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SYSTEM SOFTWARE DOCUMENTATION MANUAL
FINAL REPORT
SATELLITE FREEZE FORECAST SYSTEM
PHASE VI

SUBMITTED TO
SI-PRO-33/WILLIAM R. HARRIS
CONTRACTING OFFICER
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION
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SUBMITTED BY
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INSTITUTE OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES (IFAS)
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CONTRACT NO. NAS10-9892
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Acknowledgements

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Three individuals have been responsible for the compilation and arrangement of most of the material contained in this manual and two accompanying manuals:

Mr. Ferris G. Johnson, Jr., Systems Analyst
Mr. Fred D. Stephens, Scientific Programmer
Mr. Robert A. Dillon, Programmer III

Individual authorship is indicated in the table of contents but in most cases the effort described may be viewed as a joint effort of these team members and others who contributed philosophies, feedback, and judgments who are mentioned in the Executive Summary (under separate cover). Ms. Kathleen M. Daniels aided in the text processing and binding of the manual.

Users of this manual are encouraged to call

(904) 392-4963

to ask for any of the authors indicated above if questions arise.

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Introduction

This manual is one of three manuals developed for use in operating the Satellite Freeze Forecast System (S.F.F.S.). The three system manuals are:

1. System Configuration Definition
2. System Software Documentation
3. System Operations and Troubleshooting

This is the S.F.F.S. System Software Documentation Manual. It describes all software written for and used by S.F.F.S.

The following section gives a brief description of each program and its relation to the others.

The third section contains the full documentation for each program. These are not complete program listings, but only the descriptions of title, author, purpose, methodology, and operation of the programs. Complete listings may be printed from the files that are stored on the S.F.F.S. computer at Ruskin, Fla.

Additional introductory information can be found in the introduction to the Operations and Troubleshooting manual.

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Program Descriptions

LOGO - display the S.F.F.S. system logo on the color video monitor.

CLEAR - clears the color monitor to black.

TEXM - local or remote message transmission program for communication with Gainesville personnel.

NFTE - convert from encoded map file names to standard julian date and time format.

ETNF - convert from standard julian date and time format to encoded map file name format.

OFTNF - convert the map names using old format to new map naming conventions.

TABLE - prints a copy of observed temperatures combined with PMODL predictions.

MAPS - prints the satellite maps currently on the system.

KEDIT - edit the AWS observed keystation data files.

TVMAP - display observed and predicted satellite maps.

SFFS - user interface to the automated SFFS system.

TSMDL - forecast future satellite images.

PMODL - forecast keystation temperatures.

GAPX - acquire satellite images from NESS over 1200 baud line.

AWS - acquire data from the automated weather stations.

GETMP - acquire satellite images from the HP computer in Gainesville over the 9600 baud DS-1000 link.

TVQIK - subset of TVMAP that displays the most recent observed map (non-interactive).

TEXS - DS-1000 support program for program TEXM.

SCHED - SFFS system scheduler.

SYSCM - transfer SFFS parameters to programs that cannot support HP system common.

LOGGR - SFFS programs to log file or logical unit utility.

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Program Documentation

AAAAAA	WW	WW	SSSSSS
AA AA	WW	WW	SSSSSSSS
AA AA	WW WW	WW	SS
AA AA	WW WW	WW	SS
AAAAAAAAAA	WW WW	WW	SSSSSS
AAAAAAAAAA	WW WW	WW	SSSSSSSS
AA AA	WW WW	WW	SS
AA AA	WW WW	WW	SS
AA AA	WWWWWWWW		SSSSSSSS
AA AA	WWWWWW		SSSSSSSS

I. REVISIONS -

Last compiled and loaded: 4:09 PM WED., 9 FEB., 1983
 Last edited by EDIT: <830408.1448>

Mike Lucido - 18 December 1981
 Update to work with DVFOO (ENCODE statement)

Robert A. Dillon - 10 January 1982
 Added fractional part to time in K-file.
 (ITM(4)+ITM(3)/60.0)

Robert A. Dillon - 12 January 1982
 Changed all WRITE(6... to WRITE(1... so log is
 printed on system console when scheduled by SFFS.

Robert A. Dillon - 28 April 1982
 Included SFFS common data file. Most recent K-file
 is updated in system common.

Robert A. Dillon - 14 June 1982
 Re-formatted and re-commented program text.
 Renamed program to AWS.

Robert A. Dillon - 22 October 1982
 Added more documentation.

Robert A. Dillon - 25 October 1982
 Second parameter of RMPAR is the "SAVE" option.
 If 0 then data is put in k-file, otherwise data is simply
 printed on the terminal. The time of day does not effect
 whether or not the data is saved.

Robert A. Dillon - 27 October 1982
 Changed format of printed output.

Robert A. Dillon - 15 November 1982
 Get LJ from RMPAR.

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Robert A. Dillon - 09 February 1982
Gets cartridge from SFFS system comm.
Uses LOGGR.

*II. LANGUAGE -

HP FTN4X (Fortran 4X)
Must use FTN4X to be compatible with Ruskin system.

*III. AUTHOR STATISTICS -

Fred Stephens and Steve Lasley
University of Florida
Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences
Fruit Crops Department
Climatology Laboratory
2116 HS-PP Bldg.
Gainesville, FL 32611

*IV. SPECIAL HARDWARE REQUIRED -

HP-12966A Buffered asynchronous data communications interface

*V. OPERATING SYSTEM -

Hewlett-Packard HP RTE-IVB or VI
Special MIT supplied driver DVF00

*VI. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION -

SUBROUTINES

ASIST : Call AWS and retrieve data

LUDIAL - lu of dialer
LUMODM - lu of modem
PHONUM - AWS phone number
NUMLEN - number of digits in phone number
GOOF - error return
DIALER - returned dialer status
BUF2 - data from AWS

BUILD : Append data from AWS to keystation file

ARRAY - converted AWS data
NAM1 - keystation file name
SAVE - save/print flag
LU - lu of printer
AUTO - future expansion

CONVT : Convert AWS readings into instrument readings

BUFR - AWS unprocessed data
BUF - converted AWS data

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```
#
# LOGIT : Passes status information to program LOGGR
#
# IPGMN - Program name
# MSG   - Message to put into log file
# LEN   - Length of message in 16 bit words
#
# ERROR : Handle FMP errors
#
# IERR  - error code
# NAME  - File name in which error occurred
# ICODE  - index into FMP error codes
#
# FIXIT : Check for bad AWS data and replace it with nearest
#          available neighbor + or - some fudge factor
#
# ARRAY - Converted AWS data
# LU    - lu of printer
# AUTO  - Automatic or manual operation
```

PROGRAM FLOW DESCRIPTION

- Initialize status table
- Initialize ARRAY so FIXIT can spot "no data" stations
- Open file =PHONE which contains phone numbers
- Loop thru each of the keystations to decode phone numbers
- Call ASIST up to three times to retrieve data from keystations
- Store data received into ARRAY
- Call CONVT to convert data to instrument readings (windspeed, temperatures, net-radiation)
- Call FIXIT to check for obviously bad data and substitute
- Call Build to append data to most recent keystone file
- Update system variables with most recent k-file name

VII. COMPILE AND LOAD INSTRUCTIONS -

```
#
# Compile, load, and save (SP): TR,*AWS
# Load and save only:           TR,*AWS,LO
```

VIII. EXECUTION INSTRUCTIONS -

```
#
# RU,AWS,m,n
```

where: m=1 for automatic operation.
otherwise, manual operation.

n=0 if data is to be saved in kfile (default).
n=1 if data is to be printed at the terminal.

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CCCCCCCC CC LL EEEEEEEEEE AA AAAAAA RRRRRRRRRR
CCCCCCCCCC CC LL EEEEEEEEEE AA AAAAAAAA RRRRRRRRRR
CC CC LL EE AA AA RR RR
CC CC LL EE AA AA RRRRRRRRRR
CC CC LL EEEEEEEEEE AA AAAAAAAA RR RRR
CC CC LL EE AA AA RR RRR
CC CC LL EE AA AA RR RRR
CCCCCCCCCC LLLLLLLLLL EEEEEEEEEE AA AA RR RRR
CCCCCCCC CC LLLLLLLLLL EEEEEEEEEE AA AA RR RRR

*I. REVISIONS -

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*II. LANGUAGE -

HP Fortran 4X.

*III. AUTHOR STATISTICS -

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*IV. SPECIAL HARDWARE REQUIRED -

HP 91200B TV Interface Kit.
Direct drive RGB monitor.

*V. OPERATING SYSTEM -

Hewlett-Packard RTE-IVB or RTE-6/VM.

*VI. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION -

CLEAR erases the TV monitor screen (sets it to black).

*VII. COMPILE AND LOAD INSTRUCTIONS -

To compile and load use the file manager transfer file
*CLEAR:

:TR,*CLEAR

VIII. EXECUTION INSTRUCTIONS -

Simply:

:RU,CLEAR

The screen will be erased to black.

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EEEEEEEEE	TTTTTTTTT	NN	NN	FFFFFFFFF
EEEEEEEEE	TTTTTTTTT	NNN	NN	FFFFFFFFF
EE	TT	NNNN	NN	FF
EE	TT	NNNNN	NN	FF
EEEEEEEEE	TT	NN NNN	NN	FFFFFFF
EEEEEEEEE	TT	NN NNN NN	NN	FFFFFFF
EE	TT	NN	NNNNN	FF
EE	TT	NN	NNNN	FF
EEEEE	TT	NN	NNN	FF
EEEEEEE	TT	NN	NN	FF

*I. REVISIONS -

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***II. LANGUAGE -**

HP-FTN4X

*III. AUTHOR STATISTICS -

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2116 Horticulture Science - Plant Pathology Building
Gainesville, Florida 32611

***IV. SPECIAL HARDWARE REQUIRED -**

zone e

*V. OPERATING SYSTEM -

RTE-IVB or RTE-6/VM

*VI. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION -

Convert the source, date, and time to map name.

Needs \$BDLIB

PROGRAM FLOW DESCRIPTION

- Call GETST to get 40 characters from run string

- * - If run string is less then 10 characters print message indicating required information then quit.
- * - Call CAPS to convert characters to upper case letters.
- * - Call CDTMN to convert run string to encoded map name.

*VII. COMPILE AND LOAD INSTRUCTIONS -

*----- Transfer to *ETNF to compile, load and save program

*VIII. EXECUTION INSTRUCTIONS -

* :RU,ETNF,s mo/da/yr hr:mi

* where: s = source of map
* use M for Maryland, W for GOES West,
* or E for GOES East [default]
* mo = the month in CUT (1-12)
* da = the day in CUT (1-31)
* yr = the year in CUT (70-??)
* hr = the hour in CUT (0-23)
* mi = the quarter hour in CUT (00,15,30,45)

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```
#####
#      GGGGGGGG    AAAAAA    PPPPPPPP    YY    YY
#      GGGGGGGGGG   AAAAAAAA   PPPPPPPPPP   YY    YY
#      GG      GG   AA      AA   PP      PP   YY    YY
#      GG      AA   AA      AA   PP      PF   YYYY
#      GG  GGGGGG  AAAAAAAA   PPPPPPPPPP   YY
#      GG  GGGGGG  AAAAAAAA   PPPPPPPPPP   YY
#      GG      GG   AA      AA   PP      YY
#      GG      GG   AA      AA   PP      YY
#      GGGGGGGGGG  AA      AA   PP      YY
#      GGGGGGGG  AA      AA   PP      YY
#
```

