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# NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL

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## THESIS

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A MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM  
FOR THE ANALYSIS OF THE  
ARMED SERVICES APTITUDE BATTERY

by

Robert Joseph Forman

September 1983

Thesis Advisor:

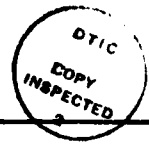
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A Management Information System  
for the Analysis of the  
Armed Services Aptitude Battery

by

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Captain, United States Army  
B.S., United States Military Academy, 1974

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the  
requirements for the degree of

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from the

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## ABSTRACT

This thesis develops a management information system called ASVABMIS for use by Army agencies conducting analysis using data from the Armed Services Aptitude Battery. The thesis develops a FORTRAN program that inputs demographic data and raw scores, and computes subtest standard scores, and the Army Classification Battery Composites. The output is directed to files designed to be easily used with the Statistical Package for The Social Sciences for statistical analysis. In addition, a data base management system is integrated into the information system for data organization and management.

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TABLE OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACB	Army Classification Battery
AD	Attention To Detail
ADP	Application Definition Processor
AI	Automotive Information
AR	Arithmetic Reasoning
AS	Automotive/Shop
ASVAB	Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery
ASVABMIS	Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery Management Information System
CA	Attentiveness
CC	Combat
CE	Electronics
CL	Clerical
CM	Maintenance
CO	Combat
CS	Coding Speed
DOES	Department of Evaluation and Standardization
EI	Electronics Information
EL	Electronics Repair
FA	Field Artillery
FDP	File Definition Processor
GI	General Information
GM	General Maintenance
GS	General Science



GT	General Technical
MC	Mechanical Comprehension
MK	Math Knowledge
MM	Motor Maintenance
NO	Numerical Operations
OF	Operators and Food Handlers
PC	Paragraph Comprehension
PCIOS	Processor Common Input/Output System'
QLP	Query Language Processor
SC	Surveillance and Communications
SI	Shop Information
SP	Space Perception
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
SQT	Skill Qualification Test
SSS	Subtest Standard Score
ST	Skilled Technician
VE	Verbal
WK	Word Knowledge

## I. INTRODUCTION

### A. PURPOSE

The purpose of this chapter is to discuss a problem faced by the Department of Evaluation and Standardization (DOES), Fort Benning, Georgia. In addition, this chapter will determine the feasibility of providing DOES with a computer-based management information system. Finally, this chapter will conceptually develop a system design that will meet DOES' needs.

### B. PROBLEM

DOES is responsible for evaluating and standardizing training programs developed by the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia. DOES uses the raw scores that are a part of the Armed Services Aptitude Battery in conducting analysis of many of the training programs. Currently, DOES uses a manual system that requires a minimum of 21 entries into a conversion table, as well as the computation of 10 equations. This system becomes prohibitively time consuming with large sample sizes. For example, DOES is responsible for developing a selection criteria for the Infantry School's mechanized infantryman training program. The school trains approximately 100 soldiers during each training cycle which lasts only a few weeks. In order to process the data, and to develop the

selection criteria using the manual system, DOES would have to allocate much of its resources in terms of manpower and time to this project alone. Since DOES is unable to do this, the selection criteria has not been developed, and a large backlog of data exists which must be processed. Thus a speedier system is needed that can process the backlog as well as any new data using, at most, one analyst rather than the entire analytical manpower pool. ASVABMIS is the speedier system that will allow DOES to accomplish all of its requirements.

#### C. FEASIBILITY

The feasibility of a computer-based management information system is apparent in surveying the hardware and software available to DOES. DOES has access to a UNIVAC 1100 main-frame computer with a FORTRAN compiler. In addition, the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences is available for statistical analysis, while the SPERRY-UNIVAC QLP 1100 system is available for data management. ASVAB raw data is provided in the form of prepunched computer cards. The only component that is lacking is a software program to provide DOES with a complete system for data generation, analysis, and management.

#### D. SYSTEM DESIGN

In designing the software, DOES has some specific criteria that must be met. First, DOES currently has only batch

processing available. Thus the program cannot be interactive. Secondly, DOES requires that the program be written in FORTRAN because of the availability of the FORTRAN compiler. Since DOES will use SPSS in batch mode, any data files generated by the program must be compatible with the SPSS format. Finally, DOES has varying needs in regard to report formats and other data management. Thus, it is difficult, if not impossible to anticipate every need in order to code every report format in the program itself. This leads to the necessity of introducing data management and organization through a data base management system. Therefore, the file definitions and query language of the QLP 1100 system must be developed in conjunction with DOES' needs.

In summary, the information system must be comprised of a FORTRAN program that inputs data, computes the necessary ASVAB scores, and generates data to be stored in a file. The files must be structured so that they provide immediate, useful information to DOES. In addition, the files must be in a form that allows integration into both SPSS for statistical analysis and QLP 1100 for data management. This design will provide DOES with both the flexibility to generate the required information in the appropriate format and provide linkages to powerful analytic packages.

Chapter I, "Introduction," has discussed one of the problems faced by DOES. In addition, it has examined the feasibility of a computer-based management information system.

Finally, the chapter has identified the user's performance specifications for the information system. Chapter II, "Systems Manual," examines the manual system in detail. It provides several examples and is designed to familiarize readers with the current system. Chapter III, "User's Manual," explains the computer program using nontechnical language. It is designed to provide the reader with a conceptual development of the computer program. Chapter IV, "The SPSS and QLP 1100 System," explains how the FORTRAN program is integrated with the SPSS program and the QLP 1100 system. Chapter V, "Conclusions," explains how the information system and its use may be expanded.

## II. SYSTEMS MANUAL

### A. PURPOSE

The purpose of this chapter is to provide an understanding of how the current manual system works. This is important because the procedures used in the computerized system are virtually the same.

### B. INTRODUCTION

The Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery has six test versions that can be grouped into three different test formats. The first group is comprised of ASVAB 5. The second group is comprised of ASVAB 6 and ASVAB 7. The last group is comprised of ASVAB 8, ASVAB 9 and ASVAB 10.

The manual process used by DOES is shown in Figure 1. The input data are stored on pre-punched computer cards (see Appendix A). This data stream is decoded using the key shown in Table 1.

Once the data are decoded, they can be checked for input errors. This is important because DOES does not enter the data onto the cards, and must confirm that they are correct. Next the raw scores are converted to standard scores. This is done so that scores can be compared between test versions. Composite scores are then computed, and subsequently normalized so that they can also be compared between test

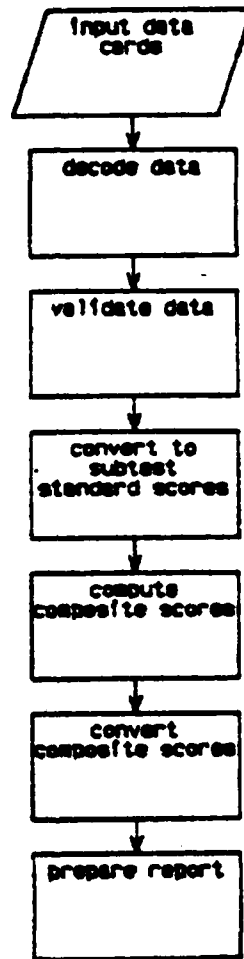


Figure 1. ASVAB Manual Process

TABLE 1  
INPUT DATA KEY

<u>COLUMNS</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
1-9	Social Security Account Number
10-15	Date of Birth (YY/MM/DD)
16	Sex: 1-Male, 2-Female
17	Race: 1-White, 2-Black, 3-Other
18-23	Date of Entry (YY/MM/DD)
24-25	Highest Year of Education:
	01 1-7 Years
	02 8 Years
	03 1 Year of High School
	04 2 Years of High School
	05 3-4 Years of High School
	06 High School Diploma
	07 1 Year of College
	08 2 Years of College
	09 3-4 Years of College
	10 College Graduate
	11 Master's Degree
	12 Doctor's Degree
	13 High School GED
26-27	Entry Pay Grade:
	01 E1
	02 E2
	03 E3



TABLE 1 (CONT.)

04 E4

05 E5

06 E6

07 E7

08 E8

09 E9

28-32 Military Occupation Specialty

33-34 Test Form:

35 ASVAB 5.

36 ASVAB 6.

37 ASVAB 7.

38 ASVAB 8.

39 ASVAB 9.

40 ASVAB 10.

35-36 AFQT Percentile

37-68 Subtest Raw Scores:

	ASVAB 5	ASVAB 6/7	ASVAB 8/9/10
37-38	GI	GI	GS
39-40	NO	NO	AR
41-42	AD	AD	WK
43-44	WK	WK	PC
45-46	AR	AR	NO
47-48	SP	SP	CS
49-50	MK	MK	AS
51-52	EI	EI	MK
53-54	MC	MC	MC
55-56	GS	GS	EI

TABLE 1 (CONT.)

57-58	SI	SI	VE
59-60	AI	AI	BLANK
61-62	BLANK	MC	BLANK
63-64	BLANK	CA	BLANK
65-66	BLANK	CE	BLANK
67-68	BLANK	CC	BLANK
71-73	SEPARATION PROGRAM DESIGNATOR.		
74-79	DATE OF SEPARATION.		

versions. Finally, the data are written down in a format that is conducive to further analysis. This process is done for each data card. A typical session could involve 100 to 300 data cards depending on the size of the training group. Also the frequency of this process depends on the number of training cycles being run by the Infantry School.

#### C. THE ASVAB 5 PROCEDURE

In order to process an ASVAB 5 record, the data record is first decoded using Table 1. The first data record in Appendix A is provided as a typical ASVAB 5 data card. The number 35 located in columns 33 and 34 indicates that ASVAB 5 is in effect. The scores located in columns 37 through 68 can be identified and assigned to specific tests. This assignment is shown in Table 2.

Since ASVAB 5 is in effect, these raw scores must be converted into subtest standard scores. The ASVAB 5/6/7 subtest standard score conversion table is used to convert the scores (see Appendix B). The table is entered by finding the raw score in the left hand column, then moving right to find the test name and the appropriate converted score. For example, to convert GI enter the raw score column at 15, move to the right and find the column for GI and read off the standard score of 66. Proceeding in this manner, all subtest raw scores are converted as shown in Table 3.

The Army Classification Battery (ACB) uses subtest standard scores to compute the equations shown in Table 4.

TABLE 2

## ASVAB 5 RAW SCORE ASSIGNMENT

<u>SUBTEST (Variable Name)</u>	<u>SCORE (Data Point)</u>
GI	15
NO	20
AD	03
WK	12
AR	06
SP	17
MK	20
EI	10
MC	09
GS	05
SI	13
AI	12

TABLE 3  
SUBTEST SCORE CONVERSIONS

<u>RAW SCORE</u>	<u>SUBTEST</u>	<u>STANDARD SCORE</u>
15	GI	66
20	NO	39
03	AD	21
12	WK	39
06	AR	36
17	SP	59
20	MK	67
10	EI	34
09	MC	46
05	GS	36
13	SI	48
12	AI	50

TABLE 4  
ASVAB 5 ACB EQUATIONS

<u>EQUATION</u>	<u>SCORE</u>
CO = AR + SI + SP + AD	164
FA = AR + GI + MK + EI	203
MM = MK + SI + EI + AI	199
GM = AR + GS + MC + AI	168
CL = AR + WK + AD	96
GT = AR + WK	75
EL = AR + EI + NC + SI	164
SC = AR + WK + MC + SP	180
ST = AR + MK + GS	139
OF = GI + AI	116

The final step is to convert the ACB scores to standardized scores using the ASVAB 5 composite conversion table (see Appendix D). The table is used exactly as the ASVAB 5 subtest standard score conversion table to give the final composite scores shown in Table 5.

TABLE 5  
ASVAB 5 ACB COMPOSITE SCORES

<u>ACB SCORE</u>	<u>CLASSIFICATION</u>	<u>COMPOSITE SCORE</u>
164	CO	71
203	FA	102
199	MM	99
168	GM	79
96	CL	49
75	GT	71
164	EL	76
180	SC	89
139	ST	94
116	OF	116

With the calculations completed, the soldier file can be constructed using the results of the calculations and the initial data record. The soldier file for the example data record is shown below.

SSAN: 272598843

DATE OF BIRTH(YY/MM/DD): 64/4/20

SEX: MALE

RACE: BLACK

DATE OF ENTRY(YY/MM/DD): 82/2/16

HIGHEST YEAR OF EDUCATION: 1 YEAR OF HIGH SCHOOL

ENTRY PAY GRADE: E1

MOS: 11B10

TEST FORM: ASVAB 5

AFQT PERCENTILE: 35

SEPARATION PROGRAM DESIGNATOR: AKL

DATE OF SEPARATION(YY/MM/DD) 83/2/27

SUBTEST RAW SCORES

GI	NO	AD	WK	AR	SP	MK	EI	MC	GS	SI	AI
15	20	03	12	06	17	20	10	09	05	13	12

SUBTEST STANDARD SCORES

GI	NO	AD	WK	AR	SP	MK	EI	MC	GS	SI	AI
66	39	21	39	36	59	67	34	46	36	48	50

ARMY CLASSIFICATION BATTERY

CO	FA	MM	GM	CL	GT	EL	SC	ST	OF
71	102	99	79	49	71	76	89	94	116

D. THE ASVAB 6 AND ASVAB 7 PROCEDURE

The procedures for ASVAB 6 and ASVAB 7 are the same.

However, these procedures differ significantly from the ASVAB



5 procedures. The first difference is that, in addition to the twelve raw scores used in ASVAB 5, four additional scores, CM, CA, CE, and CC are also used. The second difference is that the subtest raw scores are not converted to standard scores for the purpose of computing composites as they were in the ASVAB 5 procedure. They are converted for comparison with scores from other test versions. Finally, the set of equations used to compute the ACB composites are different. A typical input data record for ASVAB 6 or ASVAB 7 is provided as the second data record in Appendix A.

Since there is no need to convert the subtest raw scores, the procedure begins with the computation of the ACB composites. First, the data in columns 33 and 34 are checked to confirm that ASVAB 6 or ASVAB 7 is in effect. Using the sample input data record columns 33 and 34 have the value 36 as a data point confirming ASVAB 6. The data in columns 37 through 68 are extracted and assigned to the appropriate subtests as shown in Table 6.

Since raw scores are used, the ACB composites are immediately computed as shown in Table 7.

The final step is to convert the ACB scores to standardized scores using the ASVAB 6/7 composite conversion table (see Appendix E) as shown in Table 8.

With the conversion of the ACB scores to standard composite scores a soldier file can be constructed. However, one additional step is done. As shown above, the raw subtest

TABLE 6  
ASVAB 6/7 RAW SCORE ASSIGNMENT

<u>SUBTEST (Variable Name)</u>	<u>SCORE (Data Point)</u>
GI	13
NO	40
AD	25
WK	22
AR	15
SP	16
MK	12
EI	23
MC	10
GS	09
SI	17
AI	14
CM	08
CA	12
CE	13
CC	22

TABLE 7  
ASVAB 6/7 ACB EQUATIONS

<u>EQUATION</u>	<u>SCORE</u>
CO = AR + SI + SP + AD + CC	95
FA = AR + GI + MK + EI + CA	75
MM = MK + SI + EI + AI + CM	74
GM = AR + GS + MC + AI	48
CL = AR + WK + AD + CA	74
GT = AR + WK	37
EL = AR + EI + MC + ST + CE	78
SC = AR + WK + MC + SP	63
ST = AR + MK + GS	36
OF = GI + AI + CA	39

TABLE 8  
ASVAB 6/7 ACB COMPOSITE SCORES

<u>ACB SCORE</u>	<u>CLASSIFICATION</u>	<u>STANDARD SCORE</u>
95	CO	125
75	FA	115
74	MM	106
48	GM	103
74	CL	122
37	GT	109
78	EL	114
63	SC	108
36	ST	104
39	OF	115

scores are used in computing the ACB scores. These raw scores cannot be compared to the standardized scores in other test versions. Because of this, the raw scores are converted using the ASVAB 5/6/7 standard score conversion table (see Appendix B).

The input data record and the ACB computations are used to create the soldier file.

SSAN: 016532241

DATE OF BIRTH(YY/MM/DD): 63/11/25

SEX: MALE

RACE: WHITE

DATE OF ENTRY(YY/MM/DD): 81/9/20

HIGHEST YEAR OF EDUCATION: HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA

ENTRY PAY GRADE: E1

MOS: 11B10

TEST FORM: ASVAB 6

AFQT PERCENTILE: 87

SEPARATION PROGRAM DESIGNATOR: AAA

DATE OF SEPARATION(YY/MM/DD): 82/11/9

SUBTEST RAW SCORES

GI	NO	AD	WK	AR	SP	MK	EI	MC	GS	SI	AI	CM	CA	CE	CC
13	40	25	22	15	16	12	23	10	09	17	14	08	12	13	22

SUBTEST STANDARD SCORES

GI	NO	AD	WK	AR	SP	MK	EI	MC	GS	SI	AI	CM	CA	CE	CC
60	59	77	53	55	57	51	56	48	45	58	55	-	-	-	-

## ARMY CLASSIFICATION BATTERY

CO	FA	MM	GM	CL	GT	EL	SC	ST	OF
125	115	106	103	122	109	114	108	104	115

### E. ASVAB 8, ASVAB 9, AND ASVAB 10 PROCEDURE

The procedure for ASVAB 8, ASVAB 9, and ASVAB 10 is generally the same as ASVAB 5. The subtest raw scores are converted to subtest standard scores. The converted scores are used to compute the ACB composite scores. Finally, the ACB scores are standardized. The difference between ASVAB 8, ASVAB 9, and ASVAB 10, and all other ASVAB versions is that a different set of tests are used to generate the raw scores. Because of this, different conversion tables are used, as well as a different set of equations for the computation of the ACB scores. A typical input data record for ASVAB 8, ASVAB 9, or ASVAB 10 is provided as the third data card in Appendix A.

