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National Aeronautics and
Space Administration

5. b. JSC- 16807
AUG 21 1980

Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center
Houston, Texas 77058

EARTH OBSERVATIONS DIVISION

SPACE AND LIFE SCIENCES DIRECTORATE

81-10002
CR-143560

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1. **"AS-BUILT" DESIGN SPECIFICATION,
FOR
PROPORTION ESTIMATE SOFTWARE SUBSYSTEM**

Job Order 73-345
AD 73-345-01

Prepared By

3. Lockheed Engineering and Management Services Company, Inc.,
Houston, Texas

4. Contract NAS 9-15800

(E81-10002) AS-BUILT DESIGN SPECIFICATION
FOR PROPORTION ESTIMATE SOFTWARE SUBSYSTEM
(Lockheed Engineering and Management) 81 p
dC A05/MF A01 CSCL 05B

N81-12479

Unclass
63/43 00002

July 1980

5. LEMSCO- 15353

1. Report No. JSC-16807		2. Government Accession No.		3. Recipient's Catalog No.	
4. Title and Subtitle "As-Built" Design Specification for a Proportion Estimate Processor				5. Report Date July 31, 1980	
				6. Performing Organization Code SF6	
7. Author(s) S. O'Brien				8. Performing Organization Report No. LEMSCO-15353	
9. Performing Organization Name and Address Lockheed Engineering and Management Services Company, Inc., Systems and Services Division Houston, Texas 77058				10. Work Unit No.	
				11. Contract or Grant No. NAS 9-15800	
12. Sponsoring Agency Name and Address National Aeronautics and Space Administration Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center Houston, Texas 77058 (J. M. Sulester, Tech. Monitor)				13. Type of Report and Period Covered "As-Built"	
				14. Sponsoring Agency Code	
15. Supplementary Notes					
16. Abstract This document is the "As-Built System Software Document" for the Proportion Estimate Processor required as part B of the PIA Software System.					
17. Key Words (Suggested by Author(s))			18. Distribution Statement		
19. Security Classif. (of this report) Unclassified		20. Security Classif. (of this page) Unclassified		21. No. of Pages 81	22. Price*

*For sale by the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161

JSC-16807

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July 1980

LEMSCO-15353

111

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CONTENTS

Section	Page
1. SCOPE	1-1
2. APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS	2-1
3. SYSTEMS DESCRIPTION.	3-1
3.1 <u>HARDWARE DESCRIPTION</u>	3-1
3.2 <u>SYSTEM DESCRIPTION</u>	3-1
3.2.1 OVERVIEW.	3-1
3.2.2 COMMON BLOCK ESTIM.	3-1
3.2.3 PROGRAM DOCUMENTATION	3-3
3.2.3.1 PRPREST	3-3
3.2.3.2 SETEST	3-5
3.2.3.3 BAYES	3-8
3.2.3.4 RANDOM	3-11
3.2.3.5 PROPOR	3-13
3.2.3.6 RANDU	3-16
3.2.3.7 FMSES	3-18
3.2.3.8 FMSEC	3-20
3.2.3.9 DMSES	3-22
3.2.3.10 DMSEC	3-25
3.2.3.11 THETA	3-27
3.2.3.12 BIAS	3-29
3.2.3.13 BAR	3-31
3.2.3.14 RMSE	3-33
3.2.4 INPUT FILE FORMATS.	3-35

CONTENTS

Section	Page
3.2.4.1 Label File	3-35
3.2.4.2 Cluster Information File	3-36
3.2.5 OUTPUT FILE FORMATS	3-37
3.2.5.1 Output Dot File	3-37
3.2.5.2 Results File	3-40
3.2.5.3 Output Printer Report	3-41
4. USERS GUIDE	4-1
4.1 <u>EXEC FILE</u>	4-1
4.2 <u>CONTROL CARDS</u>	4-1
Appendix	
A. P1A SYSTEM FLOWCHARTS	A-1
B. P1A PROGRAM LISTINGS	B-1

PROPORTION ESTIMATE PROCESSOR

1. SCOPE

This document contains the design of the Proportion Estimate Processor which was written to satisfy the software requirement of Part B of the PIA experiment. The purpose of the Proportion Estimate Processor is to evaluate four estimation techniques in order to get an improved estimate of the proportion of a scene that is planted in a selected crop. The four techniques to be evaluated have been provided by Techniques Development Section and are (1) Random Sampling, (2) Proportional Allocation - Relative Count Estimate, (3) Proportional Allocation - Bayesian Estimate, and (4) Sequential Bayesian Allocation. The user will be given two options for computation of the estimated mean square error. These will be referred to as the Cluster Calculation option and the Segment Calculation option.

2.0 APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS

2.1 Technical Memorandum:

The Multicategory Case of the Sequential Bayesian Pixel Selection and Estimation Procedure by M. D. Pore and T. B. Dennis.

2.2 LEC-13945

Clustering Algorithm Evaluation and the Development of a Replacement for Procedure 1 by R. K. Lenington and J. K. Johnson.

2.3 LEC-13940 ASA Proceedings 1979

Bayesian Techniques in Stratified Proportion Estimation by M. D. Pore.

2.4 LEC-12566 Earth Observation Division Version of

the Laboratory For Application of Remote Sensing System (EOD-LARSYS).

3.0 SYSTEMS DESCRIPTION

3.1 HARDWARE DESCRIPTION

The software for the Proportion Estimate Processor will be operational on the IBM 3031 computer at Purdue.

3.2 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

3.2.1 OVERVIEW

The Proportion Estimate Processor will read a control card file (4.2), the console, and two disk files created by the Pixel Selection and Display Processor. These two files (3.2.4.1) and (3.2.4.2) contain information about the number of clusters, size of each cluster, how the clusters are combined, and the labeled dots selected from the clusters. The processor will then calculate each of the four proportion estimates required for each crop label. The results will be output in a printer report (3.2.5.3) and two disk files (3.2.5.1) and (3.2.5.2). Appendix A contains a flow of this procedure. Fourteen software routines have been developed for this processor. Appendix A contains a flow of these routines and others used from the EOD LARSYS library routines.

3.2.2 COMMON BLOCK ESTIM

The common block ESTIM is used to communicate between the routines in the Proportion Estimate Processor. The parameter definitions are as follows:

NOCLS	Number of clusters in map file (max = 30).
ISUMCL (30)	Number of pixels in each cluster in the scene.
NTOT	Total number of pixels in scene = sum of ISUMCL values.
NDOTS	Number of dots in the input label file with labels belonging to the selected categories. (number of entries in arrays LABEL and ISORT - max = 500).
LABEL(9,500)	Information about dots - one entry per dot. (1,I) = Analyst Label

(2,I) = Line number
 (3,I) = Sample number
 (4,I) = Original cluster number
 (5,I) = Resulting cluster number
 After combining clusters
 (6,I) = Grid dot chosen from
 (7,I) = Indicator for dots used in Random Sample Estimate
 (= 0, not selected; ≠0 selected)
 (8,I) = Indicator for dots used for Proportion Estimators
 (= 0, not selected; ≠0, selected)
 (9,I) = Indicator for dots used for Sequential Bayesian
 Estimator (= 0, not selected, ≠0 selected).

NLAB(30) Count of dots in label array for each cluster.

ISORT(500) Sorted pointer table to entries in array LABEL - Sorted by
 ascending cluster number.

NPTS Number of dots user wishes to use in calculating estimates.

P(504,5) Proportion Estimate Results
 P(1,I) = Random sampling results for label I.
 P(2,I) = Proportional Allocation - Relative Count results for
 label I.
 P(3,I) = Proportional Allocation - Bayesian results for label I.
 P(J,I) = Sequential Bayesian results for label I (J=4 → KCNT)

THRES Threshold MSE value to be used in Sequential Bayesian (If zero
 use NPTS to determine estimate).

LCNT(5) Number of labels of interest in each category.

LAB(10,5) Array containing labels of interest for each category.

NOCAT Number of categories for evaluation maximum = 5.

ALPHA(5) Weighting factor for each category to be used in calculating
 mean square errors.

IOPT Options chosen
 = 1 Use a fixed number of dots and use the cluster calculation
 technique.

- = 2 Use a fixed number of dots and use the segments calculation technique.
- = 3 Use a number of dots determined by the threshold value in the Sequential Bayesian and the Cluster Calculation technique.
- = 4 Use a number of dots determined by the threshold value in the Sequential Bayesian and the segment calculation techniques.

FMSE(504) = Mean Square Error

FSME(1) = MSE for Random Sampling

FSME(2) = MSE for Proportional Allocation Relative Count Estimate.

FSME(3) = MSE for Proportional Allocation Bayesian

FSME(J), J=4, KCNT = MSE for Sequential Bayesian

NCOUNT(504) Number of dots used for this calculation.

NCOUNT (1) = NPTS for Random Sampling.

NCOUNT (2) = NPTS for Proportional Allocation Relative Count Estimate.

NCOUNT (3) = NPTS for Proportional Allocation Bayesian.

NCOUNT (4) = Number of dots used for Sequential Bayesian calculation for 2 dots per active cluster.

NCOUNT (J), J=5, KCNT

(J=5 NCOUNT (5) = NCOUNT (4) +1

J=KCNT NCOUNT (J) = NPTS)

KCNT = Number of entries in NCOUNT, FMSE, and P arrays.

A(5) = Input values for constant A for each category - used in Bayesian calculation - required input for more than 2 categories.

3.2.3 PROGRAM DOCUMENTATION

3.2.3.1 PRPREST

Purpose

This is the driver routine for the Proportion Estimate Processor.

Linkages

PRPEST calls SETEST, RANDOM, PROPOR, and BAYES.

Interfaces

Interface is accomplished through common block ESTIM and subroutine calling arguments.

Inputs

Outputs

Storage Requirements

Description

The PRPEST program coordinates the logical steps in calculating the proportion estimate. It calls SETEST to read in the control cards and data files. It calls RANDOM to calculate the Random Sampling Proportion Estimate. It calls BAYES to calculate the Sequential Bayesian Allocation Proportion Estimate. It calls PROPOR to calculate both the Relative Count Estimate and the Bayesian Estimate for Proportional Allocation. It writes both the output Dot File and Results File and writes an EXEC file for passing filetype names back to the controlling EXEC file.