*I. REVISIONS -

NOVEMBER 30, 1981
UTILIZING DRIVER DVFOO
LAST EDITED: NOVEMBER 30, 1981

Fred Stephens - 1982
Translation disabled to allow for extended scale being sent from NMC.

Fred Stephens - March 1, 1983
Modified to operate in new SFFS program scheduling environment (ie returns map name thru system common).

Modified map naming convention to new standard.

Deleted scheduling of TVMAP by program.

Changed phone file to =PHONE.

Set default request code for NMC.

Set default cartridge list for Ruskin configuration.

*II. LANGUAGE -

HP 21MX ASSEMBLER

*III. AUTHOR STATISTICS -

AUTHORS: FRED STEPHENS, COMPUTER PROGRAMMER II
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*IV. SPECIAL HARDWARE REQUIRED -

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- A. 12966 ASYNCHRONOUS COMMUNICATION CARD
- B. 12587 AUTO-DIAL CARD
- C. VADIC MODEM
- D. 2645A TERMINAL (OPTIONAL)

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V. OPERATING SYSTEM -

RTE-II, RTE-III, RTE-IVB, or RTE-5/VM

VI. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION -

PROGRAM GAP WAS DESIGNED TO COLLECT PREPROCESSED GEOS SATELLITE IR DATA THAT IS ARCHIVED IN WASHINGTON D. C. THE PROGRAM BEGINS BY CHECKING ITS PHONE FILE (=PHONE) TO OBTAIN THE NECESSARY PHONE NUMBER. IF THE PHONE NUMBER SHOULD CHANGE IT MAY BE CORRECTED BY MODIFYING =PHONE WITH THE RTE INTERACTIVE EDITOR. UPON CONNECTION WITH WASHINGTON, THE MAP(S) IS COLLECTED INTO A FILE, &MAP&, AND THE PHONE IS DISCONNECTED WHEN THE REQUESTED DATA IS OBTAINED.

FURTHER PROCESSING IS THEN DONE ON &MAP& TO ALTER THE MAP(S) RECEIVED INTO A FORM EXPECTED BY THE MAP DISPLAY PROGRAMS. THE FOLLOWING REFORMATTING IS ACCOMPLISHED (NOT NECESSARILY IN THIS ORDER):

1. THE EPHemeris FILE, WHICH PRECEDES THE DATA LINES FOR EACH MAP AND CONTAINS PERTINENT INFO ABOUT THE MAP, IS MOVED TO AFTER THE MAP PROPER.
2. CONTROL CHARACTERS IN THE MAP AND EPHemeris FILE ARE REMOVED SO THE REFORMATTED MAP IS PRINTABLE. THIS IS ACCOMPLISHED BY SUBROUTINE STRIP.
3. A TRANSLATE TABLE IS BUILT SO THAT IF THE CHARACTER ASSIGNMENT TABLE SHOULD CHANGE W/O NOTICE, A TRANSLATION WILL TAKE PLACE TO TRANSCRIBE THE MAP INTO THE CHARACTER ASSIGNMENT EXPECTED BY THE SFFS DISPLAY PROGRAMS.
4. EACH MAP IS NAMED AND READ INTO ITS OWN DISC FILE FOR ARCHIVAL.
5. THE MAP YEAR IS RETRIEVED AND PLACED AS THE SECOND RECORD IN THE MAP FILE.

DURING THE ENTIRE TIME GAP IS EXECUTING, IT REPORTS THE STATUS OF ITS VARIOUS ACTIVITIES TO THE SCHEDULING TERMINAL. WHEN GAP IS FINISHED CREATING A NEW FILE FOR EACH MAP OBTAINED, IT BEGINS SCHEDULING THE PROGRAM TVMAP WITH THE MAPS TO DISPLAY THEM SEQUENTIALLY IN THE ORDER THEY WERE RECEIVED. UPON DISPLAYING THE LAST MAP, GAP FINISHES.

=====
== OUTLINE OF EXECUTION ==
=====

I. INITIALIZATION

- A. QURRY SFFS ANSWER FILE (-PHONE)

- * 1. RETRIEVE WASHINGTON PHONE NUMBER
- B. INITIALIZE ASYNCHRONOUS COMMUNICATIONS CARD & DIALER
- C. DIAL & CHECK FOR ERRORS
 - 1. DIAL WASHINGTON DC
 - 2. TEST FOR ERRORS; REDIAL IF NECESSARY
 - a. DIALING ERROR?
 - b. REMOTE PHONE BUSY?
 - c. LOCAL PHONE BUSY?
- D. CREATE TEMPORARY STORAGE FOR MAP DATA (&MAP&)
- II. DATA ACQUISITION
 - A. TRANSMIT REQUEST FOR DATA
 - B. ACQUIRE DATA
 - 1. READ RECORD
 - 2. CHECK MODEM REPORT IF CONNECTION BROKEN
 - 3. WRITE RECORD TO DISC FILE (&MAP&)
 - 4. REPEAT, SCANNING FOR TERMINATION UNTIL COMPLETE
- III. REFORMATION AND ARCHIVAL
 - A. COPY EPHemeris FILE TO &\$JUNK FOR TEMPORARY STORAGE
 - 1. HANDLE ONE RECORD AT A TIME
 - 2. REPLACE ANY CONTROL CHARACTERS WITH BLANKS
 - 3. SCAN FOR "GREY SCALE"(TEMP ASSIGNMENT TABLE)
 - B. BUILD TRANSLATE TABLE
 - C. LOOK FOR HEADER (DATE AND TIME)
 - 1. IF DUPLICATE MAP, TRY TO POSITION TO NEXT MAP
 - 2. CREATE MAP FILE
 - 3. STORE NAME IN QUEUE
 - 4. POSITION TO START OF MAP
 - D. BEGIN MAP PROCESSING
 - 1. HANDLE ONE RECORD AT A TIME
 - 2. REPLACE ANY CONTROL CHARACTERS WITH BLANKS
 - 3. CHECK IF RECORD IS BULLETIN NUMBER
 - 4. TRANSLATE MAP RECORD TO R*****
 - E. HANDLE END OF MAP PROCESSING
 - 1. COPY &\$JUNK TO R***** AFTER MAP PROPER
- IV. END OF FILE PROCESSING
 - A. INSURE THERE IS ENOUGH DATA TO SAVE MAP; PURGE R***** FILE IF INSUFFICIENT DATA
 - B. COPY EPHemeris FILE TO R***** FILE
 - C. DISPLAY MAPS IN QUEUE

 == ERROR CODES ==

ERROR CODE	EXPLANATION	ACTION
01	OPEN FILE ERROR FOR =PHONE	INSURE THAT =PHONE FILE EXISTS
02	POSNT ERROR FOR =PHONE	CORRUPT FILE OR FILE IS NOT COMPLETE
03	READF ERROR FOR =PHONE ATTEMPTING TO READ NMC PHONE NUMBER	CORRUPT FILE OR FILE IS NOT COMPLETE

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*	04	WRITF OR READF ERROR FOR =PHONE	CORRUPT FILE OR FILE IS NOT COMPLETE
*	05	READF ERROR FOR =PHONE ATTEMPTING TO READ NMC REQUEST CODE	CORRUPT FILE OR FILE IS NOT COMLETE
*	06	CREAT ERROR ATTEMPTING TO CREATE &MAP& FILE	
*	07	AVAILABLE CARTRIDGES EXHAUSTED	MAKE ROOM FOR MAPS BY BACKING UP FILES ON TAPE AND PURGE OLD FILES
*	08	OPEN FILE ERROR FOR &MAP&	POSSIBLY CORRUPT FILE PURGE FILE AND RETRY
*	09	WRITF ERROR FOR &MAP& DURING MAP ACQUISITION	EXECESSIVE AMOUNT OF DATA
*	10	RWNDF ERROR FOR &MAP&	?????????????????????????
*	11	CREAT ERROR FOR &\$JUNK	?????????????????????????
*	12	NO ROOM ON SPECIFIED CARTRIDGES	PURGE ANY UNNECESSARY FILES AND PACK
*	13	OPEN ERROR FOR &\$JUNK	POSSIBLY CORRUPT FILE PURGE AND RESTART
*	14	READF ERROR FOR &MAP&	?????????????????????????
*	15	REWIND ERROR FOR &\$JUNK DURING EOF PROCESSING	?????????????????????????
*	16	PURGE ERROR FOR R####	?????????????????????????
*	17	PURGE ERROR FOR &\$JUNK	?????????????????????????
*	18	READF ERROR FOR &MAP& WHILE ATTEMPTING TO ACQUIRE GREY SCALE PART 1	POSSIBLE MODIFICATION BY NMC TO MAP FORMAT
*	19	READF ERROR FOR &MAP& WHILE ATTEMPTING TO ACQUIRE GREY SCALE PART 2	SEE ERROR 18
*	20	NO Z TIME ON HEADER	SEE ERROR 18
*	21	DATE GROUP ERROR	SEE ERROR 18
*	22	WRITF ERROR FOR R#### WHILE WRITING HEADER	?????????????????????????
*	23	WRITF ERROR FOR R#### WHILE WRITING YEAR	?????????????????????????