First, columns 33 and 34 are checked to insure that either ASVAB 8, ASVAB 9, or ASVAB 10 is in effect. The data point 40 confirms that ASVAB 10 is in effect. The raw scores in columns 37 through 58 are extracted and assigned to their appropriate subtest variable. The raw scores are then standardized using the ASVAB 8/9/10 subtest standard score conversion table (see Appendix C) as shown in Table 9.

The subtest standard scores are then used to compute the ACB scores as shown in Table 10.

TABLE 9

## ASVAB 8/9/10 SUBTEST SCORE CONVERSIONS

<u>RAW SCORE (Data Point)</u>	<u>SUBTEST (Variable Name)</u>	<u>STANDARD SCORE</u>
24	GS	65
22	AR	56
30	WK	56
14	PC	60
45	NO	59
79	CS	72
25	AS	65
20	MK	63
24	MC	65
19	EI	65
48	VE	61

TABLE 10

## ASVAB 8/9/10 ACB EQUATIONS

<u>EQUATION</u>	<u>SCORE</u>
CO = AR + AS + MC + CS	258
FA = AR + MK + MC + CS	256
MM = NO + EI + MC + AS	254
GM = MK + EI + GS + AS	258
CL = NO + CS + VE	192
GT = VE + AR	117
EL = AR + EI + MK + GS	249
SC = NO + CS + VE + AS	257
ST = VE + MK + MC + GS	254
OF = NO + VE + MC + AS	250

Finally, once the ACB scores are computed, the scores are standardized using the ASVAB 8/9/10 composite conversion table (see Appendix F) as shown in Table 11.

TABLE 11  
ASVAB 8/9/10 ACB COMPOSITE SCORES

<u>ACB SCORE</u>	<u>CLASSIFICATION</u>	<u>STANDARD SCORE</u>
258	CO	138
256	FA	128
254	MM	138
258	GM	132
192	CL	133
117	GT	117
249	EL	124
257	SC	144
254	ST	128
250	OF	135

The input data record and the ACB computations are used to generate the following soldier file.

SSAN: 213865527

DATE OF BIRTH(YY/MM/DD): 630521

SEX: FEMALE

RACE: OTHER

DATE OF ENTRY(Y'Y/MM/DD): 821007

HIGHEST YEAR OF EDUCATION: 1 YEAR OF COLLEGE



ENTRY PAY GRADE: E2

MOS: 54E10

TEST FORM: ASVB 10

AFQT PERCENTILE: 92

SUBTEST RAW SCORES

GS	AR	WK	PC	NO	CS	AS	MK	MC	EI	VE
24	22	30	14	45	79	25	20	24	19	48

SUBTEST STANDARD SCORES

GS	AR	WK	PC	NO	CS	AS	MK	MC	EI	VE
65	56	56	60	59	72	65	63	65	65	61

ARMY CLASSIFICATION BATTERY

CO	FA	MM	GM	CL	GT	EL	SC	ST	OF
138	128	138	132	133	117	124	144	128	135

This process continues until all the input data records are processed into soldier records.

### III. USER'S MANUAL

#### A. PURPOSE

The purpose of this chapter is to provide the user of the Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery Management Information System (ASVABMIS) with a manual that explains the functioning of the ASVAB program. The language is non-technical, yet specific enough to allow a thorough understanding or how ASVAB works.

#### B. INTRODUCTION

The relationship between ASVAB and its input file and output files is shown in Figure 2. Figure 2 shows that separate input data cards are combined into one input data file. The input data file is processed by ASVAB, and four output files called the soldier file, the raw score summary file, the standard score summary file, and the composite score summary file result.

#### C. THE INPUT FILES

In order to create the input data file the user must simply read into file 04 input data, the stack of input computer cards. No special preparation is necessary, and this must be done for each different set of input cards. The data cards containing the conversion tables must be read into file and permanently stored when ASVAB is installed.

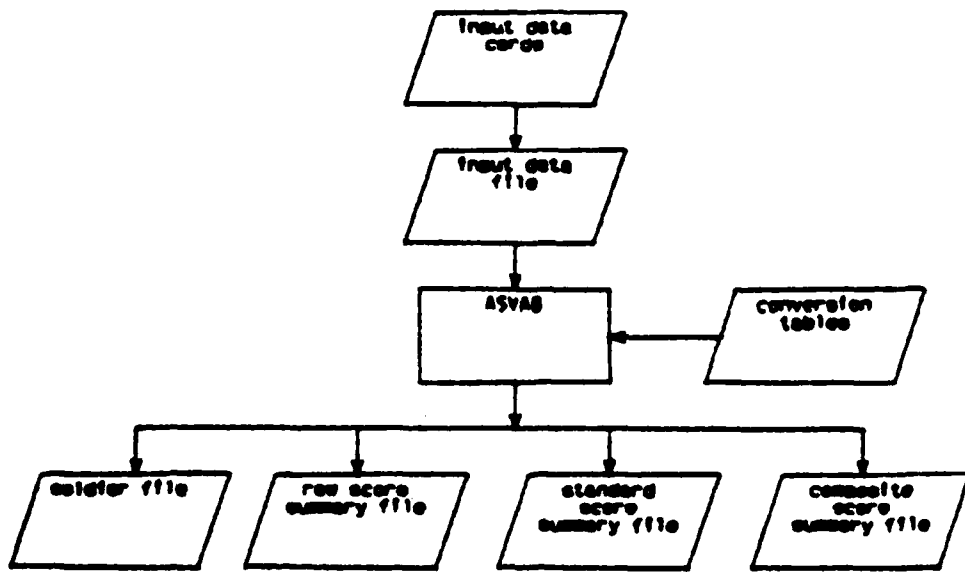


Figure 2. Relationship Between ASVAB Program and Input/Output Files

The stack of cards containing the conversion tables for ASVAB 5, ASVAB 6/7, and ASVAB 8/9/10 are read into File 01, File 02, and File 03 respectively.

#### D. THE ALGORITHM

The development of the system began with the determination of what ASVAB had to accomplish. This was done by studying the manual system. The initial algorithm was developed as shown below.

##### ALGORITHM ASVAB

READ IN CONVERSION TABLES

##### ALGORITHM INPUT SOLDIER DATA

READ IN INPUT DATA

##### END ALGORITHM INPUT SOLDIER DATA

##### ALGORITHM VALIDATE SOLDIER DATA

CHECK FOR DATA INTEGRITY

##### END ALGORITHM VALIDATE SOLDIER DATA

##### ALGORITHM OUTPUT SOLDIER DATA

PRINT THE INPUT DATA AS PART OF THE SOLDIER FILE

##### END ALGORITHM OUTPUT SOLDIER DATA

##### ALGORITHM SUBTEST STANDARD SCORES

CONVERT RAW SCORES TO SUBTEST STANDARD SCORES

##### END ALGORITHM SUBTEST STANDARD SCORES

##### ALGORITHM APTITUDE AREA COMPOSITES

COMPUTE ACB COMPOSITES

##### END ALGORITHM APTITUDE AREA COMPOSITES

ALGORITHM ACB

CONVERT ACB COMPOSITES

END ALGORITHM ACB

ALGORITHM OUTPUT SCORES

PRINT SUBTEST STANDARD SCORES AND ACB SCORES

END ALGORITHM OUTPUT SCORES

END ALGORITHM ASVAB

The relationship between the algorithms is shown in Figure 3.

1. Algorithm ASVAB

This algorithm defines the variables that are used in ASVAB. It also reads in the conversion tables, and terminates processing when the last data card has been read.

2. Algorithm Input Soldier Data

This algorithm reads in the data from File 04 input data. The process is shown in Figure 4. Figure 3 shows that once file 04, Input Data, is read in, a decision logic is used to assign the raw scores to their proper variable names.

3. Algorithm Validate Soldier Data

This algorithm provides a rudimentary input data validation by making range checks on the data according to Table 12. If the value of a variable is outside the range shown in Table 12, an error message is printed. In general, the error statements identify the record that has

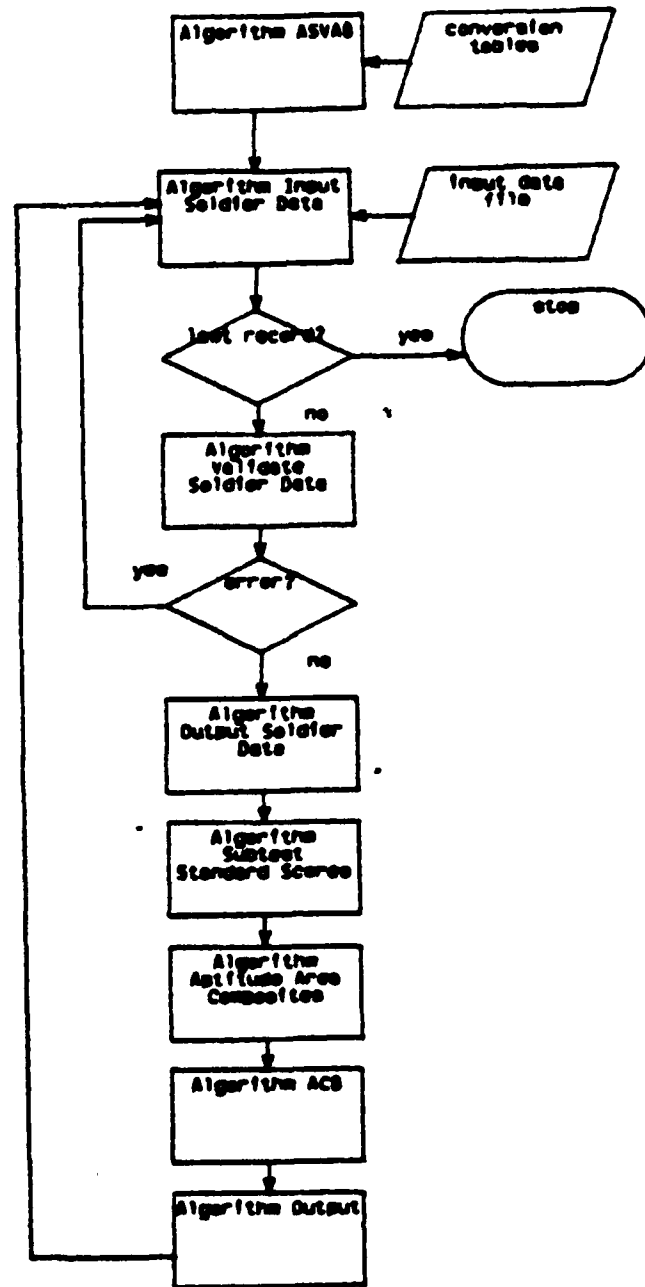


Figure 3. ASVAB Program Flow Chart

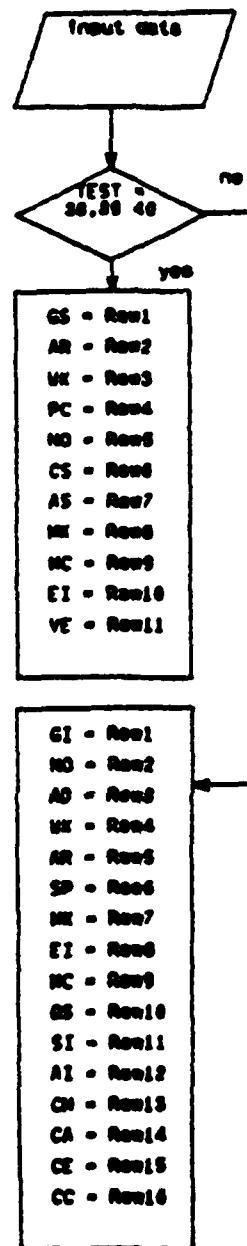


Figure 4. Algorithm Input Soldier Data Flow Chart

TABLE 12  
DATA INTEGRITY TABLE

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>MIN. VALUE</u>	<u>MAX. VALUE</u>
MONTH (MM)	1	12
DAY (DD)	1	31
SEX	1	2
RACE	1	3
ED	1	13
TEST	35	40
ASVAB 5/6/7		
GI	0	15
NO	0	30
AD	0	30
WK	0	20
AR	0	20
SP	0	20
MK	0	20
EI	0	30
MC	0	20
GS	0	20
SI	0	20
AI	0	20
CM	0	20
CA	0	20
CE	0	20
CC	0	27



TABLE 12 (CONT.)

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>MIN. VALUE</u>	<u>MAX. VALUE</u>
ASVAB 8/9/10		
GS	0	25
AR	0	30
WK	0	35
PC	0	15
NO	0	50
CS	0	84
AS	0	25
MK	0	25
MC	0	25
EI	0	25
VE	0	50

the error by record number, the social security number, the incorrect variable and its column position in the record. Processing of that record is terminated and processing of a new record is begun.

#### 4. Algorithm Output Soldier Data

This algorithm simply prints the input data. This output is provided for two reasons. First, it provides some of the information required by the user in an understandable form. Second, since the data is echoed, error messages can be confirmed. The algorithm provides the information as shown below.

SSAN : 014560821  
DATE OF BIRTH(YY/MM/DD) : 64/4/20  
SEX : 1-MALE  
RACE : 2-BLACK  
DATE OF ENTRY(YY/MM/DD) : 82/2/16  
HIGHEST YEAR OF EDUCATION : 1 YEAR OF HIGH SCHOOL--03  
ENTRY PAY GRADE: 01-E1 : 01-E1  
MOS : 11B10  
TEST FORM : 40-ASVAB 10  
AFQT PERCENTILE : 89  
SEPARATION PROGRAM DESIGNATOR: JHK  
DATE OF SEPARATION(YY/MM/DD) : 83/5/25

#### SUBTEST RAW SCORES

GS	AR	WK	PC	NO	CS	AS	MK	MC	EI	VE
20	15	10	05	35	60	10	20	13	06	35

## 5. Algorithm Subtest Standard Scores

This algorithm converts the subtest raw scores into subtest standard scores. Instead of using the conversion tables to convert the raw scores, the standard scores are computed directly using the equation

$$SSS = \left[ 10 \times \frac{(\text{RAW SCORE} - \bar{X})}{\sigma} \right] + 50$$

The raw scores are read from input data. The expected value and the standard deviation for each subtest and ASVAB version have been calculated previously and are provided in the ASVAB program. Since the conversions must be done repeatedly, a function is used to calculate the conversions. This algorithm merely invokes the function for each subtest.

For example, if ASVAB 5 is in effect, to convert a raw score of 10 for GI the function is invoked by `GISSS = CONV(T(GI,XBAR,SIGMA))`. An actual computation is given below.

$$GISSS = CONV(T(10,9.656,3.273))$$

$$GISSS = \left[ 10 \times \frac{(10 - 9.656)}{3.273} \right] + 50$$

$$GISSS = 51.05$$

The function rounds down to the nearest integer if the decimal value is less than 0.50, and rounds up if the decimal value

is greater than or equal to 0.50. Since 0.05 is less than 0.50, GISSS = 51. This is the same value obtained using the conversion tables. This method is more efficient and requires less storage than the conversion table method. A decision table is used to determine which ASVAB version is in effect so that the correct raw scores, expected values, and standard deviations are used.

#### 6. Algorithm Aptitude Area Composites

This algorithm uses the appropriately converted subtest scores from the previous algorithm to compute the Army Aptitude Composites. A decision table based on the value of TEST is used to determine which set of equations will be used. The equations for ASVAB 5, ASVAB 6/7, and ASVAB 8/9/10 are given in Tables 4, 7, and 10 respectively. This process is shown in Figure 5.

#### 7. Algorithm ACB

This algorithm converts the scores computed in the previous algorithm into standard scores that comprise the Army Classification Battery. The process used is the table look-up process used in the manual system.

The computer stores in memory the conversion tables for ASVAB 5, ASVAB 6/7, and ASVAB 8/9/10. The three tables are stored as  $m \times n$  matrices called A5, A67, and A8910, respectively. The variable  $m$  corresponds to the maximum number of rows in the matrix. Therefore, the maximum value of  $m$  must equal the maximum raw score possible. The variable  $n$

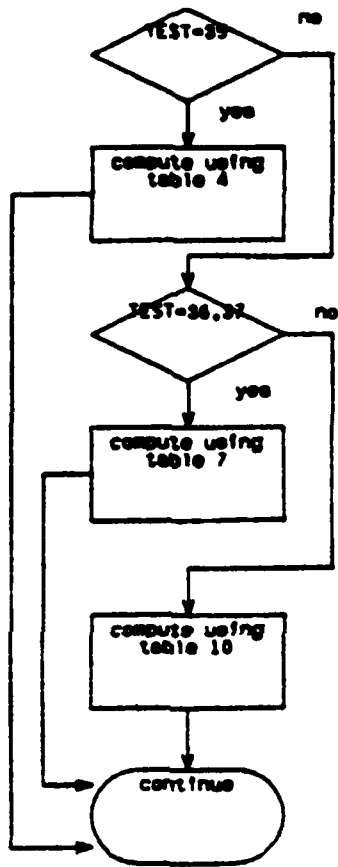


Figure 5. Algorithm Aptitude Area Composites Flow Chart

corresponds to the maximum number of columns in the matrix. Therefore, the maximum value of n must be 10 since there are 10 different scores to be converted. Table 13 shows the column assignments.

TABLE 13  
MATRIX COLUMN ASSIGNMENTS

<u>n</u>	<u>SCORE</u>
1	GT
2	GM
3	EL
4	CL
5	MM
6	SC
7	CO
8	FA
9	OF
10	ST

For example, if the value of TEST is 38, 39, or 40 then ASVAB 8, 9, or 10 respectively is in effect. The algorithm makes the following assignments:

GT = A8910(GT,1)

GM = A8910(GM,2)

EL = A8910(EL,3)

CL = A8910(CL,4)

MM = A8910(MM,5)  
SC = A8910(SC,6)  
CO = A8910(C),7)  
FA = A8910(FA,8)  
OF = A8910(OF,9)  
ST = A8910(ST,10)

The same procedure is used for ASVAB 5, and ASVAB 6/7, except that matrices A5 and A67 are used respectively.

