are operated separately.

#### TRANSPORTATION CAPABILITY

This output program is the output display for the Depot Transportation Simulator. The outputs are presented in six parts: the tonnage delivered to the various bases for each type of priority cargo; the quantity of each cargo type delivered to the various delivery points; the mileage and in-transit time for each transportation mode; the utilization rates of the vehicles assigned to the transportation system; cargo processing time and quantities; and queuing factors associated with cargo transportation at each base.

#### DEPOT CAPABILITY

The Depot Capability output program is used with the Depot Repair and Overhaul Simulator. The output displays consist of six parts:

the input to the depot, and the depot's output and in-process time distribution; queueing and utilization factors for each resource group (personnel and equipment groups); queueing factors for each component spare-part type; stock levels, spare-part repair time, stockouts, and demands for each spare part; detailed information for each activity about its performance during each simulated period; and queueing factors and downtime for any "special" type of activity within the repair or overhaul process.

As previously mentioned, the manager may select from this library of programs those best suited for analysis of his particular problem. Even though the output programs cover a wide spectrum of problem areas, it can be anticipated that additional outputs will be required for some analyses. Either the output programs can be modified to incorporate any additional data required, or new programs can be written with relative ease.

This Memorandum is divided into two parts. Part 1 contains the introduction, which includes a brief description of each of the reports. Section II presents the SIMSCRIPT instructions required to initialize any of the report programs.

Part 2 is the library of programs, including a description of each program, the initialization requirements, a program description oriented to the skilled SIMSCRIPT programmer who may wish to make a change, and a listing of the SIMSCRIPT SOURCE program.

## II. INITIALIZATION

All of the Report programs are written in SIMSCRIPT as Non-simulation programs. Non-simulation programs, as with the PLANET simulation programs (Refs. 2, 3, 4, 5), are translated by SIMSCRIPT into FORTRAN source programs, which are then compiled by the FORTRAN Monitor into a FORTRAN object program. Once the program has been compiled, the composition of the execute deck is as shown in Fig. 1.

The execution of object programs is accomplished in the usual FORTRAN manner, and whatever control cards may be required by a particular installation appear first.

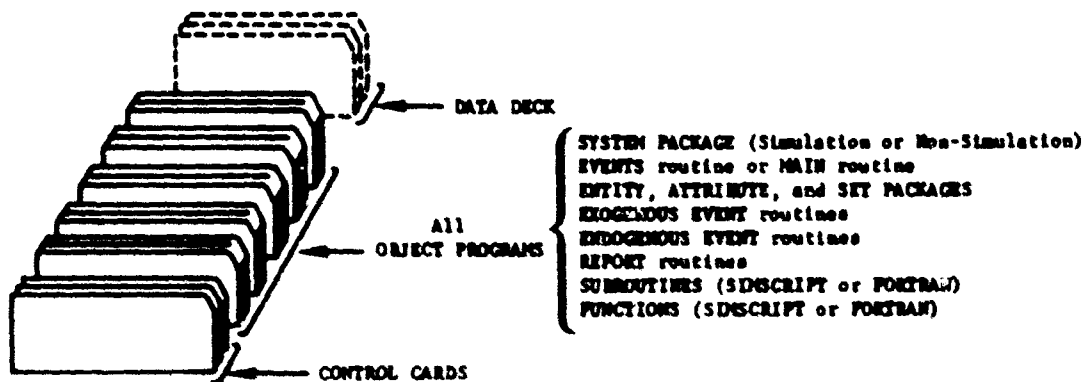


Fig. 1 -- Execute Deck

The object programs may appear in any order; they are:

- A Simulation Package
- An Events Routine or a Main Routine
- All Entity, Attribute, and Set Packages
- All Exogenous Events Routines
- All Report Routines
- All Subroutines (SIMSCRIPT or FORTRAN)
- All Functions (SIMSCRIPT or FORTRAN)

The object programs are constructed from the information contained in the appropriate Report program. We shall assume at this point that the analyst has an "Object Deck" available and is now ready to assemble a "Data Deck."

DATA DECK

The composition of the Data Deck is shown in Fig. 2. The various elements and the data requirements for each are discussed below.

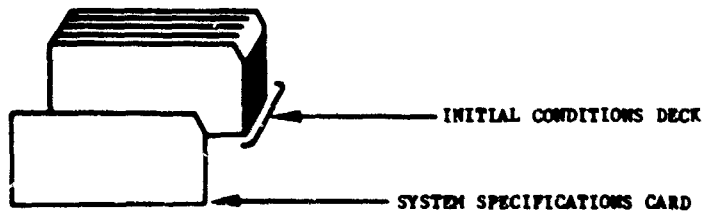


Fig. 2 -- Data Deck

System Specification Card

The first card in the Data Deck is the System Specification Card. In Col. 1 must be the number 1. In Cols. 7 through 12 is punched the maximum "Array Number" as in Fig. 3. Only these two entries are required. For a complete System Specification Card format, refer to the top of Fig. 4.

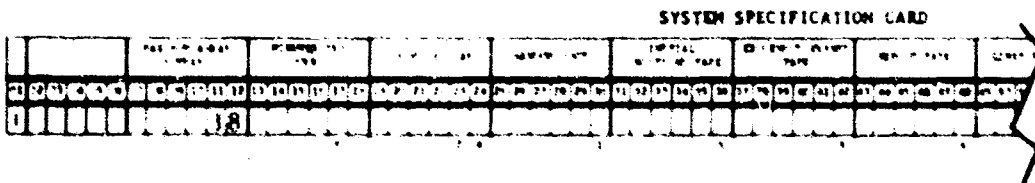


Fig. 3 -- System Specification Card

Initial Conditions Deck

The Initial Conditions Deck consists of all Initialization Cards and Data Cards. Before discussing each of the cards contained in the Initial Conditions Deck, let us first discuss the SIMSCRIPT Initialization Form, because the Initial Conditions Deck is created from the information contained in the Initialization Form.

The specification of initial conditions for the Report Generators is a very simple process. Only a few arrays need be initialized in all cases. The appropriate arrays and the required values (data) are specified for each report.

# SIMSRIPT INITIALIZATION FORM

## SYSTEM SPECIFICATION CARD

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

## INITIALIZATION CARDS

CARD NUMBER	TABLE NO.	TABLE NAME		LIST	INITIAL VALUE OR FORMAT FIELD DESCRIPTION	COMMENT	IDENTIFICATION
		TABLE NO.	TABLE NAME				
1	1	TABLE 1	TABLE 1				
2	2	TABLE 2	TABLE 2				
3	3	TABLE 3	TABLE 3				
4	4	TABLE 4	TABLE 4				
5	5	TABLE 5	TABLE 5				
6	6	TABLE 6	TABLE 6				
7	7	TABLE 7	TABLE 7				
8	8	TABLE 8	TABLE 8				
9	9	TABLE 9	TABLE 9				
10	10	TABLE 10	TABLE 10				
11	11	TABLE 11	TABLE 11				
12	12	TABLE 12	TABLE 12				
13	13	TABLE 13	TABLE 13				
14	14	TABLE 14	TABLE 14				
15	15	TABLE 15	TABLE 15				
16	16	TABLE 16	TABLE 16				
17	17	TABLE 17	TABLE 17				
18	18	TABLE 18	TABLE 18				
19	19	TABLE 19	TABLE 19				
20	20	TABLE 20	TABLE 20				
21	21	TABLE 21	TABLE 21				
22	22	TABLE 22	TABLE 22				
23	23	TABLE 23	TABLE 23				
24	24	TABLE 24	TABLE 24				
25	25	TABLE 25	TABLE 25				
26	26	TABLE 26	TABLE 26				
27	27	TABLE 27	TABLE 27				
28	28	TABLE 28	TABLE 28				
29	29	TABLE 29	TABLE 29				
30	30	TABLE 30	TABLE 30				
31	31	TABLE 31	TABLE 31				
32	32	TABLE 32	TABLE 32				
33	33	TABLE 33	TABLE 33				
34	34	TABLE 34	TABLE 34				
35	35	TABLE 35	TABLE 35				
36	36	TABLE 36	TABLE 36				
37	37	TABLE 37	TABLE 37				
38	38	TABLE 38	TABLE 38				
39	39	TABLE 39	TABLE 39				
40	40	TABLE 40	TABLE 40				
41	41	TABLE 41	TABLE 41				
42	42	TABLE 42	TABLE 42				
43	43	TABLE 43	TABLE 43				
44	44	TABLE 44	TABLE 44				
45	45	TABLE 45	TABLE 45				
46	46	TABLE 46	TABLE 46				
47	47	TABLE 47	TABLE 47				
48	48	TABLE 48	TABLE 48				
49	49	TABLE 49	TABLE 49				
50	50	TABLE 50	TABLE 50				
51	51	TABLE 51	TABLE 51				
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56	56	TABLE 56	TABLE 56				
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85	85	TABLE 85	TABLE 85				
86	86	TABLE 86	TABLE 86				
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88	88	TABLE 88	TABLE 88				
89	89	TABLE 89	TABLE 89				
90	90	TABLE 90	TABLE 90				
91	91	TABLE 91	TABLE 91				
92	92	TABLE 92	TABLE 92				
93	93	TABLE 93	TABLE 93				
94	94	TABLE 94	TABLE 94				
95	95	TABLE 95	TABLE 95				
96	96	TABLE 96	TABLE 96				
97	97	TABLE 97	TABLE 97				
98	98	TABLE 98	TABLE 98				
99	99	TABLE 99	TABLE 99				
00	00	TABLE 00	TABLE 00				

Fig. 4 -- Initialization Form











system variable. The Formats used to initialize the different types of variables (e.g., unsubscripted, single-subscripted, double-subscripted) have been previously described. There are no exogenous events used in any of the report generators.

Part 2

PROGRAM LIBRARY

Program 1

NOR TIME SUMMARY

### I. NOR TIME SUMMARY

The NOR (Not Operationally Ready) time summary (Fig. 9) is a listing of the downtime distributions for any set of fail levels and a count of the demands for the simulated fleet. The program may be initialized to specify any time period desired as well as any portion of the simulated fleet, i.e., a single base or all bases. This output is shown in the following figure along with an explanation of each of the columns of the output listing.

#### INITIALIZATION

Table 1 lists the Initialization requirements. Only six arrays require inputs. Array 23 is the number of bases to be analyzed. Array 24 lists the base (quantity specified in Array 23) numbers. Array 26 is the quantity of different failure levels to be counted in the NOR time. Array 27 lists the failure level numbers. Array 33 is the time that the reports are to end. Array 53 is the Report Interval, which specifies the time period at which the data are to be accumulated and printed (the example data are initialized for 1-day reports). All of the other arrays are set to zero.

For the initialization formats, the user may use the example data contained with the program listing or refer to Section 2, Initialization instructions for unsubscripted and single-subscripted system variables.

#### OUTPUT PROGRAM

The input to this program is the tape generated by the ABC Simulator.

The input tape consists of a 12-variable label record and is sometimes followed by a 10-variable detail record. (See pages 108 and 109 of RM-4659-PR.)

When a label record is READ from the input tape, the value of EBAS is compared with the table called BASES. If they are equal, the record is processed. Therefore, any combination of 1 or more bases may run at one time.

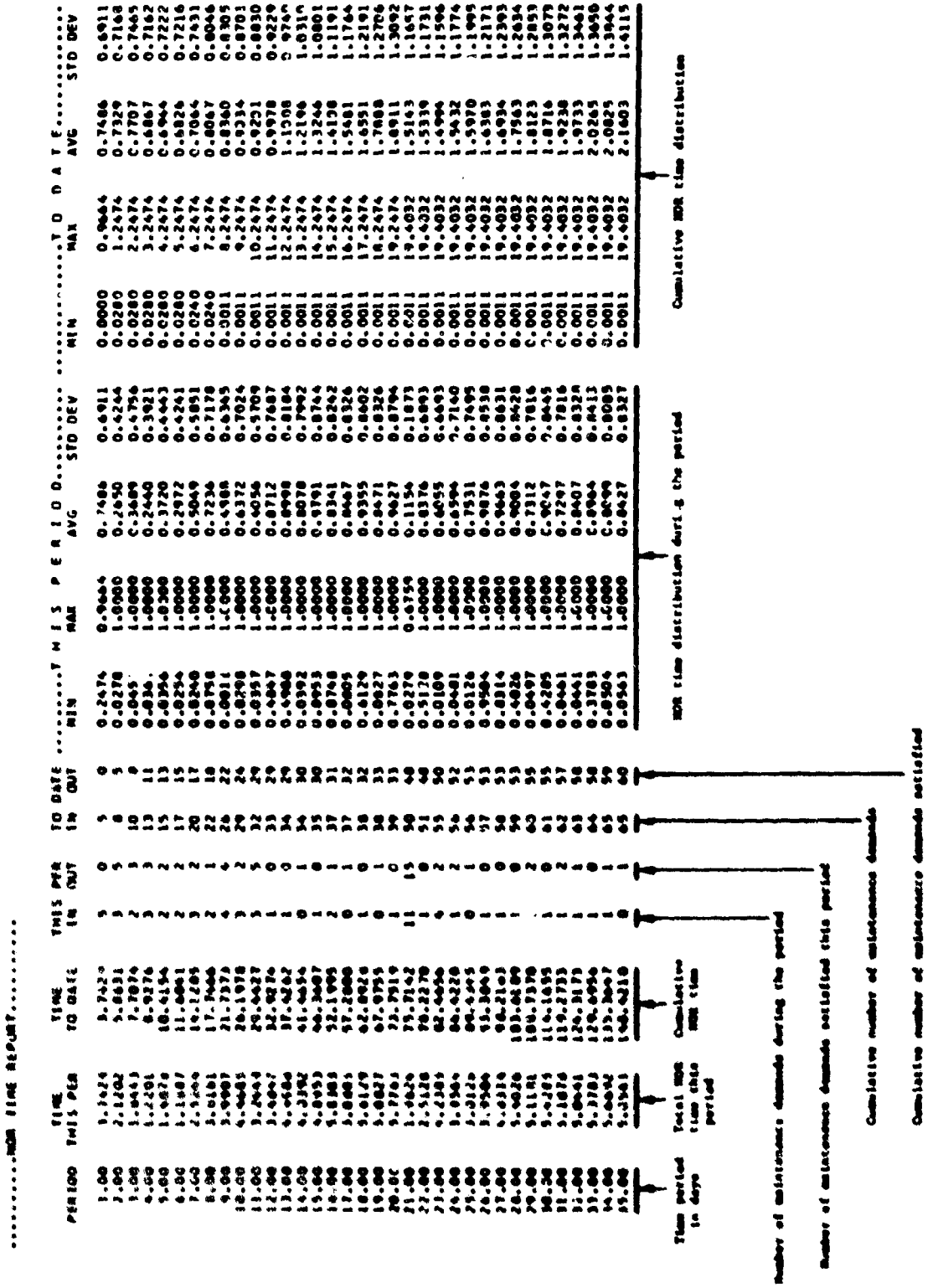


Fig. 9 -- NOR Time Summary



When a label record is read, the value of the failure level is compared with the table called FLVLS. If they are equal, the record is processed. Therefore, any combination of 1 or more failure levels may be run at one time.

If ETIME is greater than RTIME, REPORT is called and the output is displayed. If ETIME is greater than TMEND, REPORT is called and the output is displayed. The run is then terminated.

#### PERMANENT VARIABLES

This list is complete except for attributes denoting first-of-set and/or last-of-set and predecessor and/or successor of set.

Label records (see page 108 of RM-4659-FR).

IDSOR = Idr  
IDSUB = Idd  
SHFT = Shift  
DAYW = Dy/Wk  
SXDW = S/Wk  
EBAS = Base no.  
VA = Variable-1  
VB = Variable-2  
VC = Variable-3  
TRSM = ID Addresses  
MORE = Dri  
ETIME = Event time

Detail records (see page 109 of RM-4659-FR).

DTLV1 = Integer variable 1  
DTLV2 = Integer variable 2  
DTLV3 = Integer variable 3  
DTLV4 = Integer variable 4  
DTLV5 = Integer variable 5  
DTLV6 = Integer variable 6  
DTLV7 = Integer variable 7  
DTLV8 = Integer variable 8  
DTLV9 = Float variable 1  
DTLV0 = Float variable 2

**Base table.**

**BASES** = Number of base codes to be processed.

**BASE** = Base codes to be processed.

**BFLAG** = Controls flow of events as a result of EBAS vs. BASES.

**Failure level table.**

**FLVLS** = Number of failure codes to be processed.

**FLVL** = Failure level codes to be processed.

**TMEND** = Time initialized to end this run prematurely.

**Variables used to output display. (Time in decimal days).**

**D1** = Reporting time

**D2** = NOR time this period

**D3** = NOR time to date

**D4** = Number of NOR IN this period

**D5** = Number of NOR OUT this period

**D6** = Number of NOR IN to date

**D7** = Number of NOR OUT to date

**D8** = Min. NOR time this period

**D9** = Max. NOR time this period

**D10** = Avg. NOR time this period

**D11** = Std. dev. for this period

**D12** = Min. NOR time to date

**D13** = Max. NOR time to date

**D14** = Avg. NOR time to date

**D15** = Std. dev. to date

**Calculation variables.**

**TIMEN** = NOR time for each period.

**SUMP2** = Std. dev. this period.

**SUMD2** = Std. dev. to date.

**RTIME** = Reporting time.

**VTIME** = Reporting time interval.

**LINE** = Counter used in report phase.



SETS

Name = NQUE used for NOR events. No subscripts. Ranked N1.

Owner = SIMSCRIPT system.

Member = NOR

N1 = Event time - start of this period.

N3 = System code.

N4 = Failure level code.

N8 = Team ID.

N9 = Request ID.

N10 = Site ID.

N11 = IDSUB.

N12 = Event time - start to date.

Name = PQUE used for preventive maintenance events. No subscripts. Ranked on P1.

Owner = SIMSCRIPT system.

Member = PM

P1 = Event time - start PM.

P2 = System code.

P4 = Request ID.

P5 = Site ID.

Name = HQUE used for overhaul events. No subscripts. Ranked on H1.

Owner = SIMSCRIPT system.

Member = OH

H1 = Event time - start of overhaul.

H2 = System code.

H3 = Team ID.

H4 = Request ID

H5 = Site ID.

+	11DSOR	0	I
+	21DSU4	0	I
+	3SHEI	0	I
+	4DAYW	0	I
+	5SXDW	0	I
+	6EBA5	0	I
+	7VA	0	I
+	8VB	0	I
+	9VC	0	I
+	10TRSM	0	I
+	11MORL	0	I
+	12ETIME	0	F
+	13DTLV1	0	I
+	14DTLV2	0	I
+	15DTLV3	0	I
+	16DTLV4	0	I
+	17DTLV5	0	I
+	18DTLV6	0	I
+	19DTLV7	0	I
+	20DTLV8	0	I
+	21DTLV9	0	F
+	22DTLV0	0	F
+	23BASIS	E	I
+	24BASE	1	I
+	25HFLAG	0	I
+	26FLVLS	F	I
+	27FLVL	1	I
+	28FNQUE	C	I
+	29LNQUE	0	I
+	30FPQUE	0	I
+	31LPQUE	0	I
+	32MSIIE	0	I
+	33TMEND	0	F
+	3401	0	F
+	3502	0	F
+	3603	0	F
+	3704	0	I
+	3805	0	I
+	3906	0	I
+	4007	0	I
+	4108	0	F
+	4209	0	F
+	43010	0	F
+	44011	0	F
+	45012	0	F
+	46013	0	F
+	47014	0	F
+	48015	0	F
+	49TIMEN	0	F
+	50SUMP2	0	F
+	51SUMD2	0	F
+	52RTIME	0	F
+	53VTIME	0	F



```
*IBFTC MAIN
      MAIN ROUTINE
C
C
C      .....PLANET - NOR TIME SUMMARY.....
C
C.....PURPOSE - TO REPORT NOR TIME.
C
C.....INPUT   - TAPE FROM ABC MODEL.
C
C.....OUTPUT  - PRINTER (SIMSCRIPT RPG).
C
C
C      REWIND 9
C
C      LET RTIME = RTIME + VTIME
C      LET DR   = 99999.99999
C      LET DIZ  = 99999.99999
C
C      1 CALL RLAL
C      CALL SELECT
C
C      IF (IDSUB) EQ ( 3), GO TO 3
C      IF (BFLAG) NE ( 0), GO TO 9999
C      IF (IDSUB) EQ ( 110), GO TO 110
C      IF (IDSUB) EQ ( 200), GO TO 200
C      IF (IDSUB) EQ ( 500), GO TO 500
C      IF (IDSUB) EQ ( 600), GO TO 600
C      IF (IDSUB) EQ (1900), GO TO 1900
C      IF (IDSUB) EQ (2000), GO TO 2000
C      IF (IDSUB) EQ (2100), GO TO 2100
C      IF (IDSUB) EQ (2150), GO TO 2150
C      IF (IDSUB) EQ (2300), GO TO 2300
C      IF (IDSUB) EQ (2400), GO TO 2400
C      IF (IDSUB) EQ (2500), GO TO 2500
C
C      GO TO 9999
C
C      3 CALL R3
C      CALL EXIT
C
C      110 CALL R110
C      GO TO 9999
C
C      200 CALL R200
C      GO TO 9999
C
C      500 CALL R500
C      GO TO 9999
```

C  
600 CALL R600  
GO TO 9999

C  
1900 CALL R1900  
GO TO 9999

C  
2000 CALL R2000  
GO TO 9999

C  
2100 CALL R2100  
GO TO 9999

C  
2150 CALL R2150  
GO TO 9999

C  
2300 CALL R2300  
GO TO 9999

C  
2400 CALL R2400  
GO TO 9999

C  
2500 CALL R2500  
GO TO 9999

C  
9999 IF (MORE) EQ (0). GO TO 1  
CALL RDTL  
GO TO 9999

C  
END

\*IBFTC KLBI

SUBROUTINE KLBI

C

C.....READS S-PHASE TAPE(9) (BIN MODE).....LABEL RECORDS.

C

LET BFLAG = 0

C

X READ (9) (1,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,110,111,112

C

STORE 11 IN IDSOR

STORE 12 IN IDSUB

STORE 13 IN SHFT

STORE 14 IN DAYW

STORE 15 IN SXOW

STORE 16 IN ERAS

STORE 17 IN VA

STORE 18 IN VB

STORE 19 IN VC

STORE 110 IN TRSM

STORE 111 IN MORE

STORE 112 IN FTIME

C

IF (FTIME) GR (TMEND), GO TO 3

C

1 IF (FTIME) GR (RTIME), GO TO 2  
RETURN

C

2 CALL REPORT  
GO TO 1

C

3 LET FTIME = TMEND  
CALL R3  
CALL EXIT

C

END

```
*IBFTC SELECT
      SUBROUTINE SELECT
C
C
C.....PURPOSE - TO SELECT EVENTS BY BASE.
C
C
      DO TO 1, FOR EACH BASES I
      IF (ERAS) EQ (BASE(I)), GO TO 2
1 LOOP
      LET HFLAG = 1
      GO TO 9999
C
      2 LET HFLAG = 0
      GO TO 9999
C
9999 RETURN
      END
```

```
*IBFTC ROTL
      SUBROUTINE ROTL
C
C.....READS S-PHASE TAPE(9) (BIN MODE).....DETAIL RECORDS.
C
X      READ (9) 11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,110
C
      STORE 11 IN DTLV1
      STORE 12 IN DTLV2
      STORE 13 IN DTLV3
      STORE 14 IN DTLV4
      STORE 15 IN DTLV5
      STORE 16 IN DTLV6
      STORE 17 IN DTLV7
      STORE 18 IN DTLV8
      STORE 19 IN DTLV9
      STORE 110 IN DTLV0
C
      LET MORE = MORE - 1
C
      RETURN
      END
```

```
*IRFTC R3
SUBROUTINE R3
C
C.....PURPOSE - TO CLOSE-OUT AND END R-PHASE.
C
C.....IDSUB = 3.
C
C      LET LINP = 0
C      LET RTIME = ETIME
C
C 10 DO TO 3, FOR EACH M IN NQUE
C
C      REMOVE M FROM NQUE
C
C      LET TIMEN = ETIME - N1(M)
C      LET TIMEH = FTIME - N12(M)
C
C      LET D5 = D5 + 1
C      LET D7 = D7 + 1
C      LET D2 = D2 + TIMEN
C      LET D3 = D3 + TIMEH
C
C      LET SUMP2 = SUMP2 + TIMEN**2
C      LET SUMD2 = SUMD2 + TIMEH**2
C
C      IF (TIMEN) GE (D8), GO TO 1
C      LET D8 = TIMEN
C
C 1 IF (TIMEH) LE (D9), GO TO 2
C      LET D9 = TIMEH
C
C 2 IF (TIMEH) LE (D13), GO TO 3
C      LET D13 = TIMEH
C
C 3 REPEAT 10
C
C      CALL REPORT
C
C      REWIND 7
C
C      RETURN
C
C      END
```



\*IPFIC R110

SUBROUTINE R110

C

C

C.....PURPOSE - START NOR FOR EXIG. FAILURE, EXIG. PM, EXIG. OVERHAUL.

C

C

C.....IDSUB = 110.

C

C

IF (VC) EQ (2), GO TO 2

IF (VC) EQ (4), GO TO 4

IF (VC) EQ (6), GO TO 6

GO TO 9999

C

C.....EXIG. FAILURE.

C

2 DO TO 20, FOR EACH FLVL 1

IF (VH) EQ (FLVL(1)), GO TO 21

20 LOOP

GO TO 9999

C

21 CREATE NOR CALLED N

STORE FTIME IN N1(N)

STORE FTIME IN N12(N)

STORE VA IN N3(N)

STORE VP IN N4(N)

STORE TRSM IN N10(N)

STORE IUSUB IN N11(N)

FILE N IN NOUF

LET N4 = N4 + 1

LET N6 = N6 + 1

GO TO 9999

C

C.....EXIG. PM.

C

4 CREATE PM CALLED P

STORE FTIME IN P1(P)

STORE VA IN P2(P)

STORE TRSM IN P5(P)

FILE P IN POUE

GO TO 9999

C

C.....EXIG. OVERHAUL.

C

6 CREATE OH CALLED H

STORE FTIME IN H1(H)

STORE VA IN H2(H)

STORE TRSM IN H5(H)

FILE H IN HOUE

GO TO 9999

C

9999 RETURN

END

\*IPFTC R200

SUBROUTINE R200

C

C

C.....PURPOSE - TO END NOR FOR MAINTENANCE COMPLETED.

C

C

C.....IDSUB = 200.

C

C

IF (MORE) EQ (0), GO TO 9999  
CALL RDTL

C

FIND FIRST, FOR EACH M IN NOUE, WITH (N8(M)) EQ (TRSM),  
AND (N10(M)) EQ (VA),  
WHERE IN, IF NONE, GO TO 9999

C

LET TIMEN = FTIME - N1(IN)  
LET TIMEH = FTIME - N12(IN)

C

LET D5 = D5 + 1  
LET D7 = D7 + 1  
LET D2 = D2 + TIMEN  
LET D3 = D3 + TIMEH

C

LET SUMP2 = SUMP2 + TIMEN\*\*2  
LET SUMD2 = SUMD2 + TIMEH\*\*2

C

IF (TIMEN) GE (D9), GO TO 1  
LET D8 = TIMEN

C

1 IF (TIMEN) LE (D9), GO TO 2  
LET D9 = TIMEN

C

2 IF (TIMEH) GE (D12), GO TO 3  
LET D12 = TIMEH

C

3 IF (TIMEH) LE (D13), GO TO 4  
LET D13 = TIMEH

C

4 REMOVE IN FROM NOUE  
DESTROY NOR CALLED IN

C

9999 RETURN  
END

```
*IBFTC R500
      SUBROUTINE R500
C
C
C.....PURPOSE - TEAM DISPATCH BY BASE CONTROL.
C
C
C.....IUSUP = 500.
C
C
C      IF (MURE) EQ (0), GO TO 9999
      CALL RDIL
C
C      IF (DTLV4) EQ (MSITE), GO TO 9999
C
C      FIND FIRST, FOR EACH M IN NCU, WITH (N4(M)) EQ (VC),
      X                               AND (N10(M)) EQ (DTLEV),
XWHERE IN, IF NONE, GO TO 1
C
C      STORE TRSM IN N4(IN)
      GO TO 9999
C
C      FIND FIRST, FOR EACH M IN HCU, WITH (N4(M)) EQ (VC),
      X                               AND (N5(M)) EQ (DTLEV),
XWHERE IN, IF NONE, GO TO 9999
C
C      STORE TRSM IN N4(IN)
      GO TO 9999
C
9999 RETURN
      END
```

```
*IPTC R600
      SUBROUTINE R600
C
C
C.....PURPOSE - TEAM ARRIVAL AT SITE.
C
C
C.....IDSUB = 600.
C
C
C      IF (VB) NE (6), GO TO 9999
C
C      FIND FIRST, FOR EACH M IN HQUF, WITH (H5(M)) EQ (TRSM),
      * AND (H5(M)) EQ (VA),
XWHERE IN, IF NONE, GO TO 9999
C
C      CREATE NWR CALLED N
      STORE FTIME IN N1(N)
      STORE FTIME IN N12(N)
      STORE F2(IN) IN N3(N)
      STORE H3(IN) IN N8(N)
      STORE H4(IN) IN N9(N)
      STORE H5(IN) IN N10(N)
      STORE IDSUB IN N11(N)
C
C      FILE N IN HQUF
C
C      LET D4 = D4 + 1
      LET D6 = D6 + 1
C
C      REMOVE IN FROM HQUF
      DESTROY DE CALLED IN
C
C 9999 RETURN
      END
```

```
*IIFC R1900
      SUBROUTINE R1900
C
C
C.....PURPOSE - GENERATE PROPER MSITE FOR RETURNING TEAMS. (R500)
C
C
C.....IDSUB = 1900.
C
C
C      IF (MORT) EQ (0), GO TO 9999
      CALL RDTL
C
C      IF (VC) GE (MSITE), LET MSITE = VC + 1
C
C 9999 RETURN
      END
```

```
*IBFTC R2000
      SUBROUTINE R2000
C
C
C.....PURPOSE - REQUEST FOR PM.
C
C
C.....IOSUB = 2000.
C
C
C      CREATE PM CALLED P
C
C      STORE ETIME IN P1(P)
C      STORE VB      IN P2(P)
C      STORE TRSM   IN P5(P)
C
C      FILE P IN PQUE
C
C 9999 RETURN
      END
```

```
*IBFTC R2100
      SUBROUTINE R2100
C
C
C.....PURPOSE - TO START MOR FOR PM.
C
C
C.....IOSUB = 2100.
C
C
C      FIND FIRST, FOR EACH M IN PQUE, WITH (P5(M)) EQ (TRSM),
C      XAND (P2(M)) EQ (VB), WHERE IP, IF NONE, GO TO 9999
C
C      CREATE MOR CALLED N
C
C      STORE ETIME   IN N1(N)
C      STORE ETIME   IN N2(N)
C      STORE P2(IP)  IN N3(N)
C      STORE VC      IN N4(N)
C      STORE P4(IP)  IN N5(N)
C      STORE P5(IP)  IN N10(N)
C      STORE IOSUB   IN N11(N)
C
C      FILE N IN NQUE
C
C      LET D4 = D4 + 1
C      LET D6 = D6 + 1
C
C      REMOVE IP FROM PQUE
C      DESTROY PM CALLED IP
C
C 9999 RETURN
      END
```

\*IBFTC R2150

SUBROUTINE R2150

C

C

C.....PURPOSE - TO START NOR FOR FAILURE CAUSED BY PM.

C

C

C.....IDSUB = 2150.

C

C

DO TO 1, FOR EACH FLVL, I  
IF (VA) EQ (FLVL(I)), GO TO 2

1 LOOP

GO TO 9999

C

2 CREATE NOR CALLED N

C

STORE ETIME IN N1(N)  
STORE ETIME IN N12(N)  
STORE VB IN N3(N)  
STORE VA IN N4(N)  
STORE TRSM IN N10(N)  
STORE IDSUB IN N11(N)

C

FILE N IN NOUE

C

LET D4 = D4 + 1  
LET D6 = D6 + 1

C

9999 RETURN  
END

\*IBFTC R2300

      SUPROUTINE R2300

C

C

C.....PURPOSE - TO START NOR FOR ALERT-CONTINUOUS MONITOR.

C

C

C.....IDSUB = 2300.

C

C

      DO TO 1, FOR EACH FLVLS I  
      IF (VA) EQ (FLVLS(I)), GO TO 2

1 LOOP

      GO TO 9999

C

2 CREATE NOR CALLED A

C

      STORE FTIME IN N1(N)  
      STORE ETIME IN N12(N)  
      STORE VH      IN N3(N)  
      STORE VA      IN N4(N)  
      STORE TRSM   IN N10(N)  
      STORE IDSUB  IN N11(N)

C

      FILE N IN NQUE

C

      LET D4 = D4 + 1

      LET D6 = D6 + 1

C

9999 RETURN

      END

\*IBFTC R2400

SUBROUTINE R2400

C  
C  
C.....PURPOSE - RESOURCE REQUEST.

C  
C  
C.....IDSUB = 2400.

C  
C  
C IF (MORE) EQ (0), GO TO 9999  
C CALL RDTL

C  
C IF (DTLVI) EQ (1), GO TO 1  
C IF (DTLVI) EQ (2), GO TO 2  
C IF (DTLVI) EQ (3), GO TO 3  
C IF (DTLVI) EQ (4), GO TO 4  
C IF (DTLVI) EQ (5), GO TO 5  
C IF (DTLVI) EQ (6), GO TO 6  
C GO TO 9999

C  
C 1 FIND FIRST, FOR EACH M IN NQUE, WITH (N11(M)) EQ (2300),  
C XAND (N10(M)) EQ (TRSM), AND (N3(M)) EQ (VB), WHERE IN, IF NONE,  
C XGO TO 9999

C  
C STORE VC IN N9(IV)  
C GO TO 9999

C  
C 2 FIND FIRST, FOR EACH M IN NQUE, WITH (N11(M)) EQ (110),  
C XAND (N10(M)) EQ (TRSM), AND (N3(M)) EQ (VB), WHERE IN, IF NONE,  
C XGO TO 9999

C  
C STORE VC IN N9(IN)  
C GO TO 9999

C  
C 3 FIND FIRST, FOR EACH M IN NQUE, WITH (N11(M)) EQ (2500),  
C XAND (N10(M)) EQ (TRSM), AND (N3(M)) EQ (VB), WHERE IN, IF NONE,  
C XGO TO 9999

C  
C STORE VC IN N9(IN)  
C GO TO 9999

C  
C 4 FIND FIRST, FOR EACH M IN PCUE, WITH (P5(M)) EQ (TRSM),  
C XAND (P2(M)) EQ (VB), WHERE IP, IF NONE, GO TO 9999

C  
C STORE VC IN P4(IP)  
C GO TO 9999

C  
C 5 FIND FIRST, FOR EACH M IN NQUE, WITH (N11(M)) EQ (2150),  
C XAND (N10(M)) EQ (TRSM), AND (N3(M)) EQ (VB), WHERE IN, IF NONE,  
C XGO TO 9999

C  
C STORE VC IN N9(IN)





\*INPTC REPORT

SUBROUTINE REPORT

```
C
C
C.....PURPOSE - TO REPORT NUR TIME AS OF A GIVEN TIME.
C
C.....CALLED BY RLBI OR R3.
C
C
C      LET IP = 05
C      LET IO = 07
C
C      200 DO TO 299, FOR EACH M IN NJUE
C
C          LET TIMEN = RTIME - N1(M)
C          LET TIMEM = RTIME - N12(M)
C          LET N1(M) = RTIME
C
C          LET D2 = D2 + TIMEN
C          LET D3 = D3 + TIMEN
C
C          LET SUMP2 = SUMP2 + TIMEN**2
C          LET SUMD2 = SUMD2 + TIMEN**2
C
C          LET IP = IP + 1
C          LET IO = IO + 1
C
C          IF (TIMEN) GE (D8), GO TO 201
C          LET D8 = TIMEN
C
C      201 IF (TIMEN) LE (D9), GO TO 202
C          LET D9 = TIMEN
C
C      202 IF (TIMEM) LE (D13), GO TO 299
C          LET D13 = TIMEM
C
C      299 REPEAT 200
C
C          IF (LINE) EQ (0), GO TO 2
C          IF (LINE) EQ (50), GO TO 2
C
C      1 LET D1 = RTIME
C          IF ((SUMP2 - (FLOAT(IP) * (D2 / FLOAT(IP)**2))) / (FLOAT(IP)))
C              X10,10,11
C      10 LET D11 = 0.0
C          GO TO 12
C      11 LET D11 = SORT((SUMP2 - (FLOAT(IP) * (D2 / FLOAT(IP)**2)))
C              X / (FLOAT(IP)))
C      12 IF ((SUMD2 - (FLOAT(IO) * (D3 / FLOAT(IO)**2))) / (FLOAT(IO)))
C              X13,13,14
C      13 LET D15 = 0.0
C          GO TO 15
```

```

14 LET D15 = SQRT((SUMD2 - (FLOAT(ID) * (D3 / FLOAT(ID)**2)))
X      / (FLOAT(ID)))
15 LET D10 = D2 / FLOAT(IF)
LET D14 = D3 / FLOAT(ID)
C
IF (D8) GR (99999.0), LET D8 = 0.0
LET S12 = D12
IF (D12) GR (99999.0), LET D12 = 0.0
C
CALL DTAIL
C
LET LINE = LINE + 1
C
LET PTIME = RTIME + VTIME + .00001
C
LET D2 = 0.0
LET D4 = 0
LET D5 = 0
LET D8 = 99999.99999
LET D9 = 0.0
LET D12 = S12
LET SUMP2 = 0.0
C
GO TO 9999
C
2 CALL HDING
LET LINE = 0
GO TO 1
C
9999 RETURN
END

```

\*IRFTC HDING

```

REPORT HDING
* .....NDR TIME REPORT.....
*          TIME          TIME          THIS PER   TO DATE .....T M I
* PERIOD THIS PER   TO DATE   IN  OUT   IN  OUT   MIN      M
END
*
S P E R I O D.....T O D A T E.....
AX  AVG   STD DEV   MIN      MAX      AVG   STD DEV  I
END

```

\*IRFTC DTAIL

```

REPORT DTAIL
* ****,** ****,**** ****,**** **** **** **** ****,**** ****
* D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6,D7,D8,D9,D10,D11,D12,D13,D14,D15
END
*
**** ****,**** ****,**** ****,**** ****,**** ****,**** ****
*
END

```

INITIALIZATION DECK

*ENTRY				MAIN	
1			56		99
	1	22	0	7	
	23		0	R	100
	24		1	K	100 23 (12)
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96  
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25

0 2

26	0 R		
27	1 R	10	26
0			
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
28	32	0	Z
31		0	R
34	52	0	Z
53		0	R
54		0	Z
55	56	0	Z

10  
(11)

999.99999

0.99999

Program 2

WEAPON SYSTEM AVAILABILITY

## II. WEAPON SYSTEM AVAILABILITY

The Weapon System Availability program can be used with either aircraft or missiles. It displays the off-alert time by tail number as well as a chronological, time-oriented listing of what happened while the site was off alert. This output is shown in Fig. 10. An explanation of each of the column headings follows.

Event Time: The simulated time at which the various events take place.

Tail No.: The tail number of the site.

Site Type: The site type number specified in the ABC simulator Exogenous Event Geners data card, Col. 13.

SQUAL: Squadron or Base number that was specified in the ABC simulator Exogenous Event Geners data card, Cols. 19-20.

Init Stats: Indicates the initial status that removed the site from the available status. Codes are as follows:

AA = Detected failure

AB = Latent failure

EE = Exogenous failure

OH = Unit removed for overhaul or time replacement

01-12 = Periodic Maintenance number

Total Off-Alert: Indicates the actual amount of time (days, hours, minutes) that the site is (not) available.

Event Stat: Indicates the events that occurred while the site was not available. Codes are as follows:

AA = Detected failure

AB = Latent failure

EE = Exogenous failure

OH = Unit removed for overhaul or time replacement

01-12 = Periodic Maintenance number

AD = Demand

AT = Team Dispatched by Base Control

AS = Team Arrives at Site

XA = Maintenance Successfully completed.



FD = Personnel failure during maintenance  
FE = Equipment failure during maintenance  
FS = Spare part failure during maintenance

SYST FAIL: Indicates the Unit responsible for the demand.

FAIL LEVL: Failure level.

LAG TIME: The time the maintenance team arrives at the site minus the time the team is dispatched (AS - AT) in days, hours, minutes.

DUR TIME: The time that the site is not available. The time that the maintenance is successfully completed minus the time that the site went off alert. (XA-AA) or (XA-AB) or (XA-ZZ) or (XA-OH) or (XA-01 to 12).

ALERT Deg. Time: The time that maintenance was successfully completed minus the time of the failure. In the event of multiple failures, the subsequent degradation time will be from fix time to fix time.

SEQ No: Self-explanatory.

TID: Team Identification number used only for program checkout.

RID: Request Identification number used for program checkout.

SID: Site Identification number used for program checkout.

EVNT: Label Record number printed by the simulation phase.

The last page of the report will display the status of the sites that remain not available at the end of simulation.