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24	READF ERROR WHILE ATTEMPTING TO POSITION TO SOM	SEE ERROR 18
25	READF ERROR FOR &MAP& WHILE ATTEMPTING TO LOCATE NEXT MAP	?????????????????????????
26	CREAT ERROR FOR R#####	???????????????????????
27	NO ROOM ON CARTRIDGES	SEE ERROR 12
28	RWNDF ERROR FOR &\$JUNK DURING EOM CONDITION	???????????????????????
29	READF ERROR FOR &\$JUNK DURING EOM CONDITION	???????????????????????
30	WRITF ERROR DURING EOM COPYING EPHemeris DATA TO R#####	UNEXPECTED ADDITIONAL EPHemeris DATA
31	RWNDF ERROR FOR &\$JUNK ON COMPLETION OF EOM	???????????????????????
32	WRITF ERROR FOR R##### AFTER RECORD TRANSLATION	POSSIBLE TRANSLATION ERROR. TRANSLATION WOULD BE SPECIFIED

VII. EXTERNAL SUBROUTINES -

DTIME - OUTPUT TIME & DATE ON LU 6
TVMAP - DISPLAY ACQUIRED MAPS

VIII. SUBROUTINES -

STRIP - CONVERT ALL CONTROL CHARACTERS IN A RECORD TO BLANKS
COPY - COPY EPHemeris DATA FROM FILE &\$JUNK TO CURRENT MAP BEING PROCESSED
CLEAR - INITIALIZE RECORD TO BLANKS
JUMP - EXECUTED ONLY FOR DUPLICATE FILE NAME, ADVANCES TO THE NEXT MAP IF ONE EXISTS
SERCH - SEARCHING ROUTINE THAT SCANS FOR FIRST OCCURENCE OF A PHRASE AND RETURNS FLAG IF FOUND
MAPNM - CONVERTS BINARY MONTH, DAY, YEAR AND ASCII HOUR TO SIX LETTER MAP FILE NAME.
DELAY - DELAY SUBROUTINE WHICH WASTES TIME FLASHING LIGHTS ON COMPUTER.

VII. COMPILE AND LOAD INSTRUCTIONS -

*-----
* Transfer to *GAPY to compile, load and SP GAPY
*-----

*-----
*VIII. EXECUTION INSTRUCTIONS -
*-----

* RU,GAPY
*-----

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* GGGGGGGG EEEEEEEEEE TTTTTTTTTT MM MM PPPPPPPP
* GGGGGGGGGG EEEEEEEEEE TTTTTTTTTT MMM MMM PPPPPPPP
* GG GG EE TT MMMM MMMM PP PP
* GG EE TT MM MMMM MM PP PP
* GG GGGGG EEEEEEEEEE TT MM MM MM PPPPPPPP
* GG GGGGG EEEEEEEEEE TT MM MM MM PPPPPPPP
* GG GG EE TT MM MM PP
* GG GG EE TT MM MM PP
* GGGGGGGGGG EEEEEEEEEE TT MM MM PP
* GGGGGGGG EEEEEEEEEE TT MM MM PP
*

* I. REVISIONS -
*-----
* Last edited by EDIT/1000: <830406.1424>
*
* II. LANGUAGE -
*-----
* Hewlett-Packard Fortran 4X (FTN4X). ORIGINAL PAGE IS
* III. AUTHOR STATISTICS - OF POOR QUALITY
*-----
* Robert A. Dillon
* University of Florida
* Fruit Crops Department
* Climatology Laboratory
* 2116 Horticulture Science - Plant Pathology Bldg.
* Gainesville, Florida 32611
*
* IV. SPECIAL HARDWARE REQUIRED -
*-----
* Modem connection via DS/1000-IV
*
* V. OPERATING SYSTEM -
*-----
* Hewlett-Packard RTE-IVB or RTE-6/VM.
*
* VI. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION -
*-----
* GETMP is used to transfer maps from the Gainesville computer
* system to the Ruskin system. Executing GETMP in Ruskin
* invokes the execution of GETMS in Gainesville which passes the
* latest map to GETMP, which in turn saves the data on the
* Ruskin system.
*
* VII. COMPILE AND LOAD INSTRUCTIONS -
*-----
* To compile and load use the file manager transfer file *GETMP:
* :TR,*GETMP
*

*
* VIII. EXECUTION INSTRUCTIONS -
*-----

* To transfer the latest map from Gainesville to Ruskin simply
* run GETMP and the map will be transferred. The map will be
* stored on cartridge 5 or, if 5 is full, on cartridge 6.
* If both cartridges are full, they will be erased. For this
* reason, only map data should be stored on cartridges 5 and 6.

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```
*****  
* KK   KK  EEEEEEEEEE DDDDDDDDD  IIIIIIIIII TTTTTTTTTT *  
* KK   KK  EEEEEEEEEE DDDDDDDDDDD IIIIIIIIII TTTTTTTTTT *  
* KK   KK  EE      DD      DD  II      TT      *  
* KK   KK  EE      DD      DD  II      TT      *  
* KKKKKK  EEEEEEEEEE DD      DD  II      TT      *  
* KKKK   EEEEEEEEEE DD      DD  II      TT      *  
* KK   KK  EE      DD      DD  II      TT      *  
* KK   KK  EE      DD      DD  II      TT      *  
* KK   KK  EEEEEEEEEE DDDDDDDDDDD IIIIIIIIII TT      *  
* KK   KK  EEEEEEEEEE DDDDDDDDD  IIIIIIIIII TT      *  
*****
```

*I. REVISIONS -

*-----
* Last edited by EDIT: <830409.1100>
*

*II. LANGUAGE -

*-----
* FORTRAN 4X
*

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* Gainesville, Florida 32611
*

*IV. SPECIAL HARDWARE REQUIRED -

*-----
* Program KEDIT was designed to run on a 264X display station
* or any crt terminal that recognizes cursor and display control
* commands (I.E. cursor home and clear screen).
* KEDIT will run on any terminal but the output will be somewhat
* degraded due to the methodology of displaying the data.
*

*-----
* Commands must begin in the first column after the prompt
* returned by KEDIT. Valid delimiters between boda items
* are all ASCII characters except the period or decimal point,
* and the dash or minus sign.
*

*V. OPERATING SYSTEM -

*-----
* RTE-IVB OR RTE-VI/VM
*

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*VI. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION -

* Notes:
 * - References to SF and DF refer to source file
 * and destination files respectively
 * - Pending line refers to the last record in DF

* KEDIT starts by prompting for the keystation file name.
 It will then open or create file SF. After SF is open
 data from the keystation file is copied into SF. IF
 no keystation file name was specified then SF is
 filled with keystation header records. KEDIT then opens
 or creates file DF.

* The driver section of KEDIT has the following format

* ****>
 * - prompt operator for command
 * - call parsing routine
 * - branch to routine to handle command
 ****<

* KEDIT commands broken down

* Insert line : write input line to DF

* List line(s): read from SF, print to terminal, write to DF

* Exchange : read pending line from DF then search for a
 : value within +- 0.05 of exchange field. Write
 : back to DF.

* Position to : - copy SF to DF
 record : - close SF
 : - rename SF to TEMP
 : - rename DF to SF
 : - rename TEMP to SF
 : - open SF and DF
 : - read SF into DF until at desired position

* Abort : close SF and DF then stop

* End edit : - copy SF to DF
 replacing : - close SF and DF
 old copy : - purge keystation file
 : - rename DF to keystationb file name

* End edit : - copy SF to DF
 creating : - close SF and DF
 new copy : - rename DF to specified name

* List pending: - position back 1 record in DF
 line : - read record from DF and print to terminal

* Replace : - position to pending line
 pending line: - write input data to DF

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```

Delete      : read specified number of records from SF
line(s)    : without writing to DF unless it is a header
              : record

Back up     : backup specified number of records in DF and
line(s)    : print pending line.

```

VII. COMPILE AND LOAD INSTRUCTIONS -

Transfer to command file *KEDIT to compile, load and SP
KEDIT.

VIII. EXECUTION INSTRUCTIONS -

KEDIT COMMANDS

RU,KEDIT

As soon as KEDIT is scheduled it will request the keysite
file name.

KEYSITE FILE NAME?
>name

If name is a valid keysite file then KEDIT initializes the
work file areas (DF-destination file , SF-source file)
and makes a copy of the keysite data file.

If name is blank KEDIT will assume that a keysite file is to
be created and will prompt the user for the Julian day and
year of the data to be entered.

>ENTER JULIAN DAY AND YEAR OF KEYSITE DATA [JDAY],[YEAR]

A keysite data file will be created with the parameters
specified by the user after which normal editing will proceed.

If name is a colon `:', KEDIT will terminate before any
initialization.