8. Algorithm Output Scores

The purpose of this algorithm is to print the subtest standard scores, and the converted ACB composite scores. The algorithm output soldier data printed the following information:

SSAN	:	014560821
DATE OF BIRTH(YY/MM/DD)	:	64/4/20
SEX	:	1-MALE
RACE	:	2-BLACK
DATE OF ENTRY(YY/MM/DD)	:	82/2/16
HIGHEST YEAR OF EDUCATION	:	1 YEAR OF HIGH SCHOOL-03
ENTRY PAY GRADE	:	01-E1
MOS	:	11B10
TEST FORM - ASVAB 10	:	40-ASVAB 10
AFQT PERCENTILE	:	89
SEPARATION PROGRAM DESIGNATOR:		JHK
DATE OF SEPARATION(YY/MM/DD)	:	83/5/25

### SUBTEST RAW SCORES

GS	AR	WK	PC	NO	CS	AS	MK	MC	EI	VE
20	15	10	05	35	60	10	20	13	06	35

This algorithm adds the following lines giving the final soldier file.

### SUBTEST STANDARD SCORES

GS	AR	WK	PC	NO	CS	AS	MK	MC	EI	VE
57	46	30	34	49	60	39	63	45	35	49

### ARMY CLASSIFICATION BATTERY

CO	FA	MM	GM	CL	GT	EL	SC	ST	OF
93	108	78	95	102	93	101	94	107	86

In addition, the subtest raw scores, the subtest standard scores, and the ACB composite scores are each printed in a separate summary file.

#### E. THE OUTPUT FILES

ASVAB generates four output files. The soldier file is stored in File 9. The soldier file is the most important file and should be printed immediately by the user (see Appendix G). Invalid input data cards will be identified by error messages in the file. This allows the user to make corrections to input data.

In addition three summary files are generated (see Appendix G). A summary of the standard scores, the raw



scores, and the composite scores are stored in Files 10, 11 and 12 respectively. The summary files do not contain any information that is not already contained in the soldier file. The summary files are not generated to provide information in paper copy form, but are generated in tabular form to provide input into SPSS and QLP 1100.

#### IV. SPSS AND QLP 1100

##### A. PURPOSE

The purpose of this chapter is to examine the relationship between ASVAB, the SPSS package, and the QLP 1100 system.

##### B. INTRODUCTION

ASVAB was designed to generate data quickly. Therefore, ASVAB alone will save the user a considerable amount of time. However, ASVAB has no analytic capability, and only limited data management capabilities. Once ASVAB is implemented, the user may find many applications which use the data in analysis and data management.

The analysis of the ASVAB data may prove to be prohibitive if a computer package is not used. For example, the computation of the mean and standard deviation of a set of composite scores is simple in concept. However in practice, given a sample size of 100 or more, the process becomes extremely time consuming if done manually. Other analysis such as analysis of variance, or regression analysis is almost impossible to do efficiently without computer assistance. Therefore, it is imperative that ASVAB output be linked to the SPSS package.

The analysis done by DOES is not strictly for internal use, but usually arises from external requests. In regard to this, the information provided in the ASVAB output files

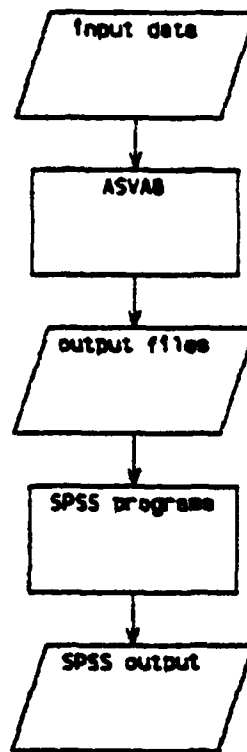
may not be sufficient or appropriate to satisfy external requirements. In addition, DOES may be required to submit various reports to the external agencies. A manual process of coding new ASVAB output formats, and typing reports is an inefficient use of time and personnel. This type of data management can be better done using the QLP 1100 system. Once again, the volume of potential, external requests demands that the QLP 1100 system be integrated with ASVAB.

### C. SPSS

The user may be required to use various statistical methods on the data generated by ASVAB. SPSS is a comprehensive package that can be used to accomplish this. An SPSS program consists of specific keywords that are used to generate the analysis, as well as the data to be analyzed. The relationship between ASVAB and the SPSS program is shown in Figure 6.

One area for which the user may require SPSS is regression analysis. DOES is responsible for developing selection criteria for attendance to special infantry training. Regression analysis may be used to develop a model for selection criteria. This model will be described in order to provide an example of how ASVAB output can be used with an SPSS program.

In this example, assume a number of soldiers are selected at random to attend a special course. Upon completion of



**Figure 6. Relationship Between ASVAB and SPSS Programs**

the course, the soldiers are administered the appropriate skill qualification test (SQT) to measure their ability to perform the tasks they were trained in. The results of the test are recorded along with the soldier's social security number. Regression analysis is used to develop a model that will predict SQT results as a function of some independent variables. In this example the 10 ACB composite scores are used to predict SQT results.

The user must process the input data cards in ASVAB. The soldier file should be printed in paper copy to check for entry errors. The SQT scores are entered in columns 11 through 15 of File 12, the composite summary. This may be done on disk from a terminal if available, or on the computer cards from the file if interactive processing is not available. The SPSS program is created on file or punched out on computer cards as appropriate. The new data are placed in the appropriate section of the file or deck (see Appendix H). The SPSS program generates all the necessary data to develop the model in final form (see Appendix J).

The R-square value is used to determine the percentage of variability in the SQT scores as explained by the variance in the ten composite scores. A high R-square value will mean that the ten composite scores are good predictors of SQT results. A low R-square value means that the ten composite scores should not be used as predictors. Further analysis such as checking for data points that are outliers, and

residual analysis is done before the model developed by the SPSS package is accepted.

Once the analysis is completed and the model is validated, the SQT model becomes the basis for further selections to the training. SPSS can be used to compute the predicted SQT results for potential attendees prior to their training. In this case, the input cards are processed in ASVAB. Since the soldiers have not attended the training, no SQT results are entered in File 12. An SPSS program is created to compute the predicted SQT results from the model developed earlier (see Appendix I). The SPSS output will contain the predicted SQT results which can be used to select soldiers with the highest potential for success (see Appendix K).

In many instances the selection requirements may be more complex than just predicted SQT scores. For example, the training may involve special infantry combat training. In this case only males with infantry military occupation specialties, and high predicted SQT result can attend. The user would have to manually cross reference the list of attendees based on SQT results, with the soldier file to insure that the additional requirements are met. Alternatively, an application specific computer program can be developed to do the cross referencing. However, the development time may be greater than the time needed to manually cross reference the data. In either case time is not being used effectively.

In general, ASVABMIS does not have the flexibility to provide information on an as-needed basis. In its present

form, ASVABMIS can only provide the information from its output files. A simple request for the number of black soldiers in the data pool requires additional programming, or a manual search.

In addition, ASVABMIS can not generate any reports. Once ASVAB and the SPSS package are used to generate and analyze data, any required reports must be manually created and typed.

In its present form, ASVABMIS is a rigid system unable to process requests for additional information without further programming. However, the QLP 1100 system provides a general program to handle additional requests that does not require additional programming.

#### D. QLP 1100

QLP 1100 provides a means to create a data base from the ASVAB output files. Since QLP 1100 is a COBOL-based system, the ASVAB output files must be converted to a COBOL format. The QLP 1100 system allows for both the conversion of FORTRAN files to COBOL files, and COBOL files to FORTRAN files.

QLP 1100 is not a true data base management system because many separate files are used, rather than a unique data base, to provide the data for manipulation. However, the end result appears the same. QLP 1100 creates a set of data that can be accessed by a query language.

In order to create the data set two steps are necessary. The first step is to define the physical and logical

structure of the files that will be used. The second step is to define an application for the files by specifying which files will be included, and how the files will be used. Once these steps are completed an environment in which QLP 1100 can operate is established. Finally, the QLP 1100 query language is used to query the files as if they were a data base in order to generate reports and to manipulate data.

Two separate processors and their respective commands are used to accomplish the steps in creating the data base. The file definition processor (FDP) accomplishes the first step by defining the physical and logical attributes of the data files to be accessed, through the use of the FDP source input. More specifically, the FDP defines the file assignment characteristics, the physical file organization specifications, the name and structure specification for all records contained in the file, and the name and attribute specifications for all data items in the records. The FDP produces an internally formatted file specification which is used as input to the application definition processor (ADP).

The ADP accomplishes the second step by specifying which files, as described by the FDP, will be used in the application, as well as how the files will be used through the use of the ADP source input. The ADP produces internally formatted tables which are used by the query language processor (QLP) as input. The QLP then produces the final output as



directed by the user through the use of the query language input. This process is depicted in Figure 7.

1. File Definition Processor Source Input

The FDP syntax contains two major subdivisions.

The environment division names a file, and may specify other optional file information as deemed necessary by the user. The data division provides information about the physical structure, identification, and record name pertaining to a file. A simple FDP syntax containing the minimum required language is shown below. The line numbers are provided by the author for line identification, and are not a part of the syntax.

```
01      ENVIRONMENT DIVISION
02          SELECT file-name
03          ASSIGN TO DISK external-file-name
04      DATA DIVISION
05      FD file-name
06          LABEL RECORD IS STANDARD.
```

In this example, lines 01 and 04 specify the two subdivisions. Line 02 selects an existing file from storage by its name file-name. Line 03 allocates a storage medium which can either be disk or tape. The external file name is optional, and is the name under which the file will be stored. If the external file name is not specified, the new file will be stored using the first twelve characters of the selected file

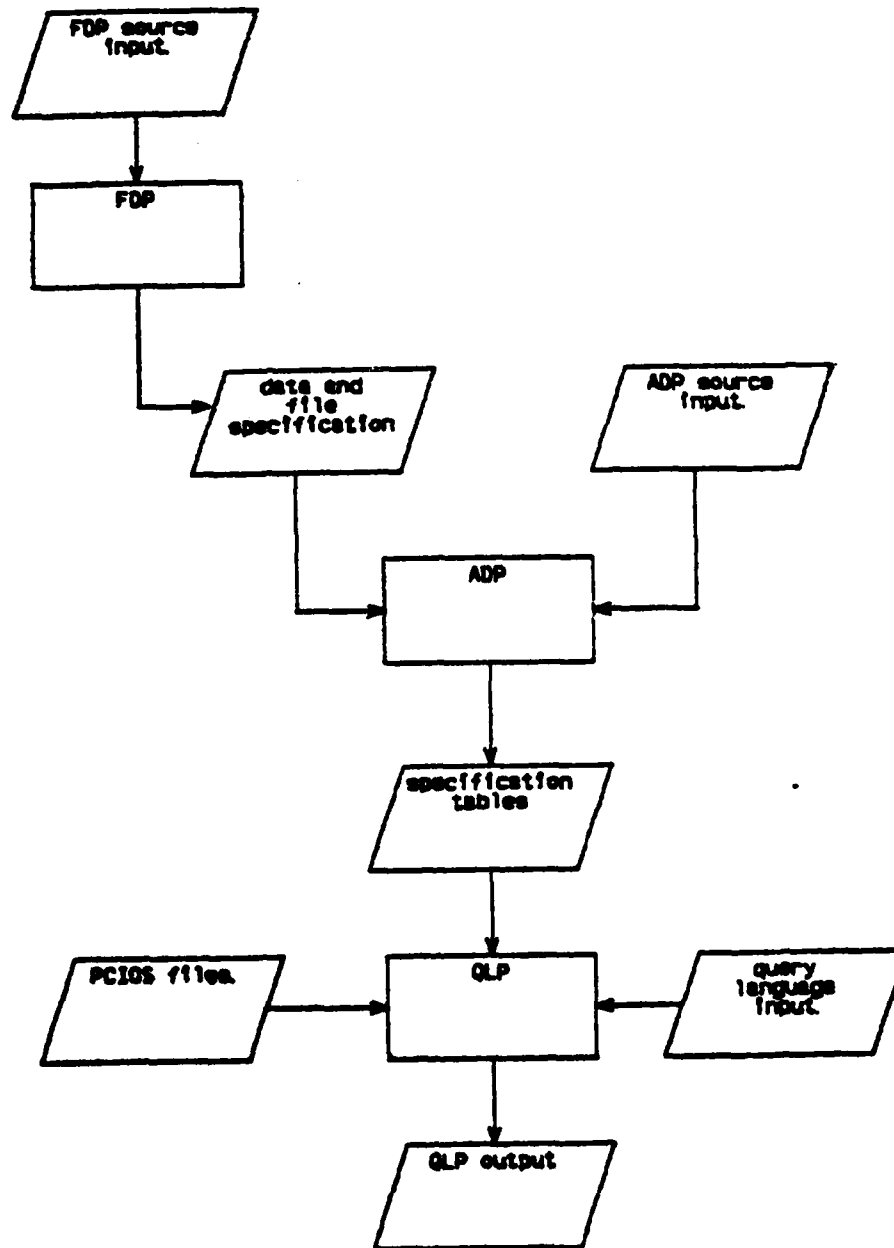


Figure 7. The QLP 1100 System

name. Line 05 is a link between the two divisions. The file name in line 05 must match the file name in line 02. Line 06 specifies that explicit labels exist for the file. The user may also use LABEL RECORD IS OMITTED which specifies that no labels exist for the file. A label is a heading, and a label record is a record that contains file headings.

The FDP syntax may be expanded based on the type of file to be created. If the file is to be a sequential file the syntax may be expanded as shown below.

```
01      ENVIRONMENT DIVISION
02      INPUT-OUTPUT SECTION
03      FILE CONTROL
04          SELECT file-name
05          ASSIGN TO DISK external-file-name
06          FILE QUALIFIER IS qualifier-name
07          ORGANIZATION IS SEQUENTIAL
08          SORT KEY IS ASCENDING data-name
09      DATA DIVISION
11      FD file-name
10          LABEL RECORD IS STANDARD
```

In this example, lines 01, 04, 05, 09, 10 and 11 are unchanged from the previous basic syntax. Lines 02 and 03 are descriptive and add further clarity. Line 06 specifies a file qualifier that is used in the calling sequence when the FDP is invoked. Line 07 specifies that the file is to be

sequentially ordered. Line 08 specifies that the file will be sorted in an ascending order according to the values assigned to the key which is specified by the data name. For example, lines 07 and 08 could be used to sort a file in ascending order according to the social security account number by specifying:

ORGANIZATION IS SEQUENTIAL

SORT KEY IS ASCENDING SSAN

The user may also specify that the file be sorted in descending order by substituting DESCENDING for ASCENDING in line 08.

Similarly, the basic syntax may be expanded if the file is to be an indexed file rather than a sequential file. If the file is an indexed file the syntax may be expanded as shown below. In either case the user must decide which type of file is the most appropriate.

```
01      ENVIRONMENT DIVISION
02      INPUT-OUTPUT SECTION
03      FILE CONTROL
04          SELECT file-name
05          ASSIGN TO DISK external-file-name
06          FILE QUALIFIER IS qualifier-name
07          ORGANIZATION IS INDEXED
08          RECORD KEY IS data-name
09      DATA DIVISION
10      FD file-name
11          LABEL RECORD IS STANDARD
```

In this example, lines 01, 04, 05, 09, 10 and 11 are unchanged from the basic syntax. Lines 02, 03, and 06 have the same meaning as in the previous sequential example. Line 07 specifies that the file is random access rather than sequential. Line 08 specifies that a record can be identified by its key which has unique values, and is specified by the data name provided by the user. For example, since social security account numbers are unique they can be used to identify any record in a file.

Since the data division specifies the physical structure, identification, and record name of a file, the data division may be further specified with optional syntax if required. However, this syntax is normally used when default specifications are not appropriate. Some of the available optional syntax language is described below.

**BLOCK CONTAINS integer-1 TO integer-2 RECORDS**

This syntax specifies the block size in terms of the range of record numbers in the block.

**DATA RECORD IS record-name-1**

**DATA RECORDS ARE record-name-1, record-name-2**

This syntax is used when there is more than one record type in the file, and specifies the record selection by its name. More than one record type may be selected in multiple type files by listing the appropriate record names.

**level number record-name**

**level number data-name PICTURE IS character string**

This syntax further describes the selected data record. The level number specifies the hierarchy of the data. For example, a record has a higher hierarchy than a data element, and would therefore have a level number of 01, while all the data elements would have level numbers of 02.

The PICTURE syntax describes the general characteristics of the data element as defined by the character string. It is in effect a format statement. The character string is a combination of symbols comprised of A, S, V, X and 9. These symbols are shown in Table 14.

TABLE 14

PICTURE CHARACTERS

<u>CHARACTER</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
A	A character position which can only contain a letter of the alphabet or a space.
S	A character position used to denote the presence of an operational sign, i.e., plus or minus.
V	A character position used to denote the location of a decimal point.
X	A character position which contains any allowable character from the computer's character set, i.e., \$, /.
9	A character representing a numeral.

An example of the picture clause is shown below.

```
01 RA
    02 RA1 PICTURE IS 9999
    02 RA2 PICTURE IS S9V999
    02 RA3 PICTURE IS AAAA
    02 RA4 PICTURE IS A999
```

This example specifies that the record RA has the highest hierarchy. The record has four data elements specified as RA1, RA2, RA3 and RA4. Furthermore, the syntax specifies that RA1 is a numeric character made up of four numerals. This specification may also be shown in a shorter notation by using a 9(4) character string. RA2 is a signed numeric character having a decimal point following the first numeral, and three numeral decimal values. RA3 is an alphabetic character with four positions. It may optionally be specified by an A(4) character string. Finally, RA4 is an alphanumeric character specifying one alphabetical character followed by three numerals. Its optional specification could have been shown as A9(3).