EVENT TIME	TAIL NO	SLIFE TYPE	SQUAD	IMET STAT	TOTAL OFF-ALERT	EVMT STAT	SYST FAIL	FAIL LEVEL	LAG TIME	DUR. TIME	ALERT DEC. TIME	SEQ NO.	TID	RID	SID	EVMT
10 0 0	9	1	2		0 0 0	AT	1	6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	4	0	0	0	900
10 0 2	9	1	2		0 0 0	AS	1	6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	5	0	0	0	600
10 1 40	9	1	2		0 0 0	XA	1	6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	6	0	0	0	200
10 12 0	10	1	2	ZZ	0 0 52	ZZ	2	2	0 0 2	0 0 52	0 0 52	1	0	0	0	110
10 12 0	10	1	2		0 0 0	AD	2	2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2	0	0	0	190
10 12 0	10	1	2		0 0 0	AT	2	2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3	0	0	0	500
10 12 2	10	1	2		0 0 0	AS	2	2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	4	0	0	0	600
10 12 52	10	1	2		0 0 0	XA	2	2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	5	0	0	0	200
10 12 0	12	2	1	ZZ	0 1 4	ZZ	5	1	0 0 2	0 1 4	0 1 4	1	0	0	0	110
10 12 0	12	2	1		0 0 0	AD	5	1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2	0	0	0	100
10 12 0	12	2	1		0 0 0	AT	5	1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3	0	0	0	500
10 12 2	12	2	1		0 0 0	AS	5	1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	4	0	0	0	600
10 13 4	12	2	1		0 0 0	XA	5	1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	5	0	0	0	200
10 12 0	11	2	1	ZZ	0 1 8	ZZ	5	1	0 0 1	0 1 8	0 1 8	1	0	0	0	110
10 12 0	11	2	1		0 0 0	AD	5	1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2	0	0	0	100
10 12 0	11	2	1		0 0 0	AT	5	1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3	0	0	0	500
10 12 1	11	2	1		0 0 0	AS	5	1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	4	0	0	0	600
10 13 8	11	2	1		0 0 0	XA	5	1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	5	0	0	0	200
12 12 2	1	1	1	AB	0 12 55	AB	2	2	0 0 3	0 12 55	0 12 55	1	0	0	0	2500
13 0 0	1	1	1		0 0 0	04	2	2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2	0	0	0	2400
13 0 0	1	1	1		0 0 0	AD	2	2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3	0	0	0	100
13 0 0	1	1	1		0 0 0	AT	2	2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	4	0	0	0	500
13 0 3	1	1	1		0 0 0	AS	2	2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	5	0	0	0	600
13 0 57	1	1	1		0 0 0	XA	2	2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	6	0	0	0	200
15 0 2	13	2	1	DM	0 1 48	DM	5	0	0 0 0	0 1 48	0 1 48	1	0	0	0	110
15 9 50	13	2	1		0 0 0	XA	5	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2	0	0	0	200
15 5 40	1	1	1	AB	0 20 17	AB	1	6	0 0 1	0 20 17	0 20 17	1	0	0	0	2500
16 0 0	1	1	1		0 0 0	04	1	6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2	0	0	0	2400
16 0 0	1	1	1		0 0 0	AD	1	6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3	0	0	0	100
16 0 0	1	1	1		0 0 0	AT	1	6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	4	0	0	0	500
16 0 1	1	1	1		0 0 0	AS	1	6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	5	0	0	0	600
16 1 56	1	1	1		0 0 0	XA	1	6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	6	0	0	0	200
17 9 18	9	1	2	AB	0 16 42	AB	1	6	0 0 2	0 16 42	0 16 42	1	0	0	0	2500
18 0 0	9	1	2		0 0 0	04	1	6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2	0	0	0	2400
18 0 0	9	1	2		0 0 0	AD	1	6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3	0	0	0	100
18 0 0	9	1	2		0 0 0	AT	1	6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	4	0	0	0	500
18 0 2	9	1	2		0 0 0	AS	1	6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	5	0	0	0	600
18 2 0	9	1	2		0 0 0	XA	1	6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	6	0	0	0	200
20 0 1	3	1	1	01	0 0 44	01	1	0	0 0 0	0 0 44	0 0 44	1	0	0	0	2100
20 0 44	3	1	1		0 0 0	XA	1	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2	0	0	0	200
20 0 1	18	2	2	01	0 1 21	01	1	0	0 0 0	0 0 46	0 0 46	1	0	0	0	2100
20 0 1	18	2	2		0 0 0	01	5	2	0 0 1	0 0 35	0 0 35	2	0	0	0	2150
20 0 1	18	2	2		0 0 0	AD	5	2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3	0	0	0	100
20 0 1	18	2	2		0 0 0	AT	5	2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	4	0	0	0	500
20 0 1	18	2	2		0 0 0	AS	5	2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	5	0	0	0	600
20 0 46	18	2	2		0 0 0	XA	5	2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	6	0	0	0	200

Fig. 10 -- Weapon System Availability

EVENT TIME	TALL NO	SITE TYPE	SQUAD	INIT STAT	TOTAL OFF-ALERT	EVNT STAT	SYST FAIL	FAIL LEVEL	LAG TIME	DUR. TIME	ALERT DEG. TIME	SEQ NO.	TID	RID	SID EVNT
20 1 21	18	2	2		0 0 0	KA	5	2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	7	0	0	0 200
6 12 93	6	1	1	AB	13 12 29	AB	2	2	0 0 0	13 11 53	13 11 53	1	0	0	0 2500
20 0 2	6	1	1		0 0 0	01	1	0	0 0 0	0 1 21	0 0 37	2	0	0	0 2100
20 0 2	6	1	1		0 0 0	01	2	2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3	0	0	0 2400
20 0 2	6	1	1		0 0 0	AD	2	2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	4	0	0	0 100
20 0 2	6	1	1		0 0 0	AT	2	2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	5	0	0	0 500
20 0 3	6	1	1		0 0 0	AS	2	2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	6	0	0	0 600
20 0 4	6	1	1		0 0 0	KA	2	2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	7	0	0	0 200
20 1 22	6	1	1		0 0 0	KA	1	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	8	0	0	0 200
5 23 24	5	1	1	AB	14 2 0	AB	4	4	0 0 1	14 1 39	14 1 39	1	0	0	0 2500
20 0 1	5	1	1		0 0 0	01	1	0	0 0 0	0 1 23	0 0 21	2	0	0	0 2100
20 0 1	5	1	1		0 0 0	01	4	4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3	0	0	0 2400
20 0 1	5	1	1		0 0 0	AD	4	4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	4	0	0	0 100
20 0 4	5	1	1		0 0 0	AT	4	4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	5	0	0	0 500
20 0 4	5	1	1		0 0 0	AS	4	4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	6	0	0	0 600
20 1 2	5	1	1		0 0 0	KA	4	4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	7	0	0	0 200
20 1 23	5	1	1		0 0 0	KA	1	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	8	0	0	0 200
19 5 23	5	1	2	AB	0 20 3	AB	1	6	0 0 2	0 20 3	0 0 3	1	0	0	0 2500
20 0 0	9	1	2		0 0 0	04	1	6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2	0	0	0 2400
20 0 0	9	1	2		0 0 0	AD	1	6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3	0	0	0 100
20 0 0	9	1	2		0 0 0	AT	1	6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	4	0	0	0 500
20 0 2	9	1	2		0 0 0	AS	1	6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	5	0	0	0 600
20 1 23	5	1	2		0 0 0	KA	1	6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	6	0	0	0 200
11 12 23	8	1	2	AB	8 13 17	AB	4	4	0 0 2	8 12 55	8 12 55	1	0	0	0 2500
14 2 31	8	1	2		0 0 0	AB	1	6	0 0 1	5 22 10	0 0 0	2	0	0	0 2500
20 0 2	8	1	2		0 0 0	01	1	6	0 0 0	0 1 37	0 0 22	3	0	0	0 2100
20 0 2	8	1	2		0 0 0	01	4	6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	4	0	0	0 2400
20 0 2	8	1	2		0 0 0	AD	1	6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	5	0	0	0 2400
20 0 2	8	1	2		0 0 0	AT	1	6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	6	0	0	0 100
20 0 2	8	1	2		0 0 0	AS	1	6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	7	0	0	0 500
20 0 2	8	1	2		0 0 0	KA	4	6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	9	0	0	0 100
20 0 2	8	1	2		0 0 0	AS	1	6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	10	0	0	0 500
20 0 4	8	1	2		0 0 0	KA	4	6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	11	0	0	0 600
20 1 17	8	1	2		0 0 0	KA	4	6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	12	0	0	0 200
20 1 34	8	1	2		0 0 0	KA	1	6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	13	0	0	0 200
20 0 1	2	1	1	01	0 1 42	01	1	0	0 0 0	0 1 42	0 1 42	1	0	0	0 2100
20 1 42	2	1	1		0 0 0	KA	1	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2	0	0	0 200
20 0 1	1	1	1	01	0 1 56	01	1	0	0 0 0	0 1 56	0 1 56	1	0	0	0 2100
20 1 51	1	1	1		0 0 0	KA	1	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2	0	0	0 200
0 18 4	4	1	1	AB	19 9 41	AB	3	4	0 0 4	19 9 41	19 9 41	1	0	0	0 2500
20 0 2	4	1	1		0 0 0	01	1	0	0 0 0	0 0 43	0 0 0	2	0	0	0 2100
20 0 2	4	1	1		0 0 0	AD	3	4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3	0	0	0 2400
20 0 2	4	1	1		0 0 0	AT	3	4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	4	0	0	0 100
20 0 2	4	1	1		0 0 0	AS	3	4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	5	0	0	0 500
20 0 2	4	1	1		0 0 0	KA	3	4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	6	0	0	0 600
20 0 45	4	1	1		0 0 0	KA	1	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	7	0	0	0 200

Fig. 10 -- Continued

EVENT TIME	FAIL NO	SITE TYPE	SQUAD	INIT STAT	TOTAL OFF-ALERT	EVMT STAT	SYST FAIL	FAIL LEVEL	LAG TIME	DUR. TIME	ALERT DEG. TIME	SEQ NO.	YTD	RID	SID	EVMT
20 7 47	4	1	1	*****	0 0 00	00	3	4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1	0	0	29495	2500
25 1 12	5	1	1	*****	0 0 00	00	4	4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1	0	0	29447	2500
20 13 28	8	1	2		0 22 14	00	4	4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1	0	0	29295	2500
21 11 42	8	1	2		0 0 00	00	1	6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2	0	0	29295	2500
26 4 3 10	2	2	2	*****	0 0 00	00	5	1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1	0	0	29271	2500

Fig. 10 -- Continued

### INITIALIZATION

Table 2 lists the Initialization requirements. Only seven Arrays require initialization. Array 23 is the total number of bases to be examined. Array 24 lists the base numbers (quantity specified in Array 25). Array 26 is the quantity of different failure levels to be counted in the report. Array 27 lists the failure level numbers. Array 28 is the quantity of status codes to be included in the report. Array 29 lists the status codes. Array 33 specifies the time for the end of the report. All of the other arrays are set to zero.

The initialization instructions for unsubscripted and subscripted system variables are contained in Part 1, Sec. II of this Memorandum.

### OUTPUT PROGRAM

The input to this program is the tape generated by the ABC Simulator.

The input tape consists of a 12-variable label record and is sometimes followed by a 10-variable detail record. (See pages 108 and 109 of RM-4659-PR).

When a label record is read, the value of EBAS is compared with the table called BASES. If they are equal, the record is processed. Therefore, any combination of 1 or more bases may be run at one time.

When a label record is read, the value of the failure level is compared to the table called FLVLS. If they are equal, the record is processed. Therefore, any combination of 1 or more failure levels may be run at one time.

The output display is given whenever a SITE is returned to on-alert status.

If ETIME is greater than TMEND, REPORT is called and the output is displayed. The run is then terminated.

A list of status codes for the STATS table is given on page 44.

### PERMANENT VARIABLES

This list is complete except for attributes denoting first-of-set and/or last-of-set and predecessor and/or successor of set.

Table 2  
 VARIABLE DESCRIPTION AND INITIALIZATION:  
 WEAPON SYSTEM AVAILABILITY

Array Number	Number of Subscripts	Mode		Initialize to		Initialize Value in		Array Number of Attribute to Be Entered in Fig. 5 Col.		List Packing	Description of Variable to Be Initialized	Permanent System Variable Name	Entity	Attribute
		Integer	Floating Point	Zero	Value	Table	Col.	19-22 (rows)	27-30 (cols.)					
1-22	0			I										
23	0	I			V						Number of bases to be analyzed.	BASES	E	
24	1	I			V				23		Specify each base number to be analyzed.	BASR		A
25	0			I										
26	0	I			V						Number of failure levels to be analyzed.	FLVLS	E	
27	1	I			V				26		Specify each failure level code to be analyzed.	FLVL		A
28	0	I			V						Number of status codes to be analyzed.	STATS	E	
29	1	I			V				28		Specify each status code to be analyzed.	STAT		A
30-32	0			I										
33	0		F		V						Time to end report.	THEND	E	

Label records (see page 108 of RM-4659-PR).

IDSOR = Idr  
IDSUB = Idd  
SHFT = Shift  
DAYW = Dy/wk  
SXDW = S/wk  
EBAS = Base no.  
VA = Variable-1  
VB = Variable-2  
VC = Variable-3  
TRSM = ID Addresses  
MORE = Dri  
ETIME = Event time

Detail records (see page 109 of RM-4659-PR).

DTLV1 = Integer variable 1  
DTLV2 = Integer variable 2  
DTLV3 = Integer variable 3  
DTLV4 = Integer variable 4  
DTLV5 = Integer variable 5  
DTLV6 = Integer variable 6  
DTLV7 = Integer variable 7  
DTLV8 = Integer variable 8  
DTLV9 = Float variable 1  
DTLV0 = Float variable 2

Base table.

BASES = Number of base codes to be processed.  
BASE = Base codes to be processed.  
BFLAG = Controls flow of events as a result of EBAS vs BASES.

Failure level table.

FLVLS = Number of failure codes to be processed.  
FLVL = Failure level codes to be processed.

Status code table (See Fig. 10).

STATS = Number of status codes in table.

STAT = Status codes (Alpha).

TMEND = Time initialized to end this run prematurely.

SETS

Name = SQUE used for site events. No subscripts. Ranked on SERNO.

Owner = SIMSCRIPT system.

Member = SITES

SID = Site ID number.

SMODE = Mode of site.

SERNO = Tail number of site.

EBASE = Base number of site.

SINO = Number (1-n) assigned to site by the program.

NFAIL = Number of failures occurring at the site.

Name = EQUE used for site events. One subscript. Ranked on E1.

Owner = SITES.

Member = EVENT (Used for reporting display). (Time in hours, days, minutes).

E1 = Event time.

E2 = Event status.

E3 = System failed.

E4 = Failure level.

E5 = Lag time (Traveling time).

E6 = Duration time (Failure time).

E7 = Alert degradation time.

E8 = Team ID.

E9 = Request ID.

E10 = Site ID.

E11 = IDSUB.

E12 = Initial status.

E13 = Total off-alert time.

E14 = Sequence number of event.

Name = PQUE used for preventive maintenance events. One subscript. Ranked on P1.



Owner = SITES.

Member = PM

P1 = Preventive maintenance request time.

P2 = System requesting PM.

P3 = Regular or exogenous PM flag.

P4 = Request ID.

P5 = Site ID.

P6 = Status code.

Name = HQUE used for overhaul events. One subscript. Ranked on H1.

Owner = SITES.

Member = OH

H1 = Overhaul request time.

H2 = System requesting overhaul.

H3 = Team ID.

H4 = Request ID.

H5 = Site ID.

H6 = Status code.

Status code

STAT = 1-100 are alpha for blank/00, 01-99.

101 is alpha for AA code for a continuous monitor failure.

102 is alpha for AB code for an undetermined failure.

103 is alpha for AD code for a demand at base control.

104 is alpha for AT code for a team dispatch by base.

105 is alpha for AS code for a team arrival at site.

106 is alpha for LO code for a team lost en route.

107 is alpha for FE code for an equipment failure at site.

108 is alpha for XA code for maintenance completed.

109 is alpha for ZZ code for exogenous failure.

110 is alpha for OH code for exogenous overhaul.

111 is alpha for FP code for a personnel failure at site.

112 is alpha for FS code for a parts failure at site.

113-200 are not in use.

1EDSUR	0	I
2EDSUR	0	I
3SMFT	0	I
4LAYW	0	I
5SXDW	0	I
6FBAS	0	I
7VA	0	I
8VP	0	I
9VC	0	I
10TRSM	0	I
11MORF	0	I
12FTIME	0	F
13DTLV1	0	I
14DTLV2	0	I
15DTLV3	0	I
16DTLV4	0	I
17DTLV5	0	I
18DTLV6	0	I
19DTLV7	0	I
20DTLV8	0	I
21DTLV9	0	F
22DTLV0	0	F
23BASES	F	I
24BASE	I	I
25BFLAG	0	I
26FLVLS	E	I
27FLVL	I	I
28STATS	F	I
29STAI	I	I
30FSQUE	0	I
31LSQUE	0	I
32MSITF	0	I
33TIMEID	0	F

SOUFO \*SERNO L

♦	T SITEA	H	T SID	1	I
♦			T SMODE	2	I
♦			T SERNO	4	I
♦			I FBASE	5	I
♦			T SIND	6	I
♦			T NFAIL	7	I
♦			I PSQUE	8	I
♦			T SSQUE	31	I
♦			T FSQUE	32	I
♦			T LEQUE	33	I
♦			T FPOUE	34	I
♦			T LPOUE	35	I
♦			T FHLUE	36	I
♦			T LHLUE	37	I

FOUF1 \*EL L

♦	T EVENTA	0	T E1	1	F
♦			T E2	2	I
♦			T E3	4	I
♦			T F4	5	I

♦				T E5	6	F
♦				T E6	7	F
♦				T E7	8	F
♦				T E8	31	I
♦				T E9	32	I
♦				T E10	33	I
♦				T E11	34	I
♦				T E12	35	I
♦				T E13	36	F
♦				T E14	37	I
♦				T PEQUE	39 1/2	I
♦				T SFLUE	38 2/2	I
♦						
♦	T	PM	H	H		
♦						
♦				T P1	1	F
♦				T P2	2	I
♦				T P3	4	I
♦				T P4	5	I
♦				T P5	6	I
♦				T P6	7	I
♦				T PPQUE	8	I
♦				T SPQUE	31	I
♦						
♦	T	OH	R	H		
♦						
♦				T H1	1	F
♦				T H2	2	I
♦				T H3	4	I
♦				T H4	5	I
♦				T H5	6	I
♦				T H6	7	I
♦				T PHQUE	8	I
♦				T SHQUE	31	I

POUF 1 \*P1 L

HOUF 1 \*H1 L

\*IRFTC MAIN

MAIN ROUTINE

```
C
C
C      .....PLANET - WEAPON SYSTEM AVAILABILITY.....
C
C.....PURPOSE - TO REPORT OFF-ALERT STATUS.
C
C.....INPUT   - TAPE FROM ABC MODEL.
C
C.....OUTPUT  - PRINTER (SIMSCRIPT RPG).
C
C
C      CALL HDING
C
C      REWIND 9
C      1 CALL RLRL
C      CALL SELECT
C
C      IF (IDSUB) EQ ( 3), GO TO 3
C      IF (BFLAG) NE ( 0), GO TO 9999
C      IF (IDSUB) EQ ( 100), GO TO 100
C      IF (IDSUB) EQ ( 110), GO TO 110
C      IF (IDSUB) EQ ( 200), GO TO 200
C      IF (IDSUB) EQ ( 500), GO TO 500
C      IF (IDSUB) EQ ( 600), GO TO 600
C      IF (IDSUB) EQ ( 800), GO TO 800
C      IF (IDSUB) EQ ( 900), GO TO 900
C      IF (IDSUB) EQ ( 925), GO TO 925
C      IF (IDSUB) EQ ( 950), GO TO 950
C      IF (IDSUB) EQ (1900), GO TO 1900
C      IF (IDSUB) EQ (2000), GO TO 2000
C      IF (IDSUB) EQ (2100), GO TO 2100
C      IF (IDSUB) EQ (2150), GO TO 2150
C      IF (IDSUB) EQ (2300), GO TO 2300
C      IF (IDSUB) EQ (2400), GO TO 2400
C      IF (IDSUB) EQ (2500), GO TO 2500
C
C      GO TO 9999
C
C      3 CALL R3
C      CALL EXIT
C
C      100 CALL R100
C      GO TO 9999
C
C      110 CALL R110
C      GO TO 9999
C
```

```
200 CALL R200
    GO TO 9999
C
500 CALL R500
    GO TO 9999
C
600 CALL R600
    GO TO 9999
C
800 CALL R800
    GO TO 9999
C
900 CALL R900
    GO TO 9999
C
925 CALL R925
    GO TO 9999
C
950 CALL R950
    GO TO 9999
C
1900 CALL R1900
    GO TO 9999
C
2000 CALL R2000
    GO TO 9999
C
2100 CALL R2100
    GO TO 9999
C
2150 CALL R2150
    GO TO 9999
C
2300 CALL R2300
    GO TO 9999
C
2400 CALL R2400
    GO TO 9999
C
2500 CALL R2500
    GO TO 9999
C
9999 IF (MORE) EQ (0), GO TO 1
    CALL ROTL
    GO TO 9999
C
    END
```

\*IPFTC RLHL

SUBROUTINE RLRL

C

C.....READS S-PHASE TAPE(9) (BIN MODE).....LABEL RECORDS.

C

LET RFLAG = 0

C

X

C

READ (9) 11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,110,111,112

STORE 11 IN IDSUR

STORE 12 IN IDSUB

STORE 13 IN SHFT

STORE 14 IN DAYW

STORE 15 IN SXDW

STORE 16 IN EBAS

STORE 17 IN VA

STORE 18 IN VB

STORE 19 IN VC

STORE 110 IN TRSM

STORE 111 IN MORE

STORE 112 IN ETIME

C

IF (ETIME) OR (TMEND), GO TO 1

C

RETURN

C

1 CALL R3

CALL EXIT

C

END

\*IBFTC RDTL

SUBROUTINE RDTL

```
C
C.....READS S-PHASE TAPE(9) (BIN MODE).....DETAIL RECORDS.
C
X   READ (9) 11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,110
C
      STORE 11 IN DTLV1
      STORE 12 IN DTLV2
      STORE 13 IN DTLV3
      STORE 14 IN DTLV4
      STORE 15 IN DTLV5
      STORE 16 IN DTLV6
      STORE 17 IN DTLV7
      STORE 18 IN DTLV8
      STORE 19 IN DTLV9
      STORE 110 IN DTLV0
C
      LET MORE = MORE - 1
C
      RETURN
      END
```

\*IBFTC SELECT

SUBROUTINE SELECT

```
C
C
C.....PURPOSE - TO SELECT EVENTS BY BASE.
C
C
      DO TO 1, FOR EACH BASES I
      IF (EBAS) EQ (BASE(I)), GO TO 2
1 LOOP
      LET HFLAG = 1
      GO TO 9999
C
      2 LET HFLAG = 0
      GO TO 9999
C
9999 RETURN
      END
```

\*IBFTC R3

SUBROUTINE R3

C

C

C.....PURPOSE - TO CLOSE-OUT AND END R-PHASE.

C

C

C.....IDSUB = 3

C

C

CALL HOING

C

LET I LINES = 0

C

1 DO TO 2, FOR EACH IS IN SQUF  
CALL REPORT(IS,ILINES)

2 REPEAT 1

C

CALL PQMD

C

3 DO TO 6, FOR EACH IS IN SQUE

4 DO TO 5, FOR EACH IP IN POUE(IS)

C

CALL PORPG(IS,IP)

C

5 REPEAT 4

6 REPEAT 3

C

CALL HOHD

C

7 DO TO 10, FOR EACH IS IN SQUE

8 DO TO 9, FOR EACH IH IN HQUE(IS)

C

CALL HORPG(IS,IH)

C

9 REPEAT 8

10 REPEAT 7

C

REWIND 7

C

RETURN

END



\*IBFTC R100

SUBROUTINE R100

C

C

C.....PURPOSE - ALERT DEMAND ARRIVAL AT BASE CONTROL.

C

C

C.....IDSUB = 100.

C

C

IF (MORE) EQ (0), GO TO 9999  
CALL ROTL

C

FIND FIRST, FOR EACH M IN SQUF, WITH (SID(M)) EQ (DTLV1),  
XWHERE IS, IF NONE, GO TO 9999

C

FIND FIRST, FOR EACH N IN EQUQ(1S), WITH (L9(N)) EQ (TRSM),  
XWHERE IE, IF NONE, GO TO 9999

C

CREATE EVENT CALLED E

C

STORE ETIME IN E1(E)  
STORE E3(1E) IN E3(E)  
STORE E4(1E) IN E4(E)  
STORE IDSUB IN E11(E)  
STORE STAT(103) IN E2(E)

C

FILE E IN EQUQ(1S)

C

9999 RETURN  
END

\*IBFTC R110

SUBROUTINE R110

C  
C  
C  
C  
C  
C  
C  
C

C.....PURPOSE - EXOG. FAILURE, EXOG. PM, EXOG. OVERHAUL.

C.....IDSUB = 110.

FIND FIRST, FOR EACH M IN SQUE, WITH (SID(M)) EQ (TRSM),  
XWHERE IS, IF NONE, GO TO 9999

C

IF (VC) EQ (2), GO TO 2  
IF (VC) EQ (4), GO TO 4  
IF (VC) EQ (6), GO TO 6  
GO TO 9999

C

C.....EXOG. FAILURE.

C

2 DO TO 20, FOR EACH FLVLS I  
IF (VB) EQ (FLVL(I)), GO TO 21  
20 LOOP  
GO TO 9999

C

21 LET NFAIL(IS) = NFAIL(IS) + 1  
CREATE EVENT CALLED F  
STORE ETIME IN E1(E)  
STORE VA IN E3(E)  
STORE VB IN E4(E)  
STORE TRSM IN E10(E)  
STORE IDSUB IN E11(E)  
FILE F IN EQUF(IS)  
GO TO 9999

C

C.....EXOG. PM.

C

4 CREATE PM CALLED P  
STORE ETIME IN P1(P)  
STORE VA IN P2(P)  
STORE IDSUB IN P3(P)  
STORE TRSM IN P5(P)  
FILE P IN PQUE(IS)  
GO TO 9999

C

C.....EXOG. OVERHAUL.

C

6 CREATE OH CALLED H  
STORE ETIME IN H1(H)  
STORE VA IN H2(H)  
STORE TRSM IN H5(H)  
FILE H IN HQUE(IS)  
GO TO 9999

C

9999 RETURN  
END

\*IBFTC R200

SUBROUTINE R200

C

C

C.....PURPOSE - MAINTENANCE COMPLETED.

C

C

C.....IDSUB = 200.

C

C

IF (MORE) EQ (0), GO TO 9999  
CALL RDTL

C

FIND FIRST, FOR EACH M IN SQUF, WITH (SID(M)) EQ (DTLVI),  
XWHERE IS, IF NONE, GO TO 9999

C

FIND FIRST, FOR EACH N IN EQUQ(1S), WITH (E8(N)) EQ (TRSM),  
XWHERE IE, IF NONE, GO TO 9999

C

CREATE EVENT CALLED E

C

STORE ETIME IN E1(E)  
STORE STAT(108) IN E2(E)  
STORE F3(1E) IN E3(E)  
STORE F4(1E) IN E4(E)  
STORE IDSUB IN E11(E)

C

LET E8(1E) = 0  
LET F9(1E) = 0  
LET F10(1E) = 0

C

LET F6(1E) = ETIME - E1(1E)

C

FILE E IN EQUQ(1S)

C

LET NFAIL(1S) = NFAIL(1S) - 1

C

IF (NFAIL(1S)) EQ (0), GO TO 99  
GO TO 9999

C

99 CALL REPORT(1S, ILINES)

C

9999 RETURN  
END

\*INFTC R500

SUBROUTINE R500

C

C

C.....PURPOSE - TEAM DISPATCH BY BASE CONTROL.

C

C

C.....IDSUB = 500.

C

C

IF (MORE) EQ (0), GO TO 9999  
CALL ROTL

C

IF (DTLV4) EQ (MSITE), GO TO 9999

C

FIND FIRST, FOR EACH M IN SQUE, WITH (SID(M)) EQ (DTLV1),  
XWHERE IS, IF NONE, GO TO 9999

C

FIND FIRST, FOR EACH N IN EQUE(1S), WITH (E9(N)) EQ (VC),  
XWHERE IE, IF NONE, GO TO 1

C

CREATE EVENT CALLED E

C

STORE DTLV9 IN E1(E)  
STORE E3(IE) IN E3(E)  
STORE E4(IE) IN E4(E)  
STORE TRSM IN E8(E)  
STORE IDSUB IN E11(E)  
STORE STAT(104) IN F2(E)

C

FILE E IN EQUE(1S)

C

STORE TRSM IN E8(IE)

C

GO TO 9999

C

1 FIND FIRST, FOR EACH M IN HQUE(1S), WITH (H4(M)) EQ (VC),  
XWHERE IM, IF NONE, GO TO 9999

C

STORE TRSM IN H3(IM)

C

GO TO 9999

C

9999 RETURN  
END

```
*IBFTC R600
      SUBROUTINE R600
C
C
C.....PURPOSE - TEAM ARRIVAL AT SITE.
C
C
C.....IDSUB = 600.
C
C
      FIND FIRST, FOR EACH M IN SQUE, WITH (SID(M)) EQ (VA),
      XWHERE IS, IF NONE, GO TO 9999
C
      IF (VB) EQ (6), GO TO 6
C
      FIND FIRST, FOR EACH N IN EQU(1S), WITH (E(N)) EQ (TRSM),
      XAND (E1(N)) EQ (500), WHERE IE, IF NONE, GO TO 9999
C
      LET TLAG = ETIME - E1(IE)
C
      LET E8(IE) = 0
      LET E9(IE) = 0
      LET E10(IE) = 0
C
      FIND FIRST, FOR EACH N IN EQU(1S), WITH (E(N)) EQ (TRSM),
      XWHERE IE, IF NONE, GO TO 9999
C
      LET F5(IE) = E5(IE) + TLAG
C
      CREATE EVENT CALLED E
C
      STORE ETIME IN E1(F)
      STORE E3(IE) IN F3(F)
      STORE E4(IE) IN E4(F)
      STORE IDSUB IN F11(F)
      STORE STAT(105) IN F2(F)
C
      FILE E IN EQU(1S)
C
      GO TO 9999
C
6 FIND FIRST, FOR EACH M IN HQUE(1S), WITH (M3(M)) EQ (TRSM),
      XWHERE IM, IF NONE, GO TO 9999
C
      LET NFAIL(1S) = NFAIL(1S) + 1
C
      CREATE EVENT CALLED F
C
      STORE ETIME IN F1(E)
      STORE M6(IM) IN E2(F)
      STORE M2(IM) IN E3(E)
      STORE TRSM IN E8(F)
      STORE M4(IM) IN E9(E)
```

```
STORE H5(IM) IN E10(E)
LET E11(E) = 110
C
FILE E IN EQU(E)IS)
C
REMOVE IM FROM HQUE(IS)
DESTROY OH CALLED IM
C
GO TO 9999
C
9999 RETURN
END
```

\*IBFTC R800

SUBROUTINE R800

```
C
C
C.....PURPOSE - TEAM LOST ENROUTE TO BASE.
C
C.....IDSUB = 800.
C
C
C FIND FIRST, FOR EACH M IN SQUE, WITH (SID(M)) EQ (VA),
XWHERE IS, IF NONE, GO TO 9999
C
C FIND FIRST, FOR EACH N IN EQU(E)IS), WITH (E8(N)) EQ (TRSM),
XAND (E11(N)) EQ (500), WHERE IE, IF NONE, GO TO 9999
C
LET TLAG = FTIME - E11(IE)
C
LET E8(IE) = 0
LET E9(IE) = 0
LET F10(IE) = 0
C
C FIND FIRST, FOR EACH N IN EQU(E)IS), WITH (E8(N)) EQ (TRSM),
XWHEREF IE, IF NONE, GO TO 9999
C
LET E5(IE) = E5(IE) + TLAG
C
CREATE EVENT CALLED F
C
STORE FTIME IN E11(E)
STORE E11(IE) IN E3(E)
STORE E4(IE) IN E4(E)
STORE IDSUB IN E11(E)
STORE STAT(106) IN E2(E)
C
FILE F IN EQU(E)IS)
C
9999 RETURN
END
```

\*IBFTC R900

SUBROUTINE R900

```
C
C
C.....PURPOSE - EQUIP. FAILURE AT SITE.
C
C
C.....IDSUB = 900.
C
C
C      FIND FIRST, FOR EACH M IN SQUE, WITH (SID(M)) EQ (VA),
XWHERE IS, IF NONE, GO TO 9999
C
C      FIND FIRST, FOR EACH N IN EQE(1S), WITH (EB(N)) EQ (TRSM),
XWHERE IF, IF NONE, GO TO 9999
C
C      CREATE EVENT CALLED E
C
C      STORE ETIME IN E1(E)
C      STORE E3(1E) IN E3(E)
C      STORE F4(1E) IN F4(E)
C      STORE IDSUB IN E11(E)
C      STORE STAT(107) IN E2(F)
C
C      FILE E IN EQE(1S)
C
C 9999 RETURN
C      END
```

\*IBFTC R925

SUBROUTINE R925

```
C
C
C.....PURPOSE - PERS. FAILURE AT SITE.
C
C
C.....IDSUB = 925.
C
C
C      FIND FIRST, FOR EACH M IN SQUE, WITH (SID(M)) EQ (VA),
XWHERE IS, IF NONE, GO TO 9999
C
C      FIND FIRST, FOR EACH N IN EQE(1S), WITH (EB(N)) EQ (TRSM),
XWHERE IE, IF NONE, GO TO 9999
C
C      CREATE EVENT CALLED E
C
C      STORE ETIME IN E1(E)
C      STORE E3(1E) IN E3(E)
C      STORE E4(1E) IN E4(E)
C      STORE IDSUB IN E11(E)
C      STORE STAT(111) IN E2(E)
C
C      FILE E IN EQE(1S)
C
C 9999 RETURN
C      END
```

\*IBFTC R950

SUBROUTINE R950

C

C

C.....PURPOSE - PARTS FAILURE AT SITE.

C

C

C.....IDSUB = 950.

C

C

FIND FIRST, FOR EACH M IN SQUE, WITH (SID(M)) EQ (VA),  
XWHERE IS, IF NONE, GO TO 9999

C

FIND FIRST, FOR EACH N IN EQU(1S), WITH (E(N)) EQ (TRSM),  
XWHERE IE, IF NONE, GO TO 9999

C

CREATE EVENT CALLED E

C

STORE FTIME IN E1(E)  
STORE E3(IE) IN E3(E)  
STORE E4(IE) IN E4(E)  
STORE IDSUB IN E11(E)  
STORE STAT(112) IN E2(E)

C

FILE E IN EQU(1S)

C

9999 RETURN  
END



\*IBFTC R1900

SUBROUTINE R1900

```
C
C
C.....PURPOSE - GENERATE SITES AT HASF.
C
C.....IDSUP = 1900.
C
C
C      IF (MORF) EQ (0), GO TO 9999
C      CALL RDTL
C
C      CREATE SITES CALLED S
C
C      LET I = I + 1
C
C      STORE TRSM IN SID(S)
C      STORE VC   IN SMODE(S)
C      STORE DTLVI IN SERNO(S)
C      STORE FBAS IN FBASE(S)
C      STORE I    IN SIND(S)
C
C      IF (VC) GE (MSITE), LET MSITE = VC + 1
C
C      FILE S IN SQUE
C
C 9999 RETURN
C      END
```

\*IBFTC R2000

SUBROUTINE R2000

```
C
C
C.....PURPOSE - REQUEST FOR PM.
C
C.....IDSUP = 2000.
C
C
C      FIND FIRST, FOR EACH M IN SQUE, WITH (SID(M)) EQ (TRSM),
C      XWHERE IS, IF NONE, GO TO 9999
C
C      CREATE PM CALLED P
C
C      STORE FTIME IN P1(P)
C      STORE VB    IN P2(P)
C      STORE TRSM  IN P5(P)
C
C      FILE P IN PQUF(1S)
C
C 9999 RETURN
C      END
```

\*IRFIC R2100

SUBROUTINE R2100

C

C

C.....PURPOSE - BEGIN PM.

C

C

C.....IDSUB = 2100.

C

C

FIND FIRST, FOR EACH M IN SQUE, WITH (SID(M)) EQ (TRSM),  
WHERE IS, IF NONE, GO TO 9999

C

FIND FIRST, FOR EACH N IN PQUE(IS), WITH (P5(N)) EQ (TRSM),  
AND (P2(N)) EQ (VB), WHERE IP, IF NONE, GO TO 9999

C

C

LET NFAIL(IS) = NFAIL(IS) + 1

C

CREATE EVENT CALLED E

C

STORE ETIME IN E1(E)  
STORE P6(IP) IN E2(E)  
STORE P2(IP) IN E3(E)  
STORE VC IN E8(E)  
STORE P4(IP) IN E9(E)  
STORE P5(IP) IN E10(E)  
STORE IDSUB IN E11(E)

C

IF (P3(IP)) EQ (110), GO TO 110  
GO TO 9998

C

110 STORE P3(IP) IN E11(E)  
GO TO 9998

C

9998 FILE E IN EQUE(IS)

C

REMOVE IP FROM PQUE(IS)  
DESTROY PM CALLED IP

C

9999 RETURN  
END

\*IHFTC R2150

SUBROUTINE R2150

C

C

C.....PURPOSE - FAILURE CAUSED BY PM.

C

C

C.....IDSUB = 2150.

C

C

DO TO 1, FOR EACH FLVLS I  
IF (VA) EQ (FLVL(I)), GO TO 2  
1 LOOP  
GO TO 9999

C

2 FIND FIRST, FOR EACH M IN SQUF, WITH (SID(M)) EQ (TRSM),  
XWHERE IS, IF NONE, GO TO 9999

C

LET NFAIL(IS) = NFAIL(IS) + 1

C

CREATE EVENT CALLED F

C

STORE ETIME IN F1(E)  
STORE VH IN F3(E)  
STORE VA IN F4(E)  
STORE TRSM IN F10(F)  
STORE IDSUB IN F11(F)

C

FILE E IN EQU(EIS)

C

9999 RETURN  
END

\*IFTC R2300

SUBROUTINE R2300

C

C

C.....PURPOSE - ALERT - CONTINUOUS MONITOR.

C

C

C.....IDSUB = 2300.

C

C

DO TO 1, FOR EACH FLVLS I  
IF (VA) EQ (FLVL(I)), GO TO 2

1 LOOP  
GO TO 9999

C

2 FIND FIRST, FOR EACH M IN SQUF, WITH (SID(M)) EQ (TRSM),  
XWHERE IS, IF NONE, GO TO 9999

C

LET NFAIL(IS) = NFAIL(IS) + 1

C

CREATE EVENT CALLED E

C

STORE ETIME IN F1(E)  
STORE VB IN E3(E)  
STORE VA IN E4(E)  
STORE TRSM IN F10(E)  
STORE IDSUB IN E11(E)

C

FILE E IN FQUE(IS)

C

9999 RETURN  
END

\*IBFTC R2400

SUBROUTINE R2400

C

C

C.....PURPOSE - RESOURCE REQUEST.

C

C

C.....IDSUR = 2400.

C

C

IF (MORE) EQ (0), GO TO 9999

CALL RDTL

LET DTLV2 = DTLV2 + 1

C

FIND FIRST, FOR EACH M IN SQUE, WITH (SID(M)) EQ (TRSM),  
XWHERE IS, IF NONE, GO TO 9999

C

IF (DTLV1) EQ (1), GO TO 1

IF (DTLV1) EQ (2), GO TO 2

IF (DTLV1) EQ (3), GO TO 3

IF (DTLV1) EQ (4), GO TO 4

IF (DTLV1) EQ (5), GO TO 5

IF (DTLV1) EQ (6), GO TO 6

GO TO 9999

C

1 FIND FIRST, FOR EACH N IN EQUI(1S), WITH (E11(N)) EQ (2300),  
XAND (E10(N)) EQ (TRSM), AND (E3(N)) EQ (VB), WHERE IE, IF NONE,  
XGO TO 9999

C

STORE STAT(101) IN E2(IE)

STORE VC IN E9(IE)

GO TO 9999

C

2 FIND FIRST, FOR EACH N IN EQUI(1S), WITH (F11(N)) EQ (110),  
XAND (E10(N)) EQ (TRSM), AND (E3(N)) EQ (VB), WHERE IE, IF NONE,  
XGO TO 9999

C

STORE STAT(109) IN E2(IF)

STORE VC IN F4(IF)

GO TO 9999

C

3 FIND FIRST, FOR EACH N IN EQUI(1S), WITH (E11(N)) EQ (2500),  
XAND (E10(N)) EQ (TRSM), AND (F3(N)) EQ (VB), WHERE IE, IF NONE,  
XGO TO 9999

C

STORE STAT(102) IN E2(IE)

STORE VC IN E9(IE)

C

CREATE EVENT CALLED E

C

STORE ETIME IN E1(E)

STORE STAT(DTLV2) IN E2(E)

STORE VB IN F3(E)

STORE VA            IN E4(F)  
STORE IDSUB        IN E11(F)  
C  
FILE E IN EQU(15)  
C  
GO TO 9999  
C  
4 FIND FIRST, FOR EACH N IN PQUE(15), WITH (P5(N)) EQ (TRSM),  
XAND (P2(N)) EQ (VB), WHERE IP, IF NONE, GO TO 9999  
C  
STORE VC            IN P4(IP)  
LET VR = VB + 1  
STORE STAT(VB)     IN P6(IP)  
GO TO 9999  
C  
5 FIND FIRST, FOR EACH N IN EQU(15), WITH (E11(N)) EQ (2150),  
XAND (E10(N)) EQ (TRSM), AND (E3(N)) EQ (VB), WHERE IE, IF NONE,  
XGO TO 9999  
C  
STORE STAT(DTLV2) IN E2(IE)  
STORE VC            IN E9(IE)  
GO TO 9999  
C  
6 FIND FIRST, FOR EACH N IN HQUE(15), WITH (H5(N)) EQ (TRSM),  
XAND (H2(N)) EQ (VB), WHERE IH, IF NONE, GO TO 9999  
C  
STORE VC            IN H4(IH)  
STORE STAT(110) IN H6(IH)  
GO TO 9999  
C  
9999 RETURN  
END

```
*IBFTC R2500
      SUBROUTINE R2500
C
C
C.....PURPOSE - UNDETERMINED FAILURE.
C
C
C.....IDSUB = 2500.
C
C
      DO TO 1, FOR EACH FLVLS I
      IF (VA) EQ (FLVL(I)), GO TO 2
1 LOOP
      GO TO 9999
C
      2 FIND FIRST, FOR EACH M IN SQUE, WITH (SID(M)) EQ (TRSM),
      XWHERE IS, IF NONE, GO TO 9999
C
      LET NFAIL(IS) = NFAIL(IS) + 1
C
      CREATE EVENT CALLED F
C
      STORE ETIME IN F1(E)
      STORE VB     IN E3(E)
      STORE VA     IN F4(F)
      STORE TRSM  IN E10(F)
      STORE IDSUB IN F11(F)
C
      FILE F IN EQUI(IS)
C
9999 RETURN
      END
```

\*IDFTC REPORT

SUBROUTINE REPORT(IS,ILINES)

```
C
C
C.....PURPOSE - TO REPORT THE EVENTS OF A SITE FOR OFF-ALERT STATUS.
C
C.....CALLED BY R200 OR R3.
C
C
C   IF EQUF(IS) IS EMPTY, GO TO 9999
C
C   STORE E2(FEQUE(IS)) IN E12(FFQUE(IS))
C   LET E13(FFQUE(IS)) = E1(LFQUE(IS)) - F1(FEQUE(IS))
C
C 1 DO TO 2, FOR EACH IE IN FEQUE(IS)
C   LET ISEQ = ISEQ + 1
C   LET F14(IE) = ISEQ
C   IF (F12(IE)) EQ (0), LET F12(IE) = STAT(1)
C 2 REPEAT 1
C   LET ISEQ = 0
C
C   CALL ALDEG(IS)
C
C 10 IF EQUF(IS) IS EMPTY, GO TO 9999
C   LET IE = FEQUE(IS)
C
C   LET CTIME = F1(IE)
C   CALL CNVRT(CTIME,IO,IM,IM)
C   LET IO1 = IO
C   LET IM1 = IM
C   LET IM1 = IM
C
C   LET CTIME = E13(IE)
C   CALL CNVRT(CTIME,IO,IM,IM)
C   LET IO2 = IO
C   LET IM2 = IM
C   LET IM2 = IM
C
C   LET CTIME = F5(IE)
C   CALL CNVRT(CTIME,IO,IM,IM)
C   LET IO3 = IO
C   LET IM3 = IM
C   LET IM3 = IM
C
C   LET CTIME = F6(IE)
C   CALL CNVRT(CTIME,IO,IM,IM)
C   LET IO4 = IO
C   LET IM4 = IM
C   LET IM4 = IM
C
C   LET CTIME = F7(IE)
C   CALL CNVRT(CTIME,IO,IM,IM)
```



LET ID5 = ID  
LET IH5 = IH  
LET IM5 = IM

C

LET ILINES = ILINES + 1  
IF (ILINES) LS (55), GO TO 20  
CALL HDING  
LET ILINES = 0

C

20 CALL FORM(IF, IS, ID1, IH1, IM1, ID2, IH2, IM2, ID3, IH3, IM3, ID4, IH4, IM4,  
XID5, IH5, IM5)

C

REMOVE IE FROM FOUR(I5)  
DESTROY EVENT CALLED IE  
GO TO 10

C

9998 CALL BLANK  
LET ILINES = ILINES + 1

C

9999 RETURN  
END

◆IBFTC ALDEG

SUBROUTINE ALDEG(IIS)

C

C

C.....PURPOSE - TO CALCULATE ALERT DEGRADATION TIME FOR A SITE.

C

C

C.....CALLED BY REPORT.

C

C

LET LFAIL = 0  
LET LFIX = 0  
LET PTIME = 0.0  
LET IE14 = 0

C

1 DO TO 2, FOR EACH IE IN EQU(IIS), WITH (E14(IE)) NE (0)  
IF (E11(IE)) EQ (2500), GO TO 3  
IF (E11(IE)) EQ (2100), GO TO 3  
IF (E11(IE)) EQ (2300), GO TO 3  
IF (E11(IE)) EQ (2150), GO TO 3  
IF (E11(IE)) EQ ( 110), GO TO 3  
LET E14(IE) = 0  
2 REPEAT 1

C

GO TO 999

C

3 LET IFAIL = IF  
FIND FIRST, FOR EACH M IN EQU(IIS), WITH (E11(M)) EQ ( 200), AND  
X(E3(M)) EQ (F3(IFAIL)), AND (E4(M)) EQ (F4(IFAIL)), AND (E14(M))  
XGR (LFIX), WHERE (200, IF NINE, GO TO 40

C

IF (LFAIL) EQ (0), GO TO 20  
LET F7(IFAIL) = F1(200) - PTIME  
GO TO 30

C

20 LET F7(IFAIL) = E11(200) - E11(IFAIL)

C

30 LET LFIX = E14(200)  
LET PTIME = E11(200)

C

40 LET IFAIL = E14(IFAIL)  
LET F14(IF) = 0  
GO TO 2

C

999 DO TO 9999, FOR EACH IE IN EQU(IIS)  
LET IE14 = IE14 + 1  
LET E14(IF) = IE14

9999 REPEAT 999

C

RETURN  
END



\*IBFTC BLANK  
REPORT BLANK  
\*

FND

FND

\*IPFTC PQHD  
REPORT PQHD

\* PM EVENT TAIL EVNT UNIT  
\* TIME NO STAT FAIL RID SID  
FND

FND

\*IBFTC PORPG  
REPORT PORPG(IS,IP)

\* \*\*\*,\*\*\*\*\* \* \*A \* \*  
\* P1(IP),SERNO(IS),P6(IP),P2(IP),P4(IP),P5(IP)  
END

FND

\*IPFTC HQHD  
REPORT HQHD

\* OH EVENT TAIL EVNT UNIT  
\* TIME NO STAT FAIL IID RID SID  
END

FND

\*IBFTC HQRPG  
REPORT HQRPG(IS,IH)

\* \*\*\*,\*\*\*\*\* \* \*A \* \* \* \*  
\* H1(IH),SERNO(IS),H6(IH),H2(IH),H3(IH),H4(IH),H5(IH)  
END

FND

*ENTRY				MAIN	
1			33		
	1	22	0	2	99
	23		G	R	
	24		1	R	100
00				23	(12)
01					
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0 7

26 0 R  
27 1 R 10 26  
0  
1  
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3  
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5  
6  
7  
8  
9

10  
(11)

28 C R  
29 1 R 200 28

200  
(A2)

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FS

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33 0 8

979.99999

Program 3

LOGISTICS RESOURCE UTILIZATION

### III. LOGISTICS RESOURCE UTILIZATION

The logistics information is presented in three parts: Spares, Personnel, and Equipment. The spare parts data presented by this report contain information regarding stock levels, NORS (not operationally ready--supply) time, NORS count, and demand quantities. The personnel report contains the man-hour accounting information. This report displays the utilization factors for each personnel type and the man-hours consumed by various tasks. The equipment data presented contain information regarding the utilization of maintenance equipment and facilities. NORE (not operationally ready--equipment) time, NORE count, and demand quantities are included.