LIST COMMANDS	I	DESCRIPTION
	I	NOTE: EACH KEYSITE HEADING IS COUNTED AS ONE LINE. ATTEMPTS TO ALTER A HEADING ARE IGNORED.
P	I	DISPLAY PENDING LINE [Position destination file back one record. Read the record in the destination file and list to user]
Ln,lu	I	LIST n LINES TO lu (DEFAULT lu IS USER) [Copy n records from source file to dest- ination file and list to lu]

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	/	I	LIST NEXT LINE [Copy one record from source file to destination file. List new pending line.]
	/n	I	SPACE DOWN n LINES [New pending line will be displayed]
	n	I	GO TO LINE n [Copy source file into destination file and exchange names. Read n lines of source file and write to destination file. List new pending line]
	-n	I	DELETE n LINES [Position source file foward n lines. List new pending line]
	^n	I	GO BACK n LINES IN DESTINATION FILE [Get current position in destination file and compute new n from record one. Execute 'GO TO LINE n' command]

LINE EDITS	I	DESCRIPTION
R data	I	REPLACE PENDING LINE WITH data [Position destination file back one record. Write data to destination file]
'' data	I	INSERT data AFTER PENDING LINE [Write data to destination file]
G f#/r#/t#	I	REPLACE FIELD(S) WITHIN LINE [Replace t# occurrences of f# with r#. Default for t# is all occurrences.]

TERMINATION COMMANDS	I	DESCRIPTION
A	I	ABORT KEDIT [Close files and stop]
ER	I	REPLACE OLD FILE WITH NEW FILE RETAINING OLD NAME [Copy remaining source file into destination file. Close source file and destination file. Purge source file and old keysite file. Rename destination file to keysite data file name]
ECname	I	CREATE name AND STORE EDITED FILE [Close files, rename destination file to name]*

• *IF name DOES NOT CORRESPOND TO THE DAY AND YEAR OF THE
• KEYSITE DATA, A WARNING MESSAGE WILL BE ISSUED TO THE USER.

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```
#####
# LL 00000000 GGGGGGGG GGGGGGGG RRRRRRRR
# LL 0000000000 GGGGGGGGGG GGGGGGGGGG RRRRRRRRRR
# LL 00 00 GG GG GG GG RR RR
# LL 00 00 GG GGGGGG GG GGGGGG RRRRRRRR
# LL 00 00 GG GGGGGG GG GGGGGG RRRRRRRR
# LL 00 00 GG GG GG GG RR RR
# LL 00 00 GG GG GG GG RR RR
# LL 00 00 GG GG GG GG RR RR
# LLLLLLLL 0000000000 GGGGGGGGGG GGGGGGGGGG RR RR
# LLLLLLLL 00000000 GGGGGGGG GGGGGGGG RR RR
#####
```

***I. REVISIONS -**

Last edited by EDIT/1000: <830405.1802>

***II. LANGUAGE -**

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Hewlett-Packard Fortran-4X (FTN4X)

***III. AUTHOR STATISTICS -**

**Robert A. Dillon
University of Florida
Fruit Crops Department
Climatology Laboratory
2116 Horticulture Science - Plant Pathology Bldg.
Gainesville, Florida 32611**

***IV. SPECIAL HARDWARE REQUIRED -**

None.

***V. OPERATING SYSTEM -**

Hewlett-Packard RTE-IVB or RTE-6/VM.

***VI. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION -**

LOGGR is used to route all S.F.F.S. operation and error messages to a common device or file. LOGGR gets the device or file name from S.F.F.S. system common. Character strings are passed to LOGGR via Class I/O calls and LOGGR simply prints the string to the device or file. If the user changes the log file, LOGGR will close the old file/device and open the new file/device. If the file already exists then it is positioned to the end after opening it.

***VII. COMPILE AND LOAD INSTRUCTIONS -**

To compile and load use the file manager transfer file *LOGGR:

```
:TR,*LOGGR
```

VIII. EXECUTION INSTRUCTIONS -

LOGGR runs automatically whenever the computer is turned on or is re-booted. It does not interact with the user. If necessary it may be run from the system console by first running file manager then running LOGGR:

```
<press [RETURN]>
*RU,FMGR
:RU,LOGGR
:EX
```

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```
LL      00000000  GGGGGGGG  00000000
LL      0000000000  GGGGGGGGGG  0000000000
LL      00      00  GG      GG  00      00
LL      00      00  GG      GG  00      00
LL      00      00  GG      GG  00      00
LL      00      00  GG  GGGGGG  00      00
LL      00      00  GG  GGGGGG  00      00
LL      00      00  GG      GG  00      00
LLLLLLL.LL  0000000000  GGGGGGGGGG  0000000000
LLLLLLLLLL  0000000000  GGGGGGGGGG  0000000000
```

I. REVISIONS -

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II. LANGUAGE -

HP Fortran 4X.

III. AUTHOR STATISTICS -

Robert A. Dillon
University of Florida
Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences
Fruit Crops Department
Climatology Research Laboratory
2116 Horticulture Science - Plant Pathology Building
Gainesville, Florida 32611

IV. SPECIAL HARDWARE REQUIRED -

RGB monitor
3 HP-91200B interface cards

V. OPERATING SYSTEM -

All RTE operating systems with HP driver DVA13

VI. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION -

Fortran subroutines and functions

FILIN: fill a rectangle with or without a skew

IRUFTR - point buffer

IS - number of points in rectangle

IX,IY - starting corner
 ILEN - length
 IWID - width
 ISLNT - slant factor

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ARC : draw an arc

IX,IY - center location
 IRAD - radius
 IFRST - starting X coordinate
 LAST - ending X coordinate
 IBUFR - point buffer
 IB - number of points
 ISIGN - direction of arc

DRAWS: draw large S

IBUFR - point buffer

DRAWF: draw large F

IBUFR - point buffer

VIDLU: establish lu of monitor (HP TV library)

LU - logical unit of monitor

ERASE: clear monitor (HP TV library)

POINT: plot points on monitor (HP TV library)

IBUFR - point buffer
 IB - number of points to be plotted
 ICOLR - color of points

VECTR: plot a vector on monitor (HP TV library)

IX,IY - starting point of vector
 IDIR - direction of vector
 LEN - length of vector
 ITYPE - type of vector
 ICOLR - color of vector

CHAR : write alphanumerics on the monitor

IX,IY - starting point of the character string
 IBUFR - integer array of packed ASCII characters
 ISIZE - size of characters
 IDIR - orientation of characters
 NUMBR - number of characters in string
 ICOLR - color of characters

PROGRAM FLOW DESCRIPTION

- initialize monitor

- clear monitor

```
*      - draw border using calls to VECTR  
*      - draw Florida outline using coordinates in data statement  
*          and calls to VECTR  
*      - write 'SATELLITE FREEZE FORCAST SYSTEM' on monitor  
*          using call to CHAR  
*      - call DRAWS and DRAWF to draw in large block letters  
*          'SFFS'  
*      - draw satellite using calls to ARC and VECTR  
*      - write 'NASA/NOAA/IFAS' on monitor using call to CHAR
```

```
*-----  
*VII. COMPILE AND LOAD INSTRUCTIONS -
```

```
*-----  
*      Transfer to *LOGO to compile, load and SP
```

```
*-----  
*VIII. EXECUTION INSTRUCTIONS -
```

```
*-----  
*      RU,LOGO
```

On PAGE 1 OF 1

*
* MM MM AAAAAA PPPPPPPP SSSSSSS
* MMMM MMMM AAAAAAAA PPPPPPPPPP SSSSSSSSS
* MMMM MMMM AA AA PP PP SS
* MM MMMM MM AA AA PP PP SS
* MM MM MM AAAAAAAA PPPPPPPPPP SSSSSSSSS
* MM MM AAAAAAAA PPPPPPPPPP SSSSSSSSS
* MM MM AA AA PP SS
* MM MM AA AA PP SS
* MM MM AA AA PP SSSSSSSSS
* MM MM AA AA PP SSSSSSSSS
*

*I. REVISIONS -
*-----
*
*
* II. LANGUAGE -
*-----
* HP FTN4X
*
*
* III. AUTHOR STATISTICS -
*-----
* Robert A. Dillon
* University of Florida
* Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences
* Fruit Crops Department
* Climatology Research Laboratory
* 2116 Horticulture Science - Plant Pathology Building
* Gainesville, Florida 32611
*
*
* IV. SPECIAL HARDWARE REQUIRED -
*-----
* none
*
*
* V. OPERATING SYSTEM -
*-----
* RTE-IVB or RTE-6/VM
*
*
* VI. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION -
*-----
* MAPS lists a catalog of all maps on disc. The file names
* are printed as well as the date, time, and source of the
* data. Map files are recognized by their security code
* of 1. If a file has a security code of 1 and the name
* does not properly decode then it is ignored.
*
*
* VII. COMPILE AND LOAD INSTRUCTIONS -
*-----
* Transfer to *MAPS to compile, load and save program
*

VIII. EXECUTION INSTRUCTIONS -

RU,MAPS

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```
#####
#      NN      NN    FFFFFFFFFF    TTTTTTTTTT    EEEEEEEEEE
#      NNN      NN    FFFFFFFFFF    TTTTTTTTTT    EEEEEEEEEE
#      NNNN     NN    FF          TT        EE
#      NNNNN    NN    FF          TT        EE
#      NN NNN   NN    FFFFFFFF    TT        EEEEEEEEEE
#      NN  NNN  NN    FFFFFFFF    TT        EEEEEEEEEE
#      NN  NNNN  NN    FF          TT        EE
#      NN  NNNN  FF          TT        EE
#      NN  NNN   FF          TT        EEEEEEEEEE
#      NN      NN    FF          TT        EEEEEEEEEE
```

*I. REVISIONS -

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*II. LANGUAGE -

HP-FTN4X

*III. AUTHOR STATISTICS -

Robert A. Dillion
Computer Programmer III
University of Florida
Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences
Fruit Crops Department
Climatology Research Laboratory
2116 Horticulture Science - Plant Pathology Building
Gainesville, Florida 32611

*IV. SPECIAL HARDWARE REQUIRED -

none

*V. OPERATING SYSTEM -

RTE-IVB or RTE-6/VM

*VI. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION -

Convert a map name in the new format to English.

SUBROUTINES

- GETST : get run time string (system library)
 IBJFR - destination buffer
 len - number of characters to read
 ILOG - actual number of characters read