Flow Chart

Reference listing.

Listing

See Appendix B.1.

3.2.3.2 SETEST

Purpose

The purpose of the SETEST subroutine is to read the control cards and the two disk files (3.2.4.1) and (3.2.4.2) and start to build the common block ESTIM.

Linkages

SETEST is called by PRPEST and it calls the EODLARSYS subroutines NXTCHR, NUMBER, and FLTNUM.

Interfaces

SETEST interfaces with other routines by use of calling arguments and the common block ESTIM. It also uses the common block GLOBAL as a system standard interface.

Inputs

Calling sequence: CALL SETEST (IERR, ISEG, ITYPE, IXCNT, IXLAB, ICLCNT, ICLS)

<u>PARAMETER</u>	<u>DIMENSION</u>	<u>IN/OUT</u>	<u>DEFINITION</u>
IERR	1	OUT	Error indicator for errors in set up processing. = 0 no error = 1 error encountered
ISEG	1	OUT	Segment number for which Estimate is performed.
ITYPE	1	OUT	Type of dots used NXXY. N = R = reformatted N = G = ground truth N = I = integrated XX = analyst initials Y = version number
IXCNT	1	OUT	Count of labels to be ignored by processor range 1 to 3.
IXLAB	3	OUT	Labels to be ignored (the label X will always be ignored.)

<u>PARAMETER</u>	<u>DIMENSION</u>	<u>IN/OUT</u>	<u>DEFINITION</u>
ICLCNT	1	OUT	Count of number of original input clusters that have been combined into other clusters.
ICLS	30	OUT	Cluster numbers that have been combined into other clusters.

The SETEST reads the control cards documented in section 4.2.

The SETEST read the two disk files documented in section 3.2.4.1 and 3.2.4.2. SETEST reads the console for the type of dots used.

Outputs

Report of input cards summary and error messages.

Storage Requirements

Description

The SETEST routine reads the control cards and the two input data files. It sets up the reread buffer and reads the keyword and data from the cards checking for errors and printing error messages as applicable. The subroutine then reads the cluster information data file filling in NOCLS and ISUMCL, & NTOT in ESTIM. It then checks for combined clusters and reworks ISUMCL if necessary. If two clusters are combined, the remaining cluster's ISUMCL entry will be the sum of the entries for the two combined cluster, and the eliminated cluster ISUMCL entry will be zero. Next the labelled dot data file will be read into the array label. If a label is blank, X, or matches a label input on the IGNORE card, or does not match an input label, then that dot will be ignored. The number of dots accepted for the label array will become NDOTS. Next the ISORT array will be built to contain pointers to the dots in the label array by ascending cluster number order. The array IRES will be checked for combined clusters so that the pointers can be grouped to include cluster numbers for combined clusters.

While building the ISORT array the NLAB array of count of dots for each cluster remaining after combining will be built. The remaining clusters will be referred to as active clusters.

Flow Chart

Reference listing.

Listing

See Appendix B.2.

3.2.3.3 BAYES

Purpose

The purpose of the Bayes subroutine is to calculate the Sequential Bayesian Allocation Proportion Estimate.

Linkages

BAYES is called by PRPEST and calls the random number generator subroutine RANDU and the subroutines FMSES, FMSEC, DMSES, and DMSEC.

Interfaces

BAYES interfaces with other routines by use of calling arguments and the common block ESTIM.

Inputs

Calling sequence: CALL BAYES (IPICK, IX, NI, IXI)

<u>PARAMETER</u>	<u>DIMENSION</u>	<u>IN/OUT</u>	<u>DEFINITION</u>
IPICK	500	IN/OUT	Work array to be used for picking random pointers into ISORT array which then point to entries in the LABEL array.
IX	1	IN/OUT	Seed value for subroutine RANDU changed after each call to RANDU.
NI	30	IN/OUT	Work array to contain counts of dots to be chosen from each active cluster.
IXI	30,5	IN/OUT	Work array to contain count of dots chosen in each cluster which have a label of interest for each category.

Output

Printer report of mean square error and proportion estimate values as points are picked. The report will also specify which cluster each additional dot is picked from.

Storage Requirements

Description

The subroutine BAYES first randomly picks two dots in each active cluster. If there are only two categories of interest, then the subroutine will recalculate the values for the constants A used in the calculations by calculating a PINIT with the formula
$$\text{PINIT}(I) = - \sum_{J=1}^{\text{NOCLS}} (\text{ISUMCL}(J)/\text{NOT}) * (\text{IXI}(J,I) + \text{A}(I) + 1) / (\text{NI}(J) + \text{ASUM} + \text{NOCAT})$$

where
$$\text{ASUM} = \sum_{I=1}^{\text{NOCAT}} \text{A}(I)$$

If PINIT(1) greater than .5

$$\text{A}(1) = 0, \text{A}(2) = \left[\frac{1 - \text{PINIT}(1)}{\text{PINIT}(1)} \right] - 1$$

If PINIT(1) less than .5

$$\text{A}(1) = \left[\frac{\text{PINIT}(1)}{1 - \text{PINIT}(1)} \right] - 1, \text{A}(2) = 0$$

When more than two categories are involved, the user must have input the A(I) to use. Now the subroutine enters a processing loop to do the following:

1. Calculate the mean square error by calling FMSES or FMSEC depending on the calculation option chose.
2. Calculate the proportion estimate as:

$$\text{P}(N,I) = \sum_{J=1}^{\text{NOCLS}} \frac{\text{ISUMCL}(J)}{\text{NOT}} * \frac{(\text{IXI}(J,I) + \text{A}(I) + 1)}{\text{NI}(J) + \text{ASUM} + \text{NOCAT}}$$

for each category I.

3. Check that all necessary dots have been picked either by fixed number of dots or by MSE threshold reached. If all dots have been picked, return to PRPREST.
4. If more dots are needed calculate the ΔMSE value for each cluster by calling either DMSES or DMSEC depending on the calculation option chosen.
5. Determine which cluster to pick the next dot from by deciding which cluster has the largest ΔMSE value.
6. Pick a dot from the required cluster recalculate IXI and NI and return to point 1 in the loop.

Flow Chart

Reference listing.

Listing

See Appendix B.3.

3.2.3.4 RANDOM

Purpose

The purpose of the RANDOM subroutine is to compute the Random Sample Proportion Estimate.

Linkages

RANDOM is called by PRPEST and it calls the random number generator subroutine RANDU.

Interfaces

RANDOM interfaces with other routines by use of calling arguments and the common block ESTIM.

Inputs

Calling sequence: CALL RANDOM (IPICK,IX)

<u>PARAMETER</u>	<u>DIMENSION</u>	<u>IN/OUT</u>	<u>DEFINITION</u>
IPICK	500	IN/OUT	Work array to be used for picking random pointers into LABEL array.
IX	1	IN/OUT	Seed value for subroutine RANDU changed for each call to RANDU.

Outputs

Report of results of calculation for Random Sampling Proportion Estimate.

Storage Requirement

Description

The subroutine RANDOM calls the subroutine RANDU to generate random numbers. RANDOM scales them to a dot number entry in LABEL and verifies that each dot is only picked one time. The RANDOM counts the number of chosen dots (NPTS)

LEMSCO-15353

with a label I of interest (XLAB) and calculates the proportion estimate P(1,I) where $P(1,I) = XLAB/NPTS$ for category I. Then the mean square error is calculated as $FMSE(1) = \sum_{I=1}^{NOCAT} ALPHA(I)*(P(1,I)*(1-P(1,I)))/(NPTS-1)$

Flow Chart

Reference listing.

Listing

See Appendix B.4.

3.2.3.5 PROPOR

Purpose

The purpose of the PROPOR subroutine is to calculate the Proportional Allocation - Relative Count Estimate and the Proportional Allocation Bayesian Estimate.

Linkages

PROPOR is called by PRPEST and calls the subroutines RANDU, FMSEC, and FMSES.

Interfaces

PROPOR interfaces with other routines by use of calling arguments and the common block ESTIM.

Inputs

Calling Sequence: CALL PROPOR(IPICK,IX,NI,IXI)

<u>PARAMETER</u>	<u>DIMENSION</u>	<u>IN/OUT</u>	<u>DEFINITION</u>
IPICK	500	IN/OUT	Work array to be used for picking random pointers into ISORT array which then points to entries in the LABEL array.
IX	1	IN/OUT	Such value for subroutine RANDU - changed for each call to RANDU.
NI	30	IN/OUT	Work array to contain count of dots to be chosen from each active cluster.
IXI	50,5	IN/OUT	Work array to contain count of dots chosen in each cluster which have a label of interest for each category.

Outputs

Report of results of calculations for Proportional Allocation Relative Count Estimate and for Proportional Allocation Bayesian Estimate.

Storage Requirements

Description

PROPOR first calculates the number of dots to pick from each active cluster. It uses the formula $NI(J) = NPTS * ISUMCL(J)/NTOT$ where these variables are defined in section 3.2.2. Next the sum of $NI(J)$ is checked to be sure it equals $NPTS$. If not, when the NI values are adjusted up or down by one starting with the largest NI value until $\sum_{J=1}^{NOCLS} NI(J) = NPTS$. Next NI dots are chosen for each cluster J ; they are chosen randomly and checked for no duplication. The labels of interest are counted in array $IXI(J,I)$. Next the Proportional Allocation Relative Count Estimate and its mean square error are calculated by the following formulas:

$$P(2,I) = \sum_{J=1}^{NOCLS} \left(\frac{ISUMCL(J)}{NTOT} \right) * \left(\frac{IXI(J,I)}{NI(J)} \right)$$

and

$$FMSE(2) = \sum_{I=1}^{NOCAT} ALPHA(1) * \left(\frac{P(2,I) * (1-P(2,I))}{NPTS-1} \right)$$

Then for the two category case calculate values for A as

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{for } P(2,1) \text{ less than } .5 & \text{for } P(2,1) \text{ greater than } .5 \\ A(1) = \frac{P(2,1) - 1}{1 - P(2,1)} - 1, A(2) = 0 & A(1) = 0, A(2) = \left[\frac{1 - P(2,1)}{P(2,1)} \right] - 1 \end{array}$$

Use the user input A values for more than two categories. Using the A values, calculate the Proportional Allocation Bayesian Estimate

$$P(3,I) = \sum_{J=1}^{NOCLS} \left(\frac{ISUMCL(J)}{NTOT} \right) * \left(\frac{IXI(J,I) + A(I) + 1}{NI(J) + ASUM + NOCAT} \right)$$

where $ASUM = \sum_{I=1}^{NOCAT} A(I)$. Finally calculate the Bayesian mean square error by calling either $FMSES$ or $FMSEC$ according to the calculation option chosen.

