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FGGE/SMMR-30 TAPE SPECIFICATION AND SHIPPING LETTER DESCRIPTION

MARCH 1983



Goodard Space Flight Center Greenbell Marylan 20771



FGGE/SMMR-30 TAPE SPECIFICATION AND SHIPPING LETTER DESCRIPTION

SYSTEMS AND APPLIED SCIENCES CORPORATION

5809 Annapolis Road Hyattsville, Maryland 20784

> Contract No. NAS5-26753 SSD-T-4-8234-005-82

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Systems and Applied Sciences Corporation 5809 Annapolis Road Hyattsville, Maryland 20784

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Nimbus-7 FGGE/SMMR-30 tape contains sea ice concentration data in 30 km resolution which are extracted and reformatted from Nimbus-7 SMMR PARM-30 tapes in accordance with the FGGE level II International Exchange Format Specification.

There are three types of files on a FGGE/SMMR-30 tape. The first file on the tape is a test file. The second file on the tape is a tape header file. The remaining one or more files are data files. All files are terminated with a single end-of-file (EOF) tape mark. The last file is terminated with two EOF tape marks. All files are made up of one or more physical records. Each physical record contains 2960 bytes. Each data file contains all available values for a six-hour synoptic time period.

2. DATA SET PRODUCTION

The FGGE/SMMR-30 processing system converts the sea ice concentration data extracted from Nimbus-7 SMMR PARM-30 tapes into the FGGE level II International Exchange Format Specifications.

The computer programs in the conversion system are TAPCAT, FGGE2B, and FGGEDP. Each of these programs will be described in the following sections.

2.1 TAPCAT Program

2.1.1 General Description

The TAPCAT program is used to update the SMMR PARM-30 catalog file as new SMMR PARM-30 tapes become available. The program obtains the Nimbus tape sequence number, data start, and data stop time from the tape. This information is inserted into the cataloged file and the file is sorted by the data start time.

2.1.2 Data Flow Chart

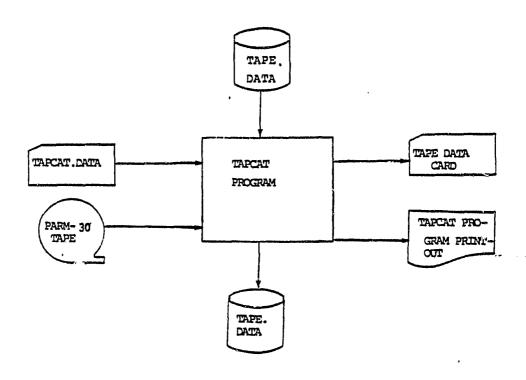


Figure 2.1 TAPCAT Data Flow

2.1.3 I/O Units List

- 1 card input or disk file TAPCAT.DATA
- 2 tape label input
- 3 SMMR PARM-30 tape data records
- 4 disk file TAPE.DATA
- 6 printer

2.2 FGGE2B PROGRAM

2.2.1 General Description

The FGGE2B program is used to extract parameter data values from the Nimbus-7 SMMR PARM-30 tapes and reformat them into the FGGE level II International Exchange Format and store on a temporary tape. If there is no more data to reformat from the PARM-30 tape, then the original and backup FGGE/SMMR-30 tapes will be processed. A test file and a tape header file are written on both the original and the backup tapes, followed by the contents of the temporary tape.