The Logistics Resource Utilization report can be used for either aircraft or missile simulations.

Fig. 11 is a display of some example data showing the spare parts usage for the period\* ending day 21.00 of the simulation. Column 1 lists each part type specified in the input data of the simulator. Column 2 lists the authorized quantity, also specified in the inputs of the simulator. Column 3 lists, for each spare type, the quantity of serviceable items remaining in stock at report time. Column 4 lists the number of demands for each spare part during the reporting period. Column 5 is the total demands for each spare part. Column 6 is the NORS (not operationally ready--supply) time during the reporting period. NORS time in this report is treated independently of the other NOR conditions, i.e., this is the maximum amount of time that could be attributed to Supply. Column 7 is the accumulation of all NORS time to date. Column 8 lists, for each spare part, the number of stockouts that occurred during the period. Column 9 lists the total number of stockouts accumulated to date.

Figure 12 is a display of some example data showing the man-hour accounting information for the period\* ending day 21.00 of the simulation. Column 1 lists each personnel type specified in the input data of the simulator. Column 2 is the man-shifts (number of personnel x number of

---

\*The period is an initialized variable.

SPARE PARTS USAGE FOR PERIOD ENDING 21.00

TYPE	AUTH. QTY	TOTAL QTY AVAILABLE	SITE DEMANDS THIS PERIOD	SITE DEMANDS TO DATE	MORS TIME THIS PERIOD	MORS TIME TO DATE	NO. MORS THIS PERIOD	NO. MORS TO DATE
1	50	18	10	40	0.09	0.09	6	6
2	20	5	8	21	35.21	35.26	52	93
3	16	16	40	138	0.00	0.00	0	0
4	40	34	9	29	0.00	0.00	0	0
5	10	10	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0

Fig. 11 -- Spare Parts Usage

MAN-HOUR ACCOUNTING FOR PERIOD ENDING 21.00

TYPE	MAN SHFT AVAIL	TOTAL MANHRS THIS PERIOD	TOTAL MANHRS TO DATE	FLY LINE MAINT MRS	INTRAM HOURS	OVERTIME HOURS	UTIL FACTOR THIS PERIOD	UTIL FACTOR TO DATE
1	1032	6416.00	25232.00	8.06	2.73	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	627	3376.00	10112.00	1.17	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	338	2104.00	8096.00	7.56	0.31	1.01	0.00	0.00
4	842	6734.00	20192.00	15.53	3.09	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	212	1696.00	5072.00	14.12	0.47	0.00	0.01	0.01
6	420	3360.00	10080.00	9.98	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.00

Fig. 12 -- Man-hour Accounting

MAINT. EQUIPMENT USAGE FOR PERIOD ENDING 21.00

TYPE	AUTH. QTY	TOTAL QTY AVAILABLE	SITE DEMANDS THIS PERIOD	SITE DEMANDS TO DATE	MORE TIME THIS PERIOD	MORE TIME TO DATE	NO. MORE THIS PERIOD	NO. MORE TO DATE
1	50	50	52	218	0.00	0.00	0	0
2	20	20	18	61	0.00	0.00	0	0
3	16	16	8	24	0.00	0.00	0	0
4	40	40	1	5	0.00	0.00	0	0

Fig. 13 -- Maintenance Equipment Usage

shifts that the personnel are assigned) available. Column 3 lists, for each personnel type, the total man-hours (man-shifts x shift duration) available. Column 4 lists the accumulation of the total man-hours available to date. Column 5 lists the maintenance man-hours (decimal hours) for each personnel type. Column 6 lists, for each personnel type, the man-hours spent in transit to and from the site. Column 7 lists the overtime required. Column 8 displays the utilization of each personnel type ( $\Sigma$  Col. 5,6,7  $\div$  Col. 3). Column 9 is the accumulation of the utilization factor for the simulation to date ( $\Sigma$  all Col. 5,6, and 7's  $\div$  Col. 4).

Figure 13 is a display of some example data showing the maintenance equipment usage for the period\* ending day 21.00. Column 1 lists each equipment type specified in the input data of the simulator. Column 2 lists the authorized quantity, also specified in the inputs of the simulator. Column 3 lists, for each equipment type, the quantity available for use at report time. Column 4 lists the number of demands for each equipment type during the reporting period. Column 5 is the total demands for each equipment type. Column 6 is the NORE (not operationally ready--equipment) time during the reporting period. NORE time is treated independently of other NOR conditions, i.e., this is the maximum amount of time that could be attributed to Equipment if there were no other NOR conditions. Column 7 is the accumulation of all NORE time to date. Column 8 lists, for each equipment type, the number of demands that could not be satisfied immediately because of a shortage of equipment. Column 9 lists the total number of NORE conditions to date.

#### INITIALIZATION

Table 3 lists the initialization requirements. Only six arrays require inputs. Array 23 is the report interval for the man-hour accounting report. This report interval must be initialized either daily or weekly. Arrays 24 and 25 are the reporting interval for Spares and Equipment and can be initialized to any floating point (decimal)

---

\*The period is an initialized variable.



number. Array 29 specifies the duration of the work shift (floating point) for use with the man-hour accounting report. Arrays 33 and 34 specify the number of bases to be contained in the report and the bases(s) number(s). The remaining arrays are zeroed.

#### OUTPUT PROGRAM

The input to this program is the tape generated by the ABC Simulator.

The input tape consists of a 12-variable label record and is sometimes followed by a 10-variable detail record. (See pages 108 and 109 of RM-4659-PR).

When a label record is read, the value of EBAS is compared with the table called BASES. If they are equal, the record is processed. Therefore, any combination of one or more bases may be run at one time.

When a label record is read, ETIME is compared to RT10, RT20, and RT30. If ETIME is greater than or equal to RT10, RT20, or RT30, then RPT10, RPT20, and/or RPT30 is called and the reports are displayed.

#### PERMANENT VARIABLES

This list is complete except for attributes denoting first-of-set and/or last-of-set and predecessor and/or successor of set.

Label records (see page 108 of RM-4659-PR).

IDSOR - Idr  
IDSUB - Ids  
SHPT - Shift  
DAYW - Dy/wk  
SKDW - S/wk  
EBAS - Base no.  
VA - Variable-1  
VB - Variable-2  
VC - Variable-3  
TRM - ID Addresses  
MORE - Dri  
ETIME - Event time

Detail records (see page 109 of RM-4659-PR).

- DTLV1 = Integer variable 1
  - DTLV2 = Integer variable 2
  - DTLV3 = Integer variable 3
  - DTLV4 = Integer variable 4
  - DTLV5 = Integer variable 5
  - DTLV6 = Integer variable 6
  - DTLV7 = Integer variable 7
  - DTLV8 = Integer variable 8
  - DTLV9 = Float variable 1
  - DTLV0 = Float variable 2
- T10 = RT10 increments for Personnel display.  
Must be 1.00000 or 7.00000.
- T20 = RT20 increments for equipment display.  
No restrictions.
- T30 = RT30 increments for spare parts display.  
No restrictions.
- SHIFT = Hours per shift.
- BASES = Number of base codes to be processed.
- BASE = Base codes to be processed.
- BFLAG = Controls flow of events as a result of EBAS vs. BASES.

SETS

- Name = LQ10 used for display of Personnel. No subscripts.  
Ranked on L11.
- Owner = SIMSCRIPT system.
- Member = L10 (Time is in decimal hours).
- L11 = Type.
  - L12 = Man-shift available.
  - L13 = Total man-hours this period.
  - L14 = Total man-hours to date.
  - L15 = Flight-line maintenance hours this period.
  - L15A = Flight-line maintenance hours to date.
  - L16 = Not used.
  - L17 = Intransit hours for this period.



L17A = Intransit hours to date.  
L18 = Overtime hours for this period.  
L18A = Overtime hours to date.  
L19 = Utilization factor for this period.  
L110 = Utilization factor to date.

Name = LQ20 used for display of equipment. No subscripts.  
Ranked on L21.

Owner = SIMSCRIPT system.

Member = L20 (Time is in decimal days).

L21 = Type.  
L22 = Authorized quantity.  
L23 = Total quantity available.  
L24 = Site demands this period.  
L25 = Site demands to date.  
L26 = NORE time this period.  
L27 = NORE time to date.  
L28 = Number of NORE this period.  
L29 = Number of NORE to date.

Name = LQ30 used for display of spares. No subscripts.  
Ranked on L31.

Owner = SIMSCRIPT system.

Member = L30 (Time is in decimal days).

L31 = Type.  
L32 = Authorized quantity.  
L33 = Total quantity available.  
L34 = Site demands this period.  
L35 = Site demands to date.  
L36 = NORS time this period.  
L37 = NORS time to date.  
L38 = Number of NORS this period.  
L39 = Number of NORS to date.

Name = PQUE used to queue personnel. No subscripts. Ranked on  
TP10.

Owner = SIMSCRIPT system.

Member = P10.

TP10 = Type.

SP10 = Shift.

QP10 = Quantity.

DP10 = Day.

PFLG = Control flag to compute day.

Name = PQ12 used to queue exogenous personnel. No subscripts.  
Ranked on TP12.

Owner = SIMSCRIPT system.

Member = P12.

TP12 = Type.

SP12 = Shift

QP12 = Quantity.

DP12 = Day.

Name = BQUE used for team resources. No subscripts. Ranked  
on RTID. RQUE used for team resources. One subscript.  
Ranked on TTID.

Owner = BQUE is SIMSCRIPT system.  
RQUE is Team.

Member = RESRC.

RTID = Team ID.

RRID = Request ID.

RTYP = Type.

RQTY = Quantity.

RSUB = Resource.

RSFT = Shift.

Name = TQUE used to queue teams. No subscripts. Ranked on T500.

Owner = SIMSCRIPT system.

Member = TEAM.

TTID = Team ID.

TRID = Request ID.

T500 = Time team left base/site.

T504 = Time team left site.

T600 = Time team arrived at site.

T700 = Time team arrived at base.  
T200 = Time maintenance was completed.  
T1450 = Time team was returned to base pool.  
T800 = Time team lost (if applicable).  
S500 = Time team left Base.

Name = NQUE used for NORS and NC'E. No subscripts. Ranked  
on TNOR.

Owner = SIMSCRIPT system.

Member = NOR.

NTID = Team ID.

NRID = Request ID.

NTYP = Type.

NQTY = Quantity.

NSUB = NORS or NCRE.

TNOR = Time of NORS or NORE.



+		T L12	2	I			
+		T L13	4	I			
+		T L14	5	F			
+		T L15	6	F			
+		T L15A	7	F			
+		T L16	8	I			
+		T L17	31	F			
+		T L17A	32	F			
+		T L1P	33	F			
+		T L18A	34	F			
+		T L19	35	I			
+		T L110	36	F			
+		T PLQ1037		I			
+		T SLQ1038		I			
+	+T L20	8	8			LQ200	*L21 L
+		T L21	1	I			
+		T L22	2	I			
+		T L23	4	I			
+		T L24	5	I			
+		T L25	6	I			
+		T L26	7	F			
+		T L27	8	F			
+		T L28	31	I			
+		T L29	32	I			
+		T PLQ2033		I			
+		T SLQ2034		I			
+	+T L30	8	8			LQ300	*L31 L
+		T L31	1	I			
+		T L32	2	I			
+		T L33	4	I			
+		T L34	5	I			
+		T L35	6	I			
+		T L36	7	F			
+		T L37	8	F			
+		T L38	31	I			
+		T L39	32	I			
+		T PLQ3033		I			
+		T SLQ3034		I			
+	+T P10	8				PQ100	*TP10 L
+		T TP10	1	I			
+		T SP10	2	I			
+		T QP10	3	I			
+		T DP10	4	I			
+		T PPQUE	5	I			
+		T SPQUE	6	I			
+		T PFLG	7	I			
+	+T P12	8				PQ120	*TP12 L
+		T TP12	1	I			
+		T SP12	2	I			

♦ T OP12 3 I  
♦ T DP12 4 I  
♦ T PPO12 5 I  
♦ T SPQ12 6 I

BQUE0 \*RTID L  
RQUE1 \*TTID L

♦ T RESRC8 8

♦ T RTID 1 I  
♦ T RRID 2 I  
♦ T RTYP 4 I  
♦ T ROTY 5 I  
♦ T RSUR 6 I  
♦ T PBQUE 7 I  
♦ T SBQUE 8 I  
♦ T PRQUE31 I  
♦ T SRQUE32 I  
♦ T RSFT 33 I

TQUE0 \*T500 L

♦ T TEAM 8 8

♦ T TTID 1 I  
♦ T TRID 2 I  
♦ T T500 4 F  
♦ T T504 5 F  
♦ T T600 6 F  
♦ T T700 7 F  
♦ T T200 8 F  
♦ T T145031 F  
♦ T TBCO 32 F  
♦ T PTQUE33 I  
♦ T STQUE34 I  
♦ T FRQUE35 I  
♦ T LRQUE36 I  
♦ T S500 37 F

NQUE0 \*TNOR L

♦ T NOR 8

♦ T NTID 1 I  
♦ T NRID 2 I  
♦ T NTYP 3 I  
♦ T NQTY 4 I  
♦ T NSUB 5 I  
♦ T TNOR 6 F  
♦ T PNQUE 7 I  
♦ T SNQUE 8 I

\*IBFTC MAIN

MAIN ROUTINE

```
C
C
C      .....PLANET - LOGISTICS RESOURCE UTILIZATION.....
C
C.....PURPOSE - TO REPORT (1) MANHOUR ACCOUNTING.
C                          (2) MAINT. EQUIPMENT USAGE.
C                          (3) SPARE PARTS USAGE.
C
C.....INPUT   - TAPE FROM ABC MODEL.
C
C.....OUTPUT  - PRINTER (SIMSCRIPT RPG).
C
C
C      REWIND 9
C
C      LET RT10 = T10
C      LET RT20 = T20
C      LET RT30 = T30
C
C      I CALL RLRL
C      CALL SELECT
C
C      IF (IDSUB) EQ ( 3), GO TO 3
C      IF (BFLAG) NE ( 0), GO TO 9999
C      IF (IDSUB) EQ ( 10), GO TO 10
C      IF (IDSUB) EQ ( 20), GO TO 20
C      IF (IDSUB) EQ ( 30), GO TO 30
C      IF (IDSUB) EQ ( 200), GO TO 200
C      IF (IDSUB) EQ ( 500), GO TO 500
C      IF (IDSUB) EQ ( 600), GO TO 600
C      IF (IDSUB) EQ ( 700), GO TO 700
C      IF (IDSUB) EQ ( 800), GO TO 800
C      IF (IDSUB) EQ (1002), GO TO 1002
C      IF (IDSUB) EQ (1010), GO TO 1010
C      IF (IDSUB) EQ (1012), GO TO 1012
C      IF (IDSUB) EQ (1020), GO TO 1020
C      IF (IDSUB) EQ (1022), GO TO 1022
C      IF (IDSUB) EQ (1100), GO TO 1100
C      IF (IDSUB) EQ (1200), GO TO 1200
C      IF (IDSUB) EQ (1210), GO TO 1210
C      IF (IDSUB) EQ (1220), GO TO 1220
C      IF (IDSUB) EQ (1400), GO TO 1400
C      IF (IDSUB) EQ (1401), GO TO 1401
C      IF (IDSUB) EQ (1450), GO TO 1450
C      IF (IDSUB) EQ (1470), GO TO 1470
C      IF (IDSUB) EQ (1900), GO TO 1900
C
C      GO TO 9999
```

C 3 CALL R3  
CALL EXIT

C 10 CALL R10  
GO TO 9999

C 20 CALL R20  
GO TO 9999

C 30 CALL R30  
GO TO 9999

C 200 CALL R200  
GO TO 9999

C 500 CALL R500  
GO TO 9999

C 600 CALL R600  
GO TO 9999

C 700 CALL R700  
GO TO 9999

C 800 CALL R800  
GO TO 9999

C 1002 CALL R1002  
GO TO 9999

C 1010 CALL R1010  
GO TO 9999

C 1012 CALL R1012  
GO TO 9999

C 1020 CALL R1020  
GO TO 9999

C 1022 CALL R1022  
GO TO 9999

C 1100 CALL R1100  
GO TO 9999

C 1200 CALL R1200  
GO TO 9999

C 1210 CALL R1210  
GO TO 9999

C 1220 CALL R1220



GO TO 9999

C  
1400 CALL R1400  
GO TO 9999

C  
1401 CALL R1401  
GO TO 9999

C  
1450 CALL R1450  
GO TO 9999

C  
1470 CALL R1470  
GO TO 9999

C  
1900 CALL R1900  
GO TO 9999

C  
9999 IF (MORE) P. 100, GO TO 1  
CALL SOTL  
GO TO 9999

C  
END

\*IRFIC RLBL

SUBROUTINE RLBL

C  
C.....READS S-PHASE TAPE(9) (BIN MODE).....LABEL RECORDS.

C  
C LET RFLAG = 0

C  
X READ (9) 11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,110,111,112

C  
C STORE 11 IN IDSUR  
C STORE 12 IN IUSUR  
C STORE 13 IN SHFT  
C STORE 14 IN DAYW  
C STORE 15 IN SXDW  
C STORE 16 IN FHAS  
C STORE 17 IN VA  
C STORE 18 IN VB  
C STORE 19 IN VC  
C STORE 110 IN TRSM  
C STORE 111 IN MORF  
C STORE 112 IN ETIME

C  
C 1 IF (ETIME) GE (RT10), GO TO 10  
C 2 IF (ETIME) GE (RT20), GO TO 20  
C 3 IF (ETIME) GE (RT30), GO TO 30

C  
C RETURN

C  
C 10 CALL RPT10  
C GO TO 1

C  
C 20 CALL RPT20  
C GO TO 2

C  
C 30 CALL RPT30  
C GO TO 3

C  
C END

```
*IBFTC SELECT
      SUBROUTINE SELECT
C
C
C.....PURPOSE - TO SELECT EVENTS BY BASE.
C
C
      DO TO 1, FOR EACH BASES I
      IF (FBAS) EQ (BASE(I)), GO TO 2
1 LOOP
      LET BFLAG = 1
      GO TO 9999
C
      2 LET PFLAG = 0
      GO TO 9999
C
9999 RETURN
      END
```

```
*IBFTC ROTL
      SUBROUTINE ROTL
C
C.....READS S-PHASE TAPE(9) (BIN MODE).....DETAIL RECORDS.
C
X      READ (9) 11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,110
C
      STORE 11 IN DTLV1
      STORE 12 IN DTLV2
      STORE 13 IN DTLV3
      STORE 14 IN DTLV4
      STORE 15 IN DTLV5
      STORE 16 IN DTLV6
      STORE 17 IN DTLV7
      STORE 18 IN DTLV8
      STORE 19 IN DTLV9
      STORE 110 IN DTLV0
C
      LET MORE = MORE - 1
C
      RETURN
      END
```

```
*IBFTC R3
      SUBROUTINE R3
C
C
C.....PURPOSE - TO END RUN.
C
C.....IDSUB = 3.
C
      CALL RPT10
      CALL RPT20
      CALL RPT30
C
      CALL RPT10
C
9999 RETURN
      END
```

```
*IBFTC R10
      SUBROUTINE R10
C
C
C.....PURPOSE - TO INITIALIZE PERSONNEL QUEFS.
C
C.....IDSUB = 10.
C
      FIND FIRST, FOR EACH M IN L010, WITH (L11(M)) EQ (VA),
      XWHERE IL, IF NONE, GO TO 10
C
      GO TO 20
C
10 CREATE L10
   STORE VA IN L11(L10)
   FILE L10 IN LC10
   GO TO 20
C
20 FIND FIRST, FOR EACH M IN PQUE, WITH (TP10(M)) EQ (VA),
   XAND (SP10(M)) EQ (VB), WHERE IP, IF NONE, GO TO 21
C
      LET QP10(IP) = QP10(IP) + VC
      GO TO 9999
C
21 CREATE P10
   LET TP10(P10) = VA
   LET SP10(P10) = VB
   LET QP10(P10) = VC
C
      IF (VB) GR (MAX10), LET MAX10 = VB
C
      FILE P10 IN PQUE
      GO TO 9999
C
9999 RETURN
      END
```

\*IDFTC RIOP

SUBROUTINE RIOP

```
C
C
C.....PURPOSE - TO CALCULATE MAN SHFT AVAIL,
C                      TOTAL MANHRS THIS PERIOD,
C                      TOTAL MANHRS TO DATE.
C
C.....CALLED BY RPT10.
C
C          IF (IFLAG) NE (0), GO TO 30
C
C      10 LET ISHFT = MAX10 / 7
C         LET IDAY = 1
C         LET IFLAG = 1
C
C      20 DO TO 200, FOR EACH M IN PQUE, WITH (PFLG(M)) EQ (0)
C         IF (SP10(M)) GR (ISHFT), GO TO 200
C         LET DP10(M) = IDAY
C         LET PFLG(M) = 1
C      200 REPEAT 20
C
C         LET ISHFT = ISHFT + (MAX10 / 7)
C         IF (ISHFT) GR (MAX10), GO TO 30
C         LET IDAY = IDAY + 1
C         GO TO 20
C
C      30 IF (T10) EQ (7.0), GO TO 37
C         IF (T10) EQ (1.0), GO TO 31
C         GO TO 9999
C
C      31 LET LOOP = LOOP + 1
C         IF (LOOP) EQ (8), GO TO 310
C         GO TO 311
C
C      310 LET LOOP = 1
C          LET ILOOP = ILOOP + 7
C
C      311 LET JDAY = DPART(RT10) - ILOOP
C
C      312 DO TO 319, FOR EACH J IN PQUE, WITH (DP10(J)) EQ (JDAY)
C         FIND FIRST, FOR EACH K IN LQ10, WITH (L11(K)) EQ (TP10(J)),
C         XWHERE IL, IF NONE, GO TO 9999
C         LET L12(IL) = L12(IL) + OP10(J)
C         LET V3 = OP10(J)
C         LET L13(IL) = L13(IL) + V3 * SHIFT
C         LET L14(IL) = L14(IL) + V3 * SHIFT
C      319 REPEAT 312
C         GO TO 9999
C
C      37 DO TO 370, FOR EACH N IN PQUE
```

FIND FIRST, FOR EACH K IN LQ10, WITH (L11(K)) EQ (TP10(N)),  
XWHERE IL, IF NONE, GO TO 9999

LET L12(IL) = L12(IL) + QP10(N)

LET V3 = QP10(N)

LET L13(IL) = L13(IL) + V3 \* SHIFT

LET L14(IL) = L14(IL) + V3 \* SHIFT

370 REPEAT 37

C

371 DO TO 374, FOR EACH M IN P012

C

372 DO TO 373, FOR EACH I IN PQ0E, WITH (TP10(I)) EQ (TP12(M)),  
XAND (SP10(I)) EQ (SP12(M))

C

LET QP10(I) = QP10(I) + QP12(M)

C

373 REPEAT 372

C

REMOVE M FROM P012  
DESTROY P12 CALLED M

C

374 REPEAT 371

C

GO TO 9999

C

9999 RETURN  
END

\*IRFTC R20

SUBROUTINE R20

C

C

C.....PURPOSE - TO INITIALIZE EQUIPMENT QUES.

C

C

C.....IDSUR = 20.

C

C

FIND FIRST, FOR EACH M IN LQ20, WITH (L21(M)) EQ (VA),  
XWHERE IL, IF NONE, GO TO 10

C

GO TO 20

C

10 CREATE L20

STORE VA IN L21(L20)

LET L22(L20) = L22(L20) + VC

LET L23(L20) = L23(L20) + VC

FILE L20 IN LQ20

GO TO 9999

C

20 LET L22(IL) = L22(IL) + VC

LET L23(IL) = L23(IL) + VC

GO TO 9999

C

9999 RETURN

```
*IBFTC R30
                                SUBROUTINE R30
C
C
C.....PURPOSE - TO INITIALIZE SPARE PARTS QUES.
C
C.....IDSUB = 30.
C
C
C      FIND FIRST, FOR EACH M IN LQ30, WITH (L31(M)) EQ (VA),
C      XWHERE IL, IF NONE, GO TO 10
C
C      GO TO 20
C
C      10 CREATE L30
C      STORE VA IN L31(L30)
C      LET L32(L30) = L32(L30) + VC
C      LET L33(L30) = L33(L30) + VC
C      FILE L30 IN LQ30
C      GO TO 9999
C
C      20 LET L32(IL) = L32(IL) + VC
C      LET L33(IL) = L33(IL) + VC
C      GO TO 9999
C
C      9999 RETURN
C      END
```

\*IPFTC R200

SUBROUTINE R200

C

C

C.....PURPOSE - MAINTENANCE COMPLETED.

C

C

C.....IDSUB = 200.

C

C

IF (MORL) EQ (0), GO TO 9999  
CALL RDTL

C

1 DO TO 4, FOR EACH M IN TQUE, WITH (TTID(M)) EQ (TRSM)

C

LET T200(M) = ETIME

C

2 DO TO 3, FOR EACH N IN ROUE(M), WITH (RTID(N)) EQ (TRSM),  
XAND (RSUB(N)) EQ (1002)

C

FIND FIRST, FOR EACH L IN LWIO, WITH (L11(L)) EQ (RTYP(N)),  
XWHERE IL, IF NONE, GO TO 3

C

LET FOTY = ROTY(N)

LFT L15(IL) = L15(IL) + ((T200(M) - T600(M)) \* FOTY)

C

3 REPEAT 2

C

4 REPEAT 1

C

9999 RETURN

END



```
*IBFTC R500
      SUBROUTINE R500
C
C
C.....PURPOSE - TEAM DISPATCHED BY BASE CONTROL.
C
C
C.....IDSUB = 500.
C
C
      IF (MORE) EQ (0), GO TO 199
      CALL RDIL
      IF (DTLV4) EQ (MSITE), GO TO 300
C
C.....SEARCH FOR NOR (NORP/NORR).
C
      100 DO TO 199, FOR EACH M IN NODE, WITH (NRID(M)) EQ (VC)
C
      IF (NSUB(M)) EQ (1010), GO TO 101
      IF (NSUB(M)) EQ (1020), GO TO 102
      GO TO 198
C
      101 FIND FIRST, FOR EACH L IN L30, WITH (L31(L)) EQ (NTYP(M)),
      XWHERE IL, IF NONE, GO TO 198
C
      LET L36(IL) = L36(IL) + DTLV2 - INOR(M)
C
      GO TO 198
C
      102 FIND FIRST, FOR EACH L IN L20, WITH (L21(L)) EQ (NTYP(M)),
      XWHERE IL, IF NONE, GO TO 198
C
      LET L26(IL) = L26(IL) + DTLV2 - INOR(M)
C
      GO TO 198
C
      198 REMOVE M FROM NODE
      DESTROY NOR CALLED M
C
      199 REPEAT 100
C
C.....CREATE TEAMS ALONG WITH ITS RESOURCES.
C
      FIND FIRST, FOR EACH M IN TQUE, WITH (TTID(M)) EQ (TRSM),
      XWHERE IT, IF NONE, GO TO 200
C
      LET TTID(IT) = TRSM
      LET TRID(IT) = VC
      LET T500(IT) = DTLV9
C
      GO TO 201
C
      200 CREATE TEAM CALLED T
```

```
C
  LET TTID(T) = TRSM
  LET TRID(T) = VC
  LET T500(T) = DTLV9
  LET S500(T) = DTLV9
C
  FILE T IN TQUE
C
  GO TO 201
C
  201 DO TO 202, FOR EACH M IN PQUE, WITH (RTID(M)) EQ (TRSM)
C
  FILE M IN RQUE(T)
  REMOVE M FROM PQUE
C
  202 REPEAT 201
C
  GO TO 9999
C
  .....STORE DEPARTURE TIME FROM SITE(T504).
C
  300 DO TO 301, FOR EACH M IN TQUE, WITH (TTID(M)) EQ (TRSM)
C
  LET T504(M) = ETIME
C
  301 REPEAT 300
C
  GO TO 9999
C
  9999 RETURN
  END
```

\*IBFTC R600

SUBROUTINE R600

C

C

C.....PURPOSE - TEAM ARRIVAL AT SITE.

C

C

C.....TDSUB = 600.

C

C

C 1 DO TO 4, FOR EACH M IN TQUE, WITH (TTID(M)) EQ (TRSM)

C

LET T600(M) = ETIME

C

C 2 DO TO 3, FOR EACH N IN RQUE(M), WITH (RTID(N)) EQ (TRSM),  
XAND (RSUB(N)) EQ (1002)

C

FIND FIRST, FOR EACH L IN LQ10, WITH (L11(L)) EQ (RTYP(N)),  
XWHERE IL, IF NONE, GO TO 3

C

LET FQTY = RQTY(N)

LET L17(IL) = L17(IL) + ((T600(M) - T500(M)) \* FQTY)

C

3 REPEAT 2

C

4 REPEAT 1

C

9999 RETURN

END

\*IPFIC R700

SUBROUTINE R700

C

C

C.....PURPOSE - TEAM ARRIVAL AT BASE.

C

C

C.....IDSUP = 700.

C

C

1 DO TO 4, FOR EACH M IN TQUE, WITH (TTID(M)) EQ (TRSM)

C

LET T700(M) = ETIME

C

2 DO TO 3, FOR EACH N IN RQUE(M), WITH (RTID(N)) EQ (TRSM),  
XAND (RSUB(N)) EQ (1002)

C

FIND FIRST, FOR EACH L IN LQ10, WITH (L11(L)) EQ (RTYP(N)).  
XWHERE IL, IF NONE, GO TO 3

C

LET FQTY = RQTY(N)

LET L17(IL) = L17(IL) + ((T700(M) - T504(M)) \* FQTY)

C

3 REPEAT 2

C

4 REPEAT 1

C

999 RETURN

END

```
*IBFTC R800
      SUBROUTINE R800
C
C
C.....PURPOSE - TEAM LOST ENROUTE TO SITE/BASE.
C
C
C.....IDSUP = 800
C
C
C 1 TO TO 9, FOR EACH IT IN TQUE, WITH (ITID(IT)) EQ (TRSM)
      LET TROO(I, J) = (TIME)
C
C 2 DO TO 8, FOR EACH IR IN RQUE(IT), WITH (PTID(IR)) EQ (TRSM),
      XAND (RSUB(IR)) EQ (100?)
C
C   FIND FIRST, FOR EACH ML IN LCIG, WITH (LII(ML)) EQ (RTYP(IR)),
      XWHERE IL, IF NONE, GO TO 7
C
C   IF (T500(IT)) EQ (0.0), GO TO 5
      IF (T504(IT)) EQ (0.0), GO TO 3
      GO TO 4
C
C 3 LET FQTY = RQTY(IR)
      LET L17(IL) = L17(IL) + ((TROO(IT) - T500(IT)) * FQTY)
      GO TO 5
C
C 4 LET FQTY = RQTY(IR)
      LET L17(IL) = L17(IL) + ((TROO(IT) - T504(IT)) * FQTY)
      GO TO 5
C
C 5 DO TO 6, FOR EACH IP IN PQUE, WITH (TPID(IP)) EQ (RTYP(IR)),
      XAND (SPIO(IP)) EQ (RSFT(IR))
C
C   LET UPID(IP) = UPID(IP) - RQTY(IR)
C
C 6 REPEAT 5
C
C   CALL OVTIME(IT, IR, IL)
C
C 7 REMOVE IR FROM RQUE(IT)
      DESTROY RESRC CALLED IR
C
C 8 REPEAT 2
C
C   IF RQUE(IT) IS NOT EMPTY, GO TO 9
C
C   REMOVE IT FROM TQUE
      DESTROY TEAM CALLED IT
C
C 9 REPEAT 1
C
9999 RETURN
      END
```

```
*IBFTC R1002
      SUBROUTINE R1002
C
C
C.....PURPOSE - PERSONNEL RESOURCES ASSIGNED TO TEAM.
C
C
C.....IDSUB = 1002.
C
C
C      CREATE RESRC CALLED R
C
      LET RTID(R) = VA
      LET RRID(R) = TRSM
      LET RTYP(R) = VB
      LET RUTY(R) = VC
      LET RSFT(R) = SXOW
      LET RSUB(R) = IDSUB
C
C      FILE R IN BQUE
C
      RETURN
      END
```

```
*IBFTC R1010
      SUBROUTINE R1010
C
C
C.....PURPOSE - PARTS STOCKOUT (NORS).
C
C
C.....IDSUB = 1010.
C
C
C      1 DO TO 2, FOR EACH M IN LQ30, WITH (L31(M)) EQ (VR)
      LET L38(M) = L38(M) + 1
      LET L39(M) = L39(M) + 1
C      2 REPEAT 1
C
C      CREATE NDR CALLED S
C
      LET NTID(S) = VA
      LET NRID(S) = TRSM
      LET NTYP(S) = VB
      LET NUTY(S) = VC
      LET NSUB(S) = IDSUB
      LET TNDR(S) = ETIME
C
C      FILE S IN NQUE
C
      9999 RETURN
      END
```

\*INFTC R1012

SUBROUTINE R1012

C

C

C.....PURPOSE - PARTS ASSIGNED TO TEAM.

C

C

C.....IOSUB = 1012.

C

C

1 DO TO 2, FOR EACH M IN L030, WITH (L31(M)) EQ (VR)  
LET L33(M) = L33(M) - VC  
LET L34(M) = L34(M) + 1  
LET L35(M) = L35(M) + 1  
2 REPEAT 1

C

9999 RETURN

END

\*INFTC R1020

SUBROUTINE R1020

C

C

C.....PURPOSE - EQUIPMENT STOCKOUT (NOKE).

C

C

C.....IOSUB = 1020.

C

C

1 DO TO 2, FOR EACH M IN L020, WITH (L21(M)) EQ (VR)  
LET L28(M) = L28(M) + 1  
LET L29(M) = L29(M) + 1  
2 REPEAT 1

C

CREATE NOR CALLED E

C

LET NTID(E) = VA  
LET NRID(E) = TRSM  
LET NTP(E) = VB  
LET NOTV(E) = VC  
LET NSUR(E) = IOSUB  
LET TNDRI(E) = ETIME

C

FILE E IN NOUE

C

9999 RETURN

END

\*IBFTC R1022

SUBROUTINE R1022

C  
C  
C  
C  
C  
C  
C

C.....PURPOSE - EQUIPMENT ASSIGNED TO TEAM.

C.....IDSUR = 1022.

1 DO TO 2, FOR EACH M IN L020, WITH (L21(M)) EQ (VB)  
LET L23(M) = L23(M) - VC  
LET L24(M) = L24(M) + 1  
LET L25(M) = L25(M) + 1  
2 REPEAT 1

C

9999 RETURN  
END

\*IBFTC R1100

SUBROUTINE R1100

C  
C  
C  
C  
C  
C  
C

C.....PURPOSE - EXTRA PARTS ASSIGNED TO TEAM.

C.....IDSUR = 1100.

1 DO TO 2, FOR EACH M IN L030, WITH (L31(M)) EQ (VP)  
LET L33(M) = L33(M) - VC  
2 REPEAT 1

C

9999 RETURN  
END



\*IRFIC R1200

SUBROUTINE R1200

C

C

C.....PURPOSE - EXOG. PERSONNEL ARRIVAL TO POOL.

C

C

C.....IDSUB = 1200.

C

C

IF (T10) EQ (1.0), GO TO 1  
IF (T10) EQ (7.0), GO TO 7  
GO TO 9999

C

1 FIND FIRST, FOR EACH I IN POOL, WITH (TP10(I)) EQ (VA),  
XAND (SP10(I)) EQ (VA), WHERE IP, IF NONE, GO TO 9999

C

LET QP10(IP) = QP10(IP) + VC  
GO TO 9999

C

7 LET ISHFT = MAX10 / 7  
LET IDAY = 1  
71 IF (VA) GR (ISHFT), GO TO 72  
LET JDAY = IDAY  
GO TO 73

C

72 LET ISHFT = ISHFT + (MAX10 / 7)  
IF (ISHFT) GR (MAX10), GO TO 73  
LET IDAY = IDAY + 1  
GO TO 71

C

73 LET IDAY = DPART(ETIME)  
IF (IDAY) LE (JDAY), GO TO 1

C

CREATE P12 CALLED P

C

STORE VB IN TP12(P)  
STORE VA IN SP12(P)  
STORE VC IN QP12(P)  
STORE JDAY IN DP12(P)

C

FILE P IN P012

C

GO TO 9999

C

9999 RETURN  
END

\*IBFTC R1210

SUBROUTINE R1210

C  
C  
C.....PURPOSE - EXOG. PARTS ARRIVAL TO POOL.

C  
C  
C.....IDSUB = 1210.

C  
1 DO TO 2, FOR EACH M IN L030, WITH (L31(M)) EQ (VB)  
LET L32(M) = L32(M) + VC  
LET L33(M) = L33(M) + VC  
2 REPEAT 1

C  
9999 RETURN  
END

\*IBFTC R1220

SUBROUTINE R1220

C  
C  
C.....PURPOSE - EXOG. EQUIPMENT ARRIVAL AT POOL.

C  
C  
C.....IDSUB = 1220.

C  
1 DO TO 2, FOR EACH M IN L020, WITH (L21(M)) EQ (VB)  
LET L22(M) = L22(M) + VC  
LET L23(M) = L23(M) + VC  
2 REPEAT 1

C  
9999 RETURN  
END

\*IBFTC R1400

SUBROUTINE R1400

C  
C  
C.....PURPOSE - PARTS RETURNED TO POOL.

C  
C  
C.....IDSUB = 1400.

C  
1 DO TO 2, FOR EACH M IN L030, WITH (L31(M)) EQ (VB)  
LET L33(M) = L33(M) + VC  
2 REPEAT 1

C  
9999 RETURN  
END

\*IRFTC R1401

SUBROUTINE R1401

C  
C  
C.....PURPOSE - PARTS RETURNED TO POOL (REPAIRED).  
C  
C  
C.....IDSUB = 1401.  
C  
C  
1 DO TO 2, FOR EACH M IN L030, WITH (L31(M)) EQ (VR)  
LET L33(M) = L33(M) + VC  
2 REPEAT 1  
C  
9999 RETURN  
END

\*IBFTC R1450

SUBROUTINE R1450

C  
C  
C.....PURPOSE - PERSONNEL RETURNED TO BASE POOL.  
C  
C  
C.....IDSUB = 1450.  
C  
C  
1 DO TO 5, FOR EACH IT IN TQUE, WITH (TTID(IT)) EQ (TRSM)  
LET T1450(IT) = ETIME  
C  
2 DO TO 4, FOR EACH IR IN RQUE(IT), WITH (RTID(IR)) EQ (TRSM),  
XAND (RSUB(IR)) EQ (1002)  
C  
FIND FIRST, FOR EACH ML IN LQ10, WITH (L11(ML)) EQ (RTYP(IR)),  
XWHERE IL, IF NONE, GO TO 3  
C  
CALL OVTIME(IT,IR,IL)  
C  
3 REMOVE IR FROM RQUE(IT)  
DESTROY RESRC CALLED IR  
C  
4 REPEAT 2  
C  
IF RQUE(IT) IS NOT EMPTY, GO TO 5  
C  
REMOVE IT FROM TQUE  
DESTROY TEAM CALLED IT  
C  
5 REPEAT 1  
C  
9999 RETURN  
END

\*IBFTC R1470

SUBROUTINE R1470

C

C

C.....PURPOSE - EQUIPMENT RETURNED TO POOL.

C

C

C.....IDSUB = 1470.

C

C

1 DO TO 2, FOR EACH M IN L20, WITH (L21(M)) EQ (VB)

LET L23(M) = L23(M) + VC

2 REPEAT 1

C

9999 RETURN

END

\*IBFTC R1900

SUBROUTINE R1900

C

C

C.....PURPOSE - TO SET-UP MSITE VARIABLE TO DETERMINE WHICH

C

DIRECTION TEAM IS TRAVELING (IDSUB-500).

C

C

C.....IDSUB = 1900.

C

C

IF (VC) GE (MSITE), LET MSITE = VC + 1

C

RETURN

END

```
*IBFTC OVTIME
      SUBROUTINE OVTIME(IT,IR,IL)
C
C
C.....PURPOSE - TO COMPUTE OVERTIME HOURS.
C
C
C.....IDSUR = 1450/800.
C
C
C      IF (T1450(IT)) NE (0.0), GO TO 1
C      IF (T1800(IT)) NE (0.0), GO TO 2
C
C      GO TO 9999
C
C      1 LET OVHRS = T1450(IT)
C      GO TO 3
C
C      2 LET OVHRS = T1800(IT)
C      GO TO 3
C
C      3 LET IDAY = DPART(S500(IT))
C      LET FDAY = IDAY
C      LET HSFT = S500(IT) - FDAY
C
C      IF (HSFT) LS (0.33333), GO TO 10
C      IF (HSFT) LS (0.66666), GO TO 20
C      IF (HSFT) LE (1.00000), GO TO 30
C
C      GO TO 9999
C
C      10 LET HSFT = 0.33333 + FDAY
C      GO TO 100
C
C      20 LET HSFT = 0.66666 + FDAY
C      GO TO 100
C
C      30 LET HSFT = 1.00000 + FDAY
C      GO TO 100
C
C      100 IF (HSFT) GE (OVHRS), GO TO 9999
C
C      LET FQTY = RQTY(IR)
C      LET L18(IL) = L18(IL) + ((OVHRS - HSFT) * FQTY)
C
C      9999 RETURN
C      END
```

\*IBFTC RPT10

SUBROUTINE RPT10

C

C

C.....PURPOSE - TO REPORT MANHOOR ACCOUNTING.

C

C

C.....CALLED BY RLBL/R3.

C

C

CALL RTDVT

CALL RTFLM

CALL RTINT

C

CALL HDG10

C

CALL RTUP

C

1 DO TO 2, FOR EACH L IN LQ10

LET L15(L) = L15(L) \* 24.0

LET L17(L) = L17(L) \* 24.0

LET L18(L) = L18(L) \* 24.0

LET L15A(L) = L15A(L) + L15(L)

LET L17A(L) = L17A(L) + L17(L)

LET L18A(L) = L18A(L) + L18(L)

LET L19(L) = (L15(L) + L17(L) + L18(L)) / L13(L)

LET L110(L) = (L15A(L) + L17A(L) + L18A(L)) / L14(L)

C

CALL RPG10(L)

C

LET L12(L) = 0

LET L13(L) = 0.0

LET L15(L) = 0.0

LET L17(L) = 0.0

LET L18(L) = 0.0

C

2 REPEAT 1

C

LET RT10 = RT10 + T10

C

9999 RETURN

END

\*IBFTC RTFLM

SUBROUTINE RTFLM

C

C

C.....PURPOSE - TO COMPUTE FLT LINE MAINT HRS AS OF REPORTING TIME.

C

C

C.....CALLED BY RPT10.

C

C

1 DO TO 5, FOR EACH IT IN TQUE, WITH (T600(IT)) NE (0.0),  
X AND (T200(IT)) EQ (0.0)

C

2 DO TO 3, FOR EACH IR IN RQUE(IT), WITH (RSUB(IR)) EQ (1002)

C

FIND FIRST, FOR EACH L IN LQ10, WITH (L11(L)) EQ (RTYP(IR)),  
XWHERE IL, IF NONE, GO TO 4

C

LET FQTY = RQTY(IR)

LET L15(IL) = L15(IL) + ((RT10 - T600(IT)) \* FQTY)

C

3 REPEAT 2

C

4 LET T600(IT) = RT10

C

5 REPEAT 1

C

9999 RETURN

END

\*IHFTC RTINT

SUBROUTINE RTINT

C

C

C.....PURPOSE - TO COMPUTE INTRAN HOURS AS OF REPORTING TIME.

C

C

C.....CALLED BY RPTIO.

C

C

1 DO TO 5, FOR EACH IT IN TQUE, WITH (T500(IT)) NE (0.0),  
X AND (T600(IT)) EQ (0.0)

C

2 DO TO 3, FOR EACH IR IN RQUE(IT), WITH (RSUB(IR)) EQ (1002)

C

FIND FIRST, FOR EACH L IN LQ10, WITH (L11(L)) EQ (RTYP(IR)),  
XWHERE IL, IF NONE, GO TO 4

C

LET FQTY = RQTY(IR)  
LET L17(IL) = L17(IL) + ((RTIO - T500(IT)) \* FQTY)

C

3 REPEAT 2

C

4 LET T500(IT) = RTIO

C

5 REPEAT 1

C

11 DO TO 15, FOR EACH IT IN TQUE, WITH (T504(IT)) NE (0.0),  
X AND (T700(IT)) EQ (0.0)

C

12 DO TO 13, FOR EACH IR IN RQUE(IT), WITH (RSUB(IR)) EQ (1002)

C

FIND FIRST, FOR EACH L IN LQ10, WITH (L11(L)) EQ (RTYP(IR)),  
XWHERE IL, IF NONE, GO TO 14

C

LET FQTY = RQTY(IR)  
LET L17(IL) = L17(IL) + ((RTIO - T504(IT)) \* FQTY)

C

13 REPEAT 12

C

14 LET T504(IT) = RTIO  
LET T500(IT) = RTIO

C

15 REPEAT 11

C

9999 RETURN

END



\*IBFTC RTIOT

SUBROUTINE RTIOT

C

C

C.....PURPOSE - TO COMPUTE OVERTIME HOURS AS OF REPORTING TIME.