Flow Chart

Reference listing.

Listing

See Appendix B.5.

3.2.3.6 RANDU

Purpose

The subroutine RANDU will generate random numbers for use by the Proportion Estimator routines.

Linkages

RANDU is called by RANDOM, PROPOR, and BAYES.

Interface

RANDU interfaces with other routines by use of calling arguments.

Inputs

Calling Sequence: CALL RANDU(IX,IY,YFL)

<u>PARAMETER</u>	<u>DIMENSION</u>	<u>IN/OUT</u>	<u>DEFINITION</u>
IX	1	IN	Seed value for generating random number.
IY	1	OUT	Integer value to be used for IX on next call to RANDU.
YFL	1	OUT	Random number between 0 and 1 generated by RANDU.

Storage Requirements

Description

RANDU takes the seed value IX and multiplies it by 65539. Then it converts to a positive integer if necessary. Finally it scales the integer to a real number between 0 and 1. A suggested start value for the IX seed value is 187521429 but another nine digit integer can be used.

Flow Chart

Reference listing.

Listing

See Appendix B.6.

3.2.3.7 FMSES

Purpose

The subroutine FMSES will calculate the Means Square Error for the segment calculation option for the Bayesian estimates.

Linkages

FMSES is called by PROPOR and BAYES and it calls the function subroutines THETA, BIAS, and VAR.

Interfaces

FMSES interfaces with other routines through calling arguments.

Inputs

Calling Sequence: CALL FMSES (FMSE, ALPHA, IXI, NI, A, ASUM, NOCAT, NOCLS, ISUMCL, RTOT)

<u>PARAMETER</u>	<u>DIMENSION</u>	<u>IN/OUT</u>	<u>DEFINITION</u>
FMSE	1	OUT	Mean Square Error calculation result.
ALPHA	5	IN	Weighting factor for each category of interest.
IXI	30,5	IN	Count of dots chosen for each category from each cluster.
NI	30	IN	Count of dots chosen from each cluster.
A	5	IN	Constant A for use in MSE equation one value per category.
ASUM	1	IN	Sum of A values.
NOCAT	1	IN	Number of categories of interest.
NOCLS	1	IN	Number of clusters in segment.
ISUMCL	30	IN	Count of pixels in each active cluster in segment.

<u>PARAMETER</u>	<u>DIMENSION</u>	<u>IN/OUT</u>	<u>DEFINITION</u>
RTOT	1	IN	Total number of pixels in segment = sum of ISUMCL values.

Output

Results are returned in calling argument.

Storage Requirements

Description

This subroutine will calculate the mean square error according to the equation

$$FMSE = \sum_{I=1}^{NOCAT} ALPHA(I) * CMSE(I)$$

where:

$$CMSE(I) = V(I) + B(I)**2$$

$$V(I) = \sum_{J=1}^{NOCLS} \left[\left(\frac{ISUMCL(J)}{RTOT} \right)**2 \right] * VAR(J)$$

and

$$B(I) = \sum_{J=1}^{NOCLS} \left(\frac{ISMUCL(J)}{RTOT} \right) * BIAS(J)$$

It uses the function subroutines THETA, VAR, and BIAS to get the value THETA and the values for VAR(J) and BIAS(J) used in the equations above.

Flow Chart

Reference listing.

Listing

See Appendix B.7.

3.2.3.8 FMSEC

Purpose

The subroutine FMSEC will calculate the Mean Square Error for the Cluster Calculation option for the Bayesian Estimators.

Linkages

FMSEC is called by PROPOR and BAYES and it calls the function subroutines THETA and RMSE.

Interfaces

FMSEC interfaces with the other routines through calling arguments.

Inputs

Calling Sequence: CALL FMSEC (FMSE, ALPHA, IXI, NI, A, ASUM, NOCAT, NOCLS, ISUMCL, RTOT)

<u>PARAMETER</u>	<u>DIMENSION</u>	<u>IN/OUT</u>	<u>DEFINITIONS</u>
FMSE	1	OUT	Mean Square Error calculation result.
ALPHA	5	IN	Weighting factor for each category of interest.
IXI	30,5	IN	Count of dots chosen for each category from each cluster.
NI	30	IN	Count of dots chosen for each cluster.
A	5	IN	Constant A for use in MSE equation one value per category.
ASUM	1	IN	Sum of the A values.
NOCAT	1	IN	Number of categories of interest.
NOCLS	1	IN	Number of clusters in segment.
ISUMCL	30	IN	Count of pixels in each cluster in segment.

<u>PARAMETER</u>	<u>DIMENSION</u>	<u>IN/OUT</u>	<u>DEFINITION</u>
RTOT	1	IN	Total number of pixels in segment = sum of ISUMCL values.

Outputs

Results are retained in calling argument.

Storage Requirements

Description

This subroutine will calculate the mean square error according to the equation $FMSE = \sum_{I=1}^{NOCAT} ALPHA(I) * CMSE(I)$

where

$$CMSE(I) = \sum_{J=1}^{NOCLS} \left(\left[\frac{ISUMCL(J)}{RTOT} \right]^{**2} \right) * RMSE(J)$$

The subroutine was the function subroutine RMSE to calculate the value for RMSE(J) in the equation above. It use the subroutine THETA to calculate the value for THETA to input to RMSE.

Flow Chart

Reference listing.

Listing

See Appendix B.8.

3.2.3.9 DMSES

Purpose

The purpose of DMSES is to calculate the value of DMSE for each cluster as requested. When the segment calculation option is chosen for the Sequential Bayesian Allocation.

Linkages

DMSES is called by BAYES and calls the function subroutines THETA, VAR, and BIAS.

Interfaces

DMSES interfaces with other routines through calling arguments.

Inputs

Calling Sequence: CALL DMSES (IFRST, ILST, ISUMCL, IXI, NI, ASUM, NOCAT, A, ALPHA, RTOT, DMSE)

<u>PARAMETER</u>	<u>DIMENSION</u>	<u>IN/OUT</u>	<u>DEFINITION</u>
IFRST	1	IN	First cluster to calculate Δ MSE value for.
ILST	1	IN	Last cluster to calculate Δ MSE value for.
ISUMCL	30	IN	Count of pixels in each clusters in segment.
IXI	30,5	IN	Count of dots chose for each category from each cluster.
NI	30	IN	Count of dots chosen for each cluster.
ASUM	1	IN	Sum of A values.
NOCAT	1	IN	Number of categories of interest.
A	5	IN	Constant A for use in Δ MSE calculations 1 per category.

<u>PARAMETER</u>	<u>DIMENSION</u>	<u>IN/OUT</u>	<u>DEFINITION</u>
ALPHA	5	IN	Weighting factor for each category of interest.
RTOT	1	IN	Total number of pixels in segment = sum of ISUMCL values.
DMSE	30	OUT	DMSE value calculated for each cluster requested.

Outputs

The results are returned by the calling argument.

Storage Requirements

Description

This subroutine will calculate a Δ MSE value for each cluster from IFRST to ILST according to the following equation:

$$DMSE(J) = \sum_{I=1}^{NOCAT} ALPHA(I) * CMSE(J,I)$$

where

$$CMSE(J,I) = RMSE1 - ((1-T1) * RMSE2) - T1 * RMSE3$$

$$RMSE1 = MSE (THETA(NI(J), IXI(J,I)))$$

$$RMSE2 = MSE (THETA(NI(J)+1, IXI(J,I)))$$

$$RMSE3 = MSE (THETA(NI(J)+1, IXI(J,I)+1))$$

$$T1 = THETA (NI(J), IXI(J,I))$$

$$MSE = V + B**2$$

$$V = \left(\frac{ISUMCL(J)}{RTOT} \right) **2 * VAR(J)$$

$$B = \frac{ISUMCL(J)}{RTOT} * BIAS(J)$$

DMSES uses the function subroutines THETA, VAR, and BIAS(J), and THETA(N,X) used above.

Flow Chart

Reference listing.

Listing

See Appendix B.9.

3.2.3.10 DMSEC

Purpose

The purpose of DMSEC is to calculate the value of Δ MSE for each cluster as requested when the cluster calculation option is chosen for the Sequential Bayesian Allocation.

Linkages

DMSEC is called by BAYES and calls the function subroutines THETA and RMSE.

Interface

DMSEC interfaces with other routines through calling arguments.

Inputs

Calling Sequence: CALL DMSEC(IFRST, ILIST, ISUMCL, IXI, NI, ASUM, NOCAT, A, ALPHA, RTOT, DMSE)

<u>PARAMETER</u>	<u>DIMENSION</u>	<u>IN/OUT</u>	<u>DEFINITION</u>
IFRST	1	IN	First cluster to calculate Δ MSE value for.
ILST	1	IN	Last cluster to calculate Δ MSE value for.
ISUMCL	30	IN	Count of pixels in each cluster for segment.
IXI	30,5	IN	Count of dots chosen for each category from each cluster.
NI	30	IN	Count of dots chosen for each cluster.
ASUM	1	IN	Sum of A values.
NOCAT	1	IN	Number of categories of interest.
A	5	IN	Constant A for use in Δ MSE calculations - 1 per cluster.
ALPHA	5	IN	Weighting factor for each category of interest.

<u>PARAMETER</u>	<u>DIMENSION</u>	<u>IN/OUT</u>	<u>DEFINITION</u>
RTOT	1	IN	Total number of pixels in segment = sum of ISUMCL values.
DMSE	30	OUT	ΔMSE values calculated for each cluster requested.