2.2.2 Data Flow Chart

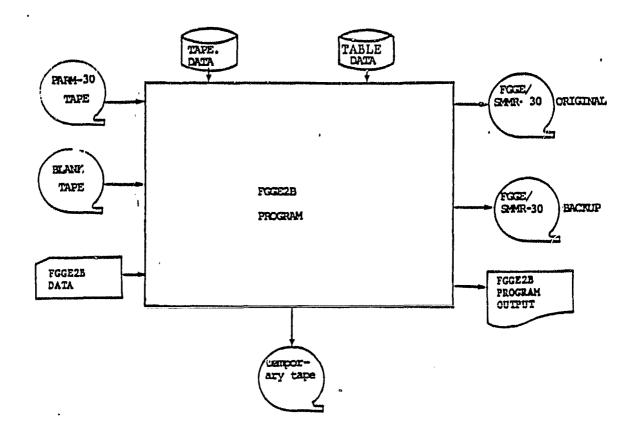


Figure 2-2. FGGE2B Data Flow

2.2.3 I/O Units List

- 1 FGGE/SMMR-30 tape: backup
- sea ice concentration temporary tape
- 3 - PARM-30 tape: header record
- FGGE/SMMR-30 tape: original 4
- printer 6
- 15 - PARM-30 tape: data records
- FGGE/SMMR-30 tape: originalFGGE/SMMR-30 tape: backup 17
- 18 -
- 19 disk file TAPE.DATA

2.3 FGGEDP PROGRAM

2.3.1 General Description

The FGGEDP Program is to generate shipping letter and diagnostic printouts of the FGGE/SMMR-30 tape. Special printout options are available for detailed analysis of the data.

2.3.2 Data Flow Chart

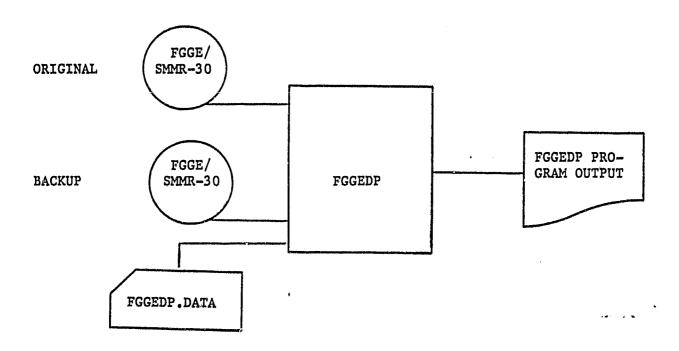


Figure 2.3 FGGEDP Data Flow

2.3.3 I/O Units List

- 1 FGGE/SMMR-30 tape label input: original
- 2 FGGE/SMMR-30 tape label input: backup
- 3 FGGE/SMMR-30 tape: original
- 4 FGGE/SMMR-30 tape: backup
- 5 card reader
- 6 printer

3. FGGE/SMMR-30 TAPE DESCRIPTION

3.1 TAPE SPECIFICATION

3.1.1 Physical Tape Characteristics

The physical characteristics of the FGGE/SMMR-30 tape are:

	WDC-A	WDC-B
Density:	1600 bpi	800 bpi
Mode of Recording:	PE	NRZI
Recording Code:	EBCDIC	EBCDIC
Number of Tracks:	9	9
Parity:	DDO	Odd

3.1.2 Gross Format

The gross format of the tape is shown in Figure 3-1. It has three kinds of files on the tape. The first file on the tape is a test file, the second file on the tape is a tape header file, and the remaining one or more files are data files. Each file terminates with an EOF mark and the last file terminates with two EOF marks.

BEGINNING OF TAPE

TEST FILE
EOF
TAPE HEADER
FILE
EOF
_
DATA FILE 1
EOF
DATA FILE 2
EOF
DAMA TITTO 2
DATA FILE 3 EOF
0
0
0
EOF
DATA FILE N
EOF
EOF
3
UNUSED TAPE

ENDING OF TAPE

Figure 3-1. TAPE ORGANIZATION

3.2 File Specifications

There are three file types. The first file on the tape is the test file. The second file on the tape is the tape header file. The remaining files are the data files. Each of these file types is described in the following section.

3.2.1 Test File

The test file is the first file on the tape. It contains 350 physical records on 1600 BPI tapes and 200 physical records on 800 BPI tapes. Each physical record contains 80 logical records. Each logical record contains 37 bytes. Each byte contains a hexadecimal FF (binary llllllll).