Combining the previous examples, a complete FDP source input is shown below.

```
ENVIRONMENT DIVISION
INPUT-OUTPUT SECTION
FILE CONTROL
    SELECT file-name
    ASSIGN TO DISK external-file-name
```

FILE QUALIFIER IS qualifier-name

ORGANIZATION IS INDEXED

RECORD KEY IS data-name-2

DATA DIVISION

FD file-name

LABEL RECORD IS OMITTED

BLOCK CONTAINS integer-1 to integer-2 RECORDS

DATA RECORD IS record-name

01 record-name

02 data-name-1 PICTURE IS AAA

02 data-name-2 PICTURE IS 999

In this example, the syntax specifies that a file called file-name will be taken from storage and assigned to disk storage under the name external-file-name. The file is assigned a qualifier name which is used in the FDP calling sequence when invoking the FDP. The file is an indexed file, and each record in the file can be identified by the key named data-name-2.

The data division further specifies that the file has no explicit labels. In addition, the range of record numbers in a block is specified. Also, the file contains multiple record types, but only one record type having the name record name will be used. Finally, the record has two data elements, the first of which is a three position alphabetic character. The last data element is specified to be a three numeral numeric character.



When invoked, the FDP will accept the FDP source input and initiate a completely independent run. That is, different constructs of FDP source input will produce different FDP run results. The output from a FDP run consists of an internally formatted description of the file specification defined by the FDP source input. This output, along with the ADP source input, is used as input into the ADP.

## 2. Application Definition Processor Source Input

The ADP links the FDP output and the separate files to produce a processor common input/output system (PCIOS) file. The PCIOC file becomes the data base to be accessed by the QLP. This is accomplished through the ADP source input.

The ADP syntax has two divisions. The first division is the identification division which simply contains the name of the application. The second division is the data division which contains the names of the files to be used in the application, as well as specifying the location of the FDP file description, and the usage restriction on the file. A complete ADP source input syntax is shown below.

```
01      IDENTIFICATION DIVISION
02          APPLICATION NAME IS application-name
03      DATA DIVISION
04          FILE SECTION
05              FILE NAME IS file-name-1
06                  DEFINED IN FILE file-name-2
```

```
07          ELEMENT element-name-1
08          QUALIFIER qualifier-name-1
09          USE IS RETRIEVAL
```

In this example, lines 01, 03 and 04 are descriptive and provide clarity. Line 02 assigns a name to this specific application. Different applications can be applied to the same FDP run. Therefore, the application name is used to identify specific runs. The application name is also used to define where the application run will reside. This is important when linking to the QLP. Line 05 specifies which files will be used in this application and is the same file specified in the SELECT clause, and the FD clause in the FDP source input. Lines 06, 07, and 08 specify precisely where the FDP run output is located. This information is included in the FDP calling sequence. Finally, line 09 defines how the application will be used. The word RETRIEVAL means that the file can only be read. The words UPDATE or OUTPUT may be substituted for RETRIEVAL. The word OUTPUT specifies that the file is intended for initial creation. Finally, the word UPDATE specifies that the file may be both read and written.

The ADP source input along with the FDP output produces an independent ADP run. The output from the ADP run produces internally formatted tables that are used as input into the QLP.

### 3. FDP and ADP Call Commands

Before the FDP or ADP source input can be used to produce processor runs, each processor must be invoked using call commands. The basic syntax for the call commands is shown below and are described in Table 15.

@ file-name. FDP, options, SI, RO, SO

@ file-name. ADP, options, SI, RO, SO

TABLE 15

#### CALL SYNTAX

<u>ELEMENT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
file-name	Is the name of the file containing the absolute FDP or ADP.
options	Are specified through the choice of one or more option letters.
D	Produce an allocation summary for each record in the file. This may be used only on the ADP.
I	Insert a new symbolic element in the program file.
P	Card image input, if any, is in fieldata. The output symbolic element is in fieldata.
Q	Output symbolic element is in ACIII. Card image input, if any, is in ASCII.
S	The source input will be echoed to the user.
U	Update and produce a new cycle of the symbolic element.
W	List correction lines.

The characters SI, RO, and SO are parameters that stand for source input, relocatable output, and source output, respectively. The meaning of the parameters are shown in Table 16.

TABLE 16  
PARAMETER DESCRIPTIONS

<u>PARAMETER</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
SI	If a new element is being introduced from the run, this parameter specifies the file into which the new element is placed and the name it is given.
RO	This parameter specifies the name and program file into which the element produced by the processor is placed.
SO	This parameter specifies the name and the file for the updated symbolic element produced.

An example of a processor call is shown below.

```
@ FDP.FDP,S FDP*FDPEXAMPLE.SOURCE,FDP*FDPEXAMPLE.RELOCATABLE
```

In this example, the file name is FDP, and the option is S. The source input contains the actual source description for this file. More specifically the qualifier is FDP, the file name is FDPEXAMPLE, and the element is RELOCATABLE. The relocatable output is specified by the statement FDP\*FDPEXAMPLE.RELOCATABLE and is the location where the FDP output will reside.

The processor calls are combined with the FDP and ADP source input to completely define the file and application

definitions. This combination creates a PCIOS file which can be accessed by the QLP.

The procedure for creating the PCIOS file from the 3 ASVAB summary files raw, standard, and composite is explained below.

STEP 1: Produce an FDP description of file raw.

@FDP.FDP,S FDP\*SCORES.SOURCE,FDP\*SCORES.RELOC-RAW

ENVIRONMENT DIVISION

INPUT-OUTPUT SECTION

FILE-CONTROL

SELECT RAW

ASSIGN TO DISK

FILE QUALIFIER IS FDP

ORGANIZATION IS INDEXED

RECORD KEY IS SSAN

DATA DIVISION

FILE SECTION

FD RAW

LABEL RECORDS ARE STANDARD

STEP 2: Produce an FDP description of file standard.

@FDP.FDP,S FDP\*SCORES.SOURCE,FDP\*SCORES.RELOC-STAND

ENVIRONMENT DIVISION

INPUT-OUTPUT SECTION

FILE-CONTROL

SELECT STANDARD  
ASSIGN TO DISK  
FILE QUALIFIER IS FDP  
ORGANIZATION IS INDEXED  
RECORD KEY IS SSAN  
  
DATA DIVISION  
FILE SECTION  
FD STANDARD  
  
LABEL RECORDS ARE STANDARD

STEP 3: Produce an FDP description of the file composite.

@FDP.FDP,S FDP\*SCORES.SOURCE,FDP\*SCORES.RELOC-COMP

ENVIRONMENT DIVISION  
INPUT-OUTPUT SECTION  
FILE CONTROL  
  
SELECT COMPOSITE  
ASSIGN TO DISK  
ORGANIZATION IS INDEXED  
RECORD KEY IS SSAN  
  
DATA DIVISION  
FILE SECTION  
FD COMPOSITE  
  
LABEL RECORDS ARE STANDARD

STEP 4: The ADP is used to identify which files are to be used in this application.

@ADP.ADP,ADP\*SCORES.SOURCE-BATTERY,ADP\*SCORES,ACB-BATT

IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

APPLICATION NAME IS ACB-BATT

DATA DIVISION

FILE SECTION

FILE NAME IS RAW

DEFINED IN FILE SCORES

ELEMENT RELOC-RAW

QUALIFIER IS FDP

USE IS RETRIEVAL

FILE NAME IS STANDARD

DEFINED IN FILE SCORES

ELEMENT RELOC-STAND

QUALIFIER IS FDP

USE IS RETRIEVAL

FILE NAME IS COMPOSITE

DEFINED IN FILE SCORES

ELEMENT RELOC-COMP

QUALIFIER IS FDP

USE IS RETRIEVAL

STEP 5: The QLP is invoked

INVOKE ACB-BATT OF ADP\*SCORES

With this accomplished all files and applications are defined. The application tables produced by the ADP are saved in ADP\*SCORES.ACB-BATT, and the QLP has been invoked and is prepared to accept QLP 1100 query commands.

#### 4. Query Language Processor, 1100 Series

The QLP accepts as input the ADP output and its specific QLP 1100 language. The QLP output consists of reports and data files that can be stored or printed. The QLP 1100 language is subdivided into eight functional facilities. Each facility has several commands associated with it. The facilities are:

Data system interface facilities

Conversational facilities

Data selection facilities

Operational facilities

Definitional facilities

Logic control and manipulative facilities

Data access and data base network facilities

Savefile facilities

The last four facilities are complex and are intended for use by experienced programmers. They will be given only a cursory explanation. The first four facilities will be explained in more detail.

##### a. Data System Interface Facilities

(1) INVOKE. INVOKE establishes a link between the user and the data files to be accessed. The syntax is:



INVOKE application-name OF qualifier-name\*file-name

An example of the syntax is:

INVOKE ACB-BATT OF ADP\*SCORES

This command links the user to application ACB-BATT and the stored output file ADP\*SCORES.

(2) EXIT. EXIT releases the link between the user and the file, and terminates QLP processing.

b. Conversational Facilities

(1) LIST. LIST provides the user with a list of data values as specified by the WHERE clause. The syntax is:

LIST data-identifier WHERE expression

An example of the syntax is:

LIST SSAN WHERE AFQT > 90

This command will provide the response:

SSAN = 242968813

SSAN = 016558905

The LIST command may be expanded according to the user's needs. An example of an expanded syntax is:

LIST SSAN, MOS WHERE AFQT > 90

This command will provide the response:

SSAN = 242968813

MOS = 11B10

SSAN = 016558905

MOS = 11C30

The SORT command may be used in conjunction with the LIST command in the following manner:

```
LIST SSAN,MOS,AFQT SORTED ON ASCENDING AFQT  
WHERE AFQT > 90
```

This command will provide the response:

SSAN = 016558905

MOS = 11C30

AFQT = 96

SSAN = 242968813

MOS = 11B10

AFQT = 92

(2) COUNT. COUNT tallies the number of occurrences specified by the COUNT clause, and qualified by the WHERE clause. The syntax is:

COUNT data-identifier WHERE expression

An example of the syntax is:

```
COUNT SSAN WHERE AFQT < 89
```

This command will provide the response:

```
312 SSAN RECORDS SELECTED
```

(3) CHANGE. CHANGE modifies, as specified, the data elements qualified by the WHERE clause. The syntax is:

```
CHANGE data-identifier=expression WHERE expression
```

An example of the syntax is:

```
CHANGE DES='AAA' WHERE SSAN = 041358991
```

This command changes the DES value to AAA for the record identified by the social security number 041358991.

(4) REPEAT. REPEAT executes the previous command with a new WHERE clause. The syntax is:

```
REPEAT WHERE expression
```

The REPEAT command may be used when a previous command did not provide valid results. For example, if the syntax LIST SSAN WHERE AFQT > 101 did not provide valid results because there is no such percentile, the list command may be repeated by commanding:

```
REPEAT WHERE AFQT > 75
```

### c. Data Selection Facilities

WHERE specifies the criteria for data selection.

The syntax is:

**WHERE expression**

**d. Operational Facilities**

**OUTPUT** defines the destination of subsequent query output to a terminal, printer, or file. The syntax is:

**OUTPUT TO device**

For example, in order to send a list command to the printer and then return all output to the originating device the following commands are issued:

**OUTPUT TO PRINTER**

**LIST SSAN WHERE AFQT > 70**

**OUTPUT TO ORIGINATOR**

**e. Definitional Facilities**

**FORMAT** allows the user to specify a simple tabular output form with column headings. The syntax is:

**FORMAT format-name**

**format-clause**

**END FORMAT**

The **FORMAT** syntax is used with other syntax to generate the tables. For example, in order to generate a table with headings, the **LIST** command is used as shown below.

FORMAT FORM

'SSAN' SSAN 1, 'PERCENTILE' AFQT 20

END FORMAT

LIST USING FORMAT FORM WHERE AFQT > 90

The **FORMAT** syntax specifies that there are two columns to be printed. The first column occupies print positions 1 through 19, while the second column starts in column 20. The table will appear as shown below.

SSAN	PERCENTILE
242968813	92
016558905	96

f. Logic Control and Manipulative Facilities

These facilities allow the user to create an algorithm of commands, known as a macro, that can accomplish an application that can not be accomplished with one command. The commands that accomplish this are **DO**, **IF**, **LEAVE**, and **RETURN**.

g. Data Access and Data Base Network Facilities

These facilities allow the user to process records one at a time, by specifying pointers to specific records.

h. **SAVEFILE** Facilities

**SAVE** allows the user to save files. The syntax is:

**SAVE savefile-name INTO PERMANENT SAVEFILE.**

In order to save a file named FILE1 the following command is issued:

```
SAVE FILE1 INTO PERMANENT SAVEFILE
```

### 5. Summary Example

In this example the user has a requirement to provide a selection listing of potential attendees for a special school. The selection listing must provide the social security numbers of the attendees selected, along with a justification for the selection. In addition the number of potential attendees who were selected must be provided.

The user determines that the regression model developed from previous classes will be used to predict SQT scores. The selection criteria are determined from predicted SQT scores first, and AFQT percentile second. The user also determines that only potential attendees with a predicted SQT score of 50 or better are qualified to attend.

The user processes the input data cards in ASVAB, and uses the SPSS program to compute the predicted SQT result. The data in the composite score summary file, and the predicted SQT results are combined into one file using the QLP 1100 command;

```
BUILD COBOL FILE REGDATA ON DISK FROM SSAN, SQT, AFQT,  
CO, FA, MM, GM, CL_ GT, EL, SC, ST, OF
```

The user must select the file REGDATA in the FDP and ADP source input. The QLP is then invoked. In order

to satisfy the requirement the user would issue the QLP  
1100 commands shown below.

FORMAT REQUIRES

'SSAN'SSAN1, 'SQT'/'RANK' SQT12, 'AFQT'/'RANK' AFQT16

END FORMAT

OUTPUT TO PRINTER

LIST USING FORMAT REQUIRES SORTED ON DESCENDING SQT

SORTED ON DESCENDING AFQT WHERE SQT > 50

COUNT SSAN WHERE SQT > 50

OUTPUT TO ORIGINATOR

EXIT

This QLP 1100 query session will produce the output shown  
below.

SSAN	SQT	AFQT
	RANK	RANK
232489961	85	60
016558843	75	55
114863105	75	50
⋮		
404358221	51	45

97 SSAN RECORDS SELECTED

The entire ASVABMIS system as used in the above  
example is shown in Figure 8. This figure shows that ASVAB  
can be integrated with SPSS and QLP 1100 into one information  
system.