```

# - CAPS : Convert lowercase letters to uppercase (BDLIB)
# IBUFR - source and destination buffer
# len - number of words in IBUFR
#
# PROGRAM FLOW DESCRIPTION
-----
# - Call GETST to retrieve run string
#
# - If a map name was not specified write message then stop
#
# - Call CAPS to capitalize all letters.
#
# - Determine data origin of satellite data from first letter
#
# - check if second letter is within valid range. If invalid flag
# error and print message. If valid decode year using the
# algorithm:
#
# IYEAR=1970+secondletter-64
#
# - check if third letter is within valid range. If invalid flag
# error and print message. If valid decode month using the
# algorithm:
#
# IMON=thirdletter-64
#
# - check if forth letter is within valid range. If invalid flag
# error and print message. If valid decode day using the
# algorithm:
#
# IDAY=fourthletter-64
#
# - check if fifth letter is within range. If invalid flag
# error and print message. If valid decode hour using the
# algorithm:
#
# IHOUR=(fifthletter-64)*100
#
# - check if sixth letter is within range. If invalid flag
# error and print message. If valid decode minute using
# algorithm:
#
# IHOUR=IHOUR+(sixthletter-64)*15
#
# - stop if error flag set
#
# - print date and time of specified map name
#
# - check for invalid day and print error message if incorrect
#
#
#VII. COMPILE AND LOAD INSTRUCTIONS -
-----
# Transfer to *NFTF to compile, load and save program
#
#
#VIII. EXECUTION INSTRUCTIONS -
-----
```

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* RU,NFTE,mapname

* where mapname is the 6 character map name
* to be converted

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```
#####
# 00000000  FFFFFFFFFF  TTTTTTTTTT  NN   NN  FFFFFFFFFF
# 0000000000  FFFFFFFFFF  TTTTTTTTTT  NNN  NN  FFFFFFFFFF
# 00  00  FF          TT      NNNN  NN  FF
# 00  00  FF          TT      NN  NN  NN  FF
# 00  00  FFFFFFFF    TT      NN  NN  NN  FFFFFF
# 00  00  FFFFFFFF    TT      NN  NN  NN  FFFFFF
# 00  00  FF          TT      NN  NNNN  FF
# 00  00  FF          TT      NN      NN  FF
# 0000000000  FF          TT      NN      NN  FF
# 00000000  FF          TT      NN      NN  FF
#####
```

*I. REVISIONS -

 19 JULY 1982 - BOB DILLON
 Added use of run string and call to CAPS
 to convert input to upper case.
 Must be loaded with \$BDLIB

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*II. LANGUAGE -

 Fortran 4X

*III. AUTHOR STATISTICS -

 Programmer: David V. Williams
 Fruit Crops Department
 University of Florida
 Gainesville, Florida 32601

*IV. SPECIAL HARDWARE REQUIRED -

 None.

*V. OPERATING SYSTEM -

 RTE-IVB or RTE-VI/VM

*VI. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION -

 This program is designed to be an interactive tool to obtain a map name in the new format (SYMDHm) given either the data necessary by a single query or by calling the program up and entering map names in the old format (MDDDHm) to be converted to the new format. The former is best for single calls and the latter is best for multiple calls. The changes in the map naming format will allow six items of interest to be encoded instead of just three by the old conventions. The program is virtually secretary-proof and error messages are sent to the user if he/she enters bad data. If the program is

* used for multiple calls, exit is obtained by entering a colon.

*
*
*
VII. COMPILE AND LOAD INSTRUCTIONS -

*-----
* Transfer to *OFTNF to compile, load and save program.
*
*

*-----
VIII. EXECUTION INSTRUCTIONS -

*-----
* RU,OFTNF
*
*

* Enter map file name and year upon request.
*

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```
#####
#      PPPPPPPPPP MM   MM  00000000 DDDDDDDD LL
#      PPPPPPPPPP MMM  MMM 0000000000 DDDDDDDD LL
#      PP    PP  MMMM  MMMM 00    00  DD    DD  LL
#      PP    PP  MM  MMMM MM 00    00  DD    DD  LL
#      PPPPPPPPPP MM  MM  MM 00    00  DD    DD  LL
#      PPPPPPPPPP MM  MM  MM 00    00  DD    DD  LL
#      PP    MM  MM  MM 00    00  DD    DD  LL
#      PP    MM  MM  MM 00    00  DD    DD  LL
#      PP    MM  MM  MM 0000000000 DDDDDDDD LLLLLLLL
#      PP    MM  MM  MM 0000000000 DDDDDDDD LLLLLLLL
#####
#
```

I. REVISIONS -

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- Robert A. Dillon - 16 February 1983
Modified operational output.
Send messages and output to LOGGR.
- Robert A. Dillon - 28 April 1982
Get most recent k-file from SFFS system common
instead of SFFSAF.
Don't run if number of consecutive runs of DARCM
is less than 3 (NUMCR in SFFS common).
- Robert A. Dillon - 12 January 1982
Changed LUPR to 1 when scheduled by SFFS.
(F/LUPR=1)
- Robert A. Dillon - 15 October 1981
Added feature to analysis mode. If input
for NE is zero then the current station
is skipped and the program continues with
the next station.
- Robert A. Dillon - 06 October 1981
Corrected conversion to Kelvin: was 273.12
in DAFIX, changed to 273.16.
- Robert A. Dillon - ?? September 1981
Error correcting routine added (F'BDERR).

II. LANGUAGE -

FORTRAN IV (COMPATABLE WITH ANSI X3.9-1966)

III. AUTHOR STATISTICS -

ORIGINAL AUTHOR: DR. R. SUTHERLAND

CURRENT REVISION BY: STEVEN E. LASLEY
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYST II
UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
IFAS BLDG 175
GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA 32611

INSTALLATION: UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
FRUIT CROPS DEPARTMENT
CLIMATOLOGY RESEARCH CENTER
2116 HORT.-SCI./PLANT PATH. BLDG.
GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA 32611

IV. SPECIAL HARDWARE REQUIRED -

NONE

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V. OPERATING SYSTEM -

ANY OPERATING SYSTEM CAPABLE OF UTILIZING
STANDARD FORTRAN IV (AS DESCRIBED UNDER CATALOGUE
II. ABOVE).

VI. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION -

PMODL was designed to accept the following inputs

1. Surface temperature
2. 10cm and 50cm soil temperatures
3. 1.5M, 3.0M, and 9.0M air temperatures
4. 9.0M wind speed
5. Net radiation
6. Dew point

The inputs are expected in the form of a
keystation file. These files are named Kjndyr
where jnd is the julian day and yr is the two
digit year. The files are type 2 and consist of
hourly data from each of 12 keystations (two
stations being missing or "ghost" stations).
PMODL was designed to run beginning at 8:00 pm
EST after data has been collected for three

consecutive hours beginning at 6:00 pm EST.
After this time, PMODL may be run every hour
during the night as long as the most recent
2 hours of consecutive data exist in the
keystation file. PMODL outputs hourly forecasted
nocturnal temperatures for each of the
keystations from the time the model is run, up to
8:00 am EST in the morning. This information is
output to a single "KEYDAT" file which is updated
each time the model is run. The information is
not archived, as PMODL can reproduce it given the
proper keystation file name. As to how the model
works, that is not understood. There is,
however, reason to believe that the program does
not function as the model was designed.

EXTERNAL SUBROUTINES -

DAFIX,XLFIT,MODLX,STRT,SOILP,EVAL,IERR

SUBROUTINE EXECUTION -

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CALL DAFIX(NCODE,KEY)

Where NCODE= a parameter to control whether subroutine XLFIT's output is used (see comment in XLFIT call)

KEY= the station number (1-10)

CALL XLFIT(ICODE, IDATA, NS, NE, YINT, SLP)

Where ICODE= determines whether a linear or log regression is performed
IDATA= a parameter that determines which input the regression is on (9=wind, 11=radiation)

NS= a number corresponding to which hour is the first of the three used as the predictive base for the numerical procedures.

3 = 2000est, 4 = 2100 est, etc.

NE= this refers to the last of the three hour predictive base.

YINT= the Y-intercept of the regression

SLP= the slope of the regression

CALL MODLX(NMOD, MODE, NS, NE, NRUN)

Where NMOD= an option (maybe not used)
which is currently 1

MODE= another option which controls flow in MODLX. Should be 4.

NS= a number corresponding to which hour is the first of the three

used as the predictive base for the numerical procedures.

3 = 2000est, 4 = 2100 est, ect.

NE= this refers to the last of the three hour predictive base.

NRUN= the length of the model run.
i.e. 15 since the model predicts from 6pm to 8am (15 hours)

CALL STRT(MODE, NS, NE, Y, P)

Where MODE= flow control option
(should be a 4)

NS= a number corresponding to which hour is the first of the three used as the predictive base for the numerical procedures.

3 = 2000est, 4 = 2100 est, ect.

NE= this refers to the last of the three hour predictive base.

Y= relates to the soil temperature profile (either 1 or .5 cm steps)

P= calculated model constants
(see comments in STRT)

CALL SOILP(MODE, NS, NE, Y)

Where MODE= flow control option
(should be 4)

NS= a number corresponding to which hour is the first of the three used as the predictive base for the numerical procedures.