3.2.2 Tape Header File

The tape header file is the second file on the tape. It contains 27 physical records. Each physical record contains 37 logical records. Each logical record contains 80 bytes. Each byte contains an EBCDIC coded character. The tape header file contains information about the data stored on the FGGE/SMMR-30 tape. The first fifteen logical records are shown in Figure 3-2. The contents of these fifteen logical records are stored exactly as depicted in Figure 3-2 with the exception of the underlined areas. The underlined areas designate variable fields which will change between FGGE/SMMR-30 tapes. The contents of these logical records are as follows:

LOGICAL RECORD CONTENTS

Logical Record Number 2

3

S

Q

œ

Φ

TAPEDCHARACTERISTICS: b9bTRACK, 1600bBPI, CODEDEBCDIC, MODEbPE, PARITYbODDbbbbbbbbb 10

ORIGINAL PAGE 19 POOR QUALITY

> TAPECCONTENTS: bTHISDTAPECONTAINSDSEADICECCONCENTRATIONCDCCCDCCCONTENTS: 12

IJ

DERIVED DERIVED PROMDIHED SMARDINSTRUMENT DFLOWNDOND THE DNIMBUS-7 DEXPERIMENTALD SATELLITE, DD THIS DIA PECONFORMS DWITH DIFFERGE BLEVEL 2 BEINTERNATIONAL DEXCHANGE BEORMAT, BEDALLED B

AVAILABLEbDATAbfromb<u>YBbMBbDBbHBbNB</u>bTOb<u>YEbMEbDEbHEbNE</u>bISbSUPPLIED.bbbbbbbbbbb 14

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TAPE HEADER FILE - FIRST FIFTEEN 80 BYTE LOGICAL RECORDS FIGURE 3-2.

Record 1: The first logical record contains the project title (FGGEbb), the producer code (4564), and the beginning and ending synoptic time periods contained on the tape.

The synoptic times are variable data and contain the major synoptic times of the first and last data files on the tape. There are two-byte fields for the year (YF, YL), the month (MF, ML), the day (DF, DL), and the hour (HF, HL) of the first and last major synoptic times. (The character F indicates the first major synoptic time and L the last major synoptic time.) The year field represents the last two digits of the year. As an example, 1978 would be represented by an EBCDIC-coded 78. The month values range from 01 to 12. The day values range from 01 to 31. The hour values are either 00, 06, 12, or 18.

Record 2: The second logical record contains the name of the producing office.

Record 3: The third logical record is filled with EBCDIC coded blanks.

Records 4-6: The fourth through the sixth logical records contain the address and country of the producing office.

Record 7: The seventh logical record contains the name of the scientist make the data available. This person is also the person to contact for more information about the data.

Record 8: The eighth logical record contains the date the tape was written. The data is variable data. The day name field (WWW) contains the first three characters of the day of the week (e.g., TUE). The month field (MMM) contains the first three characters of the name of the month (e.g., JAN). The day number field (DD) contains the numeric day within the month; its values range from 01 to 31. The year field (YYYY) contains four bytes which represent the year.

Record 9: The ninth logical record contains a translation table which will be stored exactly as shown in Figure 3-2.

Record 10: The tenth logical record contains information on the physical tape characteristics.

Record 11-15: The eleventh through the fifteenth logical records contain a description of the tape contents. The variable field in the eleventh logical record will contain the following character string to describe parameter type stored on the tape.

SEAb ICEbCONCENTRATION bbbbbbb

The variable fields in the fourteenth logical record contain the beginning and ending year (YB, YE), month (MB, ME), day (DB, DE) hour (HB, HE), and minute (NB, NE) of the time period represented by the tape. These beginning and ending times represent the search interval used in producing the tape. They differ from the first and last major synoptic times stored in the first logical record of the tape header file, as illustrated by the following example:

Example

A FGGE/SMMR sea surface temperature tape is produced for the time span 79/01/05/03:01 to 79/01/09/21:00, with all data collected on January 7, 1979 excluded, by specifying the following search time intervals:

[79/01/05/03:01 to 79/01/06/23:59] and [79/01/08/00:00 to 79/01/08/21:00]

