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ABSTRACT

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An extended DEX library of subroutines is developed which enables the user to read and write integer scalar, real scalar and one-dimensional real array variables and to edit from the terminal integer and real scalar values. It also enables the user to employ during input and output sequences the unit system of his choice.

A proposal is offered for the organization of DEX databases for the preliminary design of naval ships. Suggestions are made, based on a demonstration computer program, for employing existing ship databases to support a generalized ship synthesis model.



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AN INVESTIGATION

INTO THE USE OF DATA BASES

IN COMPUTER-AIDED NAVAL SHIP DESIGN

by

RICHARD CHARLES CELOTTO

Lieutenant, United States Navy B.S., Webb Institute of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering (1973)

> SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN ENGINEERING IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE DEGREES OF

> > OCEAN ENGINEER

and

MASTER OF SCIENCE IN NAVAL ARCHITECTURE AND MARINE ENGLEERING

at the

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

June 1981

C Richard Charles Celotto 1981

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Chairman, Departmental Graduate Committee

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RICHARD CHARLES CELOTTO

Submitted to the Department of Ocean Engineering on May 8,1981 in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degrees of Master of Science in Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering and Ocean Engineer

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author wishes to express his appreciation to Professor Chryssostomos Chryssostomidis for his guidance, advice and unfailing encouragement which made this thesis possible. The author is especially grateful for the generous sharing of his time throughout the undertaking.

The author would also like to thank his lovely fiancée, Kathy, for her patience and perspective.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION TO DEX

1.1 Background

Significant improvements in the capability and efficiency of computer-aided design systems have been achieved in the past decade by the introduction of interactive computer programs. This development was a major advance in providing more flexibility to the user at the input end of the process. However, too many of the innumerable design programs, and the design systems that incorporate collections of them, suffer from several bothersome problems:

- (i) Less, but still excessive, restrictions on the flexibility of the programs to respond to the individual user's needs.
- (ii) Incompatibility of input and output amongst programs and especially between programs and databases.
- (iii) Excessive training time required for users to learn how to use the programs.
 - (iv) Inability to be transported to different facilities.

In 1974, researchers at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the University of Michigan felt that an investment in the "front end" of computer-aided design systems could eliminate or reduce these characterstics

and result in design tools of greatly enhanced capability [1], [2], [3]. One of their goals was to develop a system that provides the designer almost as much flexibility at the computer terminal as he/she* has when sitting at a desk with pencil, paper, calculator and imagination at their disposal. The system would be easy to use because of a consistent approach to the interface between the user and the programs. Further, it would incorporate a more intelligent approach to the use of databases. They named this concept "DEX", for Design Executive System.

DEX is a self-contained software package that can be adapted to almost any computer system that supports Fortran. It provides an environment for running taskoriented programs, called "modules". It supports primarily, but not exclusively, interactive programs where there is communication between essentially five "parties": the user, the computer, the computation program, the source of input and the destination of output.

The purpose of the work reported in this thesis was to continue the development of the system at the intermediate level in the DEX hierarchy between what is referred to as "(the) DEX" and the "module". This intermediate

The use throughout this thesis of the proper pronoun "he" and its derivatives when referring to the programmer, user or designer is for the smoothness of the text and is not to imply any presumption of those persons's sex.

category of subprograms is called the "extended DEX library". (The collection of all the design program modules is called the "DEX library".) The function of the extended DEX library is to enable the user to accomplish the following:

- (i) Establish an environment in which the type of dialogue and the source and destination of information is defined.
- (ii) Specify the system of units to be used for input and output.
- (iii) Read information.
 - (iv) Edit information.
 - (v) Write information.

This investigator's motivation was to advance the development of an extremely capable tool for the field of ship design, but it should be stressed that DEX can be employed by any discipline involving computer-aided design.

1.2 Description of DEX

1.2.1 <u>Theory</u>. Reference [3] provides an original and excellent description of DEX, but this writer felt that some discussion should be presented here to assist the reader in relating to the information offered in this thesis. There are five characteristics of DEX which reflect the design philosophy of the system:

- (i) The user is in the design loop.
- (ii) The system allows the design process to be executed in more than one sequence.
- (iii) The system talks with the user in plain English.
 - (iv) The system is forgiving.
 - (v) The system has multiple capabilities for input and output.

1.2.1.1 The user in the design loop. Design processess are typically iterative ones. This is especially true in the ship design process as vividly illustrated by the ship design spiral. Computer programs allow many and/ or complicated calculations to be performed quickly. The faster that the results can be analyzed and a new set of calculations initiated, the better. Even more advantageous is the ability to do only part of the calculations and analyze those results to decide whether or not to proceed. DEX extends the degree of spontaneity characteristic of interactive programs by enabling the dynamic starting of modules of the user's choice, by providing more options for sources of information immediately available to the user and by allowing the user to edit and insert information before it is used in calculations or written to its final destination.

1.2.1.2 <u>Flexibility</u>. The increased flexibility offered by DEX manifests itself in two ways. The first, implemented to allow any computer program acceptable to the operating system to be operated in a system incorporating DEX, is that the degree of involvement with DEX is completely within the prerogative of the module author. The term "module author" was introduced in reference [3] and will be adopted here for consistency. It applies to the person who writes the particular application program and who chooses which DEX services to use. As a minimum, the module author can arrange for the user to issue only the following commands to execute the program:*

- . start main (this activates DEX)
- . begin module2 (this starts the user's program)

There would not really be any point to such an exercise but it can be done by fulfilling only two requirements. First, the name of the file containing the module name (e.g., module2 above) must be introduced in the DEX's

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The symbol "." will be used to indicate usertyped commands, "\$" will indicate DEX messages and "*" will indicate module messages. These symbols are automatically inserted by DEX.

library file. Secondly, the main program of the module must be a subroutine appearing first in a listing of the module.

The second aspect of the DEX's flexibility is the use of "menus" to provide the user with a wide choice of paths to follow to accomplish his goal. A menu is a list of options (a maximum of twelve per menu is possible) from which the user chooses to either define a value or proceed onto the next step of the operation. Some examples should prove helpful.

Figure 1-1 depicts a typical units menu which illustrates the first type of menu. The user would type in sufficient characters to identify the length unit to be used for input or output, e.g., "foot" (or just "f"). The subprogram which includes this menu would accept the choice, if proper, and return control to the subprogram which called it.

Menus are normally not displayed. The user will likely be aware of the menu options and is simply prompted to make a choice. For this example, one would see:

*ENTER AN ITEM FROM MENU - LEN. UNIT

However, if the menu choices are unknown, the user can type

```
$
$
$
$
          MENU
       LEN.UNIT
$
       INCH
   1 +
$
       ----
$
$
$
   2 + FOOT
        ____
   3 +
       STATMILE
$
       -----
$
$
       NAUTMILE
   4 +
       -----
     +
$
   5 +
       MILLIMET
                  +
$
       ------
$
   6 + CENTIMET +
$
       -----
     +
$
   7 + METER
$
       -----
$
   8 + KILOMET
                  +
Ś
        ------
                 +
```

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Figure 1-1. Menu "LEN.UNIT"

\$		+		+		+
\$		+	MENU	+	MENU	+
\$		+	MOD.IO	+	INPUT	+
\$		+		+		+
Ş	1	+	INPUT	+	ALL	+
\$		+		+		+
\$	2	+	OUTPUT	+	UNITS	+
\$		+		+		+
\$	3	+	DONE	+	CA	÷
\$		÷		+		+
\$	4	+		÷	WATER	+
\$		+		+		+
\$	5	+		÷	HULLFORM	+
Ş		+		+	*****	+
\$	6	+		+	SPEEDS	+
\$		+	*****	+		+
\$	7	+		+	DONE	+
\$		+		+		+



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.\$display menu len.unit

to have the menu displayed by the DEX. Note that in this case the user himself types "\$". The word "display" is a selection from menu "DEX.MAIN". After reviewing the menu, by typing

.continue

he is returned to the prompting message for the length unit menu.

The second type of menu option directs the program to proced to the next operation. Figure 1-2 shows two successive "operational" menus from a theoretical program that estimates horsepower from the Taylor Standard Series. The user would select item "input" from menu "MOD.IO" in order to pass onto the subprogram containing the menu "INPUT". Any of the items from that menu would pass him onto another subprogram.

There is a subtle difference between the menus of Figure 1-1 and 1-2. Observe that the second shows the item "done" in both menus which is absent from the first. A subprogram with a menu containing "done" returns control to the subprogram which called it only when that entry is selected, whereas for the other, without a

"done", control returns automatically once a selection is made. The latter is used in menus where only one choice would be made at any time.

The user is free to choose any item from a menu that is meaningful to him. There is, therefore, no one predetermined path that must be followed when executing a group of menus. Logic, however, may dictate that one specifies units before reading in water properties.

1.2.1.3 <u>Plain English</u>. The messages and queries to the user provided by DEX have been designed to be as clear as possible. The instructions or responses that the user must supply are natural and logical words that would be used in an oral dialogue. An important aspect of these practices is the uniformity of dialogue encountered by the user under DEX. This reduces the effort required to learn how to operate a new program, which is not an insignificant advantage.

1.2.1.4 <u>Forgiving</u>. By extending the capabilities of the conventional design programs with DEX, the user can accomplish more during a session, but this entails more thinking on his part. The probability that errors will occur is therefore higher.

Even the most experienced user makes mistakes. It may be as simple as depressing the wrong key when typing a menu selection or as improper as supplying an integer

when the program wants a real number. When developing the DEX and extended DEX library routines, and the Machinery Weight Estimating Module of Chapter 8, as many potential errors as possible were anticipated and diagnostic messages, in plain English, were provided. In some cases they advise the user of the error and allow him to try again at that same point. The ethers, especially where a problem is caused by a progressing error, control is returned to the user several sequential subroutines prior to where the error occured, with a message issued to assist in determining where to search for the mistake.

1.2.1.5 <u>Input/Output Capability</u>. DEX enables the communication of information by the dynamic allocation of databases and files, which are the only two storage locations it recognizes. In practice we distinguish between two types of files, such that the list of locations is as follows:

- (i) databases
- (ii) input locations (which are the terminal for alphanumeric characters and a graphics screen for x-y coordinates) and output locations (the terminal screen in the form of menus)

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(iii) disk files.

Now, for the ease of understanding of the user, the environment in which he operates is described as

having a total of five "sources" of information and four "destinations". The term "information" is preferred here to "input" and "output" to preclude a limiting misconception by the reader. The tendency to think of input as data read and output as answers written should be avoided. In fact, the user may need to "write" input to the terminal for inspection, or "read" an output value from the terminal in order to "write" it to a database. For this reason this writer will often apply the term "information" to both input and output variables as values that have a source or destination.

The sources and destinations provided for in the operating environment of the DEX system described in this thesis are listed here:

(i) DEX-created databases

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(ii) the terminal using DEX routines to read or write alphanumeric characters

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- (iii) the terminal or a plotter using graphics routines to read or create x-y plots
 - (iv) sequential files
 - (v) module default data (source only)

The third capability does not yet exist in the present version of DEX at MIT because all the necessary enabling routines have not yet been implemented. If the user tries to employ it, error messages advise him of this situation. The user is not confined to using the same type of destination as source, or the same source for all the information of a program. He may read information from one or more databases, for example, and write it to another, or to the terminal or to a file, or all three in succession. The only restriction is that the module can be pointed toward only one source or destination at one time.

1.2.2 <u>Organization</u>. The hierarchy of DEX consists of three levels of programs: the DEX, the extended DEX library and the module. The first two categories comprise a permanent, portable set of subprograms which provides an interface between the computer and the usersupplied module.

1.2.2.1 <u>DEX</u>. The category called DEX consists of several hundred subroutines, each with a very specific function, which provide the foundation, or "umbrella" if you will, for the DEX System. The employment of these subroutines by the module authors results in a uniform appearance of the system to the user of the various modules exercised. The DEX services provide input/output and data utilities and, eventually at MIT, graphics utilities for the module authors. Although the module author and user need not be aware of most of these subprograms, in two areas they draw directly on the features of routines in this category.

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The first area, of interest to the module author, is a set of 37 subroutines and functions which the programmer may incorporate into his module to perform certain tasks. References [4] and [5] describe these subprograms and how they are used. Briefly, they are grouped into five categories: control of execution, input, output, database management and character manipulation. Subsequent chapters will refer to these as "DEX routines".

The second area of overt involvement with the DEX category is encountered by the user during operation of a module. When the command

.start main

is issued, the user enters the DEX environment and is presented with a prompting message for menu "DEX.MAIN". There are six menus at this level of DEX, and these are listed in Figure 1-3. The first instruction given to the user is:

SENTER AN ITEM FROM MENU - DEX.MAIN

These items are listed in the rightmost column in the table. Note menu "DEX.DISP" which allows the user to display any menu by typing

.display menu menuname

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ŝ			MENU	+	MENU	٠	MENU	+	MENU	+	MENU	٠	MENU	٠
ŝ		+	D8-TYPES	+	CBEDOMOS	٠	DXYES-NO	٠	DEX.ALTR	٠	DEX.DISP	٠	DEX.MAIN	+
\$		+		٠		٠		٠		٠		+	*****	+
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\$	_	+		+		٠		٠		+		٠		٠
5	2	٠	REAL	+	STORE	•	NQ	+	VERBOSE	+	NEWS	•	HELP	+
5	3	++	ARRA Y-RL	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	CELETE	+		+	KEYSOARD	+	MODE	+	DISPLAY	÷
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ŝ	•	-			*******					+				+
ŝ	8	+		+	SET-TITL	٠		+		+		+	CLOSE-D8	+
Š	•	+		٠		٠		+		+		٠		+
5	9	+		٠	GET-TITL	٠		+		+		+	BEGIN	+
- 5		+		٠	*******	+		+		+		+		+
5	10	+		٠	CONE	+		+		+		+	CONTINUE	+
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Figure 1-3. DEX Menus (as printed on terminal)

The user's module is activated when he types, from menu "DEX.MAIN",

.begin modulename

He then enters the environment of the module, but he can return to the DEX level by using the symbol "\$" and then an item from "DEX.MAIN". Similarly, he can transfer temporarily from the DEX level to the local computer operating system level by the option "system". To get back into DEX he uses the command

.return

and then to get back to the module he uses the menu option "continue".

When a module execution is complete, the user returns to the DEX level and issues the command

.quit

to return permanently to the operating system.

1.2.2.2 <u>Extended DEX Library</u>. The extended DEX library is not a level of operation like DEX on the module, but rather a collection of 45 subroutines and functions which the module author can adopt in constructing his module. The bulk of this investigator's work involved the development of this library, and it will be discussed further in Section 1.3 and Chapters 3-7.

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1.2.2.3 <u>Module</u>. A module is a complete set of subprograms written by the module author and executed by the user to perform a specific task. A module may consist of only one program which does the actual calculations, or it may have many additional subprograms employing menus to take advantage of the flexibility offered by DEX and the extended DEX library. Chapter 2 describes in detail an actual module used during the testing of the extended DEX library subprograms, and Chapter 8 describes the Machinery Weight Estimating Module written to demonstrate the use of the cruiserdestroyer databases.

1.3 The Extended DEX Library

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In order to convey information from a storage location to the program doing the calculations and from there to another storage location or display, five capabilities are required by the user. These five, listed here, are provided by the extended DEX library:

- (i) Setting and reviewing the module environment for type of dialogue and sources and destinations of information.
- (ii) Reading information.
- (iii) Editing information.
- (iv) Writing information.
 - (v) Converting the user-preferred input/output units to the module author-preferred units and back again.

The five categories will be briefly outlined here and described in detail in Chapters 3-7.

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1.3.1 <u>Environment</u>. Four subroutines provide or display the module environment defined by the user. They are:

- DIALOG: enables user to specify terse or verbose dialogue
- SOURCE: enables user to specify source of information, either a DEX-created database, the terminal, a sequential file or the module's default data.
- DESTIN: enables user to specify the destination of information, either a DEX-created database, the terminal or a sequential file
- MDMODE: displays the status of the module environment, including type of dialogue, reading source, writing destination, and reference numbers for files to be read from or written to.

1.3.2 <u>Readers</u>. Eight logical functions allow the user to read information from the designated source. They are:

- ISCLDR: invokes ISCPMP and ISREAD
- ISCPMP: prepares a prompting message for reading an integer from the terminal
- ISREAD: reads an integer value from the source.
- RSCLDR: invokes RVAPMP and RSREAD
- RVAPMP: prepares a prompting message for reading a real scalar or a real array from the terminal.

- RSREAD: reads a real scalar value from the source
- RAILDR: invokes RVAPMP and RAIRED
- RALRED: reads a single one-dimensional array from the source.

1.3.3 Editors. The editing routines are still undergoing development. Eventually they will enable the user to perform various editing functions on the working variables of the module. Two preliminary routines were completed during this investigation:

- ISCEDT: enables the user to change the value of an integer scalar variable from the terminal.
- RSCEDT: enables the user to change the value of a real scalar variable from the terminal.

1.3.4 <u>Writers</u>. Eight logical functions allow the user to write information to the designated destination They are:

ISCDMP: calls ISDSCR and ISRITE

- ISDSCR: prepares a description message for writing an integer to the terminal
- ISRITE: writes an integer scaler to the destination
- RSCDMP: calls RVDSCR and RSRITE
- RVDSCR: prepares a description message for writing a real scalar or a one-dimensional real array to the terminal

RARDMP: calls RVDSCR and RARITE

RARITE: writes one-dimensional real arrays to the destination

1.3.5 <u>Units</u>. The units subprograms are divided into three categories. The first category contains five subroutines which read, edit or write the input/output units that the user wishes to employ. There is one for each of the five basic types of units adopted by the system: plane angle, force, length, temperature and time. The names of these subroutines are:

> AUNIT FUNIT LUNIT TPUNIT TUNIT

The second category contains five logical functions, one for each of the five basic unit types, which determine the conversion factors for converting to i/o units to the program standard units and vice versa. Additionally, they prepare unit names and abbreviations of unit names which are used in database comments and prompting and description messages. The names of these functions are:

UNITAF UNITFF UNITLF UNITMP UNITTF

The last category contains twelve logical functions which perform the same function as those in the second category, but for derived units formed by combining basic units. They are:

UAACC:	angular acceleration
UACCEL:	linear acceleration
UAREA:	area
UFREQ:	frequency
UKVISC:	kinematic viscosity
UMASS:	mass
UMPOWER:	mechanical power
UMPOWER: UPRESS:	mechanical power pressure
UMPOWER: UPRESS: UPSPEC:	mechanical power pressure power spectrum
UMPOWER: UPRESS: UPSPEC: URHO:	mechanical power pressure power spectrum density
UMPOWER: UPRESS: UPSPEC: URHO: USPEED:	mechanical power pressure power spectrum density speed

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1.4 Dex Databases

1.4.1 <u>Philosophy</u>. The DEX philosophy includes as a fundamental feature a new and more capable approach to database manipulation. This revolves around the concept of identifying a variable within a database by its <u>name</u> and not by its <u>location</u>. For example, if a user needs the value of an entry in the database signifying the ship's draft, he retrieves that value at the address "DRAFT', or whatever name it has been assigned by the database creator, and not by specifying that the value is the fourth or twentieth entry in the database.

In order to use the capabilities of DEX a database must be constructed via either the commands of menu "DBEDCMDS" or the database management routines in reference [4]. These entail a specific format for the entry of the variable, but there is no sequential order required for arranging the different variables in the database.

1.4.2 Format of Database Entries. In the present version of DEX a database can contain up to 200 variables. Three types of variables are allowed: integer scalars, real scalar, and one-dimensional real arrays. A real array can contain up to 200 elements.

A variable entry in a database consists of four parts. First is the database name, which is formed by

up to eight alphanumeric characters (including blanks), e.g., "LBP", "WEIGHT17", "TYPSONAR". Second is the type of variable - integer, real scalar or real array - and third is the value of the variable itself. The final part is the database comment statement, a string of words up to 64 characters long which describes the variable. If the variable is either a real scalar or real array and has units, the comment statement contains a twelve-character (including blanks) version of the units enclosed in parentheses. Appendix B contains edited listings of a warship general database which illustrates database entries.

Accompanying each database will be a database dictionary which lists for each variable its database name, type, array size, if applicable, and official database comment, including units, if applicable. Future versions of DEX will separate the units from the comment as a distinct fifth part of a variable entry. Further, development has started to create positional databases which will allow database elements to be related to each other, e.g., a database containing a ship's compartments where two compartments are adjacent.

This chapter has attempted to give a brief introduction to the concept and organization of DEX. For the

reader who is confused at this point by the large number of new ideas, terms and subprograms mentioned, Chapter 2 has been included to provide an example of a simple module which employs many of the concepts and subroutines described. It should give the reader a practical awareness of how this all ties together. This will prove helpful in reading the next five chapters which discuss the design of the extended DEX library subprograms. Chapter 8 discusses an application of DEX to computeraided ship design. Finally, Chapter 9 offers recommendations for future work.

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CHAPTER 2

THE CUBE MODULE SAMPLE PROGRAM

2.1 General Description

2.1.1 Function of the Module. The Cube Module was developed to test the subprograms of the extended DEX library written during this investigation. The module calculated the volume and weight of a block of salt water given the length, width, and height (note that "cube" is a slight misnomer). While that function itself was elementary, the combination of single, scalar values for length and width and an array for height (and also, therefore, for volume and weight) permitted the testing of the reading, editing and writing routines for real scalars and the reading and writing routines for real arrays. The subprogram for specifying input and output units employed the routines for integer scalars. The subroutines for determining the conversion factors for length, force and volume were also exercised. Finally, as a matter of course, the environment setting routines were also tested.

Appendix A contains a listing of the module.

2.1.2 <u>Module Subprograms</u>. Although no single, correct sequence of operating the module subprograms existed, there was a logical path one would follow to

execute the program when not attempting to test every available option of the module. This path is a convenient order in which to list the module subprograms and those extended DEX library subprograms involving menus:

MAINPG	(C-M)
DIALOG	(DL-M)
SOURCE	(DL-M)
DESTIN	(DL-M
MDMODE	(DL)
MODIO	(C-M)
INPUT	(C-M)
MXUNIT	(C-M)
LUNIT	(DL-M)
FUNIT	(DL-M)
DIMENS	(C-M)
COMPUT	(C)
OUTPUT	(C-M)
VANDWT	(C-M)
BLOCK DATA	(C)

The "C" indicates a Cube Module subprogram, the "DL" indicates an extended DEX library subprogram and the "M" indicates that the subprogram included a menu. Figure 2-1 illustrates the menus encountered in this model.

2.1.3 <u>Typical Operation</u>. A description of a typical execution of the Cube Module should prove helpful. To assist the reader, Figure 2-2 shows the various access and return routes of the subprograms. Once the user entered the DEX level environment he activated the Cube Module via the "begin" option of menu "DEX.MAIN", that is

. begin cube

MENU MOD.MAIN	MENU MOD.ALTR
DIALOGUE	TERSE
INMODE	VERBOSE
OUTMODE	
MOD.MODE	
READ	
EDIT	
COMPUT	
WRITE	
QUIT	

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MENU SOURCE	MI DEST
DATABASE	DATA
TERMINAL	TERM
SCREEN	SCR
FILE	FILE
DEFAULT	

ENU TINAT	MENU MOD.IO	I
ABASE	ALL	A
MINAL	INPUT	U
EEN	OUTPUT	D
E	DONE	D

MENU INPUT
ALL
UNITS
DIMENSIO
DONE

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MENU UNIT	MENU FOR.UNIT	MENU LEN.UNIT	MENU DIMENSIO	MENU OUTPUT	MENU RESULTS
ALL	POUNDAL	INCH	ALL	ALL	VOLUME
LENGTH	FPOUND	FOOT	LENGTH	UNITS	WEIGHT
TIME	SHORTTON	STATMILE	WIDTH	RESULTS	DONE
FORCE	LONG TON	NAUTMILE	HEIGHT	DONE	
PLANEANG	DYNE	MILLIMET	DONE		
TEMP	NEWTON	CENTIMET			
	KILOPOND	METER			
		KILOMET			

Figure 2-1. Menus Encountered in Executing the Cube Module

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Figure 2-2. Access routes of the various subprograms encountered in executing the Cube Module. Return routes are back along the arrows.

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where "cube" was the assigned module identification name. This command placed him in module subroutine MAINPG where he encountered the message:

*ENTER AN ITEM FROM MENU-MOD.MAIN The user typed "mod.mode" and was presented with the status of the module environment. The initialized values for the dialogue, source and destination were verbose, terminal and terminal respectively and he found these satisfactory. He then typed

.read

which sent him to subroutine MODIO and the message

*SELECT WHICH MODULE VARIABLE SEGMENT TO READ *ENTER AN ITEM FROM MENU-MOD.IO

From this menu he selected item "input" by typing it:

.input

Now in subroutine INPUT he received the instruction

*SELECT WHICH INPUT VARIABLE SEGMENT TO READ *ENTER AN ITEM FROM MENU-INPUT

At this point, to save time, he made two sequential selections. From menu "INPUT" he selected "units" and anticipating menu "UNIT" he chose "length". He accomplished this by typing

.units length

DEX recognized the space between the two words as a delimiter between two commands. It acted on the first by invoking subroutine MXUNIT. It then located item "length" on that subroutine's menu and called subroutine LUNIT which issued the command

*ENTER LENGTH UNIT TO BE USED DURING INPUT OUTPUT *ENTER AN ITEM FROM MENU-LEN.UNIT

The user specified "foot". LUNIT then passed control back to subroutine MXUNIT which printed

*SELECT WHICH UNIT TO READ *ENTER AN ITEM FROM MENU-UNIT

Again to save time, the user typed in two sequential menu selections:

.force fpound

This sent him to FUNIT and then back to MXUNIT. This time from menu "UNIT he chose item "done" which returned him to subroutine INPUT. Figure 2-3 illustrates this sequence.

At this point the user had defined the length and weight units he intended to use for input and output. In response to INPUT's request for a menu selection he typed

.dimensio

This invoked subroutine DIMENS and caused the following to be printed.

*SELECT THE DESIRED DIMENSION TO READ *ENTER AN ITEM FROM MENU-DIMENSIO

The user intended to read in all three dimensions (he could have used any or all of the initialized values built into the module in BLOCK DATA) so he typed item

*ENTER AN ITEM FROM MENU - MOD.MAIN .mod.mode : VERBOSE *MODULE DIALOGUE ***MODULE INPUT SOURCE** : THE TERMINAL (ALPHANUMERIC) ***MODULE OUTPUT SOURCE** : THE TERMINAL (ALPHANUMERIC) ***REFERENCE NUMBER FORM MODULE** *FORTRAN READ FROM A FILE : 3 *FORTRAN WRITE TO A FILE : 4 ***ENTER AN ITEM FROM MENU - MOD.MAIN** .read *SELECT WHICH MODULE VARIABLE SEGMENT TO READ. *ENTER AN ITEM FROM MENU - MOD.IO .input *SELECT WHICH INPUT VARIABLE SEGMENT TO READ. ***ENTER AN ITEM FROM MENU - INPUT** .units length ***ENTER AN ITEM FROM MENU - LEN.UNIT** .foot *SELECT WHICH UNIT TO READ. ***ENTER AN ITEM FROM MENU - UNIT** .force fpound *SELECT WHICH UNIT TO READ. ***ENTER AN ITEM FROM MENU - UNIT** .done *SELECT WHICH INPUT VARIABLE SEGMENT TO READ. ***ENTER AN ITEM FROM MENU - INPUT** .dimensio *SELECT THE DESIRED DIMENSION TO READ. ***ENTER AN ITEM FROM MENU - DIMENSIO** .a11 *ENTER LENGTH OF CUBE (FOOT *ENTER UP TO 1 REAL NUMBERS .1.0 *ENTER WIDTH OF CUBE (FOOT) ***ENTER UP TO 1 REAL NUMBERS** .1.0 *ENTER HEIGHT OF CUBE (FOOT) ***ENTER UP TO** 4 REAL NUMBERS .1. 2. 3. 4. *SELECT WHICH INPUT VARIABLE SEGMENT TO READ. ***ENTER AN ITEM FROM MENU - INPUT**

Figure 2-3. Sample Cube Module Input Sequence

"all". The computer responded with:

*ENTER LENGTH OF CUBE (FOOT) *ENTER UP TO 1 REAL NUMBERS

The user typed in "1.0" and the computer proceded to the next instruction

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*ENTER WIDTH OF CUBE (FOOT *ENTER UP TO 1 REAL NUMBERS

The process was repeated, except that for height the computer requested up to four real numbers (height was defined as an array having up to four elements). When the desired number (say four) of heights were entered control returned to INPUT. The user then typed in

.done done

to return to subroutine MODIO and from there to subroutine MAINPG.

In response to this subroutine's instruction the user typed

.compute

This invoked the COMPUT subroutine to actually calculate the volumes and weights. Control was then returned to MAINPG as evidenced by the instruction

*ENTER AN ITEM FROM MENU-MOD.MAIN

By now comfortable with the operation of the module, the user decided to display his results on the terminal. He decided to retain "foot" and "poundforce" as the units, although he could have selected any desired

units by accessing MXUNIT again. The volumes and weights returned by COMPUT were in metric units, that being the system in which COMPUT was written. The conversions took place at the input/output locations. More on this later.

Now observe closely. The user issued the following commands:

.write output results all

These were selections from menus "MOD.MAN", "MOD.IO", "OUTPUT" and "RESULTS" respectively. The computer printed on the terminal the four volumes and four weights. Figure 2-4 is a copy of that printing.

Satisfied with his answers, the user responded to the current instruction from subroutine OUTPUT with

.done done

to get back to MOD.MAIN. Choice "quit" at this point caused him to leave the module level and return to the DEX level, facing menu "DEX.MAIN". The "quit" selection allowed him to exit DEX and reenter the operating system level in order to log off.

The rest of this chapter will describe the subprograms of the Cube Module to assist the reader in understanding how to write a module program.



Figure 2-4. Sample Cube Results (as printed on terminal)

2.2 Frequently Used Subroutines

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2.2.1 <u>Block Data</u>. We will commence the discussion of the module with the subroutines which may be used with only slight changes in form and/or content in several modules. The user may wish to refer frequently to the listings of these subroutines in Appendix A.

First is a special subprogram, BLOCK DATA, used as standard practice in Fortran to initialize all the labeled common blocks used throughout the module. With respect to input/output variables, a typical labeled

common block appearing in BLOCK DATA and the pertinent subprograms is as follows:

COMMON /VINFO/ V(4),VOLNAM,VOLCMT,NDEVF,DEFALV(4) From this we can identify the following information which should appear in BLOCK DATA:

- (i) the variable (dimensioned for its maximum size if an array)
- (ii) the variable database name
- (iii) the variable database comment
- (iv) the number of default values (if it is an array)
 - (v) the default value (or dimensioned default array)

These values would all be initialized in the BLOCK DATA. Locating the initialization and dimensioning of all input/output variables in one subprogram facilitates checking and is a highly recommended practice.

The variables are grouped under the subroutines in which they first appeared. MAINPG included four common blocks - REFNOS, INOUTF, DIALFG and MDNCPW. All of these are used in several other subprograms. REFNOS included the variables RNRFIL and RNWFIL which represented respectively the file reference numbers for reading from a sequential file using the Fortram READ command and writing to a sequential file via the Fortan WRITE

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command. INOUTF included the variables IMODE and OMODE. The first denoted the source of reading information (1 = database, etc.) and the second denoted the destination for writing information (1 = database, etc.). DIALGF contained the logical variable MTERSE to denote the type of module dialogue (terse or verbose). Finally labeled common MDNCDW contained the integer variable NCPW which was the number of characters per word assumed by the DEX routines. This value was site dependent. For example on IBM computers it was 4. For this reason it was flagged in BLOCK DATA as site-dependent.

The other subroutines which represented the first occurrences of labeled common blocks were LUNIT, TUNIT, FUNIT, AUNIT, TPUNIT, DIMENS and VANDWT. Let us examine DIMENS. It contained nine labeled common blocks. The first four were mentioned above in MAINPG. LUNITS will be described in Chapter 7. The remaining four were listed under subroutine DIMENS in BLOCK DATA. LINFO, WINFO and HINFO contained the variable, database name, comment, default values and number of default values, where applicable, for the length, width and height dimensions respectively. H and DEFALH were dimensioned because they were arrays. The type declarations and dimensions of all the variables were followed by the

data declarations of their values. The remaining common block, DIMFRM, represented the formats to be used when reading from or writing to sequential files. One format was for real scalars and the other for arrays.

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2.2.2 <u>MAINPG</u>. Subroutine MAINPG, via menu "MOD.MAIN", allowed the user to select the environment of the module and the desired paths to follow to operate it. The capabilities it gave the user were:

(1) To set the style of module dialogue. This choice invoked subroutine DIALOG.

(2) To select the source of module input. This choice invoked subroutine SOURCE. Remember that "input" here means any information to be read, even output variables.

(3) To select the destination of module output. This choice invoked subroutine DESTIN.

(4) To list the module flags. This invoked subroutine MDMODE which printed the status of the dialogue, the source, the destination, and the file reference numbers.

(5) To access the module reading routines. This choice set the variable IOFLAG=1 and then called MODIO.

(6) To access the module editing routines. This choice set IOFLAG=2 and then called MODIO.

(7) To access the module computing routine by calling COMPUT to execute the calculations.

(8) To access the module writing routines. This choice set IOFLAG=3 and then called MODIO.

(9) To return control to the DEX level and menu "DEX.MAIN". It did this by invoking the DEX routine ENDIT.

The menu name and the items were declared in MAINPG with data statements. DEX routine MENUIN was used to convert the user's selection to an integer flag ITEM for branching to the correct point in MAINPG. MENUIN was the routine that actually printed the prompting instruction to enter a menu item.

The user can make his subroutine MAINPG as simple or extensive as desired within the constraint that the maximum number of menu items (because of MENUIN) is twelve. To show how simple it could be, consider a user who has a program called STRENGTH and for some reason he wanted to start it with the DEX. All he would need in his module besides STRENGTH is the following subroutine:

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SUBROUTINE MAINPG CALL STRENGTH RETURN END

If STRENGTH used menus, DEX routine ENDIT would also have to be called to clear the buffer afterwards.

2.2.3 <u>MODIO</u>. Subroutine MODIO had one parameter in its calling sequence - IOFLAG - which indicated if the operation to be performed was reading, editing and writing. MODIO had two labeled commons - DIALGF and MDNCPW - discussed in BLOCK DATA. DIALGF determined whether the verbose or terse menu prompting message would be issued. NCPW was needed for calling DEX routines STRPAK and LMOVEC.

MODIO presented the user with the menu selections shown in Figure 2-1. The "all" option allowed the user to read, edit or write all the input and output variables. The "all" option was implemented by a logical variable "ALLFLG" which was set to .TRUE if that menu item was chosen. This variable was subsequently passed on through the module. If it was returned .FALSE. to MODIO, it would cause the execution of the last command to be halted and the prompting message for menu "MOD.IO" to be issued so that the user could take corrective action.

2.2.4 <u>MXUNIT and the "ALL" Logic</u>. A subprogram similar to MXUNIT will be needed in any module which allows the user to specify i/o units different from those in which the computing routines were written. MXUNIT permitted the user to read, edit or write the module units he wished to use for input and output. For example, if the user selected "force" from menu "UNIT", subroutine FUNIT

would have been called to present the menu choices for force units. FUNIT and the others in that series will be described in Chapter 7, but some detail is required here because of all the calling parameters involved.

The calling sequence for FUNIT, typical for all five in that series, was as follows:

CALL FUNIT (UIFUN, LOCALL, IOFLAG, IOMODE, MTERSE, NCPW, DBFUNN, DBFUNC, PMPREP, PMES, RNFILE, FUNFRM, DEFFUN)

The first parameter was an output variable, LOCALL was both input and output, and the rest were all input variables provided by MXUNIT.

UIOFUN would have been assigned a value between 1 and 7 depending on what force unit the user selected.

LOCALL carried the information concerning the "ALL" option. One of the calling parameters for MXUNIT, CALALL, passed on the "ALL" option from subroutine INPUT. If it was .TRUE. then LOCALL would have immediately been assigned .TRUE. also, and the prompting for menu "UNIT" would have been bypassed. Each of the i/o unit-defining routines, such as FUNIT, would have been called and the user asked to specify the desired choice of the particular type of unit. Even if CALALL was .FALSE., the user could have selected "all" from menu "UNIT" with similar results.

If any of the i/o unit-defining subroutines was unsuccessful, LOCALL would have been returned .FALSE.. The program would have checked the value of CALALL. If it too was .FALSE., the menu "UNIT" would have been presented for another selection. However, if CALALL was .TRUE., it would have meant that there had been a change in the value of LOCALL (i.e., a failure in the called subprogram). MXUNIT would have set CALALL to .FALSE. and returned control through subroutine INPUT back to MODIO. This was because INPUT incorporated the same "ALL" logic as MXUNIT.

Note from the listing of MXUNIT that LOCALL is initialized as .FALSE.. If CALALL was .FALSE. and the user did not choose "all" from menu "UNIT", he would have been asked to select from the menu each time after a unit was specified, until he typed "done". This "ALL" logic was used extensively throughout the module as a means of expeditng the reading, editing or writing of many variables.