Outputs

The results are returned by the calling argument.

Storage Requirements

Description

This subroutine will calculate a ΔMSE value for each cluster from IFRST to ILST according to the following equation:

$$DMSE(J) = \sum_{I=1}^{NOCAT} ALPHA(I) * CMSE(J,I)$$

where

$$CMSE(J,I) = \left(\frac{ISUMCL(J)}{RTOT} **2 \right) * (RMSE1 - (1-TI)* RMSE2 - TI*RMSE3)$$

$$RMSE1 = RMSE (THETA(NI(J),IXI(J,I)))$$

$$RMSE2 = RMSE (THETA(NI(J)+1, IXI(J,I)))$$

$$RMSE3 = RMSE (THETA(NI(J)+1,IXI(J,I)+1))$$

$$TI = THETA(NI(J),IXI(J,I))$$

DMSEC use the function subroutines THETA and RMSE to calculate the values above.

Flow Chart

Reference listing.

Listing

See Appendix B.10.

3.2.3.11 THETA

Purpose

The purpose of the function subroutine THETA is to calculate the value of THETA to be used for computation of mean square errors and Δ MSE in the Bayesian Estimation Segment Calculation option.

Linkages

THETA is called by subroutines FMSES, FMSEC, DMSES, and DMSEC.

Interface

THETA interfaces with other routines through calling arguments.

Inputs

Calling Sequence: THETA(IXI,NI,A,ASUM,NOCAT)

<u>PARAMETER</u>	<u>DIMENSION</u>	<u>IN/OUT</u>	<u>DEFINITION</u>
IXI	1	IN	Count of number of dots chosen from NI dots with label of interest.
NI	1	IN	Count of total number of dots chosen for this cluster.
A	1	IN	Input constant A for this category.
ASUM	1	IN	Input constant which is sum of A for all.
NOCAT	1	IN	Number of categories of interest.

Outputs

The value of THETA is returned to the calling routine.

Storage Requirements

Description

The function subroutine THETA will calculate the value for THETA according to the following equation:

$$\text{THETA} = \frac{\text{IXI} + \text{A} + 1}{\text{NI} + \text{ASUM} + \text{NOCAT}}$$

Flow Chart

Reference listing.

Listing

See Appendix B.11.

3.2.3.12 BIAS

Purpose

The purpose of the function subroutine BIAS is to calculate the value of the bias for use in calculations of mean square error and DMSE for the Bayesian Estimators Segment Calculation option.

Linkages

BIAS is called by FMSES and DMSES.

Interfaces

BIAS interfaces with other routines through calling arguments.

Inputs

Calling Sequence: BIAS(THETA,NI,A,ASUM,NOCAT)

<u>PARAMETER</u>	<u>DIMENSION</u>	<u>IN/OUT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
THETA	1	IN	Value for THETA calculated by routine THETA.
NI	1	IN	Count of total number of dots chosen for this cluster.
A	1	IN	Input constant for this category.
ASUM	1	IN	Sum of A values used for all categories.
NOCAT	1	IN	Number of categories of interest.

Outputs

The value of BIAS is returned to the calling subroutine.

Storage Requirements

Description

The function subroutine BIAS will calculate the value of the bias with the following equation:

$$\text{BIAS} = \frac{A+1 - \text{THETA} * (\text{ASUM}+\text{NOCAT})}{\text{NI}+\text{ASUM}+\text{NOCAT}}$$

Flow Chart

Reference listing.

Listing

See Appendix B.12.

3.2.3.13 VAR

Purpose

The purpose of the function subroutine VAR is to calculate a value for variance for use in calculations of mean square error and Δ^{MSE} for the Bayesian Estimators Segment Calculation option.

Linkages

VAR is called by FMSES and DMSES.

Interfaces

VAR interfaces with other routines through calling argument.

Inputs

Calling Sequence: VAR(THETA,NI,A,ASUM,NOCAT)

<u>PARAMETER</u>	<u>DIMENSION</u>	<u>IN/OUT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
THETA	1	IN	Value for THETA calculated by routine THETA.
NI	1	IN	Count of total number of dots chosen for this cluster.
A	1	IN	Input constant for this category.
ASUM	1	IN	Sum of A values used for all categories.
NOCAT	1	IN	Number of categories of interest.

Output

The value of VAR is returned to the calling subroutine.

Storage Requirements

Description

The function subroutine VAR will calculate the value of the variance with the following equation:

$$\text{VAR} = \frac{\text{NI} * \text{THETA} * (1 - \text{THETA})}{(\text{NI} + \text{ASUM} + \text{NOCAT})^2}$$

Flow Chart

Reference listing.

Listing

See Appendix B.13.

3.2.3.14 RMSE

Purpose

The purpose of the function subroutine RMSE is to calculate the Mean Square Error for the Sequential Bayesian Cluster Option.

Linkages

RMSE is called by FMSEC and DMSEC.

Interfaces

RMSE interfaces with other routines through calling arguments.

Inputs

Calling Sequence: RMSE(THETA,IXI,NI,A,ASUM,NOCAT)

<u>PARAMETER</u>	<u>DIMENSION</u>	<u>IN/OUT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
THETA	1	IN	Value for THETA calculated by routine THETA.
IXI	1	IN	Count of set of NI dots in category of interest.
NI	1	IN	Count of total number of dots chosen for this cluster.
A	1	IN	Input constant for this category.
ASUM	1	IN	Sum of A values used for all categories.
NOCAT	1	IN	Number of categories of interest.

Outputs

The value for RMSE is returned to the calling routine.

Storage Requirements

Description

The function subroutine RMSE will calculate the value of the mean square error according to the following equation:

$$RMSE = \frac{NI*THETA*(1-THETA) + (A+1-THETA*(ASUM+NOCAT))^2}{(NI+ASUM+NOCAT)^2}$$

Flow Chart

Reference listing.

Listing

See Appendix B.14.

3.2.4 INPUT FILE FORMATS

3.2.4.1 Label File

The label file is a card image file containing a header card, one data card per dot labeled, an *END card, and some grid information cards. Only the HEADER, DATA, and *END cards are of interest to the processor and their formats follow. The filename of this file will be SEGM P1ANXXY where SEGM = Segment Number N=R,G or I XX = Analyst Initials and Y = version number.

HEADER CARD

<u>COLUMN</u>	<u>FORMAT</u>	<u>CONTENTS</u>
1-4	I4	Number of Data Cards
5-30	26A1	'Pixels selected for SEGM'
31-35	I4	Segment Number

DATA CARD

<u>COLUMN</u>	<u>FORMAT</u>	<u>CONTENTS</u>
1-4	1A4	Analyst Label
5-8	1I4	Line Number
9-12	1I4	Sample Number
13-16	1I4	Cluster Number
17-20	1I4	Grid Number

*END CARD

<u>COLUMN</u>	<u>FORMAT</u>	<u>CONTENTS</u>
1-4	1A4	*END

3.2.4.2 Cluster Information File

The cluster information file is a card image file. The filename of this file is SEGM PROC2 where SEGM = Segment number.

CARD 1

<u>COLUMN</u>	<u>FORMAT</u>	<u>CONTENTS</u>
1-4	I5	Number of cluster in file

CARD 2

<u>COLUMN</u>	<u>FORMAT</u>	<u>CONTENTS</u>
1-60	15A5	Number of pixels in clusters 1-15.

CARD 3

<u>COLUMN</u>	<u>FORMAT</u>	<u>CONTENTS</u>
1-60	15A5	Number of pixels in clusters 16-30

CARD 4

<u>COLUMN</u>	<u>FORMAT</u>	<u>CONTENTS</u>
1-60	15A5	Resulting cluster number after combining for clusters 1-15.

CARD 5

<u>COLUMN</u>	<u>FORMAT</u>	<u>CONTENTS</u>
1-60	15A5	Resulting cluster number after combining for cluster 16-30.

3.2.5 OUTPUT FILE FORMATS

3.2.5.1 Output Dot File

The output Dot File is a card image file containing a header card and one card per labeled dot used by the Proportion Estimate Processor. The filename for this file is SEGM DAANXXY where AA = user options FC, FS, MC, or MS and NXXY = the NXXY from the Label File (3.2.4.1)

HEADER CARD

<u>COLUMN</u>	<u>FORMAT</u>	<u>CONTENTS</u>
1-4	1A4	Segment Number
5	1X	Blank
6	1A1	'D'
7-8	1A2	Processing options used 'FC' for fixed cluster option 'FS' for fixed segment option 'MC' for MSE cluster option 'MS' for MSE segment option
9-12	1A4	ITYPE - NXXY N = type of dots used R, G, or I XX = analyst initials Y = version number
13	1X	blank
14-16	I3	Number of dots used = NPTS
17	1Y	Blank
18-19	I2	Number of categories = NOCAT
20	1X	Blank
21,28, 35,42,49	1A1	Category label name

<u>COLUMN</u>	<u>FORMAT</u>	<u>CONTENTS</u>
22,29,36, 43,50	1A1	' '
23-26, 30-33, 37-40, 44-47, 51-54	4A1	Category labels grouped into category of interest label
27,34, 41,48, 55	1X	Blank
56-58	3A1	Labels to ignore
59	1X	Blank
60-61	I2	Number of clusters combined into other cluster
62	1X	Blank
63,-64, 66-67, 69-70, 72-73, 75-76	I2	Cluster numbers combined into other cluster
65,68,71. 74,77	1X	Blank

DATA CARD

<u>COLUMN</u>	<u>FORMAT</u>	<u>CONTENTS</u>
I-4	1A4	Analyst Label
5-8	114	Line Number
9-12	114	Sample Number
13-16	114	Original cluster number
17-20	114	Resulting Cluster number after combining
21-24	114	Grid number
25-28	114	Indicator for dot used in Random Sample Estimate. = 0 not selected; #0, selected
29-32	114	Indicator for dot used in Proportion Estimates = 0 not selected; #0, selected
33-36	114	Indicator for dot used in Bayesian Estimate = 0 not selected; #0, selected

3.2.5.2 Results File

The Results file is a card image file containing one header card and several data cards. The first data card will contain the Random Sampling Technique results. The second data card will contain the Proportional Allocation - Relative Count results. The third data card will contain the Proportional Allocation - Bayesian results. The remaining data cards will contain the Sequential Bayesian results. The fourth data card will contain the results obtained after picking two dots per cluster, the fifth will contain the results after adding one dot, etc, until either the Threshold MSE value is reached or the fixed number of dots have been chosen. The name of this file will be SEGM RAANXXY where AANXXY matches the ones for the output dot file (3.2.5.1). The card formats follow.