During this time period, the SMMR is operating only on January 6 and 8: no data is collected on January 5 and 7. The resulting FGGE/SMMR tape will contain data files for the following major synoptic times:

Data File No.	Contains all available data for time period	Major synoptic time of the file
1	79/01/06/00:00 to 79/01/06/03:00 (no data collected from 79/01/05/21:01 to 79/01/05/23:59	, , ,
2	79/01/06/03:01 to 79/06/09:00	79/01/06/06:00
3	79/01/06/09:01 to 79/06/15:00	79/01/06/12:00
4	79/01/06/15:01 to 79/06/21:00	79/01/06/18:00
5	79/01/06/21:01 to 79/06/23:59 (data collected from 79/01/07/00:00 to 79/07/03:00 excluded)	79/01/07/00:00
6	79/01/08/00:00 to 79/01/08/03:00 (data collected from 79/01/07/21:00 to 79/07/23:59 excluded)	79/01/08/00:00
7	79/01/08/03:01 to 79/01/08/09:00	79/01/08/06:00

8 79/01/08/09:01 to 79/01/08:15:00 79/01/08/12:00 9 79/01/08/15:01 to 79/01/08/21:00 79/01/08/18:00

The first logical record of the tape header file will contain YFMFDFHF

= 79010600 (major synoptic time of file 1). The fourteenth logical record of the tape header file will contain YBMBDBHBNB = 7901050301 (beginning search time represented by the tape contents) and YEMEDEHENE = 7901082100 (ending search time represented by the tape contents).

The sixteenth to the Nth logical records (N = 989) in the tape header file contain a list of the tables of codes presented in Appendix 10, Appendix A of the FGGE International Data Management Plan. 1 These tables are arranged in increasing numerical order. The titles for the tables are stored in separate logical records surrounded by blank filled logical records. Each title record is followed by a sequence of logical records describing the table codes. The code value is stored in the first five bytes and the code description is stored in bytes seven through eighty. If a code description is longer than 74 bytes, it is continued in bytes seven through eighty of the next logical record. The tables of codes are followed by seven logical records containing descriptions of the formats required to read the logical records comprising the reports on the tape. The contents of these logical records are shown in Figure 3-3. The fields in the last two records (numbered N + 6 and N + 7) contain the following:

- (N + 6) SEAbICEbCONCENTRATION, FORMAT: bbbbbbb
- (N + 7) 212,2F4.1,F3.0,13,212,2F4.1,F3.0,13,1X

¹Because of the large volume of tables involved, these logical records are not explicitly depicted in this document.

LOGICAL RECORD CONTENTS

LOGICAL RECORD NUMBER: N+5: Note: Logical records 16 through 989 contain a list of the tables of codes in Appendix 10, Appendix A of the FGGE International Data Management Plan; 989 is the required number of logical records for FGGE tables of codes.

TAPE HEADER FILE-LOGICAL RECORDS DESCRIBING REPORT FORMATS 3-3. FIGURE

Following the format descriptions, a sufficient number of blank-filled logical records are stored to complete the current physical record.

3.2.3 Data Files

The data files contain a variable number of physical records. Each physical record contains 80 logical records. Each logical record contains 37 bytes. Each byte contains an EBCDIC-coded character. There are several types of logical records in a data file as can be seen in Figure 3-4. Each of these logical record types is shown in Figure 3-5. As in the preceding figures, all underlined areas represent variable data fields.

3.2.3.1 File Header Logical Record

The first logical record of any data file is the file header logical record. This logical record contains information about the data in the file.

The first byte contains an EBCDIC coded H to indicate that this logical record is a file header.

The second and third bytes (FF) contain the data format indicator. This field indicates the format in which the data are stored. The value for Nimbus-7 data types is shown in Table 3.1.