Returning to the calling sequence for FUNIT, we have already mentioned IOFLAG, indicating the operation to be performed. PMPREP was set locally by a data declaration. It indicated to the subprograms called whether or not a prompting message for the unit to be selected was to be prepared by the program. If .TRUE., PMES would later be the storage location for the prompting message. If

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PMPREP was .FALSE., PMES would already have to have the prompting message in it. Since PMES first appeared here in MXUNIT it was dimensioned here for the maximum allowable size of 16 "words". This number came from the limitation on PMES to be at most 64 characters long, divided into 4-character "words".

All the other variables were obtained by MXUNIT from other subprograms, including BLOCK DATA, by labeled common blocks. An inspection of the listing of MXUNIT reveals the large number of commons required because of five types of units.

INOUTF passed the indicator of the source of information to be read (IMODE) and the destination of information to be written (OMODE). Depending on IOFLAG, IOMODE was set equal to one of these two. This told FUNIT from where UIOFUN was to be read or to where UIOFUN was to be written.

REFNOS passed the values of the file reference numbers for Fortran READ (RNRFIL) and Fortran WRITE (RNWFIL). Depending on IOFLAG, RNFILE was set equal to one or the other. These values are assigned to files during the execution of extended DEX library routines SOURCE and DESTIN by DEX routine SETDEV if the user had designated files as the source or destination.

The other labeled commons will be described in Chapter 7.

2.3 The Input Series

2.3.1 <u>INPUT</u>. Subroutine INPUT provided the user with a menu by which he could access subroutines MXUNIT and DIMENS and return control to subroutine'MODIO. It contained the labeled common blocks DIALGF and MDNCPW for use in calling STRPAK and LMOVEC for character manipulation. INPUT had two variables in its calling sequence - CALALL and IOFLAG - as did MXUNIT described above. The logic for the use of CALALL and LOCALL was identical to that described in 2.2.4. Briefly, if LOCALL was set to .TRUE. when INPUT was invoked because CALALL=.TRUE., and it was returned by MXUNIT or DIMENS as .FALSE., CALALL would have been set equal to .FALSE. and control passed back to MODIO. If CALALL was .FALSE., LOCALL would have been .FALSE. unless the user selected "all" from menu "INPUT".

Besides LOCALL, INPUT passed IOFLAG to MXUNIT and DIMENS to indicate reading, editing or writing.

2.3.2 <u>DIMENS</u>. Subroutine DIMENS allowed the user to read, edit, or write the value of the block dimensions. It had two calling parameters, ALLFLG and IOFLAG. The former carried the "ALL" option information and behaved like CALALL. The "ALL" option was passed on to the called logical functions by the usual variable LOCALL.

DIMENS, like MXUNIT, also contained quite a few labeled common blocks. Five have already been seen in

MXUNIT: DIALGF, INOUTF, MDNCPW, REFNOS, and LUNITS. LINFO, WINFO, and HINFO contained the variable, database name, comment and default values for the length, width and height of the block. DIMFRM contained the format information for reading from or writing to files.

Before menu "DIMENSIO" was presented to the user, two actions occurred. The first was the calling of the logical function UNITLF by the statement

LOGVAL=UNITLF (CONVLM, NAMLØ2, NAMLØ6, NAML12, ALLFLG, PSTLUN, UIOLUN, NCPW)

UNITLF, discussed in Chapter 7, produced the multiplicative conversion factor CONVLM for converting the dimensions in the input length unit to values in the program standard length unit (meter). The second through fourth variables in UNITLF's calling sequence represented various abbreviations of the length unit the user had selected for input/ output. UNITLF was able to provide this information because of the values of PSTLUN and UIOLUN. The first indicated program standard length unit, the second user i/o length unit. As a pair they were an index to locating the other information.

The other action which occurred immediately in DIMENS was the setting of LOCALL equal to ALLFLG. If this made LOCALL equal to .TRUE., menu "DIMENSIO" was not presented and DIMENS immediately started operating on all the menu choices.

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If the user selected "width" from the menu, the program next referred to IOFLAG. If IOFLAG=1 (reading), the program branched to the statement

LOGVAL=RSCLDR(W,LOCALL,MTERSE,IMODE,NCPW,WIDNAM, CONVLM,CONVLA,NAML12,.FALSE.,.TRUE., PMES,WMORGN,RNRFIL,LWFRM,DEFALW)

Logical function RSCLDR is the first of three functions for reading real scalars. The value read in for width, in program standard units, was stored in W. IMODE indicated the source of the reading. WIDNAM was the 8-character database name for width. CONVLM and CONVLA were respectively the multiplicative and additive conversion factors for changing the read in width to the value in program standard units via the expression

W=W * CONVLM + CONFLA

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CONVLA was locally declared 0. NAML12 was the 12-character version of the i/o length unit and was used in prompting message preparation and database comment comparison. The parameter .FALSE. represented the variable VITAL which indicated if the variable W was essential for input continuation. The parameter .TRUE. was for PMPREP, indicating that the reading subprograms would prepare the prompting message PMES, at this point undefined. Since PMES was a local variable not passed to DIMENS by the calling sequence or a labeled common block it was dimensioned "16" in DIMENS. WMORGN contained the description

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of the width, including space allotted for inserting the units. RNRFIL and LWPRM were the reference number and format respectively for reaching width from a file. DEFALW was the default value for width if the user wished to set W equal to that.

If IOFLAG=2, the subprogram called the editing routines by the expression

LOGVAL=RSCEDT (W, LOCALL, MTERSE, NCPW, WIDNAM, CONVLM, CONVLA, NAML12, .TRUE., PMES, WMORGN, RNRFIL, LWFRM, DEFLAW)

This was very similar to the reading function except that IMODE was not specified. This was because RSCEDT itself defined and employed a variable EDMODE, of value 2, for the terminal, in lieu of IMODE, when it called RSCLDR.

Finally, if IOFLAG=3, the real scalar writing routines were invoked by the statement

LOGVAL=RSCDMP(LOCALL, MTERSE, OMODE, NCPW, W, WIDNAM, CONVLM, CONVLA, NAML12, .TRUE., PMES, WMORGN, RNWFIL, LWRFM)

Observe that OMODE was used to indicate destination of the value of W for writing. Also note the use of RNWFIL to indicate the file reference number for writing with Fortran WRITE, using the format supplied by LWFRM.

Because the height variable H represented a fourelement array, the logical functions called were different. For reading (IOFLAG=1) DIMENS branched to the statement

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LOGVAL=RA1LDR(H,LOCALL,NGOT,MTERSE,IMODE,NCPW,HEINAM, MXTOGT,CONVLM,CONVLA,NAML12,.FALSE., .TRUE.,PMES,HMORGN,RNRFIL,HFRM,NDEFH, DEFALH)

Several new variables appear here. MXTOGT represented the maximum number of elements to extract from the source when the source was a database or the terminal. NGOT represented the actual number of elements read from the source. Both MXTOGT and NGOT were initialized as 4 in DIMENS. VITAL was defined by the .FALSE. and PMPREP by the .TRUE.. HFRM contained the format for reading the array from a file. NDEFH and DEFALH were respectively the number of default values and a four-element array containing the default values for height.

Because the array editing routines had not yet been written, provision for calling a dummy routine, RAREDT, was included in DIMENS.

For writing (IOFLAG=3), the program branched to LOGVAL=RARDMP(LOCALL,MTERSE,OMODE,NCPW,H,HEINAM, NFROM,NGOT,CONVLM,CONVLA,NAML12, .TRUE.,PMES,HMORGN,RNWFIL,HFRM)

NGOT, mentioned above, and NFROM, were initialized as 4 and 1 respectively in DIMENS. NGOT could have a value different from 4 only if less than four elements were read in when RAILDR was called.

2.4 The Output Series Subprograms

The output series consisted of two subprograms -OUTPUT and VANDWT - for working with the volumes and weights calculated by COMPUT. These had direct parallels to INPUT and DIMENS and need not be discussed in detail. OUTPUT offered the user the capability of invoking MXUNIT, via the menu item "unit", in case the user wished to write the volume and weight in different units from those he had used for reading in the block dimensions.

2.5 General Programming Comments

This chapter will conclude with some comments about writing modules. It is hoped that the reader has some understanding of the calling parameters used by module subprograms when invoking extended DEX library routines. In some cases large numbers of variables appear in the calling sequences. This is due to the fact, as will be pointed out in the next chapter, that the library routines use no common blocks.

One suggestion already emphasized is the use of a BLOCK DATA subprogram to initialize all input/output variables and their associated variables. This adds some extra work by increasing the number of common block variables, such as the database names, comments and default values. However, the improved efficiency for checking values and dimensions is considered to outweigh this disadvantage.

When writing a module, to determine the menus required it is easiest to work backwards in the opposite direction to the order of use. Identify the input and output variables and place them in menus. Then establish a supervisory input menu and a supervisory output menu. For example, one may contain the group name for the input variables, such as "dimensions" in Cube, plus a units item to allow the user the choice of i/o units. At this point the module author may be almost done with the module design phase, because he can frequently incorporate the standard routines MAINPG and MODIO to complete his set. MXUNIT is also offered as a very adaptable, comprehensive routine for handling units. In a situation like the Machinery Weight Estimating Module in Chapter 8, one menu suffices for both input and output variables. Figure 2-5 illustrates the difference in flow between the main subroutine and the i/o variables for the two modules. Yet both use identical MAINPG and MODIO subprograms and only slightly different versions of MXUNIT.

When establishing menus a few rules must be kept in mind. The maximum number of menu items is twelve. When constructing the eight character menu item names, no blanks are allowed between characters but are acceptable after all the characters. If each menu item begins with a different character, only that one character has to be

entered by the user to enable DEX routine MENUIN to identify the selection.

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Cube Module



Machinery Weight Estimating Module

Figure 2-5. Comparison of Module Input/Output Flow

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CHAPTER 3

THE EXTENDED DEX LIBRARY ENVIRONMENT SETTING ROUTINES

3.1 Introduction

Upon entering the module level of DEX operation, the user needs to establish or verify the environment which suits his requirements. Four extended DEX library subroutines give him the capability to do this. They are:

- (1) DIALOG, which sets the type of module dialogue
- (2) SOURCE, which defines the location of information to be read
- (3) DESTIN, which defines the location to which information is to be written
- (4) MDMODE, which displays on the terminal the current status of the type of dialogue, the source, the destination and the file reference numbers for Fortran READ and WRITE to sequential files.

Each of these will be discussed in this chapter. Logical function CHKRNG, revised during this investigation, is also discussed here, although it will eventually become a DEX routine and not an extended DEX library function.

3.2 Subroutine DIALOG

3.2.1. <u>Menu and Calling Parameter</u>. Subroutine DIALOG would normally be called by a subroutine similar to the

subroutine MAINPG of the Cube Module. In that specific case it was done by selecting item "dialogue" from menu "MOD.MAIN". DIALOG has its own menu, and this is illustrated in Figure 3-1. Note the absence of an item "done",

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\$		+		+
\$		+	MENU	+
\$		+	MOD.ALTR	+
\$		÷		+
\$	1	÷	TERSE	+
\$		+		+
\$	2	+	VERBOSE	+
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Figure 3-1. Menu "MOD.ALTR" (for Subroutine DIALOG)

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which appeared in most of the Cube Module menus. This is typical for the subroutines of this chapter. Since the user only makes one choice from these menus, the subprograms automatically return control to the calling program (e.g. MAINPG) without further action by the user.

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It should also be called to the reader's attention that the DEX library subroutines employ no labeled common blocks. Rather, all variable values are transmitted by means of the calling sequences. This was done to minimize the possibility of inadvertently passing improper values among the many subprograms which share the same commons. The calling sequence presents a readily-checked format for tracing errors.

The only variable in the calling sequence for DIALOG is the logical variable MTERSE. If MTERSE=.TRUE., the dialogue type is terse; it is is .FALSE. the dialogue is verbose. These two types of dialogues are offered to satisfy the needs of the individual user. For the new user, the verbose dialogue provides longer messages from the module or DEX to facilitate learning how to use them. The terse dialogue allows more rapid operations by the experienced user.

Initialized in BLOCK DATA, MTERSE can have its value changed by the correct selection from menu "MOD.ALTR". This is accomplished by subroutine MENUIN. MENUIN is a

DEX integer function (see reference [5]) which converts a menu selection into an integer value. In DIALOG, the following statements are involved in this process:*

DATA LMS/8/ DATA MENUNM/4HMOD.,4HALTR/ DATA NITEMS/2/ DATA ITEMS/4HTERS,4HE , 1 /4HVERB,4HOSE / CALL STRPAK (MESS,LMS,4H< ,29HSELECT TYPE OF MOD 1ULE DIALOGUE[<]) ITEM=MENUIN (MENUNM,NITEMS,ITEMS,MESS)

MENUIN prints both the prompting message MESS shown above and the message

*ENTER AN ITEM FROM MENU - MOD.ALTR MENUIN sets ITEM equal to 1 if the user selects TERSE and 2 if he selects VERBOSE. ITEM is then used to branch to statements which make MTERSE either .TRUE. or .FALSE. as appropriate. Both branches return control to the calling program.

3.3 Subroutine SOURCE

3.3.1 <u>Menu and Calling Sequence</u>. Subroutine SOURCE, normally accessed from a subprogram like MAINPG, allows the user to select from the menu shown in Figure 3-2 the source of information to be read. Subroutine MENUIN assigns a value between 1 and 5 to IMODE depending on the user's choice.

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* STRPAK is a DEX routine which inserts character strings into an integer array in the DEX format of four characters per word. See ref [5].

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The calling sequence for SOURCE is as follows: SUBROUTINE SOURCE(IMODE,DBFNME,IFILNM,RNRFIL, MTERSE,NCPW)

DBFNME is the database filename when the source is a database. IFILNM is the name of the sequential file if the user intends to read from a file. RNRFIL is an input variable defined in BLOCK DATA which represents the device number to be assigned to file IFILNM. The information in the file will be read in by one of the reading routines using the statement of the form