Header:

The header for this file is the same as the header for the output dot file except that column 6 will contain an R for results instead of the D for dots.

Data:

<u>COLUMN</u>	<u>FORMAT</u>	<u>CONTENTS</u>
1-3	I3	Number of dots used to compute this estimate.
4-11	F8.4	MSE value
12-19	F8.4	Estimate for category 1
20-27	F8.4	Estimate for category 2
28-35	F8.4	Estimate for category 3
36-43	F8.4	Estimate for category 4
44-51	F8.4	Estimate for category 5

3.2.5.3 Output Printer Report

The output printer report will be in two parts. Part 1 will be a summary of the input control cards and error messages or warning messages as required. Part 2 will contain the results of the run in the following order:

- (1) Sequential Allocation Bayesian Estimate, (2) Random Sampling Estimate, (3) Proportional Allocation - Relative Count Estimate, and (4) Proportional Allocation Bayesian Estimate. See Appendix A for example report.

4.0 Users Guide

4.1 EXEC FILE

The user will access the Proportion Estimate Processor by use of the PRP exec (Appendix B.15).

To run the processor for a given segment and label file the user will enter
PRP 1234 P1ANXXY

Where 1234 = segment number

P1ANXXY = Input Label File filetype

N = Dot set used R,G, or I

XX = Analyst Initials

Y = Version number

The following files will be expected on the users A disk.

1234 P1ANXXY = Input Label File (section 3.2.4.1)

1234 PROC2 = Cluster Information File (section 3.2.4.2)

PRP CC = Control Card File (section 4.2)

Upon completion of the run the user should find a report output to the HOUSTON printer and two output disk files on the A disk:

1234 DAANXXY = Output Dot File (section 3.2.5.1)

1234 RAANXXY = Output Results File (section 3.2.5.2)

where AA = User Options Chosen:

FC,FS,MC, or MS

4.2 CONTROL CARDS

The control cards will contain a keyword in columns 1-10 and data starting after column 11.

One of the following two cards is required:

<u>Keyword</u>	<u>Default</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Data</u>
NPTS	none	Integer	Number of dots to use for calculation of estimates - if this card is chosen, the user is choosing the fixed dot procedure option and the Sequential Bayesian will add dots until this number is reached and then stop.
THRES	none	Real	Threshold MSE value for the Sequential Bayesian - if this card is chosen, the user has chosen the MSE option and the Sequential Bayesian will add dots until the MSE value drops below this threshold value - when that point is reached the number of dots (NPTS) to use for the remaining techniques will be fixed at the number of dots used for the Sequential Bayesian.

The following Cards are Required

<u>Keyword</u>	<u>Default</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Data</u>
ALPHA	none	Real	Weighting value for categories to be used in calculating MSE values - one value per category.
LABEL	none	Character	Labels of categories to be used for estimate calculations. The data will be in the form C=A, BB; N; S This says that these are three categories of interest: C, N, and S. The category C is made of dots labelled C, A, and BB. Two character labels are allowed and each category (a maximum of 3) can be made of up to 10 labels.

<u>Keyword</u>	<u>Default</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Data</u>
*END	none	Character	No data on this card the keyword signals the end of the control cards for this run.

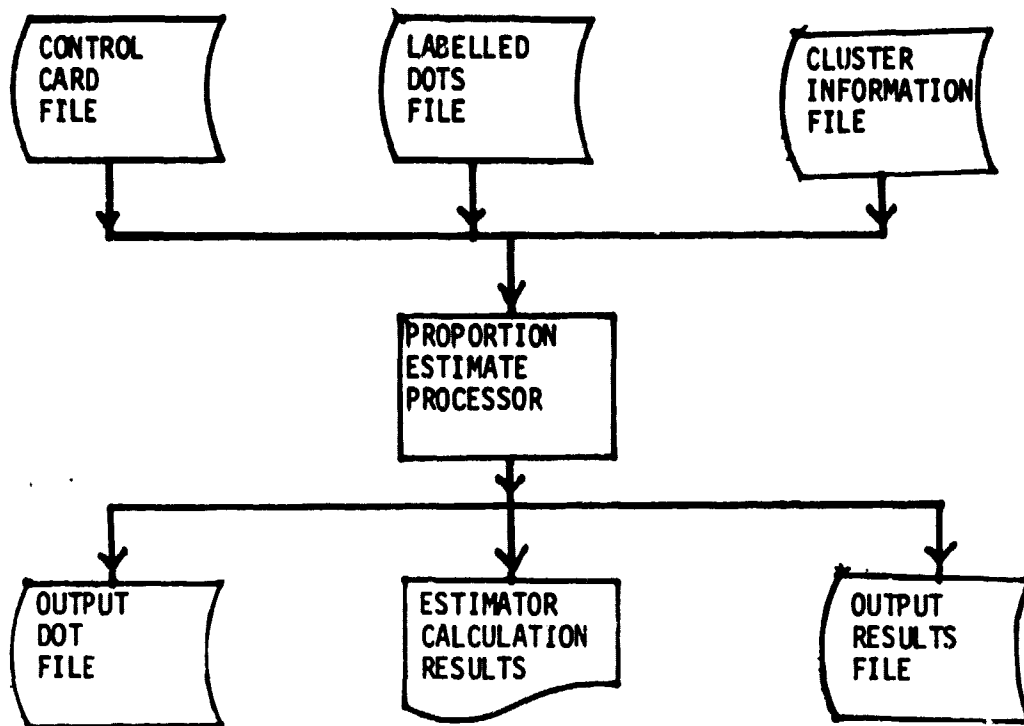
The following card is required for more than two categories to evaluate.

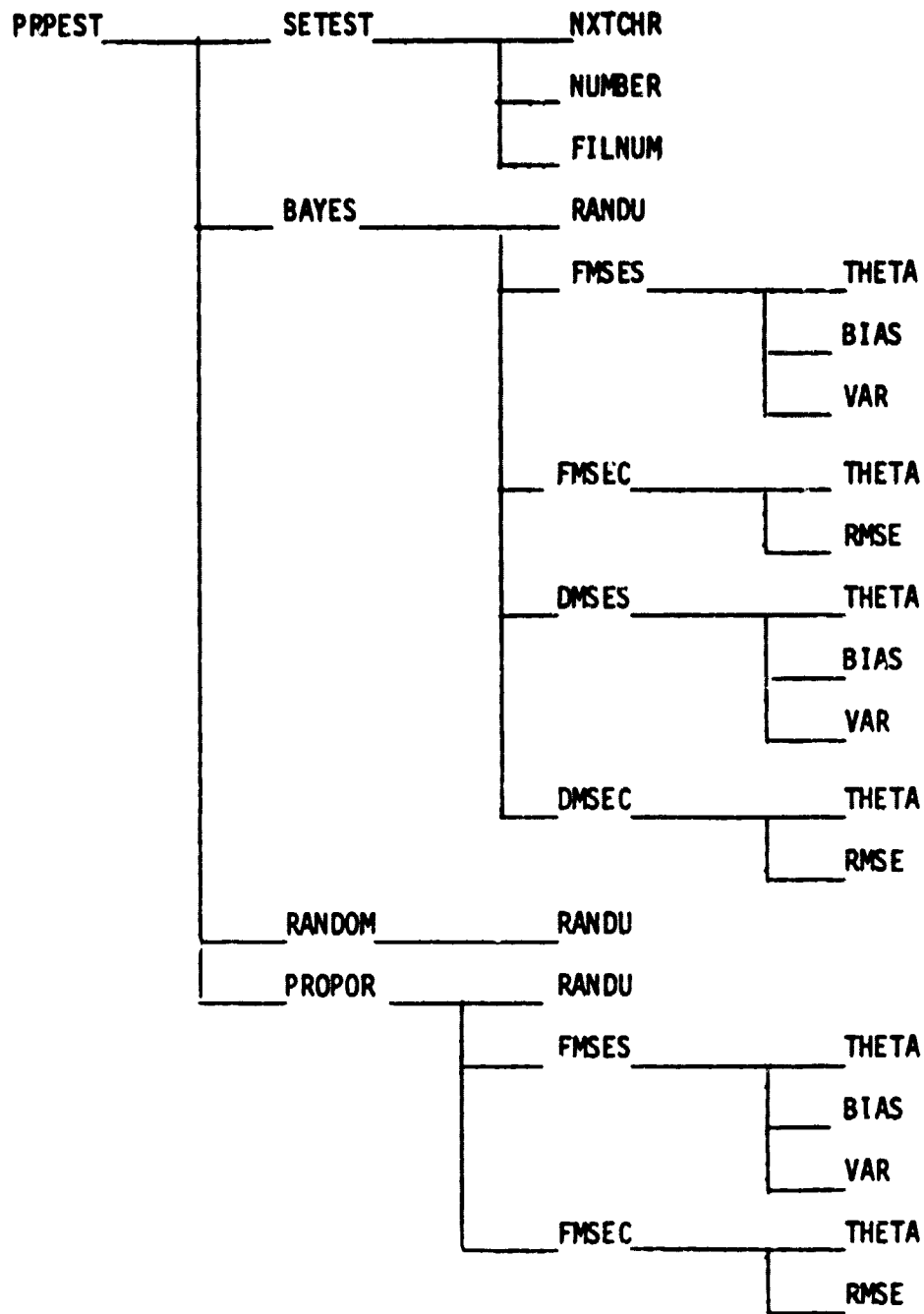
<u>Keyword</u>	<u>Default</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Data</u>
A	for 2 category	Real	The constants A for use in Bayesian Technique computations -- there should be one value per category see sections 3.2.3.1 through 3.2.3.14 for the A usage in equations

The following cards are optional

<u>Keyword</u>	<u>Default</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Data</u>
OPTION	C	Character	Calculation technique option. C = Cluster Option S = Segment Option
IGNORE	none	Character	Labels to ignore in the label file - the label X will always be ignored - the user may choose two additional labels to ignore.
COMMENT	none	Character	Any comment to be used in report heading.
HED1	none	Character	Header line 1 for report.
HED2	none	Character	Header line 2 for report.
DATE	none	Character	Date for report.