LOGICAL RECORDS (each 37 bytes) (80 logical records)

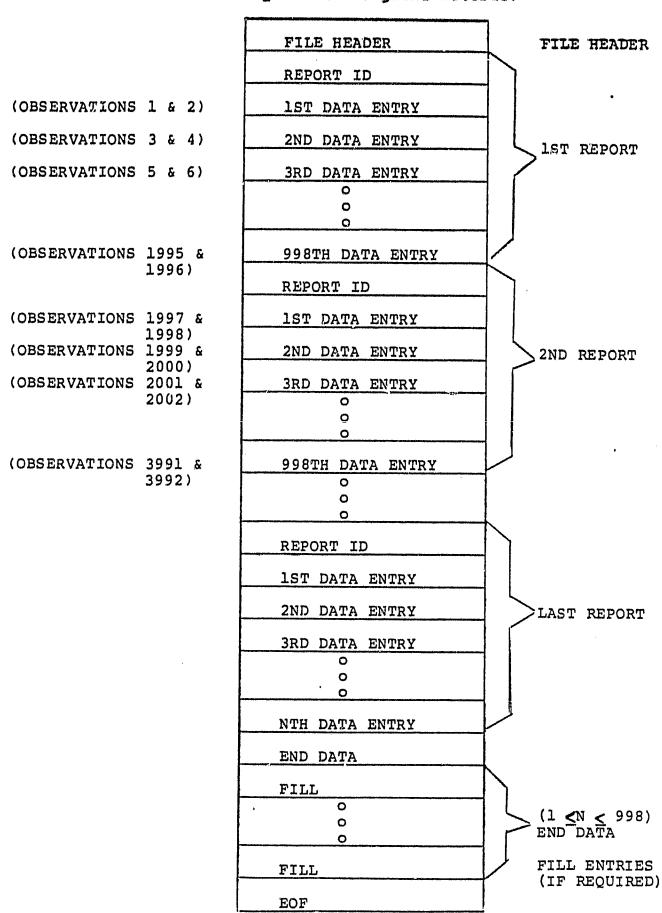


FIGURE 3-4. DATA ORGANIZATION WITHIN A DATA FILE

The fourth through the eleventh bytes (YYMMDDHH) contain the major synoptic time of the data in the file. This time is expressed the same way as in the first logical record of the tape header file.

The fourteenth and fifteenth bytes (SS) contain the data source indicator. The values for Nimbus-7 data types is shown in Table 3-1.

The sixteenth through the thirty-third bytes are filled with EBCDIC-coded zeroes.

The thirty-fourth through the thirty-seventh bytes are filled with EBCDIC-coded blanks.

Table 3-1.

DATA SOURCE, DATA FORMAT, AND DATA PROCESSING TECHNIQUE INDICATORS

DATA TYPE	SOURCE (1)	FORMAT (2)	TECHNIQUE (3)
Sea ice concentration	94	09	41

⁽¹⁾ see "FORMATS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE OF LEVEL II DATA SETS DURING THE FGGE" Appendix 10, APPENDIX A, TABLE I.

⁽²⁾ see TABLE XXVII of the above document.

⁽³⁾ see TABLE XVIII of the above document.

3.2.3.2 Report Identification Logical Record

Following the file header logical record are one or more reports. Each report contains from 2 to 999 logical records. The first logical record is the report identification logical record. The report identification logical record contains information about the data in the report.

The first tyte contains an EBCDIC coded * to indicate that this logical record is a report identification logical record. The second and third bytes (SS) contain the data source indicator. This field has the same value as the fourteenth and fifteenth bytes of the file header logical record. The values for Nimbus-7 data types is shown in Table 3-1.

The fourth and fifth bytes (II) contain the data processing technique indicator. This field indicates how the data values were obtained. The data processing technique indicator codes for Nimbus-7 data types is shown in Table 3-1.

The sixth through the twenty-second bytes are filled with EBCDIC coded blanks.

The twenty-third and twenty-fourth bytes contain the instrument type indicator. This field will always contain an EBCDIC-coded 62 indicating that the instrument type is the Nimbus-7 SMMR. The twenty-fifth through the thirty-second bytes (YYMMDDHH) contain the major synoptic time of the data contained in the report.