READ (RNRFIL, FORMAT) X

where X represents the variable being read. MTERSE and NCPW are required here for the preparation of the menu prompting message and other error messages supplied by subroutine source.

```
$
$
           MENU
$
        SOURCE
$
$
        DATABASE
   1
$
$
        TERMINAL
   2
      +
$
           _____
$
        SCREEN
    3 +
$
$
        FILE
   4
      +
$
$
        DEFAULT
    5
      +
                    +
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```



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3.3.2. <u>Operation of SOURCE</u>. SOURCE commences execution by calling MENUIN to prompt the user to make a menu selection. MENUIN assigns an appropriate value to IMODE for branching.

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If IMODE=1, the subroutine requires a database via DEX logical function DBOPEN. If there already is an open database, DBOPEN asks the user if he wants to use it, and if so, if he wants to save it ("save" has the usual meaning of writing a copy into memory from the buffers) before using it. If a database is "active", meaning a copy is in the buffers but there is also a saved copy in memory, the user is asked only if he wants to use it. If the user answers "no" to either of these questions, or if there is no active or open database, DBOPEN prompts the user for the name of either a new one to be created or an existing one to be opened. DBFNME is assigned that name. When this is done control is returned to the calling program.

If IMODE=2 (terminal) or 5 (default values) control simply returns to the calling program. If IMODE=3, indicating that the user hoped to employ DEX routines to read X-Y coordinates from a screen plot, he is informed that this mode of module input has not been implemented yet.

IMODE=4 causes the calling of subroutine GETFLNM which asks the user the name of the sequential file to be

read. Then logical function SETDEV assigns RNRFIL to IFILNM before control returns to the calling program.

3.4 Subroutine DESTIN

3.4.1 <u>Menu and Calling Sequence</u>. Subroutine DESTIN is similar to SOURCE except that there are only four possible choices, as seen in the menu illustration in Figure 3-3. The calling sequence contains six parameters:

SUBROUTINE DESTIN (OMODI BFNME, OFILNM, RNWFIL, MTERSE, NCPW)

OMODE is assigned a value between 1 and 4 by MENUIN. DBFNME is the same as in SOURCE. OFILNM is the name of the sequential file to which output is to be written. RNWFIL is an input variable defined in BLOCK DATA which represents the file reference number to be assigned to OFILNM for Fortran WRITE.

3.4.2 Operation of DESTIN. This subroutine behaves very similarly to SOURCE. If OMODE=1, DBOPEN checks for and opens as necessary a database and assigned DBFNME its name. If OMODE=2, control simply returns to the calling program. If the user selected the screen in order to do plotting, he is informed that this mode of output has not yet been implemented and is asked to make another selection. If OMODE=4, the user is asked the file name and it is assigned to OFILNM. Then logical function SETDEV assigns RNWFIL to the file and control is returned to the calling program.

\$	+		+
\$	+	MENU	+
\$	+	DESTINAT	+
\$	÷		+
\$ 1	+	DATABASE	+
\$	+		+
\$ 2	+	TERMINAL	+
\$	+		+
\$ 3	+	SCREEN	+
\$	+		+
\$ 4	+	FILE	+
\$	+		+

Figure 3-3. Menu "DESTINAT" (for Subroutine DESTIN)

3.5 Subroutine MDMODE

3.5.1 Function. Subroutine MDMODE informs the user of the current value of t. e following variables:

- (1) MTERSE, which denotes the type of module dialogue
- (2) IMODE , which denotes the source of information to be read
- (3) OMODE, which denotes the destination of information to be written
- (4) RNRFIL, which denotes the file reference number for module Fortran READ from a sequential file
- (5) RNWFIL, which denotes the file reference number for module Fortran WRITE to a sequential file

After displaying this information, or an error message if a failure occurs, MDMODE returns control to the calling program.

3.5.2 Operation of MDMODE. The calling sequence for MDMODE contains only variables already discussed.

SUBROUTINE MDMODE (IMODE, OMODE, RNRFIL, RNWFIL, MTERSE, NCPW)

MDMODE does not display the numerical values of IMODE and OMODE but rather, for the user's convenience, it prints character strings defining the source and destination, e.g. "a dex created database". Similarly, for MTERSE, it prints "terse" and "verbose" vice ".TRUE." or ".FALSE.".

3.6 Logical Function CHKRNG

Logical function CHKRNG determines if an integer number is within the range defined by two other integer numbers. If not, an appropriate error message is issued and CHKRNG is returned .FALSE.. The calling sequence is as follows:

LOGICAL FUNCTION CHKRNG (NUMBER, MNEMON, MINNUM, MAXNUM, NCPW)

The routine checks if NUMBER is between the lower number MINNUM and the higher number MAXNUM. MNEMON is an 8character memonic for NUMBER used in the error message. The use of CHKRNG avoids the need for the module author to include a message in his program.

CHAPTER 4

THE EXTENDED DEX LIBRARY READING ROUTINES

4.1 General Description

4.1.1 <u>Function</u>. Information, which includes both input values and previously calculated output values, resides in four locations: DEX-created databases, the user himself, requested files and default data stored in the module. The user actually presents two distinct sources of information to the computer because of the two ways in which he can transmit data at the terminal: the first in the form of alphanumeric characters and the other by the location of a pen-pointer or cross-hairs on a plot on the screen. The latter method has not yet been implemented in DEX at MIT.

The function of the extended DEX library reading routines is to permit the transmission of that information to the module so that it can be written to other locations, such as the terminal for inspection, and/or used as input for the calculations being performed.

4.1.2 <u>Organization</u>. Eight logical functions comprise the reading routines group. They are listed here by the type of variable on which the operate:
Integer Scalar	Real Scalar	Real <u>Array</u>	
ISCLDR	RSCLDR	RALLDR	
ISCPMP	RVAPMP		
ISREAD	RSREAD	RALRED	

The real scalar and array categories share RVAPMP.

These routines could be categorized horizontally by their specific jobs, as evidenced by the similarities in their names. The top three are called "loaders". These are the functions that appear in the module subprograms where it is desired to read variables, and to the module author, for all intents and purposes, they are the reading routines. He does not need to be aware that they actually call the others to do the work.

If the user intends to input from the terminal he needs to be prompted for the correct information. This prompting message can be supplied by the module or it can be prepared by two routines in this group called "prompters". The loaders call the prompters as they are required. Having ensured that a prompting message exists, the loaders then call the third category, the "readers", to actually read in and assign the values to the input. output and working variables.

4.2 Integer Scalar Series

4.2.1 ISCLDR

4.2.1.1 <u>Calling sequence</u>. The calling sequence for logical function ISCLDR includes 17 variables listed here:

LOGICAL FUNCTION ISCLDR (IVAR, ALLFLG, MTERSE, IOMODE, NCPW, DBNAME, VITAL MENUFL, MENUNM, NITEMS, ITEMS, PMPREP, PMES, PMORGN, RNFILE, FORMAT, DEFALT)

From the point of view of the function, IVAR is an output variable, ALLFG is both input and output, and the remainder are all input variables.

IVAR is where the value of the integer sought will be stored. VITAL should be discussed next. An essential input variable, that is one required when reading input so that subsequent values can be entered correctly, is indicated when the logical variable VITAL has a value .TRUE.. This is important to the value of ALLFG. ALLFLG indicates the status of the calling program "all" option (active when ALLFLG=.TRUE.). If both VITAL and ALLFLG are .TRUE. and IVAR is not read successfully, or the prompting message is not prepared successfully, ALLFLG will be changed to .FALSE.. ALLFLG's value can also be changed to .FALSE. during a reading evolution if IOMODE=4 (file source) and a premature end-of-file is encountered. Otherwise ALLFLG will retain its input value.

MTERSE indicates whether the module dialogue is terse or verbose. IOMODE denotes the source of input and corresponds to IMODE in the calling program. NCPW is the number of characters per word assumed by the DEX routines. DBNAME is where the database name of the integer is stored. Eight characters (including blanks) must be defined for this variable.

MENUFL is a logical variable which indicates if the integer sought will be a menu selection. If it is .TRUE., the next three variables must be defined. MENUNM is the eight-character name of the menu from which the selection will be made. NITEMS is the number of items in the menu. In the current version of DEX, the maximum number of menu items allowed is 12. ITEMS are the menu choices. Each choice is described by a name of eight characters (including blanks). Therefore, with four characters per word, ITEMS must be dimensioned as twice NITEMS where it first appears. The reader may wish to refer to the AUNIT series routines of Chapter 7 as examples of where menus are used to define integer values.

PMPREP is a logical variable which, when .TRUE., indicates that function ISCPMP will prepare the prompting message for the menu or INTIN. INTIN is a DEX routine which reads integer values entered from the terminal. 「ないい」ない、「日本のないない」

If PMPREP=.FALSE., the calling program supplies the prompting message in PMES.

PMES can be up to 64 characters long, and if less than 64 characters it must include the trim character, "<", last to signal the end of the string. Note that if PMPREP=.TRUE., PMES is undefined in the calling sequence of ISCLDR.

PMORGN ("prompting message origin") is a character string, usually the database comment, which identifies the variable sought. Like PMES, it must be 64 characters or less long and must include the trim character at its end if less than 64. When IOMODE=1, PMORGN will be compared with the database comment and differences brought to the user's attention.

RNFILE, corresponding to RNRFIL of the calling program, is the device number for Fortran READ if the integer is to be read from a file. FORMAT is the format for reading from the file. DEFALT is the default value of the integer sought when IOMODE=5.

4.2.1.2 <u>Characteristics</u>. When the source of the integer is the terminal, ISCLDR invokes routine CHKRNG to verify that NITEMS is between 1 and 12 inclusive when MENUFL=.TRUE.. If PMPREP=.TRUE., ISCLDR invokes ISCPMP to prepare the prompting message. If ISCPMP is returned .FALSE., ISCLDR is also set to .FALSE. and

control returns to the calling program. Otherwise, for terminal input, as well as database, file and default value input, ISCLDR calls logical function ISREAD to do the reading. ISCLDR is set to .TRUE. or .FALSE. depending on the similar value of ISREAD and control returns to the calling program.

ISCLDR becomes .FALSE. if ISCPMP or ISREAD fails. It also becomes .FALSE. if the programmer has bypassed previous checks and set IOMODE=3. The user is informed by ISCLDR that integer scalars cannot be read in from a screen supplying x-y coordinates. The subprogram then checks VITAL and if .TRUE., it advises the user that the variable is essential for program continuation and must be corrected. Then, if ALLFLG=.TRUE., it is changed to .FALSE. and the user is advised that the calling program "all" option is aborted. ISCLDR is set to .FALSE. and control returns to the calling program.

4.2.2 ISCPMP

4.2.2.1 <u>Calling sequence</u>. Logical function ISCPMP is used to prepare a prompting message suitable for identifying the integer being sought when the source is the terminal (IOMODE=2) and PMPREP=.TRUE.. The calling sequence for this function is as follows:

LOGICAL FUNCTION ISCPMP (PMES, ALLFLG, MTERSE, NCPW, DBNAME, VITAL, MENUFL, PMORGN)

These parameters have been described in section 4.2.1.1 PMES is the output variable where the prompting message sought is stored. MTERSE is needed here to determine whether a brief or long message is to be prepared. MENUFL is included here but presently it is not used by ISCPMP.

4.2.2.2 <u>Characteristics</u>. ISCPMP creates the prompting message by insering the word "ENTER", followed by a short or long description of the variable depending on MTERSE, into PMES. When the dialogue is verbose, PMORGN is used as the indentifying string. The program scans it for the location of the trim character to determine its length. If the string is 51 characters or less, the message can be fit on one line. "ENTER" and "PMORGN" are copied into PMES. If, however, PMORGN has more than 64 characters, the prompting message must be two lines long. The word "ENTER" is printed immediately and PMORGN alone is copied onto PMES, to be printed by ISREAD.

When the dialogue is terse, PMES is created from "ENTER" and the database name, DBNAME, with a trim character added at the end.

If a failure occurs in preparing the prompting message, an error message is used. Then, when VITAL= .TRUE., the user is advised that the variable is

necessary for program input continuation and the problem must be corrected. When both VITAL and ALLFLG are .TRUE., the later changes to .FALSE. and the program advises the user that the calling program "all" option is aborted. Finally, ISCPMP is set to .FALSE. and control returns to ISCLDR. If the message preparation is successful, ISCPMP is set to .TRUE. before returning control to ISCLDR.

4.2.3 ISREAD

4.2.3.1 <u>Calling sequence</u>. Logial function ISREAD actually does the reading of the integer from the source defined by IOMODE. The calling sequence for ISREAD is as follows:

LOGICAL FUNCTION ISREAD (IVAR, ALLFLG, MTERSE, IOMODE, NCPW, DBNAME, VITAL MENUFL, MENUNM, NITEMS, ITEMS, PMES, RNFILE, FORMAT, DEFALT)

It is almost identical to ISCLDR, the difference being that PMPREP is no longer needed. PMES should be defined here and it must include the trim character if not 64 characters long.

4.2.3.2 <u>Characteristics</u>. ISREAD branches depending on the value of IOMODE. If the source of the integer is a database (IOMODE=1), ISREAD extracts the value using the DEX integer function IGET (see reference [5]). IGET provides error codes which, if other than

success, cause appropriate error feedback messages to be issued.

When IOMODE=2 (terminal input), and MENUFL=.TRUE., routine MENUIN is invoked to obtain IVAR from the menu selection. When a menu is not employed, DEX routine INTIN prompts the user to supply the integer value and reads what is entered at the terminal.

For IOMODE=4 (file source), ISREAD uses a Fortran READ statement, involving RNFILE and FORMAT, to read from the file. The program issues a warning if a premature end-of-file is encountered.

Whenever an error occurs in the reading, or if the user insists on trying IOMODE=3, VITAL and ALLFLG are checked. A warning that the variable is essential for program continuation is issued when VITAL=.TRUE. ALLFLG will then be set to .FALSE. if not already. ALLFLG's value will also be changed, even if the variable is not essential, if either no open database was found (IOMODE=1) or a premature end-of-file is encountered (IOMODE=4), since further attempts at reading from these sources would be fruitless. In all cases of errors, ISREAD is set to .FALSE. and control is returned to the calling program. When the reading is successful, ISREAD is set to .TRUE..

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4.3 Real Scalar Series

4.3.1 <u>Brief description</u>. The function of this group of routines is to permit the user to read real scalar values from any of the designated sources. Three logical functions make up this series: RSCLDR, RVAPMP and RSREAD. RVAPMP prepared prompting messages for reading both real scalars and real arrays from the terminal.

4.3.2 RSCLDR

4.3.2.1 <u>Calling sequence</u>. Logical function RSCLDR is invoked from the module. Its calling sequence is as follows:

LOGICAL FUNCTION RSCLDR (RVAR, ALLFLG, MTERSE, IOMODE, NCPW, DBNAME, UNITFM, UNITFA, UNITNM, VITAL PMPREP, PMES, PMORGN, RNFILE, FORMAT, DEFALT)

Many of these variables are identical to those used in ISCLDR.

RVAR will be assigned the value, in program standard units, of the real number to be read. UNITFM and UNITFA are respectively the multiplicative and additive conversion factors which convert the real scalar read from the user input/output units to the program units. The conversion occurs in RSREAD. UNITNM is a 12-character version (including blanks) of the user i/o units, which is used in preparing the prompting message. If the real

scalar is not dimensional, UNITFM must be equal to 1.0, UNITFA must equal 0.0 and UNITNM is undefined.

PMORGN contains a string of 64 characters or less which identify the variable sought. If it has less than 64 characters it must have the trim character at the end of the string. If the real variable has units, PMORGN should contain the string "(?????????)" into which UNITNM is inserted at the appropriate time. PMES must be dimensioned sufficiently large to accomodate PMORGN plus 6 characters (for "ENTER ") or 64 characters, whichever is less.

4.3.2.2 <u>Characteristics</u>. RSCLDR behaves similarly to ISCLDR. If the source is the terminal and PMPREP=.TRUE., it calls RVAPMP to prepare a prompting message. When the preparation is unsuccessful, RVAPMP is returned .FALSE.. RSCLDR becomes .FALSE. also and control returns to the calling program. If, however, the message preparation is successful, or for IOMODE=1, 4 or 5, RSCLDR calls RSREAD to read the real value. RSCLDR is set to .TRUE. or .FALSE. depending on the success or failure of RSREAD.

When IOMODE=3, RSCLDR informs the user that reading x-y coordinates from a graph on the screen in inappropiate for real scalar input. If VITAL=.TRUE., it issues an

advisory message to the user that the variable is essential for program continuation. ALLFLG is changed to .FALSE. if not already, with a warning that the "all" option is aborted, RSCLDR is set to .FALSE., and control returns to the calling program.

4.3.3 RVAPMP

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4.3.3.1 <u>Calling sequence</u>. Both RSCLDR and RALLDR invoke RVAPMP to prepare a prompting message for real scalars and real arrays respectively. The calling sequence is:

LOGICAL FUNCTION RVAPMP (PMES, ALLFLG, MTERSE, NCPW, DBNAME, UNITNM, VITAL, PMORGN)

These parameters are identical to those for ISCPMP except for UNITNM which carries the user i/o unit to be inserted into PMES.

4.3.3.2 <u>Characteristics</u>. When RVAPMP is invoked, PMORGN is scanned for the location of the trim character and for the string "(??????????)" called UNITPT. The presence of UNITPT indicates that the variable is dimensional.

When the dialogue is verbose, the prompting message will be one line long if the trim character is found before the 59th position. The word "ENTER " and PMORGN are copied into PMES, and UNITNM is inserted into UNITPT if applicable. This is why UNITNM must be 12 characters long. If PMORGN is longer than 58 characters, the prompting message will be two lines long. The string "ENTER" is printed immediately and PMORGN alone is copied into PMES, corrected by UNITNM if necessary. PMES will be the second line of the prompting message.

When the dialogue is terse, PMES is created from the word "ENTER ", followed by DBNAME, UNITPT adjusted by UNITNM, and lastly a trim character.

If the message preparation is successful, RVAPMP is set to .TRUE. and control returns to RSCLDR or RAILDR as applicable. If, however, an error occurs, VITAL is checked. The user is advised that the variable is essential when VITAL=.TRUE.. If ALLFLG also is .TRUE., it is changed to .FALSE. and the user told the "all" option is no longer in effect. In all cases of error, RVAPMP is returned as .FALSE. to the calling program. When successful, RVAPMP is set to .TRUE. before returning control.

4.3.4 RSREAD

4.3.4.1 <u>Calling sequence</u>. Logical function RSREAD reads the real scalar sought from one of the four valid sources of information. It includes 13 parameters in its calling sequence, almost all of which are identical to those in RSCLDR. The sequence is listed here:

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LOGICAL FUNCTION RSREAD (RVAR, ALLFLG MTERSE, IOMODE, NCPW, DBNAME, UNITFM, UNITFA, VITAL, PMES, RNFILE, FORMAT, DEFALT)

Note the absence of UNITNM, PMPREP and PMORGN. These variables have either been used or incorporated into PMES, which is defined at this point.

4.3.4.2 <u>Characteristics</u>. If the source of information is indicated to be the user hoping to input x-y coordinates from the screen, he is informed that this mode of input is inappropriate for real scalar input. The usual checks of VITAL and ALLFLG and messages occur.

The DEX routine RGET is used to read the real scalar from the database and it returns error codes for either success or the problems which can occur. The latter are brought to the user's attention. DEX routine REALIN (reference [5]) is used to read the real scalar from the terminal.

In cases where an error occurs, the user is informed if the variable is essential for input continuation. When VITAL and ALLFLG are both .TRUE., ALLFLG is set to .FALSE. and the user is informed. Further, if IOMODE=1 but there is no open database, or IOMODE=4 but a premature end-of-file is encountered, ALLFLG is set to .FALSE. regardless of the value of VITAL.

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RSREAD is set to .TRUE. if successful and .FALSE. if an error occurs, and control is then returned to the calling program. When successful, prior to returning control, the value read is converted into program standard units by the expression

RVAL=RVAL * UNITFM + UNITFA

4.4 Real Array Series

4.4.1 <u>Brief description</u>. The real array reading routines include RALLDR and RALRED, plus RVAPMP which is shared with the real scalar series. Their function is to read one dimension real arrays, up to the current DEX limit of 200 elements, from any of the four valid sources of input. The reading of x-y coordinates from the screen, while legitimate for an array since it can store a pair of real numbers, has not been implemented yet and the user is advised of this. The next generation of DEX at MIT will include routines for reading and writing two arrays simultaneously for graphics tasks.

4.4.2 RALLDR.

4.4.2.1 <u>Calling sequence</u>. Logical function RAILDR invokes RAIRED to read a real array from the designated source. It also calls RVAPMP as necessary to prepare a prompting message for terminal input. Its calling sequence, listed here, has a few parameters not seen in RSCLDR: ă.

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LOGICAL FUNCTION RAILDR (RIARR, ALLFLC, NGOT, MTERSE, IOMODE, NCPW, DBNAME, MXTOGT, UNITFM, UNITFA, UNITNM, VITAL PMPREP, PMES, PMORGN, RNFILE, FORMAT, NDEF, DEFALT)

RlARR is the real array that will store the elements, in program standard units, that are read. MXTOGT represents the maximum number of elements to be read into RlARR, and is the dimensioned size of RlARR. NGOT is the number of elements actually read and can be less than or equal to MXTOGT. NGOT need not be defined when RALLDR is invoked. NDEF is the number of default values and is provided to allow the default condition to be smaller than the maximum capability of the array.

4.4.2.2 <u>Characteristics</u>. When IOMODE=2 and PMPREP=.TRUE., RAILDR invokes RVAPMP to prepare PMES. When RVAPMP is successful, and for the other valid sources of input (IOMODE=1, 4 or 5), RAILDR calls RAIRED. If either RVAPMP or RAIRED are not successful, RAILDR is set equal to .FALSE.. This also occurs when IOMODE=3. It is set to .TRUE. otherwise and control is returned to the calling program.

4.4.3 RAIRED

4.4.3.1 <u>Calling sequence</u>. The calling sequence for RAIRED is as follows:

LOGICAL FUNCTION RAIRED (RIARR, ALLFLG, NGOT MTERSE, IOMODE, NCPW, DBNAME, MXTOGT, UNITFM, UNITFA, VITAL, PMES, RNFILE, FORMAT, NDEF, DEFALT)

Like in RSREAD, UNITNM, PMPREP and PMORGN are no longer required. MXTOGT represents the maximum number of elements to be read into RLARR, always starting at position 1. NGOT is defined in RALRED.

4.4.3.2 <u>Characteristics</u>. RAIRED first employs DEX routine CHKRNG to verify that MXTOGT is not greater than the maximum DEX array size (currently 200 elements).

If IOMODE=3, the real array is not read and the appropriate checks of VITAL and ALLFLG and message issuing occur.

The reading of an array from a database is accomplished by DEX routine AGET, which seeks MXTOGT elements from the database array. AGET returns six possible result codes. RCODE=0 is simple success, that is, there were MXTOGT elements stored in the database array. NGOT is set equal to MXTOGT. If RCODE=1, there was no open database. This causes ALLFLG to change to .FALSE. if it was .TRUE. and RAIRED to be set to .FALSE.. RAIRED is also set to .FALSE. if the variable does not exist in the database (RCODE=2), if it is not an array (RCODE=3), of if it was undefined (RCODE=4). When the number of

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elements requested exceeds the number stored (RCODE=5), the extra elements in RIARR are set equal to 0.0 but NGOT is set equal to the number stored. When the number of elements requested is less than the number of elements stored (RCODE=6), the first MXTOGT elements are read into RIARR and NGOT is set equal to MXTOGT. The user is advised in these circumstances of what has occurred.

When reading from the terminal, DEX logical function REALIN is invoked with the following statement:

LOGVAL = REALIN (MXTOGT, NEED, RIARR, PMES) A prompting message asks the user to input up to MXTOGT values. NEED represents the difference between the number of elements read in and MXTOGT. If no elements are read (NEED=MXTOGT) the reading is considered a failure. The reading is considered successful if at least one number is entered. NGOT is set equal to the number of elements entered.

The user is advised if a premature end-of-file is encountered when reading from a file.

When failures occur, VITAL and ALLFLG are processed as usual. Then RAIRED is set to .FALSE. and control returns to the calling program. If the reading is successful, the elements are converted into program

standard units by a DC loop for NGOT iterations with the statement

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RIARR(I) = RIARR(I)*UNITFM + UNITFA Then RAIRED is set to .TRUE. and control returns to the calling program.

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CHAPTER 5

THE EXTENDED DEX LIBRARY EDITING ROUTINES

5.1 General Description

At some point in the operation of a program the user may decide that he wants to change the value of one or many variables. It may be that the value read as input is incorrect, or he wants to see the effect of changing one variable on the output. He may even decide he does not like the answer given by his program and, before storing it in a database or file, wishes to exchange it for another value he has. For whatever reason, the user requires the capability to enter the new value at the terminal. The editing routines were developed for this purpose.

Currently there are two logical functions in this category, ISCEDT and RSCEDT, with a third RAREDT, scheduled to be developed for the next version of the extended DEX library. ISCEDT allows the editing of integer scalar variables, RSCEDT allows the editing of real scalars, and RAREDT will allow the changing of elements in a real array.

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5.2 Logical Function ISCEDT

5.2.1 <u>Calling sequence</u>. Logical function ISCEDT would be invoked by a module subprogram, normally when IOFLAG is set equal to 2 in a subroutine like MAINPG described in Chapter 2. The calling sequence includes 15 parameters listed here:

LOGIAL FUNCTION ISCEDT (NEWVAR, ALLFLG, MTERSE, NCPW, DBNAME, MENUFL, MENUNM, NITEMS, ITEMS, PMPREP, PMES, PMORGN, RNFILE, FORMAT, DEFALT)

For ISCEDT, the first parameter is an output variable, ALLFLG is both input and output, and the remainder are all input variables.

NEWVAR will store the new value of the integer variable being changed. ALLFLG indicates the status of the calling program "all" option. Its value may be changed from .TRUE. to .FALSE. during the editing sequence.

Logical variable MTERSE indicates the type of module dialogue: terse or verbose. NCPW represents the number of characters per word assumed by DEX routines, and is dependent upon the particular computer in use DBNAME is the 8-character database name of the integer sought.

When MENUFL=.TRUE., the integer being sought is a menu selection. The eight-character menu name is stored

in MENUNM. NITEMS is the number of menu items, and it cannot exceed 12. ITEMS is where the menu choices are stored. Each item is described by an eight-character name (including blanks), so that, at four characters per word, ITEMS should be dimensioned as 2*NITEMS.

Since the new integer value will be entered at the terminal, a prompting message is required. PMPREP is a logical variable which indicates if the program is to prepare the message (.TRUE.) or if it is supplied by the calling program (.FALSE.). PMES is where the prompting message is stored. It can be up to 64 characters long, and if less it must include the trim character, "<", at its end. If PMPREP=.TRUE., PMES is undefined in ISCEDT.

PMORGN stores the information describing the variable in question. It is typically the database comment. PMORGN can be up to 64 characters long and requires the trim character if less. Because PMORGN is used to prepare the prompting message when the dialogue is verbose, if PMPREP=.FALSE., it need not be defined in ISCEDT.

RNFILE is the reference number for reading from a sequential file using Fortran READ and corresponds to RNRFIL in the calling program. FORMAT stores the format for reading from a file. DEFALT is the default value of the integer in question.

5.2.2 Operation. The task of ISCEDT is actually quite simple. In order to read a new integer from the terminal, ISCEDT merely invokes ISCLDR, using the variable EDMODE, which has a value of 2, in place of IMODE. ISCLDR then prepares a prompting message, if necessary, and calls ISREAD to read the value entered, ISCEDT is set to the same value with which ISCLDR is returned (i.e., .TRUE. for success), and control returns to the calling program.

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In calling ISCLDR, ISCEDT defines the parameter VITAL as .TRUE. in all cases. This stems from the policy that if the user wishes to correct a value, he really wants to correct it for program continuation. Failure of any of the integer reading routines would change ALLFLG if it was .TRUE. when ISCEDT was invoked.

It may not be readily apparent to the reader, but because the source will always be defined as the terminal by ISCEDT, the calling parameters RNFILE, FORMAT and DEFALT, used only when IMODE=4 or 5, need not be defined here. In fact, dummy variables could have been used. It was decided to use the correct variables in the calling sequence to avoid potential errors by creating more variables. The ones used should already be available in the module, being needed for reading and writing integer values.

5.3 Logical Function RSCEDT

5.3.1 <u>Calling parameters</u>. Logical function RSCEDT is invoked by the module to permit the editing of a real scalar variable. Its calling sequence is as follows:

LOGICAL FUNCTION RSCEDT (NEWVAR, ALLFLG, MTERSE, NCPW, DBNAME, UNITFM, UNITFA, UNITNM, PMPREP, PMES, PMORGN, RNFILE, FORMAT, DEFALT)

All of the parameters except NEWVAR are input variables, and ALLFLG is both an input and output variable.

Most of these parameters are identical to those used in ISCEDT. Three are new. UNITFM and UNITFA are respectively the multiplicative and additive conversion factors for converting the real scalar read in user i/o units to the value NEWVAR in program standard units. UNITNM is a 12-character version (including blanks) of the user input/output units of the variable, and is used in preparing the prompting message when PMPREP=.TRUE..

5.3.2 Operation. RSCEDT behaves very similarly to ISCEDT. It calls RSCLDR with the variable EDMODE, defined as 2, in lieu of IMODE (terminal source) and VITAL specified as .TRUE.. The real scalar reading routines accept a value entered at the terminal, convert it to program standard units and store it in NEWVAR. If a failure occurs, ALLFLG changes to .FALSE. if it was .TRUE. when RSCEDT was invoked.

RSCEDT is set to the same value as RSCLDR (.TRUE. if NEWVAR is successfully read in, .FALSE. if an error occurred in the reading sequence) and control is returned to the calling program.

One can see that the editing routines are essentially another version of the reading routines. Current plans for the array editor anticipate extending this capability to include reorganizing the entries and inserting new values for whichever element or group of elements is specified by the user. Further, it is hoped that throught the editor, it will be possible to execute the calculation subprograms only for those elements changed in order to reduce computing costs. It may be that these options will be operated by the user by means of editing menus also. In short, the goal will be to simulate the editor capability of an interactive system such as CMS at MIT.

CHAPTER 6

THE EXTENDED DEX LIBRARY WRITING ROUTINES

6.1 General Description