C

C

C.....CALLED BY RPT10.

C

C

LET OVHRS = RT10

C

1 DO TO 2000, FOR EACH IT IN TOUR, WITH (S500(IT)) OF (0.0)

L

LET IDAY = DPART(S500(IT))

LET FDAY = IDAY

LET HSFT = S500(IT) - FDAY

C

IF (HSFT) LS (0.33333), GO TO 10

IF (HSFT) LS (0.66666), GO TO 20

IF (HSFT) LE (1.00000), GO TO 30

L

GO TO 2000

C

10 LET HSFT = 0.33333 + FDAY

GO TO 100

C

20 LET HSFT = 0.66666 + FDAY

GO TO 100

L

30 LET HSFT = 1.00000 + FDAY

GO TO 100

C

100 IF (HSFT) GE (OVHRS), GO TO 2000

C

200 DO TO 1000, FOR EACH IR IN R00F(IT), WITH (RSUR(IR)) TO (1000)

C

FIND FIRST, FOR EACH L IN L000, WITH (L100(L)) EQ (RTYPIR),  
WHERE II, IF NONE, GO TO 2000

C

LET FOTY = R0TY(IR)

LET LIB1(L) = L100(L) + ((OVHRS - HSFT) \* FOTY)

C

1000 REPEAT 200

C

2000 REPEAT 1

C

9999 RETURN

END

\*IBFTC RPT20

SUBROUTINE RPT20

C  
C  
C.....PURPOSE - TO REPORT MAINT. EQUIPMENT USAGE.  
C  
C  
C.....CALLED BY RLBL/R3.  
C  
C  
C     CALL RTNORE  
C  
C     CALL HDG20  
C  
C     1 DO TO 2, FOR EACH L IN LQ20  
C         LET L27(L) = L27(L) + L26(L)  
C  
C     CALL RPG20(L)  
C  
C         LET L24(L) = 0  
C         LET L26(L) = 0.0  
C         LET L28(L) = 0  
C  
C     2 REPEAT 1  
C  
C     LET RT20 = RT20 + T20  
C  
C     9999 RETURN  
C     END

\*IBFTC RTNORE

SUBROUTINE RTNORE

C  
C  
C.....PURPOSE - TO COMPUTE NORE TIME AS OF REPORTING TIME.  
C  
C  
C.....CALLED BY RPT20.  
C  
C  
C     1 DO TO 2, FOR EACH N IN NQUE, WITH (NSUB(N)) EQ (1020)  
C  
C         FIND FIRST, FOR EACH L IN LQ20, WITH (L21(L)) EQ (NTYP(N)),  
C         XWHERE IL, IF NONE, GO TO 2  
C  
C         LET L26(IL) = L26(IL) + RT ) - TNOR(N)  
C         LET TNOR(N) = RT20  
C  
C     2 REPEAT 1  
C  
C     9999 RETURN  
C     END

\*IBFTC RPT30

SUBROUTINE RPT30

C

C

C.....PURPOSE - TO REPORT SPARE PARTS USAGE.

C

C

C.....CALLED BY RLBL/R3.

C

C

CALL RTNDRS

C

CALL HDG30

C

1 DO TO 2, FOR EACH L IN LQ30  
LET L37(L) = L37(L) + L36(L)

C

CALL RPG30(L)

C

LET L34(L) = 0  
LET L36(L) = 0.0  
LET L38(L) = 0

C

2 REPEAT 1

C

LET RT30 = RT30 + T30

C

9999 RETURN  
END

\*IBFTC RTNDRS

SUBROUTINE RTNDRS

C

C

C.....PURPOSE - TO COMPUTE NORS TIME AS OF REPORTING TIME.

C

C

C.....CALLED BY RPT30.

C

C

1 DO TO 2, FOR EACH N IN NQUE, WITH (NSUB(N)) EQ (1010)

C

FIND FIRST, FOR EACH L IN LQ30, WITH (L31(L)) EQ (NTYP(N)),  
XWHERE IL, IF NONE, GO TO 2

C

LET L36(IL) = L36(IL) + RT30 - TNOR(N)  
LET TNOR(N) = RT30

C

2 REPEAT 1

C

9999 RETURN  
END

\*IBFTC RPT10  
SUBROUTINE RPT10

C  
C  
C.....PURPOSE - TO PRINT ALL MEMBERS OF TQUES LEFT AT END-SIM  
C  
C  
C.....CALLED BY R3.  
C  
C  
C CALL HDGTQ  
C  
C 1 GO TO 2, FOR EACH I IN TQUE  
C CALL RPTQ(I)  
C 2 REPEAT 1  
C  
C RETURN  
C END

\*IBFTC HDG10  
REPORT HDG10

MANHOUR ACCOUNTING FOR

* * * *	MAN SHFT TYPE	AVAIL	TOTAL MANHRS THIS PERIOD	TOTAL MANHRS TO DATE	FLT LINE MAINT HRS
	PERIOD ENDING	****.*			2
		RT10			
	INTRAN HOURS	OVERTIME HOURS	UTIL FACTOR THIS PERIOD	UTIL FACTOR TO DATE	1
	END				

\*INFTC RPG10  
REPORT RPG10(L)

* * *	****	****	****	****
	L11(L),L12(L),L13(L),L14(L),L15(L),L17(L),L18(L),L19(L),L110(L)			
	END			
	***	***	***	***
	END			

\*IBFTC HDG20

REPORT HDG20

MAINT. EQUIPMENT USAGE FOR

\*  
\*  
\* TYPE AUTH. TOTAL QTY SITE DEMANDS SITE DEMANDS  
\* END QTY AVAILABLE THIS PERIOD TO DATE

PERIOD ENDING \*\*\*\*.\*\* 2 \*

RT20

NORE TIME NORE TIME NO. NORE NO. NORE  
THIS PERIOD TO DATE THIS PER TO DATE 1

END

\*IBFTC RPG20

REPORT RPG20(L)

\*  
\*  
\* L21(L),L22(L),L23(L),L24(L),L25(L),L26(L),L27(L),L28(L),L29(L)  
\* END

\*\*\*

\*\*\*

\*

\*

\*

FND

\*IBFTC HDG30

REPORT HDG30

SPARE PARTS USAGE FOR

\*  
\*  
\* TYPE AUTH. TOTAL QTY SITE DEMANDS SITE DEMANDS  
\* END QTY AVAILABLE THIS PERIOD TO DATE

PERIOD ENDING \*\*\*\*.\*\* 2 \*

RT30

NORS TIME NORS TIME NO. NORS NO. NORS  
THIS PERIOD TO DATE THIS PER TO DATE 1

END

\*IBFTC RPG30

REPORT RPG30(L)

\* \* \* \* \*  
\* L31(L),L32(L),L33(L),L34(L),L35(L),L36(L),L37(L),L38(L),L39(L)  
END

\*.\*.\*

\*.\*.\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

END

\*IBFTC HDGTQ

REPORT HDGTQ

\* MEMBERS OF TQUES

\* TID RID T500 T600 T200 T504 T700  
END

T800  
END

T1450

\*  
2  
2

\*IBFTC RPGTQ

REPORT RPGTQ(I)

\* \* \* \* \*  
\* TTID(I),TRID(I),T500(I),T600(I),T200(I),T504(I),T700(I),T800(I),T1  
END

\*.\*.\*.\*.\*

\*.\*.\*.\*.\*

\*

450(I)

END

INITIALIZATION DECK

*ENTRY			MAIN	
1		50		
	1	22	Z	
	23		R	
	24		R	7.00000
	25		R	7.00000
	26	28	Z	7.00000
	29		R	
	30	32	Z	8.00000
	33		R	
	34	1	R	100
00				33
01				
02				
03				
04				
05				
06				
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100 (12)

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-134-

Programs 4 to 7

AIRCRAFT RECOVERY PACKAGE

The "recovery package" deals with the problem of maintenance quality. The displays that follow refer to the measures associated with the recovery of an aircraft from the effects of the previous sortie.

The best way to determine maintenance quality is to determine its impact on the stated mission of the weapon system. Good maintenance results in high mission capability, poor maintenance degrades mission capability. Most measures of maintenance quality contain this idea by implication, generally being stated as an index of capability to deliver clean aircraft quickly.

The sortie is also a major factor in aircraft maintenance. The sortie, more than any other factor, determines maintenance actions. Consequently, maintenance quality is more intimately associated with the aircraft's recovery.

Analyzing sortie data is a two-step process. The first step is to process the label record tape data by use of a "recovery program." This results in the generation of an "Aircraft Output Tape," (format described in Fig. 14), which is used to generate the selected Program(s) 4-6. This tape must be sorted on tail number and "time job started."

#### INITIALIZATION

The variables description and initialization table, which follows, contains the information required to initialize the program. An example initialization data deck listing follows the "OUTPUT PROGRAM" section. The program requires initialization of 37 variables; only 5 require values (see Table 4). Array 23 specifies the quantity of bases to be analyzed. Array 24 lists the base numbers. Array 26 specifies the total quantity of failure levels to be included in the report. Array 27 specifies the failure level numbers. Array 29 specifies the time that the report is to terminate. All of the other Arrays are set to zero.

#### OUTPUT PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The input to this program is the tape generated by the ABC Simulator.





The input tape consists of a 12-variable label record and is sometimes followed by a 10-variable detail record. (See pages 108 and 109 of RM-4659-PR).

When a label record is read, the value of EBAS is compared with the table called BASES. If they are equal, the record is processed. Therefore, any combination of 1 or more bases may be run at one time.

When a label record is read, the value of the failure level is compared to the table called FLVLS. If they are equal, the record is processed. Therefore, any combination of 1 or more failure levels may be run at one time.

If ETIME is greater than TMEND, the program is then terminated.

#### PERMANENT VARIABLES

This list is complete except for attributes denoting first-of-set and/or last-of-set and predecessor and/or successor of set.

Label records (see page 108 of RM-4659-PR).

IDSOR = Idr  
IDSUB = Idd  
SHFT = Shift  
DAYW = Dy/wk  
SXDW = S/wk  
EBAS = Base no.  
VA = Variable-1  
VB = Variable-2  
VC = Variable-3  
TRSM = ID Addresses  
MORE = Dri  
ETIME = Event time

Detail records (see page 109 of RM-4659-PR).

DTLV1 = Integer variable 1  
DTLV2 = Integer variable 2  
DTLV3 = Integer variable 3  
DTLV4 = Integer variable 4  
DTLV5 = Integer variable 5  
DTLV6 = Integer variable 6  
DTLV7 = Integer variable 7  
DTLV8 = Integer variable 8  
DTLV9 = Float variable 1  
DTLV0 = Float variable 2

Base table.

BASES = Number of base codes to be processed.

BASE = Base codes to be processed.  
BFLAG = Controls flow of events as a result of EBAS vs BASES.

Failure level table.

FLVLS = Number of failure codes to be processed.  
FLVL = Failure level codes to be processed.  
TMEND = Time initialized to end this run prematurely.

SETS

Name = MQUE used for maintenance events. No subscript. Ranked on ETIME.

Owner = SIMSCRIPT system.

Member = MAINT.

M1 = Start time.  
M2 = End time.  
M3 = Team size.  
M4 = Tail no.  
M5 = Unit that failed.  
M6 = Team ID.  
M7 = Request ID.  
M8 = Site ID.  
M9 = IDSUB.

Name = SQUE used for site events. No subscript. Ranked on SID.

Owner = SIMSCRIPT system.

Member = SITES.

SID = Site ID.  
ANO = A Site No.  
BNO = B Site No.  
SMOD = Mode of site.  
SERNO = Tail No.  
STATS = Status of site.  
STIME = Start time of status.  
NFAIL = Number of failures at site.

Name = SRTQ used for sorties. No subscript. Ranked on S1.

Owner = SIMSCRIPT system.

Member = SORTQ.

S1 = Start time.  
S2 = End time.  
S3 = B Site No.  
S4 = Tail No.  
S8 = Site ID.

Name = TQUE used for team events. No subscript. Ranked on TTID.

Owner = SIMSCRIPT system.

Member = TEAM.

TTID = Team ID.  
TQTY = Team size.

+		11DSOR	0	I
+		21DSUR	0	I
+		4DAYW	0	I
+		3SHFT	0	I
+		5SXDW	0	I
+		6EBAS	0	I
+		7VA	0	I
+		8VH	0	I
+		9VC	0	I
+		10TRSM	0	I
+		11MORE	0	I
+		12LTIME	0	F
+		13DTLV1	0	I
+		14DTLV2	0	I
+		15DTLV3	0	I
+		16DTLV4	0	I
+		17DTLV5	0	I
+		18DTLV6	0	I
+		19DTLV7	0	I
+		20DTLV8	0	I
+		21DTLV9	0	F
+		22DTLV0	0	F
+		23BASES	E	I
+		24BASE	I	I
+		25HFLAG	0	I
+		26FLVLS	E	I
+		27FLVL	I	I
+		28MSITE	0	I
+		29TMEND	0	F
+		30FSQUE	0	I
+		31LSQUE	0	I
+		32FMQUE	0	I
+		33LMQUE	0	I
+		34FSRTD	0	I
+		35LSRTD	0	I
+		36FTQUE	0	I
+		37LTQUE	0	I

MQUEO \*M1 L

+	T MAINTB	H	T M1	1	F
+			T M2	2	F
+			T M3	4	I
+			T M4	5	I
+			T M5	6	I
+			T M6	7	I
+			T M7	6	I
+			T M8	31	I
+			T M9	32	I
+			T SMQUE	33	I
+			T PMQUE	34	I

SQUEO \*SID L

+	T SITE58	H	T SID	1	I
+			T SID	2	I



```

+          T BND  4  I
+          T SMDD  5  I
+          T SERND 6  I
+          T STAS  7  I
+          T STIME  8  F
+          T NFAIL31 I
+          T PSQUE32 I
+          T SSQUE33 I
+
+          SRTGO *SI  L
+T SORTEB
+          T S1   1  F
+          T S2   2  F
+          T S3   3  I
+          T S4   4  I
+          T S5   5  I
+          T PSRTQ 6  I
+          T SSRTC 7  I
+
+          TQUEO *TTID L
+T TEAM 8
+          T TTID  1  I
+          T TOTY  2  I
+          T PTQUE 3  I
+          T STQUE 4  I

```

\*IFTC MAIN

MAIN ROUTINE

```

C
C
C      .....PLANET - AIRCRAFT RECOVERY TAPE INPUT.....
C
C
C.....PURPOSE - TO CREATE AIRCRAFT STATUS TAPE
C                FOR INPUT TO RECOVERY PACKAGE.
C
C
C.....INPUT - TAPE FROM ABC MODEL.
C
C
C.....OUTPUT - A/C STATUS TAPE.
C
C
C
C      REWIND 8
C      REWIND 9
C
C      I CALL PLAN
C      CALL SELECT
C
C      IF (IDSUB) EQ ( 3), GO TO 3
C      IF (RFLAG) NE ( 0), GO TO 9999
C      IF (IDSUB) EQ ( 110), GO TO 110
C      IF (IDSUB) EQ ( 200), GO TO 200
C      IF (IDJOB) EQ ( 500), GO TO 500

```

IF (IDSUB) EQ ( 600), GO TO 600  
IF (IDSUB) EQ ( 800), GO TO 800  
IF (IDSUB) EQ (1002), GO TO 1002  
IF (IDSUB) EQ (1450), GO TO 1450  
IF (IDSUB) EQ (1900), GO TO 1900  
IF (IDSUB) EQ (2000), GO TO 2000  
IF (IDSUB) EQ (2100), GO TO 2100  
IF (IDSUB) EQ (2150), GO TO 2150  
IF (IDSUB) EQ (2300), GO TO 2300  
IF (IDSUB) EQ (2400), GO TO 2400  
IF (IDSUB) EQ (2500), GO TO 2500  
IF (IDSUB) EQ (3100), GO TO 3100  
IF (IDSUB) EQ (3200), GO TO 3200

C

GO TO 9999

C

CALL R3  
CALL EXIT

C

110 CALL R110  
GO TO 9999

C

200 CALL R200  
GO TO 9999

C

500 CALL R500  
GO TO 9999

C

600 CALL R600  
GO TO 9999

C

800 CALL R800  
GO TO 9999

C

1002 CALL R1002  
GO TO 9999

C

1450 CALL R1450  
GO TO 9999

C

1900 CALL R1900  
GO TO 9999

C

2000 CALL R2000  
GO TO 9999

C

2100 CALL R2100  
GO TO 9999

C

2150 CALL R2150  
GO TO 9999

C

```
2300 CALL R2300
      GO TO 9999
C
2400 CALL R2400
      GO TO 9999
C
2500 CALL R2500
      GO TO 9999
C
3100 CALL R3100
      GO TO 9999
C
3200 CALL R3200
      GO TO 9999
C
9999 IF (MORE) EQ (0), GO TO 1
      CALL RDTL
      GO TO 9999
C
      END
*IBFTC RLRL
      SUBROUTINE RLRL
C
C.....READS S-PHASE TAPE(9) (BIN MODE).....LABEL RECORDS.
C
      LET RFLAG = 0
C
C
X     READ (9) 11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,110,111,112
C
      STORE 11 IN IDSOR
      STORE 12 IN IDSUP
      STORE 13 IN SHFT
      STORE 14 IN DAYW
      STORE 15 IN SXDW
      STORE 16 IN PHAS
      STORE 17 IN VA
      STORE 18 IN VB
      STORE 19 IN VC
      STORE 110 IN TRSM
      STORE 111 IN MORE
      STORE 112 IN ETIME
C
      IF (ETIME) GR (TMEND), GO TO 1
      GO TO 9999
C
      I CALL R3
      CALL EXIT
C
9999 RETURN
      END
*IBFTC SELECT
      SUBROUTINE SELECT
```

```
C
C
C.....PURPOSE - TO SELECT EVENTS BY BASE.
C
C
      DN TO 1, FOR EACH BASES 1
      IF (2BAS) EQ (BASE(1)), GO TO 2
1 LOOP
      LET IFLAG = 1
      GO TO 9999
C
      2 LET IFLAG = 0
      GO TO 9999
C
9999 RETURN
      LND
*IBFTC RDTL
      SUBROUTINE RDTL
C
C.....READS S-PHASE TAPE(9) (BIN MODF).....DETAIL RECORDS.
C
X      READ (9) 11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,110
C
      STORE 11 IN DTLV1
      STORE 12 IN DTLV2
      STORE 13 IN DTLV3
      STORE 14 IN DTLV4
      STORE 15 IN DTLV5
      STORE 16 IN DTLV6
      STORE 17 IN DTLV7
      STORE 18 IN DTLV8
      STORE 19 IN DTLV9
      STORE 110 IN DTLV0
C
      LET MORE = MORE - 1
C
      RETURN
      END
*IBFTC R3
      SUBROUTINE R3
C
C
C.....PURPOSE - TO CLOSE-OUT AND END R-PHASE.
C
C
C.....IDSUR = 3.
C
C
      REWIND TAPE 9
C
      ENDFILE TAPE 9
C
```

```
REWIND TAPE R
C
CALL MQHC
C
1 DO TO 2, FOR EACH M IN MQUE
C
LET DTIME = M1(M)
CALL CLK1(DTIME, I1, I2, I3)
LET IS1 = I1
LET IS2 = I2
LET IS3 = I3
C
LET DTIME = M2(M)
CALL CLK1(DTIME, I1, I2, I3)
LET IE1 = I1
LET IE2 = I2
LET IE3 = I3
C
CALL MQRPG(M, IS1, IS2, IS3, IE1, IE2, IE3)
C
2 REPEAT 1
C
9999 RETURN
END
*IBFTC R110
SUBROUTINE R110
C
C.....PURPOSE - START MAINTENANCE FOR.....
C
C          (1) EXOG. FAILURE.
C          (2) EXOG. PM.
C          (3) EXOG. OVERHAUL.
C
C.....IDSUB = 110.
C
C
C          FIND FIRST, FOR EACH N IN SQUE, WITH (SID(N)) EQ (TRSM),
XWHERE IS, IF NONE, GO TO 9999
C
IF (VC) EQ (2), GO TO 2
IF (VC) EQ (4), GO TO 4
IF (VC) EQ (6), GO TO 6
C
GO TO 9999
C
C.....:..EXOG. FAILURE.
C
2 DO TO 20, FOR EACH FLVLS I
IF (VR) EQ (FLVL(I)), GO TO 21
```

```
20 LOOP
GO TO 9993
C
21 IF (NFAIL(15)) NE (0), GO TO 22
CALL CR03(15)
LET STATS(15) = 1
LET STIME(15) = ETIME
C
22 LET NFAIL(15) = NFAIL(15) + 1
C
CREATE MAINT CALLED E2
C
STORE SERNO(15) IN M4(E2)
STORE ETIME IN M1(E2)
STORE VA IN M5(E2)
STORE TRSM IN M8(E2)
STORE IISUB IN M9(E2)
C
FILE E2 IN MQUE
C
GO TO 9994
C
C.....EXIG. PM.
C
4 CREATE MAINT CALLED E4
C
STORE SERNO(15) IN M4(E4)
STORE ETIME IN M1(E4)
STORE VA IN M5(E4)
STORE TRSM IN M8(E4)
STORE IISUB IN M9(E4)
C
FILE E4 IN MQUE
C
GO TO 9994
C
C.....EXIG. OVERHAUL.
C
6 CREATE MAINT CALLED E6
C
STORE SERNO(15) IN M4(E6)
STORE ETIME IN M1(E6)
STORE VA IN M5(E6)
STORE TRSM IN M8(E6)
STORE IISUB IN M9(E6)
C
FILE E6 IN MQUE
C
GO TO 9994
C
9994 RETURN
END
```

```
*IBFTC R200
      SUBROUTINE R200
C
C
C.....PURPOSE - END MAINTENANCE.
C
C
C.....IDSUF = 200.
C
C
C
      IF (MORF) EQ (0), GO TO 9999
      CALL KOTL
C
      FIND FIRST, FOR EACH M IN MQUE, WITH (M6(M)) EQ (TRSM),
      X                               AND (M8(M)) EQ (VA),
      XWHERE IM, IF NONE, GO TO 9999
C
      FIND FIRST, FOR EACH N IN SQUE, WITH (SID(N)) EQ (DTLV1),
      XWHERE IS, IF NONE, GO TO 9999
C
      IF (NFAIL(IS)) NE (1), GO TO 1
C
      CALL CRD3(IS)
      LET STATS(IS) = 2
      LET STIME(IS) = ETIME
C
      1 STORE ETIME IN M2(IM)
C
      2 DO TO 3, FOR EACH I IN TQUE, WITH (TTID(I)) EQ (TRSM)
      LET M3(IM) = M3(IM) + TOTY(I)
      3 REPEAT 2
C
      CALL CRD0(IM)
C
      LET NFAIL(IS) = NFAIL(IS) - 1
C
      REMOVE IM FROM MQUE
      DESTROY MAINT CALLED IM
C
      9999 RETURN
      END
*IBFTC R500
      SUBROUTINE R500
C
C
C.....PURPOSE - TEAM DISPATCH BY BASE CONTROL.
C
C
C.....IDSUF = 500.
C
C
```

```
C
  IF (MURE) EQ (0), GO TO 9999
  CALL RUTL
C
  IF (DTLV4) EQ (MSITE), GO TO 9999
C
  FIND FIRST, FOR EACH M IN MQUL, WITH (M7(M)) EQ (VC),
  X                               AND (M8(M)) EQ (DTLV1),
  XWHERE IM, IF NONE, GO TO 9999
C
  STORE TRSM IN M6(IM)
C
  9999 RETURN
  END
*LEFTC R600
      SUBROUTINE R600
C
C
C.....PURPOSE - TEAM ARRIVAL AT SITE.
C
C
C.....IDSUM = 600.
C
C
C
  FIND FIRST, FOR EACH M IN MQUL, WITH (M6(M)) EQ (TRSM),
  X                               AND (M8(M)) EQ (VA),
  XWHERE IM, IF NONE, GO TO 9999
C
  STORE ETIME IN M1(IM)
C
  9999 RETURN
  END
*LEFTC R800
      SUBROUTINE R800
C
C
C.....PURPOSE - TEAM LOST ENROUTE.
C
C
C.....IDSUM = 400.
C
C
C
  1 GO TO 2, FOR EACH M IN TQUE, WITH (TTID(M)) EQ (TRSM)
  REMOVE M FROM TQUE
  DESTROY TEAM CALLED M
  2 REPEAT 1
C
  9999 RETURN
  END
*LEFTC R1002
```



SUBROUTINE R1002

```
C
C
C.....PURPOSE - PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO TEAMS (CREW SIZE).
C
C.....IDSUM = 1002.
C
C
C      FIND FIRST, FOR EACH M IN TQUE, WITH (TTID(M)) EQ (VA),
      WHERE IT, IF NONE, GO TO 1
C
      LET TOTY(M) = TOTY(M) + VC
      GO TO 9999
C
      1 CREATE TEAM CALLED T
        STORE VA IN TTID(T)
        STORE VC IN TCTY(T)
        FILE T IN TQUE
        GO TO 9999
```

```
C
9999 RETURN
END
*IHFTC R1450
      SUBROUTINE R1450
```

```
C
C
C.....PURPOSE - PERSONNEL RETURNED TO BASE POOL.
C
C.....IDSUM = 1450.
C
C
C
```

```
      1 GO TO 2, FOR EACH M IN TQUE, WITH (TTID(M)) EQ (TASM)
        REMOVE M FROM TQUE
        DESTROY TEAM CALLED M
      2 REPEAT 1
```

```
C
9999 RETURN
END
*IHFTC R1900
      SUBROUTINE R1900
```

```
C
C
C.....PURPOSE - GENERATE SITES AT BASE.
C
C.....IDSUM = 1900.
C
C
```

```
C
```

```
IF (MORE) EQ (0), GO TO 9999
CALL ROTL
C
CREATE SITES CALLED S
C
STORE TRSM IN SID(S)
STORE VA IN ANO(S)
STORE VP IN PNO(S)
STORE VC IN SMO(S)
STORE DTLVI IN SERNO(S)
C
LET STAS(S) = 2
LET STIME(S) = FTIME
C
IF (VC) GE (MSITE), LET MSITE = VC + 1
C
FILE S IN SQUL
C
LET 1999 = 999
LET 199999 = 99999
LET ITAILN = DTLVI
LET ICODE = 2
C
WRITE ON TAPE 8, 1999, 199999, ITAILN, 1999, ICODE
FORMAT (5H,13,15,518,14,528,13,510,11)
C
GO TO 9999
C
9999 RETURN
END
*18FTC R2000
SUBROUTINE R2000
C
C.....PURPOSE - REQUEST FOR PM.
C
C.....IDSUB = 2000.
C
C
C
FIND FIRST, FOR EACH N IN SQUL, WITH (SID(N)) EQ (TRSM),
XWHERE IS, IF NONE, GO TO 9999
C
CREATE MAINT CALLED P
C
STORE SERNO(S) IN M4(P)
STORE TRSM IN M8(P)
STORE FTIME IN M1(P)
STORE VP IN M5(P)
STORE IDSUB IN M9(P)
C
```



```
CALL CRD3(IS)
LET STATS(IS) = 1
LET STIME(IS) = FTIME
C
3 LET NFAIL(IS) = NFAIL(IS) + 1
C
CREATE MAINT CALLED M
C
STORE SERNO(IS) IN M4(M)
STORE ETIME      IN M1(M)
STORE VB         IN M5(M)
STORE TPSM       IN M8(M)
STORE IDSUB      IN M9(M)
C
FILE M IN SQUE
C
9999 RETURN
END
*INFC R2300
SUBROUTINE R2300
C
C.....PURPOSE - START MAINT. FOR FAILURE CAUSED BY CONTINUOUS MONITOR.
C
C.....IDSUB = 2300.
C
C
C
UD TO 1, FOR EACH FLVLS I
IF (VA) EQ (FLVL(I)), GO TO 2
1 LOOP
GO TO 9999
C
2 FIND FIRST, FOR EACH N IN SQUE, WITH (SID(M)) EQ (TRSM),
WHERE IS, IF NONE, GO TO 9999
C
IF (NFAIL(IS)) NE (0), GO TO 3
CALL CRD3(IS)
LET STATS(IS) = 1
LET STIME(IS) = ETIME
C
3 LET NFAIL(IS) = NFAIL(IS) + 1
C
CREATE MAINT CALLED M
C
STORE SERNO(IS) IN M4(M)
STORE ETIME      IN M1(M)
STORE VB         IN M5(M)
STORE TPSM       IN M8(M)
STORE IDSUB      IN M9(M)
C
```

FILE M IN MQUE

C  
9999 RETURN  
END

\*IBFTC R2400  
SUBROUTINE R2400

C  
C  
C.....PURPOSE - RESOURCE REQUEST FOR FAILURES.

C  
C.....IDSUB = 2400.

C  
C  
C  
C IF (MORE) EQ (0), GO TO 9999  
CALL ROTL

C  
C IF (DTLVI) EQ (1), GO TO 1  
C IF (DTLVI) EQ (2), GO TO 246  
C IF (DTLVI) EQ (3), GO TO 3  
C IF (DTLVI) EQ (4), GO TO 246  
C IF (DTLVI) EQ (5), GO TO 5  
C IF (DTLVI) EQ (6), GO TO 246  
C GO TO 9999

C  
1 FIND FIRST, FOR EACH M IN MQUE, WITH (M9(M)) EQ (2300),  
XAND (M8(M)) EQ (TRSM), AND (M5(M)) EQ (VR), WHERE IM, IF NONE,  
XGO TO 9999

C  
C STORE VC IN M7(IM)  
GO TO 9999

C  
246 FIND FIRST, FOR EACH M IN MQUE, WITH (M9(M)) EQ (110),  
X AND (M8(M)) EQ (TRSM),  
X AND (M5(M)) EQ (VR),  
XWHERE IM, IF NONE, GO TO 2460

C  
C STORE VC IN M7(IM)  
GO TO 9999

C  
2460 FIND FIRST, FOR EACH M IN MQUE, WITH (M9(M)) EQ (2000),  
X AND (M8(M)) EQ (TRSM),  
X AND (M5(M)) EQ (VR),  
XWHERE IM, IF NONE, GO TO 9999

C  
C STORE VC IN M7(IM)  
GO TO 9999

C  
3 FIND FIRST, FOR EACH M IN MQUE, WITH (M9(M)) EQ (2500),  
XAND (M8(M)) EQ (TRSM), AND (M5(M)) EQ (VR), WHERE IM, IF NONE,  
XGO TO 9999

```
C
  STORE VC      IN M7(IM)
  STORE ETIME   IN M1(IM)
C
  FIND FIRST, FOR EACH N IN SQUE, WITH (SID(N)) EQ (M8(IM)),
  XWHERE IS, IF NONE, GO TO 9999
C
  IF (NFAIL(IS)) NE (0), GO TO 30
  CALL CRD3(IS)
  LET STATS(IS) = 1
  LET STIME(IS) = ETIME
C
30 LET NFAIL(IS) = NFAIL(IS) + 1
C
  GO TO 9999
C
  5 FIND FIRST, FOR EACH M IN MQUE, WITH (M9(M)) EQ (2150),
  XAND (M8(M)) EQ (TRSM), AND (M5(M)) EQ (VB), WHERE IM, IF NONE,
  XGO TO 9999
C
  STORE VC IN M7(IM)
  GO TO 9999
C
9999 RETURN
  END
*IBFTC R2500
      SUBROUTINE R2500
C
C
C.....PURPOSE - START MAINT. FOR FAILURE FOR UNDETERMINED FAILURE.
C
C.....IDSUB = 2500.
C
C
C
  DO TO 1, FOR EACH FLVLS I
  IF (VA) EQ (FLVL(I)), GO TO 2
1 LOOP
  GO TO 9999
C
  2 FIND FIRST, FOR EACH N IN SQUE, WITH (SID(N)) EQ (TRSM),
  XWHERE IS, IF NONE, GO TO 9999
C
  CREATE MAINT CALLED M
C
  STORE SERNO(IS) IN M4(M)
  STORE ETIME      IN M1(M)
  STORE VB         IN M5(M)
  STORE TRSM       IN M8(M)
  STORE IDSUB      IN M9(M)
C
```

```
FILE M IN MQUE
C
9999 RETURN
END
*IBFTC R3100
SUBROUTINE R3100
C
C
C.....PURPOSE - START FLIGHT.
C
C
C.....IDSUB = 3100.
C
C
C
C
FIND FIRST, FOR EACH M IN SQUE, WITH (SID(M)) EQ (TRSM),
XWHERE IS, IF NONE, GO TO 9999
C
CALL CRD3(1S)
C
LET STAT3(1S) = 0
LET STIME(1S) = ETIME
C
CREATE SORTS CALLED S
C
STORE SERNO(1S) IN S4(1S)
STORE ETIME IN S1(1S)
STORE BNO(1S) IN S3(1S)
STORE TRSM IN S8(1S)
C
FILE S IN SRTQ
C
9999 RETURN
END
*IBFTC R3200
SUBROUTINE R3200
C
C
C.....PURPOSE - END FLIGHT.
C
C
C.....IDSUB = 3200.
C
C
C
C
FIND FIRST, FOR EACH M IN SRTQ, WITH (S8(M)) EQ (TRSM),
XWHERE ISRT, IF NONE, GO TO 9999
C
FIND FIRST, FOR EACH M IN SQUE, WITH (SID(M)) EQ (TRSM),
XWHERE IS, IF NONE, GO TO 9999
C
CALL CRD3(1S)
```

```
C
  LET STA,S(IIS) = 2
  LET STIME(IIS) = ETIME
C
  STORE ETIME IN S2(ISRT)
C
  CALL CRD2(ISRT)
C
  REMOVE ISRT FROM SRTJ
  DESTROY SORTS CALLED ISRT
C
  9999 RETURN
  END
*IBFTC CRDC
      SUPROUTINE CRD0(IM)
C
C
C.....PURPOSE - OUTPUT MAINTENANCE DATA.
C
C
C.....CALLED BY R200.
C
C
C
  LET DTIME = M1(IM)
  CALL CLK1(DTIME,I1,I2,I3)
  LET IS1 = I1
  LET IS2 = I2
  LET IS3 = I3
C
  LET DTIME = M2(IM)
  CALL CLK1(DTIME,I1,I2,I3)
  LET IE1 = I1
  LET IE2 = I2
  LET IE3 = I3
C
  IF (IS1) EQ (IE1), GO TO 100
C
  I IF (IS1) EQ (IE1), GO TO 10
  LET IIE1 = IS1
  LET IIE2 = IS2
  LET IIE3 = IS3
C
  CALL CNVRT(IS1,IS2,IS3,IIE1,IIE2,IIE3,CNVTHK)
C
  LET IHRFLP = CNVTHK * 10.0 * .5
  IF (IHRFLP) EQ (0), LET IHRFLP = 1
  LET IHRMAN = IHRFLP * M3(IM)
C
  WRITE ON TAPE 8, IS1,IS2,IS3,IIE1,IIE2,IIE3,
  * M3(IM),M4(IM),M5(IM),IHRMAN,M5(IM),IS1,IHRFLP,
  * M9(IM),0
```



```

      FORMAT (S8,I4,I2,I2,I4,I2,I2,I2,S8,I4,S7,I4,S8,I4,I5,I3,I3,S1,
X      I5,S1,I1)
C
      LET IS1 = IS1 + 1
      LET IS2 = 0
      LET IS3 = 0
C
      GO TO 1
C
10  IF (IS2) NE (IE2), GO TO 100
    IF (IS3) NE (IE3), GO TO 100
    GO TO 9999
C
100 CALL CNVRT(IS1,IS2,IS3,IE1,IE2,IE3,CNVTHR)
C
      LET IHREL = CNVTHR * 10.0 + .5
      IF (IHREL) EQ (0), LET IHREL = 1
      LET IHRMAN = IHREL * M3(IM)
C
      WRITE ON TAPE 8, IS1,IS2,IS3,IE1,IE2,IE3,
X      M3(IM),M4(IM),M5(IM),IHRMAN,M5(IM),IS1,IHREL,
X      M9(IM),0
      FORMAT (S8,I4,I2,I2,I4,I2,I2,I2,S8,I4,S7,I4,S8,I4,I5,I3,I3,S1,
X      I5,S1,I1)
C
C
9999 RETURN
      END
*IBFTC CRD2
      SUBROUTINE CRD2(ISRT)
C
C
C.....PURPOSE - OUTPUT SORTIE DATA.
C
C
C.....CALLED BY R3200.
C
C
      LET DTIME = S1(ISRT)
      CALL CLK1(DTIME,11,12,13)
      LET IS1 = 11
      LET IS2 = 12
      LET IS3 = 13
C
      LET DTIME = S2(ISRT)
      CALL CLK1(DTIME,11,12,13)
      LET IE1 = 11
      LET IE2 = 12
      LET IE3 = 13
C
      IF (IS1) EQ (IE1), GO TO 100
```

```
C
1 IF (IS1) EQ (IF1), GO TO 10
  LET IIE1 = IS1
  LET IIE2 = 23
  LET IIE3 = 59
C
  CALL CNVRT(IS1,IS2,IS3,IIE1,IIE2,IIE3,CNVTHR)
C
  LET IMREL = CNVTHR * 10.0 + .5
  IF (IMREL) EQ (0), LET IMREL = 1
C
  WRITE ON TAPE 8, IS1,IS2,IS3,IIE1,IIE2,IIE3,
X          S4(ISRT),S3(ISRT),IS1,IMREL,S8(ISRT),2
  FORMAT (S8,I4,I2,I2,I4,I2,I2,S10,I4,S14,I4,S10,I3,I3,S1,
X          I5,S1,I1)
C
  LET IS1 = IS1 + 1
  LET IS2 = 0
  LET IS3 = 0
C
  GO TO 1
C
10 IF (IS2) NE (IE2), GO TO 100
  IF (IS3) NE (IE3), GO TO 100
  GO TO 9999
C
100 CALL CNVRT(IS1,IS2,IS3,IE1,IE2,IE3,CNVTHR)
C
  LET IMREL = CNVTHR * 10.0 + .5
  IF (IMREL) EQ (0), LET IMREL = 1
C
  WRITE ON TAPE 8, IS1,IS2,IS3,IE1,IE2,IE3,
X          S4(ISRT),S3(ISRT),IS1,IMREL,S8(ISRT),2
  FORMAT (S8,I4,I2,I2,I4,I2,I2,S10,I4,S14,I4,S10,I3,I3,S1,
X          I5,S1,I1)
C
9999 RETURN
  END
*IBFTC CR13
      SUBROUTINE CR13(IIS)
C
C
C.....PURPOSE - OUTPUT STATUS DATA.
C
C
C.....CALLED BY - R110, R200, R2100, R2150, R2100, R2500, R3100, R3200.
C
C
C
  LET DTIME = STIME(IIS)
  CALL CLKTIME(I1,I2,I3)
  LET I51 = I1
```

```
LET IS2 = 12
LET IS3 = 13
C
LET DTIME = ETIME
CALL CLK1(DTIME, I1, I2, I3)
LET IE1 = I1
LET IE2 = I2
LET IE3 = I3
C
IF (IS1) NE (IE1), GO TO 1000
IF (IS2) NE (IE2), GO TO 1000
IF (IS3) NE (IE3), GO TO 1000
GO TO 9999
C
1000 IF (IS1) EQ (IE1), GO TO 100
C
1 IF (IS1) EQ (IE1), GO TO 10
LET IIE1 = IS1
LET IIE2 = IS2
LET IIE3 = IS3
C
CALL CNVT(IS1, IS2, IS3, IIE1, IIE2, IIE3, CNVTMR)
C
LET IMHELP = CNVTMR * 10.0 + .5
IF (IMHELP) EQ (0), LET IMHELP = 1
C
WRITE ON TAPE #, IS1, IS2, IS3, IIE1, IIE2, IIE3,
* STATIS(S), SERNO(IIS), IS2, IMHELP, IDSUM, 3
FORMAT (5P, 14, 12, 12, 14, 12, 12, 12, 5P, 14, 52B, 13, 13, 51, 15, 51, 11)
C
LET IS1 = IS1 + 1
LET IS2 = 0
LET IS3 = 0
C
GO TO 1
C
10 IF (IS2) NE (IE2), GO TO 100
IF (IS3) NE (IE3), GO TO 100
GO TO 9999
C
100 CALL CNVT(IS1, IS2, IS3, IE1, IE2, IE3, CNVTMR)
C
LET IMHELP = CNVTMR * 10.0 + .5
IF (IMHELP) EQ (0), LET IMHELP = 1
C
WRITE ON TAPE #, IS1, IS2, IS3, IE1, IE2, IE3,
* STATIS(S), SERNO(IIS), IS2, IMHELP, IDSUM, 3
FORMAT (5P, 14, 12, 12, 14, 12, 12, 12, 5P, 14, 52B, 13, 13, 51, 15, 51, 11)
C
9999 RETURN
END
*EFTC CNVT
```

SUBROUTINE CNVTR(I S1, I S2, I S3, I E1, I E2, I E3, CNVTHR)

C  
C.....PURPOSE - TO CONVERT STOP - START TIME DAY HOUR MINUTES  
C TO DECIMAL HOURS.  
C

LET FS1 = IS1  
LET FS2 = IS2  
LET FS3 = IS3  
LET FE1 = IE1  
LET FE2 = IE2  
LET FE3 = IE3

C  
X LET CNVTHR = ((FE1 \* 24.0 + 60.0) + (FE2 \* 60.0) + FE3)  
X - ((FS1 \* 24.0 + 60.0) + (FS2 \* 60.0) + FS3)  
X / 60.0

C  
RETURN  
END

\*INFTC CLK1

SUBROUTINE CLK1(DTIME, I1, I2, I3)

C  
C.....PURPOSE - TO CONVERT DECIMAL DAYS TO DAYS, HOURS, MINUTES.  
C

LET IDY = DPART(DTIME)  
LET IHR = MPART(DTIME)  
LET IMN = MPART(DTIME)  
IF (IMN) NE (60), GO TO 10  
LET IHR = IHR + 1  
LET IMN = 0  
10 IF (IHR) LS (24), GO TO 20  
LET IHR = IHR - 24  
LET IDY = IDY + 1  
20 LET I1 = IDY  
LET I2 = IHR  
LET I3 = IMN

C  
RETURN  
END

\*IBFTC MOWD

REPORT MOWD  
MAINT START  
END

END CREW A/C SYS TID RID SID IOSUB

END

\*INFTC MORPG

REPORT MORPG(M, I S1, I S2, I S3, I E1, I E2, I E3)

• I S1, I S2, I S3, I E1, I E2, I E3, M3(M), M4(M), M5(M), M6(M), M7(M), M8(M), M9(M)  
• END

	ENTRY	END		MAIN
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	24		1	R
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-164-

Program 4

AIRCRAFT RECOVERY TIME DISTRIBUTION



#### IV. AIRCRAFT RECOVERY TIME DISTRIBUTION

The information of most general interest is related to the recovery of the entire aircraft (as opposed to system and subsystem recovery). Figure 15 depicts one of the recovery curves that has been developed.

Note that the two halves of the histogram are identical: each cell entry represents a sortie. The left half shows the touchdown time; the corresponding right half shows the type of sortie, but is left blank because PLANET does not distinguish between sortie types. Provisions are available if the user should decide to add this feature later. Below this, the "HOURS" and "P =" lines show the percentage of aircraft recovered at the hour indicated (in this case, 93 percent are recovered 2 hours after touchdown).

The next line contains a number of statistical computations for facilitating analysis. Of these, two are particularly interesting. "AVG = 1.18" shows that average recovery time (for unscheduled maintenance) was just over 1 hour. "TOTAL = 84.72" shows that approximately 85 hours of Operationally Ready (OR) time were lost in recovering aircraft from the effects of the sorties.

A fighter group is somewhat more fortunate than a bomber wing in that many fighter touchdowns require no unscheduled maintenance. This is reflected in the next line, showing that although 227 sorties were flown, 155 required no unscheduled maintenance, for a breakrate of .317. The following line shows the conventional data, except the "SATUR ON INDEX," which is obtained by dividing total man-hours by total elapsed time. This yields the average number of men on the aircraft for unscheduled maintenance during recovery.

The final line is a precaution that all data may not be graphed.

#### PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program is written in standard FORTRAN IV language.

Input is from card and tape. The highest tail number to be read from tape is read from a card as a five-digit integer. The program

reads the AIRCRAFT RECOVERY TAPE and accumulates the Recovery Time Distributions to be printed.

An Array H contains the histogram of time versus frequency, and an array NO contains a count of frequency at each time. When the last tail number desired has been processed, the histogram is printed.