```
*      3 = 2000est, 4 = 2100 est, ect.  
*      NE= this refers to the last of the  
*          three hour predictive base.  
*      Y= relates to soil temperature profile  
*          (either 1 or .5 cm steps)  
CALL EVAL(NE+1,NHRS,KEY,KDAT,IHC)  
Where NE+1= refers to the hour after  
the three hours in the predictive  
base for the numerical procedures.  
NHRS= the # of hours of data available  
KEY= keysite # (1-10)  
KDAT= day and year of kfile being used  
IHC= "YE" if a hardcopy is desired,  
     or "NO" if no hardcopy is desired  
CALL IERR(IER,2HXX,LOCATION#)  
Where IER= FMGR error code  
2HXX= 2 letters relating to  
the call where error occurred  
LOCATION#= an arbitrary # which  
pin-points the error location
```

*VII. COMPILE AND LOAD INSTRUCTIONS -

Transfer to *PMODL to compile, load and save program.

*VIII. EXECUTION INSTRUCTIONS -

Manual execution

RU,PMODL

Answer the following questions on demand

- Keystation file name (AWS keystation file name)
- Operational run or Analysis run (O or A)
- If you want a printout of the results (Y or N)

Automatic execution

RU,PMODL,-1

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SSSSSSSSSS	CCCCCCCCCC	HH	HH	EEEEEEEEE	DDDDDDDD
SSSSSSSSSS	CCCCCCCCCC	HH	HH	EEEEEEEEE	DDDDDDDDDD
SS	CC	HH	HH	EE	DD DD
SS	CC	HH	HH	EE	DD DD
SSSSSSSSSS	CC	HHHHHHHHHH	EEEEEEEEE	DD DD	
SSSSSSSSSS	CC	HHHHHHHHHH	EEEEEEEEE	DD DD	
SS	CC	HH	HH	EE	DD DD
SS	CC	HH	HH	EE	DD DD
SSSSSSSSSS	CCCCCCCCCC	HH	HH	EEEEEEEEE	DDDDDDDDDD
SSSSSSSSSS	CCCCCCCCCC	HH	HH	EEEEEEEEE	DDDDDDDD

I. REVISIONS -

This revision calls LOGIT to log messages.
This revision uses and "OR" operation for the AFTER parameter.
This revision uses temporary file to RP and OF programs.

Last edited by EDIT/1000: <830405.1802>

II. LANGUAGE -

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Hewlett-Packard Fortran-4X (FTN4X)

III. AUTHOR STATISTICS -

Robert A. Dillon
University of Florida
Fruit Crops Department
Climatology Laboratory
2116 Horticulture Science - Plant Pathology Bldg.
Gainesville, Florida 32611

IV. SPECIAL HARDWARE REQUIRED -

None.

V. OPERATING SYSTEM -

Hewlett-Packard RTE-IVB or RTE-6/VM.

VI. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION -

S.F.F.S. Scheduler

This program controls and monitors the automatic aspect of S.F.F.S.

By interpreting the values in system common, SCHED schedules programs for execution at the proper times and aborts them if necessary.

User access and control of SCHED is accomplished through program SFFS. The user define which programs run, what time they run, in what order they run, and how long they run. When these values are set, SCHED performs the desired tasks.

SCHED does not interact with the user. It first runs when the computer is turned on or re-booted and runs again every 5 seconds. An outline of SCHED's operation follows:

1. Wait 5 seconds.
2. If the ON/OFF variable is set to OFF then go to 1.
3. Check the status of each program that is supposed to be running.
 - A. If a program is active and has overrun its time limit then abort it [CALL EXEC(6...)].
 - B. If a program has completed on its own then set bit flags for other programs that it is supposed to cue.
4. Check each program's start time against the system clock and the bit flags, and schedule those that should be run [CALL EXEC(10...)].
5. Go to 1.

VII. COMPILE AND LOAD INSTRUCTIONS -

To compile and load use the file manager transfer file "SCHED":

:TR,*SCHED

VIII. EXECUTION INSTRUCTIONS -

SCHED is not executed by the user. It is run automatically from the WELCOM file at boot-up. If necessary, it can be run from the system console by first running file manager then running SCHED:

*RU,FMGR
:RU,SCHED
:EX

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SSSSSSSSSS	FFFFFFFFF	FFFFFFFFF	SSSSSSSSSS
SSSSSSSSSS	FFFFFFFFF	FFFFFFFFF	SSSSSSSSSS
SS	FF	FF	SS
SS	FF	FF	SS
SSSSSSSSSS	FFFFFFF	FFFFFFF	SSSSSSSSSS
SSSSSSSSSS	FFFFFFF	FFFFFFF	SSSSSSSSSS
SS	FF	FF	SS
SS	FF	FF	SS
SSSSSSSSSS	FF	FF	SSSSSSSSSS
SSSSSSSSSS	FF	FF	SSSSSSSSSS

***I. REVISIONS -**

25 October 1982 - Robert A. Dillon
Fixed bug. TIME function was picking up TLIMIT as REAL
instead of INTEGER. Added IMPLICIT INTEGER#2 (A-Z) to all
modules.

26 October 1982 - Robert A. Dillon
Added documentation.

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***II. LANGUAGE -**

Hewlett-Packard Fortran 4X (HP FTN4X).

***III. AUTHOR STATISTICS -**

Robert A. Dillon
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Fruit Crops Department
Climatology Laboratory
2116 Horticulture Science - Plant Pathology Bldg.
Gainesville, Florida 32611

***IV. SPECIAL HARDWARE REQUIRED -**

None.

***V. OPERATING SYSTEM -**

HP RTE-IVB or RTE-6/VM

***VI. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION -**

Program SFFS is part of the Satellite Freeze Forecast System developed by the University of Florida/Inst. of Food and Agricultural Sciences/Fruit Crops Department/Climatology Laboratory with NASA and NOAA.

SFFS is the user's primary interface to the system. With it, the user controls the functions performed in the

automated mode. These functions include scheduling programs and setting key system variables.

SFFS is an editor. It does not start, stop, or monitor any programs itself. The values set by the user with SFFS are stored in system common and SCHED reads uses these to

*VII. COMPILE AND LOAD INSTRUCTIONS -

To compile, load, and save (SP): TR,*SFFS
To load and save only: TR,*SFFS,LO

Relevant Files:

&SFFS - Program source file.

&SFFSD - System common INCLUDE file.

?SFFS - SFFS help file.

*SFFS - FMGR transfer file used to compile, load, and save SFFS.

*VIII. EXECUTION INSTRUCTIONS -

For operating instructions refer to the S.F.F.S. Operations Manual.

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```
*****  
# SSSSSSSSS YY YY SSSSSSSSS CCCCCCCCCC MM MM  
# SSSSSSSSSS YY YY SSSSSSSSSS CCCCCCCCCC MMM MMM  
# SS YY YY SS CC MMMM MMMM  
# SS YYYY SS CC MM MMMM MM  
# SSSSSSSSS YY SSSSSSSSS CC MM MM MM  
# SSSSSSSSS YY SSSSSSSSS CC MM MM MM  
# SS YY SS CC MM MM  
# SS YY SS CC MM MM  
# SSSSSSSSS YY SSSSSSSSS CCCCCCCCCC MM MM  
# SSSSSSSSS YY SSSSSSSSS CCCCCCCCCC MM MM  
# *****
```

*I. REVISIONS -

Last edited by EDIT: <830406.1406>

*II. LANGUAGE -

HP Fortran 4X (FTN4X)

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*III. AUTHOR STATISTICS -

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*IV. SPECIAL HARDWARE REQUIRED -

None.

*V. OPERATING SYSTEM -

Hewlett-Packard RTE-IVB or RTE-6/VM

*VI. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION -

SYSCM is part of the Satellite Freeze Forecast System.
It can be scheduled by a program to retrieve data from
system common. In this way, the calling program doesn't
have to INCLUDE &SFFSD (the SFFS system common file).

*VII. COMPILE AND LOAD INSTRUCTIONS -

SYSCM should be loaded permanently.

To compile, load, and save (SP): TR,SYSCM
To load and save only: TR,SYSCM,LO

VIII. EXECUTION INSTRUCTIONS -

SYSCM can be scheduled with queue and wait by another program to retrieve values from SFFS system common.

Example:

```
CALL EXEC(23,5HSYSCM,ioffset,len) ! to schedule SYSCM
CALL EXEC(14,1,ibufr,len)         ! to retrieve the data
```

where

ioffset = offset (in words) of the first word of data to be returned (ioffset for the first word = 1);
len = number of words to be returned; and
ibufr = buffer into which the data will be returned.