Once information has been read, edited or computed, unless it is to be used as input for computations, it is necessary to transmit it to one of three possible destinations: a DEX-created database, the terminal or a sequential file. Further, for our purposes, a distinction shall be made between writing alphanumeric characters on the terminal screen via DEX routines and plotting the information on the screen as a graph. In the current version of DEX at MIT the plotting option is not yet implemented.

The function of the extended DEX library writing routines, described in this chapter, is to permit the transmission of the information to the three valid destinations. Eight logical functions comprise this group of routines, and, like the reading routines, they can be categorized by either type of variable handled or by function. They are listed here by the first method:

Integer Scalar	Real <u>Scalar</u>	Real <u>Array</u>	
ISCDMP	RSCDMP	RARDMP	
ISRITE	RSRITE	RARITE	

Both the real scalar and real array series share RVDSCR.

The top routines, called the "dumpers", serve a function similar to that of the loaders of the reading routines. They screen out requests to perform plotting, call the "descripters", if necessary, to prepare description messages for identifying the values when writing on the terminal, and invoke the "writers" to do the actual writing to the destination.

One general observation concerning the writing routines which is best made here is that the concept of "essential" variables, which was introduced in the chapter on the reading routines, is not employed. This affects the execution of a calling program all option. The premise is that when writing all the values from a menu, the failure to write one should not prevent the writing of the remainder. The user can go back and analyze why the one was not successful without having to rewrite all of the variables from the menu. The only case where the all option is aborted is where the destination is a database and no database is found open. Rather than getting a string of similar messages announcing this fact, the writing sequence is halted.

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6.2 Integer Scalar Series

6.2.1 ISCDMP

6.2.1.1 <u>Calling sequence</u>. Logical function ISCDMP is the supervisory subroutine for writing integer scalar values and is the subroutine which appears in module subprograms. The calling sequence contains eleven parameters and is listed here:

> LOGICAL FUNCTION ISCDMP (ALLFLG, MTERSE, IOMODE, NLPW, IVAR, DBNAME, DMORGN, DMPREP, DMES, RNFILE, FORMAT)

In accordance with DEX practices, the output variables come first in the calling sequence. ALLFLG is both an input and output variable for ISCDMP, being defined at the invocation and capable of having a different value when ISCDMP is returned to the module subprogram. ALLFLG contains the information about the calling program all option.

The remaining parameters are exclusively input variables from the point of view of ISCDMP. MTERSE indicates the type of module dialogue. NCAW is the number of characters per word assumed by the DEX routines. IOMODE corresponds to OMODE in the module calling program and represents the destination of the information to be written. As a reminder, its values are repeated here:

IOMODE=1: a DEX-created database

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IOMODE=2: the terminal using DEX routines
IOMODE=3: the screen using plotting routines
IOMODE=4: a sequential file using a formatted
WRITE statement

IVAR is the integer value which is to be written. DBNAME is the 8-character database name of the variable. DMORGN is a string of up to 64 characters which describes the variables. It is usually the database comment. If it has less than 64 characters it must include the trim character "<". The routines in this series assume that integer variables have no units.

DMPREP is a logical variable which, if .TRUE., means that the description message is to be prepared by ISDSCR. In this case, DMES is undefined. DMES is where the description message is stored. If the dialogue is verbose it can be up to 64 characters by, whereas if the dialogue is terse it will only contain DBNAME. If DBPREP=.FALSE., DMES must be provided by the module and must include the trim character if it is less than 64 characters long.

RNFILE is the file reference number for writing to a sequential file. It corresponds to RNWFIL in the calling program. FORMAT contains the format to be used to write the integer available to the file.

6.2.1.2 <u>Characteristics</u>. ISCDMP first checks the destination pointer. If IOMODE=3, the user is informed that plotting is an improper mode of output for an integer scalar value and ISCDMP is set to .FALSE. before returning control to the calling program.

If IOMODE=2 and DMPREP=.TRUE., ISCDMP calls ISDSCR to prepare the description message for identifying the integer when it is written to the terminal. When this is successfully accomplished, or when IOMODE=1 or 4, ISCDMP invokes ISRITE to actually perform the writing.

If either ISDSCR or ISRITE is returned .FALSE., ISCDMP is also set to .FALSE. and control is returned to the calling program. Otherwise, it is set to .TRUE. prior to returning control.

When invoking ISRITE, a new logical variable, DBCHNG, is introduced. It is included in anticipation of future capabilities of DEX and indicates when a change is made to a database value. This will alert the user to check other variables which are dependent on the value of the integer being written. Currently DBCHNG is initialized as .FALSE. in ISCDMP.

6.2.2 ISDSCR

6.2.2.1 <u>Calling sequence</u>. Logical function ISDSCR prepares a description message suitable for

identifying the integer available when it is to be written on the terminal. Its calling sequence lists the pertinent parameters provided by ISCDMP:

LOGICAL FUNCTION ISDSCR(DMES,MTERSE,NCPW,DBNAME,DMCRGN) The value of logical variable MTERSE dictates whether the description message, to be stored in DMES, will be brief or long. NCPW is used by the DEX routines which manipulate character strings to produce the message.

6.2.2.2 <u>Characteristics</u>. If the dialogue is verbose, DMORGN, which contains a string of up to 64 characters describing the integer variable in question, is inserted into DMES. For terse dialogue, DBNAME is copied into the description message. If the insertion is successful, ISDSCR is set to .TRUE. and control returns to ISCDMP. If not, an error message is issued and ISDSCR is returned .FALSE..

6.2.3 ISRITE

6.2.31. <u>Calling sequence</u>. Logical function ISRITE actually writes the integer available to the specified destination. Its calling sequence is as follows:

LOGICAL FUNCTION ISRITE (ALLFLG, DBCHNG, MTERSE, IOMODE, NCPW, IVAR, DBNAME, DMORGN, DMES, RNFILE, FORMAT)

Logical variables ALLFLG and DBCHNG are defined when ISRITE is invoked. DBCHNG is always .FALSE., and will become .TRUE. if a change is made to the integer variable DBNAME in the database. DMES is always defined when ISRITE is invoked so DMPREP is no longer needed. DMORGN is required because it may be used for comparison with the database comment. States and the

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6.2.3.2 Characteristics. If the destination of the integer available is a database, ISRITE first attempts to extract an existing value by DEX routine IGET (reference [5]). If no database is open, ALLFLG is changed to .FALSE. if it was not already, with an appropriate message being issued to the user. If the variable is defined in the database, and it is different from the integer available, both are presented for the user's inspection. The user then specifies which is to be placed in the database. The new value is inserted by DEX routine IPUT (Reference [5]) and DBCHNG becomes .TRUE.. If the variable was not defined, the new value is automatically inserted. Once this is accomplished, the database comment is compared to DMORGN and, if different, they are presented for the user's inspection. Again, he specifies which is to be the final database comment.

When writing to the terminal, an output message is created from DMES, the string " = " and the integer value. The entire message is then printed by DEX routine MESOUT.

If IOMODE=3, the user is informed that plotting is an improper mode of output for an integer scalar. In this case, and other cases where the writing is unsuccessful, ISRITE is returned .FALSE. to the calling program. Otherwise it is set to .TRUE. prior to returning control.

6.3 Real Scalar Series

6.3.1 RSCDMP

6.3.1.1 <u>Calling Sequence</u>. RSCDMP is the subprogram that normally appears in the module for writing a real scalar value to the designated source. Its calling sequence includes 14 parameters:

LOGICAL FUNCTION RSCDMP (ALLFLG, MTERSE, IOMODE, NCPW, RVAR, DBNAME, UNITFM, UNITFA, UNITNM, DMPREP, DMES, DMORGN, RNFIL, FORMAT)

All of these parameters are input variables with respect to RSCDMP except ALLFLG, whose value may be changed during the writing sequence. RVAR stores the value of the real scalar available to be written. UNITFM and UNITFA are respectively the multiplicative and additive conversion factors for converting the real value in program standard units to input/output units prior to the writing. UNITNM is a 12-character version (including blanks) of the input/output unit name. DMPREP indicates if the description message, DMES, is to be prepared by RVDSCR.

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DBNAME is an 8-character name of the real scalar and DMORGN is a string of up to 64 characters which identifies the variable. If the variable is dimensioned, DMORGN contains the string "(?????????)", referred to as UNITPT, into which UNITNM will be inserted. DMORGN must include the trim character if it is less than 64 characters long. RNFILE, corresponding to RNWFIL of the module calling program, is the file writing device number. FORMAT contains the format for writing to a file with a formatting Fortram WRITE statement.

6.3.1.2 <u>Characteristics</u>. RSCDMP has three tasks: to screen out requests to plot a real scalar, to call RVDSCR if DMPREP=.TRUE. and IOMODE=2, and to call RSRITE to perform the actual writing. If IOMODE=3, RSCDMP issues a message informing the user that this is not possible. In this case, of if either RSDSCR or RSRITE are returned .FALSE., RSCDMP is set to .FALSE. and control is returned to the calling program. If the called

functions are returned .TRUE., RSCDMP is also set to .TRUE. before returning control to the calling program.

In invoking logical function RSRITE, the logical variable DBCHNG is introduced. It is initialized in RSCDMP as .FALSE.. If, when executing RSRITE the variable value is changed in the database, DBCHNG is returned to RSCDMP as .TRUE.. In future versions of DEX, RSCDMP will pass the value of DBCHNG back to the calling program to alert the user to check other variables which are dependent on RVAR.

6.3.2 RVDSCR

6.3.2.1 <u>Calling sequence</u>. In the same manner as RVAPMP, RVDSCR is shared by both the real scalar and real array series. Its function is to prepare a description message suitable for identifying the values being written on the terminal. It is invoked by either RSCDMP or RARDMP using the following calling sequence:

LOGICAL FUNCTION RVDSCR (DMES, MTERSE, NCPW, DBNAME, DMORGN, UNITNM)

DMES is undefined when RVDSCR is invoked. The other parameters are all input variables from this function's point of view. They have all been described in either section 6.2.1.1 or 6.3.1.1.
6.3.2.2 <u>Characteristics</u>. If the module dialogue is verbose (MTERSE=.FALSE.), the description message is formed by copying DMORGN into DMES. If the real scalar being written has units, RVDSCR inserts the 12-character unit name UNITNM into the string UNITPT, "(??????????)", which is now in DMES by virtue of having been in DMORGN. If the dialogue is terse, then RVDSCR copies DBNAME into DMES. It then scans DMORGN for UNITPT, and if it finds it, copies UNITPT into DMES following DBNAME and replaces the question marks with UNITNM. If DMES is successfully prepared, RVDSCR is returned .TRUE.. Otherwise it issues an error message, is set to .FALSE., and returns control to the calling program (either RSCDMP or RARDMP).

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6.3.3 RSRITE

6.3.3.1 <u>Calling sequence</u>. Logical function RSRITE is used to write a real scalar to the valid specified destination. Its calling sequence is as follows:

LOGICAL FUNCTION RSRITE (ALLFLG, DBCHNG, MTERSE, ÎOMODE, NCPW, RVAR, DBNAME, UNITFM, UNITFA, UNITNM, DMORGN, DMES, RNFILE, FORMAT)

This is similar to RSCDMP with three exceptions. DBCHNG is a logical variable which is always .FALSE. when RSRITE is invoked. DMPREP is no longer needed since in all cases DMES is now defined. DMORGN is still requried because it will be compared with the database comment.

6.3.3.2 <u>Characteristics</u>. RSRITE first converts the real scalar value from program standard units to user input/output units, stored in variable TVAR, by the statment:

TVAR = (RVAR-UNITFA)/UNITFM

If IOMODE=1, the database is first checked to see if a value in question already exists. If the database is found closed, RSRITE alerts the user and changes ALLFLG to .FALSE. if it was not already so. If the variable does not exist in the database, it is inserted using DBNAME, TVAR and DMORGN (corrected for units if applicable) as its name, value and database comment. If the variable exists but is not a real scalar, RSRITE informs the user and is set to .FALSE..

If the variable exists and is defined, its value is compared to TVAR and the user is presented with both if there is a difference. He then is asked which value he wants in the database and the chosen one is written (or left) in. RSRITE then compares the existing database comment to the one specified by ""RGN and writes them both for the user's inspection if they are different. The user then specifies which one is to be the

database comment. This step is crucial in insuring that the correct units for TVAR exist in the database comment.

When writing to the terminal, an output message is constructed using DMES, the string " = " and the real value. This message is then printed by DEX routine MESOUT.

If IOMODE=3 despite the previous checks, the user is informed that a plot cannot be used for writing a real scalar value, and RSRITE is returned .FALSE. . RSRITE is set to .FALSE. in all cases where the real value is no'. Buccessfully written and control is then returned to the calling program. Otherwise it is returned .TRUE. to RSCDMP.

6.4 Real Array Series

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6.4.1 RARDMP

6.4.1.1 <u>Calling sequence</u>. Logical function RARDMP is used in the module subprogram for writing a real array. It has the same three functions as RSCDMP and ISCDMP: to screen out requests to plot graphs, to call RVDSCR if needed to prepare a description message, and to call RARITE to actually do the writing. It has the following calling sequence:

LOGICAL FUNCTION RARDMP(ALLFLG,MTERSE,IOMODE,NCPW, RIARR,DBNAME,NFROM,NTO, UNITFM,UNITFA, UNITTM,DMPREP,DMES,DMORGN, RNFILE,FORMAT)

A few new parameters deserve explanation. RIARR stores the array elements, in program standard units if they have dimensions. The array corresponding to RIARR in the module should be dimensioned as large as the value MXTOGT used in RAILDR for reading the armay.

NFROM represents the position in the array at which writing commences. It should always have a value of 1, specified in the module calling program, except possibly when writing to the terminal. If the user is in the "editing" versus the "writing" mode of operation, he may desire to write only part of an array on the terminal. In this case the editing routine specifies NFROM to be a value from 1 to NTO inclusive prior to invoking RARDMP. NFROM should be 1 when writing the array on the terminal when not in the "editing" mode.

NOT represents the number of elements to be written in all cases but one. This exception occurs when writing to the terminal in "editing" mode, when NTO indicates the last element in the array to be written. Other than this case, NTO corresponds to the value NGOT obtained when reading the array with the reading routines (i.e.,

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the actual number of elements read into the array represented by RLARR), and may be less than MXTOGT.

The other parameters in the calling sequence are the same as those in RSCDMP.

6.4.1.2 <u>Characteristics</u>. If IOMODE=2 and DMPREP=.TRUE., RARDMP invokes RVDSCR to prepare a description message suitable for identifying the array being written to the terminal. If RVDSCR is successful, and for IOMODE=1 and 4, RARDMP invokes RARITE with the statement

LOGVAL=RARITE (ALLFLG, DBCHNG, MTERSE, IOMODE, NCPW, RLARR, DBNAME, NFROM, NTO, UNITFM, UNITFA, UNITNM, DMORGN, DMES, RNFILE, FORMAT)

In this version of DEX, DBCHNG is initialized .FALSE. in RARDMP. If a change is made to a database array by RARITE it will be changed to .TRUE.. In future versions RARDMP will pass the value of DBCHNG back to the user via its calling sequence, to alert the user who may wish to verify other variables dependent upon this array.

If IOMODE=3, RARDMP informs the user that it cannot be used to write a real array. In this case, or if RVDSCR or RARITE is returned .FALSE., RARDMP is set to .FALSE. prior to returning control to the calling program. If the two called functions are successful, RARAMP is also set to .TRUE.. いたの

6.4.2 <u>RARITE</u>. Since the calling sequence for RARITE has been described above, this section will only discuss RARITE's characteristics. The task of this logical function is to write the real array elements available to the proper specified destination. The first action it takes is to convert the elements in program standard units to input/output units and store them in a temporary array. This is done with a DO loop from NFROM to NTO and the statement

RTARR(I) = (RLARR(I)-UNITFA)/UNITFM The elements in RTARR are in the units described by UNITNM.

If the destination is a database (IOMODE=1), it is desired to compare the existing array with the new one. RARITE first attempts to extract the existing array and store it in a working array RXARR using DEX routine AGET by the calling sequence

LOGVAL=AGET (DBNAME,RXARR,NTO,NSTORD,RCODE) There are six possible result codes returned by AGET. If RCODE=Ø, AGET was completely successful in that the number of elements stored in the database array (NSTORD) is equal to the number requested (NTO), which is also the number of new elements to be stored. If RCODE=1, the database was not open. This will cause ALLFLG to change to .FALSE. if it was not already, aborting the calling program all option.

If DBNAME does not exist in the database (RCODE=2), it is created with DEX function DBVINS, and RTARR is stored in it. RTARR is also immediately stored if the array DBNAME exists but has no datum stored in it (RCODE= 4). If DBNAME is not a real array (RCODE=3), the user is informed.

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The final two result codes are more diabolical. If the number of elements stored in the database array is less than the number requested by AGET (RCODE=5), the elements that do exist, plus zeros up to NTO elements, are stored in RXARR. The user is advised that this has occured, that comparison of the existing values in RXARR and the new values in RTARR can be accomplished, but that the new values cannot be stored if the user decides they are the ones desired. This is because the storing of an array is performed by DEX routine APUT via the statement

LOGVAL=APUT (DBNAME, RTARR, NTO, NSTORD, RCODE) Unless NTO=NSTORD, the storing will not occur. All is not lost, however! The user can proceed back to the module calling program, exit to the DEX level via the "\$" command and delete the array with the DEX editing capability. He can then return to the module and write the array into the database when AGET returns RCODE=2. Souther Street

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The other problem occurs when the number requested is less than the number stored (RCODE=6). In this case NTO elements are stored in RXARR for comparison, but for the same reason as above, the user is advised that storing the new values will not be possible.

Once RXARR is established (RCODE=0, 5 or 6), a comparison between its elements and those of RTARR is conducted. The criteria for difference is 1.0×10^{-6} . The user is informed of how many differences were found and asked if an inspection of all the values is desired. A partial review is not possible. If the user responds affirmatively, the values are listed. UNITNM is printed in the heading. RARITE then asks the user to specify which group of values (all old or all new) is desired. If the user chooses to insert the new values, DBCHNG is set to .TRUE. and APUT is called to store the values. Error messages will be issued if NTO does not equal NSTORD.

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If the writing is successful, or if the old values are retained, RARITE proceeds to compare the database comment to DMORGN, corrected for units, if applicable. When not the same, it prints both and asks the user to decide which is correct, storing the one chosen as the database comment. If there was no comment already in the database, DMORGN is automatically inserted.

When the destination is the database, the writing is considered successful only when all the new values are successfully stored or the old values retained. All the other possibilities result in RARITE being returned to RARDMP as .FALSE..

If IOMODE=2, the description message, DMES, is printed on the terminal, and then the array is listed from position NFROM to NTO. If IOMODE=3, the user is informed that plotting the array cannot be accomplished and RARITE is set to .FALSE..

When IOMODE=4, the array is written to a sequential file by a DO loop from 1 to NTO with the statement

WRITE (RNFILE, FORMAT) NTO, (RTARR(I), I=1, NTO)

In the cases where the writing is successful RARITE is set to .TRUE. and control is returned to the calling program.

CHAPTER 7

THE EXTENDED DEX LIBRARY UNIT ROUTINES

7.1 General Description

The module author will invariably write the computational subprograms of the module in the unit system with which he is most familiar. Frequently, it is not the system that the user of the module prefers. The tenet of the DEX philosophy to make modules convenient to use dictated that this problem be addressed. The result was the development of a group of subprograms in the extended DEX library which allow the user to choose from a reasonable selection, the units for input and output purposes for five basic types of measurement, plane angle, force, length, temperature, and time and combinations thereof.

The twenty-two extended DEX library unit routines can be divided into three categories:

- (i) Five subroutines which enable the user to choose from the options available the preferred input/output (i/o) units.
- (ii) Five logical functions which enable the module to obtain conversion factors which convert the five basic user-specified (i/o) units into the program standard units (p.s.u.) and to obtain the unit names of the i/o units for use in prompting and des-

cription messages on the terminal and database comments.

(iii) Twelve logical functions which enable the module to obtain the conversion factors and unit names or special names for combinations of the basic units.

This chapter will examine each category.

7.2 The I/O Unit Specifiers

7.2.1 <u>General Description</u>. The extended DEX library includes five subroutines which enable the user to read, edit, or write the five basic units he wishes to use for input and output. These are listed here:

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AUNIT (plane angle)
FUNIT (force)
LUNIT (length)
TPUNIT (temperature)
TUNIT (time)
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The user must choose from the units offered by the particular subroutine menu options. These choices were included in anticipation of the possible needs of most users. Table 7-1 lists the choices available.

7.2.2 <u>Characteristics of a Typical Subroutine</u>. In execution, the five subroutines simply call ISCLDR to read the input/output unit indicator, ISCEDT to edit the i/o unit indicator, or ISCDMP to write the i/o unit indicator. Because all five subroutines are structured identically, only one, AUNIT, will be described in detail.

Table 7-1. I/O Unit Specifier Subroutines, Menu Names and Units Available

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	AUNIT		FUNIT	LUNIT	TPUNIT	TUNIT
	ANG.UNI	£+	FOR.UNIT	LEN.UNIT	TEMPUNIT	TIMEUNIT
Г	cycle		poundal	inch	Celcius deg.	second
7	radian		poundforce	foot	Fahrenheit deg.	minute
e	degree	(ang)	short ton	statute mile	Kelvin deg.	hour
•	minute	(ang)	long ton	nautical mi.	Rankine deg.	week
ŝ	second	(ang)	dyne	millimeter		month (30 day)
9			newton	centimeter		year (360 day)
٢			kilopond	meter		
8				kilometer		

Its calling sequence is listed here:

SUBROUTINE AUNIT (UIOAUN, CALALL, IOFLAG, 1980DE, MTERSE, DBAUNN, DBAUNC, 2992REP, PMES, RNFILE, AUNFRO, 0998176)

The calling sequences for the others are similarly. Table 7-2 lists the comparable distinctive parameters.

UIOAUN denotes the i/o angle unit and can be either an output variable (when reading or editing) or an input variable (when writing). It has the following integer values depending on the specific i/o angle unit:

1:	cycle	
2:	radian	
3:	degree	(angular)
4:	minute	(angular)
5:	second	(angular)

CALALL is a logical variable which indicates the status of the calling program "all" option. Recall from the Cube Module that subroutine MXUNIT was the calling program for this series. IOFLAG indicates whether the operation is reading, editing, or writing (IOFLAG = 1, 2, or 3 respectively) and dictates whether ISCLDR, ISCEDT or ISCDMP will be invoked. IOMODE indicates the source when reading and the destination when writing. MTERSE, NCPW, PMPREP, PMES, and RNFILE fulfill the same roles as described in previous chapters.

DBAUNN is where the database name of the angle unit, "UIOAUN", is stored. DBAUNC is a character

		Subrouti	ne		
Parameter	AUNIT	FUNIT	LUNIT	TPENIT	TUNIT
I/O Unit Indicator	UIOAUN	UIOFUN	UIOLUN	UIOTPU	UIOTUN
Database name	DBAUNN	DBFUNN	DBLUNN	DBTPUN	DBTUNN
Database comment	DBAUNC	DBFUNC	DBLUNC	DBTPUC	DBTUNC
File format	AUNFRM	FUNFRM	LUNFRM	TPUFRM	TUNFRM
Default variable	DEFAUN	DEFFUN	DEFLUN	DEFTPU	DEFTUN

Table 7-2. I/O Unit Specifier Subroutine Calling Parameters

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Table 7-3. Basic Unit Series Calling Parameters

		Subrouti	ne		
Parameter	AUNIT	FUNIT	LUNIT	TPUNIT	TUNIT
Conversion factor	CONVA	CONVF	CONVL	CNVTPM CNVTPA	CONVT
One letter abbrev.				NAMTP1	
Two letter abbrev.		NAMF02	NAML02		NAMT02
Three letter abbr.	NAMA03	NAMF03			NAMT03
Five letter abbrev.				NAMTP 5	
Six letter abbrev.	NAMA06		NAML06		NAMT06
Eight letter abbr.	NAMA08				
Twelve letter abb.	NAMA12	NAMF12	NAML12	NMTP12	NAMT12
Program standard unit indicator	PSTAUN	PSTFUN	PSTLUN	PSTPUN	PSTTUN
I/O unit indicator	UIOAUN	UIOFUN	UIOLUN	UIOTPU	UIOTUN

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string which identifies the angle unit variable. It is used as the database comment and in the preparation of the prompting and description messages. AUNFRM is the format to be used if the angle unit indicator is to be read from or written to a sequential file. DEFAUN is the default value of the angle unit indicator if that is chosen as the source.

In operation, AUNIT branches depending on the value of IOFLAG and calls ISCLDR, ISCEDT, and ISCDMP. When the user wishes to read the angle unit, AUNIT provides menu "ANG.UNIT" with its five choices to ISCLDR. This is an example of when a menu is used to input an integer value. The reader should understand that is is not the name of the unit which is read or written by these subroutines, but rather an integer value which denotes the i/o unit to be used.

7.3 The Basic Unit Series

7.3.1 <u>Series Description</u>. Since the module author knows and provides indicators for the units in which he has written his program, once the user specifies the units he wishes to use during input and output, it is possible to determine the conversion factors for relating the i/o units to the program

standard units. These conversion factors can then be passed on to the loaders when reading variables (real scalars or arrays) to convert their values in i/o units to p.s.u. for the module computing subprograms. Similarly, these factors can be passed on to the dumpers when writing variables to convert their values in p.s.u. to i/o units. The determination of the conversion factors for the five basic types of units is accomplished by five logical functions listed here:

UNITAF	(angle units)
UNITFF	(force units)
UNITLF	(length units)
UNITMP	(temperature units)
UNITTF	(time units)

These functions accomplish one other task: they prepare various alphabetic character versions of the input/output unit names, up to twelve characters long, which are used in database comments and prompting and description messages. This is explained further below.

7.3.2 <u>Calling Parameters</u>. Once again, because all five subroutines are essentially structured the same, only one, UNITFF, will be described in detail. The calling sequence for UNITFF, as it would appear in a module subprogram for reading, editing, or writing input/outpu[.] variables, is as follows:

LOGVAL=UNITFF (CONVF, NAMFØ2, NAMFØ3, NAMF12,

ALLFLG, PSTFUN, UIOFUN, NCPW)

The sequence is similar for all five functions with two exceptions. The number of versions of the unit names for some is different and UNITMP includes two conversion factors instead of one. Table 7-3 lists the comparable calling parameters for the five functions.

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The first four calling parameters are defined by UNITFF and the four are input variables to the function. CONVF is the multiplicative conversion factor which partially converts the force values from i/o units to p.s.u. when reading or editing and does the reverse when writing. The conversion also requires an additive conversion factor which, in all cases except with temperature units, is equal to zero and is provided to the loader, editor, or dumper by the module. The conversion that takes place in the reading routines is of the form:

VARIABLE(p.s.u.)=VARIABLE(i/o unit)*UNITFM+UNITFA

where UNITFM is the multiplicative conversion factor determined by one of these functions and UNITFA is the additive conversion factor.

NAMFØ2, NAMFØ3, and NAMF12 are respectively two-, three-, and twelve- character abbreviations of the

force unit used during input and output. NAMF12 is used as UNITNM in prompting and description messages and database comments for force variables (recall that UNITNM must be a twelve character version of the relevant unit). Tables B-1 through B-5 in Appendix B list the various abbreviations of the five basic units.

PSTFUN and UIOFUN denote the program standard force unit and the input/output force unit respectively. They can each be an integer between 1 and 7 inclusive, corresponding to the seven permissible force units listed in Table 7-1.

7.3.3 <u>Execution</u>. When invoked, UNITFF calls routine CHKRNG to verify that PSTFUN and UIOFUN are within the permissible range 1-7. UNITFF then uses the pair (PSTFUN, UIOFUN) as an index to a data table included within the function to locate the conversion factor appropriate for converting an input value in the i/o force unit denoted by UIOFUN to the program standard force unit denoted by PSTFUN.

UIOFUN is also used as an index to another data table in the function which contains the various abbreviations of the seven force units. UNITFF employs DEX routine LMOVEC to copy the characters from the data table into the strings NAMFØ2, NAMFØ3, and NAMF12.

If a failure occurs in defining either the force unit conversion factor or the unit name, the user is informed that the appropriate variable has not been defined, is essential for i/o continuation, and must be corrected before continuing. ALLFLG is changed to .FALSE. if it was .TRUE. and UNITFF is set to .FALSE.. If successful in accomplishing both tasks it is set to .TRUE..

7.4 Derived I/O Unit Series

7.4.1 <u>Series Description</u>. The third series in the units category contains twelve logical functions for defining conversion factors and unit names for units of measurement formed by combining basic units. These are listed in Table 7-4.

In order to operate these functions, the module author must first have either specified or allowed the user to specify the basic i/o units which are building blocks for these derived unit functions. The module program must then have used the appropriate basic unit series function or functions to obtain the various multiplicative conversion factors and abbreviations. These are then used as calling parameters for the derived units in this series.

Table 7-4. Derived I/O Unit Series

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Function	Type of Measurement	Units of Measurement
U.JACC	angular acceleration	plane angle/(time) 2
UACCEL	linear acceleration	length/(time) ²
UAREA	area	(length) ²
UFREQ	frequency	plane angle/time
UKVISC	kinematic viscosity	(length) ² /time
UMASS	mass	force-(time) ² /length
UMPOWR	mechanical power	force-length/time
UPRESS	pressure	force/(length) ²
UPSPEC	power spectrum	(length) ² -time
URHO	mass density	force-(time) ² /(length) ⁴
USPEED	speed	length/time
UVOL	volume	(length) ³

There is considerably more diversity in the calling sequences of the twelve functions. Appendix B, Table B-6, lists them for reference. In these functions only multiplicative conversion factors are used to determine the combined conversion factors because none involve temperature units. It should, therefore, be easy to identify CONVA, CONVF, CONVL, and CONVT as the angular, force, length, and time multiplicative conversion factors. The abbreviations of the basic units used in the calling sequences were shown in Tables B-1 through B-5.