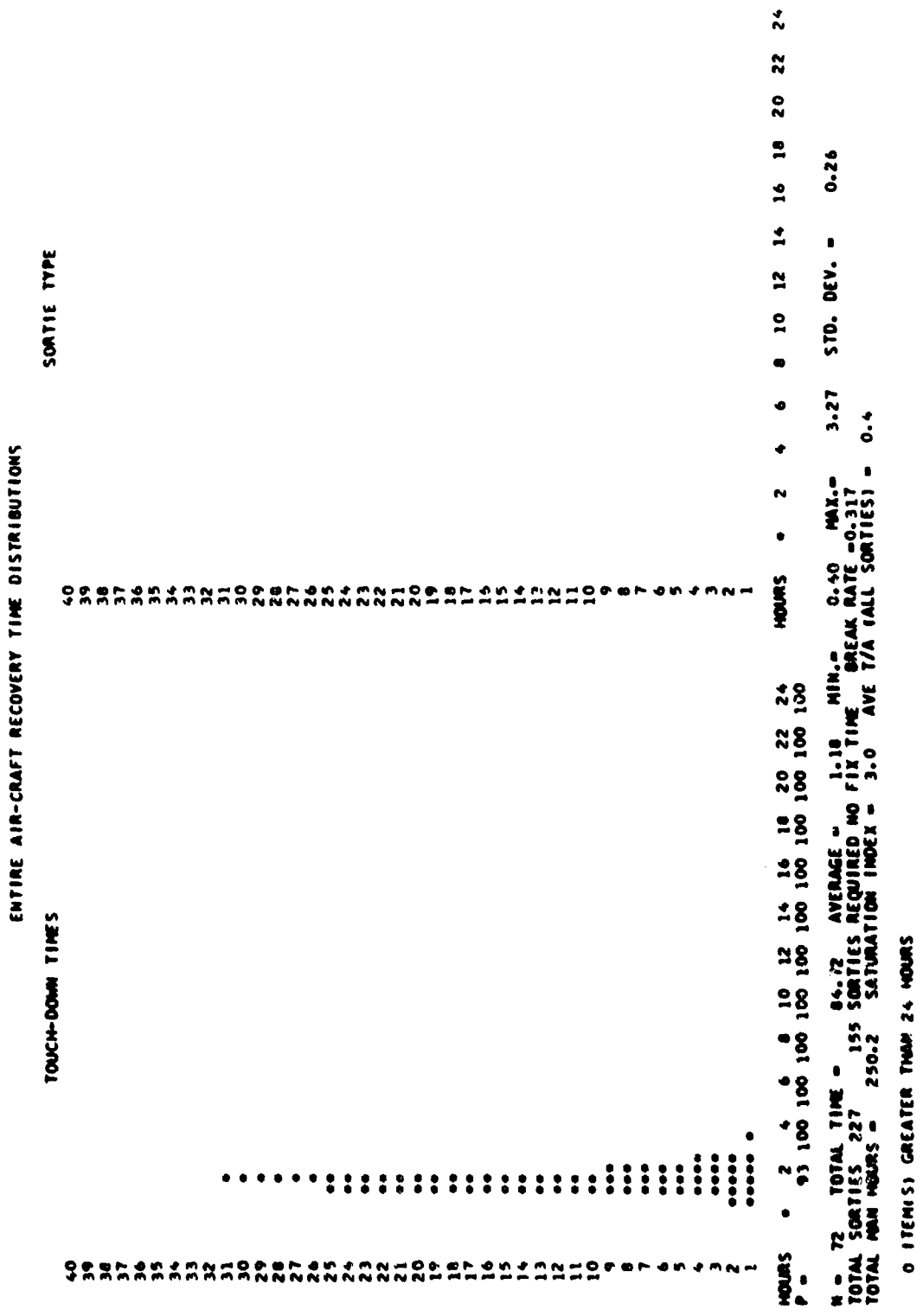


Fig. 15 -- Aircraft recovery distribution -- an example

```
8IBFTC AR
  DIMENSION H(40,50),NO(50)
  DATA BCAST/IH*/
  DATA BLANK/IH /
  REWIND 8
  READ (5,9000) MAXT
  DO 100 J=1,50
  NO(J)=0
  DO 200 I=1,40
100 H(I,J)=BLANK
  NSORT=0
  NOFIX=0
  MHRT=0
  NGRT=0
  NSUM=0
  NSD=0
  MIN=999999
  MAX=-99999
150 READ (8,9100) IDAY,IHR,IMN,JDAY,JHR,JMN,ISC,ITN,MHR,JD,IET,IO,NC
  IF (JD.NE.999) GO TO 250
200 IF (ITN.GE.MAXT) GO TO 500
  GO TO 150
250 IF (NC.NE.2) GO TO 150
  NSORT=NSORT+1
  MAINT=0
  MAIN=0
  IST=999999
300 READ (8,9100) IDAY,IHR,IMN,JDAY,JHR,JMN,ISC,ITN,MHR,JD,IET,IO,NC
  IF (JD.EQ.999) GO TO 375
  IF (NC.NE.0) GO TO 350
  MAIN=1
  IST1=IMN+60*(IHR+24*IDAY)
  JND1=JMN+60*(JHR+24*JDAY)
  IF (IO.EQ.2150) GO TO 325
  IF (IO.EQ.2900) GO TO 325
  IF (IO.EQ.2900) GO TO 325
  IST=JND1
  GO TO 300
325 IF (MAINT.EQ.0) JND=JND1
  MAINT=1
  IF (IST1.LE.IST) IST=IST1
  IF (JND1.GE.JND) JND=JND1
  MHRT=MHRT+MHR
  GO TO 300
350 IF (ISC.NE.2) GO TO 300
  IF (MAIN.EQ.0) GO TO 300
375 IF (MAINT.NE.0) GO TO 400
  NOFIX=NOFIX+1
  GO TO 475
400 IREC=JND-IST
  IF (MIN.GT.IREC) MIN=IREC
  IF (MAX.LT.IREC) MAX=IREC
```

```
NSUM=NSUM+IREC
NSD=NSD+IREC*IREC
IF (IREC.LE.1440) GO TO 450
NGRT=NGRT+1
GO TO 475
450 J=2+IREC/30
I=NO(J)+1
IF (I.GT.40) I=40
NO(J)=I
H(I,J)=BCAST
475 IF (JD.EQ.999) GO TO 200
GO TO 150
500 CONTINUE
N=NSORT-NOFIX
XN=N
XSORT=NSORT
XBR=XN/XSORT
XSUM=NSUM
XSUM=XSUM/60.
XAVG=XSUM/XN
XSD=NSD
XSD=XSD/(3600.*XN)-XAVG*XAVG
XMIN=MIN
XMAX=MAX
XMIN=XMIN/60.
XMAX=XMAX/60.
XMR=MR
XMR=XMR/10.
XSI=XMR/XSUM
XAT=XSUM/XSORT
NOS=NO(1)
DO 550 J=1,49
NO(J)=100*NOS/N
NOS=NOS+NO(J+1)
550 CONTINUE
WRITE (6,9500)
WRITE (6,9510)
DO 600 I=1,40
II=41-I
WRITE (6,9520) II,(H(II,J),J=1,50),II
600 CONTINUE
WRITE (6,9530) (I,I=2,24,2),(I,I=2,24,2)
WRITE (6,9540) (NO(J),J=5,50,4)
WRITE (6,9580) N,XSUM,XAVG,XMIN,XMAX,XSD
WRITE (6,9560) NSORT,NOFIX,XBR
WRITE (6,9570) XMR,XSI,XAT
WRITE (6,9580) NGRT
REIND 0
STOP
9000 FORMAT (I5)
9100 FORMAT (8X,14,2I2,14,3I2,8X,14,19X,14,5X,2I3,1X,15,1X,11)
9500 FORMAT (1H1,35X,44MENTIRE AIR-CRAFT RECOVERY TIME DISTRIBUTIONS)
```

9510 FORMAT (1M0,20X,16HTOUCH-DOWN TIMES,50X,11HSORTIE TYPE)  
9520 FORMAT (3X,12,4X,50A1,6X,12)  
9530 FORMAT (1M0,5HHOURS,3X,1H\*,1214,5X,5HHOURS,3X,1H\*,1214)  
9540 FORMAT (1X,3HP =,6X,1214)  
9550 FORMAT (1M0,3HM =,14,3X,12HTOTAL TIME =,F10.2,3X,9HAVERAGE =,F8.2,  
\* 3X,5HMIN.=,F8.2,3X,5HMAX.=,F8.2,3X,11HSTD. DEV. =,F8.2)  
9560 FORMAT (1X,13HTOTAL SORTIES,15,3X,15,1X,  
\* 20HSORTIES REQUIRED NO FIX TIME,3X,12HBREAK RATE =,F5.3)  
9570 FORMAT (1X,17HTOTAL MAN HOURS =,F8.1,  
\* 3X,10HSATURATION INDEX =,F5.1,  
\* 3X,23HAVE T/A (ALL SORTIES) =,F5.1)  
9580 FORMAT (1M0,14,30M ITEM(S) GREATER THAN 24 HOURS)

END

SENTRY

20

818SYS

ENDJOB

TOTAL NUMBER OF CARDS IN YOUR INPUT DECK

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Program 5

SYSTEM RECOVERY

## V. SYSTEM RECOVERY

The retrieval of the aircraft system (two-digit) and subsystem (three-digit) data serves several purposes: it enables the monitoring of break and recovery rates; it provides a set of job standards for unscheduled maintenance; and it helps identify aircraft having systems seriously aberrant from the fleet norm.

The two- and three-digit recovery program generally makes a more satisfactory job standard for unscheduled maintenance than does the conventional five-digit method of determining standards. The reason is that to maintenance and control personnel, the "job" consists of the entire action of clearing a complaint. The two- and three-digit recovery program produces the summary of the actions to clear the complaints.

All entries in Fig. 16 show the aircraft serial numbers. The ordinate is a column entry count. The P = line shows the percentage of aircraft recovery by the corresponding time in the hours row. The average recovery follows MEAN = and this is followed by conventional statistical information. Total time shows total OR time lost to this system. SATURATION INDEX is the average number of men working on system recovery.

### PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program is written in standard FORTRAN IV language. Note the necessary changes indicated in the program listing to allow the program to run on IBM System 360 computers.

Input is from card and tape. The highest tail number to be read from tape and the highest unit number to be printed are read from a card as five-digit integers. The program reads the AIRCRAFT RECOVERY TAPE as many times as necessary to present a chart for each unit number. The information for as many as twenty units is accumulated each time the tape is read through.

An array ITN contains the list of tail numbers versus time of recovery for as many as twenty units, and an array NO contains a count of number of aircraft at each time for each type of failure. When the last tail number desired has been processed, the charts for each type of failure that occurred in the current set of twenty units are printed and the procedure is resumed for the next set of twenty units.





81BF C SR

```
DIMENSION ITB(20),NA(20),MHRT(20),MIN(20),MAX(20),NSUM(20),NSD(20)
DIMENSION ITN(50,20,20),MO(20,20)
DIMENSION NT1(10),NT2(10),NT3(10),NT4(10)
DATA NLANK/1H /
DATA IZ1/4H 0/
DATA IZ2/4H 00/
DATA IZ3/4H 000/
DATA NT1(1)/4H0000/,NT1(2)/4H0001/,NT1(3)/4H0002/,NT1(4)/4H0003/
DATA NT1(5)/4H0004/,NT1(6)/4H0005/,NT1(7)/4H0006/,NT1(8)/4H0007/
DATA NT1(9)/4H0008/,NT1(10)/4H0009/
DATA NT2(1)/4H0000/,NT2(2)/4H0010/,NT2(3)/4H0020/,NT2(4)/4H0030/
DATA NT2(5)/4H0040/,NT2(6)/4H0050/,NT2(7)/4H0060/,NT2(8)/4H0070/
DATA NT2(9)/4H0080/,NT2(10)/4H0090/
DATA NT3(1)/4H0000/,NT3(2)/4H0100/,NT3(3)/4H0200/,NT3(4)/4H0300/
DATA NT3(5)/4H0400/,NT3(6)/4H0500/,NT3(7)/4H0600/,NT3(8)/4H0700/
DATA NT3(9)/4H0800/,NT3(10)/4H0900/
DATA NT4(1)/4H0000/,NT4(2)/4H1000/,NT4(3)/4H2000/,NT4(4)/4H3000/
DATA NT4(5)/4H4000/,NT4(6)/4H5000/,NT4(7)/4H6000/,NT4(8)/4H7000/
DATA NT4(9)/4H8000/,NT4(10)/4H9000/
```

C DELETE EVERYTHING BETWEEN THE ASTERISKS IF THE PROGRAM IS TO BE RUN  
C ON A MACHINE THAT ALLOWS FEWER THAN FIVE HOLLERITH CHARACTERS/WORD.  
C THESE CARDS SHOULD BE REMOVED TO RUN ON ANY IBM SYSTEM 360 COMPUTER.  
C\*\*\*\*\*

```
DATA IZ0/5H0000 /
DO 1 I=1,10
NT1(I)=NT1(I)-IZ0
NT2(I)=NT2(I)-IZ0
NT3(I)=NT3(I)-IZ0
NT4(I)=NT4(I)-IZ0
```

1 CONTINUE

C\*\*\*\*\*

```
MIT=20
READ (5,9000) MAXT,MAXU
MIT=-MIT
50 REWIND 8
MIT=MIT+MIT
IF (MIT.GT.MAXU) STOP
DO 100 K=1,MIT
ITB(K)=0
MHRT(K)=0
NSUM(K)=0
NSD(K)=0
NA(K)=0
MIN(K)=999999
MAX(K)=-99999
DO 100 J=1,20
MO(J,K)=0
DO 100 I=1,50
100 ITN(I,J,K)=NLANK
NSORT=0
NOFIX=0
```

```
NGRT=0
150 READ (8,9100) IDAY,IHR,IMN,JDAY,JHR,JMN,ISC,IT4,IT3,IT2,IT1,
* MHR,NUF,JD,IET,ID,NC
  ITA=IT1+10*(IT2+10*(IT3+10*IT4))
  MAINT=0
  NSOR=0
  IF (JD.NE.999) GO TO 250
200 IF (ITA.GE.MAXY) GO TO 500
  GO TO 150
250 IF (NC.EQ.0) GO TO 310
  IF (NC.NE.2) GO TO 150
  NSORT=NSORT+1
  NSOR=1
  MAIN=0
300 READ (8,9100) IDAY,IHR,IMN,JDAY,JHR,JMN,ISC,IT4,IT3,IT2,IT1,
* MHR,NUF,JD,IET,ID,NC
  IF (JD.EQ.999) GO TO 375
  IF (NC.NE.0) GO TO 350
310 CONTINUE
  MAIN=1
  IF (ID.EQ.2150) GO TO 325
  IF (ID.EQ.2500) GO TO 325
  IF (ID.EQ.2300) GO TO 325
  IF (ID.EQ.110) GO TO 325
  GO TO 340
325 MAINT=1
  K=NUF-NIT
  IF (K.LE.0) GO TO 340
  IF (K.GT.MIT) GO TO 340
  ITNO=NT1(IT1+1)+NT2(IT2+1)+NT3(IT3+1)+NT4(IT4+1)
  IF (ITA.GE.10) GO TO 330
  ITNO=I21-ITNO
  GO TO 335
330 IF (ITA.GE.100) GO TO 332
  ITNO=I22-ITNO
  GO TO 335
332 IF (ITA.GE.1000) GO TO 335
  ITNO=I23-ITNO
335 CONTINUE
  NA(K)=NA(K)+1
  MHRT(K)=MHRT(K)+MHR
  IST1=IMN+60*(IHR+24*IDAY)
  JND1=JMN+60*(JHR+24*JDAY)
  IREC=JND1-IST1
  IF (MIN(K).GT.IREC) MIN(K)=IREC
  IF (MAX(K).LT.IREC) MAX(K)=IREC
  NSUM(K)=NSUM(K)+IREC
  NSD(K)=NSD(K)+IREC*IREC
  J=IET/30
338 J=J+1
  IF (J.GT.20) J=20
  I=NO(J,K)+1
```

```
IF (I.LE.50) GO TO 339
IF (J.LT.20) GO TO 338
339 CONTINUE
NO(J,K)=I
ITN(I,J,K)=ITNO
ITB(K)=ITB(K)+1
340 IF (NSOR.EQ.0) GO TO 150
GO TO 300
350 IF (ISC.NE.2) GO TO 300
IF (MAIN.EQ.0) GO TO 300
375 IF (MAINT.EQ.0) NOFIX=NOFIX+1
IF (JD.EQ.999) GO TO 200
GO TO 150
500 CONTINUE
N=NSORT-NOFIX
XN=N
XSORT=NSORT
XBR=XN/XSORT
DO 700 K=1,MIT
NUT=NIT+K
IF (ITB(K).EQ.0) GO TO 700
N=NA(K)
XN=N
XSUM=NSUM(K)
XSUM=XSUM/60.
XAVG=XSUM/XN
XSD=NSD(K)
XSD=XSD/(3600.*XN)-XAVG*XAVG
XMIN=MIN(K)
NMAX=MAX(K)
XMAX=NMAX
IF (NMAX.GT.60) NMAX=60
NMAX1=NMAX/3
XMIN=XMIN/60.
XMAX=XMAX/60.
XHR=MHRT(K)
XHR=XHR/10.
XSI=XHR/XSUM
XAT=XSUM/XSORT
NOS=NO(1,K)
DO 550 J=1,20
NO(J,K)=100*NOS/N
NOS=NOS+NO(J+1,K)
550 CONTINUE
WRITE (6,9500) NUT
DO 600 I=1,50
II=51-I
WRITE (6,9520) II,(ITN(II,J,K),J=1,20)
600 CONTINUE
WRITE (6,9530) (I,I=3,57,3)
WRITE (6,9540) (NO(J,K),J=1,20)
WRITE (6,9550) N,XSUM,XAVG,XMIN,XMAX,XSD
```

```
WRITE (6,9560) NSORT,NOFIX,XBR
WRITE (6,9570) XMHR,XSI,XAT
700 CONTINUE
GO TO 50
9000 FORMAT (2I5)
9100 FORMAT (8X,I4,2I2,I4,3I2,8X,4I1,19X,I4,I5,2I3,I5,I5,I1)
9500 FORMAT (1H1,35X,15HSYSTEM RECOVERY,/,35X,11HUNIT NUMBER,I5)
9520 FORMAT (3X,I2,4X,20(1X,A4))
9530 FFORMAT (1H0,8HHOURS LT,19(1X,I4),8H GT 57)
9540 FORMAT (1X,3HP =,5X,19I5,3X,I5)
9550 FFORMAT (1H0,3HN =,I4,3X,12HTOTAL TIME =,F10.2,3X,9HAVERAGE =,F8.2,
* 3X,5HMIN.=,F8.2,3X,5HMAX.=,F8.2,3X,11HSTD. DEV. =,F8.2)
9560 FORMAT (1X,13HTOTAL SORTIES,I5,3X,I5,1X,
* 28MSORTIES REQUIRED NO FIX TIME,3X,12HBREAK RATE =,F5.3)
9570 FORMAT (1X,17HTOTAL MAN HOURS =,F8.1,
* 3X,16HSATURATION INDEX =,F5.1,
* 3X,27HAVE T/A (ALL MAINTENANCE) =,F5.1)
END
$ENTRY 20 15
$IBSYS ENJOJO TOTAL NUMBER OF CARDS IN YOUR INPUT DECK
```

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Program 6

WORK CENTER RECOVERY

## VI. WORK CENTER RECOVERY

### THE RECOVERY PROGRAM

The work-center data the recovery program produces are: the touchdown time, the time the work center began the first job and ended the last job, the number of people at work in each  $\frac{1}{2}$ -hour trial period, as well as the conventional AFM 66-1 data. In plotting the data, touchdown time is set to zero, and the data are plotted from this point in time. The program computes not only the percentage of aircraft still not recovered each  $\frac{1}{2}$ -hour period, but also the percentage of aircraft being worked on during each period.

Figure 17 is a plot of one month's data. We see that 227 sorties were flown, resulting in 10 requests for Work Center number 1. The matrix shows how these 10 demands were met: one hour after touchdown there were 10 times when a 3-man team was required, etc. By following along the two lines PCB and PBF, we can compare the percentage of aircraft yet to be recovered (PCB) with those actually being worked on (PBF) at each point in time.

Among the facts revealed are that, although 80 percent of the aircraft are recovered within 1 hour after touchdown, by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours, 30 percent are still being worked on. Note, too, that the work center may not work on 100 percent of the aircraft at all times.

It is worthwhile to point out that a number of analyses become possible with work-center data of the type described. Because touchdown times are on each card, we can compare periods of light and exceedingly heavy loads, thus determining the impact of load on the work center. We can isolate special exercises for similar comparison. We can determine the effects of time of day, or day of week. Further, we can isolate specific sorties in which the aircraft was not touched for, say, more than six hours, and determine why by referring to the Aircraft Recovery time distributions (Program 4) and the System Recovery Program (Program 5). Thus we begin to get at the heart of those factors (manning, scheduling, and performance) that affect the operationally ready rates.

UNIT 1 FLIGHT-LINE DEMANDS FROM TIME OF TOUCH-DOWN (TD=0 HOURS)

00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12+ 12+

15  
14  
13  
12  
11  
10  
9  
8  
7  
6  
5  
4  
3 10  
2  
1

MEAN 3.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0  
PCB- 100 100 80 30 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0  
PBF- 100 100 80 30 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

227 SORTIES FLOWN  
10 REQUESTS ON UNITS  
THE PROBABILITY OF BEING REQUESTED IS 0.04  
TOTAL MAN-HOURS = 37.2  
(PCB=PERCENT OF CRIPPLED BIRDS STILL SICK. PBF=PERCENT OF BIRDS BEING FIXED.)

Fig. 17 -- Flight-line demands from time of touch-down



FLIGHT PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program is written in standard FORTRAN IV language. Note the necessary changes indicated in the program listing to allow the program to run on IBM System 360 computers.

Input is from card and tape. The highest tail number to be read from tape and the highest unit number to be printed are read from a card as five-digit integers. The program reads the AIRCRAFT RECOVERY TAPE as many times as necessary to present a chart for each unit number. The information for as many as twenty units is accumulated each time the tape is read through.

An array ITN contains the counts of crew size versus response time for as many as twenty units, array ZMN contains the mean crew size versus time for each unit, and arrays NCB and NFX contain counts of disabled aircraft and aircraft being fixed at each time for each unit. When the last tail number desired has been processed, the charts for each type of failure that occurred in the current set of twenty units are printed and the procedure is resumed for the next set of twenty units.

SIBFIC FD

```
DIMENSION ITN(15,25,20),NCB(25,20),NFX(25,20)
DIMENSION ZND(25,20),ZMN(25,20),NREQ(20),MHRT(20)
DIMENSION NT1(10),NT2(10),NT3(10),NT4(10)
DATA NLANK/1H /
DATA IZ1/4H 0/
DATA IZ2/4H 00/
DATA IZ3/4H 000/
DATA NT1(1)/4H0000/,NT1(2)/4H0001/,NT1(3)/4H0002/,NT1(4)/4H0003/
DATA NT1(5)/4H0004/,NT1(6)/4H0005/,NT1(7)/4H0006/,NT1(8)/4H0007/
DATA NT1(9)/4H0008/,NT1(10)/4H0009/
DATA NT2(1)/4H0000/,NT2(2)/4H0010/,NT2(3)/4H0020/,NT2(4)/4H0030/
DATA NT2(5)/4H0040/,NT2(6)/4H0050/,NT2(7)/4H0060/,NT2(8)/4H0070/
DATA NT2(9)/4H0080/,NT2(10)/4H0090/
DATA NT3(1)/4H0000/,NT3(2)/4H0100/,NT3(3)/4H0200/,NT3(4)/4H0300/
DATA NT3(5)/4H0400/,NT3(6)/4H0500/,NT3(7)/4H0600/,NT3(8)/4H0700/
DATA NT3(9)/4H0800/,NT3(10)/4H0900/
DATA NT4(1)/4H0000/,NT4(2)/4H1000/,NT4(3)/4H2000/,NT4(4)/4H3000/
DATA NT4(5)/4H4000/,NT4(6)/4H5000/,NT4(7)/4H6000/,NT4(8)/4H7000/
DATA NT4(9)/4H8000/,NT4(10)/4H9000/
```

```
C DELETE EVERYTHING BETWEEN THE ASTERISKS IF THE PROGRAM IS TO BE RUN
C ON A MACHINE THAT ALLOWS FEWER THAN FIVE HOLLERITH CHARACTERS/WORD.
C THESE CARDS SHOULD BE REMOVED TO RUN ON ANY IBM SYSTEM 360 COMPUTER.
C*****
```

```
DATA IZ0/5H0000 /
DO I 1=1,10
NT1(I)=NT1(I)-IZ0
NT2(I)=NT2(I)-IZ0
NT3(I)=NT3(I)-IZ0
NT4(I)=NT4(I)-IZ0
```

1 CONTINUE

```
C*****
```

```
MIT=20
READ (5,9000) MAXT,MAXU
MIT=-MIT
50 REWIND 8
MIT=MIT+MIT
IF (MIT.GT.MAXU) STOP
DO 100 K=1,MIT
MHRT(K)=0
NREQ(K)=0
DO 100 J=1,25
ZND(J,K)=0.0
ZMN(J,K)=0.0
NCB(J,K)=0
NFX(J,K)=0
DO 100 I=1,15
100 ITN(I,J,K)=0
MSORT=0
150 READ (8,9100) IDAY,IHR,IMN,JDAY,JHR,JMN,ISC,ITA,
* MMR,MUF,JD,IET,IO,NC
IF (JD.NE.999) GO TO 250
```

```
200 IF (ITA.GE.MAXT) GO TO 500
    GO TO 150
250 IF (INC.NE.2) GO TO 150
    NSORT=NSORT+1
    MAIN=0
    ITD=JMN+60*(JHR+24*JDAY)
300 READ (8,9100) IDAY,IHR,IMN,JDAY,JHR,JMN,ISC,ITA,
    * MHR,NUF,JD,IET,ID,NC
    IF (JD.EQ.999) GO TO 200
    IF (INC.NE.0) GO TO 350
310 CONTINUE
    MAIN=1
    IF (ID.EQ.2150) GO TO 325
    IF (ID.EQ.2500) GO TO 325
    IF (ID.EQ.2300) GO TO 325
    IF (ID.EQ.110) GO TO 325
    GO TO 300
325 K=NUF-NIT
    IF (K.LE.0) GO TO 300
    IF (K.GT.MIT) GO TO 300
    NREQ(K)=NREQ(K)+1
    MHRT(K)=MHRT(K)+MHR
    IST1=IMN+60*(IHR+24*IDAY)
    JND1=JMN+60*(JHR+24*JDAY)
    IREC=IST1-ITD
    J=IREC/30+1
    J1=J+IET/5
    IF (J.GT.25) J=25
    IF (J1.GT.25) J1=25
    I=ISC
    IF (I.GT.15) I=15
    ITN(I,J,K)=ITN(I,J,K)+1
    ZNO(J,K)=ZNO(J,K)+1.0
    ZI=I
    ZMN(J,K)=ZMN(J,K)+ZI
    DO 330 J2=1,J1
330 NCB(J2,K)=NCB(J2,K)+1
    DO 332 J2=J,J1
    NFX(J2,K)=NFX(J2,K)+1
332 NOC(J2,K)=NOC(J2,K)-1
    GO TO 300
350 IF (ISC.NE.2) GO TO 300
    IF (MAIN.EQ.0) GO TO 300
375 IF (JD.EQ.999) GO TO 200
    GO TO 150
500 CONTINUE
    DO 700 K=1,MIT
    NUT=NIT+K
    XMHR=MHRT(K)
    XMHR=XMHR/10.
    N=NREQ(K)
    IF (N.EQ.0) GO TO 700
```

```
ZN=N
ZS=NSORT
ZP=ZN/ZS
DO 510 J=1,25
ZMN(J,K)=ZMN(J,K)/ZNO(J,K)
NCB(J,K)=100*NCB(J,K)/N
NFX(J,K)=100*NFX(J,K)/N
DO 510 I=1,15
L=ITN(I,J,K)
ITN(I,J,K)=NLANK
IF (L.EQ.0) GO TO 510
L4=L/10
L3=L-10*L4
ITN1=NT3(L3+1)+NT4(L4+1)
IF (L.LT.10) ITN1=123-ITN1
ITN(I,J,K)=ITN1
510 CONTINUE
WRITE (6,9500) NUT
WRITE (6,9510) (NT3(I),I=2,10)
DO 600 I=1,15
II=16-I
WRITE (6,9520) II,(ITN(II,J,K),J=1,25)
600 CONTINUE
WRITE (6,9535) (ZMN(J,K),J=1,25,2)
WRITE (6,9550) (NCB(J,K),J=1,25)
WRITE (6,9560) (NFX(J,K),J=1,25)
WRITE (6,9570) NSORT
WRITE (6,9580) N
WRITE (6,9590) ZP
WRITE (6,9600) XMHR
WRITE (6,9610)
700 CONTINUE
GO TO 50
9000 FORMAT (2I5)
9100 FORMAT (8X,14,2I2,14,3I2,8X,14,19X,14,15,2I3,1X,15,1X,11)
9500 FORMAT (1H1,10X,4HUNIT,14,2X,29HFLIGHT-LINE DEMANDS FROM TIME,
*      1X,26HOF TOUCH-DOWN (TD=0 HOURS))
9510 FORMAT (1H0,9X,2H00,9(6X,A2),6X,2H10,6X,2H11,6X,3H12+)
9520 FORMAT (1H0,2X,12,3X,25(2X,A2))
9530 FORMAT (1H0,7X,25I4)
9535 FORMAT (1H0,4HMEAN,3X,13(F4.1,4X))
9550 FORMAT (1H0,4HPCB=,3X,25(1X,13))
9560 FORMAT (1X,4HPBF=,3X,25(1X,13))
9570 FORMAT (1H0,16,1X,13HSHORTIES FLOWN)
9580 FORMAT (1X,16,1X,17HREQUESTS ON UNITS)
9590 FORMAT (4X,30HTHE PROBABILITY OF BEING REQUESTED IS ,F4.2)
9600 FORMAT (4X,17HTOTAL MAN-HOURS =,F6.1)
9610 FORMAT (4X,42H(PCB=PERCENT OF CRIPPLED BIRDS STILL SICK.,
*      2X,34HPBF=PERCENT CF BIRDS BEING FIXED.))
      END
SENTRY
      20      15      30

018SYS          ENDJOB
```

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Program 7

FAILURE LIST

VII. FAILURE LIST

The Failure List program provides a visual history of break-rate information. The break-rates are inferred from unscheduled maintenance performed (Fig. 18).

The unscheduled maintenance is produced by having the recovery program search each sortie for unscheduled maintenance (by two- or selected three-digit systems, or both). Each time a fix is encountered, it is recorded under the appropriate system number.

FAILURE LIST

DAY	UNIT	TNO
0.34	3	8
0.34	4	8
0.34	4	1
0.38	3	3
0.42	3	10
0.42	1	10
0.43	5	13
0.55	3	5
0.55	4	3
0.65	2	4
0.65	1	10
0.65	5	14
0.65	1	5
1.34	3	4
1.40	3	8
1.43	2	9
1.57	4	8
1.60	1	10
2.43	2	8
2.65	2	10
3.43	2	9
3.58	3	8
3.65	2	10
3.65	2	8
4.43	2	10
4.55	3	8
6.00	4	3
7.00	2	2
7.43	5	12
7.55	4	8
8.55	3	8
9.35	4	8
9.37	3	8
9.59	1	8
10.34	3	2
10.41	1	8
10.65	2	8
11.34	1	8
11.42	5	12
11.55	3	8
13.00	3	3
14.34	4	2
14.34	3	10
14.38	4	8
14.58	3	10
14.59	3	8
15.43	1	10
15.43	2	9
15.55	1	10
15.65	2	9

Fig. 18

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program is written in standard FORTRAN IV language.

Input is from card and tape. The times to start and stop printing, the number of bases, and the number of different tail numbers to be listed are read from a card. The times to start and stop contain four characters each, including decimal point; the number of tail numbers (less than 1000) and the number of bases (less than 10) are each read as four-digit integers. If the number of bases is zero or blank, all bases will be listed; otherwise, a card containing the specific base numbers to be listed is read, with each base number entered as a three-digit integer. If the number of specific tail numbers to be listed is zero or blank, all tail numbers will be listed; otherwise, cards each containing 24 three-digit integer numbers identifying the specific tail numbers are read. The program then reads the original PLANET ABC tape and prints the time, unit, and tail number for all failures concerning the specified bases and tail numbers.

```
81BFTC FL
      DIMENSION IBS(10),ITN(1000),IST(1000),ISTN(1000)
      NT=0
      NPR=0
100  REWIND 9
      READ (5,9000) TO,TEND,NBASE,NTAIL
      IF (TEND.EQ.0.0) TEND=1.0E10
      IF (NBASE.EQ.0) GO TO 200
      READ (5,9010) (IBS(I),I=1,NBASE)
200  IF (NTAIL.EQ.0) GO TO 300
      READ (5,9010) (ITN(I),I=1,NTAIL)
300  READ (9) L1,L2,L3,L4,L5,L6,L7,L8,L9,L10,L11,T
      IF (L2.EQ.3) GO TO 100
      IF (L2.EQ.1900) GO TO 400
      IF (L2.EQ.2150) GO TO 600
      IF (L2.EQ.2300) GO TO 600
      IF (L2.EQ.2500) GO TO 600
350  IF (L11.LE.0) GO TO 300
      DO 375 I=1,L11
375  READ (9) I1
      GO TO 300
400  IF (NBASE.EQ.0) GO TO 450
      DO 425 I=1,NBASE
425  IF (IBS(I).EQ.L6) GO TO 450
      GO TO 350
450  IF (L11.LE.0) GO TO 300
      L11=L11-1
      READ (9) I1
      IF (NTAIL.EQ.0) GO TO 500
      DO 475 I=1,NTAIL
475  IF (ITN(I).EQ.I1) GO TO 500
      GO TO 350
500  NT=NT+1
      IST(NT)=L10
      ISTN(NT)=I1
      GO TO 350
600  IF (T.LT.TO) GO TO 350
      IF (T.GT.TEND) GO TO 100
      DO 650 I=1,NT
650  IF (IST(I).EQ.L10) GO TO 700
      GO TO 350
700  I1=ISTN(I)
      NPR=NPR+1
      IF (NPR.GT.0) GO TO 800
      NPR=50
      WRITE (6,9500)
800  WRITE (6,9510) T,L8,I1
      GO TO 350
9000 FORMAT (2F4.0,2I4)
9010 FORMAT (24I3/)
9500 FORMAT (1H1,6X,12HFAILURE LIST,/,4X,15HDAY   UNIT   TNO)
9510 FORMAT (3X,F6.2,2(2X,I3))
```



END  
SENTRY  
0.0 0.0 0 40  
1 2 3 4 5 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26  
27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50  
\$IBSYS           ENDJOB           TOTAL NUMBER OF CARDS IN YOUR INPUT DECK

Program 8

COST/EFFECTIVENESS

## VIII. COST/EFFECTIVENESS

The Cost/Effectiveness program reports the results of dividing the SITE and Logistics costs by the effectiveness. The measure of effectiveness is derived by subtracting the SITE(s) downtime from the total SITE(s) time for the simulated period; site time may be initialized to specify any time period, as well as base, or for the entire fleet of weapons.

### INITIALIZATION

Table 5 lists the initialization requirements. Thirty-six arrays are used. Only twelve require values, however.

For initialization formats the user may use the example data (which are strictly hypothetical) contained with the program listing or refer to Part 1, Section II for the initialization instructions.

### OUTPUT PROGRAM

The input to the program is the tape generated by the ABC simulator. The input tape consists of a 12-variable label record and is sometimes followed by a 10-variable detail record.

Any change to the personnel, equipment, or spare part quantities, after the initial assignment, causes a message to be printed. The message contains the quantity and type resource, the base, the cost, and the simulated time.

### PERMANENT VARIABLES

EBASE - number of bases  
SUM - site cost (by base)  
PSUM - personnel cost (by base)  
ESUM - equipment cost (by base)  
SSUM - spare part cost (by base)  
SITE - number of site types  
COST - cost per site type  
QTY - quantity of each site type  
PTYPE - number of personnel types



PCOST - cost per personnel type  
PQTY - quantity of each personnel type  
ETYPE - number of equipment types  
ECOST - cost per equipment type  
EQTY - quantity of each equipment type  
STYPE - number of spare part types  
SCOST - cost per spare part type  
SQTY - quantity of each spare part type  
FINSH - report time  
SITID - first variable of detail record  
CODE - second variable of label record  
BASE - sixth variable of label record  
V1 - seventh variable of label record  
V2 - eighth variable of label record  
V3 - ninth variable of label record  
ETIME - twelfth variable of label record  
TST - total site time by base  
TTST - total site time for fleet  
NOR - total site downtime by base  
TNOR - total site downtime for fleet  
CEFT - cost/effectiveness by base  
TCEFT - total cost/effectiveness for fleet  
TSUM - total logistics cost for fleet  
FLEET - flag to determine if statistics are by base or for fleet  
FOLLOW - flag to determine if detail record follows label record

SETS

NAME SET USED FOR WORK ENTITIES

ONE SUBSCRIPT  
RANKED BY SITE ID NUMBER

OWNER SIMSCRIPT SYSTEM

MEMBER WORK: ID = site ID number  
START = downtime of site  
STOP = uptime of site  
CT100 = count of 100 records  
CT200 = count of 200 records

C RECORD DOWN TIME OF SITE

WORK	ID					SET	ID	L
1	1	I	1E	BASE	E	I		
2	2	F	2F	SET	1	I		
3	3	F	3L	SET	1	I		
4	4	I	4S	SUM	1	F		
5	5	I	5P	SUM	1	F		
6	6	I	6E	SUM	1	F		
7	7	I	7S	SUM	1	F		
			8S	ITE	E	I		
			9C	OST	1	F		
			10Q	TY	2	I		
			11P	TY	E	I		
			12P	OST	1	F		
			13P	QTY	2	I		
			14E	TY	E	I		
			15E	OST	1	F		
			16E	QTY	2	I		
			17S	TY	E	I		
			18S	OST	1	F		
			19S	QTY	2	I		
			20F	INSH	0	F		
			21S	ITID	0	I		
			22C	ODE	0	I		
			23B	ASE	0	I		
			24V	1	0	I		
			25V	2	0	I		
			26V	3	0	I		
			27E	TIME	0	F		
			28T	ST	1	F		
			29T	TST	0	F		
			30N	OR	1	F		
			31T	MOR	0	F		
			32C	EFT	1	F		
			33T	CFT	0	F		
			34T	SUM	0	F		
			35F	LEET	0	I		
			36F	OLLOW	0	I		

01BFTC MAIN  
MAIN ROUTINE

C  
C PLANET - COST/EFFECTIVENESS PROGRAM  
C INPUT - ABC BINARY OUTPUT TAPE  
C

REWIND 9  
LET KFLAG = 0

1 IF (FOLLOW) EQ (1), GO TO 3

C READ LABEL RECORD

X 2 READ (9) 11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,110,111,112

STORE 12 IN CODE  
STORE 16 IN BASE  
STORE 17 IN V1  
STORE 18 IN V2  
STORE 19 IN V3  
STORE 111 IN FOLLOW  
STORE 112 IN ETIME  
GO TO 5

```
C
C   READ DETAIL RECORD
X   3 READ (9) 11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,F9,F10
    LET FOLW = 0
    GO TO 2
C
C   5 IF (ETIME) GE (FINSH), GO TO 990
    IF (KFLAG) EQ (1), GO TO 8
    IF (ETIME) EQ (0.0), GO TO 8
C   COMPUTE INITIAL LOGISTICS COSTS
    CALL L7MPUT
    LET KFLAG = 1
C
C   TEST FOR RECORD TYPE
C
C   8 IF (CODE) EQ ( 3), GO TO 990
    IF (CODE) EQ ( 10), GO TO 10
    IF (CODE) EQ ( 20), GO TO 20
    IF (CODE) EQ ( 30), GO TO 30
    IF (CODE) EQ ( 100), GO TO 100
    IF (CODE) EQ ( 200), GO TO 200
    IF (CODE) EQ (1200), GO TO 1200
    IF (CODE) EQ (1210), GO TO 1210
    IF (CODE) EQ (1220), GO TO 1220
    GO TO 1
C
C   INITIAL PERSONNEL QUANTITY
C   10 IF (PQTY(BASE,V1)) LS (V3), LET PQTY(BASE,V1) = V3
    GO TO 1
C
C   INITIAL EQUIPMENT QUANTITY
C   20 IF (EQTY(BASE,V1)) LS (V3), LET EQTY(BASE,V1) = V3
    GO TO 1
C
C   INITIAL SPARES QUANTITY
C   30 IF (SQTY(BASE,V1)) LS (V3), LET SQTY(BASE,V1) = V3
    GO TO 1
C
C   DEMAND ARRIVAL
C   100 CALL DOWN
    GO TO 1
C
C   END OF MAINTENANCE
C   200 CALL UP
    GO TO 1
C
C   CHANGE IN PERSONNEL
C   1200 LET VALUE = FLOAT(V3) * PCOST(V2)
    LET PSUM(BASE) = PSUM(BASE) + VALUE
    CALL PREPT(VALUE)
    GO TO 1
C
C   CHANGE IN SPARE PARTS
C   1210 LET VALUE = FLOAT(V3) * SCOST(V2)
    LET SSUM(BASE) = SSUM(BASE) + VALUE
    CALL SREPT(VALUE)
```

```
GO TO 1
C
C CHANGE IN EQUIPMENT
1220 LET VALUE = FLOAT(V3) * ECOST(V2)
LET ESUM(BASE) = ESUM(BASE) + VALUE
CALL EREPT(VALUE)
GO TO 1
C
C END OF SIMULATION
990 CALL DONE
END
*IBFTC COMPUT
SUBROUTINE COMPUT
C
C COMPUTE INITIAL PERSONNEL COSTS PER BASE
DO TO 10, FOR EACH EBASE I
DO TO 9, FOR EACH PTYPE J
LET PSUM(I) = PSUM(I) + (FLOAT(PQTY(I,J)) * PCOST(J))
9 LOOP
10 LOOP
C
C COMPUTE INITIAL EQUIPMENT COSTS PER BASE
DO TO 20, FOR EACH EBASE I
DO TO 19, FOR EACH ETYPE J
LET ESUM(I) = ESUM(I) + (FLOAT(EQTY(I,J)) * ECOST(J))
19 LOOP
20 LOOP
C
C COMPUTE INITIAL SPARE PART COSTS PER BASE
DO TO 30, FOR EACH EBASE I
DO TO 29, FOR EACH STYPE J
LET SSUM(I) = SSUM(I) + (FLOAT(SQTY(I,J)) * SCOST(J))
29 LOOP
30 LOOP
RETURN
END
*IBFTC DOWN
SUBROUTINE DOWN
C
C DEMAND ARRIVAL
C RECORD DOWN TIME OF SITE
C READ DETAIL RECORD
C
X READ (9) I1,I2,I3,I4,I5,I6,I7,I8,F9,F10
LET FOLOW = 0
STORE I1 IN SITID
C
C TEST TO SEE IF SITE IS ALREADY DOWN
FIND FIRST, FOR EACH WORK OF SET(BASE), WITH (ID(WORK)) EQ (SITID)
X, IF NONE, GO TO 10
LET CT100(WORK) = CT100(WORK) + 1
RETURN
C
10 CREATE WORK
LET ID(WORK) = SITID
LET START(WORK) = ETIME
```



```

LET CT100(WORK) = 1
FILE WORK IN SET(BASE)
RETURN
END
*IBFTC UP
SUBROUTINE UP
C
C END OF MAINTENANCE
C RECORD UP TIME OF SITE
C READ DETAIL RECORD
C
X READ (9) I1,I2,I3,I4,I5,I6,I7,I8,F9,F10
LET FOLW = 0
STORE I1 IN SITID
C
C TEST TO SEE IF THIS IS LAST OUTSTANDING DEMAND FOR SITE
C FIND FIRST, FOR EACH WORK OF SET(BASE), WITH (ID(WORK)) EQ (SITID)
C IF (CT100(WORK)) EQ (1), GO TO 10
C LET CT200(WORK) = CT200(WORK) + 1
C IF (CT200(WORK)) LS (CT100(WORK)), RETURN
C
10 LET STOP(WORK) = ETIME
LET NOR(BASE) = NOR(BASE) + (STOP(WORK) - START(WORK))
REMOVE WORK FROM SET(BASE)
DESTROY WORK
RETURN
END
*IBFTC DONE
SUBROUTINE DONE
C
C COMPUTE SITE COSTS AND TOTAL SITE TIME PER BASE
C
DO TO 10, FOR EACH EBASE I
LET TOTAL = 0.0
DO TO 9, FOR EACH SITE J
LET SUM(I) = SUM(I) + (FLOAT(QTY(I,J)) * COST(J))
LET TOTAL = TOTAL + FLOAT(QTY(I,J))
9 LOOP
LET TST(I) = TOTAL * FINSH
10 LOOP
C
C COMPUTE NOR TIME FOR OUTSTANDING DEMANDS
C
DO TO 20, FOR EACH EBASE I
19 IF SET(I) IS EMPTY, GO TO 20
REMOVE FIRST WORK FROM SET(I)
LET NOR(I) = NOR(I) + (FINSH - START(WORK))
DESTROY WORK
GO TO 19
20 LOOP
C
C TEST TO SEE IF STATISTICS ARE BY BASE OR FOR ENTIRE FLEET
C IF (FLEET) NE (0), CALL SUMRY
C
DO TO 30, FOR EACH EBASE I
LET CEPT(I) = (SUM(I)+PSUM(I)+ESUM(I)+SSUM(I)) / (TST(I)-NOR(I))

```



END

R \*\*\*.\*\*\*\*\* SIMULATED DAYS 5 X  
 FINSH  
 \*\*\*\*\*.  
 CEFT(1) 2 X

END

\*IBFTC TOUT REPORT TOUT X  
 X COST/EFFECTIVENESS FO  
 X FLEET = \*\*  
 X

END

R \*\*\*.\*\*\*\*\* SIMULATED DAYS 5 X  
 FINSH  
 \*\*\*\*. \*\*  
 TCEFT X

END

SENTRY		END				
1		MAIN				
	36					
1	0 R					
2	7 1 Z	2	1	2		BASES
8	0 R					
9	1 R	2	8	2		SITES
	50.00			(06.2)		COST
	25.00					
10	2 R	2	1	2	8	R N
	6 6			2	(16)	
	4 4					
11	0 R					
12	1 R	6	11	6		PERSON
	12.00			(06.2)		PCOST
	12.00					
	14.00					
	14.00					
	16.00					
	16.00					
13	2 Z	2	1	6	11	
14	0 R					
15	1 R	4	14	4		EQUIP
	8.00			(06.2)		ECOST
	9.00					
	10.00					
	11.00					
16	2 Z	2	1	4	14	
17	0 R					
18	1 R	5	17	5		SPARES
	1.00			(06.2)		SCOST
	2.00					
	3.00					
	4.00					
	5.00					
19	2 Z	2	1	5	17	

20		0	R		
21	27	0	Z		
28		1	Z	2	1
29		0	Z		
40		1	Z	2	1
31		0	Z		
32		1	Z	2	1
33		0	Z		
34		0	Z		
35		0	Z		
36		0	Z		

25.00000

ENDSIM

FLEET

END INITIALIZATION

-201-

Program 9

BASE SHOPS MAINTENANCE

CAPABILITY

### IX. BASE SHOPS MAINTENANCE CAPABILITY

The Base Shops Maintenance Capability program is used to display the outputs from the Bench Repair Simulator.<sup>3</sup> The report consists of five parts: the input to each shop, its output, and the repairable repair times for the period(s) of time selected; queuing and utilization factors for each resource group (personnel and equipment groups); queuing factors for each component spare part type; stock levels, component spare repair times, stockouts, and demands for each component spare part; and detailed information for each activity about its performance during each period of simulation.