This field will have the same value as bytes four through eleven of the file header record for the file containing the report. The format for this major synoptic time is the same as in the file header logical record.

The thirty-third and thirty-fourth bytes are filled with EBCDIC-coded zeroes.

The thirty-fifth through the thirty-seventh bytes (NNN) contain the number of logical records in the report including the report identification logical record. This number can range from 002 to 999.

3.2.3.3 Data Logical Record

Following the report identification logical record are one or more data logical records. The maximum number of data logical records in one report is 998. All reports will have the maximum number of data logical records except, possibly, the last report in the file. The last report in the file will contain as many data logical records as needed to store the remaining observations occurring during the file's synoptic time period. A data logical record format contains two observations per logical record. However, in the case where there are an odd number of observations in a data file, the 1st data logical record (in the last report) in the data file will contain only a single observation. The formats used to store this final observation in such cases are also shown in Figure 3-5.

HFFYYMMDDHH00SS00000000000000000000000bbb File Header logical record:

Report identification

logical record: <u>НИММРРРРІТІТІЛОВОООННИМРРРРІТІТІЛОВООО</u>В

Data logical record format:

(two observa-

tions)

HHMMPPPPLLLLDDDQQQ-9-9-9-99-999-99b (single ob-

servation)

End data logical record:

Fill logical record: Bytes one through four (HHMM) of data logical record format A contain the observation time. This is the actual time of the observation, not a major synoptic time. The first two bytes (HH) contain the hour of the observation. The values range from 00 to 23. The third and fourth bytes (MM) contain the minute of the observation. The minute values range from 00 to 59.

The fifth through eight bytes (PPPP) contain the latitude of the observation in tenths of a degree. The values will range from -900 to +900, where positive indicates north latitude. An example would be -079 which would be interpreted as 7.9 degrees south latitude.

The ninth through the twelfth bytes (LLLL) contain the longitude of the observation in tenths of a degree. The values range from 0000 to 3599. The values increase in an easterly direction from Greenwich, England.

The thirteenth through the sixteenth bytes (DDDD) contain the data value. The data value is stored in units of percent and ranges from 000 (0.0%) to 100 (100%).

The sixteenth through eighteenth bytes (QQQ) contain the quality indicator. The quality indicator codes are not defined for Nimbus-7 SMMR parameters. Therefore, these bytes are filled with the EBCDIC-coded characters 00.

The nineteenth through the thirty-sixth bytes are a repeat of bytes one through eighteen for the second observation in the data logical record. If a second observation is not available, these bytes contain the EBCDIC coded characters -9-9-999-999-99-99.

The last byte in the data logical record is filled with an EBCDIC-coded blank.

3.2.3.4 End Data Logical Record

The last data logical record (in the last report) in a data file is followed by an end data logical record. The end data logical record signifies the end of data in a file. The first byte of the end data logical record contains an EBCDIC-coded *. The remaining 36 bytes of the end data logical record contain EBCDIC-coded nines.

3.2.3.5 Fill Logical Record

The end data logical record is followed by as many fill logical records as are needed to complete the current physical record. No fill records are required if the end data logical record occurs on a physical record boundary. Each byte of a fill logical record contains an EBCDIC coded nine.

3.3 Data Specifications

This section describes the format used in storing numeric field values.

3.3.1 Signed Fields

A signed field is defined as a field which can have a negative value. The only signed fields occurring on a FGGE/SMMR-30 tape are the latitude field (PPPP) in bytes 5-8 and 23-26 of the data logical records. For the latitude field, the sign is stored in the leftmost byte. The absolute value (in units of tenths of a degree) is stored right-justified in the field. Any unused bytes in the field are filled with EBCDIC-coded zeroes. The decimal point is implicit. Some examples for storing latitudes and values are shown below.

LATITUDE	STORED VALUE
9.9 ⁰ N	+097
9.7°s9	-097
35.3°N	+353
35.3 ^o s	-353

3.3.2 Unsigned Fields

An unsigned field is defined as a numeric field which can have only positive values. All numeric fields on a FGGE/SMMR-30 tape, except the latitude fields; sea ice concentration; time fields such as year, month, day, hour, and minute; the record count stored in the report identification logical records; numeric codes such as the data source indicator, and quality indicators.