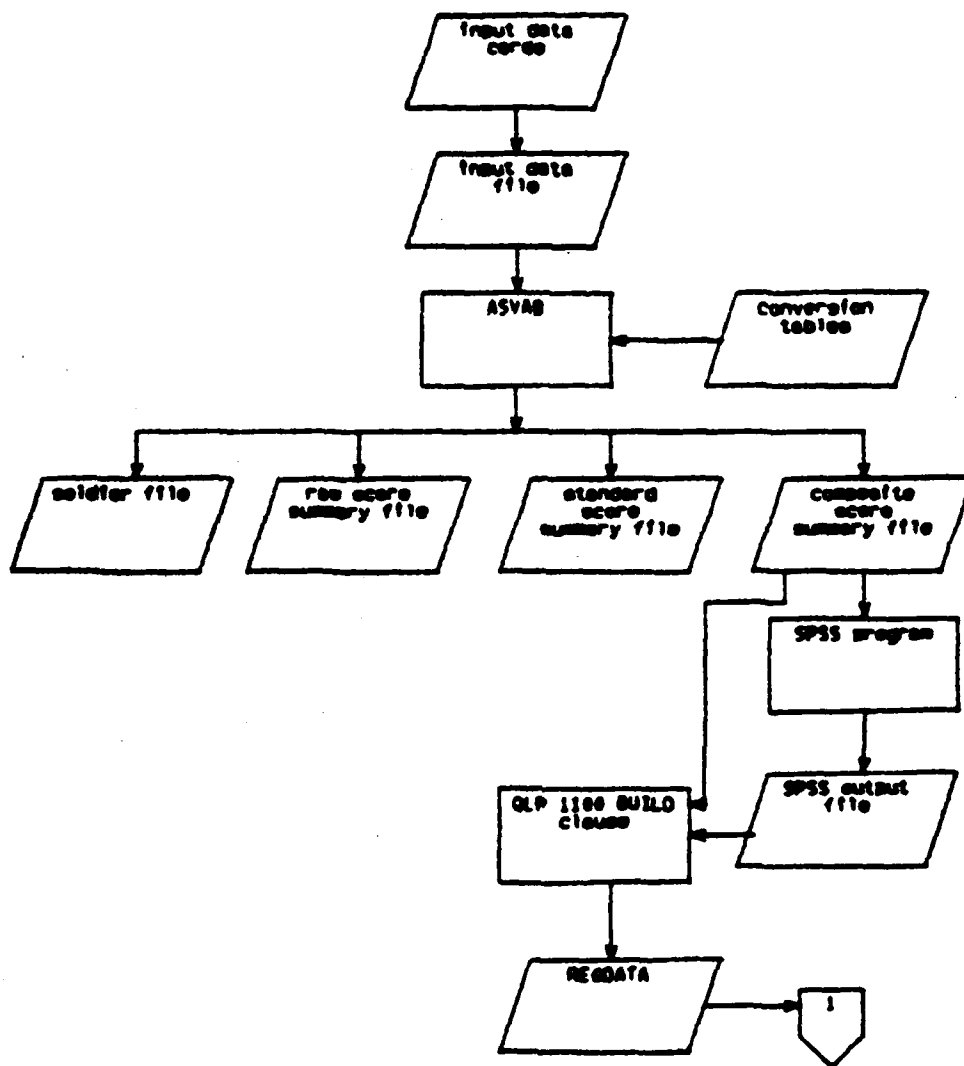


Figure 8. The ASVABMIS System



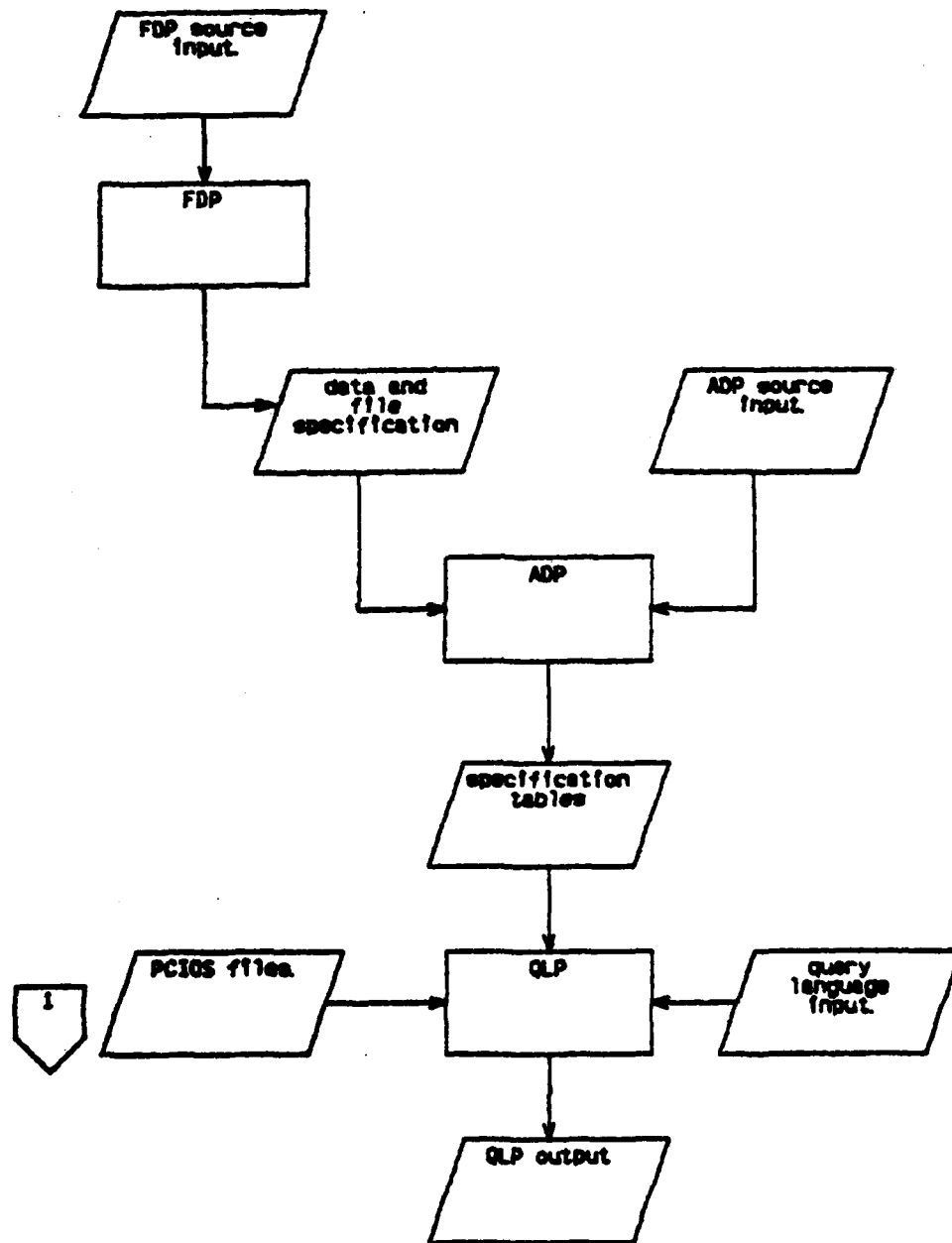


Figure 8. (CONT.)

## V. CONCLUSIONS

The management information system has been developed in order to provide the user with a means to generate, analyze and manage data concerning the Armed Services Aptitude Battery. The ASVAB program is complete and can be immediately installed by the user. This thesis provides the necessary program documentation, and the user need not acquire additional documents. The FORTRAN output files can be used immediately with SPSS programs. However, since only a few sample SPSS programs are provided, the user may find it necessary to obtain the SPSS manuals listed in the bibliography in order to develop other programs. The sample SPSS programs were processed on a computer and are valid. The user can install them as they are written.

The treatment of the QLP 1100 system was introductory only. The user will find it necessary to obtain QLP 1100 manuals in order to further develop this part of the system. The chapter covering the QLP 1100 system could not provide all the necessary information for a complete understanding of QLP 1100. However, the coverage of QLP 1100 is specific enough to demonstrate the ease of operation, and efficiency of the system. This in itself should prompt further development of the QLP 1100 system.

The ASVABMIS system has been designed for use by U.S. Army agencies. The ASVAB program can be expanded for use

by the Air Force and Marine Corps. The same raw scores are used by all 3 services. The major difference is the type of composites computed.

The ASVABMIS system was developed specifically for the Infantry Center's Department of Evaluation and Standardization. The applications discussed in this thesis are relevant to similar departments of the Armor, Field Artillery, and other centers.

A future expansion of the system worthy of note is the installation of ASVABMIS on a mini or micro computer. The ASVAB program can be written in BASIC. In addition, vendor-developed statistical packages and data base systems can be used on small computers in a manner similar to SPSS and QLP 1100.

In conclusion, the ASVABMIS system developed in this thesis will provide the user with the ability to generate and analyze ASVAB data. A limited ability to manage data is also provided. However, extensive data management will require further development by the user.

APPENDIX A  
INPUT DATA FILE

AKL830227  
AAA821109  
AAA831015  
AAA831110  
AKL840915

272558843640420128202160301118103547152003120617201009051312  
016532241631125118109200601118103368713402522151612231009171408121322  
21386552763052123821007070254E1040922422301445792520241948  
23544232163052311821113060111810418522321291344722020211823  
01534223764080911810925060111810377515392521151612231112171310121332





	GS	AR	WK	PC	NO	CS	AS	MK	MC	EI	VE
58						59					
59						60					
60						61					
61						62					
62						63					
63						64					
64						65					
65						66					
66						67					
67						68					
68						69					
69						70					
70						71					
71						72					
72						73					
73						74					
74						75					
75						76					
76						77					
77						78					
78						79					
79						80					
80						81					
81						82					
82						83					
83						84					
84											

APPENDIX D

ASVAB 5 COMPOSITE CONVERSION TABLE

SSS	GT	GM	EL	CL	MM	SC	CO	FA	OF	ST
1	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
2	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
3	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
4	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
5	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
6	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
7	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
8	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
9	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
0	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
10	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
11	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
12	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
13	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
14	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
15	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
16	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
17	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
18	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
19	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
20	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
21	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
22	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
23	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
24	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
25	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
26	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
27	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
28	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
29	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
30	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
31	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
32	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
33	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
34	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
35	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
36	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
37	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
38	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
39	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
40	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
42	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41















APPENDIX F

ASVAB 8/9/10 COMPOSITE CONVERSION TABLE

SS	SS	GT	GM	EL	CL	MM	SC	CO	FA	OF	ST
1	1	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
2	2	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
3	3	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
4	4	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
5	5	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
6	6	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
7	7	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
8	8	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
9	9	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
10	10	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
11	11	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
12	12	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
13	13	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
14	14	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
15	15	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
16	16	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
17	17	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
18	18	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
19	19	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
20	20	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
21	21	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
22	22	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
23	23	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
24	24	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
25	25	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
26	26	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
27	27	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
28	28	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
29	29	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
30	30	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
31	31	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
32	32	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
33	33	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
34	34	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
35	35	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
36	36	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
37	37	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
38	38	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
39	39	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40











APPENDIX G

ASVAB PROGRAM OUTPUT FILES

```

SSAN OF BIRTH(Y/M/DD)      : 272598843
SEX                           : 1 - MALE
RACE                           : 2 - BLACK
HIGHEST YEAR OF EDUCATION   : 82/ 2/16
ENTRY PAY GRADE              : 1
MOS                            : 11810
35 TEST FORM                 : 47
AFQT PERCENTILE              : ASVAB 5
SEPARATION PROGRAM DESIGNATOR: AKL
DATE OF SEPARATION(Y/M/DD)  : 83/ 2/27

HIGH SCHOOL - 3

SUBTEST RAW SCORES
GI  NO  AC  WK  AR  SP  MK  EI  MC  GS  SI  AI
15  20  3   12  6  17  20  10  9   5  13  12

SUBTEST STANDARD SCORES
GI  NO  AD  WK  AR  SP  MK  EI  MC  GS  SI  AI
66  39  21  39  36  59  67  34  46  36  48  50

ARMY CLASSIFICATION BATTERY COMPOSITES
CO  FFA  MM  GM  CL  GT  EL  SC  ST  OF
71  102  99  79  49  71  76  89  94  116
    
```

SSAN OF BIRTH(Y/M/DD) : 016532241  
 DATE OF BIRTH(Y/M/DD) : 63/11/25  
 SEX : 1 - MALE  
 RACE : 1 - WHITE  
 DATE OF ENTRY(Y/M/DD) : 81/ 9/20  
 HIGHEST YEAR OF EDUCATION : HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA - 6  
 ENTRY PAY GRADE : E1  
 MOS : 11B10  
 TEST FORM : ASVAB 6  
 36 TEST PERCENTILE : 87  
 AFQT PERCENTILE : AAA  
 SEPARATION PROGRAM DESIGNATOR : AAA  
 DATE OF SEPARATION(Y/M/DD) : 82/11/ 9

GI	NO	AD	WK	AR	SP	MK	EI	MC	GS	SI	AI	CM	CA	CE	CC
13	40	25	22	15	16	12	23	10	9	17	14	8	12	13	22
SUBTEST RAW SCORES															
GI	NO	AC	WK	AR	SP	MK	EI	MC	GS	SI	AI	CM	CA	CE	CC
60	59	77	53	55	57	51	56	48	45	58	55	44	58	60	63
SUBTEST STANDARD SCORES															
ARMY CLASSIFICATION BATTERY COMPOSITES															
CO	F	MM	GM	CL	GT	EL	SC	ST	OF						
125	115	106	103	122	109	114	108	104	115						

SSAN OF BIRTH(Y/M/DD) : 213065527  
 DATE : 63/ 5/21  
 SEX : 2 - FEMALE  
 RACE : 3 - OTHER  
 DATE OF ENTRY(Y/M/DD) : 82/10/ 7  
 HIGHEST YEAR OF EDUCATION : 1 YEAR OF COLLEGE - 7  
 ENTRY PAY GRADE : E2E10  
 MOS : 54E10  
 40 TEST FORM : ASVAB 10  
 AFQT PERCENTILE : 92  
 SEPARATION PROGRAM DESIGNATOR : AAA  
 DATE OF SEPARATION(Y/M/DD) : 83/10/15

GS	AR	WK	30	PC	14	CS	79	AS	25	MC	24	EI	19	VE	48
65	AR	WK	56	PC	60	CS	72	AS	65	MC	65	EI	65	VE	61

SUBTEST RAW SCORES  
 SUBTEST STANDARD SCORES  
 ARMY CLASSIFICATION BATTERY COMPOSITES  
 CO 138 128 138 132 133 117 124 144 128 135  
 FA 128 138 132 133 117 124 144 128 135  
 MM 138 132 133 117 124 144 128 135  
 GM 132 133 117 124 144 128 135  
 CL 133 117 124 144 128 135  
 GT 117 124 144 128 135  
 EL 124 144 128 135  
 SC 144 128 135  
 ST 128 135  
 OF 135

ERRCR IN RECORD NUMBER: 4 WITH SSAN: 235442321  
ERROR: TEST FORM INCORRECT, COLUMNS 33-34

SSAN OF BIRTH(Y Y/M M/D D) : 235442321  
DATE : 63/ 5/23  
SEX : 1 - MALE  
RACE : 1 - WHITE  
DATE OF ENTRY(Y Y/M M/D D) : 82/11/13  
HIGHEST YEAR OF EDUCATION : HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA - 6  
ENTRY PAY GRADE : E1  
MOS : 1  
41 TEST FORM : 11B10  
ACT PERCENTILE : ASVAB 10  
SEPARATION PROGRAM DESIGNATOR : AAA  
DATE OF SEPARATION(Y Y/M M/D D) : 83/11/10

SUBTEST RAW SCORES			
GS	AR	MK	PC
23	21	29	13
			44
			72
			CS
			AS
			20
			20
			MK
			21
			MC
			21
			EI
			18
			VE
			23

ERROR IN RECORD NUMBER: 5 WITH SSAN: 015342237  
ERROR: CC INCORRECT, COLUMNS 67-68

SSAN OF BIRTH(Y/M/M/DD) : 015342237  
DATE OF BIRTH(Y/M/M/DD) : 64/ 8/ 9  
SEX : 1 - MALE  
RACE : 1 - WHITE  
DATE OF ENTRY(Y/M/M/DD) : 81/ 9/25  
HIGHEST YEAR OF EDUCATION : HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA - 6  
ENTRY PAY GRADE : E1B10  
MOS : 11B10  
37 TEST FORM : ASVAB 7  
AFQT PERCENTILE : 75  
SEPARATION PROGRAM DESIGNATOR: AKL  
DATE OF SEPARATION(Y/M/M/DD) : 84/ 9/15

GI 15 NO 39 AD 25 WK 21 AR 15 SP 16 MK 12 EI 23 MC 11 GS 12 SI 17 AI 13 CM 10 CA 12 CE 13 CC 32



SSAN 272598843  
 016532241  
 213865527

SUBTEST RAW SCORES																			
GI	NO	AD	WK	AR	SP	MK	EI	MC	GS	SI	AI	CM	CA	CE	CC	PC	CS	AS	VE
13	20	23	12	19	17	12	10	9	5	13	12	8	12	13	22	20	24	19	48
24	22	30	22	15	16	14	23	10	9	17	14								

SSAN 272598843  
 016532241  
 213865527

SUBTEST STANDARD SCORES																			
GI	NO	AD	WK	AR	SP	MK	EI	MC	GS	SI	AI	CM	CA	CE	CC	PC	CS	AS	VE
66	39	21	39	36	59	67	34	46	36	48	50	44	58	60	63	60	72	65	61
60	59	77	53	55	57	51	56	48	45	58	55								
59	56	56	56	56	63	63	65	65	65	65	65								

SSAN 272598843  
 016532241  
 213865527

ARMY CLASSIFICATION BATTERY COMPOSITES										
AFQT	CO	FA	MM	GM	CL	GT	BL	SC	ST	OF
47	71	102	99	79	49	71	76	89	94	116
87	125	115	106	103	122	109	114	108	104	115
92	138	128	138	132	133	117	124	144	128	135

APPENDIX H

SPSS REGRESSION PROGRAM LISTING

DATA LIST

FIXED/ 1 SQT 11-15 AFQT 17-18  
 CO 20-22 FA 24-26 MM 28-30 GM 32-34  
 CL 36-38 GT 40-42 EL 44-46 SC 48-50  
 ST 52-54 OF 56-58

VAR LABELS

SQT SKILL QUALIFICATION TEST/  
 AFQT AFQT PERCENTILE/  
 CO COMBAT/  
 FA FIELD ARTILLERY/  
 MM MOTOR MAINTENANCE/  
 GM GENERAL MAINTENANCE/  
 CL CLERICAL/  
 GT GENERAL TECHNICAL/  
 EL ELECTRONIC/  
 SC SURVEILLANCE, COMMUNICATIONS/  
 ST SKILLED TECHNICAL/  
 OF OPERATOR AND FOOD HANDLER

NEW REGRESSION

VARIABLES = SQT, CO TO OF/  
 DEP = SQT/STEPWISE/  
 RESIDUALS/CASEWISE = ALL/  
 SCATTER = (\*RESID, \*PRED)/SAVE = RESID PRED/

READ INPUT DATA

427310253	19	58	121	113	123	120	116	104	121	111	109	120
520683135	5	48	108	97	114	114	89	104	107	99	109	110
527714468	8	70	105	103	112	113	95	117	113	100	107	108
539803606	3	66	106	102	109	107	109	109	105	111	112	114
553177646	6	26	98	91	91	94	89	89	87	94	94	93
560138625	17	44	114	112	107	99	106	94	101	108	92	101
560177925	15	28	101	98	102	105	78	95	103	84	99	93
573335886	11	70	114	109	112	109	98	117	110	104	113	116
43533933568	5	25	96	84	88	82	81	89	93	81	96	71
03993368355	14	95	118	125	115	118	122	124	125	128	126	105
092220162	16	21	90	65	91	89	84	87	85	81	64	82
0964449837	3	60	106	111	107	99	99	112	112	101	111	88
122112449878	3	21	91	98	82	83	98	75	96	81	91	80
255043799	15	35	82	110	80	83	114	111	92	87	102	108
4226150871	19	12	93	66	80	75	70	60	85	70	69	66
441707290	14	23	85	109	106	101	96	82	100	87	105	114
237044264	3	21	77	78	67	64	84	87	78	75	76	66
260222757	14	75	109	105	98	108	113	113	101	111	113	100
2655338874	16	15	82	71	90	87	82	78	89	73	78	71
4355948554	7	18	82	91	105	99	92	85	99	77	82	112
50888822257	5	77	95	125	97	113	123	126	116	116	128	100
0309226224	8	25	85	92	85	87	84	80	90	84	93	88
2220829366	2	41	83	79	73	78	82	98	81	91	87	71
231086870	2	6	82	106	109	109	101	115	106	100	105	110
423947244	4	44	91	84	81	65	96	96	81	91	75	80
565374369	7	38	82	95	107	103	81	98	99	92	100	108
5235665486	2	31	90	111	105	104	101	108	104	87	107	102
562254590	6	38	106	92	102	110	102	98	105	98	98	102