One of the functions, UPRESS, will be described in more detail as an example of how they operate.

7.4.2 UPRESS Calling Parameters. UPRESS allows its users to define the unit conversion factor and name for a variable that has the units of pressure (force/ area). The calling sequence for UPRESS is as follows:

> LOGICAL FUNCTION UPRESS (UFPRESS, UNPRESS, ALLFLG, CONVF, CONVL, NAMFØ3, NAMFØ2, NCPW)

The pressure conversion factor UFPRESS converts the input/output pressure unit to the program standard pressure unit by multiplication when reading or editing and converts the p.s. pressure unit to i/o pressure unit when writing by division. The unit name UNPRES

is used to identify the units of the variable in question for messages and the database comment. UNPRES is a twelve-character string (including blanks). ALLFLG indicates the calling program "all" option. NAMFØ3 is a three-character force unit abbreviation and NAMLØ2 is a two-character length unit abbreviation.

7.4.3 <u>UPRESS Operation</u>. UPRESS first defines the pressure unit conversion factor by the statement

UFPRES = CONVF/CONVL**2

In order to form the pressure unit name, UPRESS defines a twelve-character dummy name variable UXPRES printed here:

"____" UPRESS inserts, via DEX routine LMOVEC, NAMFØ3 into the first three blank spaces and NAMLØ2 into the fifth and sixth spaces. The three "words" (four characters per word) of UXPRES are then set equal to the three words of UNPRES. As an example, if the force unit was poundforce and the length unit was inches, the final version of UNPRES would be

"LBF/IN**2 "

If a failure occurs in preparing the unit name, a message advises the user and informs him that the problem must be corrected, because it is essential for input/

output continuation. If ALLFLG was .TRUE. it is set equal to .FALSE. and the user is informed that the "all" option is aborted. UPRESS is then set equal to .FALSE. If it is successful, UPRESS is set equal to .TRUE..

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Certain combinations of basic units have special universally recognized names used to identity the measurement unit. Where possible, the logical functions provide these names rather than creating a name by its contituents, such as UNPRES was formed in the above example. Table 7-5 lists these special names.

Although there are only twelve types of measurements listed the derived unit series have more versatility than first meets the eye. They can be used for units that have different names but the same basic units. For example, UPRESS can be used for stress units as well as pressure. In addition, they can be used for units that have different basic units but the same format. An example is provided by UAACC and UACCEL, which could be used for any unit type requiring one basic unit in the numerator and a basic unit squared in the denominator. The module author must be careful to supply the correct special parameters in the function calling sequence in the module calling subprogram.

Name
Unit
Special
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Function	Special Name	Meaning	Occurence	
UFREQ	hertz	cycle/second	UIOAUN=1 and UIOTUN=1	
UKVISC	stoke	centimeter ² /second	UIOLUN=6 and UIOTUN=1	
UMASS	slug	lbf-second ² /foot	UIOFUN=2 and UIOLUN=2 . UIOTUN=1	and
UMASS	kilogr am	newton-sec ² /meter	UIOFUN=6 and UIOLUN=7 UIOFUN=1	and
UMPOWR	watt	newton-meter/sec	UIOFUN=6 and UIOLUN=7 UIOTUN=1	and
URHO	slug/ft ³	slug/foot ³	UIOFUN=2 and UIOLUN=2 UIOTUN=1	and
URHO	kg/m ³	kilogram/meter ³	UIOFUN=6 and UIOLUN=7 UIOTUN=1	and
USPEED	knot	naut. mi./hour	UIOLUN=4 and UIOTUN=3	

CHAPTER 8

DEVELOPMENT OF A CRUISER-DESTROYER DATABANK AT M.I.T.

8.1 Considerations in Database Design

8.1.1 Function. When designing a database, the developer must not only consider for what immediate function it is intended, but must also try and anticipate other future demands and organize it accordingly. One solution to this problem, in a sense an avoidance of it, is to create very specialized databases containing information about only one aspect of the overall project involved. The project has a databank comprised of many databases. Physical limitations on the database size, such as the limit of 200 variables in a DEX-created database, suggest this practice. These smaller databases may be more efficient from the point of view of computer costs when it comes to manipulating them. However, the situation can arise where a computer program requires as input data from several different databases, entailing the time consuming effort of opening and closing them all. Only experience in using the databases can reveal the deficiencies in their design.

The function of the cruiser-destroyer databases developed and/or envisioned in the Department of Ocean

Engineering at MIT is to support the naval architect during the concept and preliminary design phases of a ship design. During these phases a variety of products are developed, including the overall vessel dimensions and hull definition, hydrostatic and Bonjean curves, weight and volume estimates, longitudinal weight distribution, propulsion and electrical powering requirements, transverse stability and floodable length checks and general arrangements. The tasks to produce several of these, notably the determination of ship dimensions, weight and volume estimates, powering requirements and transverse stability, can be accomplished with the aid of a computer synthesis model. The REED Model [6] used at MIT is an excellent example of this design tool, and it was the anticipated support of that model that strongly influenced the databases designed in this investigation. The naval architect who chooses to use a synthesis model must carefully determine his input if he desires to use the model efficiently. Being able to draw upon a supply of existing ship information is invaluable to this effort, and this was one of the reasons for developing the cruiser-destroyer databases.

An effective database is one that can be shared by many different engineers involved in the ship design

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project, each of whom has a different task to perform. Data should be stored in a form that allows each one to extract the information required and use it directly without having to pass it through some form of interpretation process. An example is a table of offsets database. Ideally, it contains sufficient offsets properly organized such that each one of the programs for hydrostatics, Bonjean curves, cross curves of stability, floodable length, structures and seakeeping can directly access it and obtain the input required without having to go through a "black box" interface program.

The development of a comprehensive computer-aided ship design system that ensures such program/database design requires a "top down" approach to the problem, as described in reference [7]. One starts with the overall objective and works down through functional specifications to complete system design. If successfully accomplished, as a result of strict discipline during the process, no unnecessary capabilities need be developed along the way. One proceeds from each level to the next lower by answering the question of how to provide for the needs of the higher one. This contrasts directly with the traditional method of many individuals writing programs for their specific task, and only after-

wards determining if these programs can be integrated for some higher objective.

8.1.2 <u>Types of Databases</u>. Accepting the concept of a bank of databases to describe a ship, either existing or being designed, we can list the types which will be useful:

> 1. General description 2. Weights and centers of gravity Longitudinal weight distribution 3. 4. Volumes, areas, and centroids 5. Offsets 6. Equipment specifications and locations 7. Power-speed data 8. Seakeeping data 9. Internal arrangements 10. Topside arrangements

This list is similar to that of the computer-aided ship design system implemented in the Ship Department of the British Ministry of Defense [8].

Storing in a computer databank several of these databases for many classes of ship is extremely helpful as a research resource during the concept design of a new vessel. Taking this one step further, as described in reference [8], is to establish "base" ship databanks made up of all of the database types. If a new vessel is similar to one of these, a copy of the databank provides an excellent starting point to begin defining the new design and can save much redundant work. This is

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predicated on the assumption that all the databases of a particular type for all ships are identical in structure and differ only in content. Such a practice is essential to the efficient use of the databanks. Ł

8.2 Organization of the MIT Cruiser-Destroyer Databases

8.2.1 <u>General Databases</u>. During this investigation work was conducted to establish the first two types of databases listed in Section 8.1.2 for eleven classes of U.S. cruisers, destroyers, and frigates. These classes are as follows:

FF-1040	DD-931	CG-16
FF-1052	DD-963	CG-26
FFG-1	DDG-2	CG-47
FFG-7	DDG-40	

This section will describe the organization of the general databases and the next section will describe the weights and centers of gravity databases.

The general databases are so named because they provide a general and not-too-detailed description of the ship class which would be useful to a researcher seeking to determine first estimates for a new design. The information was gleaned from various sources in the open literature, and the respective weight and moment reports and booklets of general plans [9,10,11,12].

The database contains eight categories of variables. These are:

- 1. Hull characteristics
- 2. Propulsion and powering
- 3. Transverse and directional stability
- 4. Weapons payload
- 5. Electronics, fire control, and sensors
- 6. Aviation capability
- 7. Complement
- 8. Gross mass properties

Appendix C is an example of a general database. The individual entries are what would appear if one issued the "dump" command from the DEX level with a particular database open. The order of the listing would not be as they appear here because of a "hashing" function built into the DEX which distributes entries to a database in the memory randomly in order to store them more efficently.

There are actually 78 variables, listed in Table 8-1 which constitute the eight categories. Each one has a number assigned on the left hand margin. These serve as a convenient indicator for the creation of Fortran names for the various variables associated with each element used in a DEX program. For example, in the module MACHWT described later in this chapter, the program names for the default value and comment statement for propulsion plant type (Item #20) are DEF20 and

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GENERAL SHIP CHARACTERISTICS DATABASE FOR U.S. NAVY CRUISER-DESTROYERS

	NAME	TYPE	COMMENT	UN17'S
			HULL CHARACTERISTICS	
١.	1.0A	R	Length overall	feet
2.	гвр	X	Length between perpendiculars	feet
.е	BEAMDWL	¥	Molded beam at design waterline	feet
4.	BEAMMAX	R	Maximum beam	feet
s.	Т	æ	Molded draft to keel	feet
6 .	CP	æ	Prismatic coefficient	
7.	СХ	R	Midship coefficient	
8.	CB	X	Block coefficient	
9.	CWP	R	Waterplane coefficient	
10.	LCB	æ	Longitudinal center of buoyancy as a fraction of LBP aft FP	
.11.	LCF	R	Longitudinal center of flotation as fraction of LBP aft FP	
12.	DEPTHIØ	x	Depth amidships at centerline	feet
13.	DRAFTSON	æ	Draft of sonar dome	feet
14.	DISPMLD	x	Molded displacement	tons
15.	DISPTOT	R	Total displacement including appendages	tons
16.	WETSURF	X	Wetted surface	sq. feet
17.	FOCSL	I	Raised forecastle (Ø = no l = yes)	•
18.			•	
19.				
			PROPULSION AND POWERING	
20.	рртур	1	Type of propulsion plant	Reed
21.	SHP	æ	Total installed shaft horsepower	цh
22.	NSHAF'T	I	Number of propeller shafts	
23.	NE	I	Number of engines	
24.	NB	I	Number of boilers	

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	NAME	түре	COMMENT	UNI'TS
25.	SUSV	æ	Maximum continuous sustained speed	knots
26.	VEND	æ	Endurance speed	knots
27.	ENDUR	X	Endurance range	n. mi
28.	РКРТҮР	I	Type of propeller $(1 = kP = 2 = CRP)$	
29.	DPROP	æ	Propeller diameter	feet
30.	HPM	¥	Propeller rpm at full power	urfu
31.	SSEPTYP	1	Type of primary ship service electrical plant	Reed
32.	NSSG	I	Number of primary ship service generators	
33.	KWSSER	X	Installed primary ship service generator capacity	X
34.	алдяна	A (2)	Type of secondary or emergency electrical plant	Reed
35.	NEMG	A (2)	Number of secondary or emergency generators of each type	
36.	KWEMER	X	Installed secondary or emergency generator capacity	kw
37.	KWPEMG	A (2)	Capacity per secondary or emergency generator	kw
38.				
39.				
40.				
			TRANSVERSE AND DIRECTIONAL STABILITY	
41.	GM	æ	Metacentric height uncorrected	feet
42.	FSUFCOR	R	Free surface correction	feet
43.	CI	R	Waterplane noment of inertia coefficient	
44.	FINSTABL	I	Fin stabilizers installed ($\emptyset = no$ 1 = yes)	
45.				
46.	NRUDDER	I	Number of rudders	
47.				
48.				
49.				
			WEAPONS PAYLOAD	
50.	'TYPGUNS	A(3)	Type of guns	Reed
51.	NGUNS	A(3)	Number of guns of each type	
52.	TYPMSL	1	Type of missile launchers	Reed
53.	TSWN	1	Number of missile launchers	

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TABLE 8.1 (cont'd)

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			TABLE 8.1 (cont'd)	
	NAME	TYPE	COMMENT	SLINO
54.	TYPCIMS	Ι	Type of close-in weapon system	Reed
55.	NCIWS	I	Number of close-in weapon systems	
56.	TYPBPDMS	I	Type of basic point defense missile systsm	Reed
57.	NBPDMS	I	Number of basic point defense missile launchers	
58.	TYPTORPL	I	Type of torpedo launchers	Reed
59.	NTORPL	H	Number of torpedo launchers	
60.	TYPASWL	I	Type of ASW launchers	keed
61.	NASWL	1	Number of ASW launchers	
62.				
63.				
64.				
65.				
			ELECTRONICS, FIRE CONTROL AND SENSORS	
66.	TYPSONAR	A (2)	Type of sonar systems	Reed
67.	TYPDOME	I	Type of sonar done	Reed
68.	TYPSURAD	I	Type of surface search radar	keed
69.	TYP 3DAIR	ы	Type of 3-D air search radar	Reed
70.	TYP2DAIR	I	Type of 2-D air search radar	Reed
71.	TYPGRAD	I	Type of gun fire control radars or directors	Reed
72.	NGRAD	I	Number of yun fire control radars or directors	
73.	TYPMRAD	I	Type of missile fire control radars or directors	keed
74.	NMSLRAD	I	Number of missile fire control radars or directors	
75.	TYPFCSG	I	Type of yun fire control system	Reed
76.	TYPFCSM	I	Type of missile fire control system	Reed
17.	TYPASWFL	I	Type of ASW fire control system	Reed
78.	TYPTDS	I	Type of tactical data system	Reed
79.				

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			TABLE 8.1 (cont'd)	
	NAME	TYPE	COMMENT	UNITS
			AVIATION CAPABILITY	
8I.	TYPHELO	1	Type of helicopters carried	Reed
B 2	NHELO	I	Number of helicopters carried	
83.	HIFR	Ţ	Helicopter in-flight refueling capability (l=yes Ø=no)	
84.				
85.				
			COMPLEMENT (ACCOMMCDATIONS)	
86.	NOFF	I	Number of ship's officers	
87.	NCPO	I	Number of chief petty officers in ship's crew	
88.	NCREW	1	Number of enlisted in ship's crew	
.69	NFLAGOFP	I	Number of officers on flag staff	
90.	NENLSTF	1	Number of enlisted on flag staff	
91.	NTROOPS	1	Number of troops	
92.				
			GROSS MASS PROPERFIES	
93.	TYPMATL	A (2)	Type of material for hull and superstructure respectively	Reed
<u>94</u> .	WEIGHT17	A(7)	Weights of weight groups 1-7 respectively	tons
95.	VCG17	A (7)	Vertical centers of yravity of weight groups 1-7 respectivel	ly feet
9 6.	WTLOADS	X	Weight of Group 8 loads	tons
97.	VCGLOADS	R	Vertical center of gravity for Group B loads	feet
98.			-	
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CMNT2Ø respectively.

In each category some space has been left for additional variables. Further, experience with the databases may indicate that some items are not needed and can be deleted.

An inspection of both Table 8-1 and Appendix C reveals that certain items referring to the types of plant or type of equipment have integer values where one would expect a name. The reason for this is because only three types of variables are allowed in the DEX: integer scalar, real scalar, and real array. Alphanumeric words in the "value" part of a database entry are not allowed. A code of integer values was needed to solve this dilemma, and it was decided to adopt the payload shopping list of the REED model because of its comprehensiveness and its widespread use at MIT. Appendix D contains the payload list from reference [6], with some additional items included for this application.

The restriction on arrays that they contain only real values poses a minor problem because they sometimes contain information from the code which should be stored as an integer. It should be obvious to the user from the array name that an integer value is implied. Arrays are used in some not very obvious cases in order to accommodate the most information. An explanation of the array variables should prove helpful.

TYPMATL has two entries to distinguish between the type of material for the hull and the type of material for the superstructure. The integer values are 1 for steel and 2 for aluminum.

The type of sonar carried (TYPSONAR) is an array because some ships have two systems installed: a bow or keel-mounted sonar, plus a towed array or variable depth sonar.

NGUNS and TYPGUNS are three element arrays to accommodate the most number of distinguishable gun mounts in any of the classes, which exists on the DD-931 class. Not only does this destroyer carry two calibers, 5" and 3", but the REED payload code allows the distinction between a 5" gun mounted on the maindeck (93) and a 5" gun mounted on the 01 level (94).

The emergency or secondary electrical plant includes three array variables: EMETYP, NEMG, and KWPEMG. The CG-26 class cruiser has both a gas turbine-driven and diesel-driven emergency generator. Therefore, the first entries of the three arrays describes the one and the second entries describe the other.

Unfortunately, a great amount of the data available
from the various sources for the general database was conflicting. Where such descrepancies occurred, this investigator made choices based upon the most original source, or the value upon which the most sources agreed. Whenever possible, the <u>original</u> ship equipment is listed in order to correspond to the weights and centers of gravity databases, whose information comes from the original class weight and moment reports.

Any value that was either classified or unavailable was left undefined.

8.2.2 <u>Mass Properties Databases</u>. The general databases include a gross mass properties category which includes two arrays, WEIGHT17 and VCG17. These contain respectively the overall weights and centers of gravity of weight groups 1 through 7. The weight groups conform to the U.S. Navy BSCI organization of ship weights. Although the BSCI system has been replaced by the SWBS (Ship Work Breakdown System) in recent years, it was used for the databases because only the FFG-7 class is sufficiently recent to have its weight and moment report organized with the new system. Further, the REED model is based on BSCI.

The gross mass properties are included in the general databases because they are more frequently used for

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estimations than the individual weight items, and their inclusion may save the user from inspecting two different databases.

There are about 150 items comprising the eight weight groups of the BSCI system. Therefore, the combination of weight and center of gravity for each item exceeds the limit of 200 entries in a DEX database. Although the use of arrays offers an apparent solution to this problem, the idea was discarded after careful consideration for several reasons. First, if one wished to store the weight in long tons, the vertical center of gravity in feet above baseline and the longitudinal center of gravity in feet aft of the forward perpendicular or from amidships in a three element array, not only would it be difficult to identify the information in the 64 characters of the database comment, but only one of the two unit names could be stored there. Another possibility was to store all of the weights (or centers of gravity) for one weight group in an array. There would then be eight weight arrays, eight vcg arrays and eight lcg arrays, with the proper units in the database comment. The limit of 200 elements per array would not be a problem because the largest index in any weight group is 51. This was considered

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unsatisfactory because it was not felt that the one database comment for the array was sufficient to identify the individual weight items and an extra index would have to be provided to the user. Further, an additional process would have to be developed for extracting the particular weight item out of the array, and avoiding the need to know where a value was stored in the database was one of the driving principles for developing DEX databases to begin with.

Instead, it was decided to create a weight database and a vertical center of gravity database, with each item listed separately. Appendix E illustrates the listing of each type. No need was felt by this investigator for a longitudinal center of gravity database for existing ships. The estimating of the transverse stability of a new ship design can be done effectively using data from existing ships because the vertical locations of most items is restricted to a reasonable degree by physical factors or proven arrangements. The REED model demonstrates that dependable parametric equations can be developed for estimating vertical centers of gravity. However, there is far more flexibility in both theory and practice for the longitudinal locations of many of the same items. Therefore, it is

more difficult to correlate into acceptably accurate parametric equations the information available on lcg's in existing ships. This does not preclude the need for a database containing the longitudinal weight <u>distribution</u> of a ship design in order to support longitudinal strength and seakeeping analyses. Nor does it preclude the use of a longitudinal center of gravity database for a new ship in order to support longitudinal stability (i.e. trim) analyses.

8.3 Independent and Dependent Variables

8.3.1 <u>Concept</u>. Databases can be both the source and destination of information. A particular program may read its input from a database, calculate values for other variables in the database, and write the new values into those entries. This would be disastrous if uncontrolled. When administering a ship design project that involves multiple uses of the same databases, the ship design manager must have a system whereby he can control changes to the databases that occur as the design progresses around the design spiral. Further, the system should allow all design team members to be alerted to changes which may affect them. It is planned in future versions of DEX to implement a system that

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variables.

Certain variables will be defined by the user as independent variables which, either by fact or intention, can not be changed despite changes in other variables. The remaining variables in the program or database are dependent on the former or each other for their values. Each entry in a database will be provided with an index of those variables whose value would be affected by a change in its value. When causing a change to such an entry (i.e. DBCHNG becomes .TRUE.), the user can query this index to determine which other items should be checked.

This task is extremely difficult in ship design because of the interaction of almost all of the variables. Ship design is not a linear process but a spiraling one. Figure 8-1 illustrates an attempt to group the variables of the general database into five levels of dependence. The first column represents those variables which can be considered independent. These might appear as specifications in a Top Level Requirement or they might be the result of trade-off studies during the design phase.

The second group consists of those variables which are most directly affected by the independents or which



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Figure 8-1. General Database Variable Relationships

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are estimated first in the design process. The third column is dependent upon values in the first and/or second columns and the fourth column on values in the third and possibly first and/or second column. This table allows the database designer to determine what indices to put on each variable to alert him to check dependent ones.

For example, the dependent variables entry for ENDUR may include the following: WTLOAD, LBP, BEAMDWL, T, CP. A check on LBP will than add to the list of affected variables DISPMLD, DISPTOT, LOA, CWP, CI, LCB, LCF, etc. Although this system requires more work by the database designer, it will make the job of the design manager easier.

8.4 Application of DEX: An Example

8.4.1 <u>Function of MACHWT</u>. The Machinery Weight Estimating (MACHWT) Module was written to demonstrate how DEX and the cruiser-destroyer databases could be used in the preliminary design of a new ship. MACHWT has a fairly limited computation capability since it is only a demonstration module. It enables the user to estimate weight items 200, 201 and 203 based on certain existing parametric equations and parametric equations

developed by the user during the module execution.

These three weight groups are respectively the weight of boilers, weight of propulsion units and weight of the propeller, shafting, and bearings. An analysis of 9 ships for which weight data is available reveals that the sum of these three items constitute between 58.0 and 65.5% of the total Group 2 weight.

The first two weight items are estimated by assuming that they are linearly related to installed horsepower. The program fits a straight line to data extracted from the databases chosen by the user and predicts the new ship weights based on the new specified installed SHP. The program calculates the three component weights of item 203 from the input supplied by the user from any of the valid sources, using parametric equations from the REED model. A summary of the input required for each weight is provided in Table 8-2 (the actual database names are used).

8.4.2 List of Subprograms and Menus. The Machinery Weight Estimating Module includes ten subprograms. They are listed below in the order in which they are most

likely encountered during the execution of the module:

MAINPG MODIO INPUT MWUNIT MWLIST MWCHRT MWCOMP OUTFUT MWCOEF BLOCK DATA LINFIT

There is actually no one correct sequence of listing the subprograms in the module, other than the requirement that MAINPG be first.

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TABLE 8-2

INPUT FOR MACHWT

- W200: W200 and SHP from at least two steam ships and SHP of new ship
- W201: W201 and SHP from at least two ships and SHP of new ship
- W203: LBP, PPTYP, NSHAFT, PRPTYP, VSUS and DPROP (optional) of new ship

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Seven of the subprograms employ menus in their operation. These are illustrated in Figure 8-2. A listing of the module subprograms appears as Appendix F. They are described in a next section.

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8.4.3 <u>Description of the Subprograms</u>. A description of a typical execution of the module will serve as a backdrop for the subprogram descriptions. The user leaves the DEX level and activates the module by using the "DEX-MAIN" menu item and module labeled

.begin machwt

Subprograms MAINPG and menu "MOD.MAIN" are encountered first. MAINPG is identical to the subprogram of the same name used in the Cube Module described in Chapter 2, as is subprogram MODIO, which would be the next one encountered. The menu selections from these two subprograms are

.read input

These place the user in subroutine INPUT. This subroutine provides the user with a menu permitting him to read, edit, or write the following:

- 1. All the module input variables.
- 2. The module input and/or output variables

- 3. The machinery weight item to be estimated 4. The data from existing ships to be used
 - The data from existing ships to be used for curve fitting for weight items W(200) and W(201).

MENU MOD.MAIN
DIALOGUE
INMODE
OUTMODE
READ
EDIT
COMPUT
WRITE
QUIT

MENU MOD.IO	
INPUT	
OUTPUT	
DONE	

MENU INPUT	MENU UNITS
ALL	ALL
UNITS	FORCE
WT.ITEM	LENGTH
CURVEPTS	TIME
NEWSHIP	DONE
DONE	

MENU WT.ITEM
W200
W201
W203

MENU CHARACT.
LBP
DRAFT
PPTYPE
SHP
MAXSPEED
NO.SHAFT
TYPSCREW
DIAM.PRP
W200
W201
W203

MENU OUTPUT
UNITS
WT.ITEMS
COEFFICI
DONE

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Figure 8-2. Machinery Weight Estimating Menus

5. The characteristics of the new ship design needed as input for the weight calculations.

The machinery weight item must be read first to establish the proper value of a variable WFLAG needed by the subsequent subprograms. This will permit the correct prompting messages to be issued to the user for proper input sequencing.

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The user can access MWUNIT to specify the length, force and time units to be used for input and output, but he will normally just use the ones initialized in the module in BLOCK DATA. These values are respectively foot, long ton and second, and were chosen to conform with the units of the database variables used. MWUNIT is a shortened version of MXUNIT from the Cube Module.

Returning from or bypassing MWUNIT, the user types

.wt.item w200

to access MWLIST and set WFLAG to indicate weight group 200 to be estimated. MWLIST returns him to INPUT and he selects "curvepts". The following prompting message is issued.

*SPECIFY THE SEQUENTIAL NUMBER OF THIS PAIR OF DATA POINTS *ENTER UP TO 1 INTEGER NUMBERS He types "1" and is presented with menu "CHARACT." from subroutine MWCHRT.

Subroutine MWCHT allows the user to read, edit, or write the characteristics of the ship in question listed in the menu in Figure 8-2. For data points, the independent variable must be read first and the dependent variable next. In this case the user specifies SHP and then W200 and they are read from the open ship database and then inserted into the first positions of an independent variable array and a dependent variable respectively. The user then issues

.done done done

to get back to MAINPG. Using the "inmode" menu selection the user closes the open general database for one steam warship and opens the other one. He then types

read input curvepts 2 shp yes w200 to input the second pair of data points into the two arrays. The "yes" responds to a question posed by MWCHRT to ascertain if the user is employing horsepower or kilowatts to measure SHP.

This process is repeated for as many ship class databases from which the user wishes to read data for curve fitting, up to a limit of 10. For the purpose of demonstration, the three weight items were stored in the general databases so that only one database for each ship would have to be opened. Normally they reいのないので、「ないない」のないである

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side in the weight databases.

When the user is satisfied with the data points read, he specifies "newship" from menu "INPUT" which causes the following message to be issued:

*TO ESTIMATE W(200) OR W(201) INPUT NEW SHIP SHP. *SELECT WHICH CHARACTERISTIC TO READ.

The user then selects SHP from menu "CHARACT." to complete the input required. He returns to MAINPG and executes the computing program MWCOMP by the following command:

.done done done compute

Once it completes its calculation, MWCOMP returns control to MAINPG, which issues its menu prompting message.

In order to first inspect the coefficients of the straight line fitted to the data, the user (after ensuring that the destination is the terminal) types

.write output coeffici

These commands invoke MODIO, OUTPUT and MWCOEF succesively. The last one causes the two element coefficient array to be printed. The two values which appear are the slope and y-intercept of the straight line.

The user then selects "newship" from menu "OUTPUT" and then "w200" from "CHARACT." and the new estimated boiler weight is printed on the terminal. The user can them return to MAINPG, choose the new ship database

as the destination, and write the estimated W(200) into it. Now, in order to estimate W(201), the user must first exit the module via the "quit" selection from "MOD.MAIN" in order to clear the independent and dependent variable arrays. This is unnecessary if he is going to use at least the same number of data points as for W(200). It is also unnecessary for W(203) which does not require curve fitting.

For W(203), subroutine INPUT prompts the user with the following message when "newship" is chosen: *TO ESTIMATE W(203) THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS REQUIRED: *LBP PPTYPE SHP NSHAFT PRPTYP VSUS DPROP(optional) If DPRCP is not specified MWCOMP estimates it.

Simple as it is, MACHWT is more sophisticated than the Cube Module. It is hoped that the listing in Appendix F can serve as a guide to readers preparing a module for use on the DEX.

8.4.4 <u>Results from the MACHWT Module</u>. The module was exercised to estimate W(200) and W(201) for a nominal new ship design having a 40,000 SHP 1200 psi steam plant installed. In order to estimate the weight of boilers, data from the DDG-2, DDG-40, and FF-1052 classes was used. For estimating the weight of the propulsion units, data from the DDG-2, DDG-40, CG-16, CG-26, FF-1052, and

FFG-1 class databases was used.

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The REED Model algorithms for the respective weights are as follows:

W200=.00234*SHP+48.09 W201=.00143*SHP+17.92

The MACHWT Module fits the following equations to the data used:

W200=.002585*SHP+31.94 W201=.0017665*SHP+6.66

The respective estimated weights for the new ship appear in Table 8-3.

TABLE 8-3

WEIGHT ESTIMATES FOR 40,000 SHP SHIP DESIGN

		Reed Model	MACHWT	
W200	(tons)	141.7	135.3	
W201	(tons)	75.1	77.3	

8.4.5 <u>Future Developments</u>. MACHWT represents a starting point for what is hoped will be a major ship synthesis program incorporating DEX databases and the REED Model. The model as written contains hundreds of parametric equations for estimating weights, volumes, areas and centers of gravity which were derived from

the data available to its author at that time. As new ships are designed by the Navy, say every 4-5 years, a problem arises with respect to incorporating them into the model. It would be a major undertaking to perform the regression analysis for all new equations. Such a task would have questionable merits since it would probably be found that many equations change only slightly, and others that change drastically have insignificant effects on the overall design. Further, the user would still be confined to using equations of a form chosen by some other designer and derived form those ship classes chosen by him, to which the current user may object.

MACHWT demonstrates a program that allows the user to specify the ship data upon which he wishes to perform a regression analysis. There is no reason why the coefficients obtained could not be written into a database which would be accessed by the REED model in order to estimate that weight item. Expanding on this idea, a program could be developed which allows the user to derive his own coefficients for parametric equations for the large, but not all inclusive, set of variables (weights, volumes, etc.) which impact significantly on the ship design. When a new naval ship class design is

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finalized, databases could be produced and stored in the design library at MIT. Only after, perhaps, 3-4 designs and 10-15 years would a major revision of the REED model become worthwhile. The cycle could then begin anew. Not only would this approach avoid frequent rewriting of the REED model, but more importantly, it would allow the individual designer much more control over the tool at his disposal. This would greatly support the function of the department to train naval architects.

CHAPTER 9

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CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

With the completion of the work of this investigation the first truly capable version of DEX at MIT has been implemented. Current plans call for the adaption to DEX of many of the computer programs in the department and the indoctrination of students to the system. These programs cover a wide range of the calculations which occur during the preliminary design phase.

Two areas of the extended DEX library require development. First is the creation of routines for editing real arrays. Several editing capabilities, similar to those of the operating system, are being considered for implementation, possibly operated by the user by means of an editing menu.

The second area is the task of introducing graphics to the DEX at MIT. An idea to develop routines capable of reading or writing a pair of one-dimensional arrays is under consideration as the means for handling plots. One problem that also must be solved is how to allow the plotting of two curves on the same graph on the screen without any intermediate dialogue between program and user. Although some terminals permit both plotting and

dialogue to occur simultaneously on the screen, many do not, and for DEX to be portable it must be suitable for both types of terminals.

For the purpose of performing ship designs at MIT, this writer perceives the most immediate and imperative need to be the development and implementation of programs which will allow the creation of a table of offsets database. Once the hull form can be defined, the existing programs for hydrostatics, cross-curves of stability, floodable length and Bonjeans, adapted to DEX, can be operated using a common offsets database. Actually, with a hull definition database, the door is open for a significant expansion of the use of the computer in the preliminary design phase including seakeeping, general arrangements, longitudinal strength, etc. Therefore, this task is strongly recommended as a fruitful area for further research.

The adoption of the DEX System entails a change in philosophy on the part of the individual author and user. Heretofore, the programmer required the user to learn how to provide the input, to restrict himself to the design path chosen by the author, and to use the units preferred by the author. With DEX, the user should expect some standardization in the means of input,

flexibility in the path to pursue, and choice in the unit system with which to work. It means more work for the module author, but his job is only performed once, while the advantages he can offer by using DEX will be available to countless users.

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APPENDIX A

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CUBE MODULE LISTING

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D OR WRITE TT TROM CLICIUS DLGREES CELICIUS DLGREES FAIRENHETT DEGREES KANKINE DEGREES E UNT TS STORED ERATURE UNTT UNTT TROM OR WRITE	
THE ANGLE UNIT IS MATA MITA MITA MITA MITA MITA MITA MITA	LUNI RM, DE FLUN TUNI RM, DE FLUN FUNI RM, DE FLUN A'UNE RM, DE FLUN
AL USED TO READ ALLE OF THE A TZED IN BLOCK D AM SLANDARD TH AM SLANDARD TH AM LUCUTULI TH THUT/OUTPUT TEMP INPUT/OUTPUT TEMP ANALON FOR TDIN ALLATION FOR TDIN S SLORED ALLITAL FILE VALUE OF THL T VALUE OF THL T ULNITAL FILE	MILKSK MILKSK NCPU NCPU FNRFIL, RMMFIL FSTLUN, UIOLUN FSTLUN, UIOLUN FSTLUN, UIOLUN FSTPUN, UIOLUN FSTPUN, UIOLUN DBLUNN, DBLUNC,
1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1:       1: <td< td=""><td>MACHAN / 11 AL GF / MACHAN / 11 AL GF / MACHAN / 11 NU LT / MACHAN / 11 UN LT / MACHAN / 11 UN LT / MACHAN / 11 UN LT / MACHAN / 11 UL NI C/ MACHAN / 11 UL NI C/ MACHAN</td></td<>	MACHAN / 11 AL GF / MACHAN / 11 AL GF / MACHAN / 11 NU LT / MACHAN / 11 UN LT / MACHAN / 11 UN LT / MACHAN / 11 UN LT / MACHAN / 11 UL NI C/ MACHAN
PSI PUI PUI PSI PUI PUI PSI PUI PSI PUI PSI PUI PSI PUI PSI PSI PUI PSI PSI PSI PSI PSI PSI PSI PSI PSI PS	388888888888888888888888888888888888888

HXU01550 HXU01550 HXU01560 HXU01600 HXU01600 HXU01600 HXU01650 HXU01650 HXU01650 HXU01700 HXU01700 HXU01700 HXU01700 HXU01700 HXU01700 HXU01700 HXU01800 MXU01420 MXU01430 MXU01450 MXU01450 MXU01460 MXU01490 MXU01510 MXU01510 MXU01510 MXU01510 MXU01550 MXU01550 MXU01550 MXU01550 MXU01550 INTEGER TOTLAG INTEGER TOTLAG INTEGER THADL. CHOUL, TOMOTE INTEGER TITA, INS. NICPM INTEGER UTOTUN, UTOTUN, UTOLNA, UTOLNA, UTOLPU INTEGER UTULNA (2), DBTUNA(2), DBTUNA(2), UBTPUN(2) INTEGER UTULNA(2), DBTUNA(2), DBTUNA(16), DBTUNA(16), DBTUNA(2), UBTPUN(2), INTEGER UTULNA(2), DBTUNA(2), DBTUNA(2), UBTPUN(2), UBTPUN(2), INTEGER UTULN, DEFTUN, DEFTUN, DEFTUN, DETTPUN INTEGER RUNT IT, RMATTL, RMTTE, FUN, PSTTUN, LUCUCAL INTEGER RATIN, IT, RMTTE, 2), MRTTE(2), MRTTE(2), MRTTE(2), MATTEL INTEGER RATIN, PSTTUN, PSTTUN, PSTTUN, PSTTUN, PSTTUN, PSTTUN, LUCUCAL LOCOLAL, LINCYEC SET THE VALUE OF TOMODE AND RMETLE ACCORDING TO WHETHER THE USER WISHES TO READ, EDIT OR WRITE. C VARIABLE AND FUNCTION TYPE DEFINITIONS AND DIMENSIONS C COMMON / LPINEO/ DBEPUN, DBEPUC, LPUERM, DEFEPU INITIALIZE THE VALUE OF PMPREP. 41111EMP, 411EANG, 41111EMP, 411 4111DONE, 411 11 (10f1 AG. LQ. 3) GO TO 10 10MODE=1MODE RNF11 E-KNKF11. 4111 FNG, 411 FN 4411 FNE, 411 411FORC, 411E DATA READ /441KGD,441.< DATA EDTE /441EDTT,441.< DATA WRTLE/411MRTT,441E.c Ш, . C C VANIABLE DALA DEFINITIONS C 1 IVIII/ PMPRE P= . IRUL . **I TEMS** 

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 MXU02000< C ACTIVATE THE LOCAL ALL OPFION IF THE CALLING PROGRAM REQUIRES IF. C ACTIVATE THE LOCAL ALL OPFION IF THE CALLING PROGRAM REQUIRES IF. C NOTE THAT IT THE LOCAL ALL OPTION OF THIS SUBROUTINE. C IS NOT DEFINED BY THE INVOCATION OF THIS SUBROUTINE. 20 11 (M11RSL) CO 10 40 CALL SIRPAK(MISS,1MS,4HK ,22HSLLLCL W11CH UNIF 10<) GO 10 (25,30,35),10FLAG 25 COMFINUE C C SELECI AN IILM FROM MENU 'UNIT' AND BRANCH ACCORDINGLY. C CALL STRPAK MESS, LMS, AIK , T211411CH UNIT 20 LOGVAL = 1 MOVEC( MRETL, 1, 7, NOPW, MESS, 22, NOPW) LOXVAL-LHOVEC(READ, 1, 6, NCPW, MESS, 22, NCPM) G0 F0 50 CONTINUE LOCVAL: THOVEC(EDIT, 1, 6, NCPM, MESS, 22, NCPM) 50 CONTINUE 11EM MENULINEMENUMM, N122 MS, LTEMS, MESS) GO TO (100,200,300,400,500,600,700), LTEM C PREPARE PROMPLING MESSAGE FOR MENU "UNIT" CALE TUNTI ( UTOLUN, LOCALL, 1011 AG, TOMODE, MIENSE, NCPN, 2013 UNN, DBLUNC, 21 PMPREP, PMES, C ACTIVATE THE SUBPROGRAM'S ALL OPTION. C C READ, EDIT OK WKITE THE LENGTH UNIT. C CONTINUE 1 OCALL-CALALL 11 (1 OCALL) 60-10-200 100 CONTINUE LOCALL=, IKUL, IONOL - ONDI RNETTE-RNMIT 06 01 00 60 10 15 60 10 50 CONTINUE 200 CONTINUE CONTINUT ~ 2 5 ) 36 35

Z 300 CONTINUR CALL TUNIT(UTOTUN, LOCALL, CALL TUNIT(UTOTUN, LOCALL, 2 DISTUMN, DBTUNC, 3 PMPREP, PMES, 4 KNHTHL, TUNFRM, 5 NHTHL, TUNFRM, 1F (TUCALL) GO TO 20 CALALE, FALSE, 60 TO 700 C 500 CONTINUE CALL AUNTI(UTOAUN,LOCALL, CALL AUNIT(UTOAUN,LOCALL, 1 10/1AG, 10000E, MIERSE, NCPW, 2 08ANUN, DBAUNC, 3 PHPIEEP, PMES, 4 ENTITE, AUNERN, 5 0EFAUN) 5 00 CONTINUE 400 CONTINUT CALL FUNIT(UTOLUN, LOCALL, CALL FUNIT(UTOLUN, LOCALL, 2 DIBLUNN, UBLUNC, 3 FIMPREP, PMES, 4 KINTLE, FUNER, 5 DI FLUN 11 (LOCALL) GO TO 500 11 (LOCALL) GO TO 500 11 (LOCALL) GO TO 500 11 (LOCALL) GO TO 20 CALALLE, FALSE. C C READ, EDIJ OR WRITE THE PLANE ANGLE UNIT. C KEAD, EDIT OR WRITE THE FORCE UNIT. READ, EDIT ON WRITE THE TIME UNIT. 5 RINITIE, LUNFKM, 5 DETLUN 11 (FOCALL) GO TO 300 11 (.NOL.CALALL) GO TO 20 GALALL-, FALSE, GO TO 700 IF (LOCALL) GO TO 600 IF (.NOF.CALALL) GO TO 20 CALAL-.FALSL.

MXU02360 MXU02370 MXU02140 MXU02140 MXU021410 MXU021451 MXU021451 MXU021451 MXU024510 MXU02550 MXU02550 MXU02550 MXU02550 MXU02550 MXU02550 MXU02560 MXU02560 MXU02660 MXU02700 MXU027700 MXU027700 MXU027700 MXU027700 MXU027700 MXU02660 MXU02660 MXU02660 MXU02660 MXU02660 MXU022600 MXU022600 MXU022700 MXU022700 MXU027200 MXU022600 MXU022600 MXU022600 MXU022700 MXU027200 MXU027200 MXU027200 MXU022600 MXU0227200 MXU022600 MXU022600 MXU022700 MXU022600 MXU022700 MXU022600 MXU022600 MXU022600 MXU022600 MXU022700 MXU0200 MXU0200

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G 10 /00 G READ, FUIT ON WRITE THE TEMPERATURE UNIT. G 600 CONTINUE CALL FPUNIT(UTOFPU, LOCALL CALL FPUNIT(UTOFPU, LOCALL CALL FPUNIT(UTOFPU, LOCALL DETTPU) TH (LOCALL) GO 10 20 CALALL-.EAISL. CALALL-.EAISL. COLALL-.EAISL. COLALL-.EAISL. COLALL-.EAISL. COLALL..EAISL. COLATURE CONTROL TO THE CALLING PROGRAM.

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Construction of the state of th	DIMOONIO -
SUBROUTINE DIMENSIALLETC. LOFLAG	D1M00020
CSUBPROGRAM DESCRIPTION	D1M00030
C SUBROUTINE DIMENS FIRST CALLS UNTILE TO OBTAIN THE MULTIPELT-	01000M10
C CATIVE FEMCTH CONVERSION FACFOR AND THE NAMES OF THE LENGTH UNITS	D1M00050
C TO BE USID RADRING INPUT. DIMENS THEN PROVIDES A MENU FROM	D1M0060
C FROM MILCI THE USER SELECTS MILCI DIMENSION IT IS DESIRED TO READ.	D1M00070
C FOLT ON WALLE THE CHOICES ANE:	D1M00080
	06000W10
	00100010
	OT LOOM LO
	0100010
C III III CALL CALLER CALLER CALLER DESCRIPTION IN THE LOCAL	
C II HI ALCOLLON OF INCAULTING FROMMENT AS ACTIVES HULLING AND THE	ONIOUNIG
C ALL VELLAR 13 31 1 10 1101. ULUN INVOLVING 1113 30200001 INF AND 411	DIMONISC
C MINU IS NUL ULST ATTU-	09100W10
CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR SUBJECT S	
C ALLERG: THUE . IF THE INPUT VALUE OF ALLERG WAS TRUE AND NU	06100010
C I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	00200WI0
C DIMINSION	D1M00210
C FAISE IF THE INPUT VALUE OF ALLETG WAS FAISE. OR AN	D1M00220
C FRANK CATTURED MILEN & ADING A UNIT OR FOLTING A	D1M00230
	UNIT WIND AND
	036000000
С	
C : FAISI THE ALL OPTION OF THE CALLING PROGRAM IS NOT ACTIVE	0/200410
C TOFLACET IF THE USER WISHES TO INVOKE RISCIDE	ngznowin
C 2 2 KSCEDT	D1M00290
C 3 RSCOMP	D1M00300
C	DIM00310
C LABELLD COMMONS DIALGE, INOUTE, MONCPH AND RELNOS HAVE BLEN DEFINED	D1M00320
C IN SHREEDITINE MAINPG LARLIED COMMON LUNITS HAS REEN DEFINED IN	01M00330
C SHURON I NF MXINN I	01M00340
C IINO NITIALZED IN BLOCK DATA	01M00350
C 1 I FNGTI OF THE CUBE IN PROXIMA STANDARD UNITS	D1M0360
C LEMMAN: DATABASE NAME FOR LENGIN	D1M00370
C HMORGNE DATABASE COMMENT DESCRIBING LENGTH	D1M00380
	D1M00390
	DIMONIO
C	DI MORTIN
C W WIDTE OF THE COBE IN FROMMAN STANDARD UNITS	
C WEINART LATABASE NAME TON WILLIT C Mandeya Database comment deservitena uldih	D I MODI 20
C REEALL DATASSE CONTENT DE SURTEINO WELL	
C. UETAHY: THE DITAVEL VALUE FOR WITH C.	D H M M M M M
C II - HE LENI DE THE CHR (N PRESENT STANDARD DATES	D1M00h60
C HEINAM: DAIABASE NAME FOR HEIGHT	D1M00470

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INDREM: DATATASE COMMENT DESCRIBING HETGHT NDETH : THE NUMBER OF HETGHT VALUES JETALIE: THE NUMBER OF HETGHT VALUES JETALIE: THE NUMBER OF HETGHT DIMERM INTITALIZED IN BLOCK DATA TWERM : LORMAT TO BE USED FOR THE LENGTH AND MEDTH DIMENSIONS WHEN READING THOM OR MELTING TO A SEQUENTIAL FALE HERM : LORMAT TO BE USED FOR THE HETGHT DIMENSION WHEN READING FROM HERM : LORMAT TO BE USED FOR THE HETGHT DIMENSION WHEN READING FROM OR WELTING TO A SEQUENTIAL TELE	
DEX SIRPAK MI SOUT MI SOUT MI SOUT MI I F MULT MULT MI MI MISCIDH MANUT MONUT	
SNOWAC: 0 11 JAY	06900H10
COMMANN /DIALGE/ MEEKS COMMAN /INOUTE/ IMODE,OMODE COMMAN /MIDNCIAZ/ NCIM COMMAN /MITAS: NNAT II COMMAN /MITAS: VSAT IIN 1100 HIL	01100720 01100730 01100750 01100750
COMMON / I INI O/ L, I ENNAN, I MORGN, DI FALL COMMON /VINI O/ M, MIDNAN, LMORGN, DEFALM COMMON /IILNI O/ H[1], HETNAN, HWORGN, NDETH, DEFALH[1] COMMON /DIHIRM/ LMFRM, HFRM	01 MOU 770 01 MOU 796 01 MOU 796 01 MOU 800 01 MOU 800
VARIAN F AND TUNCTION TYPE DEFINITIONS AND DIMENSIONS INTEGER TOTLAG, IMODE, OMODE, NCPM INTEGER REALL, RNMFTL INTEGER MICOL, NERM, NCOT, ETROM, NTO	01M00820 01M00830 01M00840 01M00840 01M00850
INTEGER MANIAR 2), NAME 06(2), NAME 12(3) INTEGER MANIA2(1), NAME 06(2), NAME 12(3) INTEGER MESS(14), LMS INTEGER II NNAM(2), MIDNAM(2), HE INAM(2) INTEGER II NNAM(2), MIDNAM(2), HE INAM(2) INTEGER PERIOM(2), NUTERS, ITENS(10), ITEM INTEGER HE ADD(2), ED11(2), MRI10(2), ITEM	01100080 01100080 011000900 01100900 01100900 01100910 01100930 01100930

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 /1. 01001070 01001080 01001080 D1M01390 D1M01400 D1M01410 02010010 D1M01060 010010410 DIMOTIONIO DETERMINE THE NAMES OF THE UNTIS FOR THE INPUT DIMENSIONS AND THE MULTIPLICATVE CONVERSION FACTOR TO CONVERT THE IMPUT UNTIS TO THE PROCRAM STANDARD UNITS. ACTIVATE FILE LOCAL ALL OPTION IF THE CALLING PROXIMAM REQUIRES IT. NOTE THAT IF THE LOCAL ALL OPTION IS SET IN THIS MANNER, MENU "DIMENSION" IS NOT DEFINED BY THE INVOCATION OF THIS SUBROUTINE. LOGICAL MILRSE, VITAL PMPREP LOGICAL LOCVAL, IMOVEC LOGICAL ALTEG, LOCALL LOGICAL MULLIF LOGICAL KSCI DK, RSCEDT, RSCEMP, RATLDR, RAREDT, RARDMP REAL "W.H. DELAL, DEFALW, DEFALH, DEFALH, DEFALH, DEFALH, DEFALH, RALEDR, RAREDT, RARDMP REAL CONVEM, CONVEA LOGVAL-UNTITT (CONVEM. NAMLO2, NAMLU6, NAML12, ALLFLG, PSTLUN, UTOLUN, NCPM) TT ( .NOT. LOGVAL) G0 T0 99999 PREPARE A PROMPTING MESSAGE FOR MENU 'DIMENSIO' LOGVAI =I MUVEC(READ, 1, 6, NCPW, MESS, 33, NCPW) 2 411111 41111 41111 41111 4 3 4111111 6 41111 1 4 4 411200V1 A/10.0/ DATA EDNVI A/10.0/ DATA INS/14/ DATA RAD /411K AD 411.4 / DATA RTAD /411K AD 411.4 / DATA MR111 /411MR11 411.4 / DATA MR111 /411MR11 411.4 / DATA MENUUM/411DIME,411MSTO/ DATA NTTEMS/5/ DATA TTEMS/411AL ,411 , ATHE ENG,41111 , IF (MTERSE) CO 10 40 CALL STRPAKIMESS, LMS, 411 GO TO (10,20,30), 10FLAG COMLINUE C C VARIABLE DATA DEFINITIONS C 1 0CA11-ALITIG 11 (1 0CA11) G0 10 200 CONTINUE \$ 2

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C C DETERMINE MILICH OPERATION TO PERFORM ON THE LENGTH DIMENSION C AND BRANCH ACCORDINGLY. C CALL STRPAK(MESS,LMS,44K ,17MMHICH DIMENSION70 COMTINUE 1111 MENUIN(MENUM,NITEMS,1116MS,MESS) GO TO (100,200,300,400,99999),1116M 220 CONTINUE LOCVAL=RSCEDT(1,LOCALL, 1 DCVAL=RSCEDT(1,LOCALL, 2 IEMMAN,CONVIA,NAML 12, 3 IRUE, PMES,IMORGN, 4 DEFALL) 0-5,200 1.05VA1 =1 MOVE C( EDI 1, 1, 6, NCPM, MESS, 33, NCPM) 60-10-50 CONTINUE 1.06VAL=1 MOVE C( MRTLE, 1, 7, NCPM, MESS, 33, NCPM) 60-10-50 GO 10 (210, 220, 230), 10fLAG SET LOCAL ALL OPTION C C READ INPUT LENGIH. C CONTINUE LOCALL - TRUE GO 10 50 CONTINUE C EDIT LENGIN. C 210 CONFINUL 200 CONTINUE CONTINUE 901 20 20 3 Š 000

DIMUI510 DIMUI520 DIMUI520 DIMUI530 DIMUI530 DIMU1540 DIMU 1560 DIMU 1570 DIMU 1590 DIMU 1590 DIMU 1590 DIMU 1620 DIMU 1620 DIMU 1620 DIMU 1620 DIMU 1620 DIMU 1620 DIMU 1710 DIMU 1

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DETERMINE MILICIE OPERATION TO PERFORM ON THE WIDTH DIMENSION AND BRANCH ACCORDINGLY. LOCVAL-RSCLUR(W, LOCALL MERSE, HOUDE, NCPW, WIDNAM, CONVLM, CONVLA, NAMLIZ, FALSE., IRUE, PMES, WORGN, RNRFIL, LWFRM, DEFALW) 320 CONTINUE LOGVALERSCEDT (W. LOCALL, LOGVALERSCEDT (W. LOCALL, HIBNAN, CONVLA, NAMLI2, 2 JRUE, PMES, MMORGN, 3 RNRFIL, LWERN, GO 10 (310, 320, 330), 1011AG 11 (10CA11) C0 T0 400 11 (.N01.A1LF1G) C0 T0 5 ALLF1G-.FA1SE. G0 T0 99999 \$ (100011) 60 10 400 (.NOT.ALLELG) 60 10 5 H (.NOI.ALFLG) GO 10 ALLFLG-.FAISE. GO 10 99999 WRITE LENGIN. 230 CONFINUL C EDIT WIDTH. C 300 CONTINUE 310 CONTINUE READ WIDTH. == ...... 

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ALTEGE-LAISE. ALTEGE-LAISE. MAILE MILL. 330 COMITMUE LOCVAL-FESCIMPTICALL. LOCVAL-FESCIMPTICALL. LOCVAL-FESCIMPTICALL. ILUCALL SCIMPTICALL. MAILESCIMPTICALL. MAILESCIMPTICAL. MAILESCIMPTICALL. MAILESCIMPTICAL. MAILESCIMPTICALL. MAILESCIMPTICAL. MAILESCIMPT

D1MU2560 D1MU2570 D1MU2570 D1MU2590 D1MU2590 D1MU24210 D1M0242120 D1M0242420 D1M0242440 D1M024460 D1M024460 D1M02490 D1M02490 D1M025100 D1M025100 01M02530 01M02540 01M02550 01402710 01402720 01402720 01402740 01402740 01402760 01402760 01402760 01402790 01402810 01402810 01402820 D1M02620 D1M02630 D1M02640 D1M02650 D1M02360 D1M02370 D1M02380 D1M02390 D1M02400 01MU2610 M02660 M0267U MU2680 **402690** 01M02700 2 ā ź 5

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ALTI G. 10 99999 G WRITE HE IGHT. C WRITE HE IGHT. 430 CONTINUE LOCVAL-RAKIMPY (LOCALL, 130 CONTINUE 140 CONTINUE 150 HILFIERM, MERCH, MON, MCOL, 150 HILFIER, ONDE, NCPV, MANI, 12, 150 HILFIER, ONDE, NCPV, MANI, 12, 151 (LOCALL) ALTIEL, PHIS, IMORICA, 151 (MOT, ALTIEL) CO TO 99999 111 (MOT, ALTIEL) CO TO 9 111 (LOCALL) ALTIEL CO 10 9 11 (LOCALL) ALTIEL CO 10 9 11 (LOCALL) ALTIEL CO 10 9 11 (

D1MJ2830 D1MJ2840 D1MJ2840 D1MJ2860 D1MJ2860 D1MJ28800 D1MJ2910 D1MJ3010

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COM0010 COM00020 COM00030 COM00030 COM00030	ND K11 0PONDS. COM00050	E BEEN DEFINED COM0000	COM00090	COM00120 COM00130	COMOU 140	COM00160 COM00160	COM00180	COM00200 COM00200	COM002 10 COM00220 COM00230	COMUU240	COMOD260	COM0270	COM00290 COM00290	COM00310	COMODED	OF SALT COMU340	COM00360	CON0380	COM0390	COMUDIT 10
LE SUBPROGRAM	HIS SUBROUTINE ARE METERS AN	MHON VARIABLES	ANDWI .					DEFINITIONS AND DIMENSIONS					IC MLIERS.			CUBE IT THE WEIGHT DENSITY	**3.			
CCUBE MODU SUBROUFINE COMPUT CSUBPROGRA	C WATER.	CONTRACTOR COMPANY A INFO CONTRACTOR CONTRAC	D IN SUBROUTINES DIMENS AND VI	C LABLELD COMMONS	COMMENN /1 INIO/ L	COMMON / NING / NIG	COMMON /MEINEO/ MI(4)	C VARIANLE AND FUNCTION TYPE	KIAL L'N'H'V'WE			DALA RIM/1023.27	CALCULATE THE VOLUME IN CUB	(1)   1   1   4	TU COMFINUE	C CALCULATE THE WEIGHE OF THE	WATER IS 1023.2 KILOPONDS/M	D0 20 1=1,4	WI(1)=V(1)=KHO 20 COMITMUE	RI TURN

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CCUBE MODULE	OLE SUBPROCKAM	01000100
SUBROUTINE OUTPUT (CALALL, IC	ALL, IOFLAG)	00100020
C SUBROUTINE OUTPUT PROVIDES	The Shirt Provide A manual from Milich 10	01000100
C CHOOSE MILCH MODULE SEGNENT IT	IT IS DESIRED TO OPERATE NEXT. THE	0100050
C UNICES ANT: C ALL MODULE OULPUL VAR	VARIABLES	0/000100
C THE MODULE UNITS TO BU	IO BE USED DURING INPUT AND OUTPUT	08000100
	S IS THE USER TO SPECIFY THE LENGTH AND FORCE	00100100
C UNITS TO BE USED DURING IMPUT	IPUT AND OUTPUL. THE RESULTS MODULE	OLIOOJNO
C ALLON'S THE USER TO READ, EDIT O	DIT OR WRITE THE CUBE VOLUME AND WEIGHT.	00100120
C IIIICCALLING PROGRAM ALL C OPTIOM IS SETTO IRDE UPON D	I ALL UPTION IS ACTIVE, THE LOCAL ALL ON INVOKING THIS SUBROUTINE IN THIS CASE	00100130
C MENU 'OUIPUI' IS NOI DEFINED.		011001100
CSUBPROCRAM A	AM ASSUMPTIONS	09100100-
C THE UNITS FOUND FOR SHOULD BE ACK	VOLUME AND METCHILL UNLES RESPECTIVELY ARE	00100100
C TO BE DILLERENT I NON THAT WHICH	MILCH WAS ESTABLISHED BY EITHER THE BLOCK	06100100
C DAIA SUBPROCRAM OR DURING THE	THE INPUT SEQUENCE.	00100200
C	AKTABLES	01200100-
C COURTE THUS OCCURRED WIEN I	NEW READING OR EDITING AN OUTPUT VARIABLE	OU100230
C FALSE, IF THE INPUT VI	UT VALUE OF CALALL MAS . FALSE. OR AN ERROR	00100240
C OCCURRED MIEN	HEN READING OR EDIING AN OUTPUT VARIABLE	00100250
C	KIABLES	-00100260
C FALSE THE ALL OPTION	TION OF THE CALLING PROGRAM IS NOT ACTIVE	00100280
C 10FLAG=1 IF INE USER MISHES TO	S TO READ THE VARIABLES	00100290
		OU F00300
	WRTE.	00100310
C LABETED COMPAN DIALGE AND MDNCI	MUNCPW HAVE BEEN DEFINED IN SUBROUTINE	00100330
C MAINPG.		00100340
CSUBPROGRAMS	AMS AND FUNCTIONS CALLED	-00100350
C SIRPAK		0/100370
C IT''VIC		OU100380
		OU100390
C UEA ETURARY		
C MODULE		00100420
C MXUNII		OU 100430
C VANUMI		0440( 100
		09400, 10-
C LABELFU COMMONS		0/ 100100
		00100180
COPPAUN /DIALCI/ MIERSE		OUIUUHYU

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 FINITIONS AND DIMENSIONS
 00100510 00100550

 FINITIONS AND DIMENSIONS
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 OVLD 001100880 00100890 00100910 00100910 00100910 00100920 00100920 00100920 00100920 00100920 ACTIVATE THE LOCAL ALL OPTION OF THE CALLING PROCRAM REQUIRES IT. NOTE THAT IF THE LOCAL ALL OPTION IS SET IN THIS MANNER, MENU "OUTPUT" WILL NOT BE DEFINED BY THE INVOCATION OF THIS SUBROUTINE. PREPARE A PROMPTING MESSAGE FOR MENU "OUTPUT" AND THEN PROVIDE MENU TO THE USER. VARIABLE AND FUNCTION TYPE DEFINITIONS AND DIMENSIONS LOCVAL - LHOVLC( WRITE, 1, 7, NCPW, MESS, 41, NCPM) CONTINUE 60 10 (10,20,30), 101140 100VAL=1 MOVI C(READ, 1, 6, NCPM, MESS, 41, NCPM) I ONVALET MOVE C(FULL, 1, 6, NCPM, MESS, 41, NCPM) INIEGER IOLIAG INIEGER MENUMM(2), NITEMS, ITEMS(8), ITEM INIEGER MENUMM(2), LMS, NCPW INIEGER MEAD(2), EDIT(2), WRITE(2) INIEGER MEAD(2), EDIT(2), WRITE(2) IOGICAL CALALL, IOCALL IOGICAL MITES, IOGVAL, LMOVEC I FEM MENULIN(MENUMM, NETEMS, ELEMS, MESS) GO TO (100, 200, 300,400), FTEM CONTINUE CALL STRPAK(MESS, EMS, 4)(K ET TO4) 
 DATA LMS/16/

 DATA MLNUNH/411001 P, 41101

 DATA NLLIMS/41/

 DATA NLLIMS/41/

 DATA ILLMS/41/

 DATA ILLMS/41/
 DATA LOCALL'. FALSE ./ DATA READ /hukt AD, 411. c DATA EDLT /hukt DT, 411. c DATA WRTTL/humktt, 4116 . C C VARIABLE DATA DITINITIONS C 100411 041411 11 (100411) 60 10 200 OUTPUT ALL OPTION COMMON /MONCEN/ NORM 02 01 00 09 10 50 III 20 2 20 St I \$

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CCUBF MODU SUBROUTINE VANDAT(ALLE	DULE SUBPROCRAM	VANUU010 VAN00020 VAN00020
C SUBROUTINE VANUME FIRST	T CALLS UNTILLE, UNTILLE AND UVUL TO OBTAIN TH	L VANUOU4U
C MULTIPLICATIVE LINGIN, FORC	RCE (WEIGHT) AND VOLUME CONVERSION FACTORS	
C AND THE MARES OF THE FORCE C VANNAL FLEIN PROVIDES A M	A MU VULUME UNITS TO BE VERD DUVING UNITUT. MUMU FROM MUTCH THE USER SELECTS WINCH	VAN00020
C PROCRAM COMPUTATION RESULTS	IS IT IS DESIRED TO READ, EDIT OR WRITE.	VANDOUBO
C THE CHOICES ANT:		VANU0090
C ALL RESULTS		VANU0100
C VOLUME		VANUU11U
C VANIALI TILM CALLS BATLOR B	I THE PARAMAN AS MUCH SEARN FUR FACILY	VANOUS US 100120
C VARIABLE.		ON LOONVA
C IF THE ALL OPTION OF THE	HE CALLING PROGRAM IS ACTIVE, THE LOCALL ALL	VAN00150
C OPTION IS SET TO . TRUE, IMM	MUDIALELY AFTER THE UNITS INFORMATION IS	VANU0160
C OBJAINED. IN THIS CASE, ME	MEMU "KESULIS" IS NOT INVUKED.	
C NONE YET		VAN00190
		-VAN00200
C ALLFLG: IRUE IF THE IMPU	PUT VALUE OF ALLELG MAS . TRUE . AND NO ERROR	VAN00210
C OCCURED MHE	MEN RLADING ANY UNIT OR EDITING ANY PROCHAM	VANUU220
C KE SUL 1		VAN00230
C FALSE. IF THE IMPU	IPUT VALUE OF ALLEIG MAS . FALSE. OR AN ERROR	VAN00240
C OCCURED MIE	MEN READING A UNIT OR EDITING A PROGRAM	VANU0250
		VAN00260
CTALETTELETTELETTELETTELETTELETTELETTELE	AKIABLISTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTT	VANUUZ IU
C ALL'TUS TRUCT THE ALL OF	PTION OF THE CALLING PROCRAM IS ACTIVE	VAN00290
C IOFLAG=1 IF THE USER WISHES	IES TO INVOKE RAILOR	VANU0300
C S	RAREDT	VAN00310
	RARDMP	VAN00320
CABELED	() COMMON VARIABLE STATE CONTRACT TATE AND	VANU0330
C LABELLU GUTTURS DIALUE, INUU C IM SURRENITIMI MAINPE IANF	AUTE, MUNCTY AND KEINUS HAVE BEEN DEFINED Heter Communs finits and finits have been	VANUU350
C DEFINED IN SUBROUTINE MXUNI	MIL.	VAN00360
CVINIO INITIALIZED IN B	BLOCK DAIA	VAN00370
C V : VOLUME OF THE CUBE	JE IN PROGRAM STANDARD UNITS	VAN00380
C VARIAGIA: D'ALVOAGE NAME FOR V	v Vuliume Vi voi illas	
C NDEFY : THE NUMBER OF VOLUM	UNE DEFAULT VALUES	VANU0410
C DEFALV: THE DELAULI VALUES	S FOR VOLUME	VANUU4120
C	M BLOCK DATA	VAN00430
C WI : : WEIGHT OF THE CUBE	E IN PROGRAM STANDARD UNITS	VANOONING
C WEINAM: UATAUASE NAME FUN W C VIMMEN. COMMENT INSCREBING		VANUUUDU
C NDEFWE: THE NUMBER OF WEIGH	GIT DEFAULT VALUES	VANUU470
C DFALWI: THE DEFAULE VALUES	S FOR ML IGHT	VAN00480
C ANSI KM INITIALIZED IN	M BLOCK DAFA	VANUUNI90

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ç	ANGERMAN LANDAR USED FOR THE CHAR PROPERTIES WHEN READING FROM	VANOUSOU
24		VAN00510
2 d	CONTRACTOR CONTRA	VANU0520
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30	SIRPAK	VANUO54U
30		VAN00550
0		VAN00560
C	P4 NU 1 N	01 GOONAN
Q	DEX IIBHANY	VAN00580
C		D6500NVA
C		VAN00600
C	UVOL	VANOU610
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ن د		VAN00680
24		VAND()(69()
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		VANOO / 30
	CURRENT ARE NOSA RUNE IL RANGE IL	VANUU 74U
		VAN00750
	CAMPAN / INNIS/ PSIFUN, UIOFUN	VANDO 760
	CUMPLUN /VIMIO/ V(4), VOI NAH, VMORCN, NDL (V, DE LALV(4)	07100NAV
	CAREAN (MILLARO) MICH), WEINAN, MIMIGN, NDEFUT, DEALWICH)	VAN001780
	CUMBRIN / ANSTRA / ANSTRA	067 00MAV
C		VANUABOU
c	VANIABLE AND FUNCTION TYPE DIFINITIONS AND DIMENSIONS	VANOUBIU
c		VAN00820
	INIECER FOFLAC, EMODE, CMADE, NCPU	VAN00830
	BDECH K KNKI IL, RMMFIL.	VANUUBIU
	INTEGER ANSIRM(3)	VAN00850
	IBIEGER NAMI U2(1), NAMI U6(2), NAMI 12(3)	VAND0860
	INIEGER NAMEO2(1), NAMEO3(1), NAME12(3)	VANOUS /U
	IMIEGEN UNVOL(3)	VANDUBBU
	IMLECER PSII UN, ULOUUN	<b>NANGANO</b>
	INIEGER PSIFUN, UIOFUN	<b>VANU0900</b>
	INICCIN MCSS(13), IMS	VAN00910
	INIEGER VOINAM(2), WEINAM(2)	VAN00920
	INTECTER PHIS [16], VMORGN [16], WEMRCN [16]	VAN00930
	INTECER NUETV, MAETWI	VANNU940
	INILGEN MENURL(2), NITLMS, FILMS(8), ITEM	VAN00950
	INIT GER READ(2), EDI1(2), MRITE(2)	09600NVA
	INIECE MAXING NIRON, NIO	0/ 600NVA
	INTEGER VGOL, WIGOT, FROM	VANDUJBU

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VANUU990 VANUU990 VANUU990 VANUU920 VANUU950 VANUU950 VANUU950 VANUU950 VANUU950 VANU1120 VANU11200 VANU11200 VANU1210 VANU1210 VANU1220 VANU1230 DETERMINE THE NAMES OF THE UNITS FOR THE OUTPUT RESULTS AND THE MULTIFLECTOR CONVERSION FACTORS TO CONVERT THE RESULTS IN PROGRAM STAMDARD UNITS TO OUTPUT UNITS. ACTIVATE THE LOCAL ALL OPTION IT THE CALLING PROGRAM REQUIRES IT. NOTE THAT IS THE LOCAL ALL OPTION IS SET IN THIS MANNER, MENU "RESULTS" WILL NOT BE DEFINED BY THE INVOCATION OF THIS SUBROUTINE LOGVAL=UNITLE (CONVLM, NAME 02, NAME 06, NAME 12, ALLFLG, PSTLUN, UTOLUN, NCPV) IF (.NOL.LUGVAL) GO TO 99999 LOGVAL=UVOL (CNVEVN, UNVOL, ALLFLG, CUNVLM, NAMLU6, NCPV) IF (.NOL.LUGVAL) GO TO 99999 LOGVAL=UNITFF (CONVFM, NAMF 02, MAMF 12, ALLFLG, PSTFUM, UTOFUN, NCPV) IF (.NOL.LUGVAL) GO TO 99999 PREPARE A PROMPLING MESSER FOR MENU "RESULTS" DATA CONVLA/0.0/ DATA CONVLA/0.0/ DATA CONVLA/0.0/ DATA LNS/13/ DATA READ /411KEAD,411.4 / DATA READ /411KB1,411.4 / DATA WILL /411KB11,411.4 / DATA WILL /411KB11,411.4 / DATA MYLOG1,VG01,VG01,416.01 ,FROM /4,4,4,4,4,1/ LOGICAL MILKSE, VITAL, PMPREP LOGICAL LOCVAL, IMOVEC LOGICAL ALLEG, LOCALL LOGICAL MILIF, UNITIF, UVOL LOGICAL WILLEF, UNITIF, UVOL LOGICAL WILLIE, UNITIF, UVOL LOGICAL WILLEF, UNITIF, UVOL REAL V, MI, DEFALVIA REAL CONVIM, CONVEA REAL CONVIM, CONVEA REAL CONVIM, CONVEA DATA M NUKI /414KESU,411L IS / DATA NTEMS/4/ DATA TTEMS/41ALL 4H ATTVOLU,414ME C C VARIABLE DALA DEFINITIONS C LOCALL-ALLIG IF (LOCALL) GO TO 200 - 01 -

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VAND1500 VAND1500 VAND1510 VAND1520 VAND1520 VAND1550 VAND1550 VAND1570 VAND1570 VAND1570 VAND1570 VAND1610 VAND1620 VAND1620 VANU 1650 VANU 1660 VANU 1660 VANU 1690 VANU 1690 VANU 1710 VANU 1710 VANU 1710 VANU 1710 VANU 1710 VANU 1710 VANU 1810 VANU 1810 VANU 1820 VANU 1770 VANU 17700 VANU 17700 VANU 17700 VANU 17700 VANU 17700 VANU 177000 VANU1900 VAN01910 VAN01920 VAN01930 VANU1940 VANU1950 VANU1950 1640 VANU148U VANUI , JOHSELECT THE DESTRED RESULT TO < 210 CONLINUE 10CVAL=RAILDREV.10CALL,VG01, 10CVAL=RAILDREV.10CALL,VG01, 2 VOLMAM,MX10G1,CNVFVH,CNVFVA,UNVOL,.1ALSE., 2 VOLMAM,MX10G1,CNVFVH,CNVFVA,UNVOL,.1ALSE., 3 TRUEL.PMES,VMORGN, 4 RMIETL,ANSFRM, 5 RMIETL,GNSFRM, 11 {10CALL} G0 10 300 11 {.001.ALEEG C0 10 5 ALEFG=1ALSE. G0 10 99999 DETERMINI MITCH OPERATION TO PERFORM ON THE VOLUME VALUE AND BRANCH ACCORDINGLY. , 14/11/11/CH RESULTED LOGVAL - LMUVI G(MKLITE, 1, 7, NCPM, MLSS, 30, NCPM) G0 10 50 t (KGVAL =1 MOVI C( READ, 1, 6, NCPM, MLSS, 30, NCPM) Go To 50 LOGVAL = 1 MUVL C( EDI F, 1, 6, MCPW, MESS, 30, MCPM) G0_10_50 11EM MENULIN(MENURL, NELEMS, 11EMS, MESS) GO TO (100,200,300,99999), 11EM 200 CONTINUE GO TO (210,220,230), IOFLAG 11 (MIERSI) (20 10 40 CALL SIRPAK(MLSS, IMS, 4114 GO 10 (10, 20, 30), 10FLAG COMFINUE CALL STRPAK (MI SS, LMS, 4114 220 CONTINUE LOCVAL=RAREDI(V,LOCALL, C SET LOCAN ALL UPLION. C CONTINUE LOCALES, IKUE C READ VOLIME. C EDIF VOLUME. C CONTINUL COMPINE CONTINUE CONTINUE 2 20 g 94 20 8 5 0000 2

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310 COMTINUE LOCYAL-RAILUNKUF, LOCALL, WIGOT, 1 MIÉRSE, IMDDE, MCPW, 2 WEINAM, NXTOGT, CONVEM, CONVIA, NAME 12, . FALSE.. 3 NEMET L, PMES, WINNEN, 5 NINEEMT DE ANSFEM, 11 FLOCALL) GO TO 99999 11 FLOCALL) GO TO 9 DETERMENT MUTCH OPERATION TO PERFORM ON THE WEIGHT VALUE AND BRANCH ACCORDINGLY. C ... 230 CCMFINUE LOCVAL=RAKUMP(LOCALL, MUDL, NCPM, NCPM, COMDL, NCPM, VCP), 1 V, VOLMAM, FROM, VCOI, 2 V, VOLMAM, FROM, VCOI, 3 CNVEW, CNVEW, CNVEW, CNVEW, 4 ... TRUE., PMES, VMORGN, 4 KMMFIL, ANSFIRM) NIERSE, NCPM, VOI NAM, NEROM, NIO, CNVEVM, CNVEVA, UNVOL, IRULE, PMES, VMORGN, RNRETL, ANSFRM, NDEEV, DEFALV) 300 COMPTINUE GO TO (310, 320, 330), TOFLAG II (LOCALL) CO TO 300 II (.NOL.ALLELC) CO 10 5 ALLELG- LALSE. GU TO 99999 60 10 5 320 CONTINUE LOCVAL-RAREDI (NT, LOCALL, IF (LOCALL) C0 T0 IF (.NOT.ALLFIG) G ALLFIG-.LAISE. G0 T0 99999 II (.NOT.ALLFIG) ALLFIG≞.FALSE. CO TO 99999 C MRITE VOLUME. READ METCHI. EDIT MEIGHT. - ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ 000 0000 000

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 NIERSE, MCPW, MOM, 12, WEIMAM, NIO, CONVEA, MAH, 12, WEIMAM, NIO, CONVEA, MAH, 12, TRUE, MIRIEL, MARSEM, NIO, WIENELL, MARSEM, NIO, WIENELL, MARSEM, NIO, NICHTI, CONVEN, MAH, 12, MILLIG, GO TO 5

 6
 NIELIG, CONT, CONVEA, MAH, 12, NIMCON, NICHTI, CONVEA, MAH, 12, CONVEN, MOM, 12, CONVEN, NOVE, NIMCON, NICHTI, CONVEA, MAH, 12, MILLIG, GO TO 5

 6
 NIELIG, CONT, CONVE, CONVE, NIMCON, NICHTI, CONVEA, MAH, 12, CONVEN, MOM, 12, MILLIG, GO TO 5

 7
 NIELIG, CONT, CONVE, NCPM, NICH, NICHT, MIRSE, OMUR, MCCON, NICHT, MIRSE, OMUR, NCPM, NICH, NICHT, MILLIG, GO TO 5

 7
 NIELIG, CONT, NICHTI, CONVEN, NCPM, NICH, NICH, NICH, NICHT, MAKER, MAH, 12, CONVEN, NCM, NCCON, NICHT, MAKER, MAH, 12, MILLIG, GO TO 5

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 NIELIG, CO TO 5

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 NIELIG, CO TO 5

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 NIELIG, CO TO 99999

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	JOHUNS	UTINE MAINPG.	•	•				:	:	:	1.00023
	COPPUN/REENOS/RNREIL	, RMMF 11								-	11 00024
	COMMIN INDUIT/INDUE	DHODE									N 00025
	COMMINIAL GF/MIERSE										11.00026
	COMMON/MUNCPU/NOPU										120001
	INTEGEN KNAFT FRANT	-									
	INTERED NORTH THREE										u 00030
	LANDER WOLF										1 000 1
	DATA KNRF11/3/										100032
	DATA RIMUTI /1/									-	11 00033
	DATA IMODE /2/									-	11.000.34
	DATA CHODE /2/										100035
	DAIA MIERSI / . HALSE . /										11.00036
	START OF STIE DEPENI.	DEMI CODE									
	EMD. DE SITÉ DÉPEME	DEMT CONF									00019
د د	SUBRC	OUTINE LUNIT.	•		•						0100010
	COMMON /LUNIIS/ PSTL	NU JULUN								_	1100011
	COMMON /I UINIO/ DBI L	UNN, DBLUNC, LU	NF KH,	DEFL	N						1.00042
	INTEGER PSTIUN, UTOLI										1.00043
	JMIEGEN DISLUMM(Z), DE	SLUNC( 10 ), LUN		), ut							
	DATA TATUW///										
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3 AU AU AU AU /	81 0005 10
DATA 1 UNERW/411(110,411) /	BI 000520
DATA DEFLUN/7/	BI 000530
Support Support Ne FUNIT.	BI 000540
COMMON /IUNIIS/ PSTIUN, ULOIUN	BI 000018
COMPANENT / TUTINED DESTURY, DESTURC, SUMPSION, DEFTURY	BI 000520
INTEGER DETUNNED DETUNCTED, JUNERMED, DEFTUN	01000580
DAIA PSI (UN/1/	B1.000590
DAIA UIDIUN/1/	BL000600
DATA DBTUNN/4/N/101/J_4/100 /	BL000610 BL000630
WIN DOLUMU/ 4111 THE , 411 U , 4114 II , 4114 U U, 4114 U U, 4114 U U, 4144 U U, 4144 U U, 4144 U U, 4144 U U,	
	BL 000640
3 411 411 411 / 111 /	BI 000650
	BI 000660
DATA DELTUN/1/ STADIT ME FIALT	BI.000670 BI (WIXARD
COMMAN / LUNITS/ PSIFMM HIDEN	
COMPAN / FUINFO/ DEFUNN, DEFUNC, FUNFAM, DEFFUN	BI 000700
INTEGER PSITUN, UTOFUN	81 000 710
INFEGER DISFUNN(2), DISFUNC(16), FUNFINN(2), DEFFUN	BL 000 720
DALA PSILUN/1/	BL000130
	BL00074U
DATA DAD UNN/PHUTOF, PHE A FIRMER FOR A	06/00018
UNIN UBLUNG, AHL OKC, AHL U, AHNIT, AHHUU D,	BL 000 / 00
2 hited Alker V, HIGHAN, HIGHAN, AND IN,	BL000780
	BL000790
DAIA FUNKIM/AH(IIO,AH) /	00800018