For unsigned fields, the value is stored right-justified. Any unused bytes in the field are filled with EBCDIC-coded zeroes. All decimal points are implicit and depend on the data value being stored. Some examples are shown below:

	DATA VALUE	STORED VALUE	
Longitude:	9.7°	0097	
(4-byte field; units = 10^{-1}			
degrees)	294.1°E	2941	
Sea Ice Concentration (3-byte field;	88	800	
units = %)	100%	100	
Hour:	3 a.m.	03	
(2-byte field)	10 a.m.	10	
	2 p.m.	1.4	
	midnight	0 0	

4. SHIPPING LETTER DESCRIPTION

The shipping letter of a FGGE/SMMR-30 tape is the printout of the FGGE-DP program with option 0. There are three major parts in the shipping letter.

The first part contains the information on the tape identifier, slot number, and the printout option.

The second part contains the information on the characteristics and the contents of the tape.

The third part has several data files. Each data file contains all available data values for a six-hour synoptic time period for sea surface wind speed, sea surface temperature, or total atmospheric water vapor parameter. A sample shipping letter is included in the following pages.

		END PROCESSING END PROCESSING END PROCESSING END PROCESSING END PROCESSING
	F FILES ON TAPE F PHYSICAL RECORDS ON TAPE 63973	TOTAL NUMBER OF TOTAL NUMBER OF TOTAL NUMBER OF
7	00000 01 1985 00000 01 13852 00000 105 13852 00000 0000 000 10000	# H09 790 221 0000 94 000 0000 0000 000 000 000 000 0
	TAFILE D DATA-ENTRIES	FILE NUMBER FILE HEADER-LOGICAL RECORD
	NA TANA	0123456789=:> /STU TAPE CHARACTERISTIC TAPE CUNTENTS: THE SI DERIVED FROM THE SI THIS-TAPE CONFORMS
E 19	ARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER (GSFC) BELT, HARYLAND 2077[ED STATES OF AMERICA (USA) N W POSEY	ADDRESS: GOOD! ONTE
PAG QU	210079022200 Onal Afronautics and Space administration (nasa)	FGGE 456479022100
IGINAL POOR	350 PE HEADER FILE	FILE 1 - TEST FILE- PHYSICAL RECORDS T A
OF OF	2 T F 1 L E	S 3 L
•		CARD DECK FEAD WAS TAPE-DESIGNATOR-NUMBER VERIFY FLAG IS 0 PRINT FLAG IS 0 VECURE SERIAL NUMBER OF
•	PROGRAM	6 C

APPENDIX A

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

BPI: Bits per Inch

EBCDIC: Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code

EOF: End of File

FGGE: First GARP Global Experiment

GSFC: Goddard Space Flight Center

I/O: Input/Output

NASA: National Aeronautics and Space Administration

PE: Phase Encoding

SMMR: Scanning Multichannel Microwave Radiometer

PARM-30: 30 km resolution parameter tape

Appendix B

Sample Run Printouts

B.1 TAPCAT Program Printout

This section gives a sample normal TAPCAT program printout. (Printout begins on next page).