APPENDIX A
PIA SYSTEM FLOWCHARTS





UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SPACE CENTER
HOUSTON, TEXAS
COSMOPHYSICS DIVISION

INPUT SUMMARY

NOTS
ALPHA
LAMB
OPTI
OPND

THE FOLLOWING PARAMETERS HAVE BEEN CHOSEN FOR SEGMENT 1000 AND FILE LIST#12
NUMBER OF IMITS TO BE USED = 10
NUMBER OF CATEGORIES TO EVALUATE = 2
SEGMENT CALCULATION OPTION CHOSEN FOR FACESIM
THE FOLLOWING PARAMETERS WILL BE EVALUATED AND THE GIVEN ALPHA WILL BE APPLIED
ALPHA = 1.0000
LAMB = 0.0000
OPTI = 0
OPND = 0

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LYNNON W. JOHNSON SPACE CENTER
HOUSTON, TEXAS
ALLOCATION ESTIMATION

SEGMENT NUMBER 1000
OUTPUT FILE: DSPACE AND DSPACE
SEQUENTIAL HAYESIAN ALLOCATION RESULTS

POINT	POINTS USED	SELECTED	0	0.0001	LABELS:	S	M
22	POINT FROM CLUSTER	0	0.0001	ESTIMATES=	0.4169	0.5831	
23	POINTS USED	0	0.0134	ESTIMATES=	0.4308	0.5692	
24	POINT FROM CLUSTER	0	0.0035	ESTIMATES=	0.4402	0.5548	
25	POINTS USED	0	0.0032	ESTIMATES=	0.4469	0.5531	
26	POINT FROM CLUSTER	0	0.0030	ESTIMATES=	0.4529	0.5480	
27	POINTS USED	0	0.0028	ESTIMATES=	0.4559	0.5441	
28	POINT FROM CLUSTER	0	0.0026	ESTIMATES=	0.4591	0.5409	
29	POINTS USED	0	0.0025	ESTIMATES=	0.4617	0.5383	
30	POINT FROM CLUSTER	0	0.0024	ESTIMATES=	0.4634	0.5362	
31	POINTS USED	0	0.0023	ESTIMATES=	0.4657	0.5343	
32	POINT FROM CLUSTER	0	0.0022	ESTIMATES=	0.4672	0.5328	
33	POINTS USED	0	0.0022	ESTIMATES=	0.4621	0.5379	
34	POINT FROM CLUSTER	0	0.0021	ESTIMATES=	0.4627	0.5173	
35	POINTS USED	0	0.0021	ESTIMATES=	0.4640	0.5160	
36	POINT FROM CLUSTER	0	0.0020	ESTIMATES=	0.4652	0.5148	
37	POINTS USED	0	0.0020	ESTIMATES=	0.4696	0.5104	
38	POINT FROM CLUSTER	0	0.0024	ESTIMATES=	0.4837	0.5163	
39	POINTS USED	0	0.0022	ESTIMATES=	0.4757	0.5243	
40	POINT FROM CLUSTER	0	0.0022	ESTIMATES=	0.4767	0.5233	
41	POINTS USED	0	0.0021	ESTIMATES=	0.4723	0.5277	
42	POINT FROM CLUSTER	0	0.0021	ESTIMATES=	0.4732	0.5268	
43	POINTS USED	0	0.0022	ESTIMATES=	0.4839	0.5141	
44	POINT FROM CLUSTER	0	0.0027	ESTIMATES=	0.4815	0.5185	
45	POINTS USED	0	0.0021	ESTIMATES=	0.4824	0.5176	
46	POINT FROM CLUSTER	0	0.0022	ESTIMATES=	0.4920	0.5090	
47	POINTS USED	0	0.0022	ESTIMATES=	0.4928	0.5072	
48	POINT FROM CLUSTER	0	0.0021	ESTIMATES=	0.4887	0.5113	
49	POINTS USED	0	0.0021	ESTIMATES=	0.4894	0.5106	
50	POINT FROM CLUSTER	0	0.0020	ESTIMATES=	0.4859	0.5141	
51	POINTS USED	0	0.0020	ESTIMATES=	0.4865	0.5135	
52	POINT FROM CLUSTER	0	0.0019	ESTIMATES=	0.4809	0.5192	
53	POINTS USED	0	0.0019	ESTIMATES=	0.4778	0.5222	
54	POINT FROM CLUSTER	0	0.0019	ESTIMATES=	0.4784	0.5216	
55	POINTS USED	0	0.0018	ESTIMATES=	0.4758	0.5242	
56	POINT FROM CLUSTER	0	0.0018	ESTIMATES=	0.4763	0.5237	
57	POINTS USED	0	0.0018	ESTIMATES=			

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POINT FROM CLUSTER 64 POINTS USED	0	SELECTED	0.0015	ESTIMATE=	0.4744	N	0.4744
POINT FROM CLUSTER 65 POINTS USED	1	SELECTED	0.0017	ESTIMATE=	0.4746	N	0.5294
POINT FROM CLUSTER 66 POINTS USED	2	SELECTED	0.0017	ESTIMATE=	0.4702	N	0.5298
POINT FROM CLUSTER 67 POINTS USED	3	SELECTED	0.0017	ESTIMATE=	0.4717	N	0.5293
POINT FROM CLUSTER 68 POINTS USED	4	SELECTED	0.0017	ESTIMATE=	0.4697	N	0.5313
POINT FROM CLUSTER 69 POINTS USED	5	SELECTED	0.0017	ESTIMATE=	0.4691	N	0.5309
POINT FROM CLUSTER 70 POINTS USED	6	SELECTED	0.0016	ESTIMATE=	0.4602	N	0.5398
POINT FROM CLUSTER 71 POINTS USED	7	SELECTED	0.0015	ESTIMATE=	0.4547	N	0.5457
POINT FROM CLUSTER 72 POINTS USED	8	SELECTED	0.0016	ESTIMATE=	0.4650	N	0.5350
POINT FROM CLUSTER 73 POINTS USED	9	SELECTED	0.0015	ESTIMATE=	0.4630	N	0.5400
POINT FROM CLUSTER 74 POINTS USED	0	SELECTED	0.0015	ESTIMATE=	0.4677	N	0.5323
POINT FROM CLUSTER 75 POINTS USED	1	SELECTED	0.0015	ESTIMATE=	0.4740	N	0.5260
POINT FROM CLUSTER 76 POINTS USED	2	SELECTED	0.0015	ESTIMATE=	0.4791	N	0.5209
POINT FROM CLUSTER 77 POINTS USED	3	SELECTED	0.0015	ESTIMATE=	0.4833	N	0.5167
POINT FROM CLUSTER 78 POINTS USED	4	SELECTED	0.0015	ESTIMATE=	0.4869	N	0.5131
POINT FROM CLUSTER 79 POINTS USED	5	SELECTED	0.0015	ESTIMATE=	0.4825	N	0.5175
POINT FROM CLUSTER 80 POINTS USED	6	SELECTED	0.0015	ESTIMATE=	0.4746	N	0.5214
POINT FROM CLUSTER 81 POINTS USED	7	SELECTED	0.0015	ESTIMATE=	0.4768	N	0.5232
POINT FROM CLUSTER 82 POINTS USED	8	SELECTED	0.0014	ESTIMATE=	0.4734	N	0.5266

PROPORTIONAL ALLOCATION RESULTS

75 POINTS USED	USE=	0.0033	LABELS=	5	N	0.4133
	ESTIMATE=			0.4867		

PROPORTIONAL ALLOCATION RELATIVE COUNT RESULTS

75 POINTS USED	USE=	0.0033	LABELS=	5	N	0.4400
	ESTIMATE=			0.5600		

PROPORTIONAL ALLOCATION HAYESIAN RESULTS

75 POINTS USED	USE=	0.0017	LABELS=	5	N	0.4070
	ESTIMATE=			0.5930		

APPENDIX B
PIA PROGRAM LISTINGS

B-1

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CORRECT QUANTITY

FILE1 SETEST FONTAN A MURPHY / LANS 3131

```

1000  FORMAT(2F14)
      WRITE(30,1000)(ACARD(I),I=1,20)
      REWIND 30
CC
CC  1100  READ CONTROL CARD
      READ(10,1100)CODE,CARD
      FORMAT(4A,6F,6Z)
      WRITE(10,1100)CODE,CARD
      REWIND 10
CC
CC  1200  WRITE(5,1200)CODE,CARD
      FORMAT(7V,4A,6Z,6Z)
      DO 20 I=1,12
      IF(CODE.F0.C1.VFC(I))GO TO 1100.120.140.160.170.180.200.210.
      CONTINUE
CC
CC  1300  WRITE(5,1300)CODE,CARD
      FORMAT(1V,6F,6Z)
      REWIND 5
      GO TO 10
CC
CC  1400  COMMENT CARD
      READ(10,1400)COMMENT
      FORMAT(10A,15A)
      REWIND 10
      GO TO 10
CC
CC  120  MED1 CARD
      READ(30,1400)MED1
      REWIND 30
      GO TO 10
CC
CC  140  MED2 CARD
      READ(30,1400)MED2
      REWIND 30
      GO TO 10
CC
CC  150  DATE CARD
      DATE CARD
      REWIND 10
      GO TO 10
CC
CC  160  CONSTANT & CARD FROM MATHESIAN SAVE IN ARRAY2
      DO 175 I=1,52
      ARRAY2(I)=CARD(I)
      CONTINUE
      TEND=1
      GO TO 10
CC
CC  170  OPTION CARD GECLUSTEM CALCULATIONS OPTION #1
      S=SFUNFAT CALCULATIONS OPTION #2
      MATCHM(CARD,COL)
      IF(M.F0.C1)OPT#2
      IF(M.F0.C1)OPT#1
      IF(M.F0.C5)OPT#160 TO 10
      IF(M.F0.C1)OPT#1
      WRITE(14,1600)
      FORMAT(17F,6F,6Z)
      REWIND 14
      GO TO 10
CC
CC  180  OPTS CARD
      MATCHM(CARD,COL)
      IF(M.F0.C1)OPT#160 TO 205
      IF(M.F0.C1)OPT#1
      WRITE(16,1700)
      FORMAT(1A,6F,6Z)
      REWIND 16
      GO TO 10
CC
CC  1700  COL=COL-1
      MATCHM(CARD,COL)OPT#1
      IF(M.F0.C1)OPT#160 TO 202
      IF(M.F0.C1)OPT#1