DALA DEFLUN/7/	BL.000810
Subkouline Aunil.	BI 000820
CUTTON /AUNIJ/ PJIAUN, ULUAUN	BI 000830
UNTRAM / AUTALU/ INDAUAN, UDAUAU, AUNI KM, ULIAUN Imificik Psiann utoann	DE 000040
INTEGER DIJAUNN(2), DBAUNC(16), AUNTRM(2), DEFAUN	BI 000860
DAIA PSIAUN/1/	01 0008 70
DATA UIOAUN/1/	BL 000880
DATA DAAUMK/4000.4000 / DATA DAAUMY/2014AAA1 2015 11 0100 5 12 000 00	BLUCU0590
I ALL DESCRIPTION AND ALL OF ALLOND ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL AL	BL000910
2 ANPUT ANOUTP, ANUTE AN	BI.000920
3 A44 ,444 ,444 /	BI.000930
DATA AUNI KM/4HI( 1 10, 4H) /	04600018
DAIA DEFAUN/1/	81 000950
COMMAND PRIMARCE DEFRIME ADDRESS FOR ADDRESS	BI 000960
COMMENN / FUNIS/ FSIFUN, UIUIFU COMMENN / FPINED/ ENEPDIN DATPHC I PATERN DEFIPID	0/6/W) 19

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BL 001020 BL 001020 BL 001100 BL 001120 BL 001120 BL 001120 BL 001120 BL 001220 BL 001220 BL 001220 BL 001220 BL 001220 BL 001230 BL 001230 BL 001230 BL 001230 BL 001230 BL 001330 BL 001410 BL 00140 BL 00140 BL 001400 BL 0001400 BL 001400 BL 0014 BL000990 BL001000 BL001010 BL001010 BL001020 BL001020 BL001020 BL001040 BL001050 COMPANY // INFO // LENNAM, LINE DIMENS. COMPAN // INFO // LENNAM, LINERAN, DEFAL COMPAN // INFO // W/ IDMAM, MNORGN, DEFAL COMPAN // INFO // W/ IDMAM, MNORGN, NDEFH, DEFALH(4) COMPAN // INFO // H(4), HE IMAM (2), ME IMAM (2) INFGER LIMMA(2), WIDMAM (2), HE IMAM (2) INFGER LIMMA(2), WIDMAM (2), HE IMAM (2) INFEGER LIMMA(2), WIDMAM (2), HORGM (16) INFEGER LIMMA(2), MICHAN INFEGER LIMMA(2), INFO // ID, 10, 10, 2, 0, 3, 0, 4, 0/ DATA LW, H(1), H(2), H(3), H(4) /10, 10, 10, 2, 0, 3, 0, 4, 0/ DATA LIMMA/111 EMC, 4HIH / DATA LIMMA/111 EMC, 4HIH / 4HI , 4H , 4H , 4H , 4H , 4H Бата не ими/чине іс, чинт / Data імокси/чине іс, чинт 0, чие си, чиве (, чи????, чи????, чи????, 1 мокси/чик_16, чинт 0, чи би , чи , чи , чи , /1.0,2.0,3.0,4.0/ \$\ /1023.2,2046.4,3069.6,4092.8/ DATA NDEFII/4/ DATA DEFALL, DEFALM, DEFALM(1), DEFALM(2), DEFALM(3), DEFALM(4) DATA DEFALL, DEFALM, DEFALM(1), DEFALM(2), DEFALM(3), DEFALM(4) DATA IVFRM/4M(E13,44.6) / DATA IVFRM /4M(110,44/4E1,443.6)/ INTEGER PSIPUN, UIOTPU INTEGER UBIPUN(2), DBIPUC(16), IPUFRM(2), DEFIPU DATA UFOIPU/1/ DATA UFOIPU/1/ DATA UBIPU/AHULOT, 4HPU / DATA UBIPUC/AHTEMP, 4HERAT, 4HURE , 4HBURT, 1 4HPUC, 4HBE U, 4HSED , 4HBURT, 2 4HMC 1, 4HPUT, 4H 0U1, 4HPUT, 3 DATA TPUFRM/4H(10, 4H) , 4H 0U1, 4HPUT, 2 0ATA DEFIPU/1/ REAL V.WI. DEFALV, DFAIMT DATA V(1), V(2), V(3), V(4) /1 DATA WI(1), WI(2), WI(4), WI(4) Hł. Ξħ,

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BL 001480 BL 001490 BL 001490	BL.001510 BL.001520 BL.001530	BI 001540 BI 001550 BI 001550	BL001570 BL001570	BL001590 BL001600	BL001610 BL001620
(,4117777,4117777,4117777, ,411 ,411 ,411	(,4117777,4117777,4417777,	, 4H , 4H ,	4LV(4)	LWI(4) 6/	Ţ
CU, 411BE , 411	CU, 411BE	Ŧ,	V(3),DEF. 8/	T(3), DFA	61/
0,411F ,411	0,444	<b>.</b> _	), DEFAL	), DFALW	E1,4113.
VOI NAM/4HVOLU, 4HHE VMORGN/4HVOLU, 4HME 4H X , 4H	4H , 4H WE INAM/4HME IG, 4HHI WIMRGN/4HME IG, 4HHII	14, XHP 14, 14 14, 14	DEFALV(1), DEFALV(2 /2.42.4.84.7	DFALMT(1), DFALMT(2 /24/76, 1, 4952	ANSFRM/4H(110, 4H/4
				DAIA [	DATA

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### APPENDIX B

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### UNIT SUBROUTINE ABBREVIATIONS AND CALLING SEQUENCES

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# Table B-1. Angle Unit Abbreviations

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NAMA06	NAMA 08	NAMA12
CYCLE	CYCLE	CYCLE
RADIAN	RADIAN	RADIAN
DEGREE	DEG (ANG)	DEGREE (ANG)
MINUTE	MIN (ANG)	MINUTE (ANG)
SECOND	SEC (ANG)	SECOND (ANG)
	<u>NAMA06</u> CYCLE RADIAN DEGREE MINUTE SECOND	NAMA06NAMA08CYCLECYCLERADIANRADIANDEGREEDEG (ANG)MINUTEMIN (ANG)SECONDSEC (ANG)

### Table B-2. Force Unit Abbreviations

NAMF02	NAME 03	NAMF12
PL	PDL	POUNDAL
LB	LBF	POUND (FORCE)
ST	ST	SHORT TON
LT	LT	LONG TON
DY	DYN	DYNE
N	N	NEWTON
KP	KGF	KILOPOND

### Table B-3. Length Unit Abbreviations

NAML02	NAML06	NAML12
IN	INCH	INCH
FT	FOOT	FOOT
SM	STATMI	STATUTE MILE
NM	NAUTMI	NAUT. MILE
MM	MILLIM	MILLIMETER
CM	CENTIM	CENTIMETER
MT	METER	METER
KM	KILOMT	KILOMETER

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### Table B-4. Temperature Unit Abbreviations

NAMTP 1	NAMTP 5	NMTP12
С	DEG-C	DEGREES-C
F	DEG-F	DEGREES-F
K	DEG-K	DEGREES-K
R	DEG-R	DEGREES-R

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## Table B-5. Time Unit Abbreviations

NAMT02	NAMT03	NAMT06	NAMT12
SC	SEC	SECOND	SECOND
MN	MIN	MINUTE	MINUTE
HR	HR	HOUR	HOUR
DY	DAY	DAY	DAY
WK	WK	WEEK	WEEK
MO	MO	MONTH	MONTH
YR	YR	YEAR	YEAR

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LOGICAL FUNCTION UAACC (UFAACC, UNAACC, ALLFLG, CONVA, CONVT, NAMA03, NAMT03, NCPW) LOGICAL FUNCTION UACCEL (UFACC, UNACC, ALLFLG, CONVL, CONVT, NAMLO6, NAMT02, NCPW) LOGICAL FUNCTION UAREA (UFAREA, UNAREA, ALLFLG, CONVL, NAML06, NCPW) LOGICAL FUNCTION UFREQ (UFFREQ, UNFREQ, ALLFLG, CONVA, CONVT, NAMA08, NAMT03, UIOAUN, UIOTUN, NCPW) LOGICAL FUNCTION UKVISC (UFKVIS, UNKVIS, ALLFLG, CONVL, CONVT, NAML02, NAMT03, UIOLUN, UIOTUN, NCPW) LOGICAL FUNCTION UMASS (UFMASS, UNMASS, ALLFLG, CONVF, CONVL, CONVT, NAMF02, NAML02, NAMT02, UIOFUN, UIOLUN, UIOTUN, NCPW) LOGICAL FUNCTION UMPOWR (UFPOWE, UNPOWE, ALLFLG, CONVF, CONVL, CONVT, NAMF02, NAML02, NAMT02, UIOFUN, UIOLUN, UIOTUN, NCPW) LOGICAL FUNCTION UPRESS (UFPRES, UNPRES, ALLFLG, CONVF, CONVL, NAMF03, NAML02, NCPW) LOGICAL FUNCTION UPSPEC (UFPSPE, UNPSPE, ALLFLG, CONVL, CONVT, NAML02, NAMT03, NCPW) LOGICAL FUNCTION URHO (UFRHO, UNRHO, ALLFLG, CONVF, CONVL, CONVT, NAMF03, NAML02, NAMT02, UIOFUN, UIOLUN, UIOTUN, NCPW) LOGICAL FUNCTION USPEED (UFSPEE, UNSPEE, ALLFLG, CONVL, CONVT, NAMLO6, NAMT02, UIOLUN, UIOTUN, NCPW)

Table B-6. Calling Sequences of Derived Units

LOGICAL FUNCTION UVOL (UFVOL, UNVOL, ALLFLG, CONVL, NAML06, NCPW)

### APPENDIX C

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### SAMPLE GENERAL DATABASE

Note: This is an edited version of the listing of the database obtained at the terminal. The actual listing of the items is in a random order due to the hashing function employed during the storing of the entries. Group headings also would not appear at the terminal.

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* STITLE: ** GINERAL DATABASE FOR U.S. DUG-2 "CHARLES F. ADAMS" CLASS

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VALUE COMMENT IYPL S NAME

PROPULSION AND POWERING

PPIVP	0	2 IYPE OF PROPULSION PLANE (REED)	
SHP	2	U. 70000E+05 101AL INSTALLED SHAFT HORSEPOWER (HP	~
NSIAF [	1	2 NUMBER OF PROPELLER SHAFTS	
NE	3	2 NUMBER OF ENGINES	
EN SU	3	4 NUMBER OF BOILERS	
VSUS	(8)	U. 33000E+U2 MAXIMUM CONTINUOUS SUSTAINED SPEED (KNOT	-
VEND	3	0.144006+02 ENDURANCE SPEED (KNOT )	
EMDAR	(8)	0.60000E+04 ENDURANCE RANGE [NAUL MILE ]	
PAPIYP	2	1 TYPE OF PROPERTIES 11=EP 2=CNP1	
DPROP	X	**UNDEFINED** PROPALLER DIAMALER (1001	
L.	E	**UNDEFINED** PROPELLER RPM AI FULL POMEN (RPM)	
SSLPTYP	2	I TYPE OF PRIMARY SHIP SERVICE ELECTRICAL PL	AN) (REED)
NSSC	Ξ	4 NUMBER OF PRIMARY SHIP SERVICE GENERATORS	•
KWSSER	2	U. 200001+04 INSIALLED PRIMARY SHIP SERVICE GENERATOR C	APACIIY (KW
LHE TYP	3	ARAYE 953) TYPE OF SECONDARY OR EMERCIACY ELECTRICAL	PLANI (KĒED)
NE MC	3	ARRAY 934) NUMBER OF SECONDARY OR FMERGENCY GENERATOR	S OF LACH LYPE
KWEMA R	E	U. 2000UE+03 INSIALLED FMERGENCY OR SECONDARY GENERATOR	CAPACITY (NW
KWPLMG	3	ARRAYI 915) CAPACITY PER SECONDARY OR EMERGENCY GENERA	IORS (KM

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F	E	0.550000 +0	METACEMERIC HEIGHE UNCORRECTED (FOOL	~
F SURFCOR	(2) (2)	#UNDEFINE	P IREE SURFACE CORRECTION (FOO)	
FINSIBL	Ē		) FIN STABILIZERS (0=NO 1=YES)	
NRUNDER	Ξ		e number of rudders	
		MEAP	NS PAYLOAD	
SMODAXI	$(\mathbf{v})$	AKKAY( 879	ITYPE OF CUMS (REED)	
NGUNS	(Y)	AKKAY( 859	I NUMBER OF GUNS OF FACH TYPE	
TYPMSL	Ξ	13	I TYPE OF MISSILE LAUNCHERS (REED)	

<ul> <li>BTYPE OF GUNS (REED)</li> <li>B59) NUMBER OF GUNS OF FACH TYPE</li> <li>B131 TYPE OF MISSILE LAUNCHERS (REED)</li> <li>I NUMBER OF MISSILE LAUNCHERS (REED)</li> <li>O TYPE OF MISSILE LAUNCHERS</li> <li>O TYPE OF CLOSE-IN WEAPON SYSTEM (REED)</li> <li>O NUMBER OF CLOSE-IN WEAPON SYSTEMS</li> <li>O TYPE OF LASIC POINT DEFENSE MISSILE LAUNCHERS</li> <li>D NUMBER OF BASIC POINT DEFENSE MISSILE LAUNCHERS</li> <li>D NUMBER OF ASSIC POINT DEFENSE MISSILE LAUNCHERS</li> <li>D NUMBER OF ASW MEAPON LAUNCHERS (REED)</li> <li>I NUMBER OF ASW LAUNCHERS</li> </ul>
AKKAY
YPCUMS (A) VPMSL (1) VPMSL (1) VPMSL (1) MSI (1) MSI (1) MSI (1) VPNSML

# FIECTRONICS, FIRE CONTROL AND SENSORS

			•	•		
YPSOMAR	(<)	ARRAY	628)	1 Y PE	ð	SUNAR SYSTEMS (REED)
YPIXONE	Ξ	•	62	JYPE	5	SUNAR DUME (REED)
YPSURAD	Ξ		0	IYPE	5	SURFACE SEARCH RADAR (REED)
YPBDAIR	(1)		15	JYPE	5	3-U AIR SEARCH RADAR (REED)
YP2DAIR	3		41	IYPE	ð	2-D AIR SFAKCH RADAK (REED)
YPCRAD	1	I JONDER	NED**	IYPE	5	GUN FIRE CONIROL RADARS OR DIRECTORS (REED)
<b>GRAD</b>	Ξ		~	NUMBL	3	F CUN FIRE CONTROL RADARS OR DIRECTORS
YPHRAU	Ξ		300	TYPE	ð	MISSILE FIRE CONTROL RADARS OR DIRECTORS (NEED
<b>MSERAU</b>	Ξ		N	NUMBE	2	F MISSILE FIRE CONTROL RADARS OR DIRECTORS
YPICSC:	:	I J JONNA	NED##	TYPE	ā	GUN FIRE CONIROL SYSIEM (RIED)
YPI CSH	Ξ		011	<b>JYPE</b>	ð	MISSILE FIRE CONTROL SYSTEM (REED)
YPASHIC	C		184	TYPE	50	ASH FIRE CONTROL SYSTEM (REED)
YPIDS	3		9	IYPE	ō	IACTICAL DATA SYSTEM (REED)
		Ĩ	ATION C	CAPABI	Ξ	

PE OF HELICOPIERS CANRIED (REED) MARR OF HELICOPTENS CANNIED ELICOPTEN IN-FLIGHT REFUELING CAPABILITY (T=YES 0-NO)
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IYPNELO NNLLO NJFR

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# COMPLEMENT

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20 NUMBER OF SUPPORTING 17 NUMBER OF CHIEF PETTY OFFICERS IN SHIP'S CREW 302 NUMBER OF EMISTED IN SHIPS CREW 4 NUMBER OF OFFICERS ON FLAG SLAFF 11 NUMBER OF EMISTED ON FLAG SLAFF 0 NUMBER OF TROOPS	GENERAL MASS PROPERTIESARRAY1)TOPE OF MATERIAL FOR HULL AND SUPERSTRUCTURE RESPECTIVELY (REED)ARRAY1)TOPE OF MATERIAL FOR HULL AND SUPERSTRUCTURE RESPECTIVELY (REED)ARRAY1)ARRAY1)VERTICAL CEMTERS OF GRAVITY OF WT. GROUPS 1-7 RESPECTIVELY (FOOT0.12521E+04METGHT OF GROUP 8 LOADS (LONG TON0.99000E+01VERTICAL CEMTER OF GRAVITY OF GROUP 8 LOADS (FOOT0.99000E+01VERTICAL CEMTER OF GRAVITY OF GROUP 8 LOADS (FOOT
533333	<u> SSSE</u>
MOFF NCPO NENL CRFW NL1 AGOFF NLNL STF N1ROOPS	TYPHAN TYPHAN ME (CHL) 7 VCG17 MTL UADS VCG1 DADS

THE ARRAYS

SNAM		IYPMAII ,	ENG111=	~	-	1
s	à	100000E+01	0.20001	[+0]		
SNAM	ü	TYPSONAR,	LENGTH=	~	-	628)
s	à	190H0E+U2	0.0			
SNAM	ä	NGUNS ,	LENGTH=	•	-	(648
- \$	<u> </u>	10+300001	u. 10000f	[10]		0.0
SNAM		IYPGUNS ,	LENGIN=		-	8/9)
s		93000E+02	0.94000	E+02		0.0
SHAM	•••	WAPEMG ,	I I NG I H=	N	-	(416

SMAME: NUPEMS , I I MG I I = 2 ( \$ 0.100006 + 03 0.0

SNAME: NEMG , LLNGFH= 2

934)

\$ 0.70000E+01 0.0

SNAME: ENLEYP , LENGTH= 2

(846

\$ 0.00000E+01 0.0
	<b>U.</b> 20000£+02
	u.26/001+02
	0.190001+02
41 NG111= /	0.132001+02 0.34600E+02
SMANE: VCG17	\$ 0.1/600t+02 \$ 0.25900E+02
	SMARE: VCG17 , LENGTH= /

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APPENDIX D

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GENERAL DATABASE ENTRY CODES

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TABLE D1

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# PAYLOAD SHOPPING LIST

SOURCE: Michael Reed, "Ship Synthesis Model for Naval Surface Ships" (0.E. and S.N. Thesis, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1975), Table 21.

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ITEM	DEFINITION		I TEM	DEFINITION
53 54	505 Sonar VDS	(u)	Electr	onic l'actical Data Systems
55	SQR-19 Towed Array	(u)	73	Conc C and C-FF Conv C and C-DD
Sonar	Domes		75	ASW C and C-FF-2C, 7D
			76	NTDS - $4C$ , 13D - DG/DGN
56	23 Keel Dome (Double, Rubber)		LL	NTDS $- 2C$ , $9D - DDG$
57	23 Bow Dome		78	NTDS - 3C, 15 - 18D
58	26/53 Bow Dome	(r)	61	NTDS - 3C, 15D - CG
59	610E/505 Bow Dome		80	NTDS - 3C, 15D - CGN
60	23 Keel Dome		81	SSCDS - 1C
61	610E/505 Keel Dome		82 /	Conv C and C - CG, CGN
62	23 Keel Dome (Rubber)		83	
63	Blank			
			Guns a	nd Ammo Handling and Stowage
Sonar	Liquid			
			84	3/50 SM, MK-34 w/Shield Mn DK
64	Sonar Liquid (l ton)		85	3/50 SM, MK-34 w/Shield 01 LV
			86	3/50 SM, MK-34 w/o Shield 01 LV
Electro	onic Countermeasure (ECM)		87	3/50 TM, MK-33 w/Shield Mn DK
•			88	3/50 TM, MK-33 w/Shield 01 LV
65	FF/FFG Basic		89	3/50 TM, MK-33 w/o Shield Mn DK
66	DD/DDG/CG/CGN Basic (ECM &		90	3/50 TM, MK-33 w/o Shield 01 LV
	IR Decoy)	(r)	16	5/38 SM, MK-30 Mn DK
67	SLQ 32 (V2)	(u)	92	5/38 SM, MK-30 01 LV
68	ALR-59		93	5/54 SM, MK-42 Mn DK
69	WLR-8		94	5/54 SM, MK-42 01 LV
70	SLR-10 or BRD-4, SLR-11		95	5/54 SM, LW, MK-45/0 Mn DK
11	DTP Suite Three	(r)	96	5/54 SM, LW, MK-45/0 01 LV
72	Níxie	(u)	97	8/55 SM, MK-71 Mod X Mn DK
			98	8/55 SM, MK-71 Mod X 01 LV

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			(u)					-		(ii)			(u)			(u)		(u)													
								boxes																					(SLCM)		ner
DEFINITION	40 run	20 nun	Vulcan/Phalanx CIWS (1 rd)	Blank		and Missile Launchers		NATO Sea Sparrow, MK-2910 (8	VLS Deep Cell, 64 cell	(61 missiles)	Terr-60 MK-10/7-8 Mn DK	VLS Standard Cell, 64 cell	(61 missiles)	Tartar, MK-13	VLS Deep Cell, 32 cell	(29 missiles)	VLS Standard Cell, 32 cell	(29 missiles)	BPDMS, MK-25	GMLS, MK-26 (MOD 0)	GMLS, MK-26 (MOD 1)	GMLS, MK-26 (MOD 2)	5" SSR, MK-105	CHAFFROC, 4 Launch	Harpoon Launcher (MK-13)	Harpoon (Box) w/4 Missiles	IPMDS Launcher	Redey <b>e</b>	Sea Launched Cruise Missile	w/4 missiles	Near Term Laser Pointer Trai
I T'EM	123	124	125	126		Rocket		127	128		129	130		131	132		133		134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144		145
		(L)	(L)	(r)	(L)	(u)	(u)					(L)						(L)				(L)		(u)							
<b>RFINITION</b>	AL MG 02 LV	in/Phalanx CIWS 01 LV	i twin 01 LV	i single 01 LV	i single Mn DK	LW, MK-45, Mod 1	LW, MK-45, Mod X		rol Systems		(Surface only, no	; 60, with seafire)			1/26	1/6	for 5"/54 w/AEGIS ILL.	(w/seafire and SPG 60)	(LFS) Mod 4	with AAW and CWI MOD 5		CWI/STIR	- 5 w/o SPQ 9	re				Rd.	Rd.	Rd.	. Rd.
	50 Ca	Vulca	35 mm	76 mm	76 mm	5/54,	5/54,		e Cont		MK-86	SPG	<b>MK-37</b>	MK-56	MK-63	MK-68	GPCS	MK-86	MK-86	MK-86	MK-87	MK-92	MK-86	Seafi		a		3"/50	5"/38	5"/54	8"/55
ITEM	66	100	101	102	103	104	105		Gun Fir		106		107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118		Gun Amm		119	120	121	122

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	M 34 1	NOT#INIBAD		T TEM	DEFINITION	
	146	Tarpon Canister Launcher w/4 missiles)		Missil	e & Rocket Anno	
	147	Super RBOC (2 launchers)	(u)	167	Tomahawk & Cannisters for VLS	(u)
		·	•	168	Tomahawk (non VLS)	(u)
	ASW Roci	ket and Missile Launchers		169	RIM 67A-Ter 2 DK	
				170	SM-2, ASROC, Harpoon & Cannister	
	148	ASROC-8, MK-16/4 w/8 ASROC, 01			for VLS	(u)
		level		171	RIM 7H Sparrow	
	149	ASROC-8, MK-16/4 w/8 ASROC, 02		172	5" Rocket, MK-10	
		level		173	CHAFFROC	
	150	ASROC Reload, Mag & Handling Ges	ar	174	Harpoon, ASROC, SM-2 (not VLS)	
	151	DASH Launch (Hangar)			or Tartar	(u)
••	152	Blank		175	Subroc (2 launcher ready service)	(u)
	Mi coilo	Disc Control Controm			enemoto in fine contraction of	
	attastu	warske totruon atta		nad 101	o indes, naliuiting & scowage	
	153	Near Term Laser System Less		176	MK-25 TT 2 DK	
		Pointer Trainer		177	MK-25 TT 01 LV	
	154	Tomahawk WCS MK 2	(u)	178	MK-32 Twin Mn DK	
	155	Weapons Direction System MK-13		179	MK-32 Twin 01 LV	
	156	MK-74 FCS (1 DIR) (Tartar C)		180	MK-32 Triple	(r)
	157	MK-74 PCS (2 DIR)		181	Torpedo Countermeasure Launchers	
	158	MK-115 BPDMS FCS		182	Hedgehog	
	159	CHAFFROC FCS		183	MK-32 Triple, 1 mount (in hull)	(u)
	160	MK-99 PCS (2 chan, for SPY-1B)	(u)			
	161	MK-91 GMFCS (2 chan)		ASW an	d Tropedo Fire Control Systems	
	162	AEGIS SPY-1	(u)			
	163	AEGIS SPY-IA	(u)	184	MK-114 UBFCS	
	164	AEGIS SPY-1B	(u)	185	MK-114/12 UBFCS	
	165	Harpoon FCS		186	MK-116 UBFCS	(L)
	166	Tartar D FCS (2 chan)	(u)	187	Drone Control SRW4C w/URW 15	

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ITEM	DEFINITION	ITEM	DEFINITION
188	Drone Control SRW4C	211	LAAV 2
189	TORP PCS (MK-25) (Hull)	212	LAMPS (Platform & Refue]
190	TORP FCS (MK-25) (Supstr)	213	One LAMPS III Hangar
191	Tarpon PCS Interface Alterations	214	Helo Tie-Down
192	MK-309 UBFCS (n)	215	Aero Stores (1000 ft ³ )
		216	Blank
ASW A	Out	Aviati	on Lignids
193	ASROC Reload (02 Level)		
194	ASROC Reload (01 Level)	217	JP 5 (100 dal.)
195	MK-37/0,3 2 DK	218	Av Gas (100 gal.)
196	MK-37/0,3 01 LV	219	Av Lube Oil (100 gal.)
197	MK-37/1,2 2 DK	220	Blank
198	MK-44 Mn DK		
199	MK-44 01 LV	Small	Arms
200	MK-46 MD DK		
201	MK-48 Mn DK	221	Misc FF/FFG
202	MK-48 2 DK	222	Misc DD/DDG/CG
203	MK-46 in hull (n)	223	Misc Cruiser
		224	Misc (Marine Detach.)
Helos		225	Misc Small Ships
204	Two LAMPS III (main deck)	Aviati	on Anno
205	HASP-T Helo (main deck)		
206	One SH-3 (n)	226	MK-46 Torp
207	One SH-2D (n)	227	Blank
		228	Blank
Helo	Support	229	Blank
208	LAMPS MK III Package		
209	LAMPS Control		
210	LAAV 1		

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	TABLE UI	(Contin	ued)
Mati	DEFINITION	ITEM	DEFINITION
Sewage	Treatment Plant	250	50' Utility Black
230	Sewage Treatment Plant (175 man) Rlank	Future	Development
103	VIBTO		
Replen	ishment at Sea & Cargo Handling	252	Weight Margin (l ton)
232 233	FAST System - Dest/Cruiser Blank	Armor	
		253	Armor for GMLS (n
Liquid	α i	254	LVL II Armor for one 64 cell VLS (n
	ł	255	LVL II Armor for Torp Mag & EOS (n
234	NSFO (100 gal.)	256	LVL II CIC Anti-frag armor (n
235	Diesel Oil (100 gal.)	257	LVL II Fwd & Aft Aegis (n
236	Potable Water (100 gal.)	258	Frag Protection SPS-49 Room &
237	Liquid 0, (100 gal.)		Ill. Base (n
238	Auto Gas ² (100 gal.)	259	Armor for one 5" or 8" gun (n
239	Blank		
		Undefi	ned Items
BOOLS		210	
240	14' Punt	200 thru	Blank
241	26' Motor Whale Boat (Wherry)	300	
242	26' Personnel	300+	See TABLE D-2
243	28' Personnel		
244	33' Utility		
245	33' Personnel		
246	35' Motor Boat		
247	40' Utility		
248	40' Personnel		n: new item - 6 December 1979
249	50' Motor Launch		r: updated item - 6 December 1979

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### TABLE D-2

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### SUPPLEMENTAL PAYLOAD SHOPPING LIST

### ITEM DEFINITION

### Fire Control Radars and Directors

300	SPG-51C			
301	SPG-55			
302	SPG-60			
303	MK-51 Gun	Fire	Control	Director
304	MK-63 Gun	Fire	Control	Director

### Missile Launchers and Fire Control Systems

305	Tartar MK-11 GMLS
306	Tartar MK-22 GMLS
307	MK-11 MFCS
308	MK-76 MFCS

### TABLE D-3

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### INDEX TO NON-PAYLOAD REED CODE

ITEM	CODE	MEANING
Propulsion Plant Type (PPTYP)	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	600 psi steam 1200 psi steam 1200 psi pressure-fired steam nuclear gas turbine first generation gas turbine second generation diesel COGAS
Ship Service Electric Plant Type (SSEPTYP)	1 2 3 4 5 6	steam gas turbine first generation gas turbine second generation low speed diesel medium speed diesel high speed diesel
Emergency Electric Plant Type (EMETYP)	1 2 3 4 5	gas turbine first generation gas turbine second generation low speed diesel medium speed diesel high speed diesel
Type of Material (TYPMATL)	1 2	steel aluminum

SOURCE: Michael Reed, "Ship Synthesis Model for Naval Surface Ships" (O.E. and S.M. Thesis, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1975).

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### APPENDIX E

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### SAMPLE WEIGHT AND VERTICAL CENTER OF

GRAVITY DATABASES

Note: These are edited versions of the listings of the databases obtained at the terminal. The actual listings of the items in each database is in a random order due to the hashing function employed during the storing of the entries.

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\$1111E: ** MLIGHI DATABASE FON U.S. DDG-2 "CHARLES F. ADAMS' CLASS \$ NAME TYPE VALUE COMMENT

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NOI (LONG (LONG TON SVSILMS CLASS (CONFINUED) HANDI INC SIUMAGE AMHUNI I I UNMAR WEIGHT DATABASE FOR DDG-2 33 33333333 333 Ξ 3333 333333333333333 Ī ī ī Ŧ ž ī ž 0. 4/0006 +02 0. 4/0006 +02 0. 760006 +02 0. 760006 +02 0. 200006 +02 0. 3140006 +02 0. 3140006 +02 0. 540006 +01 0. 540006 +01 0. 2490006 +02 0. 113006 +02 0. 113006 +02 0. 113006 +02 0. 133006 +02 0. 133006 +02 0. 133006 +02 0. 227006 +02 0. 227006 +02 0. 227006 +02 0. 227006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 227006 +02 0. 227006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 27006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 27006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 119006 +02 0. 10006 +02 0. 10006 +02 0. 10006 +02 0. 10006 +02 0. 10006 +02 0. 10006 +02 0. 10006 +02 0. 10006 +02 0. 10006 +02 0. 10006 +02 0. 10006 +02 0. 10006 +02 0. 10006 +02 0. 10006 +02 0. 10006 +02 0. 10006 +02 0. 10006 +02 0. 10006 +02 0. 10006 +02 0. 10006 +02 0. 10006 +02 0. 10006 +02 0. 10006 +02 0. 10006 +02 0. 10006 +02 0. 10006 +02 0. 10006 +02 0. 10006 +02 0. 10006 +02 0. 10006 +02 0. 10006 +02 0. 10006 +02 0. 10006 +02 0. 10006 +02 0. 10006 +02 0. 10006 +02 0. 10006 +0 .4/0006+01 .4/2006+02 .211006+02 

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MITCHT DATABASE FOR DOG-2 CLASS (CONFINUED)

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W705 W705	N750	W803	M806 M812	NO IA	NB 16 NB 17

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SILELL PLATING (FOOL ) LONG, AND TRANS, FRAMING (FOOL )	PLATFORMS AND FLAIS (FOOL )	ALL DECKS (1001 )	SUPFICSICUCTURE (1001 )	FRUTULSION FUORUMITIONS (1001 )	STRUCTURAL DHDS (FOOT )	TRUNKS AND ENCLOSURES (FOUL	CASTINGS AND FORGINGS (FOOL	SLA CIIÉSIS (FOOT )	DODIS, NATCHES, SCULLLES (FOOT	MASIS AND KINGPOSTS (FOOL )	SONAR DOMES (FOOT)	MULDING, RIVETING AND FASIENINGS (1001	BOILLIKS AND ENERGY CONVENTIONS (FOUL	PROPULSION UNITS (FOOL )	MAIN CONDENSERS AND AIR EJECIORS (100)	PROPILLERS, SHAFTING AND BEARINGS (FOOL	COMBUSTION AIR SUPPLY (FOOT )	UPLAKES AND SHOKEPIPES (1001 )	PROPULSION CONTROL EQUIPMENT (FOOT	MAIN SIEAM SYSIEM (FOOL )	FLEDMALER AND CONDENSALE SYSTEMS (FOOT	CIRC. AND CLG. WATER SYSIEMS (FOUT	f. 0. SURVICE SYSTEM (FOOT )	LUBE OIL SYSTEM (FOOL )	PROPULSION REPAIR PARTS (1001)	PROPULSION OPERATING FLUIDS (FOUL	FLECTRICAL PONER GENERALION (FOUL	POWER UISTRIBUTION SWITCHBUARDS (FOUL	FURLY DISTRIBUTION SECTOR (FOUL	FIECERICAL PLANT REPAIR PARIS (FOOT	NAVIGATIONAL FOULPMENT (FOOT	I. C. SYSTEMS (FOOT	GUN FIRE CONTROL SYSTEMS (FOOT )	COUNTERMLASURES (NON-ELECTRONIC) (FOOT	ELECTRONIC COUNTERMEASURES (FOOL	ASH FC AND TORPEDO FC SYSTEMS (FOOL	COMM. AND CONT. REPAIR PARTS (FOUL
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V06100	VCG103	VCG107	ACCINI		VCG114	VCG115	VCG119	VCG120	VCG123	VCG125	VCG127	VCG150	VCC200	VCG201	VCG202	VCG203	VCG2UM	VCG205	VCG2U6	VCG207	VCG2U6	VCG209	VCG210	VCG211	VCC250	VCG251	VC6300	VCG301		VCG350	VCG400	VCCM01	VCC402	VCG403	VCGHOH	VCCHU6	VCGH20

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VCG DATABASE FOR DOG-2 CLASS (CONTINUED)

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DE+02 VCG OF PLUMBING INST. (F001 )
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JE +02 VCG OL DKMC, WALLASI, SIBLZG IK SYSILMŠ (1001 ) DE +02 VCG OF FUESH WALKK SYSIEM (FOOT ) DE +02 VCG OF SUPPIKS AND DF CK DRAINS (1001 ) DE +02 VCG OF 5.0. AND D.0. FILL, VENT, SIMG AND XFK SYS (FOOT DE +01 VCC OF TAMK HEALING SYSIEMS (FOOT ) DE +02 VCG OF COMPRESSED AIR SYSIEMS (FOOT ) DE +02 VCG OF COMPRESSED AIR SYSIEMS (FOOT ) DE +02 VCG OF DIALING FIANI (FOOT ) DE +02 VCG OF DISTILLING SYSIEMS (FOOT ) DE +02 VCG OF RUDDERS (FOOT ) DE +02 VCG OF RUDDERS (FOOT )
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DEFOUL VCG OF TANK DEFOULTE, VENT, SUMMARY AND
DE+02 VCG OF COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEMS (1001 ) DE+02 VCG OF AUX. STLAM, IXH. STLAM AND STLAM DRAINS (1001 DE+02 VCG OF DISTILLING PLANT (FUUT ) DE+02 VCG OF STETRING SYSTEMS (FOUT ) DE+02 VCG OF RUDDERS (FOOT )
JE+O2 VCG DE AUX, STEAM, EXH. STEAM ÀND STEAM DHAINS (FOUT DE+D2 VCG DE DISTILLING PLANT (FOUT)) DE+O2 VCG DE STETRING SYSTEMS (FOUT)) DE+O2 VCG DE RUDDERS (FOOT))
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DETUGE VER UT ELLY, STORES ROMERERO STORERS (FOOL
DE+02 VCG OF AUXILLARY SYSIEMS OP. FLUIDS (1001 )
DE+02 VCG OF HULL FITINGS (FOOT )
JE+U2 VCG OF BOATS, BOAT STAG AND HINDLAG (FOOL
DE+02 VCG OF RIGGING AND CANVAS (FOOL )
JE+02 VCG OF LAUDERS AND GRATINGS (FOUL
DE+U2 VCG OF NON-STRUCTURAL BIIDS AND DOORS (1001 )
JETUZ VUG UT FAINTING (FUU) DEAD2 VOG DE DECK COVERING (FONT) 1
DE+02 VCG OF HULL INSULATION (FOUL )
JE+U2 VCG OF STORFROMMS, STOWAGES AND LOCKERS (FOOT
DE+02 VCG OF EQUIP FOR UTILITY SPACES (FOOT )
JE+02 VCG OF EQUIP FOR WKSHOPS, LABS AND TEST AREAS (FOOT
JE+02 VCG OF EQUIP. FOR GALLEY, PIRY, SCLRY AND COMSRY (FUO)
DE+02 VCG OF FURNISHINGS FOR LIVING SPACES (FOOI )
DE+U2 VCG OF FKNSHNGS FOR OFFICES, CONT. CTRS. (FOUT
DE+02 VCG OF FURNISHIMCS FOR MED, AND DEMIAL SP. (F001 )
JETUG VGU UT UUTETT AND FURMISHING KERATA FANTS (FUUT) DEADO VCC: DE CHAR AMA CHARMANER JERNE
DEADS TOO OF WORD AND WORTHON IS (TOUL)
DE+02 VCG OF AMMUNIFION SIDNAGE (FOOT )
E+02 VCG OF OUTFIT AND E+02 VCG OF GUNS AND CU E+02 VCG OF GUNS AND CU E+02 VCG OF AMMUNIFION E+02 VCG OF AMMUNIFION

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VCG DATABASE FOR DDG-2 CLASS (CONTINUED)

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MISSILE LAUNCHERS (SEE VCG/UO) (FOU) Asy BACKET LAUNCHERS (SEE VCG700) (FOU)	ARMANENT REPAIN PANIS (FOUL) ) ARMAMENI OPERATING FLUIDS (FOUL) ) SHIPS OFFICERS, CREW AND EFFECTS (FOUL)	SULPS ANNUNITION (FUUL) PROVISIONS AND PERSONNEL SLORES (FUUF POTABLE WATER (FOUT)	RESERVE FEEDMALEN (1001 ) 1 SILPS LUBE 011. (1001 ) 1 FUEL 011. (1001 ) 1 DIESEL 011. (1001 ) 1
50	555	555	6656
90A	8838	9999 9999 9999	99999
a a UNDE § 1 ME U # # # # # MONTE E A ME U # #	0.13500E+02 0.33700E+02 0.23500E+02	0.17200E+02 0.16800E+02 0.44000E+01	0.54000E+01 0.17400E+02 0.87000E+01 0.93000E+01
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VCG704	VCG750 VCG751 VCG751	VCG803 VCG806 VCG812	VCG013 VCG016 VCG016 VCG016

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APPENDIX F

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MACHWT MODULE LISTING

Note: Subroutines MAINPG and MODIO are included in the Cube Module listing in Appendix A and do not appear here.

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		INIEC	a la	NPIS.	NUPI	Ā	1 AG										MM100800
		INIEC	GER	READ(	(2),E	E	(2), MH	HTE(	2)								MW100810
		1001	Y	CALAL	11,10	3	_										MM100820
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:		Kt AL															MM100840
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GO 10 15 ) COM1 NUI 1 (OMVE: ONVI)E	MAU01000 MAU01010 MAU01020 MAU01020
IVALETHE LOCAL ALL OPTION IF THE CALLING PROCRAM REQUIRES E HAT IF THE LOCAL ALL OPTION IS SET IN THIS MANNER, MENU NOT DEFINED BY THE INVOCATION OF THIS SUBROUTINE.	MAUD1040 I. MAUD1050 UN11 MAUD1050 UN11 MAUD1060
CONTINUL LOCALL=CALAT LICALL=CALAT	M/UU1080 M/UU1090 M/UU11100 M/UU1110
PARE PROMPTING MESSAGE FOR MENU 'UNIT'.	MAU01120 MAU01130
) II (MELKSI) CO TO 40 CALL SIRPAK(MESS, IMS, 444, , 2248FLECT WHICH UNIT 10<) CALLO 205, 30, 75, 11.061,46	MAUU 1140 MAUU 1150 MAUU 1160 MAUU 1120
5 COM I INUE 1 OCVAL - LMOVI C(READ, 1, 6, NCPM, MLSS, 22, NCPM) CO 10 50	MAU01180 MAU01190 MAU01200
. COM H NUI 1 OKVAI - I MIVI C (1 DI 1, 1, 6, NCPN, MESS, 22, NCPV) GD 10 50	MA/U01210 MA/U01220 MM/U01230
- COM FINUE 1 (45VA) - 1 MUVE C( MR FEE, 1, 7, NCPM, MESS, 22, NCPM) CO 10 50	MAU01240 MAU01250 MAUU1260
COMITINUL CALL STRIPAK MESS, LMS, AHK , T200011CH UNIT20	MAU01270 MAU01280 MAU01280
ECI AN ITEM FROM MENU 'UNIT' AND BRANCH ACCORDINGLY.	MURI 1300
COM FINUL FITM MENU IN MUNN, NETEMS, FEEMS, MESS) GO TO (100, 200, 400, 500), FITEM	MNU01320 MNU01320 MNU01330
IVALE THE SUBPROCRAM'S ALL OPTION.	M/U01350 M/U01360
) COMTINUE LOCALLE, TRUE .	MMU01370 MMU01360 MMU01360
D, EDIT OK MKLIE THE LENGTH UNIT.	MAUU 1400
CALL LUNIT(UIOLUN, LOCALL,	MAU01420 MAU01430 MAU01440
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	MML0001
Subscoult Media	MM.0002(
SUBPROGRAM DESCRIPTION	MMI 0003(
SUBMINITINE MALIST SETS THE VALUE OF MELAG MILLA THE USER SPECIFIES	HAL OOUL
SONE OF THE FOLLOWING MACHINERY MEIGHT LIEMS TO BE ESTIMATED.	2000 INM
C W(200) BOILERS AND ENERGY CONVENTERS	9000 IMH
W(201) PROPULSION UNITS	MML 000 /
W 203) PROPELLER, SILAFTING AND BLARINGS	MML 0008
Sugradian assumptions	
NONE YEI	
CABELLO COMPANN DIALCE HAS BEEN DEFINED IN SUBMOUTINE MAINING.	
CIABELLU CUTTON VIII AN 1830 DE EN DE LINED IN SUDAUCH ME TWINT :	
	MMI 0016
	100 IM
DEX LIBRARY	MAI.0018
NONE	9100.IMH
	<b>HMI 0020</b>
NONE	MMI 0021
	MMI.0022
	MHI 0023
C LABELED COMMONS	MMI.0024
	MMI.0025
COMMAN /DIALGF/ MIERSE	MMI 0026
COMMN /WIFLAG/ WFLAG	MMI.0027
	MHL 0028
) VARIAMIE AND FUNCTION TYPE DEFINITIONS AND DIMENSIONS	MML0029
	MMI 0030
INTEGER MINUMALZ) WITHOUS TILMS(0), TILM	
INTEGR MILSS(12), LMS, WILAG	MML 0032
	MAL DO 34
VARIANTE DATA INFINITIONS	MMI 0035
	MMI 0036
DATA LMS/12/	MMI 0037
DATA MENUMM/911M/1.1,9411EMS/	MML0038
DALA NITEMS/3/	MML-00.59
	MML U042
	MML0043
C PREPARE A PROMPLING MESSAGE FOR MENU "WE, FIEMS" AND THEN PROVIDE THE	MALOON4
D MENU.	MML0045
, II (MIEKSI) (0 10 10	MML0047
CALL STRPAK(MESS,LMS,44W ,48HSELECT THE DESTRED WEIGHT TTEN TO BY	M.00480

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Mul 00500 Mul 00510 Mul 00530 Mul 00530 Mul 00530 Mul 00560 Mul 00560 Mul 00580 Mul 00630 Mul 00710 Mul 00710 ł

-MHC00010 MHC00020	MACOUDINO 40	MMC00060	MAC00070	MAC00090	MAC00100	MAC00110	MMCUU 130	M/C00140	MMC00150	MMC00170	MMC00180	MMC00200	-MACOUZIO	MMC00230	MJC00240	MMC00250	MMC00270	M/C00280	MMC00290	MMC00310	MMC00320	MMC00310	-MMC00350 MMC00360	MAC00370	MAC00390	MMC00400	MMC00420 MMC00430	MMC00440	MMC00460	
	SUBROUTINE MACHAIL ALLONS INE USER TO READ, EDIT ON WRITE THE MA	OLLOHING CHARACTERISTICS OF A SHIP DESIGN:		TW TW DE PROPUESION PLANE	MM MUMBER OF PROPERTER SIMPLES	MAXIMUM SUSTAINED SPEED	TW DEVELLER (FP OK CKP) DEVELLER (FP OK CKP)	WEIGHT OF BUILERS	METCHI OF PROPULSION UNITS MUTHER AND REARINGS MADED AND READED AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AN	THE LIRST & THEMS CAN BE USED IN THE ESTIMATING OF THE LATTER 3 MM	OR A NEW SHIP DESIGN. WHEN OBTAINING DATA FOR CALCULATING PARAMETRICMA ANALYANG FOR LETIMATING THE VERCHTS THE IMPERENDENT VARIABLE MUSE. MA	E READ TIKST AND FILE DEPENDINT VARIABLE SECOND.	ANTICOLOUR AND ASSUMPTIONS	A LILE SUPPORTING IS ANALOSID THAOUGH FITTLA THE CONTRICT OF A	INT ARE TO BE USED FOR DEFERMINING PARAMEINE EQUATIONS, CHRCIN MA	HOULD BE ACCESSED VIA 'CURVE' PI'. WHEN READING IN SUPPLEMENTAL. MA	MEORMATION ABOUT THE MEN SHIT DESIGN NEEDED TOR OUTAINING THE FAMILY THE ALL ARE WE ARE THE ALL AND ALL ARE ALL AND ALL ARE ALL ARE ALL ARE ALL AND ALL ARE ALL A	BUTH VALUES OF A PAIR OF DATA POINTS MUST BE OBTAINED ONCE	HKCTR HAS BEEN ACCESSED BEFORE RETURNING TO THE CALLENC PROCRAM. MH	ALALI: . IRUE. IF HILE IMPUT VALUE OF CALALI WAS . IRUE. AND NO ERROR MA	OCCURRED MULLE READING OR FDITING A VITAL VARIABLE MA	TAIST, IT THE INTUT VALUE OF CALART WAS TARGED ON AN AN ANA ANA ANA ANA ANA ANA ANA AN		FAISE. THE ALL OPTION OF THE CALLING PROGRAM IS NOT ACTIVE MA	UPLAGE DENUTES THE UPERATION BEING FEREURENEEU =1 IF THE USER MISHES TO READ THE VARIABLES	2 EDAT MARINE MARINE MARK	UPF : A NUMBER WHICH INDICALES ETHER HIE SEQUENTIAL NUMBER OF THE MA DATA POINTS TO BE READ ON THAT NEW SHIP INFORMATION IS MA	SOUGHI SOUGHI PU COMMON VARIARI ES	ABELLD COMMON DIALGF, INOUTF, MUNCPY AND REFNOS HAVE BEEN DEFINED IN MA	ABELUD COMMONS FUNITS, LUNITS AND TUNITS HAVE BEEN DEFINED IN MH ABELLD COMMONS FUNITS, LUNITS AND TUNITS HAVE BEEN DEFINED IN MH UBROUTINE MHUNIT.
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COMPAN / INUUTI / INDE OWDOE	MMC01480
COMMENT VALUE NUST ANNUT 1. NAWE IL	MACO 1500
	MMC01510
	MMC01520
	MAC01530
COMMAN / CONVESS APTS   MOLIO] . DEPCIOI	MMC01540
CURRIN / INFUZ/ IBPNAN, CANIZ, DEF2	MMC01550
COMMAN / INFOS/ HIMAME CONT5. DEF5	MMC01560
CUMPON / INICIE/ PPINAM, CMMIJE/DE/19	MMC01570
COMMON / INI 020/ SHPNAM, CMM120, DEF20	MMC01580
CUMMAN /INIO21/ NSHIMM.CMM121,DE121	MMC01590
COMMAN / I'MI 02h / VSUSAMI COM 124, DE 124	MAC01600
COMMENT VINION V PREMAM CHMINY DEPR	MAC01610
COMPANN / INTO 28/ DPRPMM, CHNI28, DE128	MMC01620
CURRIN / INI 2007 M20000, M200C, DEF 200	MJC01630
COMPAN /INIZUI/ W201MM,W201C, DEF201	MMC01640
COMMAN / INF203/ W203MM, W203C, DEF203	MMC01650
COMMAN / MIMINI I BPMEM, INNEW, PPINEM, SHPNEW, NSHMEW, VSUSNU, PRINEW,	MMC01660
DPRNEW, W200NU, W203NU, W203NU	MMC01670
	MMC01680
ZARIABLE AND LUNCTION LYPE DEFINITIONS AND DIMENSIONS	MMC01690
	MACU1/00
INTEGEN TULLAG, FRUNG (UTUAL, NGTW AMISCER NAMELI - DANEIL - INTERMIOL - RSCEDMIOL	MUCO 1720
	MLC01730
INFEGEN NUPI	MACO 1740
INFECER IVAR, IDEF, DBMAME(2), PMES(16), PMORGN(16)	MMC01750
INTEGER LBPNAM(2), HNAME(2), PPTNAM(2), SUPNAM(2), NSHFNM(2),	MMC01760
1 VSUSNM(2), PRPNAM(2), DPRPNM(2), W200NM(2), W201NM(2),	MMC01770
2 W203W(2)	M/C01/80
INTEGER (20012(16), CONT5(16), CONT5(6), CONT20(12), CONT21(7),	MACU1 /90
	MACO 1810
	MMC01820
INIEGER PPINEW.NSIMEW.PRINEW	MMC01830
INIECER MLSS(16), IMS	MMC01840
INFEGER MENUMM(2), NITEMS, ITEMS(24), ITEM	MMC01850
INIFGER MINUYS(2), NIFENY, ITENY(4), YFEN	MMC01860
IMIEGER READ(2),EDII(2),MRITE(2)	MMC01870
INIEGER UNIIM(3), NAMLO2(1), NAMLU2(2), NAML12(3), NAMFU2(1),	MAC01880
1 NAMI U3(1), NAME 12(3), NAMI 02(1), NAMI 03(1), NAMI 06(2),	MACU1890
2 NAMI12(3), UNSPEE(3), KNOI(3), UNSHP(3), UNKW(3)	MMC01900
LOGICAL CAIALL, MIERSE, LOGVAL, I MOVEC	<b>MMC01910</b>
LOGICAL MINUFL, PMPREP, VITAL	MMC01920
LOGICAL ISCEDR, ISCEDT, ISCOMP, RSCLDR, RSCEDI, RSCEDHP	MMC01930
ALVELOAL UNTIF, UNTIF, UNTIF, UNTERP	
KEAL LPBNEM, HMEM, SHITNEM, YSUSNU, UTKNEM, WZUDNU, WZU HNU, WZU SNU	MMCU1900