END INPUT DATA  
 FINISH

APPENDIX I

SPSS REGRESSION MODEL PROGRAM LISTING

```

DATA LIST          FIXED/ 1 SSAN 1-9 SQT 11-15 AFQT 17-18
                  CO 20-22 FA 24-26 MM 28-30 GM 32-34
                  CL 36-38 GT 40-42 EL 44-46 SC 48-50
                  ST 52-54 OF 56-58
VAR LABELS        SSAN SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER/
                  SQT SKILL QUALIFICATION TEST/
                  AFQT AFQT PERCENTILE/
                  CO COMBAT/
                  FA FIELD ARTILLERY/
                  MM MOTOR MAINTENANCE/
                  GM GENERAL MAINTENANCE/
                  CL CLERICAL/
                  GT GENERAL TECHNICAL/
                  EL ELECTRONIC/
                  SC SURVEILLANCE, COMMUNICATIONS/
                  ST SKILLED TECHNICAL/
                  OF OPERATOR AND FOOD HANDLER
                  SQT=3+(0.085*GTT)
                  (F9.0,3X,F5.0) SSAN,SQT

COMPUTE
WRITE CASES
READ INPUT DATA
15 58 121 113 123 120 116 104 121 111 109 120
13 48 108 113 114 114 89 104 107 99 109 110
42 06 83 135 21 70 105 103 112 113 95 117 113 100 107 108
52 77 14 66 8 20 66 106 102 109 107 109 109 105 111 112 114
33 58 03 66 06 20 66 106 102 109 107 109 109 105 111 112 114
33 31 17 76 46 20 66 106 102 109 107 109 109 105 111 112 114
33 50 13 86 25 12 5 44 114 112 107 99 106 94 101 108 92 101
33 60 17 75 25 12 5 28 101 98 102 105 78 95 103 84 99 93
33 73 55 68 86 23 3 70 114 109 112 109 98 117 110 104 113 116
45 53 93 56 8 23 3 25 96 84 88 82 81 89 93 31 96 71
03 93 36 83 55 28 95 118 125 115 118 122 124 125 128 126 105
09 25 20 16 2 28 6 21 90 65 91 89 84 87 85 81 64 82
. 96 44 49 37 15 60 106 111 107 99 99 112 112 101 111 88
1 21 54 50 78 3 5 21 91 98 82 83 38 75 96 81 91 80
2 55 04 37 99 5 35 82 110 80 83 114 111 92 87 102 108
4 26 15 05 71 1 12 93 66 80 75 70 60 85 70 69 66
4 41 70 72 90 7 7 85 109 106 101 96 82 100 87 105 114
25 70 44 26 4 21 7 77 77 67 64 84 87 78 75 76 66
26 02 25 27 97 18 75 109 105 98 108 113 113 101 111 113 100
26 55 38 87 4 6 15 82 71 90 87 82 78 89 73 78 71
45 55 48 55 4 7 18 82 91 105 99 92 85 99 77 82 112
50 88 82 85 57 19 77 95 125 97 113 123 126 116 116 128 100
05 05 26 22 4 10 25 85 92 85 87 123 126 80 90 84 93 88
22 08 29 36 6 12 41 83 79 73 78 82 98 81 91 87 71
23 10 86 87 0 16 53 82 106 109 109 101 115 106 100 105 110
4 23 54 72 4 13 44 91 84 81 65 96 96 81 91 75 80
5 65 37 43 6 10 38 82 95 107 103 81 98 99 92 100 108
23 55 65 48 6 9 31 90 111 105 104 101 108 104 87 107 102
56 22 25 45 9 1 38 106 92 102 110 102 98 105 98 98 102
FINISH
    
```

APPENDIX J

SPSS REGRESSION PROGRAM OUTPUT

VARIABLE LIST NUMBER 1. LISTWISE DELETION OF MISSING DATA.

EQUATION NUMBER 1.

DEPENDENT VARIABLE.. SQT

'SKILL QUALIFICATION TEST

BEGINNING BLOCK NUMBER 1. METHOD: STEPWISE

VARIABLE(S) ENTERED ON STEP NUMBER 1.. CL CLERICAL

MULTIPLE R 0.47852  
 R SQUARE 0.22898  
 ADJUSTED R SQUARE 0.19932  
 STANDARD ERROR 4.21011

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE  
 REGRESSION 1  
 RESIDUAL 26

SUM OF SQUARES  
 136.86306  
 460.85122

F = 7.72145 SIGNIF F = 0.0100

----- VARIABLES IN THE EQUATION -----

VARIABLE	B	SE B	BETA	T	SIG T	VARIABLE
CL	0.16172	0.05820	0.47852	2.779	0.0100	CO
(CONSTANT)	-7.73595	5.61678		-1.377	0.1802	FA
						MM
						GM
						GTT
						ELC
						ST
						OF

1SPSS BATCH SYSTEM

DEPENDENT VARIABLE.. SQT

'SKILL QUALIFICATION TEST

VARIABLE(S) ENTERED ON STEP NUMBER 2.. GT

GENERAL TECHNICAL

MULTIPLE R 0.59073  
 R SQUARE 0.34897  
 ADJUSTED R SQUARE 0.29688  
 STANDARD ERROR 3.94529

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE  
 REGRESSION 2  
 RESIDUAL 25

SUM OF SQUARES  
 208.58148  
 389.13281

F = 6.70020 SIGNIF F = 0.0047

----- VARIABLES IN THE EQUATION -----						
VARIABLE	B	SE B	BETA	T	SIG T	VARIABLE
CL	0.29638	0.08313	0.87697	3.565	0.0015	CO
GT	-0.15531	0.07235	-0.52797	-2.147	0.0417	FA
(CONSTANT)	-5.34173	5.38036		-0.993	0.3303	MM
						GM
						EL
						SC
						ST
						DF

APPENDIX K

SPSS REGRESSION MODEL PROGRAM OUTPUT

SSAN	SQT
427310C80	12
5206830C8	12
527714560	13
539803392	12
553177600	11
560138496	11
560177920	11
5735598C8	13
455393536	11
039936832	14
092520160	10
096449824	13
121545C72	9
255043792	12
4261504C0	8
4417C7264	10
257044256	10
260252784	13
265538E64	10
455548544	10
508882688	14
050526224	10
220829360	11
251086864	13
423947C8	11
565374208	11
235565472	12
562254336	11

APPENDIX L

ASVAB PROGRAM LISTING

THIS PROGRAM READS IN THE SOLDIER DEMOGRAPHIC DATA, AND THE  
 ARMED SERVICES VOCATIONAL APPTITUDE BATTERY (ASVAB) SUBTEST  
 RAW SCORES. THE RAW SCORES ARE CONVERTED INTO SUBTEST STANDAR D  
 SCORES, AND THE ARMY CLASSIFICATION BATTERY (ACB) IS COMPUTED,  
 AND CONVERTED TO STANDARD SCORES. THE OUTPUT CONSISTS OF THE  
 SOLDIER DEMOGRAPHIC DATA, THE ASVAB RAW SCORES, THE ASVAB SUB-  
 TEST STANDARD SCORES, AND THE ACB COMPOSITE SCORES.

-----  
 VARIABLES AND CONSTANTS  
 -----

SSAN	SOCIAL SECURITY ACCOUNT NUMBER
DOBYY	YEAR OF BIRTH
DOBMM	MONTH OF BIRTH
DOBDD	DAY OF BIRTH
SEX	SEX
RACE	RACE
YEAR	YEAR OF ENTRY
MOENT	MONTH OF ENTRY
DOENT	DAY OF ENTRY
HIGED	HIGHEST YEAR OF EDUCATION.
ENTYGR	ENTRY PAY GRADE.
MILTYO	MILITARY OCCUPATION SPECIALITY.
TEST	TEST FORM.
AFQT	ARMED FORCES QUALIFICATION PERCENTILE.
GIC	GENERAL INFORMATION.
AD	GENERAL OPERATIONS.
WK	ATTENTION TO DETAIL.
AR	WORD KNOWLEDGE.
SP	ARITHMETIC REASONING.
MK	SPACE PERCEPTIVE.
EL	MATH KNOWLEDGE.
MC	ELECTRONIC INFORMATION.
GS	MECHANICAL COMPREHENSION.
SI	GENERAL SCIENCE.
AI	SHOP INFORMATION.
	AUTOMOTIVE INFORMATION.

```

MAINTENANCE
ATTENTIVENESS.
ELECTRONICS.
COMBAT
PARAGRAPH COMPREHENSION.
CODING SPEED.
AUTOMOTIVE/SHOP.
VERBAL.
COMBAT.
FIELD ARTILLERY.
ELECTRONICS.
OPERATORS AND FOOD HANDLERS.
GENERAL MAINTENANCE.
MOTOR MAINTENANCE.
CLERICAL TECHNICAL.
SKILLED TECHNICAL.
GENERAL TECHNICAL/COMMUNICATION.
SURVEILLANCE/COMMUNICATION.
ASVAB 5 CONVERSION TABLE.
ASVAB 6/7 CONVERSION TABLE.
ASVAB 8/9/10 CONVERSION TABLE.
ASVAB 8/9/10 CONVERSION TABLE.
VARIABLE SUFFIX: SUBTEST STANDARD SCORE.
VARIABLE VARIABLE AS A REAL NUMBER.
TRAILER VARIABLE

```

```

MA
CAEC
CC
PCSS
AVEO
CEAF
EFL
GMM
LST
XGSSC
A67
A8910
SSS
R END

```

FILE DEFINITIONS

```

FILE 01 INPUT; ASVAB 5 COMPOSITE CONVERSION TABLE.
FILE 02 INPUT; ASVAB 6/7 COMPOSITE CONVERSION TABLE.
FILE 03 INPUT; ASVAB 8/9/10 COMPOSITE CONVERSION TABLE.
FILE 04 INPUT; THE DEMOGRAPHIC DATA AND THE RAW SCORES.
FILE 09 OUTPUT; THE SOLDIER FILE.
FILE 10 OUTPUT; THE ASVAB STANDARD SCORES.
FILE 11 OUTPUT; THE ASVAB RAW SCORES.
FILE 12 OUTPUT; THE ACB COMPOSITE SCORES.

```

DECLARE VARIABLES

```

INTEGER DOBY, DOB MM, DOB DD, SEX, RACE, DOEYY, DOE MM, DOE DD, ED
#GRADE, TEST, GS, ARI, MK, PC, NO, CS, AS, MK, MC, EI, VE, DES, ETSYY, EIS, MM,
#ETS00, GI, AD, AW9, RA, M10, RA, M11, RA, M12, RA, M13, RA, M14, RA, M15, RA, M16,
#RAW7, RAW8, RAW9, RAW10, RAW11, RAW12, RAW13, RAW14, RAW15, RAW16,
#ARSSS, MWSSSS, PCSSS, NCSSS, AISSS, CMISSS, CASSS, CESSS, MCSSS, EISSS, VESSS,
#ADSSS, SPSSSS, SISSS, AISSS, CMISSS, CASSS, CESSS, MCSSS, EISSS, GISSS,

```



```
C      INTEGER EL, SC, ST, OF, AFQT, MOS1, MOS2, JAK, A5(320, 10), A67(111, 10),
C      *A8910(281, 10), SSAN1, SSAN2, SSAN3, END, ERROR
C
C      REAL CONVT, GIR, ADR, SPR, SIR, AIR, CMR, CAR, CER, CCR, GSR, ARR, WKR, PCR,
C      *NOR, CSR, ASR, MKR, MCR, EIR, VER
C
C      CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C      C
C      C      ALGORITHM ASVAB IS THE MASTER ALGORITHM. IT CONTAINS 7 SUB
C      C      ALGORITHMS. ALGORITHM ASVAB INITIALIZES A COUNTER (I), INPUTS
C      C      THE CONVERSION TABLES FOR ACB COMPOSITE SCORES, AND WRITES THE
C      C      HEADINGS FOR ALL FILES.
C      C
C      C      CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C      C
C      C      ALGORITHM ASVAB
C      C
C      C      CALL TABLE(A5, A67, A8910, I, J, K)
C      C
C      C      CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C      C
C      C      ALGORITHM INPUT SOLDIER DATA READS THE SOLDIER DEMOGRAPHIC DATA
C      C      AND THE ASVAB RAW SCORES.
C      C
C      C      CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C      C
C      C      ALGORITHM INPUT SOLDIER DATA
C      C
C      C      END = 0
C      C      CCNT INUE
C      C
C      C      CALL IN(SSAN1, SSAN2, SSAN3, DOBY, DOBMM, DOBDD, SEX, RACE, DOEY,
C      C      *DOEM, DOEDD, ED, GRADE, MOS1, MOS2, TEST, AFQT, RAW1, RAW2, RAW3, RAW4, RAW5,
C      C      *RAW6, RAW7, RAW8, RAW9, RAW10, RAW11, RAW12, RAW13, RAW14, RAW15, RAW16, END,
C      C      *DES, ETSY, ETSMM, ETSDD, GS, AR, MK, MC, EI, VE, GI, AD, SP, SI, AI, CM, CA, CE,
C      C      *CC, MK, PC, NG, CS, AS)
C      C
```

```

C-----
C  TERMINATE PROGRAM AFTER LAST CARD
C-----
C
C  IF(END .EQ. 1) GO TO 280
C  I=I+1
C  END ALGORITHM INPUT SOLDIER DATA
C-----
C  ALGORITHM VALIDATE SOLDIER DATA
C  MAKING RANGE CHECKS ON THE FOLLOWING VARIABLES: DOB, SEX, RACE,
C  DOE, ED, TEST, GS, AR, MK, MC, EI, VE, GI, AD, SP, SI, AI, CM, CA,
C  CE, CC ETS.
C-----
C  ALGORITHM VALIDATE SOLDIER DATA
C  ERROR=0
C  CALL VAL(SSAN1, SSAN2, SSAN3, DOBY, DOBMM, DOBDD, SEX, RACE, DGEY,
C  *DOBMM, DOEDD, ED, TEST, GS, AR, MK, MC, EI, VE, GI, AD, SP, SI, AI, CM, CA, CE,
C  *CC, WK, PC, NG, CS, AS, ETSY, ETSMM, ETSDD, I, ERGR)
C  END ALGORITHM VALIDATE SOLDIER DATA
C-----
C  ALGORITHM OUTPUT SOLDIER DATA PRINTS, OR 'ECHOS', THE INPUT
C  DATA FOR VALIDATION PURPOSES.
C-----
C  ALGORITHM OUTPUT SOLDIER DATA
C  CALL ECHO(SSAN1, SSAN2, SSAN3, DOBY, DOBMM, DOBDD, SEX, RACE, DOEY,
C  *DOEMM, DOEDD, ED, GRADE, MOS1, MOS2, TEST, AFQ, DES, ETSY, ETSMM, ETSDD,

```

```

*GS,AR,MK,MC,EI,VE,GI,AD,SP,SI,AI,CM,CA,CE,CC,WK,PC,NO,CS,AS)
IF(ERROR .EQ. 1) GO TO 5
END ALGORITHM OUTPUT SOLDIER DATA
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
ALGORITHM SUBTEST STANDARD SCORES CONVERTS THE SUBTEST RAW
SCORES TO SUBTEST STANDARD SCORES.
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
ALGORITHM SUBTEST STANDARD SCORES
CALL SSS(GI,AD,SP,SI,AI,CM,CA,CE,CC,GS,AR,MK,PC,NO,CS,AS,MK,MC,
*EI,VE,TEST,GI,SSS,AD,SSS,SP,SSS,SI,SSS,AI,SSS,CM,SSS,CA,SSS,CE,SSS,
*CC,SSS,GS,SSS,AR,SSS,MK,SSS,PC,SSS,NO,SSS,CSSS,ASSS,MK,SSS,MC,SSS,
*EISSS,VESSS)
END ALGORITHM SUBTEST STANDARD SCORES
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
ALGORITHM APTITUDE AREA COMPOSITES COMPUTES THE ACB COMPOSITE
SCORES.
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
ALGORITHM APTITUDE AREA COMPOSITES
CALL COMPI(GSSSS,ARSSS,WKSSS,PCSSS,NUSSS,CSSS,ASSS,MKSSS,
*MCSSS,EISSS,VESSS,GISSS,ADSSS,SPSSS,SISSS,AISSS,CMSSS,
*CCSSS,CESSS,CCSSS,GS,AR,MK,PC,NO,CS,AS,MK,MC,EI,VE,GI,AD,SP,
*SI,AI,CM,CE,CA,CC,CO,FA,EL,OF,GM,MM,CL,GT,ST,SC,TEST)

```

```

C      END ALGORITHM APTITUDE AREA COMPOSITES
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C      ALGORITHM ACB CONVERTS THE ACB SCORES USING THE CONVERSION
C      TABLES A5, A67, A8910, INTO STANDARD SCORES.
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C      ALGORITHM ACB
C      CALL ACB(A5,A67,A8910,TEST,GT,GM,EL,CL,MM,SC,CO,FA,OF,ST)
C      END ALGORITHM ACB
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C      ALGORITHM OUTPUT WRITES THE SUBTEST RAW SCORES, THE SUBTEST
C      STANDARD SCORES, AND THE ACB COMPOSITE SCORES TO SUMMARY FILES.
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C      ALGORITHM OUTPUT
          CALL OUT(SSANI,SSAN2,SSAN3,AFQT,GSSSS,ARSSS,MKSSS,MCSSS,
          *EISSS,VESSS,GISSS,ADSSS,SPSSS,SISSS,ALSSS,CMSSS,CASSS,CESSS,
          *CCSSS,MOSSS,ASSSS,HKSSS,CSSSS,PCSSS,TEST,CO,FA,MM,GM,CL,GT,
          *EL,SC,ST,OF,GS,AR,MK,MC,EI,VE,GI,AD,SP,SI,AL,CM,CA,CE,C,C,WK,PC,
          *NO,C,S,AS)
C      END ALGORITHM OUTPUT
          GO TO 5
          CCNTINUE
C      280