An example of the output display is shown in Figs. 19 to 23. Figure 19 is the display of shop statistics, showing the system (or Unit or item) arrivals and departures, reparables in process, and repair cycle times. A separate display is presented for each shop. The example display is for shop No. 3.

The first line of data shows the time at which the statistics were taken. Notice that the report is for day ending 14.000. Since "time" began at time 0.000 in the simulation, and the report is initialized for seven-day periods, the fourteenth day will end at time 14.000 (not 14.999). The next line entry shows the number of reparables that entered the shop (15) for the period and the sum of all reparables entering the shop (30) as of the report period.

The third line entry is the serviceables departing the shop (returned to serviceable stock) (8), during the period, and the sum of all items processed to date (20). The difference between the arrivals and departures is presented as the number in process (10).

The next line displays a distribution of the reparables in process. The average time in process (for the twenty that were processed) is 4.75 days, the maximum time was 10 days, and the minimum 1 day. The standard deviation for the distribution is 2.37.

The repair time distribution is presented both for the period (just 7 days) and accumulated for the fourteen days.

Figure 20 displays the activity Queuing Factors for the period. Column 1 lists the activities in sequence. Columns 2, 3, and 4 list the

distribution of the quantity of reparables processed by each activity for the period. Column 5 lists the average time that the reparables spend in queue behind each activity awaiting some resource. The average queue time is displayed as work time; i.e., off-shift time is not included.

Figure 21 is the Personnel Utilization report. For each personnel type, listed in col. 1., the sum of all personnel on duty for all shifts of the period (of course, the period may be only one shift) is presented in col. 2. The utilization factor, which is the time actually engaged in a process divided by the total duty time available, is presented in col. 3 for each personnel type. The balance of the display is devoted to the man-hours used at each activity for each personnel type. For example, personnel type 2 worked at activities 5, 10, and 11, and a total of 93.25 man-hours were used during the simulation period (seven days).

Figure 22 is the Equipment Utilization report. By equipment type, listed in col. 1, the quantity is listed in col. 2; cols. 3, 4, and 5 list the time the equipment was used, the idle time, and the downtime (all in decimal-days). Note that the summation of these three columns is equal to 14 equipment days for Equipment types 1 and 2, and 2' equipment days for Equipment type 3. This is the total time available for the equipment. Off-shift time is not deducted.

Column 6 is a count of the number of times the shop equipment failed during the period (in this example, 7 days). Column 7 is the utilization factor for the equipment, computed by dividing the total time available (equipment days) into the time in use. Column 8 lists the activities where the equipment was used.

Figure 23 is the display of the Queuing factors for each component spare part. Column 1 lists the spare part ID number. Column 2 lists the quantity or authorized stock level of each spare part. Column 3 lists the number of demands for each spare part during the period.

Columns 4, 5, and 6 list the distribution of the quantity of unfilled demands (average, maximum, and minimum) for each spare part type. Column 7 lists the average queue time--the average time required to fill the demand.

**SHOP 3**  
**SYSTEM ARRIVALS, DEPARTURES, IN-PROCESS,  
 AND REPAIR CYCLE TIMES**

DATA FOR PERIOD ENDING DAY 14.000

REPARABLES ENTERING SHOP THIS PERIOD	15, TO DATE	30		
SERVICEABLES DEPARTING SHOP THIS PERIOD	8, TO DATE	20		
	NUMBER IN PROCESS	10		
	AVG	MAX	MIN	STD DEV
REPARABLES IN PROCESS	4.75	10	1	2.37
<b>REPAIR TIME</b>				
THIS PERIOD	1.99	3.03	0.96	0.69
TO DATE	1.37	3.03	0.88	0.67

Fig. 19

**ACTIVITY QUEUEING FACTORS  
 FOR PERIOD JUST COMPLETED**

ACT. NO.	NO. OF REPS IN QUEUE			AVG QUEUE TIME (IN WORK-HOURS)
	AVG	MAX	MIN	
1	0.33	3.	0.	0.80
2	0.05	3.	0.	0.63
3	0.00	1.	0.	0.00
4	0.05	1.	0.	0.09
5	1.10	5.	0.	0.76
6	0.01	1.	0.	0.02
7	3.18	8.	0.	1.58
8	0.00	1.	0.	0.00
9	4.15	10.	0.	1.44
10	0.27	3.	0.	0.26
11	0.00	1.	0.	0.00
12	0.00	2.	0.	0.33
13	0.01	1.	0.	0.01

Fig. 20



PERSONNEL UTILIZATION

PERS TYPE	QTY	UTIL FACT	WORK TIME AT ACTIVITY									
			NO	MAN- HOURS	NO	MAN- HOURS	NO	MAN- HOURS	NO	MAN- HOURS	NO	MAN- HOURS
1	42	0.09	1	4.41	2	11.82	3	4.83	12	3.01	13	5.79
2	36	0.32	5	20.40	10	64.10	11	8.75				
3	48	0.27	4	32.03	5	40.79	10	32.05				
4	30	0.40	6	32.22	7	24.18	8	22.85	9	15.63		

Fig. 21

EQUIPMENT UTILIZATION

EQUIPMENT TYPE	QUANTITY	TIME IN USE	IDLE TIME	DOWN TIME	NO. OF FAILURES	UTILIZATION FACTOR	ACTIVITY NOS. WHERE USED
1	2	0.67	13.15	0.18	3	0.048	4
2	2	1.26	12.55	0.39	11	0.090	10
3	3	1.70	19.29	0.01	1	0.001	5

Fig. 22

QUEUEING FACTORS BY COMPONENT SPARES TYPE

REPARABLE QUEUE LENGTHS AND TIMES BY COMPONENTS

COMPONENT TYPE	QUANTITY	DEMANDS THIS PERIOD	NO. OF REPS IN QUEUE			AVG QUEUE TIME (IN WORK-HOURS)
			AVG	MAX	MIN	
1	10	26	0.00	1.	0.	0.00
2	10	20	0.06	3.	0.	0.00
3	8	21	4.30	9.	0.	0.00
4	12	18	0.00	1.	0.	0.00
2	11	27	12.79	21.	6.	0.00

Fig. 23

### INITIALIZATION

The Base Shops Maintenance Capability report program requires the initialization of 83 variables. Only 12 require values, however. Table 5, Variable Description and Initialization Table--Base Shop Capability, contains the information required to initialize the report program. An example initialization data deck listing follows the "Output Program" listing.

### OUTPUT PROGRAM

The input to this program is the binary tape generated by the Bench Repair Simulation Program; this tape is read from logical unit #9.

The input tape consists of 12-word label records with the following format:

Word 1 - irrelevant.

Word 2 - IDD - a four-digit number identifying the "event" or "occurrence" represented by this record.

Words 3, 4, 5 - irrelevant.

Word 6 - INBASE - the base number.

Words 7, 8, 9, 10 - IV1, IV2, IV3, LADDR. These fields are used to store various items of information, depending on the value of IDD.

Word 11 - INDIC - 1 if the next record is a detail record (to be skipped), 0 otherwise.

Word 12 - RTIME - current simulated time.

When a label record is read, the value of INBASE is compared with the constant permanent attribute called BASE; if they are unequal, the record is skipped. (Thus it would require n runs of this analysis program to process all the data from an n-base simulation run, each time changing the value of BASE.)

If the new RTIME is greater than the previous one, subroutine CLOCK is called to check for the end of the operating shift and the end of the report period. If the report period has ended, subroutine ENDPRD is called to generate the reports. Subroutine CLOCK also updates TIME, which is the actual work time elapsed since the beginning of

Table 6

VARIABLE DESCRIPTION AND INITIALIZATION:  
BASE SHOP CAPABILITY

Array Number	Number of Subscripts	Mode		Initialize to		Initialize Value in		Array Number of Attribute to Be Entered in Fig. 5 Col.		List Packing	Description of Variable to Be Initialized	Permanent Variable Name	Entity	Attribute
		Integer	Floating Point	Zero	Value	Table	Col.	19-22 (rows)	27-30 (cols.)					
1000	0			Z										A
1001	0	1			V						Total number of shops	SHOP	E	
1002	1			Z				10						A
1003	0	1			V						Total number of Activities	ACTIV	E	
1004	1			Z				10						A
1005	0	1			V						Total number of Personnel Types	PCTYP	E	
1006	2			Z				10						A
1007	0	1			V						Total number of Equipment Types	EQTYP	E	
1008	1			Z				10						A
1009	0			Z										A
1010	1			Z				10						A
1011	0			Z										A
1012	0	1			V						Total number of Supply Point Types	SPCTYP	E	
1013	2			Z				10						A
1014	0			Z										A
1015	1	1			V			10			Total number of Repairable Types	RPCTYP	E	
1016	1	1			V			10			Total number of repairable types which require repair in the shop (i.e., those which are not repaired elsewhere)	RPCTYP	E	
1017	2				V			10			Total number of repairable types	RPCTYP	E	
1018	1	1			V			10			Total number of repairable types which are not repaired in the shop (i.e., those which are repaired elsewhere)	RPCTYP	E	
1019	2	1			V			10	0		Total number of repairable types which are not repaired in the shop (i.e., those which are repaired elsewhere)	RPCTYP	E	
1020	0		F		V						Total number of repairable types	RPCTYP	E	
1021	0		F		V						Total number of repairable types	RPCTYP	E	
1022	0	1			V						Total number of repairable types	RPCTYP	E	

simulation. (The automatically defined system variable TIME is used, in order to take advantage of the ACCUMULATE statement.)

Then the appropriate subroutine is called to process the label record. To each significant IDD number, there corresponds a subroutine: e.g., subroutine NEXTAC is called whenever IDD equals 4400. If IDD does not match any of the significant numbers, it is skipped.

If IDD = 3, the end of simulation has been reached; the program terminates after writing the last set of reports.

Error tests intended for the debugging phase have been left in the program, sprinkled throughout. If an error is encountered, this means that something is amiss in this program, in the simulation program, or in the initialization deck. Subroutine ERROR is called, which terminates after outputting the current value of RTIME and a four-letter abbreviation identifying the routine in which the error was detected. For instance, "REA2" refers to the second error condition in subroutine READY.

Subroutine SNAP outputs a "snapshot" of all permanent and temporary variables, as an aid to debugging. The user may insert, at any point, a call to SNAP with an identifier of one to four letters and/or digits; e.g., CALL SNAP (4KNAME). In this example, "NAME" is the identifier. In the current version of the program, ERROR calls SNAP before terminating.

#### PERMANENT VARIABLES

This list is complete except for attributes denoting first-of-set or last-of-set, and attributes used only to keep track of time in an ACCUMULATE statement such as TQSA (these always have names beginning with "T").

RTIME - current simulated time; it is obtained from each label record as it is read in.

STIME - the "RTIME" of the previous label record.

TIME - (a variable automatically defined by the system) - number of work days elapsed since the beginning of simulation. For example, suppose there are 40 work-hours in a week. Then if RTIME = 7.0, TIME will be equal to 1.6667 or 1-2/3 (which is 40 divided by 24).

PTIME - the value of "TIME" at the end of the previous report period.  
ENDSH - the "RTIME" at which the current shift will end.  
ENDPD - the "RTIME" at which the current period will end.  
ETIME - the value of "RTIME" at the end of the previous report period.  
CURPD - the length in work days (using "TIME") of the period just completed.  
CURP - the length in simulated time (using "RTIME") of the period just completed.  
GURSH - number of current shift (on a weekly cycle).  
CJRAC - activity number associated with current label record.  
CURSP - spare part number associated with current label record.  
CUREP - I.D. number of REP associated with current label record.  
SHOP - permanent entity, of which the following are attributes:  
RIN - number of reps entering this shop this period.  
ROUT - number of reps leaving shop this period.  
TRIN - total number of reps in shop (since the beginning of simulation).  
TROUT - total number of reps that have left this shop.  
MAXR - maximum number of reps in shop this period.  
MINR - minimum number of reps this shop this period.  
RIP - number of reps currently in process in this shop.  
RIPS - a running sum of all the values that RIP has assumed during this period.  
RIPSQ - a running sum-square total of all the values that RIP has assumed during this period. E.g., if RIP has had the values 2, 3, 4, 3, 2 in this period, then RIPS is  $2 + 3 + 4 + 3 + 2$  or 14, and RIPSQ is  $2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2 + 3^2 + 2^2$  or 42.  
RTS - sum of the repair times of all reps leaving shop this period.  
RTSQ - sum of squares of repair times of all reps leaving shop this period.  
TRTS - sum of RTS for all periods to date.  
TRTSQ - sum of RTSQ for all periods to date.  
MXRT - maximum repair time for shop this period.

MRRT - minimum repair time for shop this period.  
MXRT - maximum repair time for shop, all periods.  
TMRT - minimum repair time for shop, all periods.

ACTIV - activity; a permanent entity, of which the following are attributes:

QSZA - current queue size at this activity.  
CQSZA - cumulative total of QSZA, this period.  
MXQSA - maximum value of QSZA, this period.  
MNQSA - minimum value of QSZA, this period  
TIAQS - "time in activity queue, summed;" the total time, in work days, that reps have spent in the queue for this activity.  
AVQSA - average queue size at this activity.  
AVTAQ - average time in queue for this activity.  
AQOUT - number of reps that have left the queue of this activity during this period.

PTYPE - personnel type; a permanent entity, of which the following are attributes:

QTYS - total number of this type of personnel.  
CQTY - number of man-days for this personnel type for this period.

ETYPE - equipment type; a permanent entity with the following attributes:

QTYE - total quantity of this equipment type.  
NFAIL - number of failures of this type of equipment during this period.  
INUSE - quantity of this equipment type currently in use.  
CINUS - cumulative total of INUSE, this period.  
DOWN - quantity of this type of equipment that is currently down.  
CDOWN - cumulative total of DOWN, this period.

SPTYP - spare part type; a permanent entity with the following attributes:

QTYSP - quantity of spares of this type available at beginning of simulation.

DMAND - number of demands for this type of part during this period.

FILL - number of times that such a demand was filled.

QSP - queue size for this type of part.

CQSP - cumulative total of QSP, this period.

MKQSP - maximum value of QSP, this period.

MNQSP - minimum value of QSP, this period.

TISQS - total time, in work days, that reps have spent in the queue for this type of part.

AVQSP - average value of QSP, this period.

AVTSQ - average time in queue for this type of spare part.

RPTYP - rep type; a permanent entity with the following attribute:

  SHPNO - number of the shop to which this type of rep belongs.

SHIFT - a permanent entity with the following attribute:

  SCHED - 1 if this is a work shift; 0 if this is an off shift.

QTYPR - a permanent attribute with two subscripts:

  first subscript: PTYPE

  second subscript: SHIFT

  meaning: the quantity of personnel of this type, on duty during this shift.

LENSH - the length of a shift.

PEROD - the length of a report period.

BASE - the number of the base for this run; all label records pertaining to any other base will be ignored.

#### TEMPORARY VARIABLES

REP - a temporary entity with the following attributes:

  QTIME - the value of "TIME" when the rep entered the queue for an activity.

  BTIME - the value of "RTIME" when the rep entered the system.

  IDNO - the I.D. number of the rep; a number obtained from the label record, representing the absolute storage address of the rep in the simulation run.

  QFLAG - a number which is equal to zero unless the rep is in the queue for an activity, in which case QFLAG equals the number of that activity.

SFLAG - equal to zero unless rep is in the queue for a spare part, in which case SFLAG equals the number of that type of part.

SPTIM - the value of "TIME" when the rep entered the queue for a spare part.

LOAD, SLOAD, PACTQ, SACTQ - attributes associated with the sets LOAD and ACTQ.

DUMMY - a temporary entity whose purpose is to save information to be output in Table 4. It has two attributes:

ACNO - the number of an activity at which this type of equipment is to be used.

SSET - successor in the set called "SET."

ENTRY - a temporary entity having to do with the utilization of personnel at different activities. Its attributes are:

ACNO - the number of an activity at which this type of personnel is used.

WKING - number of personnel of this type working at activity whose number equals ACNO.

CWKNG - cumulative total of WKING, this period.

TWKNG - the value of "RTIME" when CWKNG was last updated.

PLIST, SLIST - attributes associated with the set called "LIST."

### SETS

LOAD - a set with one subscript, ranked on BTIME.

owner: SHOP

member: REP

The LOAD of each SHOP consists of all the reps that are currently in process in that shop.

ACTQ - a set with one subscript, ranked on BTIME.

owner: ACTIV

member: REP

ACTQ is the queue of all reps currently waiting at an activity.

SET - a FIFO set with one subscript.

owner: ETYPE

member: DUMMY



SET is the set of all activities at which this type of equipment can be used. This information is to be output in Table 4.

LIST - a set with one subscript, ranked on ACNO.

owner: PTYPE

member: ENTRY

LIST has one ENTRY for each activity at which this type of personnel has been used during this report period.

Standard Names for Local Variables

IACNO	always means activity number
IEQNO	always means equipment number
IPERNO	always means personnel number
ISPNO	always means spare part number
IREPNO	always means rep number
ID or IDREP	always means I.D. number of rep
IQTY	always means quantity or number

♦T REP 8

T	CTIME	1	F
T	BTIME	2	F
T	ICNC	3	I
T	CFLAG	41/2	I
T	SFLAG	42/2	I
T	SPTIP	5	F
T	SLCAC	6	I
T	SACTQ	7	I
T	PLCAD	81/2	I
T	PACTC	82/2	I

LCAC1 \*BTIME L  
ACTQ1 \*BTIME L

♦T DLPY2

T	SSET	2	I
---	------	---	---

SET 1 \*

♦T ENTRY8

T	ACNC	1	I
T	WKNG	2	F
T	CKNG	3	F
T	TWNG	4	F
T	PLIST	5	I
T	SLIST	6	I

LIST1 \*ACNO L

1	RTIME	F
2	STIME	F
3	PTIME	F
4	ENCSP	F
5	ENCPC	F
6	CLRPC	F
7	CURSH	I
8	CURAC	I
9	CURSP	I
10	STCP	E
11	FLCAC	I
12	LLCAD	I
13	RIN	I
14	RCUT	I
15	TRIN	I
16	TRCUT	I
17	MAXR	I
18	PIAR	I
19	RIP	I
20	RIFS	F
21	RIFSC	F
22	RTS	F
23	RTSC	F
24	RTS	F
25	TRTSC	F
26	PXRT	F
27	PART	F
28	TPXRT	F
29	TPART	F
30	ACTIV	E
31	CSZA	F
32	CCSZA	F
33	VCSZA	F
34	PXCSA	F
35	PACSA	F
36	TACS	F

♦	32AVCSA	1	F
♦	36AVTAC	1	F
♦	37FACTC	1	I
♦	38LACTC	1	I
♦	39ACCU	1	I
♦	40PTYPE	E	
♦	41FLIST	1	I
♦	42LLIST	1	I
♦	43CTYS	1	I
♦	44CCTY	1	F
♦	45TCTY	1	F
♦	46ETYPE	E	
♦	47CTYE	1	I
♦	48NFAL	1	I
♦	50INUSE	1	F
♦	51CINUS	1	F
♦	52TINUS	1	F
♦	53CCWA	1	F
♦	54CCWA	1	F
♦	55TCCWA	1	F
♦	56FSET	1	I
♦	57LSET	1	I
♦	60SPTYP	E	
♦	61CTYSP	1	I
♦	62DPANC	1	I
♦	63FILL	1	I
♦	64FSPC	1	I
♦	65LSPC	1	I
♦	66CSP	1	F
♦	67CGSP	1	F
♦	68TCSP	1	F
♦	69PXGSP	1	F
♦	70PAGSP	1	F
♦	71TISCS	1	F
♦	67AVGSP	1	F
♦	71AVTSC	1	F
♦	73CUREP		I
♦	74CURP		F
♦	75ETIPE		F
♦	76RPTYP	E	
♦	77SMPAC	1	IC
♦	78SMIFT	E	
♦	79SCHEC	1	IC
♦	80CTYPR	2	F
♦	81LENSH		FC
♦	82PERCC		FC
♦	83BASE		IC

♦IBFTC PAIR

```

MAIN ROUTINE
CALL PRELIM
C .....READ A LABEL RECORD
X IC .....READ (9) N,ICD,K,K,K,INPASE,IV1,IV2,IV3,IADDR,INCIC,T
LET RTIME = T
C .....IF THERE IS A DETAIL RECCRD, SKIP OVER IT
X .....IF (IADC.EQ.1) READ (9) JUNK
C .....TERMINATE IF AN ENDSIP RECCRD (WITH ICC=3) IS ENCOUNTERED
IF (IDD) NE (3), GC TC 30
CALL CLCK
LET ENDD = RTIME
CALL ENDPG

```

```
STOP
C .....SKIP THIS RECORD IF IT DOES NOT PERTAIN TO THE RIGHT BASE
3C IF (INBASE) NE (BASE), GO TO 10
   IF (RTIME) GR (STIME), CALL CLCK
C .....CALL THE APPROPRIATE ROUTINE FOR THIS ICC NUMBER
   IF (ICD) EC (4000), GO TO 50
   IF (ICD) EC (4002), GO TO 52
   IF (ICD) EC (4003), GO TO 54
   IF (ICD) EC (4004), GO TO 56
   IF (ICD) EC (4005), GO TO 58
   IF (ICD) EC (4200), GO TO 60
   IF (ICD) EC (4401), GO TO 62
   IF (ICD) EC (4400), GO TO 64
   IF (ICD) EC (4401), GO TO 66
   IF (ICD) EC (4460), GO TO 68
   IF (ICD) EC (4550), GO TO 70
   IF (ICD) EC (4470), GO TO 72
   IF (ICD) EC (4560), GO TO 74
   IF (ICD) EC (4600), GO TO 76
   IF (ICD) EC (4700), GO TO 78
   IF (ICD) EC (4450), GO TO 80
   IF (ICD) EC (4455), GO TO 82
   IF (ICD) EC (4800), GO TO 84
   IF (ICD) EC (4801), GO TO 86
C .....FOR ANY OTHER VALUE OF ICC, SKIP THIS RECORD
   GO TO 10
5C CALL ACTVTY (IV1)
   GO TO 10
52 CALL ECATAC (IV1)
   GO TO 10
54 CALL PRSHL (IV1, IV2, IV3)
   GO TO 10
56 CALL EQUIP (IV1, IV2)
   GO TO 10
58 CALL SPARES (IV1, IV2)
   GO TO 10
6C CALL ARRIV (IV1, IADDR)
   GO TO 10
62 CALL DEPART (IV1, IADDR)
   GO TO 10
64 CALL NENTAC (IV1, IV3, IADDR)
   GO TO 10
66 CALL READY (IV3)
   GO TO 10
68 CALL ASINPR (IV1, IV3)
   GO TO 10
7C CALL RLESPR (IV1, IV3, IADDR)
   GO TO 10
72 CALL ASINEC (IV1, IV3)
   GO TO 10
74 CALL RLESEC (IV1, IV3)
   GO TO 10
76 CALL FAIL (IV3)
   GO TO 10
78 CALL RESTOR (IV3)
   GO TO 10
8C CALL SPAVL (IV1)
   GO TO 10
82 CALL INSPQ (IV1, IV2)
   GO TO 10
```

```
      84      CALL SPRET (IVI)
              GO TC 10
      86      CALL LVSPD (IVI, IADDR)
              GO TC 10
              END
*IBFTC PRELIM
              SUBROUTINE PRELIM
C      .....INITIALIZE SOME SYSTEM VARIABLES
              LET ENDPD = PERCD
              LET ENDSM = LEASH
              LET CURSH = 1
C      .....INITIALIZE EACH MINIMUM TC A VERY LARGE NUMBER
              DC TC 20, FOR EACH SHOP I
              LET PART(I) = 1000.
              LET TMART(I) = 10000.
      2C      LOOP
              RETURN
              END
*IBFTC CLOCK
              SUBROUTINE CLOCK
C      .....THIS ROUTINE KEEPS TRACK OF TIME, END-OF-PERIOD, AND END-OF-
C      .....SHIFT. 'TIME' IS THE ACTUAL WORK-TIME ELAPSED SINCE
C      .....THE BEGINNING OF SIMULATION, WHEREAS 'RTIME' IS THE
C      .....CURRENT SIMULATED TIME.
      2C      LET T = APINI (RTIME, ENDSM, ENPC)
C      .....UPDATE TIME IF SOME WORK-TIME HAS ELAPSED, THAT IS, IF THIS
C      .....IS A WORKING SHIFT
              IF (SCHED(CURSH) EQ (1), LET TIME = TIME + T - STIME
C      .....UPDATE STIME
              LET STIME = T
              IF (RTIME) EQ (1), GC TC 100
C      .....UPDATE THE NO. OF MAN-DAYS (CCTY) FOR EACH PERSONNEL TYPE I
              DO TC 40, FOR EACH PTYPE I
              ACCUMULATE QTYPR(I,CURSH) INTO CCTY(I) SINCE TQTY(I)
      4C      LOOP
C      .....THERE IS AN END-OF-SHIFT AND/OR AN END-OF-PERIOD. DETERMINE
C      .....WHICH CASE FIRST.
              IF (ENDSM) LE (ENDPD), GC TC 90
C      .....END-OF-PERIOD
              CALL ENDPD
              GO TO 20
C      .....END-OF-SHIFT. UPDATE CURSH AND ENDSM.
      5C      LET CURSH = MCC (CURSH, NSHIFT) + 1
              LET ENDSM = ENDSM + LEASH
              GO TO 20
      1CC     RETURN
              END
*IBFTC ENDPD
              SUBROUTINE ENDPD
C      .....END OF A REPORT PERIOD.
C      .....COMPUTE CURP AND CURPD.
              LET S = STIME
              LET CURP = S - RTIME
              LET ETIME = S
              LET CURPD = TIME - PTIME
              LET PTIME = TIME
C      .....IF NO WORK-TIME HAS ELAPSED, DON'T OUTPUT ANYTHING
              IF (CURPD) EQ (0.), GC TC 100
C      .....MULTIPLY THE REPORTS FOR THIS PERIOD
              CALL CLYI
```

```
CALL CLT2
CALL CLT3
CALL CLT4
CALL CLT5
LET ENDFC = ENDFD + PERCC
ICC
RETRN
END
*IBFTC ACTVTV
SUBROUTINE ACTVTV (IACNC)
C ..... THIS ROUTINE IS CALLED WHEN ICC=4000. (AT BEGINNING OF RUN)
IF (IACNC) GR (INACTV), CALL ERRCR (4FACTV)
LET CLRAC = IACNC
RETRN
END
*IBFTC ECATAC
SUBROUTINE ECATAC (IEGNC)
C ..... THIS ROUTINE IS CALLED WHEN ICC=4002. (AT BEGINNING OF RUN)
IF (IEGNC) GR (NETYPE), CALL ERRCR (4FEGAT)
C ..... SAVE ACTIVITY NUMBERS FOR REPORT NO. 4
CREATE DUMMY CALLED ITEMP
LET ACNC(ITEM) = CURAC
FILE ITEMP IN SET(IEGNC)
RETRN
END
*IBFTC PRSNEL
SUBROUTINE PRSNEL (IPRNC, ICTY, ISHIFT)
C ..... THIS ROUTINE IS CALLED WHEN ICC=4003. (AT BEGINNING OF RUN)
IF (IPRNC) GR (AATYPE), CALL ERRCR (4FPRSN)
LET QVSI(IPRNC) = QVSI(IPRNC) + ICTY
LET QVPI(IPRNC, ISHIFT) = ICTY
RETRN
END
*IBFTC EQUIP
SUBROUTINE EQUIP (IEGNC, ICTY)
C ..... THIS ROUTINE IS CALLED WHEN ICC=4004. (AT BEGINNING OF RUN)
IF (IEGNC) GR (NETYPE), CALL ERRCR (4FEQUI)
LET QVE(IEGNC) = ICTY
RETRN
END
*IBFTC SPARES
SUBROUTINE SPARES (ISPNC, ICTY)
C ..... THIS ROUTINE IS CALLED WHEN ICC=4005. (AT BEGINNING OF RUN)
IF (ISPNC) GR (NSPTYP), CALL ERRCR (4FSPAR)
LET QVSP(ISPNC) = ICTY
RETRN
END
*IBFTC ARRIV
SUBROUTINE ARRIV (IREPNC, IC)
C ..... THIS ROUTINE IS CALLED WHEN ICC=4200.
C ..... A REP HAS ENTERED THE SYSTEM. CREATE A TEMPORARY RECORD FOR
C ..... IT, FILE IT INTO THE APPROPRIATE SHOP, AND UPDATE THE
C ..... STATISTICS FOR THIS SHOP.
CREATE REP
LET BTIME(REP) = RTIME
LET IDNO(REP) = ID
LET ISMCP = SMPC(IREPNC)
LET NBRIP = RIP(ISMCP) + 1
LET RIP(ISMCP) = NBRIP
LET RIN(ISMCP) = RIN(ISMCP) + 1
LET PAXR(ISMCP) = PAXO (NBRIP, PAXR(ISMCP))
```

```
LET FRIP = NEWRIP
LET RIPS(ISHCP) = RIPS(ISHCP) + FRIP
LET RIPSG(ISHCP) = RIPSG(ISHCP) + FRIP*2
FILE REP IN LCAC(ISHCP)
RETURN
END
```

•IBFTC DEPART

```
      SUBROUTINE DEPART (IREPAC, IC)
C      .....THIS ROUTINE IS CALLED WHEN ICC=1401.
C      .....A REP HAS LEFT THE SYSTEM. REMOVE AND DESTROY IT.
      LET ISHCP = SHPAC(IREPAC)
      FIND FIRST REP, FOR EACH REP IN LCAC(ISHCP), WITH
      *      (IDNC(REP)) EC (IC), WHERE REP, IF NONE, CALL ERROR (4+DEPA)
      REMOVE REP FROM LCAC(ISHCP)
      LET NEWRIP = RIP(ISHCP) - 1
      LET RIP(ISHCP) = NEWRIP
      LET RCLT(ISHCP) = RCLT(ISHCP) + 1
      LET MINR(ISHCP) = MINO (NEWRIP, MINR(ISHCP))
      LET FRIP = NEWRIP
      LET RIPS(ISHCP) = RIPS(ISHCP) + FRIP
      LET RIPSG(ISHCP) = RIPSG(ISHCP) + FRIP*2
      LET REPTIP = RTIME - RTIME(REP)
      LET MXRT(ISHCP) = MAXI (REPTIP, MXRT(ISHCP))
      LET MVRT(ISHCP) = MAXI (REPTIP, MVRT(ISHCP))
      LET RTS(ISHCP) = RTS(ISHCP) + REPTIP
      LET RTSC(ISHCP) = RTSC(ISHCP) + REPTIP*2
      DESTROY REP
      RETURN
      END
```

•IBFTC NEXTAC

```
      SUBROUTINE NEXTAC (IREPAC, IACNC, ICREP)
C      .....THIS ROUTINE IS CALLED WHEN ICC=4400.
C      .....A REP IS SUBMITTED (OR RE-SUBMITTED) TO THIS ACTIVITY.
      LET CURAC = IACNC
C      .....DO NOTHING IF ACTIVITY = 0 (RECEIVING)
      IF (IACNC) EC (0), GO TO 50
      LET CURREP = ICREP
C      .....FIND THE REP BY SEARCHING THE LCAC OF THE APPROPRIATE SHOP.
      FIND FIRST REP, FOR EACH REP IN LCAC(ISHPNO(IREPAC)), WITH
      *      (IDNC(REP)) EC (ICREP), WHERE REP, IF NONE, CALL
      *      ERROR (4+NEXT)
      LET K = CFLAG(REP)
C      .....IF CFLAG EQUALS THE ACT. NO., THIS REP IS ALREADY IN THE
C      .....      QUEUE FOR THIS ACTIVITY, SO DO NOTHING.
      IF (K) EC (IACNC), GO TO 50
C      .....IF REP IS ALREADY IN SOME OTHER QUEUE, THIS IS AN ERROR.
      IF (K) NE (0), CALL ERROR (4+NEXT2)
C      .....IF CFLAG = 0, FILE IT INTO THE QUEUE FOR THIS ACTIVITY.
      LET CFLAG(REP) = IACNC
      ACC CSZA(IACNC) INTO CCSZA(IACNC) SINCE YCSZA(IACNO), ADD 1.
      LET MXCSA(IACNC) = MAXI (CSZA(IACNC), MXCSA(IACNO))
      LET CTIME(REP) = TIME
      FILE REP IN ACTC(IACNC)
      SC      RETURN
      END
```

•IBFTC READY

```
      SUBROUTINE READY (IACNC)
C      .....THIS ROUTINE IS CALLED WHEN ICC=4401.
C      .....THIS REP IS READY TO BE WORKED ON. REMOVE IT FROM QUEUE FOR
C      .....      THIS ACTIVITY, AND TAKE STATISTICS.
```

```
ACC QSZA(IACNC) INTO CBSZA(IACNC) SINCE TQSZA(IACNO), ACC -1.  
IF (CSZA(IACNC)) LE (-1.), CALL ERROR (4PREAC)  
FIND FIRST, FOR EACH REP IN ACTG(IACNO), WITH (ICNO(REP)) EQ  
* (CUREP), WHERE REP, IF NONE, CALL ERROR (4PREA2)  
REMOVE REP FROM ACTG(IACNC)  
LET MNGSA(IACNC) = APIN1 (CSZA(IACNC), MNGSA(IACNO))  
LET TIACS(IACNC) = TIACS(IACNC) + TIME - QTIME(REP)  
LET AGCLT(IACNC) = AGCUT(IACNC) + 1  
LET QFLAG(REP) = 0  
RETURN  
END
```

\*IBFTC ASINPR

```
SUBROUTINE ASINPR (IPERNC, ICTY)  
C .....THIS ROUTINE IS CALLED WHEN ICC=4460.  
C .....ASSIGN PERSONNEL TO AN ACTIVITY.  
LET C = IQTY  
LET R = RTIME  
LET IACNC = CURAC  
IF (IACNC) EQ (0), CALL ERROR (4MASPR)  
C .....IF THIS IS THE FIRST TIME (DURING THIS REPORT PERIOD) THAT  
C ..... PERSONNEL OF THIS TYPE HAVE BEEN ASSIGNED TO THIS  
C ..... ACTIVITY, CREATE A NEW ENTRY AND FILE IT INTO LIST FOR  
C ..... THIS PERSONNEL NO. IN ANY CASE, TAKE STATISTICS.  
* FIND FIRST, FOR EACH ENTRY OF LIST(IPERNO), WITH  
* (ACNC(ENTRY)) EQ (IACNC), WHERE ENTRY, IF NONE, GO TO 2C  
LET W = WKING(ENTRY)  
LET CWKNG(ENTRY) = CWKNG(ENTRY) + W * (R-TWKNG(ENTRY))  
LET TWKNG(ENTRY) = W + C  
GO TO 50  
2C CREATE ENTRY  
LET ACNC(ENTRY) = IACNC  
LET WKING(ENTRY) = C  
FILE ENTRY IN LIST(IPERNC)  
5C LET TWKNG(ENTRY) = R  
RETURN  
END
```

\*IBFTC RLESPR

```
SUBROUTINE RLESPR (IPERNC, ICTY, IACNC)  
C .....THIS ROUTINE IS CALLED WHEN ICC=4550.  
C .....PERSONNEL HAVE BEEN RELEASED FROM THIS ACTIVITY. TAKE  
C ..... STATISTICS.  
* FIND FIRST, FOR EACH ENTRY OF LIST(IPERNO), WITH  
* (ACNC(ENTRY)) EQ (IACNC), WHERE ENTRY, IF NONE, CALL  
* ERROR (4HRLPR)  
LET W = WKING(ENTRY)  
LET R = RTIME  
LET CWKNG(ENTRY) = CWKNG(ENTRY) + W * (R-TWKNG(ENTRY))  
LET TWKNG(ENTRY) = R  
LET WKING(ENTRY) = W - FLCAT(ICTY)  
RETURN  
END
```

\*IBFTC ASINEQ

```
SUBROUTINE ASINEQ (IEGNC, ICTY)  
C .....THIS ROUTINE IS CALLED WHEN ICC=4470.  
C .....ASSIGN EQUIPMENT.  
* ACCUMULATE INUSE(IEGNO) INTO CIMUS(IEGNO) SINCE  
* TINUS(IEGNC), ADD FLCAT(ICTY)  
RETURN  
END
```

\*IBFTC RLESEQ



```
      SUBROUTINE RLESEC (IEGNC, IGTV)
C      .....THIS ROUTINE IS CALLED WHEN ICC=4560.
C      .....RELEASE EQUIPMENT.
      ACCUMULATE INUSE(IEGNC) INTO (INUS(IEGNO) SINCE
*      TINUS(IEGNC), ACC -FLCAT(IGTV)
      IF (INLSE(IEGNC)) LE (-1.), CALL ERROR (4MRLEC)
      RETURN
      END
```

\*IBFTC FAIL

```
      SUBROUTINE FAIL (IEGNC)
C      .....THIS ROUTINE IS CALLED WHEN ICC=4600.
C      .....EQUIPMENT FAILURE.
      LET NFAIL(IEGNC) = NFAIL(IEGNC) + 1
      LET T = RTIME
      LET CDCWN(IEGNC) = CCCWN(IEGNC) + CCWN(IEGNC) +
*                                     (T - TDCWN(IEGNO))
      LET TDCWN(IEGNC) = T
      LET DCWN(IEGNC) = DCWN(IEGNC) + 1.
      RETURN
      END
```

\*IBFTC RESTOR

```
      SUBROUTINE RESTOR (IEGNC)
C      .....THIS ROUTINE IS CALLED WHEN ICC=4700.
C      .....EQUIPMENT RESTORED.
      LET T = RTIME
      LET CDCWN(IEGNC) = CCCWN(IEGNC) + CCWN(IEGNO) +
*                                     (T - TCCWN(IEGNC))
      LET TDCWN(IEGNC) = T
      LET DOWN(IEGNC) = DOWN(IEGNO) - 1.
      IF (DOWN(IEGNC)) LE (-1.), CALL ERROR (4PREST)
      RETURN
      END
```

\*IBFTC SPAVL

```
      SUBROUTINE SPAVL (ISPNC)
C      .....THIS ROUTINE IS CALLED WHEN ICC=4450.
C      .....THERE IS A DEMAND FOR A SPARE. THE SPARE IS AVAILABLE, SO
C      .....THE DEMAND IS IMMEDIATELY FILLED.
      LET DMAND(ISPNC) = DMAND(ISPNC) + 1
      LET FILL(ISPNC) = FILL(ISPNC) + 1
      LET MXGSP(ISPNC) = AMAX1 (GSP(ISPNO)+1., MXGSP(ISPNO))
      RETURN
      END
```

\*IBFTC INSPQ

```
      SUBROUTINE INSPQ (ISPNC, IREPNC)
C      .....THIS ROUTINE IS CALLED WHEN ICC=4455.
C      .....THERE IS A DEMAND FOR AN UNAVAILABLE SPARE PART.
      FIND FIRST, FOR EACH REP IN LCAD(ISPNC(IREPNC)), WITH
*      (IDNC(REP)) EQ (CUREP), WHERE REP, IF NONE, CALL
*      ERROR (4MINSP)
      LET S = SFLAG(REP)
C      .....IF SFLAG = SPARE PART NO., THIS REP IS ALREADY IN QUEUE FOR
C      .....THIS PART, SO DO NOTHING.
      IF (S) EQ (ISPNC), GO TO 50
C      .....IF REP IS ALREADY IN QUEUE FOR A DIFFERENT PART, CALL ERROR.
      IF (S) NE (0), CALL ERROR (4MINS2)
C      .....IF SFLAG = 0, PUT IT IN QUEUE FOR THIS SPARE PART NO.
      LET SFLAG(REP) = ISPNC
      LET DMAND(ISPNC) = DMAND(ISPNC) + 1
      ACC GSP(ISPNC) INTO CGSP(ISPNC) SINCE TGSP(ISPNC), ACC 1.
      LET MXGSP(ISPNC) = AMAX1 (GSP(ISPNC), MXGSP(ISPNC))
```

50 LET SPTIM(REP) = TIME  
RETURN  
END

\*IBFTC SPRET

SUBROUTINE SPRET (ISPNC)  
C .....THIS ROUTINE IS CALLED WHEN ICC=4800.  
C .....(ALL WE NEED FROM THIS LABEL RECCRC IS THE SPARE PART NO.)  
LET CURSP = ISPNC  
RETURN  
END

\*IBFTC LVSPC

SUBROUTINE LVSPC (IREPNC, ICREP)  
C .....THIS ROUTINE IS CALLED WHEN ICC=4801.  
C .....A SPARE PART IS AVAILABLE.  
C .....IF NO REP WAS WAITING FOR THIS PART, DO NOTHING.  
IF (ICREP) EQ (0), GC TO 50  
C .....TAKE THIS REP OUT OF THE QUEUE FOR THIS SPARE PART.  
LET ISPNC = CURSP  
LET FILL(ISPNC) = FILL(ISPNC) + 1  
ACC GSP(ISPNC) INTC COSP(ISPNC) SINCE TOSP(ISPNC), ADD -1.  
IF (GSP(ISPNC)) LE (-1.), CALL ERROR (4HLYSP)  
LET MHQSP(ISPNC) = AMIN1 (GSP(ISPNC), MHQSP(ISPNC))  
FIND FIRST, FOR EACH REP IN LCAD(SHPNC(IREPNC)), WITH  
\* (IDNC(REP)) EQ (IDREP), WHERE REP, IF NONE, CALL  
\* ERROR (4HLYS2)  
LET TISCS(ISPNC) = TISCS(ISPNC) + TIME - SPTIM(REP)  
LET SFLAG(REP) = 0  
50 RETURN  
END

\*IBFTC OUT1

SUBROUTINE OUT1  
C .....GENERATE A 'TABLE 1' REPORT FOR EACH SHOP.  
DO TO 100, FOR EACH SHOP I  
LET IRIN = RIN(I)  
LET IRCLT = ROUT(I)  
LET FRGLT = IRCLT  
LET FRTS = RTS(I)  
LET FRTSC = RTSC(I)  
LET IRIP = RIP(I)  
LET FRIP = IRIP  
LET ITRIN = TRIN(I) + IRIN  
LET TRIN(I) = ITRIN  
LET ITRCUT = TRCUT(I) + IRCUT  
LET TRCLT(I) = ITRCUT  
LET FTRCUT = ITRCUT  
LET TOTAL = IRIN + IRCUT + 1  
CALL STDDEV (TOTAL, RIPS(I), RIPSC(I), \*AVN, \*STCVN)  
IF (IRCLT) EQ (0), LET PART(I) = 0.  
CALL STDDEV (FRCUT, FRTS, FRTSC, \*AVT, \*STCVT)  
LET FRTS = TRTS(I) + FRTS  
LET TRTS(I) = FRTS  
LET FRTSQ = TRTSQ(I) + FRTSC  
LET TRTSQ(I) = FRTSQ  
CALL STDDEV (FTRCUT, FRTS, FRTSC, \*AVT, \*STCVT)  
IF (ITRCLT) EQ (0), GC TO 60  
LET TMRRT(I) = AMAX1 (MTRRT(I), TMRRT(I))  
LET FTRMRT = AMIN1 (MTRRT(I), TMRRT(I))  
LET TMRRT(I) = FTRMRT  
GO TO 60  
60 LET FTRMRT = 0.



```

NUMBER IN PROCESS          **
                                RIP(I)
MAX          MIN          STD DEV          1
**          *          0.00          1
MAXR(I)     MINR(I)     STDVN
                                1
00.00       0.00       0.00          1
MXRT(I)     MNRT(I)     STDVT
**,**      0.00       0.00
TPXRT(I)    FTMNRT     TSTDVT

```

END

\*IBFTC OUT2

SUBROUTINE OUT2

C .....GENERATE TABLE 2.

```

LET C = CURPD
DO TC 50, FOR EACH ACTIV I
ACCUMLATE QSZA(I) INTO CCSZA(I) SINCE TGSZA(I)
LET AVQSA(I) = CCSZA(I) / C
IF (AQCLT(I)) EC (0), GC TC 50
LET AVTAC(I) = DECHR(TIACS(I)) / FLCAT(AQOUT(I))

```

50

```

LCOP
CALL TAB2
DO TC 100, FOR EACH ACTIV I
LET CCSZA(I) = 0.
LET TIACS(I) = 0.
LET FGSZA = QSZA(I)
LET MXQSA(I) = FGSZA
LET MNQSA(I) = FGSZA
LET AQCLT(I) = 0

```

100

```

LCOP
RETURN
END

```

\*IBFTC TAB2

REPORT TAB2

X  
X  
X  
X  
X  
X  
X

ACTIVITY QUE  
FOR PERIOD J  
NO. OF REPS

ACT.  
NO.  
\*\*  
I

AVG      MAX  
0.00    \*\*  
AVQSA(I) MXQSA(I)

X FOR EACH ACTIV I, WITH (MXQSA(I)) GR (0.)  
END

LEING FACTRS  
LST COMPLETED  
IN QUELE

1  
12

```

AVG QUELE TIME
MIN      (IN WORK-HOURS)
*        **
I) MNQSA(I)      AVTAC(I)

```

1

END

\*IBFTC CUT3

SUBROUTINE CUT3

C .....GENERATE TABLE 3.