```


FILE: SETEST FORTRAN A PIMIND / LAWS J011

```

C
C
C 279
IF (IOPT.EQ.2) IOPT=4
NOW DECIDE AWAY FOR ALPHA VALUES AND A VALUES IF ANY
COL=0
J=FLTNIM(AWAY*COL*ALPHA*NOCAT)
IF (INDA.F.EQ.0) AND (NOCAT.EQ.1) GO TO 281
IF (INDA.F.EQ.0) GO TO 282
COL=0
J=FLTNIM(AWAY*COL*ALPHA*NOCAT)
GO TO 282
TEMP=1
WRITE (6,1860)
FORMAT(1X,5F40.0) - NO A VALUES INPUT FOR HAYESIAN*)
WRITE PARAMETER MEMORY
WRITE (29,3150) ISIG
FORMAT(1X,14F)
WRITE (7,3175) ITYPE
FORMAT(1X,4)
WRITE (6,2100) ISIG, ITYPE
FORMAT(2Z,1X,30F) FOLLOWING PARAMETERS HAVE BEEN CHOSEN FOR SEGM
IENT = 1446 AND FILE LIST = 144
IF (NPTS.EQ.0) WRITE (6,2200) NPTS
FORMAT(2Z,1X,30F) NUMBER OF DOTS TO BE USED = 15
IF (THRES.EQ.0) WRITE (6,2300) THRES
FORMAT(1X,30F) SHOULD USE VALUE FOR HAYESIAN = F10.4)
WRITE (6,2550) JOCAT
FORMAT(1X,30F) NUMBER OF CATEGORIES TO EVALUATE = 15
IF (IOPT.EQ.1) AND (NOCAT.EQ.1) WRITE (6,2600)
FORMAT(1X,30F) CLUSTER CALCULATIONS CHOSEN FOR HAYESIAN*)
IF (IOPT.EQ.2) AND (NOCAT.EQ.1) WRITE (6,2700)
FORMAT(1X,30F) CLUSTER CALCULATIONS CHOSEN FOR HAYESIAN*)
WRITE (6,2800)
FORMAT(1X,30F) THE FOLLOWING LABEL(S) WILL BE EVALUATED AND THE GIVE
NO 290 IS APPLIED)
WRITE (6,2600) ALPHA(1) = 0.40 (J=1)
FORMAT(5X,10F) ALPHA(1) = 0.40 (J=1) (144,14)
CONTINUE
WRITE (6,2550)
FORMAT(1X,30F) THE FOLLOWING LABELS WILL BE IGNORED*)
NO 295 IS APPLIED)
WRITE (6,2650) ICLAH(1)
FORMAT(5X,14F)
CONTINUE
IF (INDA.F.EQ.0) AND (NOCAT.EQ.2) GO TO 294
IF (INDA.F.EQ.2) WRITE (6,2660) (ALL) IS IN NOCAT)
FORMAT(1X,30F) THE FOLLOWING VALUES WILL BE USED FOR A1*5X*5F10.4)
READ PASS FILE FOR CLUSTER COUNTS AND COMBINED CLUSTERS
READ (24,3100) NDCLS
FORMAT(1X,15)
HEAD (24,3100) (ISUMCL(1) = 1, 15)
HEAD (24,3100) (ISUMCL(1) = 1, 15, 30)
HEAD ARRAY CONTAINING RESULTS OF COMBINING
IF CLUSTER NOT COMBINED INTO ANOTHER CLUSTER ITS INDEX
VALUE WILL EQUAL ITS CLUSTER NUMBER
EXAMPLE: IMC(1,1) MEANS CLUSTER 1 NOT COMBINED
IF CLUSTER WAS COMBINED INTO ANOTHER CLUSTER THEN
ITS VALUE WILL BE THE CLUSTER NUMBER IT WAS COMBINED
INTO. EXAMPLE: IMC(2,1) MEANS THAT CLUSTER 2 HAS BEEN
COMBINED INTO CLUSTER 1
HEAD (24,3100) (IPES(1) = 1, 15)
HEAD (24,3100) (IPES(1) = 1, 15, 30)
NO 100 IS APPLIED)
IF (IPES(1) .EQ. 1) GO TO 300
ISUMCL(1) = ISUMCL(1) + ISUMCL(1)
ISUMCL(1) = 1
ISUMCL(1) = 1
CONTINUE
C
C
C 300

```


FILES SETEST FORTMAN A MURKIN / LARS 3031

C CALCULATE NOT TOTAL NUMBER OF DOTS IN SET

NOTED
DO 575 I=1,NMCLS
NTOENTOT=ISUMCL(I)
CONTINUE

SET UP NLAN ARRAY TO ZERO

DO 600 I=1,NMCLS
NLAN(I)=0
CONTINUE

READ LABEL PASS FILE

DO 650 I=1,501
READ(24,7000,END=675) (LABEL(I,J),I=1,4),LABEL(6,J)
FORMAT(1A4,4I4)
IF (LABEL(I,J).EQ. INVC(12160 TO 675
IF (LABEL(I,J).EQ. MLANK) WRITE(6,3250)
FORMAT(7,1X,5,2X,5) MLANK LABEL ENCOUNTERED IGNORED(%)
IF (LABEL(I,J).EQ. MLANK) GO TO 625
DO 630 K=1,1,CONT
IF (LABEL(I,J).EQ. IFLAM(K)) GO TO 625
CONTINUE

CHECK TO BE SURE ALL LABELS ACCUMULATED FOR

DO 640 K=1,NMCLAT
LELCONT(K)
DO 640 K=1,1
IF (LABEL(I,J).EQ. LAM(K,K)) GO TO 650
CONTINUE
WRITE(6,3125) LABEL(I,J)
FORMAT(1X,4LABEL,1A4,1X,1X,NLAN IGNORED%)
GO TO 625
CONTINUE
WRITE(6,4000)
FORMAT(1X,100 MANY DOTS IN LABEL FILE MAX=5000)
RETURN
NDOTS=J-1

SFT UP LABEL(5,1) FOR COMPIED CLUSTER RESULTING CLUSTER NUMBER

DO 680 I=1,NMCLS
LABEL(5,I)=I*5(LABEL(4,I))
CONTINUE

BUILD ISORT ARRAY AND NLAN ARRAY

DO 700 I=1,NMCLS
IF (ISORT(I).EQ.0) GO TO 700
DO 710 J=1,NMCLS
IF (LABEL(5,I).NE. LABEL(5,J))
ISORT(K)=J
K=K+1

NLAN(I)=NLAN(I)+1
CONTINUE
WRITE(6,700) ISORT
WRITE(6,4100) ISECT
FORMAT(20X,150) SECTENT NUMBER, I, I(14)
WRITE(6,4150) IOPTA(I,OPT), I, I(14)
FORMAT(20X,150) IOPTA(I,OPT), I, I(14)
RETURN
END

SE 103170
SE 103180
SE 103190
SE 103200
SE 103210
SE 103220
SE 103230
SE 103240
SE 103250
SE 103260
SE 103270
SE 103280
SE 103290
SE 103300
SE 103310
SE 103320
SE 103330
SE 103340
SE 103350
SE 103360
SE 103370
SE 103380
SE 103390
SE 103400
SE 103410
SE 103420
SE 103430
SE 103440
SE 103450
SE 103460
SE 103470
SE 103480
SE 103490
SE 103500
SE 103510
SE 103520
SE 103530
SE 103540
SE 103550
SE 103560
SE 103570
SE 103580
SE 103590
SE 103600
SE 103610
SE 103620
SE 103630
SE 103640
SE 103650
SE 103660
SE 103670
SE 103680
SE 103690
SE 103700
SE 103710
SE 103720
SE 103730
SE 103740
SE 103750
SE 103760
SE 103770
SE 103780
SE 103790
SE 103800
SE 103810
SE 103820
SE 103830
SE 103840