```



```
DO 1 J=1,320 (A5(J,K),K=1,10)
CONTINUE
```

```
ASVAB 6/7
```

```
DO 2 J=1,111 (A67(J,K),K=1,10)
CONTINUE
```

```
ASVAB 8/9/10
```

```
DO 3 J=1,281 (A8910(J,K),K=1,10)
CONTINUE
```

```
PRINT HEADINGS
```

```
WRITE(10,850)
WRITE(11,871)
WRITE(11,917)
WRITE(12,910)
WRITE(12,916)
RETURN
```

```
FORMAT(10,15),SUBTEST RAW SCORES')
FORMAT(16X,'SUBTEST STANDARD SCORES')
FORMAT(12X,'SUBTY CLASSIFICATION BATTERY COMPOSITES')
FORMAT(6X,'ARMY CLASSIFICATION BATTERY COMPOSITES')
FORMAT('SSAN',11X,'AFQT CO FA MM GM CL GT EL SC ST OF')
FORMAT('SSAN',11X,'AFQT CO FA MM GM CL GT EL SC ST OF')
*CC PC CS AS VE')
END
```

```
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
SUBROUTINE IN INPUTS THE SOLDIER DEMOGRAPHIC DATA AND THE RAW
SCORES FROM FILE 4.
CCCC
```

```
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
9
CC
```

```
  SUBROUTINE IN(SSAN1,SSAN2,SSAN3,DOBY,DOBMM,DOBDD,SEX,RACE,DOEY,
#DOEM,DOEDD,ED,GRADE,MOS1,MOS2,TEST,AFQT,RAW1,RAW2,RAW3,RAW4,RAW5,
#RAW6,RAW7,RAW8,RAW9,RAW10,RAW11,RAW12,RAW13,RAW14,RAW15,RAW16,END,
#DES,ETSY,ETSMM,ETSDD,GS,AR,MK,MC,EI,VE,GI,AD,SP,SI,AI,CM,CA,CE,
#CC,MK,PC,NC,CS,AS)
```

```
  INTEGER SSAN1,SSAN2,SSAN3,DOBY,DOBMM,DOBDD,SEX,RACE,DOEY,
#DOEM,DOEDD,ED,GRADE,MOS1,MOS2,TEST,AFQT,RAW1,RAW2,RAW3,RAW4,RAW5,
#RAW6,RAW7,RAW8,RAW9,RAW10,RAW11,RAW12,RAW13,RAW14,RAW15,RAW16,END,
#DES,ETSY,ETSMM,ETSDD,GS,AR,MK,MC,EI,VE,GI,AD,SP,SI,AI,CM,CA,CE,
#CC,MK,PC,NC,CS,AS)
```

```
-----
C          INPUT DEMOGRAPHIC DATA AND RAW SCORES
C-----
CC
```

```
  READ(4,500,END=100) SSAN1,SSAN2,SSAN3,DOBY,DOBMM,DOBDD,SEX,RACE,
#DOEY,DOEM,DOEDD,ED,GRADE,MOS1,MOS2,TEST,AFQT,RAW1,RAW2,RAW3,
#RAW4,RAW5,RAW6,RAW7,RAW8,RAW9,RAW10,RAW11,RAW12,RAW13,RAW14,RAW15,
#RAW16,DES,ETSY,ETSMM,ETSDD
```

```
-----
C          ASSIGN RAW SCORES TO VARIABLES
C-----
CC
```

```
ASVAB 8/9/10
```

```
IF(TEST.LE.37) GO TO 6
GS=RAW1
AR=RAW2
WK=RAW3
PC=RAW4
NO=RAW5
CS=RAW6
AS=RAW7
MK=RAW8
MC=RAW9
EI=RAW10
VE=RAW11
GC TO 7
```

-----  
ASVAB 5/6/7  
-----

CCNT INUE  
GI=RAW1  
NO=RAW2  
AD=RAW3  
WK=RAW4  
AR=RAW5  
SP=RAW6  
MK=RAW7  
EI=RAW8  
MC=RAW9  
GS=RAW10  
SI=RAW11  
AI=RAW12  
CM=RAW13  
CA=RAW14  
CC=RAW15  
CC=RAW16

7 C  
RETURN  
END = 1  
RETURN

500 FORMAT (3A3,3I2,2I1,5I2,A4,A1,18I2,2X,A3,3I2)  
END

CC  
SUBROUTINE VAL VALIDATES THE DEMOGRAPHIC DATA AND THE RAW  
SCORES. IF AN ERROR IS FOUND IT TERMINATES PROCESSING OF THE  
RECORD.  
CC

SUBROUTINE VAL(SSAN1,SSAN2,SSAN3,DOBY,DOBMM,DOBDD,SEX,RACE,  
#DOEY,DOEMM,DOEDD,ED,TEST,STAR,MK,MC,EI,VE,GI,AD,SP,SI,AI,  
#CM,CA,CE,CC,WK,PC,NO,CS,AS,EI,SY,EI,SM,ETSDD,I,ERROR)  
INTEGER SSAN1,SSAN2,SSAN3,DOBY,DOBMM,DOBDD,SEX,RACE,DOEY,



```
*QBEM,DOEDG,ED,TEST,GS,AR,MK,MC,EI,VE,GI,AD,SP,SI,AI,CM,CA,CE,
*CC,MK,PC,NO,CS,AS,ETSY,ETSM,ETSDB,I,ERROR
```

```
CC-----
CC  VALIDATE DATE OF BIRTH -----
CC
```

```
IF(DOBY :GT. 31) GO TO 8
WRITE(9,510) I,SSAN1,SSAN2,SSAN3
ERROR = 1
CONTINUE
```

```
8CC-----
CC  VALIDATE SEX -----
CC
```

```
IF((SEX :EQ. 1) :OR. (SEX :EQ. 2)) GO TO 9
WRITE(9,510) I,SSAN1,SSAN2,SSAN3
ERROR = 1
CONTINUE
```

```
9CC-----
CC  VALIDATE RACE -----
CC
```

```
IF((RACE :EQ. 1) :OR. (RACE :EQ. 2) :OR. (RACE :EQ. 3)) GO TO 10
WRITE(9,510) I,SSAN1,SSAN2,SSAN3
ERROR = 1
CONTINUE
```

```
10CC-----
CC  VALIDATE DATE OF ENTRY -----
CC
```

```
IF(DOBY :GT. 31) GO TO 11
WRITE(9,510) I,SSAN1,SSAN2,SSAN3
ERROR = 1
CONTINUE
```

```
11CC-----
CC  VALIDATE HIGHEST YEAR OF EDUCATION -----
CC
```

```
IF((ED :GE. 1) :OR. (ED :LE. 13)) GO TO 12
```

```

12      WRITE(9,510) I,SSAN1,SSAN2,SSAN3
        WRITE(9,535)
        ERROR = 1
        CONTINUE
        -----
        VALIDATE TEST VERSION
        -----
        IF((TEST .GE. 35) .AND.(TEST .LE. 40)) GO TO 13
        WRITE(9,510) I,SSAN1,SSAN2,SSAN3
        WRITE(9,540)
        ERROR = 1
        CONTINUE
        -----
        VALIDATE SUBTEST RAW SCORES
        -----
        -----
        ASVAB 5/6/7
        -----
13      IF( TEST .GT. 37) GO TO 30
        IF( GI .LE. 15) GO TO 14
        WRITE(9,510) I,SSAN1,SSAN2,SSAN3
        WRITE(9,545)
        ERROR = 1
        CONTINUE
        IF( NO .LE. 50) GO TO 15
        IF( WRITE(9,510) I,SSAN1,SSAN2,SSAN3
          WRITE(9,550)
          ERROR = 1
          CONTINUE
          IF( NO .LE. 30) GO TO 16
          IF( WRITE(9,510) I,SSAN1,SSAN2,SSAN3
            WRITE(9,555)
            ERROR = 1
            CONTINUE
            IF( WK .LE. 30) GO TO 17
            IF( WRITE(9,510) I,SSAN1,SSAN2,SSAN3
              WRITE(9,560)
              ERROR = 1
              CONTINUE
              IF( AR .LE. 20) GO TO 18
              IF( WRITE(9,510) I,SSAN1,SSAN2,SSAN3
                WRITE(9,565)
                ERROR = 1

```

18	CONTINUE IF(SP LE: 20) GO TO 19 WRITE(9,510) I, SSAN1, SSAN2, SSAN3 ERROR = 1
19	CONTINUE IF(MK LE: 20) GO TO 20 WRITE(9,510) I, SSAN1, SSAN2, SSAN3 ERROR = 1
20	CONTINUE IF(EI LE: 30) GO TO 21 WRITE(9,510) I, SSAN1, SSAN2, SSAN3 ERROR = 1
21	CONTINUE IF(MC LE: 20) GO TO 22 WRITE(9,510) I, SSAN1, SSAN2, SSAN3 ERROR = 1
22	CONTINUE IF(GS LE: 20) GO TO 23 WRITE(9,510) I, SSAN1, SSAN2, SSAN3 ERROR = 1
23	CONTINUE IF(SI LE: 20) GO TO 24 WRITE(9,510) I, SSAN1, SSAN2, SSAN3 ERROR = 1
24	CONTINUE IF(AI LE: 20) GO TO 25 WRITE(9,510) I, SSAN1, SSAN2, SSAN3 ERROR = 1
25	CONTINUE IF(CM LE: 20) GO TO 26 WRITE(9,510) I, SSAN1, SSAN2, SSAN3 ERROR = 1
26	CONTINUE IF(CA LE: 20) GO TO 27 WRITE(9,510) I, SSAN1, SSAN2, SSAN3 ERROR = 1
27	CONTINUE IF(CE LE: 20) GO TO 28 WRITE(9,510) I, SSAN1, SSAN2, SSAN3

```

28      WRITE(9,615)
        ERROR = 1
        CONTINUE
        IF(CC LE 27) GO TO 29
        WRITE(9,510) I,SSAN1,SSAN2,SSAN3
        WRITE(9,620)
        ERROR = 1
        CONTINUE
        GO TO 42
C-----
C      ASVAB 8/5/10
C-----
30      CONTINUE
        IF(GS LE 25) GO TO 31
        WRITE(9,510) I,SSAN1,SSAN2,SSAN3
        WRITE(9,625)
        ERROR = 1
        CONTINUE
        IF(AR LE 30) GO TO 32
        WRITE(9,510) I,SSAN1,SSAN2,SSAN3
        WRITE(9,630)
        ERROR = 1
        CONTINUE
        IF(WK LE 35) GO TO 33
        WRITE(9,510) I,SSAN1,SSAN2,SSAN3
        WRITE(9,635)
        ERROR = 1
        CONTINUE
        IF(PC LE 15) GO TO 34
        WRITE(9,510) I,SSAN1,SSAN2,SSAN3
        WRITE(9,640)
        ERROR = 1
        CONTINUE
        IF(NO LE 50) GO TO 35
        WRITE(9,510) I,SSAN1,SSAN2,SSAN3
        WRITE(9,645)
        ERROR = 1
        CONTINUE
        IF(CS LE 84) GO TO 36
        WRITE(9,510) I,SSAN1,SSAN2,SSAN3
        WRITE(9,650)
        ERROR = 1
        CONTINUE
        IF(AS LE 25) GO TO 37
        WRITE(9,510) I,SSAN1,SSAN2,SSAN3
        WRITE(9,655)
        ERROR = 1

```

```

37 CONTINUE LE, 25) GO TO 38
   IF(MK WRITE(9,510) I,SSAN1,SSAN2,SSAN3
      ERROR = 1)

38 CONTINUE LE, 25) GO TO 39
   IF(MC WRITE(9,510) I,SSAN1,SSAN2,SSAN3
      ERROR = 1)

39 CONTINUE LE, 20) GO TO 40
   IF(EI WRITE(9,510) I,SSAN1,SSAN2,SSAN3
      ERROR = 1)

40 CONTINUE LE, 50) GO TO 41
   IF(VE WRITE(9,510) I,SSAN1,SSAN2,SSAN3
      ERROR = 1)

41 CONTINUE
42 CCNTINUE
CC----- VALIDATE DATE OF SEPARATION -----
CC
CC
CC
43 IF(ETSY -EQ. 00) GO TO 43
   IF(ETSY -GT. 31) GO TO 43
      WRITE(9,680) I,SSAN1,SSAN2,SSAN3
      ERROR = 1
   CCNTINUE
   RETURN

510 FORMAT(//, /, ERROR IN RECORD NUMBER: , I3, / WITH SSAN: , 3A3)
515 FORMAT(//, /, ERROR: DATE OF BIRTH INCORRECT, /, COLUMNS 10-15, /)
520 FORMAT(//, /, ERROR: SEX INCORRECT, /, COLUMN 16, /)
525 FORMAT(//, /, ERROR: RACE INCORRECT, /, COLUMN 17, /)
530 FORMAT(//, /, ERROR: DATE OF ENTRY INCORRECT, /, COLUMNS 18-23, /)
535 FORMAT(//, /, ERROR: HIGHEST YEAR OF EDUCATION INCORRECT, /, COLUMNS 24-
      *25, /)
540 FORMAT(//, /, ERROR: TEST FORM INCORRECT, /, COLUMNS 33-34, /)
545 FORMAT(//, /, ERROR: GI INCORRECT, /, COLUMNS 37-38, /)
550 FORMAT(//, /, ERROR: NO INCORRECT, /, COLUMNS 39-40, /)
555 FORMAT(//, /, ERROR: AD INCORRECT, /, COLUMNS 41-42, /)
560 FORMAT(//, /, ERROR: WK INCORRECT, /, COLUMNS 43-44, /)
565 FORMAT(//, /, ERROR: AR INCORRECT, /, COLUMNS 45-46, /)

```



```

C      WRITE(9,681) SSAN1,SSAN2,SSAN3,DOBYY,DOBMM,DOBDD
C      -----
C      PRINT SEX
C      -----
C
C      IF (SEX .NE. 1) GO TO 45
C      WRITE(9,685)
C      GO TO 46
45     CONTINUE
C      WRITE(9,690)
C      CONTINUE
C      -----
C      PRINT RACE
C      -----
C
C      IF (RACE .NE. 1) GO TO 47
C      WRITE(9,695)
C      GO TO 50
47     IF (RACE .NE. 2) GO TO 48
C      WRITE(9,700)
C      GO TO 50
48     CONTINUE
C      WRITE(9,705)
C      CONTINUE
C      -----
C      PRINT DATE OF ENTRY
C      -----
C
C      WRITE(9,710) DOEYY,DOEEM,DOEDD
C      -----
C      PRINT HIGHEST YEAR OF EDUCATION
C      -----
C
C      IF (ED .LT. 1) GO TO 120
C      IF (ED .GT. 13) GO TO 120
C      GO TO (55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 105, 110, 115), ED
55     CONTINUE
C      WRITE(9,711) ED
C      GO TO 120
60     CONTINUE
C      WRITE(9,715) ED
C      GO TO 120
65     CONTINUE

```

```

70      WRITE(9,720) ED
        GO TO 120
        CCNT INUE
75      WRITE(9,725) ED
        GO TO 120
        CCNT INUE
80      WRITE(9,730) ED
        GO TO 120
        CCNT INUE
85      WRITE(9,735) ED
        GO TO 120
        CONT INUE
90      WRITE(9,740) ED
        GO TO 120
        CCNT INUE
95      WRITE(9,745) ED
        GO TO 120
        CONT INUE
100     WRITE(9,750) ED
        GO TO 120
        CONT INUE
105     WRITE(9,755) ED
        GO TO 120
        CONT INUE
110     WRITE(9,760) ED
        GO TO 120
        CCNT INUE
115     WRITE(9,765) ED
        GO TO 120
        CONT INUE
120     WRITE(9,770) ED
        CONT INUE

```

```

C-----PRINT GRADE
C-----
C-----

```

```

125     IF(GRADE .LT. 1) GO TO 170
        IF(GRADE .GT. 9) GO TO 170
        GO TO (125,130,135,140,145,150,155,160,165),GRADE
        CONT INUE
130     WRITE(9,775) GRADE
        GO TO 170
        CCNT INUE
135     WRITE(9,780) GRADE
        GO TO 170
        CONT INUE
        WRITE(9,785) GRADE

```



```

140  GO TO 170
CCNTINUE
      WRITE(9,790) GRADE
145  GO TO 170
CCNTINUE
      WRITE(9,795) GRADE
150  GO TO 170
CCNTINUE
      WRITE(9,800) GRADE
155  GO TO 170
CCNTINUE
      WRITE(9,810) GRADE
160  GO TO 170
CCNTINUE
      WRITE(9,815) GRADE
165  GO TO 170
CCNTINUE
      WRITE(9,820) GRADE
170  CCNTINUE
CC-----
CC    PRINT MOS
CC-----
CC    WRITE(9,825) MOS1,MOS2
CC-----
CC    PRINT TEST VERSION
CC-----

IF(TEST .NE. 35) GO TO 175
GO TO 200
      WRITE(9,830) TEST
175  IF(TEST .NE. 36) GO TO 180
      WRITE(9,835) TEST
      GO TO 200
180  IF(TEST .NE. 37) GO TO 185
      WRITE(9,840) TEST
      GO TO 200
185  IF(TEST .NE. 38) GO TO 190
      WRITE(9,845) TEST
      GO TO 200
190  IF(TEST .NE. 39) GO TO 195
      WRITE(9,850) TEST
      GO TO 200
195  CCNTINUE
      WRITE(9,855) TEST
200  CCNTINUE

```

```

C-----
C PRINT AFQT PERCENTILE -----
C-----
C
C WRITE(9,860) AFQT
C-----
C PRINT SEPARATION PROGRAM DESIGNATOR -----
C-----
C
C WRITE(9,865) DES
C-----
C PRINT DATE OF SEPARATION -----
C-----
C
C WRITE(9,870) ETSYY,ETSMM,ETSDD
C WRITE(9,871)
C-----
C PRINT ASVAB 5 RAW SCORES -----
C-----
C
C IF(TEST .NE. 35) GO TO 205
C WRITE(9,874)
C WRITE(9,875) GI,NO,AD,WK,AR,SP,MK,EI,MC,GS,SI,AI
C GO TO 215
C CONTINUE
C-----
C PRINT ASVAB 6/7 RAW SCORES -----
C-----
C
C IF(TEST .GT. 37) GO TO 210
C WRITE(9,879)
C WRITE(9,880) GI,NO,AD,WK,AR,SP,MK,EI,MC,GS,SI,AI,CM,CA,CE,CC
C GO TO 215
C CONTINUE
C-----
C PRINT ASVAB 8/9/10 RAW SCORES -----
C-----
C
C WRITE(9,884)
C WRITE(9,885) GS,AR,WK,PC,NO,CS,AS,MK,MC,EI,VE
C CONTINUE
C RETURN
C-----

```



871 FORMAT(/16X,'SUBTEST RAW SCORES')  
874 GI NO AD WK AR SP MK EI MC GS SI AI'  
875 AD WK AR SP MK EI MC GS SI AI CM CA  
\* CE)  
880 GI NO AD WK AR SP MK EI MC GS SI AI VE'  
884 AD WK AR SP MK EI MC GS SI AI VE'  
885 AD WK AR SP MK EI MC GS SI AI VE'  
END

CC  
C  
C  
C  
C  
C  
C  
C  
C  
C  
C

SUBROUTINE SSS CONVERTS THE SUBTEST RAW SCORES INTO SUBTEST  
STANDARD SCORES.