C .....BEGIN BY WRITING THE HEADING.

```

CALL TOSMED
LET S = STIME
DO TC 100, FOR EACH PTYPE I, WITH (QSVS(I)) GR (C)

```

X

X

```

LET SUP = 0.
1C ..... DC TC 20, FOR EACH ENTRY CF LIST(I)
C ..... BRING 'CWKNG(ENTRY)' UP TO DATE BEFORE ADDING IT INTO SUM.
LET C = CWKNG(ENTRY) + WKNG(ENTRY) + (S-TWKNG(ENTRY))
LET CWKNG(ENTRY) = C
LET SUP = SUP + C
2C REPEAT 10
LET UTIL = SUP / CCTY(I)
CALL TB3LIN (I, UTIL)
LET CCTY(I) = 0.
C ..... EMPTY OUT EACH 'LIST' SET.
3C ..... DC TC 50, FOR EACH ENTRY CF LIST(I)
REMOVE ENTRY FROM LIST(I)
DESTROY ENTRY
5C REPEAT 30
1CC LCOP
RETURN
END

```

\*IBFTC TB3MED

REPORT TB3MED

X	X	X	X	X	WORK TIME				PERSONNEL	
					AT ACTIVITY		MAN- HOURS		NO	MAN- HOURS
X	PERS	UTIL	PAN-	PAN-	PAN-	PAN-	MAN-	MAN-	NO	MAN-
X	TYPE	QTY FACT	NC	HCURS	NC	HCURS	NC	HCURS	NO	HCOURS

UTILIZATION

MAN-	PAN-	PAN-	PAN-	PAN-	MAN-
NO	HCURS	NC	HCURS	NC	HCOURS
					1

\*IBFTC TB3LIN

REPORT TB3LIN (I, UTIL)

```

000 00 0.00
X I QTY(I) UTIL
X 9 FOR EACH ENTRY CF LIST(I), WITH (FLIST(I)) NE (0)
X 00 000.00 00 000.00 00 000.00 00 000.00
X 9(ACAC(ENTRY),CECH(CWKNG(ENTRY)))
END

```

00 000.00 00 000.00 00 000.00 00 000.00 00 000.00

END

\*IBFTC OUT4

SUBROUTINE OUT4

```

C ..... GENERATE TABLE 4.
CALL TB4MED
LET CLR = CURP
DC TC 50, FOR EACH ETYPE I, WITH (CTYE(I)) GR (0)
LET TOTAL = CUR + FLOAT(CTYE(I))
LET C = CINUS(I)
LET UTIL = C / TOTAL
LET FIDLE = TOTAL - C - CCCWA(I)
CALL TB4LIN (I, FIDLE, UTIL)
LET NFAIL(I) = 0

```

```

          LET CDCWA(I) = 0.
          LET CINUS(I) = 0.
5C      LCOP
          RETURN
          END

```

```

*IBFTC TB4HED
  REPORT TB4HED

```

X	X	EQUIPMENT TYPE	QUANTITY	TIME IN USE	IDLE TIME	EQUIPMENT U	
						DOWN TIME	N FA
			END				X
		UTILIZATION				1	
		O. OF UTILIZATION	ACTIVITY MCS.				
		ILLRES FACTOR	WHERE USED			1	
			END				

```

*IBFTC TB4LIN
  REPORT TB4LIN (I, FIDLE, UTIL)
          **          **          **.**
          X          I      QTYE(I)  CINUS(I)  FIDLE  CDOWN(I)
          12      FOR EACH ITEM OF SET(I)
          X
          X
          END

```

```

          *          *.***
          NFAIL(I)  LUTIL
          X
          ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **   ** ** **   **   **   **   **
          12(ACNC(ITEM))
          END

```

```

*IBFTC CUTS
C      SUBROUTINE CUTS
      .....GENERATE TABLE 5.
      LET C = CURPD
      DO TC 50, FOR EACH SPTYP I
      ACCUMULATE QSP(I) INTO CGSP(I) SINCE TGSP(I)
      LET AVGSP(I) = CGSP(I) / C
      IF (FILL(I)) EC (0), GC TC 50
      LET AVTSQ(I) = DECHR(TISGS(I)) / FLCAT(FILL(I))
5C    LCOP
      CALL TAB5
      DO TC 100, FOR EACH SPTYP I
      LET QSP(I) = 0.
      LET TISGS(I) = 0.
      LET FGSP = QSP(I)
      LET MGSP(I) = FGSP
      LET MHQSP(I) = FGSP
      LET DPAND(I) = 0
      LET FILL(I) = 0
100   LCOP
      RETURN
      END

```

```

*IBFTC TAB5
  REPORT TAB5

```

QUEUING FACTORS BY REPARABLE QUEUE LENGTHS

X	X	X	X	QUEUING FACTORS BY REPARABLE QUEUE LENGTHS		
				COMPONENT TYPE	QUANTITY	DEMANCS THIS PERIOD



X FOR EACH SPTYP I, WITH (GTYSPI) NE (O)

X

ENC

STED AT \*A\*

2

X

LABEL

RPD	CURP	ETIME	CURSH	CURAC	CURSP		
.00000	.00000	.00000	*	*	*		
RPD	CLRP	ETIME	CURSH	CURAC	CURSP		
S	RTSQ	TRTS	TRTSC	PXRT	MNRT	TMXRT	TMNRT
.00	000.00	00.00	0000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

2

) RIPSQ(I) RTS(I) RTSQ(I) TRTS(I) TRTSC(I) PXRT(I) MNRT(I)  
 TMXRT(I) TMNRT(I)

MXQSA	MNCSA	TIACS	ACOUT
*.*	*.*	*.*	*
MXQSA(I)	MNCSA(I)	TIACS(I)	ACCUT(I)

X

X

DOWN	CDCWN	TDCWN
*.*	*.*	.00000
I) DOWN(I)	CDCWN(I)	TDCWN(I)

X

X

TQSP	PXQSP	MNGSP	TISGS
.00000	*.*	*.*	*.*
(I) TQSP(I)	PXQSP(I)	MNGSP(I)	TISGS(I)

X

X

X

ENC

\*IBFTC SNP2  
 REPORT SNP2 (ISHCP)  
 14 FOR EACH REP IN LCAC(ISHCP)  
 REPS IN SHCP \*

			ISHCP				
X	IDNC	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000
X		14(IDNC(REP))					
X	BTIME	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
X		14(BTIME(REP))					
X	QTIME	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
X		14(QTIME(REP))					
X	QFLAG	*	*	*	*	*	*
X		14(QFLAG(REP))					

ENC

.	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000
.	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
.	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

1

2

ENC





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Program 10

NRTS PROGRAM

## X. NRTS PROGRAM

The NRTS (not reparable this station) data display shows the reparable shipped off base for repair. It displays the pipeline time distribution for the reparables. This program is used primarily as an input to the Depot Transportation Simulator when the simulators are operated separately.

An example of the output display is shown in Fig. 24. The reparable ID number is listed in column 1, followed by the quantity that was shipped to the depot during the period. The minimum, average, and maximum pipeline times are next displayed, followed by the standard deviation of the distribution. As with other reports, the reporting period and base number are initialized values.

### INITIALIZATION

The NRTS Program requires the initialization of 16 variables. Only three, however, require values. The variable description and initialization table (Table 7) contains the information required to initialize the report program. An example data deck listing follows the "Output Program" listing.

### OUTPUT PROGRAM

This is a supplement to the Bench Repair Analysis Program, having a very similar logic (only much simpler), and using the same input tape made up of 12-word label records. The output is a report (every period) on the passage of reparables through the NRTS cycle.

Only those records with IDD = 6000 or 4900 are of concern to this program; all others are skipped. As before, all records with base number not equal to the system attribute BASE are skipped.

Because no ACCUMULATE statements are used, this program does not use the automatically defined system variable TIME, nor does it need a CLOCK subroutine.

An ERROR routine is present, and is called in case of an error condition from several places in the program.

NRTS DATA

BASE 1 PERIOD ENDING DAY 30.000

REP NO	QUANTITY NRTS	NRTS DELAY TIME			
		MIN	AVG	MAX	STD DEV
1	3	10.566	13.658	17.940	3.126
2	12	5.018	9.181	14.283	2.578
3	10	2.086	2.529	3.669	0.471
5	5	5.967	8.536	11.769	2.224
6	1	3.136	3.138	3.138	0.000

Fig. 24

Table 7

VARIABLE DESCRIPTION AND INITIALIZATION:  
NRTS

Array Number	Number of Subscripts	Mode		Initialize to		Initialize Value in		Array Number of Attribute to Be Entered in Fig. 5 Col.		List Packing	Description of Variable to Be Initialized	Permanent System Variable Name	Entity	Attribute
		Integer	Floating Point	Zero Value	Table Col.	19-22 (rows)	27-30 (cols.)							
1-4	0			E										
5	0	I			V						Base number.	BASE	E	
6	0		F		V						Report interval in decimal days.	PERSD	E	
7	0	I			V						Total number of repairable types.	NRTTY	E	
B-16	1			E				7						1

PERMANENT VARIABLES

TIM - current simulated time, as read from the current label record.  
PTIME - the time at the beginning of the current report period.  
ENDPD - the time at which the current report period will end  
CURPD - the length of the report period that has just ended.  
BASE - the base number for this run.  
PEROD - the length of a report period.  
RPTYP - reparable type; a permanent entity with the following attributes:  
    FLOAD - first of the set called LOAD.  
    LLOAD - last of the set called LOAD.  
    TOTAL - the total number of reparables of this type completing the  
        NRTS cycle in this period.  
    SUM - the sum of their NRTS times.  
    SUMSQ - the sum-square of their NRTS times.  
    AVG - the mean NRTS time for this type of reparable during this  
        period.  
    STDV - the standard deviation of NRTS time for this type of  
        reparable.  
    MAX - the maximum NRTS time for this type of reparable during  
        this period.

TEMPORARY VARIABLES

REP - reparable part; a temporary entity with the following attributes:  
    IDNO - I.D. number; a number obtained from the label record that  
        uniquely identifies this reparable.  
    BTIME - the time at which this reparable entered the NRTS cycle.  
    PLOAD - predecessor in LOAD.  
    SLOAD - successor in LOAD.

SETS

LOAD - a singly-subscripted set, ranked on BTIME.  
    owner: RPTYP  
    member: REP

\*T REP 4

+  
+ T IDNO 1 I  
+ T BTIME 2 F  
+ T PLOAD 3 I  
+ T SLOAD 4 I

LOAD1 \*BTIME L

+ 1TIM F  
+ 2PTIME F  
+ 3ENDPD F  
+ 4CURPD F  
+ 5BASE IC  
+ 6PEROD FC  
+ 7RPTYP E  
+ 8FLOAD 1 I  
+ 9LLOAD 1 I  
+ 10TOTAL 1 I  
+ 11SUM 1 F  
+ 12SUMSQ 1 F  
+ 13AVG 1 F  
+ 14STDV 1 F  
+ 15MAX 1 F  
+ 16MIN 1 F

\*IBFTC MAIN

MAIN ROUTINE

C .....INITIALIZE ENDPD.  
LET ENDPD = PEROD  
C .....INITIALIZE EACH MINIMUM TO A HIGH NUMBER.  
LET MIN(I) = 10000., FOR EACH RPTYP I  
C .....READ A LABEL RECORD.  
X 10 READ (9) K,IDD,K,K,K,INBASE,NO,K,K,IADDR,INDIC,T  
LET TIM = T  
C .....IF THERE IS A DETAIL RECORD, SKIP IT.  
X IF (INDIC.EQ.1) READ (9) JUNK  
IF (IDD) NE (3), GO TO 30  
C .....END OF SIMULATION. (IDD=3.) TERMINATE AFTER PRINTING THE  
C ..... LAST REPORT.  
LET ENDPD = TIM  
CALL ENDPD  
STOP  
C .....IGNORE THIS RECORD UNLESS INBASE = BASE.  
30 IF (INBASE) NE (BASE), GO TO 10  
C .....TEST FOR END OF PERIOD.  
IF (TIM) GR (ENDPD), CALL ENDPD  
C .....IF THIS RECORD IS RELEVANT (IDD = 6000 OR 4900), CALL A  
C ..... SUBROUTINE TO PROCESS IT. OTHERWISE SKIP IT.  
IF (IDD) NE (6000), GO TO 50  
CALL START (NO, IADDR)  
GO TO 10  
50 IF (IDD) NE (4900), GO TO 10  
CALL FINISH (NO, IADDR)  
GO TO 10  
END

\*IBFTC ENDPD

SUBROUTINE ENDPD

```
C      .....THIS ROUTINE IS CALLED AT THE END OF EACH PERIOD,  
      LET T = ENDPD  
      LET CURPD = T - PTIME  
      LET PTIME = T  
C      .....OUTPUT NOTHING IF NO TIME HAS ELAPSED SINCE END OF PREVIOUS  
C      ..... PERIOD.  
      IF (CURPD) EQ (0.), GO TO 100  
      DO TO 30, FOR EACH RFTYP I  
      LET FTOT = TOTAL(I)  
      CALL STDDEV (FTOT, SUM(I), SUMSQ(I), *AVG(I), *STDV(I))  
      IF (MIN(I)) EQ (10000.), LET MIN(I) = 0.  
30     LOOP  
      CALL REPORT  
C      .....RESET ALL RUNNING TOTALS.  
      DO TO 50, FOR EACH RPTYP I  
      LET MIN(I) = 10000.  
      LET MAX(I) = 0.  
      LET SUM(I) = 0.  
      LET SUMSQ(I) = 0.  
      LET TOTAL(I) = 0  
50     LOOP  
      LET ENDPD = ENDPD + PEROD  
100    RETURN  
      END
```

\*IBFTC START

```
      SUBROUTINE START (NO, ID)  
C      .....THIS ROUTINE IS CALLED FOR IDD = 6000.  
C      .....A REP HAS JUST ENTERED THE NRTS CYCLE.  
      IF (NO) GR (NRPTYP), CALL ERROR (4HSTAR)  
      CREATE REP  
      LET BTIME(REP) = TIM  
      LET IDNO(REP) = ID  
      FILE REP IN LOAD(NO)  
      RETURN  
      END
```

\*IBFTC FINISH

```
      SUBROUTINE FINISH (NO, ID)  
C      .....THIS ROUTINE IS CALLED FOR IDD = 4900.  
C      .....A REP HAS JUST LEFT THE NRTS CYCLE.  
      IF (NO) GR (NRPTYP), CALL ERROR (4HFIN1)  
C      .....FIND THE REP, TAKE STATISTICS, AND DESTROY IT.  
      FIND FIRST, FOR EACH REP OF LOAD(NO), WITH (IDNO(REP)) EQ  
      * (ID), WHERE REP, IF NONE, CALL ERROR (4HFIN2)  
      REMOVE REP FROM LOAD(NO)  
      LET T = TIM - BTIME(REP)  
      LET MAX(NO) = ANAX1(T, MAX(NO))  
      LET MIN(NO) = ANIN1(T, MIN(NO))  
      LET SUM(NO) = SUM(NO) + T  
      LET SUMSQ(NO) = SUMSQ(NO) + T*T  
      LET TOTAL(NO) = TOTAL(NO) + 1  
      DESTROY REP  
      RETURN  
      END
```

\*IBFTC STDDEV





1  
1 4 16 Z  
5 R  
6 R  
7 R  
8 16 1 Z 20 7

1  
5.0  
20

EASE  
PEROP  
NRPTYP

Program 11

DEPOT TRANSPORTATION CAPABILITY

## XI. DEPOT TRANSPORTATION CAPABILITY

The Depot Transportation Capability Output Program is a two-part program displaying the cargo delivered to each base(s) and the utilization of each transport vehicle.

### CARGO

The Cargo Report (see Fig. 25) displays the quantity of cargo moved throughout the simulated period. The quantity is specified in terms of weight, volume, and units for each type of cargo. Note the separate specification of both the quantity of cargo that is loaded aboard some carrier (TP) and the quantity of cargo delivered (TD) by a carrier. The same distinction is made for base deliveries (column 4) and for the depot (column 5). Column 6 specifies the quantity of each cargo type that is in process (in transit) as of the report time.

### INITIALIZATION

The cargo output program requires the user to initialize eighteen variables. Table 8 and its accompanying text will facilitate use of this program, and help the user understand the conceptual basis for the resultant report.

### OUTPUT PROGRAM

The input to the cargo output program is the tape generated by the Depot Transportation Simulation Program. The tape is read from logical unit No. 9.

This input tape consists of twelve-word records in the following form:

Word 1 - irrelevant.

Word 2 - a four-digit number identifying the occurrence represented by this record.

Words 3 through 5 - irrelevant.

Word 6 - the base number.

CARGO REPORT FOR BASE 2 PERIOD ENDING 4.00

CARGO TYPE	TONS DELIVERED TO		UNITS DELIVERED TO		VOLUME DELIVERED TO		BASE UNITS TO		DEPOT UNITS TO		IN PROCESS
	TP	TD	TP	TD	TP	TD	TP	TD	TP	TD	
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FIG. 25

Table 8

VARIABLE DESCRIPTION AND INITIALIZATION:  
CARGO

Array Number	Number of Subscripts	Array Number of Attribute to Be Entered in Fig. 5 Col.	Initialize to		Initialize Value in		Array Number of Attribute to Be Entered in Fig. 5 Col. (para)	Array Number of Attribute to Be Entered in Fig. 5 Col. (calc.)	List Packing	Description of Variable to Be Initialized	Permanent System Variable Name	Entry	Attribute
			Integer	Zero	Value	Table Col.							
1	0		7							Report Interval	CRV	8	
2	0	1								Br. of bases contained in the simulation.	BASE	8	
3	0	1								Br. of reparables contained in the simulation.	REPS	8	
4	2	1		Z			3	2			TTOR		A
5	2	1		Z			3	2			TTOL		A
6	2	1		Z			3	2			TTRE		A
7	2	1		Z			3	2			TTPO		A
8	2	1		Z			3	2			TTAO		A
9	0		7	Z							LIR		A
10	1	1			V		3			Specify the weight of each reparable contained in the simulation.	WR		A
11	2	1					3	2			WRQ		A
12	2	1					3	2			WRQ		A
13	1	1			V		3			Specify the volume of each reparable.	VOL		A
14	0	1			V					First base number to be printed by this report.	FRMRT		A
15	0	1			V					Last base number to be printed by this report.	LRMRT		A
16	1	1			V		2			Desired sequence of base numbers to be printed	SRMRT		A
17	1	1			Z		2				FRMRT		A
18	1	1			Z		2				LRMRT		A

Words 7 through 10 - the content of these words varies with the individual values of Word 2.

Word 11 - irrelevant.

Word 12 - current simulated time.

When a record is read from tape 9, the value of CNT is compared with current simulated time (Word 12); if simulated time equals or exceeds the value of CNT, steps are taken to issue a report. Thus, CNT is used to control the report interval. If CNT exceeds the value of simulated time, the current record's information is processed as follows.

Word 6 is checked to determine if the record contains information about a relevant base. There is provision in the cargo output program for reporting on all, or selected, bases, in any order desired by the user.

For all relevant bases, Word 2 is compared with internal four-digit codes in order to select only records that are "interesting" to the program. At this point, the program transfers control to segments unique to each code, which will in turn process the individual data records.

When Word 2 is found to equal 5000, the end of simulation has been reached. A final report is issued, and the cargo output program terminates.

#### PERMANENT VARIABLES

The following list is complete except for attributes denoting first- or last-of-set.

CNT - the report interval, specified by the user.

BASE - a permanent entity representing the number of bases in the simulation.

NRPS - the total number of unique reparables involved in the simulation.

TTON - sum of the tonnage arriving at each base.

TVOL - sum of the volume arriving at each base.

TUNT - sum of the number of units arriving at each base.

TDPO - sum of the number of base units arriving at each base (base unit = reparable that originates at a base rather than a depot).

TBAS - sum of the number of depot units arriving at each base.

LNT - a debugging aid.

WHT - a list of weights for individual reparable types.

VOL - a list of volumes for individual reparable types.

TEMPORARY VARIABLES

REP - a temporary entity with the following attributes:

BFLG - a system flag indicating that the reparable is a base unit.

SYSTA - the reparable type number (as opposed to serial number, which is a machine address).

WATE - weight of the particular reparable.

VOLU - volume of the particular reparable.

RPORT - a temporary entity with the following attributes:

IUNIT - a running sum of units delivered to each base. It is reset to zero after each report interval.

TOTON - a running sum of total weight delivered to each base. It is reset to zero after each report interval.

TUVOL - a similar running sum for total volume.

DPDU - a similar running sum for total depot units.

BASU - a similar running sum for total base units.

INPRO - a running sum of "in-process" reparables (total units - (sum of depot and base units)).

SETS

BREP - a singly-subscripted FIFO set consisting of all temporary REPs attached to each base.

Owner: BASE

Member: REP

RPQ - a doubly-subscripted FIFO set consisting of all temporary RPORTs filed by base and reparable type.

Owners: NRPS, BASE

Member: RPORT

BSET - a FIFO set, with no subscripts, which contains the numbers of those bases for which a report is to be issued.

Owner: SYSTEM

Member: BASE





```
C.....NOT REPORT TIME, PROCESS RECORD.
C
  200 FIND FIRST, FOR EACH K IN BSET, WITH (K) FC(TB), IF NONE, GO TO 1
    IF (IDS) EQ (5000),GO TO 500
    IF (IDS) EQ (5060),GO TO 550
    IF (IDS) EQ (5070),GO TO 550
    IF (IDS) EQ (5500),GO TO 550
    GO TO 1
C
C.....IDS = 5000, END OF SIMULATION.
C
  500 CALL REPORT(TNT)
    STOP
C
  550 CREATE REP
    STORE WHT(ILB) IN WATE(REP)
    STORE VOL(ILB) IN VOLU(REP)
    STORE ILB IN SYSTA(REP)
    IF (IDS) NE (5060), LET RFLG(REP) = 1
    FILE REP IN HREP(ILB)
    GO TO 1
  END
*IBFIC BLOK2
  SUBROUTINE REPORT(TNT)
C
C.....COLLECT PARAMETERS.
C
C.....INCREMENT 'THIS PERIOD' DATA.
C
  101 DO TO 10, FOR EACH IB IN BSET
    DO TO 9, FOR J = (1)(NRPS)
    CREATE RPORT CALLED LIST
    1 DO TO 3, FOR EACH REP IN HREP(ILB), WITH (SYSTA(REP)) EQ (J)
      LET TUNIT(LIST) = TUNIT(LIST) + 1
      LET TTON(LIST) = TTON(LIST) + WATE(REP)/2000
      LET TOVOL(LIST) = TOVOL(LIST) + VOLU(REP)
      IF(RFLG(REP))EQ(1), GO TO 2
      LET DPOU(LIST) = DPOU(LIST) + 1
      GO TO 3
    2 LET BASU(LIST) = BASU(LIST) + 1
    3 REPEAT 1
C
C.....COMPUTE 'IN PROCESS' TOTAL FOR THIS REPORT PERIOD.
C
  LET KPROC = TUNIT(LIST) - (BASU(LIST) + DPOU(LIST))
  STORE KPROC IN INPRO(LIST)
C
C.....FILE REPORT IN QUEUE OF REPORTS BY BASE AND SYSTEM.
C
  FILE LIST IN RPO(J,IB)
C
C.....INCREMENT 'TO DATE' COUNTERS.
C
```

```

LET TTON(J,IB) = TTON(J,IB) + TTON(LIST)
LET TVOL(J,IB) = TVOL(J,IB) + TVOL(LIST)
LET TUNT(J,IB) = TUNT(J,IB) + TUNT(LIST)
LET TDPO(J,IB) = TDPO(J,IB) + DPOU(LIST)
LET TRAS(J,IB) = TRAS(J,IB) + HASU(LIST)

```

```

C
C.....PROCEED TO REPS AT NEXT BASIC QUEUE.
C
  9 LOOP
C
C.....PROCURE NEXT BASE.
C
  10 REPEAT 101
C
C.....THERE IS NOW A REPORT FOR EACH REP. BY BASE.
C
C.....CALL REPORT GENERATOR PRELUDE.
C
  CALL FORM(GNT)
C
C.....HOUSEKEEP BEFORE RETURNING TO SUPERVISOR.
C
  301 DO TO 30, FOR EACH IB IN BSET
C
  22 IF BREP(IB) IS EMPTY, GO TO 23
  REMOVE FIRST J FROM BREP(IB)
  DESTROY REP CALLED J
  GO TO 22
  23 DO TO 24, FOR J = (1)(NRPS)
  IF RPQ(J,IB) IS EMPTY, GO TO 24
  REMOVE FIRST RPORT FROM RPQ(J,IB)
  DESTROY RPORT
  24 LOOP
  30 REPEAT 301
  RETURN
  END
*IBFTC BLOK3
  SUBROUTINE FORM(GNT)
C
C.....PREPARE TO PRINT HEADING.
C
  LET KNT = 0
  LET MARK = 0
  1 DO TO 6, FOR EACH IB IN BSET
  2 CALL FORMH(IB,GNT)
  LET KNT = KNT + 10
  IF(MARK)EQ(1), GO TO 4
C
C.....PRINT DATA RECORD.
C
  DO TO 5, FOR K = (1)(NRPS)
  3 DO TO 4, FOR EACH J IN RPQ(K,IB)

```



### UTIL

The UTIL (utilization) program describes the Cargo Carrier Utilization for the simulation. The utilization of each vehicle (by ID number) for each vehicle type is listed. Figure 26 is an example of the information contained in this portion of the report.

For each vehicle, col. 3 lists the time the vehicle was available for service, col. 4 the time lost due to maintenance, and col. 5 the time involved in loading the vehicle. Idle time, listed in col. 6, is the sum of maintenance downtime and loading time. The utilization factor is the sum of maintenance time, loading time, and intransit time, divided by the total simulated time to date.

### INITIALIZATION

The UTIL output program requires the user to initialize nine variables. Table 9 and its accompanying text will facilitate the use of the program and help the user understand the conceptual basis for the resultant report.

### OUTPUT PROGRAM

The input to UTIL is the tape generated by the Depot Transportation Simulation program. The tape is read from logical unit No. 9.

This input tape consists of twelve-word records in the following format:

Word 1 - irrelevant.

Word 2 - a four-digit number identifying the occurrence represented by this record.

Words 3 through 5 - irrelevant.

Word 6 - the base number.

Words 7 through 10 - the content of these words varies with the individual values of Word 2.

Word 11 - irrelevant.

Word 12 - current simulated time.

When a record is read from tape 9, the value of GNT is compared with current simulated time (Word 12); if simulated time equals or

UTILIZATION OF VEHICLE TYPE 4 FOR PERIOD ENDING 3.00

VEHICLE TYPE	VEHICLE ID	TIME AVAILABLE	MAINTENANCE DOWNTIME	LOADING TIME	IDLE TIME	UTILIZATION FACTOR
4	23951	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
4	23943	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
4	23935	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00

Fig. 26

Table 9

VARIABLE DESCRIPTION AND INITIALIZATION:  
UTILIZATION

Array Number	Number of Subscripts	Mode		Initialize to		Initialize Value in		Array Number of Attribute to Be Entered in Fig. 5 Col.		List Packing	Description of Variable to Be Initialized	Permanent System Variable Name	Entry	Attribute
		Integer	Floating Point	Zero	Value	Table	Col.	19-22 (rows)	27-30 (cols.)					
1	0		F		V						Report Interval	CNY	E	
2	0	1			V						Number of cargo carrier types	NCARS	E	
3	1	1		Z				2				FBUSQ		A
4	1	1		Z				2				LBUSQ		A
5	1	1		Z				2				FLSTQ		A
6	1	1		Z				2				L1STQ		A
7	0	1									First vehicle number to be reported - by type	FXSET		A
8	0	1									Last vehicle number to be reported - by type	LVSET		A
9	1	1						2			Desired sequence of reports or selected vehicle types	SYSET		A

exceeds the value of GNT, steps are taken to issue a report. Thus, GNT is used to control the report interval. If GNT exceeds the value of simulated time, the current record's information is processed as follows.

Word 2 is compared with internal four-digit codes in order to select, for further processing, only records that are relevant to this program's objective. Once such a record is identified, program control is transferred to one of several unique segments corresponding to individual four-digit codes.

When Word 2 is found to equal 5000, the end of simulation has been reached. A final report is issued, and UTIL terminates.

#### PERMANENT VARIABLES

CNT - the report interval, specified by the user.

NCARS - total number of vehicles in the simulation.

FBUSQ - machine address representation of first member of the set  
BUSQ.

LBUSQ - the last member of BUSQ.

FLSTQ - machine address representation of first member of the set  
LSTQ.

LLSTQ - the last member of LSTQ.

FVSET, LVSET - first and last members of the set VSET.

SVSET - a list of successive members of VSET, starting with the  
successor to member FVSET.

#### TEMPORARY VARIABLES

BUS - a temporary entity with the following attributes:

TYPE - an integer specifying the particular kind of vehicle.

SRNO - a machine address identifying an individual member of any  
one TYPE.

MAJOR - a running sum, for this vehicle, of major maintenance  
elapsed time.

MINOR - a running sum, for this vehicle, of minor maintenance  
elapsed time.

**FLITE** - a running sum of total travel time accrued by this vehicle.

**LOAD** - a running sum of time taken to load this vehicle.

**T501 - T509** - these represent the simulated times relative to unique events associated with the vehicle during the simulation. They are used to compute the four preceding attributes.

**LIST** - a temporary entity with the following attributes:

**MNTDT** - total downtime due to maintenance for this vehicle, this report period.

**LOADTM** - total time spent in loading this vehicle during this period.

**IDLE** - vehicle idle time during this report period.

**UTL** - utility factor for an individual vehicle during this report period.

**THISL** - machine ID of this particular report.

#### SETS

**BUSQ** - a singly-subscripted FIFO set consisting of all temporary entities called BUS (the vehicles).

Owner: SYSTEM

Member: BUS

**LSTQ** - a singly-subscripted FIFO set consisting of all temporary entities called LIST (the individual reports).

Owner: SYSTEM

Member: LIST





IF (IDS) EQ (5090), GO TO 60  
IF (IDS) EQ (5200), GO TO 70  
IF (IDS) EQ (5300), GO TO 80  
GO TO 1

C  
C.....ORDER PARAMETERS.

C  
80 CREATE BUS CALLED K  
STORE ILA IN TYPE(K)  
STORE ITR IN SRNO(K)  
FILE K IN BUSQ(ILA)  
GO TO 1  
70 FIND FIRST, FOR EACH K IN BUSQ(ILA), WITH (SRNC(K))EQ(ITR), IF  
NONE, GO TO 1  
IF(T509(K))LS(GNT-CNT),LET FUGE(K)=FUGE(K)+((GNT-CNT)-T509(K))  
LET MAJOR(K) = MAJOR(K) + (TYME - T509(K))  
GO TO 1

C  
60 DO TO 59, FOR J = (1)(NCARS)  
FIND FIRST, FOR EACH K IN BUSQ(J), WITH (SRNC(K))EQ(ITR), IF NONE,  
GO TO 59  
STORE TYME IN T509(K)  
GO TO 1

59 LOOP

GO TO 1

50 DO TO 49, FOR J = (1)(NCARS)  
FIND FIRST, FOR EACH K IN BUSQ(J), WITH (SRNC(K))EQ (ITR), IF NONE,  
GO TO 49  
IF(T504(K))LS(GNT-CNT),LET FUGE(K)=FUGE(K)+((GNT-CNT)-T504(K))  
LET FLITE(K) = FLITE(K) + (TYME - T504(K))  
GO TO 1

49 LOOP

GO TO 1

40 DO TO 39, FOR J = (1)(NCARS)  
FIND FIRST, FOR EACH K IN BUSQ(J), WITH (SRNC(K)) EQ (ITR), IF NONE,  
GO TO 39  
STORE TYME IN T504(K)  
IF(T502(K))EQ(0.), GO TO 41  
IF(T502(K))LS(GNT-CNT),LET FUGE(K)=FUGE(K)+((GNT-CNT)-T502(K))  
LET LOAD(K)=LOAD(K)+(T504(K)-T502(K))  
GO TO 42

41 IF(T501(K))LS(GNT-CNT),LET FUGE(K)=FUGE(K)+((GNT-CNT)-T501(K))  
LET LOAD(K) = 0.

42 IF (T502(K))EQ(0.), LET MINOR(K) = MINOR(K) + (T504(K) - T501(K))  
IF(T502(K)) NE (0.), LET T502(K) = 0.  
GO TO 1

39 LOOP

GO TO 1

30 GO TO 20

20 DO TO 19, FOR J = (1)(NCARS)  
FIND FIRST, FOR EACH K IN BUSQ(J), WITH (SRNC(K))EQ(ITR), IF NONE,  
GO TO 19  
IF(T501(K))LS(GNT-CNT),LET FUGE(K)=FUGE(K)+((GNT-CNT)-T501(K))

LET MINOR(K) = MINOR(K) + (TYME - T501(K))  
STORE TYME IN T502(K)  
GO TO 1

19 LOOP

GO TO 1

10 DO TO 9, FOR J = (1)(NCARS)

FIND FIRST, FOR EACH K IN BUSQ(J), WITH (SRNO(K))EQ(ITR), IF NONE,

GO TO 9

STORE TYME IN T501(K)

GO TO 1

9 LOOP

GO TO 1

5 CALL UPREP(GNT)

STOP

FND

\*IBFTC BLOK5

SUBROUTINE UPREP(GNT)

C

C.....COLLECT PARAMETERS.

C

1 DO TO 4, FOR EACH IV IN VSET

2 DO TO 3, FOR EACH K IN BUSQ(IV)

CREATE LIST CALLED L

LET THISL(L) = SRNO(K)

LET MNTOT(L) = MNTOT(L) + (MAJOR(K) + MINOR(K))

LET LODTM(L) = LODTM(L) + LOAD(K)

LET IDLE(L) = IDLE(L) + (CNT - ((FLITE(K) + MNTOT(L) + LODTM(L)) - FUGE(K)))

LET UTL(L) = UTL(L) + (CNT - IDLE(L)) / CNT

FILE L IN LSTQ(IV)

3 REPEAT 2

4 REPEAT 1

CALL FORM(GNT)

C

C.....HOUSEKEEP BEFORE RETURNING TO SUPERVISOR.

C

5 DO TO 8, FOR EACH IV IN VSET

61 DO TO 6, FOR EACH BUS IN BUSQ(IV)

LET MAJOR(BUS) = 0.

LET MINOR(BUS) = 0.

LET FLITE(BUS) = 0.

LET LOAD(BUS) = 0.

LET FUGE(BUS) = 0.

6 REPEAT 61

C

7 IF LSTQ(IV) IS EMPTY, GO TO 8

REMOVE FIRST LIST FROM LSTQ(IV)

DESTROY LIST

GO TO 7

8 REPEAT 5

RETURN

END

\*IBFTC BLOK6

SUBROUTINE FORM(GNT)

C  
C.....PREPARE TO PRINT HEADING.  
C

```

LET KNT = 0
LET MARK = 0
1 DO TO 5, FOR EACH IV IN VSET
2 CALL FORMH(IV,GNT)
LET KNT = KNT + 10
IF (MARK)EQ(1),GO TO 4
    
```

C  
C.....PRINT DATA RECORD.  
C

```

3 DO TO 4, FOR EACH L IN LSTQ(IV)
IF (UTL(L)) EQ(-0.), LET UTL(L) = 0.
LET AVL = CNT - MNTDT(L)
CALL FORMR(IV,THISL(L),AVL,MNTDT(L),LODTM(L),IDLE(L),UTL(L))
LET MARK = 0
LET KNT = KNT + 1
IF (KNT) FQ (55), GO TO 6
4 REPEAT 3
5 REPEAT 1
RETURN
6 LET KNT = 0
LET MARK = 1
GO TO 2
END
    
```

\*IRFTC FORMH  
REPORT

FORMH(IV,GNT)

UTILIZATION OF VEHICLE TYPE

VEHICLE TYPE	VEHICLE ID	TIME AVAILABLE	MAINTENANCE DOWNTIME
			X

END

\* FOR PERIOD ENDING \*.  
IV GNT  
NANCE LOADING IDLE UTILIZATION  
IME TIME TIME FACTOR  
END

9  
2

\*IBFTC FORMR  
REPORT

FORMR(IV,L,A1,A2,A3,A4,A5)

IV	L	A1	A2
			X

END

\*\* \*.  
A3 A4 A5

END \*ENTRY MAIN

1	9					
1	OR					1.0
2	OR					4
3	6 1 7	4	2			1
7	OR					1
8	CR					4
9	1 R	4	2			4 (12)
2 3 4						

Program 12

DEPOT MAINTENANCE CAPABILITY

## XII. DEPOT MAINTENANCE CAPABILITY

The Depot Maintenance Capability program is used to display the outputs from the DR&O Simulator.<sup>4</sup> The report consists of five parts: the input to each depot, its output and the reparable repair times for the period(s) of time selected; queueing and utilization factors for each resource group (personnel and equipment groups); queueing factors for each component spare part type; stock levels, component spare repair times, stockouts, and demands for each component spare part; and detailed information for each activity about its performance during each period of simulation.

An example of the output display is shown in Figs. 27 to 31. Figure 27 is a display of depot statistics showing the system (or Unit or item) arrivals and departures, reparables in process, and repair cycle times. A separate display is presented for each depot. The example display is for depot No. 3.

The first line of data shows the time at which the statistics were taken. Notice that the report is for day ending 14.000. Since "time" began at time 0.000 in the simulations and the report is initialized for seven-day periods, the fourteenth day will end at time 14.000 (not 14.999). The next line entry shows the number of reparables that entered the depot (15) for the period and the sum of all reparables entering the depot (30) as of the report period.

The third line entry is the serviceables departing the depot (returned to serviceable stock) (8), during the period, and the sum of all items processed to date (20). The difference between the arrivals and departures is presented as the number in process (10).

The next line displays a distribution of the reparables in process. The average time in process (for the twenty that were processed) is 4.75 days, the maximum time was 10 days, and the minimum 1 day. The standard deviation for the distribution is 2.37.

The repair time distribution is presented both for the period (just 7 days) and accumulated for the fourteen days.

Figure 28 displays the activity Queueing Factors for the period. Column 1 lists the activities in sequence. Columns 2, 3, and 4 list the

distribution of the quantity of reparable processed by each activity for the period. Column 5 lists the average time that the reparable spend in queue behind each activity awaiting some resource. The average queue time is displayed as work time; i.e., off-shift time is not included.

Figure 29 is the Personnel Utilization report. For each personnel type, listed in col. 1, the sum of all personnel on duty for all shifts of the period (of course, the period may be only one shift) is presented in col. 2. The utilization factor, which is the time actually engaged in a process divided by the total duty time available, is presented in col. 3 for each personnel type. The balance of the display is devoted to the man-hours used at each activity for each personnel type. For example, personnel type 2 worked at activities 5, 10, and 11, and a total of 93.25 man-hours were used during the simulation period (seven days).

Figure 30 is the Equipment Utilization report. By equipment type, listed in col. 1, the quantity is listed in col. 2; cols. 3, 4, and 5 list the time the equipment was used, the idle time, and the downtime (all in decimal-days). Note that the summation of these three columns is equal to 14 equipment days for Equipment types 1 and 2, and 21 equipment days for Equipment type 3. This is the total time available for the equipment. Off-shift time is not deducted.

Column 6 is a count of the number of times the depot equipment failed during the period (in this example, 7 days). Column 7 is the utilization factor for the equipment, computed by dividing the total time available (equipment days) into the time in use. Column 8 lists the activities where the equipment was used.

Figure 31 is the display of the Queuing factors for each component spare part. Column 1 lists the spare part ID number. Column 2 lists the quantity or authorized stock level of each spare part. Column 3 lists the number of demands for each spare part during the period.

Columns 4, 5, and 6 list the distribution of the quantity of unfilled demands (average, maximum, and minimum) for each spare part type. Column 7 lists the average queue time--the average time required to fill the demand.

DEPOT 3

SYSTEM ARRIVALS, DEPARTURES, IN-PROCESS,  
AND REPAIR CYCLE TIMES

DATA FOR PERIOD ENDING DAY 14.000

REPARABLES ENTERING DEPOT THIS PERIOD	15, TO DATE	30		
SERVICEABLES DEPARTING DEPOT THIS PERIOD	8, TO DATE	20		
	NUMBER IN PROCESS	10		
	AVG	MAX	MIN	STD DEV
REPARABLES IN PROCESS	4.75	10	1	2.37
REPAIR TIME				
THIS PERIOD	1.99	3.03	0.96	0.69
TO DATE	1.37	3.03	0.88	0.67

Fig. 27

ACTIVITY QUEUEING FACTORS  
FOR PERIOD JUST COMPLETED

ACT. NO.	NO. OF REPS IN QUEUE			AVG QUEUE TIME (IN WORK-HOURS)
	AVG	MAX	MIN	
1	0.33	3.	0.	0.80
2	0.05	3.	0.	0.63
3	0.00	1.	0.	0.00
4	0.05	1.	0.	0.09
5	1.10	5.	0.	0.76
6	0.01	1.	0.	0.02
7	3.18	8.	0.	1.58
8	0.00	1.	0.	0.00
9	4.15	10.	0.	7.44
10	0.27	3.	0.	0.26
11	0.00	1.	0.	0.00
12	0.00	2.	0.	0.53
13	0.01	1.	0.	0.01

Fig. 28

PERSONNEL UTILIZATION

PERS TYPE	QTY	UTIL FACT	WORK TIME AT ACTIVITY										
			NO	MAN- HOURS	NO	MAN- HOURS	NO	MAN- HOURS	NO	MAN- HOURS	NO	MAN- HOURS	
1	42	0.09											
			1	4.41	2	11.82	3	4.83	12	3.01	13	5.79	
2	36	0.32											
			5	20.40	10	64.10	11	8.75					
3	48	0.27											
			4	32.03	5	40.79	10	32.05					
4	30	0.40											
			6	32.22	7	24.18	8	22.85	9	15.63			

Fig. 29

EQUIPMENT UTILIZATION

EQUIPMENT TYPE	QUANTITY	TIME IN USE	IDLE TIME	DOWN TIME	NO. OF FAILURES	UTILIZATION FACTOR	ACTIVITY NOS. WHERE USED
1	2	0.67	13.15	0.18	3	0.048	
2	2	1.26	12.35	0.39	11	0.090	4
3	3	1.70	19.29	0.01	1	0.081	10
							5

Fig. 30

QUEUEING FACTORS BY COMPONENT SPARES TYPE

REPARABLE QUEUE LENGTHS AND TIMES BY COMPONENTS

COMPONENT TYPE	QUANTITY	DEMANDS THIS PERIOD	NO. OF REPS IN QUEUE			AVG QUEUE TIME (IN WORK-HOURS)
			AVG	MAX	MIN	
1	10	26	0.00	1.	0.	0.00
2	10	20	0.86	3.	0.	0.00
3	8	21	4.30	9.	0.	0.00
4	12	18	0.00	1.	0.	0.00
5	11	27	12.79	21.	6.	0.00

Fig. 31



### INITIALIZATION

The Depot Capability report program requires the initialization of 83 variables. Only 12 require values, however. The Depot Capability Variable Description and Initialization Table (Table 10) contains the information required to initialize the report program. An example initialization data deck listing follows the "Output Program" listing.