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TTTTTTTTTTT AAAAAAA BBBBBBBBBBBB LL EEEEEEEEEE
TTTTTTTTTTT AAAAAAAA BBBBBBBBBBBB LL EEEEEEEEEE
TT AA AA BB BB LL EE
TT AA AA BB BB LL EE
TT AAAAAAAA BBBBBBBBBBBB LL EEEEEEEEEE
TT AAAAAAAA BBBBBBBBBBBB LL EEEEEEEEEE
TT AA AA BB BB LL EE
TT AA AA BB BB LL EE
TT AA AA BBBBBBBBBBBB LLLLLLLLLL EEEEEEEEEE
TT AA AA BBBBBBBBBBBB LLLLLLLLLL EEEEEEEEEE

I. REVISIONS -

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II. LANGUAGE -

HP FTN4X or FTN7X

III. AUTHOR STATISTICS -

Fred D. Stephens
Scientific Programmer
University of Florida
Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences
Fruit Crops Department
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2116 Horticulture Science - Plant Pathology Building
Gainesville, Florida 32611

IV. SPECIAL HARDWARE REQUIRED -

none

V. OPERATING SYSTEM -

RTE-4B or RTE-6/VM

VI. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION -

Read PMODL predicted temperature file 'KEYDAY', combine with past observed temperatures and output in tabular form.
Description of program parameters

FSYSU - FTN4X routine to direct implied read and print statements to specified logical unit.
OPEN - FTN4X builtin function to open file for access.
CLOSE - FTN4X builtin function to terminate file access.
ANINT - FTN4X library rounding function.
LGEMF - Library routine to declare secondary storage area for large transfers of data using the formatter.

```

# $FILES- FTN4X directive to specify the number of files open for      #
# access at same time.                                                 #
#
# IDATA - Array containing combined observed and predicted data.      #
# DATA2 - 1.5 meter observed keystation data.                         #
# DATA3 - Vector equivalenced to array data.                           #
# IBUF - Secondary storage for large formatted transfers.            #
# RBUFR - Buffer used to contain one record of observed data read    #
# from disk.                                                       #
# KFILE - Observed keystation file name                                #
# KS - Keysite number including ghost stations.                        #
# KSN - Keysite number excluding ghost stations.                      #
# KEYSIT- Keystation number read from keystation file.               #
# NH - Number of hours of observed data.                               #
# IFMT - Encoded format storage area.                                 #
# IFMT2 - Encoded format storage area.                                #
# IOS - I/O error code.                                              #
# STA - ASCII array of station names.                                #
# ITIME - ASCII array of operational hours.                          #
# I,J,K - Do loop indexes.                                         #

# Remarks
# Observed keystation data should be contiguous in time.          #

# Subroutines and function subprograms required
# Fortran 4X library

# Method
# Observed keystation data is read from disk and stored in
# IDATA. Predicted data is read from the 'KEYDAT' and stored
# in remaining elements of array. Ghost stations are ignored.
# Format statements are encoded to reflect various amounts
# of observed and predicted data.

#-----#
#VII. COMPILE AND LOAD INSTRUCTIONS -
#-----#
# Transfer to *TABLE to compile, load and SP

#-----#
#VIII. EXECUTION INSTRUCTIONS -
#-----#
# RU, TABLE
# On prompting enter observed keystation file name.
#*****#

```

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```
#####
# TTTTTTTTTT EEEEEEEEEE XX XX MM MM
# TTTTTTTTTT EEEEEEEEEE XX XX MM MM
# TT EE XX XX MMMM MMMM
# TT EE XXXX MMMMM MMMMM
# TT EEEEEEEEEE XX MM MMMM MM
# TT EEEEEEEEEE XX MM MM MM
# TT EE XXXX MM MM
# TT EE XX XX MM MM
# TT EEEEEEEEEE XX XX MM MM
# TT EEEEEEEEEE XX XX MM MM
#####
```

*I. REVISIONS -

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*II. LANGUAGE -

HP-FTN4X or HP-FTN7X

*III. AUTHOR STATISTICS -

Fred Stephens
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Fruit Crops Department
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*IV. SPECIAL HARDWARE REQUIRED -

3 HP-91200B color interface cards
1 HP-12773 modem interface using driver DV165
1 HP-12620A privileged interrupt fence

*V. OPERATING SYSTEM -

RTE-IVB or RTE-6/VM

*VI. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION -

SUBROUTINES

- POPEN : Schedule the named PTOP program at the specified
node

IPCBL - PTOP control block

```

# IERR - Error return
# NAME - Slave program name
# NODE - The number of the node where the slave
#        program resides and where it is to be
#        scheduled for execution.
# ITAG - Tag field; 20 word array
# ICLON - Slave cloning parameter
#

```

- PWRIT : Transfer data from master program to slave program

```

# IPCB - PTOP control block
# IERR - Error return
# IBUFR - Data buffer
# LEN - Data length in words
# ITAG - Tag field
#

```

- PCONT : Exchange tag field between the master and slave

```

# IPCB - PTOP control block
# IERR - Error return
# ITAG - Tag field
#

```

PROGRAM FLOW DESCRIPTION

- Call RMPAR to get node for message to be sent.
- Call POPEN to schedule slave program TEXS to receive messages transmitted from master.
- Input who message is for and transmit to TEXS
- Input your name and transmit to TEXS

***> - Output prompt

- Input response from user

- Check if response is an escape character, and if it is then call PCONT to stop TEXS then quit.

- Transmit response to TEXS

- Clear response buffer

**** - loop

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VII. COMPILE AND LOAD INSTRUCTIONS -

Transfer to *TEXM to compile, load and save program

VIII. EXECUTION INSTRUCTIONS -

```
-----  
# Program TEXM is a master program that simulates a terminal on the  
# color monitor using the 91200 tv interface cards. It allows a user  
# to interactively enter information on his terminal and have it  
# displayed on the monitor in a 20 row, 40 column format. The  
# information is entered one line at a time, up to 80 characters  
# per line, and scrolled onto the tv screen. To exit the program the  
# user need only press the escape (esc) key followed by a return.  
# When TEXM is run in default mode in G'ville the default monitor  
# is the G'ville monitor. When TEXM is run in default mode in Ruskin  
# the default monitor is the G'ville monitor. The first parameter  
# specified in the runstring is the node number of the monitor.  
# The node number for Gainesville is 1, the Ruskin node number is 2.  
  
# examples:  
# from to  
#  
# RU,TEXM G'ville --> G'ville  
# RU,TEXM Ruskin --> G'ville  
# RU,TEXM,1 G'ville --> G'ville  
# RU,TEXM,2 G'ville --> Ruskin  
# RU,TEXM,1 Ruskin --> G'ville  
# RU,TEXM,2 Ruskin --> Ruskin  
  