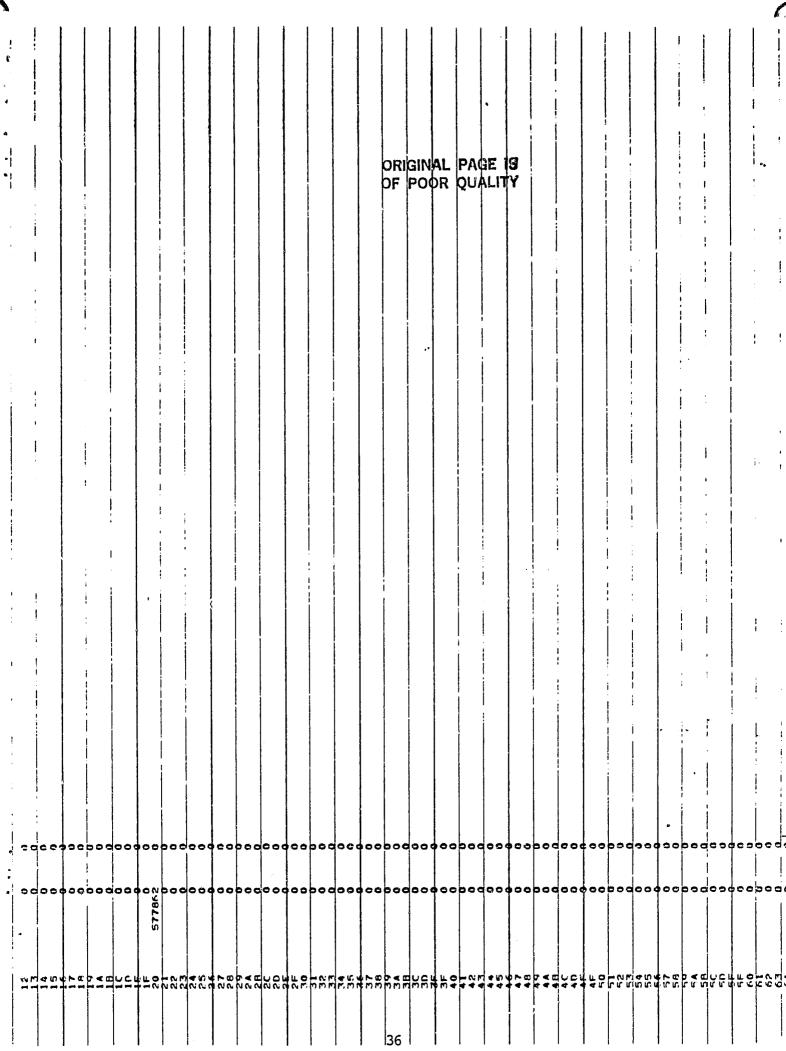
100

						,	; }	,	:	: :	:						
PAFMIN TAPE PIOZZI *NIMBUS-7 NOPS SPEC NO 60000 GEN 1982 S7 104	PEC N	4425	34041	Su rec	1 7234041 SU KU UG90521-2 SMMR SACC TU 1PD 1425	SMMR	SACC 1	0 1F0		STARE 1979 52 003552 TO 19 0	S.	800	1552	20.1	9	9	٥
HEGINNING TIME ENDING TIME OF THE FOREST THE	I SZ OVERL	79 APP1	ISE 79 SCB6137 79 79 OVERLAPPING TIMFS	FS FS	61 6A	N 62	8 M		55 55								
1.2613 6579 p.10221 90521.79	221 03	2379	2212359	55													
	•					ZHK.3	ZHKJW•TAPE•DATA FILE CUNTENTS	DATA	FILE	CONT	Ents						
						NUME	NUMBER OF TAPE ENTILIES IS	TAPE	Енти	ES 15		N					
END PRICESSING END FROCESSING END FROCESSING END PROCESSING END PROCESSING	TAP TAFE		- F30221		SEQUENCE - 6521 SEQUENCE - 90521	5000 0000	215 815 815 815 815 815 815 815 815 815 8	EEGINNING - 79 BEGINNING - 79	25	20 20 20	92.00		Ending - 79 Ending - 79	11		0 40 N M	22

B.2 FGGE2B Program Printout

This section gives a sample normal FGGE2B program printout. (Printout begins on next page).

	6
	1
SFA 1CE IS TO BE REFORMATTED	•
TIME SPANS	•
78 12 1 0 '0 78 12 10 23 59	•
AVAILABLE TAPES	
1.34.29	•
HBBB LLLLL	•
EEEEF 72222	l
AAAAA xxxxx	i
PARM30 TAPES SEARCHED	
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B.3 FGGEDP Program Printout

This section gives a sample normal FGGEDP program printout. (Printout begins on next page).

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