### OUTPUT PROGRAM

The input to this program is the binary tape generated by the DR&O Simulation Program; this tape is read from logical unit No. 9.

The input tape consists of 12-word label records with the following format:

Word 1 - irrelevant.

Word 2 - IDD - a four-digit number identifying the "event" or "occurrence" represented by this record.

Word 3, 4, 5 - irrelevant.

Word 6 - INBASE - the depot number.

Words 7, 8, 9, 10 - IV1, IV2, IV3, LADDR. These fields are used to store various items of information, depending on the value of IDD.

Word 11 - INDIC - 1 if the next record is a detail record (to be skipped), 0 otherwise.

Word 12 - RTIME - current simulated time.

When a label record is read, the value of INBASE is compared with the constant permanent attribute called BASE; if they are unequal, the record is skipped. (Thus it would require n runs of this analysis program to process all the data from an n-base simulation run, each time changing the value of BASE).

If the new RTIME is greater than the previous one, subroutine CLOCK is called to check for the end of the operating shift and the end of the report period. If the report period has ended, subroutine ENDPD is called to generate the reports. Subroutine CLOCK also updates TIME, which is the actual work time elapsed since the beginning of

Table 10

VARIABLE DESCRIPTION AND INITIALIZATION:  
DEPOT MAINTENANCE CAPABILITY

Array Number	Number of Subscripts	Mode		Initialize to		Initialize Value in		Array Number of Attribute to Be Entered in Fig. 5 Col.		List Packing	Description of Variable to Be Initialized	Permanent System Variable Name	Entity	Attribute
		Integer	Floating Point	Zero	Value	Table	Col.	19-22 (rows)	27-30 (cols.)					
1-4	0			Z										A
10	0	I			V						Total number of depots.	SNOP	E	
11-24	1			Z				10						A
30	0	I			V						Total number of Activities.	ACTIV	E	
31-39	1			Z				30						A
40	0	I			V						Total number of Personnel Types.	PTYPE	E	
41-45	1			Z				40						A
46	0	I			V						Total number of Equipment Types.	ETYPE	E	
47-48	1			Z				46						A
49	0			Z										A
50-57	1			Z				46						A
58-59	0			Z										A
60	0	I			V						Total number of Spare Part Types.	SPTYP	E	
61-71	1			Z				60						A
72-75	0			Z										A
76	0	I			V						Total number of Repairable Types.	RPTYP	E	
77	1	I			V			76			List depot number where each repairable type is processed. (one data card/rep type).	SNPND		A
78	0	I			V						Total number of shifts per week.	SHFT	E	
79	1	I			V			76			Insert a "1" for each shift worked and a "0" for each shift not worked (one data card/shift).	SCHEP		A
80	2	I		Z				40	76		Insert quantity of Personnel type "W" at shift "N" (one data card/personnel type).	QTYPE		A
81	0		F		V						Total number of hours per shift.	LESHN		A
82	0		F		V						Report interval in decimal days.	PERSD		A
83	0	I			V						Base number	BASE		A

simulation. (The automatically defined system variable TIME is used, in order to take advantage of the ACCUMULATE statement.)

Then the appropriate subroutine is called to process the label record. To each significant IDD number, there corresponds a subroutine: e.g., subroutine NEXTAC is called whenever IDD equals 4400. If IDD does not match any of the significant numbers, it is skipped.

If IDD = 3, the end of simulation has been reached; the program terminates after writing the last set of reports.

Error tests intended for the debugging phase have been left in the program, sprinkled throughout. If an error is encountered, this means that something is amiss in this program, in the simulation program, or in the initialization deck. Subroutine ERROR is called, which terminates after outputting the current value of RTIME and a four-letter abbreviation identifying the routine in which the error was detected. For instance, "REA2" refers to the second error condition in subroutine READY.

Subroutine SNAP outputs a "snapshot" of all permanent and temporary variables, as an aid to debugging. The user may insert, at any point, a call to SNAP with an identifier of one to four letters and/or digits; e.g., CALL SNAP (4HNAME). In this example, "NAME" is the identifier. In the current version of the program, ERAOR calls SNAP before terminating.

#### PERMANENT VARIABLES

This list is complete except for attributes denoting first-of-set or last-of-set, and attributes used only to keep track of time in an ACCUMULATE statement such as TQSA (these always have names beginning with "T").

**RTIME** - current simulated time; it is obtained from each label record as it is read in.

**STIME** - the "RTIME" of the previous label record.

**TIME** - (a variable automatically defined by the system) - number of workdays elapsed since the beginning of simulation. Suppose there are 40 work-hours in a week. Then if RTIME = 7.0, TIME will be equal to 1.6667 or 1-2/3 (which is 40 divided by 24).

**PTIME** - the value of "TIME" at the end of the previous report period.

**ENDSH** - the "RTIME" at which the current shift will end.

**ENDPD** - the "RTIME" at which the current period will end.

**ETIME** - the value of "RTIME" at the end of the previous report period.

**CURPD** - the length in workdays (using "TIME") of the period just completed.

**CURP** - the length in simulated time (using "RTIME") of the period just completed.

**CURSH** - number of current shift (on a weekly cycle).

**CURAC** - activity number associated with current label record.

**CURSP** - spare part number associated with current label record.

**CUREP** - I.D. number of REP associated with current label record.

**SHOP** - permanent entity, of which the following are attributes:

**RIN** - number of reps entering this depot this period.

**ROUT** - number of reps leaving depot this period.

**TRIN** - total number of reps in depot (since the beginning of simulation).

**TROUT** - total number of reps that have left this depot.

**MAXR** - maximum number of reps in depot this period.

**MINR** - minimum number of reps this depot this period.

**RIP** - number of reps currently in process in this depot.

**RIPS** - a running sum of all the values that RIP has assumed during this period.

**RIPSQ** - a running sum-square total of all the values that RIP has assumed during this period. E.g., if RIP has had the values 2, 3, 4, 3, 2 in this period, then RIPS is  $2 + 3 + 4 + 3 + 2$  or 14, and RIPSQ is  $2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2 + 3^2 + 2^2$  or 42.

**RTS** - sum of the repair times of all reps leaving depot this period.

**RTSQ** - sum of squares of repair times of all reps leaving depot this period.

**TRTS** - sum of RTS for all periods to date.

**TRTSQ** - sum of RTSQ for all periods to date.

**MERT** - maximum repair time for depot this period.

MNRT - minimum repair time for depot this period.

TMXRT - maximum repair time for depot, all periods.

TMNRT - minimum repair time for depot, all periods.

ACTIV - activity; a permanent entity, of which the following are attributes:

QSZA - current queue size at this activity.

CQSZA - cumulative total of QSZA, this period.

MXQSA - minimum value of QSZA, this period.

MNQSA - minimum value of QSZA, this period.

TIAQS - "time in activity queue, summed;" the total time, in workdays, that reps have spent in the queue for this activity.

AVQSA - average queue size at this activity.

AVTAQ - average time in queue for this activity.

AQOUT - number of reps that have left the queue of this activity during this period.

PTYPE - personnel type; a permanent entity, of which the following are attributes:

QTYS - total number of this type of personnel.

CQTY - number of man-days for this personnel type for this period.

ETYPE - equipment type; a permanent entity with the following attributes:

QTYE - total quantity of this equipment type.

NFAIL - number of failures of this type of equipment during this period.

INUSE - quantity of this equipment type currently in use.

CINUS - cumulative total of INUSE, this period.

DOWN - quantity of this type of equipment that is currently down.

CDOWN - cumulative total of DOWN, this period.

SPTYP - spare part type; a permanent entity with the following attributes:

QTYSP - quantity of spares of this type available at beginning of simulation.

DMAND - number of demands for this type of part during this period.

FILL - number of times that such a demand was filled.

QSP - queue size for this type of part.

- CQSP - cumulative total of QSP, this period.  
MXQSP - maximum value of QSP, this period.  
MNQSP - minimum value of QSP, this period.  
TISQS - total time, in work days, that reps have spent in the queue for this type of part.  
AVQSP - average value of QSP, this period.  
AVISQ - average time in queue for this type of spare part.  
RPTYP - rep type; a permanent entity with the following attribute:  
    SHPNO - number of the depot to which this type of rep belongs.  
SHIFT - a permanent entity with the following attribute:  
    SCHD - 1 if this is a work shift; 0 if this is an off shift.  
QTYPR - a permanent attribute with two subscripts:  
    first subscript: PTYPE  
    second subscript: SHIFT  
    meaning: the quantity of personnel of this type, on duty during this shift.  
LENSH - the length of a shift.  
PEROD - the length of a report period.  
BASE - the number of the depot for this run; all label records pertaining to any other depot will be ignored.

#### TEMPORARY VARIABLES

- REP - a temporary entity with the following attributes:  
    QTIME - the value of "TIME" when the rep entered the queue for an activity.  
    ETIME - the value of "RTIME" when the rep entered the system.  
    IDNO - the I.D. number of the rep: a number obtained from the label record, representing the absolute storage address of the rep in the simulation run.  
    QFLAG - a number which is equal to zero unless the rep is in the queue for an activity, in which case QFLAG equals the number of that activity.  
    SFLAG - equal to zero unless rep is in the queue for a spare part, in which case SFLAG equals the number of that type of part.

SPTIM - the value of "TIME" when the rep entered the queue for a spare part.

FLOAD, SLOAD, PACTQ, SACTQ - attributes associated with the sets LOAD and ACTQ.

DUMMY - a temporary entity whose purpose is to save information to be output in Fig. 28. It has two attributes:

ACNO - the number of an activity at which this type of equipment is to be used.

SSET - successor in the set called "SET."

ENTRY - a temporary entity having to do with the utilization of personnel at different activities. Its attributes are:

ACNO - the number of an activity at which this type of personnel is used.

WKING - number of personnel of this type working at activity whose number equals ACNO.

CWKNG - cumulative total of WKING, this period.

TWKNG - the value of "RTIME" when CWKNG was last updated.

PLIST, SLIST - attributes associated with the set called "LIST."

### SETS

LOAD - a set with one subscript, ranked on BTIME.

Owner: SHOP

Member: REP

The LOAD of each SHOP consists of all the reps that are currently in process in that shop.

ACTQ - a set with one subscript, ranked on BTIME.

Owner: ACTIV

Member: REP

ACTQ is the queue of all reps currently waiting at an activity.

SET - a FIFO set with one subscript.

Owner: ETYPE

Member: DUMMY

SET is the set of all activities at which this type of equipment can be used. This information is to be output in Fig. 30.

LIST - a set with one subscript, ranked on ACNO.

Owner: PTYPE

Member: ENTRY

LIST has one ENTRY for each activity at which this type of personnel has been used during this report period.

Standard Names for Local Variables

IACNO	always means activity number
IEQNO	always means equipment number
IPERNO	always means personnel number
ISPNO	always means spare part number
IREPNO	always means rep number
ID or IDREP	always means I.D. number of rep
IQTY	always means quantity or number



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DEPOT CAPABILITY CUTPUT PROGRAM

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♦T REP 8

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♦T DUMMY2

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T QTIME 1 F  
 T BTIME 2 F  
 T IDNC 3 I  
 T GFLAG 41/2 I  
 T SFLAG 42/2 I  
 T SPTIM 5 F  
 T SLOAD 6 I  
 T SACTQ 7 I  
 T PLOAD 81/2 I  
 T PACTQ 82/2 I

LOAD1 \*RTIME L  
 ACTQ1 \*HTIME L

T SSET 2 I

SET 1 \*

T ACNO 1 I  
 T WKING 2 F  
 T CWKNG 3 F  
 T TWKNG 4 F  
 T PLIST 5 I  
 T SLIST 6 I

LIST1 \*ACNO L

1RTIME F  
 2STIME F  
 3PTIME F  
 4ENDSH F  
 5ENDPC F  
 6CURPD F  
 7CURSH I  
 8CURAC I  
 9CURSP I  
 10SHCP E  
 11FLCAD I I  
 12LLCAD I I  
 13RIN I I  
 14RCUT I I  
 15TRIA I I  
 16TRCUT I I  
 17PAXR I I  
 18PINR I I  
 19RIP I I  
 20RIPS I F  
 21RIPSC I F  
 22RTS I F  
 23RTSC I F  
 24TRTS I F  
 25TRTSC I F  
 26MXRT I F  
 27MXRT I F  
 28TPXRT I F



\*IBFTC MAIN

```
      MAIN ROUTINE
      CALL PRELIM
C      .....READ A LABEL RECCRD
X 1C      READ (9) K,IDD,K,K,K,INBASE,IV1,IV2,IV3,IADDR,INDIC,T
          LET RTIME = T
C      .....IF THERE IS A DETAIL RECCRD, SKIP OVER IT
X      IF (INDIC.EQ.1) READ (9) JUNK
C      .....TERMINATE IF AN ENDSIP RECCRD (WITH ICC=3) IS ENCOUNTERED
          IF (IDD) NE (3), GO TO 30
          CALL CLOCK
          LET ENDPD = RTIME
          CALL ENDPD
          STOP
C      .....SKIP THIS RECORD IF IT DOES NOT PERTAIN TO THE RIGHT BASE
3C      IF (INBASE) NE (BASE), GO TO 10
          IF (RTIME) GR (STIME), CALL CLOCK
C      .....CALL THE APPROPRIATE ROUTINE FOR THIS IDC NUMBER
          IF (IDD) EQ (7000), GO TO 50
          IF (IDD) EQ (7002), GO TO 52
          IF (IDD) EQ (7003), GO TO 54
          IF (IDD) EQ (7004), GO TO 56
          IF (IDD) EQ (7005), GO TO 58
          IF (IDD) EQ (7200), GO TO 60
          IF (IDD) EQ (6000), GO TO 62
          IF (IDD) EQ (7400), GO TO 64
          IF (IDD) EQ (7401), GO TO 66
          IF (IDD) EQ (7460), GO TO 68
          IF (IDD) EQ (7550), GO TO 70
          IF (IDD) EQ (7370), GO TO 72
          IF (IDD) EQ (7560), GO TO 74
          IF (IDD) EQ (7600), GO TO 76
          IF (IDD) EQ (7700), GO TO 78
          IF (IDD) EQ (7350), GO TO 80
          IF (IDD) EQ (7355), GO TO 82
          IF (IDD) EQ (7800), GO TO 84
          IF (IDD) EQ (7801), GO TO 86
C      .....FOR ANY OTHER VALUE OF IDC, SKIP THIS RECORD
          GO TO 10
5C      CALL ACTVTY (IV1)
          GO TO 1C
52      CALL EQATAC (IV1)
          GO TO 1C
54      CALL PRSNEL (IV1, IV2, IV3)
          GO TO 1C
56      CALL EQUIP (IV1, IV2)
          GO TO 1C
58      CALL SPARES (IV1, IV2)
          GO TO 1C
60      CALL ARRIV (IV1, IADDR)
          GO TO 1C
62      CALL DEPART (IV1, IADDR)
          GO TO 1C
```

```
64      CALL NEXTAC (IV1, IV3, IADDR)
        GO TO 10
66      CALL READY (IV3)
        GO TO 10
68      CALL ASINPR (IV1, IV3)
        GO TO 10
70      CALL RLESPK (IV1, IV3, IADDR)
        GO TO 10
72      CALL ASINEC (IV1, IV3)
        GO TO 10
74      CALL RLESEQ (IV1, IV3)
        GO TO 10
76      CALL FAIL (IV3)
        GO TO 10
78      CALL RESTOR (IV3)
        GO TO 10
80      CALL SPAVL (IV1)
        GO TO 10
82      CALL INSPQ (IV1, IV2)
        GO TO 10
84      CALL SPRET (IV1)
        GO TO 10
86      CALL LVSPQ (IV1, IADDR)
        GO TO 10
        END
```

\*IBFTC PRELIM

```
        SUBROUTINE PRELIM
C      .....INITIALIZE SOME SYSTEM VARIABLES
        LET ENDPD = PERCD
        LET ENDSH = LENSH
        LET CURSH = 1
C      .....INITIALIZE EACH MINIMUM TO A VERY LARGE NUMBER
        DO TO 20, FOR EACH SHOP I
        LET MNRT(I) = 10000.
        LET TMNRT(I) = 10000.
2C      LOOP
        RETURN
        END
```

\*IBFTC CLOCK

```
      SUBROUTINE CLOCK
C      .....THIS ROUTINE KEEPS TRACK OF TIME, END-OF-PERIOD, AND END-OF-
C      .....SHIFT. 'TIME' IS THE ACTUAL WORK-TIME ELAPSED SINCE
C      .....THE BEGINNING OF SIMULATION, WHEREAS 'RTIME' IS THE
C      .....CURRENT SIMULATED TIME.
20     LET T = AMINI (RTIME, ENDSH, ENCPD)
C      .....UPDATE TIME IF SOME WORK-TIME HAS ELAPSED, THAT IS, IF THIS
C      .....IS A WORKING SHIFT
C      .....IF (SCHED(CURSH)) EQ (1), LET TIME = TIME + T - STIME
C      .....UPDATE STIME
C      .....LET STIME = T
C      .....IF (RTIME) EQ (T), GO TO 100
C      .....UPDATE THE NO. OF MAN-DAYS (CQTY) FOR EACH PERSONNEL TYPE I
C      .....DO TO 40, FOR EACH PTYPE I
C      .....ACCUMULATE QTYPR(I,CURSH) INTO CQTY(I) SINCE TQTY(I)
40     LOOP
C      .....THERE IS AN END-OF-SHIFT AND/OR AN END-OF-PERIOD. DETERMINE
C      .....WHICH CAME FIRST.
C      .....IF (ENDSH) LE (ENCPD), GO TO 50
C      .....END-OF-PERIOD
C      .....CALL ENDPD
C      .....GO TO 20
C      .....END-OF-SHIFT. UPDATE CURSH AND ENDSH.
50     LET CURSH = MOD (CLRSH, NSHIFT) + 1
C      .....LET ENDSH = ENDSH + LEASH
C      .....GO TO 20
100    RETURN
      END
```

\*IBFTC ENDPD

```
      SUBROUTINE ENDPD
C      .....END OF A REPORT PERIOD.
C      .....COMPUTE CURP AND CURPD.
C      .....LET S = STIME
C      .....LET CURP = S - ETIME
C      .....LET ETIME = S
C      .....LET CURPD = TIME - PTIME
C      .....LET PTIME = TIME
C      .....IF NO WORK-TIME HAS ELAPSED, DON'T OUTPUT ANYTHING
C      .....IF (CURPD) EQ (0.), GO TO 100
C      .....OUTPUT THE REPORTS FOR THIS PERIOD
C      .....CALL OUT1
C      .....CALL OUT2
C      .....CALL OUT3
C      .....CALL OUT4
C      .....CALL OUT5
C      .....LET ENDPD = ENDPD + PERCO
100    RETURN
      END
```

\*IBFTC ACTVTY

```
      SUBROUTINE ACTVTY (IACNC)
C      ..... THIS ROUTINE IS CALLED WHEN IDC=7000. (AT BEGINNING OF RUN)
      IF (IACNO) GR (INACTIV), CALL ERROR (4HACTV)
      LET CURAC = IACNC
      RETLRN
      END
```

\*IBFTC EQATAC

```
      SUBROUTINE EQATAC (IEGNC)
C      ..... THIS ROUTINE IS CALLED WHEN IDC=7002. (AT BEGINNING OF RUN)
      IF (IEGNO) GR (NETYPE), CALL ERROR (4HEQAT)
C      ..... SAVE ACTIVITY NUMBERS FOR REPORT NO. 4
      CREATE DUMMY CALLED ITEM
      LET ACNO(ITEM) = CURAC
      FILE ITEM IN SET(IEGNO)
      RETLRN
      END
```

\*IBFTC PRSNEL

```
      SUBROUTINE PRSNEL (IPERN, ICTY, ISHIFT)
C      ..... THIS ROUTINE IS CALLED WHEN IDC=7003. (AT BEGINNING OF RUN)
      IF (IPERNO) GR (NPTYPE), CALL ERROR (4MPRSN)
      LET QTY5(IPERNO) = QTY5(IPERN) + ICTY
      LET QTYPR(IPERN, ISHIFT) = ICTY
      RETLRN
      END
```

\*IBFTC EQUIP

```
      SUBROUTINE EQUIP (IEGNC, ICTY)
C      ..... THIS ROUTINE IS CALLED WHEN IDC=7004. (AT BEGINNING OF RUN)
      IF (IEGNO) GR (NETYPE), CALL ERROR (4HEQUI)
      LET QTYE(IEGNC) = ICTY
      RETLRN
      END
```

\*IBFTC SPARES

```
      SUBROUTINE SPARES (ISPNC, ICTY)
C      .....THIS ROUTINE IS CALLED WHEN ICC=7005. (AT BEGINNING OF RUN)
      IF (ISPNC) GR (ASPTYP), CALL EPCR (4FSPAR)
      LET QTYS(ISPNC) = ICTY
      RETURN
      END
```

\*IBFTC ARRIV

```
      SUBROUTINE ARRIV (IREPNC, ID)
C      .....THIS ROUTINE IS CALLED WHEN ICC=7200.
C      .....A REP HAS ENTERED THE SYSTEM. CREATE A TEMPORARY RECORD FOR
C      .....IT, FILE IT INTO THE APPROPRIATE CEPOT, AND UPDATE THE
C      .....STATISTICS FOR THIS DEPT.
      CREATE REP
      LET BTIME(REP) = RTIME
      LET IDNO(REP) = ID
      LET ISHOP = SHPNO(IREPNC)
      LET NEWRIP = RIP(ISHCP) + 1
      LET RIP(ISHOP) = NEWRIP
      LET RIN(ISHOP) = RIN(ISHCP) + 1
      LET MAXR(ISHOP) = MAXO (NEWRIP, MAXR(ISHCP))
      LET FRIP = NEWRIP
      LET RIPS(ISHOP) = RIPS(ISHCP) + FRIP
      LET RIPSG(ISHOP) = RIPSG(ISHCP) + FRIP**2
      FILE REP IN LOAD(ISHOP)
      RETURN
      END
```

♦IBFTC DEPART

```
      SUBROUTINE DEPART (IREPAC, IC)
C      .....THIS ROUTINE IS CALLED WHEN ICC=6000.
C      .....A REP HAS LEFT THE SYSTEM. REMOVE AND DESTROY IT.
      LET ISHCP = SMPNC(IREPAC)
      FIND FIRST REP, FOR EACH REP IN LCAC(ISHCP), WITH
      (IONC(REP))EQ(ID), WHERE REP, IF NONE, CALL ERROR (4FDEPA
      REMOVE REP FROM LCAD(ISHCP)
      LET NEWRIP = RIP(ISHCP) - 1
      LET RIP(ISHOP) = NEWRIP
      LET ROLT(ISHCP) = ACUT(ISHCP) + 1
      LET MINR(ISHOP) = MINO (NEWRIP, MINR(ISHCP))
      LET FRIP = NEWRIP
      LET RIPS(ISHOP) = RIPS(ISHCP) + FRIP
      LET RIPSG(ISHCP) = RIPSG(ISHCP) + FRIP**2
      LET REPTIM = RTIME - BTIME(REP)
      LET MXRT(ISHOP) = AMAX1 (REPTIM, MXRT(ISHOP))
      LET MNRT(ISHOP) = APIN1 (REPTIM, MNRT(ISHOP))
      LET RTS(ISHOP) = RTS(ISHCP) + REPTIM
      LET RTSQ(ISHOP) = RTSQ(ISHCP) + REPTIM**2
      DESTROY REP
      RETRN
      END
```

♦IBFTC NEXTAC

```
      SUBROUTINE NEXTAC (IREPAC, IACAC, ICREP)
C      .....THIS ROUTINE IS CALLED WHEN ICC=7400.
C      .....A REP IS SUBMITTED (OR RE-SUBMITTED) TO THIS ACTIVITY.
      LET CURAC = IACAC
C      .....DO NOTHING IF ACTIVITY = 0 (RECEIVING).
      IF (IACNO) EQ (0), GO TO 50
      LET CUREP = IDREP
C      .....FIND THE REP BY SEARCHING THE LOAD OF THE APPROPRIATE DEPOT
      FIND FIRST REP, FOR EACH REP IN LCAC(SMPNC(IREPAC)), WITH
      (IONC(REP)) EQ (IDREP), WHERE REP, IF NONE, CALL
      ERROR (4HNEXT)
      LET K = OFLAG(REP)
C      .....IF OFLAG EQUALS THE ACT. NO., THIS REP IS ALREADY IN THE
C      .....   QUEUE FOR THIS ACTIVITY, SO DO NOTHING.
      IF (K) EQ (IACAC), GO TO 50
C      .....IF REP IS ALREADY IN SOME OTHER QUEUE, THIS IS AN ERROR.
      IF (K) NE (0), CALL ERROR (4MAEX2)
C      .....IF OFLAG = 0, FILE IT INTO THE QUEUE FOR THIS ACTIVITY.
      LET OFLAG(REP) = IACAC
      ACC QSZA(IACNO) INTO CGSZA(IACAC) SINCE TQSZA(IACNO), ADD 1
      LET MXQSA(IACNO) = AMAX1 (CSZA(IACAC), MXQSA(IACNO))
      LET QTIME(REP) = TIME
      FILE REP IN ACTC(IACAC)
      RETRN
      END
```

50



•IBFTC ASINPR

```
      SUBROUTINE ASINPR (IPERNC, ICTY)
C      .....THIS ROUTINE IS CALLED WHEN IDC=746C.
C      .....ASSIGN PERSONNEL TO AN ACTIVITY.
      LET Q = IQTY
      LET R = RTIME
      LET IACNO = CURAC
      IF (IACNO) EQ (C), CALL ERRCR (4HASPR)
C      .....IF THIS IS THE FIRST TIME (DURING THIS REPORT PERIOD) THAT
C      .....      PERSONNEL OF THIS TYPE HAVE BEEN ASSIGNED TO THIS
C      .....      ACTIVITY, CREATE A NEW ENTRY AND FILE IT INTO LIST FOR
C      .....      THIS PERSONNEL NO. IN ANY CASE, TAKE STATISTICS.
      FIND FIRST, FOR EACH ENTRY OF LIST(IPERNC), WITH
      *      (ACNO(ENTRY)) EQ (IACNO), WHERE ENTRY, IF NONE, GO TO 2C
      LET W = WKING(ENTRY)
      LET CWKNG(ENTRY) = CWKNG(ENTRY) + W + (R-TWKAG(ENTRY))
      LET WKING(ENTRY) = W + C
      GO TO 50
2C     CREATE ENTRY
      LET ACNO(ENTRY) = IACNO
      LET WKING(ENTRY) = C
      FILE ENTRY IN LIST(IPERNC)
50     LET TWKNG(ENTRY) = R
      RETLRN
      END
```

•IBFTC READY

```
      SUBROUTINE READY (IACNO)
C      .....THIS ROUTINE IS CALLED WHEN IDC=7401.
C      .....THIS REP IS READY TO BE WORKED ON. REMOVE IT FROM QLELE FOR
C      .....      THIS ACTIVITY, AND TAKE STATISTICS.
      ACC QSZ(IACNO) INTO CQSZ(IACNO) SINCE TCSZ(IACNO), ACC -1
      IF (CSZ(IACNO)) LE (-1.), CALL ERRCR (4PREAC)
      FIND FIRST, FOR EACH REP IN ACTC(IACNO), WITH (ICNO(REP)) E-
      *      (CUREP), WHERE REP, IF ACNE, CALL ERRCR (4HEA2)
      REMOVE REP FROM ACTC(IACNO)
      LET MNGSA(IACNO) = APIN (CSZ(IACNO), MNGSA(IACNO))
      LET TIACS(IACNO) = TIACS(IACNO) + TIME - QTIME(REP)
      LET AQOUT(IACNO) = AQOUT(IACNO) + 1
      LET QFLAG(REP) = 0
      RETLRN
      END
```

\*IBFTC RLFSR

```
      SUBROUTINE RLFSR (IPRNC, ICTY, IACAC)
C      .....THIS ROUTINE IS CALLED WHEN IDC=7550.
C      .....PERSONNEL HAVE BEEN RELEASED FROM THIS ACTIVITY. TAKE
C      ..... STATISTICS.
      FIND FIRST, FOR EACH ENTRY OF LIST(IPRNC), WITH
      (ACNC(ENTRY)) EC (IACAC), WHERE ENTRY, IF NONE, CALL
      ERROR (4HRLPR)
      LET W = WKNG(ENTRY)
      LET R = RTIME
      LET CWKNG(ENTRY) = CWKNG(ENTRY) + W * (R-TWKNG(ENTRY))
      LET TWKNG(ENTRY) = R
      LET WKNG(ENTRY) = W - FLCAT(ICTY)
      RETURN
      END
```

\*IBFTC ASINEQ

```
      SUBROUTINE ASINEQ (IECAC, ICTY)
C      .....THIS ROUTINE IS CALLED WHEN IDC=7370.
C      .....ASSIGN EQUIPMENT.
      ACCUMULATE INUSE(IEQNC) INTO CINUS(IECNC) SINCE
      TINUS(IEQNC), ADD FLCAT(ICTY)
      RETURN
      END
```

\*IBFTC RLESEQ

```
      SUBROUTINE RLESEQ (IECNC, ICTY)
C      .....THIS ROUTINE IS CALLED WHEN IDC=7560.
C      .....RELEASE EQUIPMENT.
      ACCUMULATE INUSE(IEQNC) INTO CINUS(IECNC) SINCE
      TINUS(IEQNC), ADD -FLCAT(ICTY)
      IF (INUSE(IEQNC)) LE (-1.), CALL ERROR (4HRLEQ)
      RETURN
      END
```

\*IBFTC FAIL

```
      SUBROUTINE FAIL (IEGNC)
C      .....THIS ROUTINE IS CALLED WHEN ICC=7600.
C      .....EQUIPMENT FAILURE.
      LET NFAIL(IEQNO) = NFAIL(IEGNC) + 1
      LET T = RTIME
      LET CDOWN(IEGNC) = CDOWN(IEGNC) + COWN(IEGNC) *
      *                                     (T - TCCWN(IEQNO))
      LET TDOWN(IEGNC) = T
      LET DOWN(IEQNO) = DOWN(IEGNC) + 1.
      RETURN
      END
```

\*IBFTC RESTOR

```
      SUBROUTINE RESTOR (IEGNC)
C      .....THIS ROUTINE IS CALLED WHEN ICC=7700.
C      .....EQUIPMENT RESTORED.
      LET T = RTIME
      LET CDOWN(IEGNC) = CDOWN(IEGNC) + COWN(IEQNO) *
      *                                     (T - TCCWN(IEQNO))
      LET TDOWN(IEGNC) = T
      LET DOWN(IEGNC) = DOWN(IEGNC) - 1.
      IF (DOWN(IEQNO)) LE (-1.), CALL ERROR (4+REST)
      RETURN
      END
```

\*IBFTC SPAVL

```
      SUBROUTINE SPAVL (ISPNC)
C      .....THIS ROUTINE IS CALLED WHEN ICC=7350.
C      .....THERE IS A DEMAND FOR A SPARE. THE SPARE IS AVAILABLE, SO
C      ..... THE DEMAND IS IMMEDIATELY FILLED.
      LET DMAND(ISPNC) = DMAND(ISPNC) + 1
      LET FILL(ISPNC) = FILL(ISPNC) + 1
      LET MXQSP(ISPNC) = AMAX1 (CSP(ISPNC)+1., MXGSP(ISPNC))
      RETURN
      END
```

\*IBFTC INSPC

```
      SUBROUTINE INSPC (ISPNC, IREPNC)
C      .....THIS ROUTINE IS CALLED WHEN IDC=7355.
C      .....THERE IS A DEMAND FOR AN UNAVAILABLE SPARE PART.
      FIND FIRST, FOR EACH REP IN LCAD(SHPAC(IREPNC)), WITH
      *      (IDNC(REP)) EQ (CUREP), WHERE REP, IF NONE, CALL
      *      ERROR (4HINSP)
      LET S = SFLAG(REP)
C      .....IF SFLAG = SPARE PART NO., THIS REP IS ALREADY IN QUEUE FOR
C      .....      THIS PART, SO DO NOTHING.
      IF (S) EQ (ISPNC), GO TO 50
C      .....IF REP IS ALREADY IN QUEUE FOR A DIFFERENT PART, CALL ERROR
      IF (S) NE (0), CALL ERROR (4HINS2)
C      .....IF SFLAG = 0, PUT IT IN QUEUE FOR THIS SPARE PART NO.
      LET SFLAG(REP) = ISPNC
      LET DMAND(ISPNO) = DMAND(ISPNC) + 1
      ACC QSP(ISPNO) INTO CQSP(ISPNC) SINCE TQSP(ISPNO), ACC 1.
      LET MXQSP(ISPNC) = AMAX1 (CSP(ISPNO), MXQSP(ISPNO))
      LET SPTIM(REP) = TIME
SC     RETURN
      END
```

\*IBFTC SPRET

```
      SUBROUTINE SPRET (ISPNC)
C      .....THIS ROUTINE IS CALLED WHEN IDC=7800.
C      .....(ALL WE NEED FROM THIS LABEL RECORD IS THE SPARE PART NO.)
      LET CURSP = ISPNC
      RETURN
      END
```

\*IBFTC LVSPQ

```
      SUBROUTINE LVSPQ (IREPNC, ICREP)
C      .....THIS ROUTINE IS CALLED WHEN IDC=7801.
C      .....A SPARE PART IS AVAILABLE.
C      .....IF NO REP WAS WAITING FOR THIS PART, DO NOTHING.
      IF (IDREP) EQ (0), GO TO 50
C      .....TAKE THIS REP OUT OF THE QUEUE FOR THIS SPARE PART.
      LET ISPNO = CURSP
      LET FILL(ISPNC) = FILL(ISPNC) + 1
      ACC QSP(ISPNO) INTO CQSP(ISPNC) SINCE TQSP(ISPNO), ACC -1.
      IF (QSP(ISPNO)) LE (-1.), CALL ERROR (4HLVSP)
      LET MNQSP(ISPNC) = AMIN1 (CSP(ISPNC), MNQSP(ISPNO))
      FIND FIRST, FOR EACH REP IN LLAD(SHPAC(IREPNC)), WITH
      *      (IDNO(REP)) EQ (IDREP), WHERE REP, IF NONE, CALL
      *      ERROR (4HLVS2)
      LET TISCS(ISPNC) = TISCS(ISPNC) + TIME - SPTIM(REP)
      LET SFLAG(REP) = 0
SC     RETURN
      END
```

\*IBFTC OUT1

```
      SUBROUTINE OUT1
C      .....GENERATE A 'TABLE 1' REPORT FOR EACH DEPOT.
      DO TO ICC, FOR EACH SHCP I
      LET IRIN = RIN(I)
      LET IRCUT = ROUT(I)
      LET FROLT = IROLT
      LET FRTS = RTS(I)
      LET FRTSQ = RTSC(I)
      LET IRIP = RIP(I)
      LET FRIP = IRIP
      LET ITRIN = TRIN(I) + IRIN
      LET TRIN(I) = ITRIN
      LET ITROLT = TROLT(I) + IRCUT
      LET TROLT(I) = ITROLT
      LET FTROLT = ITROLT
      LET TOTAL = IRIN + IRCUT + 1
      CALL STDDEV (TOTAL, RIPS(I), RIPSQ(I), *AVN, *STCVN)
      IF (IROLT) EQ (0), LET PART(I) = 0.
      CALL STDDEV (FRCUT, FRTS, FRTSQ, *AVT, *STDVT)
      LET FTRTS = TRTS(I) + FRTS
      LET TRTS(I) = FTRTS
      LET FTRTSQ = TRTSQ(I) + FRTSQ
      LET TRTSQ(I) = FTRTSQ
      CALL STDDEV (FTROUT, FTRTS, FTRTSQ, *TAVT, *TSTDVT)
      IF (ITROLT) EQ (0), GO TO 60
      LET TMRRT(I) = APX1 (MXRT(I), TMRRT(I))
      LET FTMRT = APX1 (MNRT(I), TMRRT(I))
      LET TMRRT(I) = FTMRT
      GO TO 60
60     LET FTMRT = 0.
80     CALL TAB1 (I, AVN, STDVN, AVT, STDVT, TAVT, FTMRT, TSTDVT)
C      .....RESET VARIABLES FOR NEXT REPORT PERIOD.
      LET RIN(I) = 0
      LET ROUT(I) = 0
      LET MAXR(I) = IRIP
      LET MINR(I) = IRIP
      LET RIPS(I) = FRIP
      LET RIPSQ(I) = FRIP + FRIP
      LET RTS(I) = 0.
      LET RTSC(I) = 0.
      LET MXRT(I) = 0.
      LET MNRT(I) = 1000.
      LOOP
      RETURN
      END
ICC
```

\*IBFTC STDDEV

```
      SUBROUTINE STDDEV (TCTAL, SUM, SUPSG, AVG, STDV)
C      .....ROUTINE TO COMPUTE A MEAN AND STANCARD DEVIATION.
      IF (TOTAL) LE (C.), GO TO 50
      LET AVG = SUM / TCTAL
      LET STDV = SQRT(MAX1(SUPSG/TCTAL - AVG*AVG, 0.))
      GO TO 100
      5C      LET AVG = C.
      LET STDV = 0.
      10C     RETLRN
      END
```



\*IBFTC OUT2

```

SUBROUTINE OUT2
C .....GENERATE TABLE 2.
  LET C = CURPD
  DO TO 50, FOR EACH ACTIV I
  ACCUMULATE QSZA(I) INTC CCSZA(I) SINCE TCSZA(I)
  LET AVCSA(I) = CCSZA(I) / C
  IF (AQOUT(I)) EC (0), GC TO 50
  LET AVTAQ(I) = DECHR(TIACS(I)) / FLCAT(AQOUT(I))
50  LCOP
  CALL TAB2
  DO TO 100, FOR EACH ACTIV I
  LET CQSZA(I) = C.
  LET TIACS(I) = 0.
  LET FCSZA = QSZA(I)
  LET MXQSA(I) = FCSZA
  LET MNQSA(I) = FCSZA
  LET AQOLT(I) = 0
100 LCOP
  RETLRN
  END

```

\*IBFTC TAB2

REPORT TAB2

```

X
X
X
X
X
X
X
X
X
X FOR EACH ACTIV I, WITH (MXQSA(I)) GR (0.)
  END

```

		ACTIVITY QU.	
		FOR PERIOD	
		NO. OF REPS	
	ACT.		
	NC.	AVG	MAX
	**	*. **	**.
	I	AVQSA(I)	MXQSA

LEING FACTORS  
 LST COMPLETED  
 IN QLELE

1  
 12

MIN      AVG QLELE TIME  
 (IN WCRK-HOLRS)  
 \*      \*\*.\*\*

1

I) MNQSA(I)    AVTAQ(I)

END



\*IBFTC OLT3

```

SUBROUTINE OLT3
C .....GENERATE TABLE 3.
C .....BEGIN BY WRITING THE HEADING.
  CALL TB3MED
  LET S = STIME
  DO TO 1CC, FOR EACH PTYPE I, WITH (CTYS(I)) OR (C)
  LET SUM = 0.
1C .....DO TO 20, FOR EACH ENTRY OF LIST(I)
C .....BRING 'CWKNG(ENTRY)' UP TO DATE BEFORE ADDING IT INTO SUM.
  LET C = CWKNG(ENTRY) + WKING(ENTRY) * (S-TWKNG(ENTRY))
  LET CWKNG(ENTRY) = C
  LET SUM = SUM + C
2C .....REPEAT 1C
  LET UTIL = SUM / CQTY(I)
  CALL TB3LIN (I, UTIL)
  LET CQTY(I) = 0.
C .....EMPTY OUT EACH 'LIST' SET.
3C .....DO TO 50, FOR EACH ENTRY OF LIST(I)
  REMOVE ENTRY FROM LIST(I)
  DESTROY ENTRY
5C .....REPEAT 3C
1CC .....LOOP
  RETLRN
  END
  
```

\*IBFTC TB3MED

REPORT TB3MED

X										PERSONNEL
X										
X										
X										
X	PERS	UTIL		PAN-		MAN-		MAN-		MAN-
X	TYPE	QTY FACT	NO	HCURS	NC	HCURS	NC	HCURS	NO	HCURS
				END						

UTILIZATION

2

	PAN-		PAN-		PAN-		PAN-		PAN-	
NO	HCURS	NC	HCURS	NC	HCURS	NC	HCURS	NC	HCURS	1
				END						

```

*IBFTC TB3LIN
REPORT TB3LIN (I, UTIL)
X   *** ** 0.00
X   I QYYS(I) UTIL
X   9   FOR EACH ENTRY OF LIST(I), WITH (FLIST(I)) NE (0)
X           **   ***.00 **   ***.00 **   ***.00 **   ***.00
X           9(ACNC(ENTRY),DECHR(CMKNG(ENTRY)))
      END

```

X

XX

```

**   ***.00 **   ***.00 **   ***.00 **   ***.00

```

END

```

*IBFTC OUT4
SUBROUTINE OUT4
C   .....GENERATE TABLE 4.
      CALL TB4MED
      LET CUR = CURP
      DO TO 50, FOR EACH ETYPE I, WITH (GTVE(I)) GR (0)
      LET TOTAL = CUR * FLCAT(GTVE(I))
      LET C = CINUS(I)
      LET UTIL = C / TOTAL
      LET FIDLE = TOTAL - C - COCWN(I)
      CALL TB4LIN (I, FIDLE, UTIL)
      LET NFAIL(I) = 0
      LET CDOWN(I) = 0.
      LET CINLS(I) = 0.
SC   LCOP
      RETURN
      END

```

```

*IBFTC TB4MED
REPORT TB4MED

```

```

X
X   EQUIPMENT      TIME      IDLE      EQUIPMENT
X   TYPE          QUANTITY  IN USE   TIME     DOWN
X                                     END      TIME    F

```

```

UTILIZATION
O. OF UTILIZATION ACTIVITY NCS.
ILURES   FACTOR    WHERE USED
                                     END

```



♦IBFTC TABS

REPORT TABS

X  
X  
X  
X  
X  
X  
X

QUEUEING FACTORS BY  
REPARABLE QUEUE LENGTH

COMPONENT  
TYPE

QUANTITY  
\*\*  
QTYSP(I)

DEMANDS  
THIS PERIOD  
\*\*

DMAND(I) AVQSI

X FOR EACH SPTYP I, WITH (QTYSPI) GR (O)  
END

COMPONENT SPARES TYPE  
AND TIMES BY COMPONENTS  
NO. OF REPS IN QUEUE

12  
11

AVG MAX MIN AVG QUEUE TIME  
(IN WORK-HOURS)  
0.00 00. 0. 00.00  
(I) MXTSP(I) MINTSP(I) AVTSC(I)

1

END

♦IBFTC ERROR

SUBROUTINE ERROR (NAME)  
CALL ERREPT (NAME)  
CALL SNAP (4MFCR)  
STOP  
END

♦IBFTC ERREPT

REPORT ERREPT (NAME)

X JOB TERMINATED AT TIME 00.000 BECAUSE OF ERROR IN SUBROUTINE 00  
X RTIME N  
D (AERR)

END

00  
DE  
VIATION)

END

♦IBFTC SNAP

SUBROUTINE SNAP (LABEL)  
CALL SNAP1 (LABEL)  
CALL SNAP2 (I), FOR EACH SNCP I  
RETURN  
END



\*IBFTC SNP2

REPORT SNP2 (ISHCP)

14 FOR EACH REP IN LOAD(ISHCP)

REPS IN DEPOT \*

	ISHCP							
X	IDNO	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	***
X		14(IDNO(REP))						
X	BTIME	*,***	*,***	*,***	*,***	*,***	*,***	*,**
X		14(BTIME(REP))						
X	QTIME	*,***	*,***	*,***	*,***	*,***	*,***	*,**
X		14(QTIME(REP))						
X	GFLAG	*	*	*	*	*	*	
X		14(GFLAG(REP))						

END

X

1

*	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	
*	*,***	*,***	*,***	*,***	*,***	*,***	*,***	
*	*,***	*,***	*,***	*,***	*,***	*,***	*,***	
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	

2

END

\*\*\*\*\*

END DEPCT CAPABILITY OUTPUT PROGRAM

\*\*\*\*

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10. ABSTRACT A user's and programmer's manual for the 12 programs comprising the Reports and Analysis Library of PLANET (Planned Logistics Analysis and Evaluation Technique), a logistics prediction and estimating tool designed to help the manager of a system to understand its operation and to find a rationale for allocating resources efficiently. PLANET consists of four computer models that simulate Air Force logistics systems in a single or multibase environment. Whether the models are used singly or in various configurations, the output will be a tape listing of selected variables accumulated during the simulation. From this tape the desired reports are generated by using the Library of programs. The manager can select those programs best suited for analysis of his particular problem. Although PLANET is programmed in SIMSCRIPT, the user need not be a skilled programmer to conduct a simulation. Step-by-step instructions are included to permit the manager to assemble the data in a form acceptable to the simulations. Part 1 of the Memorandum contains a brief description of each of the reports and the SIMSCRIPT instructions needed to initialize any of the report programs. Part 2 is the library of programs, including the initialization requirements, a program description oriented to the skilled SIMSCRIPT programmer, and a listing of the SIMSCRIPT SOURCE program.		11. KEY WORDS  PLANET (Maintenance Simulator Model) Bases Depots Maintenance Logistics Resource Management Weapon systems Computer simulation Computer programs