# TEXM functions by scheduling a program called TEKS and passing it  
# TEKS the information entered from the user keyboard. TEKS is  
# responsible for only the display of the text information. TEXM is  
# only responsible for getting data from the keyboard and passing it  
# to TEKS. The TEKS programs support all printable ASCII characters.
```

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TTTTTTTTTT SSSSSSSS MM MM DDDDDDDDD LL
TTTTTTTTTT SSSSSSSSSS MMMM MMMM DDDDDDDDDD LL
TT SS MMMM MMMM DD DD LL
TT SS MM MMMM MM DD DD LL
TT SSSSSSSSSS MM MM DD DD LL
TT SSSSSSSSSS MM MM DD DD LL
TT SS MM MM DD DD LL
TT SS MM MM DD DD LL
TT SSSSSSSSSS MM MM DDDDDDDDD LL
TT SSSSSSSSSS MM MM DDDDDDDDU LL

*I. REVISIONS -

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*II. LANGUAGE -

HP Fortran 4X

*III. AUTHOR STATISTICS -

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*IV. SPECIAL HARDWARE REQUIRED -

None.

*V. OPERATING SYSTEM -

HP RTE-IVB or RTE-IV/VM.

*VI. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION -

TSMDL subroutines and functions

PRDCT: create forecast map

Parameters:

DATA - reformatted PMODL forecast data
SHOUR - starting hour
EHOUR - ending hour
IOS - I/O status return

FXKST: reformat PMODL data

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Parameters:

DATA - PMODL forecast data
IOS - I/O status return

CPMN: create predicted map name**Parameters:**

OMAP - observed map file name
PMAP - predicted map file name
NHRS - prediction length
SHOUR - starting hour
EHOUR - ending hour

SECTR: sectorizes the latest map and places it in a file called TSMMAP.

Parameters:

DSS - Starting scan number desired.
DNS - Number of scans desired.
DSW - Starting word (pixels) number desired.
DNW - Number of words (pixels) desired.
SDEN - Scan density. 1 means take every scan line,
2 means take every other scan line, 3 means
take every 3rd scan line, etc.
WDEN - Word density. Like SD but for words (pixels).
SDFM - Source map file namr.
DDFN - Destination file name (not namr). It is
created with security code UF on M2.
ERR - Error return code. 0 if ok.

PROGRAM FLOW DESCRIPTION

- get observed map file name from system common
- get prediction length(s) from system common
- call SECTR to get Florida sector
- open observed map file
- read predicted keystation data and correct for
ghost stations (FXKDT)
- call CPMN to create predicted map file name
- open predicted map file
- call PREDICT to create forecast map

SUBROUTINE PRDCT

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- get index of starting and ending hours
- sum up keystation effect on a pixel
- compute predicted pixels for a scan line
- write predicted scan line to predicted map file

SUBROUTINE FXKST

- read in predicted keystation temperatures
- zero "GHOST" stations and move to rear of matrix

SUBROUTINE CPMN

- extract day, month and year from observed map file name
- calculate julian day
- increment starting hour by prediction length
- increment julian day if prediction extends beyond current day
- convert to standard date
- create predicted file name

SUBROUTINE SECTR

- create destination data file
- open source data file
- read SS,NS,SW,NW for source file
- write SS,NS,SW,NW,SD,WD for destination file's sector
- determine records and bytes within records to be used
- write offset into record 2 of destination file
- sectorize the map
- create destination grid file
- open source grid file
- position grid bit file to first record of desired sector

* - sectorize the grid bits

*
*
*
*
* VII. COMPILE AND LOAD INSTRUCTIONS -

*-----
* Transfer to *TSMDL to compile, load and save program

*-----
* VIII. EXECUTION INSTRUCTIONS -

*-----
* RU, TSMDL
* #####

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* TTTTTTTTTT VV VV MMM MMM AA PPPPPP
* TTTTTTTTTT VV VV MM MM MM MM AAAA PPPPPPPP
* TT VV VV MM MM MM MM AA AA PP PP
* TT VV VV MM MM MM MM AA AA PP PP
* TT VV VV MM MMM MM AAAAAAAA PPPPPPPP
* TT VV VV MM M MM AAAA AA PPPPPP
* TT VVVV MM MM AA AA AA PP
* TT VV MM MM AA AA AA PP

* Last edited by EDIT: <830409.1108>

*I. REVISIONS - Please indicate all revisions below.

*II. LANGUAGE -

* HP Fortran 4X (FTN4X).

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*III. AUTHOR STATISTICS -

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*IV. SPECIAL HARDWARE REQUIRED -

* HP 912003 TV Interface Kit.
* Direct drive RG' monitor.

*V. OPERATING SYSTEM -

* Hewlett Packard RTE-IVB

*VI. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION -

* IVMAP is a product of the Satellite Freeze Forecast
* System developed by the University of Florida/Insti-
* tute of Food and Agricultural Sciences/Fruit Crops
* Department/Climatology Lab. with NASA and NOAA.

TVMAP is a segmented HP FTN4X program used to display false colored thermal images of infrared satellite data. It displays an eight color picture of a given sector of the earth's surface where each color indicates a certain variable temperature range. A table is displayed showing the ranges in effect. A second table is also displayed giving the map file name and the time at which the data were collected. At the top is displayed a title giving credit to the agencies involved in SFFS.

TVMAP replaces several older programs [TVDIS, TVDI3, TVMAP(old), etc.]. It was written to be as flexible as possible to provide the user with many display capabilities. Revisions will be made as new features are needed and should be indicated in section I above.

Standard features:

UNINTERPOLATED MAPS -

The most basic form of map display is the uninterpolated map. Each ASCII character of data in the map files is translated into a color block on the monitor screen. The image is stretched to correct for the non-square shape of the data pixels, so the blocks of color may vary in size by 1 screen pixel.

INTERPOLATED MAPS -

The most commonly used form of map display is probably the interpolated map. A simple linear interpolation is performed first in the y-direction (north-south) then in the x-direction (east-west). Generally, no screen pixels can be mapped directly back to the real data, e.g. if a map is three characters wide (real data) and it is to be displayed as a 10 pixel wide map on the screen, 10 evenly spaced pixels will be calculated among the real data by interpolating linearly between the nearest real data points.

Two sizes of interpolated maps are available:

SINGLE SCREEN -

One map is displayed centered on the screen as large as possible.

DOUBLE SCREEN -

Two maps can be displayed side by side (Left and Right) or one map can be displayed with room on the opposite side of the screen for enlargements.

ENLARGEMENTS -

The user has the option of magnifying an area of the map with or without interpolation. If the map was displayed interpolated, any enlargements will be interpolated. Similarly, uninterpolated maps have uninterpolated enlargements. By moving a

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window-like cursor around the screen any area can be "marked" and enlarged on another area of the screen.

HELP -

By entering a question mark in answer to an input request by TVMAP, the user can display a set of instructions for that request. These instructions are stored in file ?TVMAP and are INCLUDED (FTN4X statement) below.

TEMPERATURE SCALES -

TVMAP has the capability to display maps having different temperature scales. Currently, there are three scales in use:

WASHINGTON'S SCALE -

13.7 to 96.5 deg.F

TVMAP uses this scale when the map name begins with an "R". Program GAPX acquires R-maps.

SATELLITE'S SCALE -

-165.3 to 134.3 deg.F

This scale is use when the map name begins with an "E". It is a convention to name maps coming directly from the satellite with an "E".

GAP'S TRANSLATED SCALE -

13.7 to 60.5 deg.F

This is the scale used by program GAP when acquiring maps. If the map name begins with a character other than "E" or "R", this scale is used.

VII. PROGRAM LOAD INSTRUCTIONS -

TVMAP is a segmented program and requires a ~150 page mother partition in which to run. The first partition of the mother must be 28 pages.

All files have the security code 'TV'.

The components of the TVMAP system follow:

*TVMAP - File manager transfer file used to compile, load, and SP all segments onto cartridge 3. It will attempt to OF all old segments before loading, PURge all previously SP'ed segments, OF all the new segments after SP'ing them, and PURge the relocatable file %TVMAP. Just :TR,*TVMAP and go for coffee...about 7 min.

#TVMAP - Loader command file. *TVMAP supplies this name to the loader.

&TVMAP - Main source file. Contains main program

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(TVMAP) and ten segments (INITL, INPUT, GLOBL, SETUP, UNTRP, MAPID, SCALE, ENLRG, RUSKN and SQNCE).

* ^TVMAP - COMMON and DIMENSION statements used in
many of the segments. The FTN4X INCLUDE
statement is used to merge this file into
&TVMAP as needed during compilation.

* ?TVMAP - TVMAP help file. This is a file of instruc-
tions for each TVMAP question. The user may
enter a question mark (?) at any time to ask
for help in answering a question.

* \$LIBHS - MIT Haystack Library. Specifically:

* IRP - Replaces segments (RP) programmatic-
ally as needed.

* IOF - Removes segments (OF) programmatic-
ally at the end of the program.

* NARG - Retrieves the number of arguments
passed to IRP and IOF.

* RP - Type 6 file used by IRP. Must be
hard loaded in the system (or man-
ually SP'ed before running TVMAP).

* OF - Type 6 file used by IOF. Must be
hard loaded in the system (or man-
ually SP'ed before running TVMAP).

* \$DSTVL - DS/1000 TV interface routines. In the RUSKN
segment these are used in place of the normal
TV interface routines to display a screen imag-
on the remote DS node monitor. Specifically:

* DSVL - DS version of subroutine VIDLU with
a parameter for the DS node number.

* DSERS - DS version of subroutine ERASE.

* DSPNT - DS version of subroutine POINT.

* VIII. PROGRAM EXECUTION INSTRUCTIONS -

*-----
* TVMAP may be run in two modes. In the normal interactive
mode, the user types:

* RU,TVMAP or simply TVMAP

* This will start up TVMAP and clear the screen.

* To suppress clearing the screen, enter:

* TVMAP,O

* By passing the map name and temperature range through
* RMPAR, TVMAP may be scheduled by another program.

* CALL EXEC(9,5HTVMAP,2HM0,2H13,2H11,14,32)

* will run TVMAP with map M01311 at 14-32 deg.F.
* TVMAP will request no input and will stop execution
* after displaying the map.

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* TTTTTTTTTT VV VV QQQQQQQQ IIIIIIIII KK KKK
* TTTTTTTTTT VV VV QQQQQQQQQQ IIIIIIIII KK KKK
* TT VV VV QQ QQ II KK KKK
* TT VV VV QQ QQ II KKKKK
* TT VV VV QQ QQ II KKKKK
* TT VV VV QQ QQ QQ II KK KKK
* TT VV VV QQ QQQQ II KK KKK
* TT VVVV QQQQQQQQ IIIIIIIII KK KKK
* TT VV QQQQQ QQ IIIIIIIII KK KKK

* Last edited by EDIT: <830406.1458>

*I. REVISIONS - Please indicate all revisions below.

*II. LANGUAGE -

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HP Fortran 4X (FTN4X).

*III. AUTHOR STATISTICS -

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Gainesville, Florida 32611

*IV. SPECIAL HARDWARE REQUIRED -

HP 91200B TV Interface Kit.
Direct drive RGB monitor.

*V. OPERATING SYSTEM -

Hewlett Packard RTE-IVB or RTE-6/VM.

*VI. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION -

TVQIK is a product of the Satellite Freeze Forecast System developed by the University of Florida/Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences/Fruit Crops Department/Climatology Lab. with NASA and NOAA.

TVQIK is a segmented HP FTN4X program used to display false colored thermal images of infrared satellite data. It displays an eight color picture of a given sector of the earth's surface where each color indicates a certain variable temperature range. A legend is displayed showing the ranges in effect. A second legend is also displayed giving the map file name and the time at which the data were collected. At the top is displayed a title giving credit to the agencies involved in SFFS.

TVQIK is a scaled-down version of TVMAP. It is intended to be used as the program for automatic display of newly received satellite data. TVQIK automatically displays the latest map in the interpolated mode at the default temperature range. All unnecessary segments have been removed. TVQIK does not need a mother partition since it does not do enlargements. For a complete description of map display possibilities see program TVMAP.

VII. PROGRAM LOAD INSTRUCTIONS -

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All files have the security code 'TV'.

The components of the TVQIK system follow:

*TVQIK - File manager transfer file used to compile, load, and SP all segments onto cartridge 3. It will attempt to OF all old segments before loading, PURge all previously SP'ed segments, OF all the new segments after SP'ing them, and PURge the relocatable file %TVQIK. Just :TR,*TVQIK and go for coffee...about 15 min.

?TVQIK - Loader command file. *TVQIK supplies this name to the loader.

&TVQIK - Main source file. Contains main program (TVQIK) and ten segments (INITL, INPUT, GLOBL, SETUP, UNTRP, MAPID, SCALE, ENLRG, RUSKN and SQNCE).

^TVQIK - COMMON and DIMENSION statements used in many of the segments. The FTN4X INCLUDE statement is used to merge this file into &TVQIK as needed during compilation.

?TVQIK - TVQIK help file. This is a file of instructions for each TVQIK question. The user may enter a question mark (?) at any time to ask for help in answering a question.

\$LIBHS - MIT Haystack Library. Specifically:

IRP - Replaces segments (RP) programmatically as needed.

- IOF - Removes segments (OF) programmatic-
ally at the end of the program.
- NARG - Retrieves the number of arguments
passed to IRP and IOF.
- RP - Type 6 file used by IRP. Must be
hard loaded in the system (or man-
ually SP'ed before running TVQIK).
- OF - Type 6 file used by IQF. Must be
hard loaded in the system (or man-
ually SP'ed before running TVQIK).

VIII. PROGRAM EXECUTION INSTRUCTIONS -

TVQIK may be run from file manager by entering:

:RU,TVOIK

This will display the latest map at default temperatures.

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