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MMC02010 MMC0202020 MMC0202030 MMC02040 MMC02040 MMC02060 MMC02060 MMC02060 Nucu2120 Nucu2120 Nucu2130 Nucu2150 Mucu2150 Mucu2170 Mucu2180 Mucu2180 MMC02250 MMC02260 MMC02260 MMC02280 MMC02280 MMC01990 MMC02000 MMC02300 MMC02310 MMC02320 MMC02330 MMC02330 MMC02340 MC02390 MC02400 MC02410 MC02410 MC02420 MC02430 MC02490 MMC02100 MMC02110 MMC01970 MMC01980 MMC:02090 MMCU2210 MMC02240 MMC02360 MMC02370 MMC02380 MMC02220 MMC0223U DEFERMINE THE NAMES OF THE LENGTH UNTIS FOR LBP, PROPELLER DIAMETER, SPEED, HORSEPOWER AND DRAFT AND THE MULTIPLICATION CONVERSION FACTOR. IND, DEP UNITEM, UNITEA, CONVLM, CONVLA, CONVEA, UESPEE, UESPEA RVAR, RDEF LOGVALEUNTELL (CONVIM, NAMIU2, NAMIU3, NAMIU6, NAMI12, CALALL, DATA MLNYS/HUMDYE, 4HIS-NO/ DATA MLTHY/2/ DATA NTTHY/9HYLS 4HIS-NO/ DATA KNOL /4HINO 4HI DATA KNOL /4HINO 4HIS 4HI / DATA UNSHP/4HINF 4HI 4HI / DATA UNKW /4HIKFAL 4HI 4HI DATA EDIT /4HIKFAL 4HI 4HI DATA EDIT /4HIKHLI 4HIE / DATA EDIT /4HIKHLI 4HIE / DATA CONVLA.CONVFA,CONVTA, UFSPEA /0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0/ LOGVAL=UNTITF(CONVIM, NAMLO2, NAMLU6, NAMLT2, CALALL. PSTLUN, UT01UN, NCPV) 11 (.NOT.10CVAL) GO T0 99999 C DETERMINE THE NAMES OF THE FIME UNITS FOR SPEED C AND THE MULTIPLICATIVE CONVERSION FACTOR. C I MS/ 16/ MENUNM/INCHAR, 411ACT./ IIIIXONE, 411 / MENUYS/411MDYE, 411S-NO, AUSAIP AUPLED. AUMAXS, AUPLED. AUMO. S, AUHAFT. AULYPS, AUKREW. INITIALIZE PMPKEP AND MENUFL. R 17EMS/4111 BP , 441 411104AF , 4111 4111PTY , 411PE C C VARIABLE DATA DEFINITIONS C 3 4114203, 411 4114203, 411 Ī MALGINA, 111M200. NI TEMS/12/ PMPR( P= , 1RUE . MENUI L= , FAI SE A N N 000

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MMC02600 MMC02610 MMC02610 MMC02610 MMC02610 MMC02610 MMC02610 MMC02610 MMC02610 MMC02610 MMC02710 MMC02710 MMC02710 MMC02710 MC02490 MC02500 MC02510 MC02510 MC02530 MC02540 MC02550 MC02550 MC02550 MC02550 MICO2860 MICO2860 MICO2880 MICO2890 MICO2890 MICO2910 MICO2910 MICO2910 MICO2910 MICO2910 MICO2910 MMC02790 MMC02800 MMC02810 MMC02810 MMC02840 MMC02840 MMC02770 MMC02780 MMC02470 MMC02480 MMC02580 MMCU2590 MMC02730 MMC02750 MMC02460 MMC02850 MMC02760 01/200M II (NUPF.44.0) N-0 IF (N.Eq.3.AND.11EM.NE.12) GO TO 8000 GO TO (100,200,300,400,500,600,700,800,900,1000,1100,99999),1TEM , 32HISELECT WHICH CHARACTERISTIC TOC) PROVIDE INDICATOR TO TELL IF VARTABLE TO DE READ IS AN INDEPLNDENT VARTABLE, A DEPLNDENT VARTABLE OR A NEW SHIP CHARACTERISTIC. SUBSTITUTE VARIABLES AND THEM BRANCH ACCORDING TO WHETHER TO READ, EDIT OR WRITE THE LBP. DETERMINE THE NAMES OF THE FORCE UNLIS FOR THE WEIGHTS OF THE MACHINERY TEEMS AND THE MULTIPLICATIVE CONVERSION FACTOR. Ξ C C PREPARE A PROMPLING MESSAGE FOR MENU "CHARACI," AND PROVIDE C TO USI'R. C , 2211MILCH CHARACLERISTIC 74 LOGVAL=UNTTFF(CONVEM, NAMEU2, NAMEU3, NAMET2, CALALL, PSTFUN, UTOLUN, NCPU) TF_(NOT, LOGVAL) G0 T0 99999 LOGVAI = I MOVEC(WRITE, 1, 7, NCPW, MESS, 32, NCPW) L OGVAL – L MOVL C( E DI F, 1, 6, NCPM, ME SS, 32, NCPM) GO 10 50 I OKIVALEI MUVI C(READ, 1, 6, MCPM, MESS, 32, NCPM) I FEM MENUTINEM NUMM, NI FEMS, I TEMS, MESS I PSTIUN, UIOIUN, NCPW) IF (.NOT. LUCVAL.) GO TO 99999 11 (1014C. [9.3) RVAK=LBPNEM DIMAME [1]=1 BPNAM[1] DIMAME [2]=1 BPNAM[2] UNI [1]=CONVLM UNI [1]=CONVLA 11 (MIFRSI) CO 10 40 CALL STRPAK(MI SS, 1MS, 414 GO 10 (10, 20, 30), 10FLAG COMTINUE CALL STRPAK(MUSS, LMS, 4114 N - U CONTINUE G0 10 50 CONTINUI CONT INUL 05 01 00 CONTINUE TUU CUNTINUE CONTINUE N-N-1 \$ 2 20 g 3 30 0000 0000 0000

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MAC02950 MAC02960 MAC02970 MAC02980 MAC02980 MAC02990 MAC03010 MAC03010 MAC03080 MAC03080 MAC03080 MAC03120 MAC03120 MAC03120 MAC03120 MAC03210 MACC03270 MACC03280 MACC03280 MACC03280 MACC03310 MACC03310 MACC03350 MACC03360 MACC03360 MACC03360 MACC03100 MACC03120 MACC033120 MACC033120 MACC033120 MACC033120 MACC033120 MACC033120 MACC033120 MACC03320 MACC03320 MACC03320 MACC033310 MACC0333120 MACC033310 MACC03310 MACC033100 MACC MMC03260 SUBSTITUTE VARIABLES AND THEN BRANCH ACCORDING TO MILETILIR TO READ, EDIT OR WRITE THE DRAFT. PREPARE MESSAGE FOR READING, EDITING OR WRITING SHAFT HORSEPOMER. SUBSTITUTE VARLABLES AND BRANCH ACCORDING TO MITETHER TO READ, EDIT OR WRITH THE TYPE OF PROPULSION PLANL. SUBSTITUTE VARIABILS AND BRANCH ACCORDING TO WHETHER TO READ, EDIT OR WRITE THE INSTALLED SHP. 11 (1051AC.19.3) IVAR=PFINEM DNMAHE(1) - PFINAM(1) DNMAHE(2) - PFINAM(2) DN 310 1=1,8 PMDNEM(1) - CMN(19(1) DC COMTINUE 10EF-0EF19 60 10 (3100, 3200, 3300), 10FLAG RDEF DEF2 G0 T0 (2100,2200,2300), 10FLAG GO 10 (2100, 2200, 2300), 10f1 AG If (1014.46.19.3) RVAR-HMEW DHMANE(1)=LHNANE(1) DHMANE(2)-LHNANE(1) DHMANE(2)-LHNANE(2) UNLTIN=CONVLA UNLTIN=CONVLA UNLTIN=CONVLA UNLTIN=CONVLA UNLTIN=(2)-NANL12(2) UNLTIN(2)-NANL12(2) UNLTIN(2)-NANL12(3) UNLTIN(2)-NANL12(3) UNLTIN(2)-NANL12(3) UNLTIN(2)-NANL12(1) CONFLAUF 11 (10FLAG.Eq.3) RVAR-SHPMLM DIMAME(1)...SHPMAM(1) DIMAME(2)-SHPMAM(2) UNI FUNCT )- NAME 12(1) UNI FUNCZ )- MAMI 12(1) UNI FUNCZ )- MAMI 12(2) UNI 110(3)- NAMI 12(3) DO 110(1-), 16 PUDRCAR(1)-COM12(1) RUEF DELS CONT I NUE 200 CONTINUE CONTINUE **300 CONFINUE** 804 310 110 210 0000 0000 0000 υu

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HK , SHIISHAFT HORSE POWLKI MULTI BE IN UNITS OPPICO 3440 HK , JBHAKI THE UNITS OF SHAFT HORSE POWLKI IPMC0 3490 HMC0 3490 HMC0 3490 HMC0 3490 HMC0 3490 HMC0 3510 HMC0 3520 HMC0 3550 HMC0 3500 HMC0 3700 HMC0 3 MMC03810 MMC03810 MMC03820 MAC03850 MAC03850 MAC03870 MAC03880 MAC03890 MAC039900 MAC039910 MAC03920 MMC03830 MMC03840 ¢i,siona, SUBSTITUTE VARLABLES AND THEN BRANCH ACCORDING TO WHETHER TO READ, EDIT ON WRITT THE SPLED. FIRST PREPARE A PROMPLING MESSAGE FOR READING SPEED. PROCEEDING.() CALL SIRPAK(MISS,LMS,4HC , 33HUXUES VSUS HAVE UNITS OF VIEM MENUIN(MENUYS,NITEMY,4TEMY,MESS) GO TO (510,520),YTEM , 2411111ANK YOU. 1P94 YIEM MENUIN(MENUYS, NITEMY, IIEMY, MESS) GO TO (410,4120), YIEM GO TO (2100, 2200, 2300), 1011 AG D CONTINUE CALL SIRPAK(MLSS, LMS, 444 CALL MESOUT(MESS) UNITMM(1)...KNOT(1) UNITMM(2)...KNOT(2) UNITMM(3)...KNOT(3) UNITMM(3)...KNOT(3) UNITM-1..0 GO TO 530 CALL STRPAK(MLSS, LMS, 4HK IF FITHER HP OR KM.9 CALL MLSOUT(MLSS) CALL STRPAK(MLSS, LMS, 4HK Ř¥. THE 1/O UNITS OF SHP ARE HP. 1/0 UNITS UP SHP ARE UNITIM-1.0 UNITIM-1.0 UNITIM-2.0USHP(1) UNITIM-2.0USHP(2) UNITIM-3.0USHP(3) CO.10.10.140 DO 450 1= 1, 12 PROREN( 1 ) = CMN120( 1 ) UNITIN 1, 3510 UNITING 1)-UNKW(1) UNTING 2)- UNKW(2) UNTING 3)-UNKW(3) CONTINUE UNITIA 0.0 01120 CONTINUE CONTINUE CONTINUE DNIINCO RDEI E CCC 410 500 420 044 044 510 000 00000 C

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MMC04020 MMC04030 Muco4040 Muco4040 Muco4060 Muco4060 Muco4070 Muco4070 Muco4090 Muco4090 MACO4 110 MACO4 120 MACO4 120 MACO4 140 MACO4 140 MACO4190 MACO4200 MMC04210 MMC04220 MMC04220 MMC04230 MMC04240 MMC04270 MMC04270 MMC041280 MMC041290 MMC041300 MC04310 MC04320 MC04320 MC04320 MC04320 MC04360 MC04360 MC04380 MC041300 MC041300 MC041300 MC041100 MMC03990 60 MC04170 MC04180 MMC03930 CALL STREAK (MLSS, LMS, 4114 , 6201101 CONVERSION FACTORS FOR CHANGING MACO3940 1 THE INPUT/OUTPUT UNITS TOO CALL MLSOUT(MESS) CALL MLSOUT(MESS) CALL MLSOUT(MESS) CALL MLSOUT(MESS) MACO3960 CALL MLSOUT(MESS, LMS, 4114 , 3511AND TTME UNITS YOU HAVE SPECIFIED. AMACO39900 CALL MLSOUT(MESS, LMS, 4114 , 3511AND TTME UNITS YOU HAVE SPECIFIED. AMACO39900 CALL STRPAK(MESS, LMS, 4114 , 3511AND TTME UNITS YOU HAVE SPECIFIED. AMACO30900 MMC03960 ULO101010 HINCOVE C C SUBSITIULL VARIABLES AND THEN BRANCH ACCORDING TO WHETHER TO READ, C EDIT OR WRITE THE TYPE OF PROPELLER. C C C SUBSTITUTE VARIANIES AND THEN BRANCH ACCORDING TO WHETHLE TO READ, C EDIT OR WRITE THE NUMBER OF PROPELLER SHAFTS. C 1) CALL ML SOUL(ML SS) LOGVAL -USPEEDU UISPLE, UNSPEE, CALALL LOGVAL -USPEEDU SPLE, UNSPEE, CALALL LOGVAL -USPEEDU IN UNDERLOG LOL 1 (NOL 1 (X:VAL) GO 10 99999 UNLIME 1 - UNSPEE (1) UNLIME 1 - UNSPEE (2) UNLIME 2 - UNSPEE (2) UNLIME II (10146.Eq.3) KVAR=VSUSNU DIMAHE(1)=VSUSNM(1) DIMAHE(2)=VSUSNM(2) UN114.e.0 DU 210.0 DU 250.1=1,16 PM XKGN(1)=CMN124(1) D CONTINUE II (IOFLAC. FQ. 3) IVAR=NSUINEY DENAHE(1)=NSUIFNM(1) DENAHE(2)=NSUIFNM(2) DU 610 1=1,/ PHORM(1)=CMN121(1) D 60NTINUE 10EF=DEF21 GO TO (2100,2200,2300), 10FLAG GO TO (3100, 3200, 3300), IOFLAG 1F (10F1 AG. EQ. 3) 1VAR=PR1MEM DISNAME (1)-PRPNAM(1) DISNAME (2)-PKPNAM(2) RDEF DEF24 CONTINUE CONTINUE CONTINUI 520 530 600 610 202 550

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MAC014130 MAC014140 MAC0141460 MAC0141460 MAC0141610 MAC014510 MAC014510 MAC014560 MAC014550 MAC0145500 MAC014550 MAC014500 MA MACO4660 MACO4660 MACO4680 MACO4680 MACO4700 MACO4700 MACO4700 MACO4700 MACO4810 MACU4890 MACU4900 MMC04420 C C SUBSTITUTE VARTABLES AND THEN BRANCH ACCORDING TO WHETHER TO READ, C EDIT OR WRITE THE PROPELLER DIAMETER. C C SUBSTITUTE VARIABLES AND THEN BRANCH ACCORDING TO WIETHER TO READ, C EDIT OR WRITE M(200). C SUBSTITUTE VARIABLES AND THEN BRANCH ACCORDING TO MHETHER TO READ, EDIT ON WRITE W(201). DO 710 1-1,7 PHORCH(1)-CHN127(1) CONFINUE 10EE-DEF27 GO TO (3100,3200,3300),10F1AG RDFF - DLF28 Go To (2100, 2200, 2300), 101LAG RDEF-DEF200 G0_T0_(2100,2200,2300),10FLAG 11 (1061.40, 19, 3) RVAR=DPRNEM DBNAME (1)=DPRPNM(1) DBNAME (2)=DPRPNM(2) UNITENECONVEN UNITENECONVEN UNITENECONVEN UNITENECONVEN UNITENECS = NAMETER UNITENECS UNIIIA=CONVIA UNIIMAT]-NAMF12(1) UNIIMA(2)-NAMF12(2) UNIIMA(3)-NAMF12(2) UNIMA(3)-NAMF12(3) DO 910 1=1,13 PHORGN(I) CHNI28(I) UNITIM-CONVIM CONTINUE CONTINUE CONTINUE CONTINUE 1000 CONTINUE 012 900 800 810 910

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MACU1910 MACU1920 MACU1930 MACU1950 MACU1950 MACU1990 MACU1990 MACU1990 MACU1990 MACU3010 MACU3010 MACU3010 Mucu5020 Mucu5020 Mucu50910 Mucu50910 Mucu505010 Mucu5120 Mucu5120 Mucu5120 Mucu5150 Mucu5150 Mucu5150 Mucu5160 Mucu5160 Mucu5160 Mucu5160 Mucu5180 Mucu5200 Mucu5200 MMC05300 MMC05310 MMC05320 MMC05330 MAC053/0 MAC05380 MAC05390 MAC05220 MAC05230 MMC05270 MMC05280 MC05240 MCU5250 M/CU5260 MC05290 MHC05340 MMC05350 MACU5360 GO 10 (5010, 5020, 5, 5040, 5050, 5, 5080, 5090, 5100, 5110, 99999), ITEN C C SUBSTITUTE VARIABLES AND FILEN BRANCH ACCORDING 10 MIETHER 10 READ, C EDIT OR WRITE M(203). C MILRSE, IMODE, NCPW,
MILRSE, IMODE, NCPW,
MILRSE, IMODE, NCPW,
BRNAME, UNITEM, UNITEA.UNITAM, FALSE.,
PMPRE P, PMES, PMOKGN,
PMPLE I, KSCFRM, KDEF)
If (...01.10CVA1) GO TO 5
II (MUPL.II) 60 TO 2125
III (MUPL.II) 60 TO 2125
III (M.P.Q.2) GO 10 2125 RDEF_DEF201 G0_T0_(2100,2200,2300),10FLAG KDLF DFF203 G0 T0 (2100,2200,2300),101LAG 11 (1061.46.49.3) RVAN=W203NU DIMMAHE(1): W203NH(1) DIMMAHE(2)-W203NH(2) UNITA-CONVIM UNITA-CONVIA UNITA-CONVIA UNITA-CONVIA UNITAN(2)-NAHIT2(2) UNITAN(2)-NAHIT2(2) UNITAN(2)-NAHIT2(3) DO 1010 1-1,10 PHOREN(1)-NZUIG(1) UNITIN=CONVIN UNITIN=CONVIA UNITIN=CONVIA UNITIN=(1)-MAHIT2(1) UNITIN=(2)-MAHIT2(2) UNITIN=(3)-MAHIT2(2) DO 1110 1=1,14 C EDIT HIE REAL VARIABLE. PHURGN(1)-H2U3C(1) C C READ A RIAL VARIABLE C GU 10 5 CONTINUE DEP(NUPE)-RVAR CONTINUE CONTINUE 1100 CONTINUE 2100 CONTINUE CONTINUE 5 0 3 1010 2125 2150 1110

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MACU5430 MACU5440 MACU5440 MACU5460 MACU5460 MACU5460 MACU5480 MACU5500 MACU55100 MACU55100 MAC05590 MAC05590 MAC05610 MAC05620 MMC05640 MMC05650 MMC05660 MAC05700 MAC05710 MAC05720 MAC05720 MLCU5740 MLCU5750 MLCU5750 MLCU5760 MLCU5780 MLCU5800 MLCU5810 MLCU5810 MLCU5820 MMC05410 MMC05420 MMC05680 MMC05690 MAC05530 MMC05540 M/C05550 MC05560 MC05570 MC05580 MC05630 **MACU5400** MC05670 2250 COMFINUE Co To (5010,5020,5,5040,5050,5;5,5080,5090,5100,5110,99999),1FEM LUGVAL = 1 SCI DR( 1 VAR, CAL ALL, LUGVAL = 1 SCI DR( 1 VAR, CAL ALL, DUMAME, 1 ALI SE, INCOLE, NCPW, DUMAME, 1 ALI SE, INCOLE, I I LMS, MENULI, IN NUMM, I I LMS, I I LMS, MERFIL, INI FRM, I DEF) 11 (.NOL.1 OCVAL) GO 10 5 11 (.NOL.1 OCVAL) GO 10 11 (.NOL.1 OCVAL) GO 10 11 (.NOL.1 O 2300 CONTINUE 2300 CONTINUE LOCVAL=RSCIMP[CALALL, 1 MTERSE, OMODE, NCPM, 2 RVAR, DBMAME, UNITEA, UNITIA, UNITINM, 3 RNMFIL, RSCFRM] 106VAI-RSGEDI(RVAR, CALALL, 106VAI-RSGEDI(RVAR, CALALL, 111 MILLES, NCPW, 11 MULLLOCVALJ CO TO 5 11 (NULLLOCVAL) CO TO 5 11 (NULLLOCVAL) CO TO 2250 11 (NUPL)=RVAR 10 2255 100 NDF1)=RVAR 3200 CONTINUE 1.0GVAL=1SCEDT(1VAR, CALALL, 1.0GVAL=1SCEDT(1VAR, CALALL, 2.0BNAME, 3.0BNAME, MINIEL, MENUMA, NITEMS, TTEMS, 2.00 CONTINUEL, MENUMA, NITEMS, TTEMS, 3.00 CONTINUEL, MENUMA, NITEMS, TTEMS, 3.00 CONTINUEL, MENUMA, NITEMS, TTEMS, TTEMS, 3.00 CONTINUEL, MENUMA, NITEMS, TTEMS, 11 ( .NOL. LOGVAL ) GO TO 5 C C NEAD THE INITCH'R VANIABLE. C C C EDIT THE INTEGER VARIABLE. C G C WRITE THI REAL VARIABLE. C CONTINUE DIP(NUPT)=RVAR C 2200 CONTINUL *****AL-P 5 01 3100 CONTINUE 3 2225

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G0 10 (5,5,6030,5,5,6060,6070,5,5,5,99999),11EM C 3300 COMI I NUL 1 OGVAL = I SCIMPP ( CAL ALL, 1 OGVAL = I SCIMPP ( CAL ALL, 2 I VAR, DBNANE, PMCGN, 3 RUNE I L, I SCFRM) C C ASSIGN RVAR TO THE NEW SHIP W(2000). C C C ASSIGN RVAN TO THE NEW SHIP M(201). C C C ASSIGN RVAR TO THE NEW SHIP DRAFT. C C C ASSIGN RVAR IO THE NEW SHIP DPROP. C C C ASSIGN RVAR 10 111E NEW SHIP VSUS. C C ASSIGN RVAR TO THE NEW SHIP SHP. C C C ASSIGN RVAR TO THE NEW SHIP LBP. C C WRITE THE INITCER VARIABLE. C 5050 CONTINUL VSUSNU-RVAR GO TO 5 5080 CONTINUE DPRNEW=RVAR GO EU 5 5090 CONTINUE W200NU-RVAR 5010 COMTINUE LIRPNI W-RVAR GO TO 5 5040 COMTINUE SHPNEW=RVAR GO TO 5 5020 COMTINUE IMEM RVAR GO TO 5 ى

MCU5890
 MCU59910
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MAC06190 MAC06400 MAC06400 MAC06420 MAC06420 MAC06420 MAC06420 MAC06420 MAC06420 MAC06420 MAC06420 MAC06490 MAC064900 MAC06500 MACO6570 MACO6580 MACO6590 MACO6590 MMC06610 MMC06620 MMC06630 MMC06640 MMC06640 MACO6520 MACO6530 MACO6540 MACU6550 MMC06660 MMC06670 ,5711YOU HAVE READ IN TOO MANY NUMBERS IMAG06680 MAG06690 MAG06690 MAG06700 ,5711KE-SELECT THE CURVEPTS ILLM IN MENUMAG06710 MAG06720 MAC06730 MAC06750 MAC06750 MAC06750 MAC06770 MAC06770 MAC06790 MAC06790 MMC06510 MMC06380 MC06560 C C ERROR IN READING DATA FOR CURVE FITTING. INFORM USER. C C C ASSIGN IVAR TO THE NEW SHIP PRPTYPE. C C C ASSIGN NVAR TO THE MEW SHIP W(203). 5110 COMTINUE M203NU-RVAR G0 TO 5 C C ASSIGN IVAR 10 1111 NEW SHIP PPIYPE. C C C ASSIGN IVAR TO THE NEW SHIP NSHIT. C BUUU COM I NUF CALL STRPAK(MLSS, IMS, 4114, 10K 1111S PAIR OF DATA.4) CALL MFSOUL(MLSS) CALL MFSOUL(MLSS) I INPUL AND TRY AGAIN.4 CALL MESOUL(MLSS) GO TO 99999 C C RETURN TO CALLING PROGRAM. C 99999 COMLINUE RETURN END 5100 COMTINUE W201NU-RVAK G0 10 5 6030 COMLINUE PPTNEM=1VAR G0 10 5 6060 CONTINUE NSIMEN=IVAR GO FO 5 6070 COMTINUE PRINIM-IVAR GO FO 5

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GMACHINERY WEIGHI ESTIMATING MODULE SUBPROCRAM	-M-C00010
SUBROUTINE MAXCMP	MMC00020
	M4C00030
C C SUBRIALINE MANUNE DES THE VALA FROM FAISTING SHIFS IN STIFATE	
U FLINK M (2011) UN M (2011) AN A TUNUTION OF SHIFT, M (2011) IS ESTIMATED ( Arsen im a set of fixed papametric (theory)	
C THE STANDARD UNITS OF THIS PROVAM ARE FET. TONS AND KNOTS.	MAC00070
SUBPROCKAN ASSUNPT (10NS	-MMC00080
C THE MAXIMUM NUMBLE OF PAIRS OF DATA POINTS TO BE FITTED 15 10.	MAC00090
C	-MuCu0100
C LABELLD COMMON MUNCPH NAS BEEN DEFINED IN SUDROUTINE MAINPG.	MMC00110
C LABELLED COMMONS CRUPTS AND WIFLAG HAVE BEEN DEFENED IN SUBROUFINE	MMC00120
C MUINPL, LABILID COMMON NEWINF HAS BEEN DEFINED IN SUBROUTINE MUCHRES	MMC00130
C LABELLD COMMON CULFFS HAS BEEN DEFINED IN SUBROULINE MACOEF.	MMC00140
CSUBPROGRAMS AND FUNCTIONS CALLEDSUBPROGRAMS AND FUNCTIONS	-MAC00150
	MMC00160
C SIRPAK	<b>MMC00170</b>
C I.MOVI C	MMC00180
C MI SOUT	MMC00190
C DEX LIBHARY	MMC00200
C MOME	MMC00210
	<b>MMC00220</b>
	MMC00230
	-MMC00240
	MMC00250
C LABELID COMMONS	MMC00260
2	MMC00270
COMMON /MDNCPW/ NCPW	MMC00280
COMPON /CKVP1S/ NP1S, IND(10), DEP(10)	MMC00290
COMMAN /NEWINE/ IBPN, IN, PPIN, SHPN, NSHN, VSUSN, PREN, DPRN, W200N,	MMC00300
	MMC00310
	MHCU0320
	MMC:00330
	MMC00340
CANTANLE AND TUNGTION THE DEFINITIONS AND DIMENSIONS	mmC00350
	MMC00360
INTEGER VOTATION AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AN	MACOUS 10
	MLC00390
LOGICAL CALAL LOCAL	MMC00400
LOGICAL MIERSE, LOGVAL, LMOVEC	MAC00410
REAL IND. DEP. C	MMC00420
RFAL LBPN, HN, SHPN, VSUSN, DPRN, W200N, W201N, W203N	MMC00430
KEAL W.W203S, W203P, W203B	MMC00440
KEAL F, F, KFM	MAC00450
VARIARI E DATA IN FIMITIONS	MMC00460
	MMC00480
DATA LMS/16/	MMC00490

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Muccud 720 Muccud 730 Muccud 7510 Muccud 7510 Muccud 750 Muccud 810 Muccud 820 Muccud 820 Muccud 850 Muccud 830 Muccud 83 MC00500 MACHINERY MLIGHE ITEM W(200) AND M(201), FII A STRAIGHT LIME TO DATA POINTS PRUVIDED. OBTAIN THE SLOPE AND Y-INTERCEPT COEFFI-C G FOR M(203), FIRST ESTIMATE THE PROPELLER DIAMETER IF NOT SPECIFIED. C C C ESIIMATE WEIGHI FOR SHAFTING FOR FIXED PITCH AND CRP PROPELLENS C DEPENDING ON TYPE OF PROPULSION PLANT. C BRANCH ACCORDING TO MILCH WEIGHT TIEM IS TO BE ESTIMATED. 00 150 1=1,NPIS WRIFF (18,7000) 1,1ND(1),DEP(1) CONTINUE FOWMAT(1X,110,1X,413.6,1X,E13.6) CALL LINFIT(NPIS,1ND,DEP,C) 320 CONTINUE If (VSUSN.EQ.U.) CO TO 8200 RIMN=96.12*(VSUSN/DPRN) + 52.15 W-C(1)*SHPN + C(2) 11 [VF1AG,F9,2] GO TO 200 W200N-M GO TO 99999 GO TO 99999 W201N-M GO TO 99999 ) COMITNUE 11 (10FRN. Nt. 0. ) GO FO 320 11 (10M. FQ. 0. ) GO FO 8100 11 (NSIN. EQ. 1) GO TO 310 DFRN. 4. 28*(11W**0. 4283) GO TO 320 DFRN. 2.603*(11W**0. 629) G0 F0 (100, 100, 300), WFLAG (PPIN.LL.4) F=.36 (PPIN.GI.4) F=.20 (PRIN.Eq.2) GO TO 330 C ESTIMATE INE NEW SILLP WEIGHT C C ESLIMATE RPN. C 100 COMINUE C FOR MACH C FOR MACH C THE DATA C CLENTS. === 0002 300 200 310 000

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MICOTING MACOTING MAC MACO 1010 MACO 1020 MACO 1020 MACO 1040 MACO 1040 MACO 1060 MACO 1060 MACO 1090 MACO 11090 MACO 11090 MACO 11090 MACO 11100 MACO 11100 MACO1310 MACO1320 MACO1320 MACO1330 MACO1340 MAC01380 MAC01390 MAC01400 MAC01410 MAC01420 MAC01430 MAC01410 MAC01410 MAC01460 MAC01460 MMC00990 MMC01000 MMC01120 **MMC01360** , 55HA VALUE FOR NEW SHIP SPEED IS NELDEMACO1370 #16461.**((1999.**((MM4X*NIISN)/N4IIS))*#E10.))*#NISN*N481#1:SE02M FI_i =I BPN=NSIN={1, + .5=FI 0A1{NSIN}} W2U35-FF={{.0134={{SIPN/{NSIN=RPM}}}=.5667}}=.9497} , PHHAND ENTER IT.9 DRALL OF NEW SHIP NOT SPECIFIED. C EKRNOK MESSAGE, VSUS OF NEW SHIP NOT SPECIFIED. C C ESTIMATE PROPILIER MEIGHT FOR FP AND CRP TYPES. 340 COMIINUE IF {PRIN.44.2) GO TO 345 M2V37=.00146*{UPRN**3.279}*NSHN GO TO 350 WPU3P=.(NJ314*(DPRN**3.128)*NSUN CALL STRPAK MLSS, LMS, 411K 1D. RETURN TO INPUTQ CALL MESUUL (MLSS) CALL STRPAK (MESS, LMS, 411c CALL MESUUL (MESS) 350 COMLINUE W2030::.15*(W203S+W203P) C C RETURN TO CALLING PROGRAM C 99999 COMILNUE RITURN END W/03 W2035+W203P+W203B G0 to 99999 C C ESTIMATE BEARING WEIGHT. C C ESTIMALE IOLAL W(203) C ESTIMALE IOLAL W(203) C C EKROR NE SSACL . C G0 10 99999 GO 10 340 CUMI I NUL 8200 COMINUE CONTINUE 330 SHE

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G	010000MM
SUNNKUNTINE OUTPUT(CALALE, IOFLAC)	MU000020
C SUBBROUTINE OUTPUT PROVIDES THE USER WITH A MENU FROM MILLEN TO	
C CHOOSE MILICH MUDULE SECHENT IT IS DESIRED TO OPERATE NEXT. THE	MH000050
C CHOICES ARE:	09000000000000000000000000000000000000
C THE MUNULE UNITS TO HE USED HURING INPUT AND OUTPUT	MM0000180
C INE ISTIMATED MACHINERY METCHTS	060000MM
C THE COPPLETENS FROM LIMEFULING	
C AND THE UNITS TO BE USED DURING INPUT AND OUTPUT. THE LENGTH UNITS	S MM000120
C ARE USED FOR THP, PROPELLER DIAM TIR, DRAFT AND POSSIBLY SPLED. TH	IE MMONOI30
C FORCE UNITS ARE USED FOR WEIGHTS AND THE TIME UNITS MAY BE USED FOR C ENTER. THE HELP AS THE AND AN HELMA PLANTED FOR SELED.	041000MW 140
C EVEN IF MAUFICAL MILES' AND 'IKUR' ARE NOT THE LENGTH AND TIME	091000MM
G UNITS RESPECTIVELY FOR 1/0.	M4000170
C THE FSTIMALLE MACHINERY WEIGHTS ARE PROVIDED BY SUBROUTINE MACHR	1 MM000180
G MITCH INCLUDES OTHER SHIP CHARACTERISTICS AS WELL.	06100000
	MM000210
COUIPUI VARIABIES	MM000220
G CALALLE . FRUE . IF THE INPUT VALUE OF CALALL WAS . FRUE . AND NO ERHOL	R M4000230
C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	MM000240
TALST. IT THE THE THE VETUE OF CALATINE WAS TALEN. WAS AN ENHANCE	UCSUOUM NO
CONTRACTOR OF AN AND AN USAU AND	020000444 ···
C CALATE: TRUE. THE ALL OPTION OF THE CALLING PROCRAM IS ACTIVE	MM000280
C FAISE THE ALL OPTION OF THE CALLING PROGRAM IS NOT ACTIVE	M000290
C 101 LAG: 191 NOTES THE OPERATION TO BE PERFORMED	MM000300
G I II INE USER MISHES IO READ THE VARIABLES	01 5 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	MM000330
C	0hE000MW
C LADILLE CUTTAN PLALOF AND TRUCK HAVE BEEN VEFINED IN SUBMUTINE C MAINPG.	MACOU 360
CSUBPROGRAMS AND FUNCTIONS CALLEDSUBPROGRAMS AND FUNCTIONS CALLEDSUBPROGRAMS	02E000MM
C DEX	PM-000380
	OL HOOONW
C DEX I HURARY	MM000420
	M4000430
	MM0000450
	MMOOD160
	0/ h000/W
	06h000MW

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MU000770 MU000770 MU000700 MU000700 MU000810 MU00820 MU00830 MU00840 MU00840 CUNTINUE MANOUOB70 IF (MFERSE) GO TO 40 MANOUOB80 CALL STRPAK(MESS,LMS,411< ,4111SELECT MITCH OUTPUT VARTABLE SEGMENMANOUO900 11 TO 4 M4000950 M4000970 M4000970 M4000970 M4000920 M4000930 01/6000MW MMU00860 C ACTIVALE THE TOCALL ALL OPTION IF THE CALLING PROCRAM REQUIRES IT. C NOTE THAT IF TOCALL ALL OPTION IF THE CALLING PROCRAM REQUIRES IT. C NOTE THAT IF TOCALL IS SET IN THIS MANNER, MENU 'OUTPUT' IS NOT C DEFINED BY THE INVOCATION OF THIS SUBROUTINE. C C PREPARE A PROMPTING MESSAGE FOR MENU 'OUTPUI' AND THEN PROVIDE THE C MENU TO THE USER. C VARIABLE AND FUNCTION TYPE DEFINITIONS AND DEFINITIONS C LUX2VAI_I_HOVEC(MRTTE, 1, 7, NCPM, MESS, 4,1, NCPM) G0_10_50 G0 F0 (10, 20, 30), 10FLAC 10 F0CVAL=LMOVEC(READ, 1, 6, NCPV, MESS, 41, NCPV) CO 10 50 20 10CVA1=1 MOVE C(EDIT, 1, 6, NCPW, MESS, 41, NCPW) INFEGER IOFLAG, MCPM, MUPT INIEGER MENNM(2), NITEMS, FIEMS(10), ITEM INFEGER MESS(16), LMS INFEGER READ(2), EDIT(2), MRTTE(2) HOGICAL MITRSE, LOCALL, LMUVEC AITALE, I, ANTEMS ANCOEF, ANFICI DATA LMS/16/ DATA MLNUM/4110UTP,411UT DATA MLTIMS/5/ DATA TTEMS/411AL ,411 DATA TTEMS/411AL ,411 DALA READ //IIRLAD, 40.4 DALA EDEE //IIRDEE, 40.4 DALA MREUE/40MREE, 406.4 COMMAN /DIALGE/ MIERSE COMMAN /MDNCPH/ NCPV C C VARIABLE DATA DEFINITIONS C LOCALL=CALALL 11 (LOCALL) 60 10 200 ANNA I LANNA MOUNT C LABFLED COMIONS C 60 10 50 5 CUNIINUE 30

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**MACOL 10 10 MACOL 11 10** MACON 1200 MACON 1210 MACON 1210 MACON 1230 MACON 1240 MACON 1240 MACON 1260 MACON 1280 MACON 1280 MACON 1280 MACON 1290 MM001360 MM001370 MM001380 MH001390 MH001400 MH001410 MM001000 MM001000 **M/001310 MAUO1330 11001320** MM001310 MA001350 C C CALL MACOUF 10 RLAD, ED11 OR WRITE THE LINE EQUATION COLFFICTENTS. C C C CALL MACINEL TO READ, EDIT OR WRITE THE ESTIMATED WEICHT THEM. C 40 COMINUE CALL STRPAK/MESS,LMS,444 ,221MHICH OUTPUE SECMENT74 50 COMINUE 11EM MENUMAN,N11EMS,11EMS,MESS) 60 TO (100,200,300,400,500),1TEM C NEAD, EDIT ON WRITE THE INPUT/OUTPUT MODULE UNITS. C O CONTINUE NUPT 0 CALL MACHKI(LOCALL, TOFLAG, NUPT) LT (LOCALL) GO TO 100 LT (LOCALL) GO TO 5 CALALE - LAISE. GO TO 500 ZUU CUNTINUE CALL MANNIT(LOCALL, TOFLAG) 11 (TOCALL) CO TO 300 11 (TOCALL) CO ATI ) CO TO 5 CALALL- LALSE. CO TO 500 400 COMTINUE CALL MACOFF(F0CALL, F0FFAG) 11 (F0CALL) C0 10 500 11 (.NO1.CALL) C0 10 5 C C RETURN TO CALLING PROCRAM. C C C SET INE OUTPUT ALL OPTION. C CALALI=. LAI SE . 100 CONTINUE LOCALLE, IRUL. 500 CONTINUE RITUKN END 300

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ن		-MMC00010 MMC00020
ن ن	SUMMONTIAN MARCOFF ALLOWS THE USER TO READ FULL OR WRITE THE	MMC00030 MMC00040
300	COFFICIENTS OF THE LQUATION OF A STRATCHT LINE.	MACOOU50
ى ن	NUME YET	MMC00070
ن ر		-MMC000090
ن د	CONTRACT AND AND AND A ADDING OR EDITING A COEFFICIENT	MACOU 100
9	. FALSE. 11 THE INPUT VALUE OF ALLETG WAS SEARCH OR AN ERROR	MMC00110
5 C		
ن ذ	ALLERGE . HRUE AF DEFLON OF THE CALLING PROCKAM IS ACTIVE	MMC00140
<b>U</b>	FALSE. IF THE ALL OPTION OF THE CALLING PROCHAM IS NOT ACTIV	Muc00150
<b>0</b> 0	TOLLAG: DEMOLES HIL OPERATION TO BE PERORMED	MACOU 100
S C		MAC00180
3	I MUITI	MMC00190
ن ر	December of the second state of	MUCCOSON
ن ر	E LABELLU CUTTAN DE ALAGA, TANGAR, INGULE, AND ALAGA DAYE BEEN DEFENDE IN S SUBROUTINE MAINPG.	MMCU0220
i Ci	COLIS INTIALIZED IN DICKE DAIA	MMC00230
S o	C : A TWO-ELEMENT ARRAY MILCH . UNIAINS THE SLOPE AND Y-INTERCEPT	MMC00240
с c	COLUCIANTY OF AN EQUATION OF A STRATCHT LINE	MMC00250
ں د	CENAMI : HIE DATABASE NAME OF THE ARRAY CONTAINING THE COLFFICIENTS	MMC00270
C	OF THE LEWATION OF A STRATCHT LINE	MMC00280
3	CCLCMMI; HIE DATABASE COMMENT OF HIE COEFFICIENE ARRAY Concome: Hie founded to be used when beaning the arbay from or uniting	MMC00290
ن د	CULOWIT, THE FOUNDATION BE USED WITH IN ADDING THE ANNAL THAT ON WATTING	MMC00310
0	DETC : AN ARKAY MILICH CONTAINS THE DEFAULT VALUES OF THE COEFFICIENT	SMMC00320
с (	MDLFC : INL NUMBLE OF DEFAULT VALUES	MMC00330
ن ن		-PMC00350
3	MONE.	MMC00360
<u>ن</u> د	DEX LJUKANY BATING	MMCUU370
ن د	RAREDI	MMC00390
c	KARDMP	MMCOULOU
<b>0</b> (	MODULI.	MMC00410
20		02000000000
50		MMC001140
С) ¢	I ABELI D COMMONS	MMC00450
د	COMMANN /DIANCH / MILHSE	MACOON 70
	COMMAN /MDMCPW/ MCPM	MMC00480
	COMMON /1NOUTF/ 1MODE, OMODE	MMC00490

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INIEJER IDIIAG, IMODE, OMOUL, NCPN, RNIKFIL, RNWFIL. INIEGER SFMAME(2), CFCMNT(16), COFONM(2), PMES(16), UNIINM(3) INIEGIR LERUM, NIO, MXTOOT, CGOT, CFRUM I OGICAL ALIIIG, MIERSE, LOCVAL I OGICAL RALIUK, KAREDY PARIUMP REAL C, UNIITEM, UNITEA, DEFC LOGVAL = RATL DIK (C, ALT FLG, CGOT, MITRSE, 1MODL, NCPW, CT NAME, NXFOGT, UNITIA, UNITIA, UNITINM, . ERVE. , TRUE. PMES, CEMNI, RINKELL, COFORM, MDEFC, DEFC) COMMUM / KLENOS/ RNRFIL, KNMFIL COMMUM /COLES/ C(2) COMMON /COLES/ C(2) VARIABLE AND FUNCTION TYPE DEFINITIONS AND DIMENSIONS BRANCH ACCORDING TO THE OPERATION TO BE PERFORMED 200 CUNTINUE LOGVAL=RAREDF(C, ALLFIG, 1 CFMAME, EFROM, NIO, 2 UNITFM, UNITFA, UNITMM, TRUE., 3 FRUE., PMES, CFCMMT, 4 RNRFTL, CUFORM, 5 MDEFC, DEFC) DATA UNTIMM'IIINUNI, III III /III / DATA CIRUM.NIU.NXTOGI, CGOT /1,2,2,2/ DATA UNTTIM.UNITEA /1.0,0.0/ GO TO (100,200,300), 10fLAG VARIABLE DATA DEFINITIONS LOGVAI = RAKUMP( ALLE , C READ THE COEFFICENTS. C C WRITE CONFINCIENTS. C EDIT COEFFICIENIS. 00 10 99999 **300 CONTINUE** TOOL CONFINUE 000 000 000 000

MMC00590 MMC00600 MMC00620 MMC00620 MMC00620 MACOUS 30 MACOUS 40 MACOUS 40 MACOUS 50 MACOUS 50 MACOUS 70 MMC00640 MMC00650 MMC00660 MMC00660 MACU0710 MACU0710 MACU0710 MACU0710 MACU0750 MACU0750 MACU0750 MACU070070 MMC00810 MMC00820 MMC00830 MMCU0840 MMC00850 MMC00850 MMC00870 MMC00870 MMC00880 MAC00690 MAC00700 MMC00890 MMC00900 MMC00960 MMC00970 MMC00980 MMC00510 MHC00580 1WC00680 4MC00790 4MC00800 MMC:00910 MMC00920 MMC00930 MMC00940 M4C00950 MAC00520 MC00500

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I MIERSE, GMODE, NCPV, C. CFNAME, CFROM, CGOI, UNITEM, UNITEA, UNITIA, UNITEM, UNITEA, UNITIM, UNITEM, UNITEA, UNITIM, UNITEM, UNITE, PMES, CFCMNI, C RETURN TO CALLING PROCRAM. C RETURN TO CALLING PROCRAM. C RETURN RETURN E MD

MAC00990 MAC01000 MAC01010 MAC01020 MAC01020 MAC01020 MAC01050 MAC01050 MAC01050 MAC01050 MAC01050 MAC01050

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Commentation and the rest of the light and the module subprockam	BI 0000 18
BLOCK DATA	BL00002
	BI 00003
G HILS SUBFINGERAM INTITALIZES VARIABLES IN THE LAMELED CONTINN DIVEAS OF	BI 00005
EACH LABILED COMMON AND ALL RELATED STATEMENTS AND DEFINITIONS ARE	B1 00006
CLISTED UNDER THE SUBPROCHAM NAME WHERE THE COMMON FIRST APPEARS.	BL00007
SUBROUTINE MAINPG	BI 00000
CUMMUN /DIALG/ MLENSE	BI 000 10
COMMON /MONCHA/ NCM	BLOU011
	BI 00012
COMPAN ARE INGS RURE IL KANN IL.	BLOUUT 3
INTERCENTION AND REPORT CONDUCTION IN TRANSPORT	BL 00015
DATA MCPM/4/	BI 000 16
DATA MILIKSI / . I AI SE . /	BI 00017
DATA (MUDI./2/	BL 000 18
	BL00020
DALA RESALTI / 1/1/	BL:000210
Subsources subsources subsources and the subsources subsource	<b>BI.00022</b>
COMMON /I UNIIS/ PSII UN, UTOLUN	BI 00023
COMMAN / LUINIO/ DBLUNN, DBLUNC, LUNINN, DLILUN	BL00024
INTER FOR UNDER UNDER AND	
MILLER INVESTORMED, BUCKNELED, LOWERNELED, DELEON	BL00027
	81.00028
DATA DBI UNN/411U FOL 'AHUN /	BL.00029
DATA DBI UNC/4111 ENG, 411111 U, 411111 , 41110 B,	BL 00030
1 Ante US, Ante D, Anuri N, Ang IN,	BL00031
	N.000320
	BI 00033
	BI 00035
Subroutine Town.	<b>BI 00036</b>
COMPTON /IUNIIS/ PSTIUN,UIOIUN	BL00037
CUTATA JOINUT DIVIN, DELONG, JONINY, DELION	BL 000381
INTEGER DBLUNNES, DBLUNC(16), TUNI RM(2), DEFIUN	BL00040
DAIA PSIIUN/I/	BI.000411
	BL00042
DATA DATA DATAN/4110101,41104 /	BL 000044
1 Ante US, Ante D, Anuria, Ante IN,	BI.000454
2 hilput AlloufP, hilute , 4H ,	09400010
3 ELMERM/44161.10.400 / 400 / 410 / 410 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 / 120 /	BLOUUT /
	BL00049

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BI 000500 BI 000520 BI 000520 BI 000540 BI 000540 BI 000560 BI 000580 BI 000580 BI 000580 BI 000580 BI 000580 BI 000580 BI COUGE 70 BI COU 740 BI COU 750 BI BL 000900 BL 000910 BL 000920 BL 000930 BL 000940 BL 000940 BL 000940 BL:000980 BL:000980 **BI 000960**  
 INITICAL
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 COMMON / FUNITS/ PSTUN, UTO UN COMMON / FUNITS/ PSTUN, UTO UN INTEGER PSTFUN, UTO UN INTEGER DOLUMN(2), DBFUNC(16), FUNFRM(2), DETFUN DATA PSTFUN/4/ DATA DBFUNN/4/UTOF 4110 / 4110 B, DATA DBFUNN/4/1010F 4110 / 4110 B, ATA DBFUNN/4/1010F 4110 / 4110 B, ATA DBFUNN/4/1010F 4110 / 411 / 411 / 411 DATA DBFUNN/4/110 / 4110 / 411 / 411 / 411 DATA DBFUNN/4/110 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / 411 / DPRNEM, WZUMNU, WZOTNU, WZOJNU SUBROUTINE FUNIT..... SUBROUTINE MACHRI UAIA INIFRM/441 [10,41] UAIA RSCHM/44[69,442) DAIA REPRAM/4116P,442 DAIA INAM /4111 411 DAIA PPINAM/4112P1Y,441P PPINAME /4111 , 111 PPINAM/411PPIY, 411PE SILFNAM/ JIISHP JIII NSHI NM/ JINSHA JIIF I VSUSMM/ JIIVSUS, JIII PRPNAN/411PRPT,4HYP COMMON 

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BI 0011070 BI 0011080 BI 0011090 BI 0011100 BI 001150 BI 001150 BI 001150 BI 001200 BI 001220 BI 001200 BL 001310 BL 001320 BL 001330 BL 001350 BL 001350 BL 001350 BL 001350 BL 001350 BL 001320 BL 001420 BL 001420 BL 001000 BL 001010 BL 001020 BL 001020 01410018 02410018 01410018 066000 02010018 BI 001060 31 00 1040 WZUKOWOYAIMZOU, 411 WZUKOWOYAIMZOU, 411 WZOJIWAYAIMZOJ, 411 WZOJIWA/AIMZO3, 411 MZOJIWA/AIMZO3, 411 MZOJIWA/AIMZO, 411 MZOJIWA/AIMZOJI/AIMZA/AIMZOJI/AIMZOJI/AIMZO, 41177777777777777 411 411 411 / DATA CMMT20/411101A, 411. 1N, 41151A1, 4116 ED , 41151A1, 4117 110, 4118569, 4110MER, 414 (77, 411777, 411777, 411777, 411777, 411 ан (17777, 441 / Дин / Дин (177, 441777) Data comfs /44000, 4460 0, 44кабт, 444 10 , 44кбет, 444 (177, 441777) 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 441 , 44 , 411PK0P, 411ULS1, 4110M P, 411LAN1, 411( RE E, 411 , 411 , 411 , 411 , 411 , 411 , 411 , hi hi / DATA CMN124/4HMAX1,4HMUM ,4HCON1,4H1NUO,4HUS S,4HUSTA,4H1NED, 4H SPE,4HED {,4H7777,4H7777,4H7777,4H}K ,4H , DATA CMM128/MMPROP, MIELLE, MMR DI, MMAMEL, MMER (, MU2727, MU2777, MU2777, MU2777, MU2777, MU2777, MU2777, MU2 DATA CMT200/NINVE 0,411 / DO.4111148,4115 AN.41110 EN.411467,441 CON, NIVERT,411ERS ,441(272,4112727,411272,4112)6,441 , 411 - 411 / DATA CM[201/41M] 0,411F PR,410PUL,411S10N,411 UN1,411TS (,4117777, 4117777,411777,411X ,411 ,411 ,411 ,411 ,411 ,411 , DATA CMT203/41MF 0,4HF PR,4HOPEL,4HLERS,4H, SH,4HAFT1,4HMG A, 4HMD B,4HEAR1,4HMGS ,4H(???,4H????,4H????,4H?}, 411 AN / COMT21/41NUMUS 411E O. 411E PR, 4110 PEL, 411 ER , 411 ES WW. DALA CHMI19/4117PE 411 OF VALID PRO, ALIP 114. Mant INTEGER WILAG, NPTS REAL IND, DEP DATA WELAG /1/ Ī E X A A A M DATA REAL

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BI 00 146 D(7), BI 00 149 BI 00 150 BI 00 151	P(7), BI 00152 BI 00153 BI 00154	00155 BL00156 BL00157	BI 00158 BI 00159 BI 00160	BI 00161 Equa, hill ron, BI 00162 (SLO, hilPE, Y, BI 00163 BI 001640	91 00 19 100 19 100 19
3), IND(4), IND(5), IND(6), IN 10) 0 0 0 0 0 0.///	3), 66 P(4), 06 P(5), 04 P(6), 06 10) 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 7		I ( 16 ), COFORM( 2 ), HDE FC	FF/ C1, butents, 411 O1 , 411F1( , 411 S1, 411RA1G, 41141 ( , 411 NE , 411	6)/ (2) /2,0,00234,48.09/
DATA NP15/U/ DATA IND(1). IND(2). IND(3 IND(8). IND(9). IND(1) // 10 0 0 0	DATA DEP(1), DEP(2), DEP(3) DEP(8), DEP(9), DEP(1) 20, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0	COMMON /COLFIS/ C(2)	INTEGER CLINAME (2), CFCMIT REAL C, DEFC DATA C, 70, 10.7	DATA CENAMI/JHISL. C. 4110EF DATA CFCMN1/JHISL. C. 4116TC ANIA CFCMN1/JHISDEF, 411FTC ANIA OF , 411A S	DATA COLORM/ANZ(E1, 413.6 DATA MOLEC, DEEC(1), DEEC( END

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L INU0490 L INU0480 L INU0490 0100001 C THE VALUES OF A AND B ARE RETURNED TO THE CALLING PROGRAM AS THE C FIRST AND SECOND THIMENIS RESPECTIVELY OF ARRAY C. C------SUBPROGRAM ASSUMPTIONS------(IXMNS -C : AN ARRAY CONTAINING THE VALUES OF THE SLOPE (A) AND THE C : AN ARRAY CONTAINING THE VALUES OF THE SLOPE (A) AND THE C : Y-INTERCLPT (B) OF THE LINE C : ITLE NUMBER OF THE LINE C : AN ARRAY CONTAINED THE ABSCISSAS OF THE DATA POINTS C Y : AN ARRAY CONTAINING THE ORDIMATES OF THE DATA POINTS - SMXIYI)/((N*SUMXI2/SUMXI) RIAL X(N), Y(N), C(2) KIAL A, B, SUMXI, SUMXI2, SUMYI, SUMYI2, SMXIYI RIAL R2, SCMXY, SIGMAX, SIGMAY VARIABLE DEFINITIONS AND DIMENSIONS CALCULATE THE COLFICIENTS A AND B. UN 1(1 1=1, M SUMX1=SUMX1+X(1) SUMX1=SUMX12 + X(1)*X(1) SUMY12=SUMY12 + Y(1)*Y(1) SUMY12=SUMY12 + Y(1)*Y(1) SUMY12=SUMY12 + X(1)*Y(1) SUM171=SUX1Y1 + X(1)*Y(1) B- ( ( SUNX12*SUNY1 )/ SUNX1 G(2) - B A: ( SUNY1 - N*B )/ SUNX1 G(1) - A INITIALIZE VARIABLES. SIMX1=0. SUMX12=0. SUMY1=0. SUMY12-0. SUMY12-0. INTECCR N NUME YEL 2 ပ်ပ 0000 c υu 000 000 Ċ

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 CULATE AND PRINT THE GOOMESS OF FIT.
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 STANXY=SMX1Y1-([SUMX1*SUMY1]/N]
 1100520

 STANXY=SMX12-([SUMX1*SUMY1]/N]
 1100520

 STANXY=SUMX12-([SUMX1*SUMY1]/N]
 1100550

 STANXY=SUMX12-([SUMX1*SUMY1]/N]
 1100550

 STCMAX=SUMX12-([SUMX1*2]/N]
 1100550

 STCMAX=SUMX12-([SUMX1*2]/N]
 1100550

 STCMAX=SUMX12-([SUMX1*2]/N]
 1100550

 STCMAX=SUMX1*2)/(STCMAX*SIGMAY)
 1100550

 R2=[SCMAXY**2]/(STCMAX*SIGMAY)
 1100550

 MILLIL IS, 99
 R2

 MILLIL OF ', 1X, 16.4)
 1110

 I.III OF ', 1X, 16.4)
 11000500

 I.IIII II OF ', 1X, 16.4)
 11000500

 I.IIII II OF ', 1X, 16.4)
 11000500

 I.IIII II OF ', 1X, 16.4)
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 I.IIIII II OF ', 1X, 16.4)
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 C CAICULATE AND PRINE THE COOLNESS OF FIT. C C C RETURN TO CALLING PROGRAM C **66** 

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