CC  
C  
C  
C  
C  
C  
C  
C

SUBROUTINE SSS(GI,AD,SP,SI,AI,CM,CA,CE,CC,GSS,AR,WK,PC,NG,CS,AS,SS,  
\*MK,MC,EI,VE,TEST,GISSS,ADSSS,SPSSS,SISSS,AISSS,CMSSS,CASSS,CESSS,  
\*CCSSS,GSSSS,ARSSS,WKSSS,PCSSS,NOSSS,CSSSS,ASSSS,MKSSS,MCSSS,  
\*EISSS,VESSS)  
  
INTEGER GI,AD,SP,SI,AI,CM,CA,CE,CC,GSS,AR,WK,PC,NG,CS,AS,MC,  
\*EI,VE,TEST,GISSS,ADSSS,SPSSS,SISSS,AISSS,CMSSS,CASSS,CESSS,  
\*CCSSS,GSSSS,ARSSS,WKSSS,PCSSS,NOSSS,CSSSS,ASSSS,MKSSS,MCSSS,  
\*EISSS,VESSS

REAL CONV, GIR,ADR,SPR,SIR,AIR,CMR,CAR,CER,CCR,GSR,ARR,WKR,PCR,  
\*NDR,CSR,ASR,MKR,MCR,EIR,VER

-----  
CCONVERT ASVAB 8/9/10  
-----

IF(TEST .NE. 38) .AND.(TEST .NE. 39) .AND.(TEST .NE. 40)  
\*GO TO 220  
GSS=FLOAT(GS)  
ARR=CCONVT(GSR,16.199,5.087)  
WKR=FLOAT(ARR)  
MCR=CCONVT(WKR,17.766,7.2)  
PCR=CCONVT(MCR,25.670,7.658)

PCSS=CCNV(PCR,10.483,3.436)  
NOR=FL(NT) (NO)  
NORSS=CCNV(NOR,36.027,10.387)  
CNR=FL(AT(C)) (S)  
CNRSS=CCNV(CNR,43.149,16.121)  
ASR=FL(AT(A)) (S)  
ASRSS=CCNV(ASR,16.413,5.597)  
MKR=FL(AT(M)) (K)  
MKRSS=CCNV(MKR,12.468,5.950)  
MCR=FL(AT(M)) (C)  
MCRSS=CCNV(MCR,15.519,5.570)  
EIR=FL(AT(E)) (I)  
EIRSS=CCNV(EIR,12.451,4.316)  
VER=FL(AT(V)) (E)  
VERSS=CCNV(VER,36.153,10.613)

GO TO 225

-----  
C-----CCNV ASVAB 5/6/7  
-----  
C-----

220 CCNT INUE  
GIR=FL(AT(G)) (I)  
GIRSS=CCNV(GIR,9.656,3.273)  
NOR=FL(NT) (NO)  
NORSS=CCNV(NOR,30.826,10.049)  
ADR=FL(AT(A)) (D)  
ADRSS=CCNV(ADR,14.410,3.957)  
MKR=FL(AT(M)) (K)  
MKRSS=CCNV(MKR,19.638,7.251)  
ARR=FL(AT(A)) (R)  
ARRSS=CCNV(ARR,12.739,4.729)  
SPR=FL(AT(S)) (P)  
SPRSS=CCNV(SPR,13.197,4.257)  
MKR=FL(AT(M)) (K)  
MKRSS=CCNV(MKR,11.636,4.932)  
EIR=FL(AT(E)) (I)  
EIRSS=CCNV(EIR,19.474,5.955)  
MCR=FL(AT(M)) (C)  
MCRSS=CCNV(MCR,10.842,4.361)  
GSR=FL(AT(G)) (S)  
GSRSS=CCNV(GSR,11.317,4.362)  
SIR=FL(AT(S)) (I)  
SIRSS=CCNV(SIR,13.648,4.302)  
AIR=FL(AT(A)) (I)  
AIRSS=CCNV(AIR,11.773,4.946)  
225 CCNT INUE

```

C-----
C  CCNVRT ASVAB 6/7
C-----
C
C  IF ((TEST .NE. 36) .AND. (TEST .NE. 37)) GO TO 230
C  CMR=FLOAT(CM)
C  CMISS=CCNVT(CMR,10.97,4.69)
C  CAR=FLOAT(CA)
C  CMISS=CCNVT(CAR,9.68,2.91)
C  CER=FLOAT(CE)
C  CMISS=CCNVT(CER,8.92,4.21)
C  CCR=FLOAT(CC)
C  CMISS=CCNVT(CCR,15.51,4.89)
C  CCNVT IN
C  RETURN
C  END
C
C  230
C
C  CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C  FUNCTION CCNVT CONVERTS THE SUBTEST RAW SCORES TO SUBTEST
C  STANDARD SCORES.
C  CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
C  REAL FUNCTION CCNVT(RAW,XBAR,SIGMA)
C
C  -----
C  VARIABLES AND CONSTANTS
C  -----
C
C  RAW          SUBTEST RAW SCORE.
C  XBAR        SUBTEST POPULATION MEAN.
C  SIGMA       SUBTEST POPULATION STANDARD DEVIATION.
C  T           TEMPORARY VARIABLE.
C  TT          TEMPORARY VARIABLE.
C  TTT         TEMPORARY VARIABLE.
C
C  -----
C  DECLARE VARIABLES
C  -----
C
C  INTEGER TT
C  REAL T,DIFF,TTT,XBAR,SIGMA,RAW
C

```

```

I=(1.0*(RAN-XBAR)/SIGMA)+50.0
TT=FIX(TT)
TTI=FLOAT(TT)
DIFF=TTI-TT
IF(DIFF.GE.0.5) GO TO 10
  CONVT=TT
  GO TO 20
CCM INVT=TT+1
CONTINUE
IF(CONVT.LI.20) CONVT=20
IF(CONVT.GT.80) CCNVT=80
RETURN
END

```

10  
20

```

CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
SUBROUTINE COMP COMPUTES THE ACB COMPOSITE SCRES.
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC

```

```

SUBROUTINE COMP(GSSSS,ARSSS,MKSSS,PCSSS,NOSSS,CSSSS,ASSSS,MKSSS,
#MCSSS,EISSS,VESSS,GISSS,ADSSS,SPSSS,SISSS,AISSS,CMSSS,
#CASSS,CSSS,CCSSS,GS,AR,MK,PC,NO,CS,AS,MK,MC,EL,VE,GT,AD,SP,
#SI,AI,CH,CE,CA,CC,CO,FA,EL,OF,GM,MM,CL,GT,ST,SC,TEST)
INTEGER GSSSS,ARSSS,MKSSS,PCSSS,NOSSS,CSSSS,ASSSS,MKSSS
#MCSSS,EISSS,VESSS,GISSS,ADSSS,SPSSS,SISSS,AISSS,CMSSS,TEST
#CASSS,CSSS,CCSSS,GS,AR,MK,PC,NO,CS,AS,MK,MC,EL,VE,GT,AD,SP,
#SI,AI,CH,CE,CA,CC,CO,FA,EL,OF,GM,MM,CL,GT,ST,SC

```

```

-----
CCMPUTE ASVAB 5
-----

```

```

IF( TEST .NE. 35) GO TO 235
CO=ARSSS+SISSS+SPSSS+ADSSS
FA=ARSSS+GISSS+MKSSS+EISSS
HM=MKSSS+SISSS+EISSS+AISSS
GL=ARSSS+GS+MKSSS+ADSSS
GT=ARSSS+MKSSS+MCSSS+SISSS
EC=ARSSS+EISSS+MCSSS+SPSSS

```

C  
C  
C

ST=ARSSS+MKSSS+GSSSS  
OF=GISSS+AISSSS

GO TO 245

C  
C  
C  
C

-----  
COMPUTE ASVAB 6/7  
-----

235 IF((TEST .NE. 36) .AND. (TEST .NE. 37)) GO TO 240

CO=AR+SI+SP+AD+CC  
FA=AR+GI+MK+EI+CA  
HM=MK+SI+EI+AI+CM  
GM=AR+GS+MC+AI  
GL=AR+WK+AD+CA  
GT=AR+MK  
EL=AR+EI+MC+SI+CE  
SC=AR+WK+MC+SP  
ST=AR+MK+GS  
OF=GI+AI+CA  
GO TO 245

GO TO 245

C  
C  
C  
C

-----  
COMPUTE ASVAB 8/9/10  
-----

240

CONTINUE

CO=ARSSS+MKSSS+GSSSS  
FA=ARSSS+EISSS+VESSS+CS  
EL=ARSSS+EISSS+VESSS+CS  
OF=NOSSS+NOSSS+NOSSS+NOSSS  
SC=NOSSS+NOSSS+NOSSS+NOSSS  
GM=MKSSS+EISSS+VESSS+CS  
GL=NOSSS+NOSSS+NOSSS+NOSSS  
GT=VESSS+MKSSS  
ST=VESSS+ARSSS  
G  
CONTINUE  
RETURN  
END

245

CONTINUE  
RETURN  
END

C  
C  
C  
C

CC  
SUBROUTINE ACB CONVERTS THE ACB SCORES INTO STANDARD SCORES.  
CC



```

C
C
SUBROUTINE ACB(A5,A67,A8910,TEST,GT,GM,EL,CL,MM,SC,CO,FA,OF,ST)
C
  INTEGER A5(320,10),A67(111,10),A8910(281,10),GT,GM,EL,CL,MM,SC,
  *CO,FA,OF,ST,TEST
C
C-----CCNVERT ASVAB 5
C-----
  IF(TEST .NE. 35) GO TO 250
  GT=A5(GT,1)
  GM=A5(GM,2)
  EL=A5(EL,3)
  CL=A5(CL,4)
  MM=A5(MM,5)
  SC=A5(SC,6)
  CO=A5(CO,7)
  FA=A5(FA,8)
  OF=A5(OF,9)
  ST=A5(ST,10)
  GO TO 260
C-----CCNVERT ASVAB 6/7
C-----
250 IF((TEST .NE. 36) .AND.(TEST .NE. 37)) GO TO 255
  GT=A67(GT+1,1)
  GM=A67(GM+1,2)
  EL=A67(EL+1,3)
  CL=A67(CL+1,4)
  MM=A67(MM+1,5)
  SC=A67(SC+1,6)
  CO=A67(CO+1,7)
  FA=A67(FA+1,8)
  OF=A67(OF+1,9)
  ST=A67(ST+1,10)
  GO TO 260
C-----CCNVERT ASVAB 8/9/10
C-----
255 CCNT INUE
  GT=A8910(GT,1)

```

```
GM=A8910(GM,2)
EL=A8910(EL,3)
CL=A8910(CL,4)
MM=A8910(MM,5)
SC=A8910(SC,6)
CO=A8910(CO,7)
FA=A8910(FA,8)
DF=A8910(DF,9)
ST=A8910(ST,10)
```

260 C

CGNT INUE

RETURN  
END

CC  
CC  
SUBROUTINE OUT WRITES THE SUBTEST RAW SCORES TO FILE 11, THE  
SUBTEST STANDARD SCORES TO FILES 9 AND 10, AND THE ACB COMPOSITE  
SCORES TO FILES 9 AND 12.  
CC  
CC

```
SUBROUTINE OUT(SSAN1,SSAN2,SSAN3,AFQT,GSSS,ARSS,MKSS,MCSS,
*EISS,VESS,GISS,ADSS,SPSS,SISS,AISS,CMSS,CASS,CESS,
*CCSS,NOSS,ASSS,MKSS,PCSS,TEST,CO,FA,MM,GM,CL,GT,
*EL,SC,ST,OF,GS,AR,MK,MC,EI,VE,GI,AD,SP,SI,AI,CM,CA,CE,CC,WK,
*PC,NO,CS,AS)
```

```
INTEGER SSAN1,SSAN2,SSAN3,AFQT,GSSS,ARSS,MKSS,MCSS,CESS,
*EISS,VESS,GISS,ADSS,SPSS,SISS,AISS,CMSS,CASS,CESS,
*CCSS,NOSS,ASSS,MKSS,PCSS,CO,FA,MM,GM,CL,GT,EL,SC,ST,OF,
*TEST,GS,AR,MK,MC,EI,VE,GI,AD,SP,SI,AI,CM,CA,CE,CC,WK,PC,NO,CS,AS
```

-----  
PRINT HEADINGS  
-----

WRITE(9,890)

-----  
PRINT SUBTEST RAW AND STANDARD SCORES  
-----

```

C-----
C PRINT ASVAB 5
C-----
IF (TEST .NE. 35) GO TO 265
WRITE (9,874) GISS,NOSSS,ADSSS,MKSSS,ARSSS,SPSSS,MKSSS,EISSS,
* MCSSSS,SISSS,SSANI,SSAN2,SSAN3,GISSS,NOSSS,ADSSS,MKSSS,ARSSS,
* WRTSS,MCSSS,SISSS,SISSS,SISSS,SISSS,SISSS,SISSS,SISSS,SISSS,
* WRITE (11,876) SSANI,SSAN2,SSAN3,GI,NO,AD,WK,AR,SP,MK,EI,MC,
GO TO 275
C-----
C PRINT ASVAB 6/7
C-----
265 IF (TEST .GT. 37) GO TO 270
WRITE (9,879) GISS,NOSSS,ADSSS,MKSSS,ARSSS,SPSSS,MKSSS,EISSS,
* MCSSSS,SISSS,SSANI,SSAN2,SSAN3,GISSS,NOSSS,ADSSS,
* WRTSS,MCSSS,SISSS,SISSS,SISSS,SISSS,SISSS,SISSS,SISSS,
* SPSSS,SSANI,SSAN2,SSAN3,GI,NO,AD,WK,AR,SP,MK,EI,MC,
GO TO 275
C-----
C PRINT ASVAB 8/9/10
C-----
270 CONTINUE
WRITE (9,884) GSSSS,ARSSS,MKSSS,PCSSS,NOSSS,CSSSS,ASSSS,MKSSS,
* MCSSSS,EISSS,VESSS
* WRITE (10,886) SSANI,SSAN2,SSAN3,NOSSS,MKSSS,ARSSS,MKSSS,EISSS,
* MCSSSS,GSSSS,PCSSS,ASSSS,VESSS
* MC,SI,VE
CONTINUE
C-----
C PRINT ACB COMPOSITE SCORES
C-----
WRITE (9,910)

```

WRITE(9,915) CO,FA,MM,GM,CL,GT,EL,SC,SI,OF  
WRITE(9,920) SSAN1,SSAN2,SSAN3,AFQT,CO,FA,MM,GM,CL,GT,EL,SC,  
\*SI,OF  
\*RETURN

C	874	FORMAT(1, NO AD WK AR SP MK EI MC GS SI AI)	CA
	875	FORMAT(1X, 12(2X, 12))	
	876	FORMAT(1X, 3A3, 3X, 12(12, 1X))	
	879	FORMAT(1, NO AD WK AR SP MK EI MC GS SI AI CM CA * CE	
	880	FORMAT(1X, 16(2X, 12))	
	881	FORMAT(1X, 3A3, 3X, 16(12, 1X))	
	884	FORMAT(1, GS AR WK PC NO CS AS MK MC EI VE)	
	885	FORMAT(1X, 11(2X, 12))	
	886	FORMAT(1X, 3A3, 6X, 12(4X, 2(12, 1X), 3X, 4(12, 1X)))	
	890	FORMAT(1/12X, 3A3, 6X, 12(12, 1X))	
	910	FORMAT(1/6X, CO, SUBTEST CLASSIFICATION BATTERY COMPOSITES)	
	915	FORMAT(1, MM GM CL GT EL SC ST OF)	
	920	FORMAT(1X, 10(13, 2X))	
	921	FORMAT(1X, 3A3, 6X, 11(13, 1X))	
		END	

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