Appendix B.3

FILE: BAYES FORTRAN A PUNCH / LADS 3031

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CCCCCCCCCCCC
SURROUTINE BAYES(IPICK,IA,NI,IXI)
SURROUTINE BAYES WILL CALCULATE THE SEQUENTIAL BAYES
PROPORTION ESTIMATION.
CALL BAYES(IPICK,IA,NI,IXI)
      IMAX=NI
      IMIN=1
      I=IMAX
      DO 10 I=IMAX,IMIN,-1
        IF (I.EQ.1) GO TO 20
        IF (I.EQ.2) GO TO 30
        IF (I.EQ.3) GO TO 40
        IF (I.EQ.4) GO TO 50
        IF (I.EQ.5) GO TO 60
        IF (I.EQ.6) GO TO 70
        IF (I.EQ.7) GO TO 80
        IF (I.EQ.8) GO TO 90
        IF (I.EQ.9) GO TO 100
        IF (I.EQ.10) GO TO 110
        IF (I.EQ.11) GO TO 120
        IF (I.EQ.12) GO TO 130
        IF (I.EQ.13) GO TO 140
        IF (I.EQ.14) GO TO 150
        IF (I.EQ.15) GO TO 160
        IF (I.EQ.16) GO TO 170
        IF (I.EQ.17) GO TO 180
        IF (I.EQ.18) GO TO 190
        IF (I.EQ.19) GO TO 200
        IF (I.EQ.20) GO TO 210
        IF (I.EQ.21) GO TO 220
        IF (I.EQ.22) GO TO 230
        IF (I.EQ.23) GO TO 240
        IF (I.EQ.24) GO TO 250
        IF (I.EQ.25) GO TO 260
        IF (I.EQ.26) GO TO 270
        IF (I.EQ.27) GO TO 280
        IF (I.EQ.28) GO TO 290
        IF (I.EQ.29) GO TO 300
        IF (I.EQ.30) GO TO 310
        IF (I.EQ.31) GO TO 320
        IF (I.EQ.32) GO TO 330
        IF (I.EQ.33) GO TO 340
        IF (I.EQ.34) GO TO 350
        IF (I.EQ.35) GO TO 360
        IF (I.EQ.36) GO TO 370
        IF (I.EQ.37) GO TO 380
        IF (I.EQ.38) GO TO 390
        IF (I.EQ.39) GO TO 400
        IF (I.EQ.40) GO TO 410
        IF (I.EQ.41) GO TO 420
        IF (I.EQ.42) GO TO 430
        IF (I.EQ.43) GO TO 440
        IF (I.EQ.44) GO TO 450
        IF (I.EQ.45) GO TO 460
        IF (I.EQ.46) GO TO 470
        IF (I.EQ.47) GO TO 480
        IF (I.EQ.48) GO TO 490
        IF (I.EQ.49) GO TO 500
        IF (I.EQ.50) GO TO 510
        IF (I.EQ.51) GO TO 520
        IF (I.EQ.52) GO TO 530
        IF (I.EQ.53) GO TO 540
        IF (I.EQ.54) GO TO 550
        IF (I.EQ.55) GO TO 560
        IF (I.EQ.56) GO TO 570
        IF (I.EQ.57) GO TO 580
        IF (I.EQ.58) GO TO 590
        IF (I.EQ.59) GO TO 600
        IF (I.EQ.60) GO TO 610
        IF (I.EQ.61) GO TO 620
        IF (I.EQ.62) GO TO 630
        IF (I.EQ.63) GO TO 640
        IF (I.EQ.64) GO TO 650
        IF (I.EQ.65) GO TO 660
        IF (I.EQ.66) GO TO 670
        IF (I.EQ.67) GO TO 680
        IF (I.EQ.68) GO TO 690
        IF (I.EQ.69) GO TO 700
        IF (I.EQ.70) GO TO 710
        IF (I.EQ.71) GO TO 720
        IF (I.EQ.72) GO TO 730
        IF (I.EQ.73) GO TO 740
        IF (I.EQ.74) GO TO 750
        IF (I.EQ.75) GO TO 760
        IF (I.EQ.76) GO TO 770
        IF (I.EQ.77) GO TO 780
        IF (I.EQ.78) GO TO 790
        IF (I.EQ.79) GO TO 800
        IF (I.EQ.80) GO TO 810
        IF (I.EQ.81) GO TO 820
        IF (I.EQ.82) GO TO 830
        IF (I.EQ.83) GO TO 840
        IF (I.EQ.84) GO TO 850
        IF (I.EQ.85) GO TO 860
        IF (I.EQ.86) GO TO 870
        IF (I.EQ.87) GO TO 880
        IF (I.EQ.88) GO TO 890
        IF (I.EQ.89) GO TO 900
        IF (I.EQ.90) GO TO 910
        IF (I.EQ.91) GO TO 920
        IF (I.EQ.92) GO TO 930
        IF (I.EQ.93) GO TO 940
        IF (I.EQ.94) GO TO 950
        IF (I.EQ.95) GO TO 960
        IF (I.EQ.96) GO TO 970
        IF (I.EQ.97) GO TO 980
        IF (I.EQ.98) GO TO 990
        IF (I.EQ.99) GO TO 1000
      END DO
    END DO
  END DO
END SUBROUTINE BAYES

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PINIT(1)=0
ASUM=ASUM+A(I)
CONTINUE
IF (NOCAT) GO TO 101
DO 100 J=1,NCLUS
IF (N(I)-P(I)*PINIT(J)) < (ISUMCL(I)/M(TOT)) * (IRI(I,J)-A(J)-1)/(NI(I)) *
1 ASUM*NOCAT)
CONTINUE
ASUM=0
IF (PINIT(I)) GO TO 102
A(1)=PINIT(1)/(1-PINIT(1))
A(2)=A(1)-1
A(3)=0
ASUM=A(1)
GO TO 103
CONTINUE
PRINT (PUMDNR, IMA, 0.5)
102 A(1)=0
A(2)=((1-PINIT(1))/PINIT(1))-1
ASUM=A(2)
CONTINUE
LOOP FOR CALCULATING ESTIMATION MEANS MEME
103 I=1,NCLUS
CALCULATE FMSE
KCONT=CAT+1
IF (I) OPT=0, 1, OR, 10, 20, 30 CALL FMSECFMSE(KCONT), MEMA, IAI, NI, A,
1 ASUM, NOCAT, NCLUS, ISUMCL, M(TOT)
IF (I) OPT=0, 20, 30, 40, 50 CALL FMSECFMSE(KCONT), ALPHA, IRI, NI, A,
1 ASUM, NOCAT, NCLUS, ISUMCL, M(TOT)
CONTINUE
CALCULATE P(I) AND WRITE RESULTS
DO 114 ICAT=1, NOCAT
P(ICAT)=0
CONTINUE
DO 120 ICAT=1, NOCAT
DO 120 I=1, NCLUS
IF (ISUMCL(I) > 0) GO TO 120
P(ICAT)=1/(SUM(I)*ASUM*NOCAT)
CONTINUE
120 P(I)=NI(I)*ASUM*NOCAT
CONTINUE
M(TOT)=M(TOT)+KCONT
WRITE (LARS, 200) M(TOT), FMSE(KCONT), (P(ICAT), ICAT), (CAT=1, NOCAT)
FORMAT (10A, 15.2A, 10F10.4, 10F10.4)
2000 1 10X // STIPATE // 5F10.4)
CONTINUE
CHECK TO SEE IF CALCULATIONS COMPLETE
IF (IMDSE, P(0,0), M(TOT), KCONT) GO TO 950
IF (IMDSE, P(0,0), M(TOT), KCONT) GO TO 900
IF (IMDSE, P(0,0), M(TOT), KCONT) GO TO 900
CONTINUE
CALCULATE DMSE ARRAY VALUES
FIRST TIME THROUGH CALCULATE ONE FOR EACH CLUSTER
SUBSEQUENT TIMES CALCULATE ONLY DMSE FOR CHANGED CLUSTER
DO 201 I=1, NCLUS
DO 202 J=1, NCLUS
IF (I) P(I) > P(J) GO TO 210
CONTINUE
DMSE=DMSE(I)
IF (DMSE, P(0,0), M(TOT), KCONT) GO TO 220
CONTINUE

```

MAY00400
MAY00410
MAY00420
MAY00430
MAY00440
MAY00450
MAY00460
MAY00470
MAY00480
MAY00490
MAY00500
MAY00510
MAY00520
MAY00530
MAY00540
MAY00550
MAY00560
MAY00570
MAY00580
MAY00590
MAY00600
MAY00610
MAY00620
MAY00630
MAY00640
MAY00650
MAY00660
MAY00670
MAY00680
MAY00690
MAY00700
MAY00710
MAY00720
MAY00730
MAY00740
MAY00750
MAY00760
MAY00770
MAY00780
MAY00790
MAY00800
MAY00810
MAY00820
MAY00830
MAY00840
MAY00850
MAY00860
MAY00870
MAY00880
MAY00890
MAY00900
MAY00910
MAY00920
MAY00930
MAY00940
MAY00950
MAY00960
MAY00970
MAY00980
MAY00990
MAY01000
MAY01010
MAY01020
MAY01030
MAY01040
MAY01050
MAY01060
MAY01070
MAY01080
MAY01090
MAY01100
MAY01110
MAY01120
MAY01130
MAY01140
MAY01150
MAY01160
MAY01170
MAY01180
MAY01190
MAY01200
MAY01210
MAY01220
MAY01230
MAY01240
MAY01250
MAY01260
MAY01270
MAY01280
MAY01290
MAY01300
MAY01310
MAY01320
MAY01330
MAY01340
MAY01350
MAY01360
MAY01370
MAY01380
MAY01390
MAY01400
MAY01410
MAY01420
MAY01430
MAY01440
MAY01450
MAY01460
MAY01470
MAY01480
MAY01490
MAY01500
MAY01510
MAY01520
MAY01530
MAY01540
MAY01550
MAY01560
MAY01570
MAY01580
MAY01590

FILE: HAYES FURTHER A MINDIT / L-475 3031

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220 ICLST=1
   DO 230 I=1,NICLS
   IF (ICNT.EQ.0) GO TO 222
   IF (I.EQ.1) I=ICNT
   IF (I.EQ.1) GO TO 230
   CONTINUE
222 IF (BASE(I).EQ.0) GO TO 230
   IF (BASE(I).GT.0) MAX=BASE(I)
   CONTINUE
230 WRITE (6,220) ICLST
   FORMAT (1RE,5UNIT FROM CLUSTER,15,, SELECTED)
C
C     SELECT PIPEL FROM CLUSTER ICLST AND COUNT LABEL OF INTEREST
C
   IF (I(I)CLST).EQ.4) ICLST=0 TO 300
   NEXT(I)CLST=I(I)CLST+1
   NEXT(NCNT)
   MEM=NLA(I)CLST-1
   CALL DAMP(I)X,YFL)
   IY=IY
   NMEM=MEM*YFL+1.5+ISUM(I)CLST)
   LFM=NCNT-1
   GO 250 I=1,NLA(I)
   IF (NUM.EQ.1) PICK(I) GO TO 240
   CONTINUE
   IPICK (I)CNT)SRUM
   LABEL (4)ISUM(I)CLST)=NCNT
   KK=LCNT(I)
   DO 260 K=1,NK
   DO 260 L=1,KK
   IF (L.FL(I)ISUP(T(IPICK(NCNT))),EQ.LAM(L,K)) IRI(I)CLST,K)=
   I IRI(I)CLST,K)+1
   CONTINUE
   IFMST=ICLST
   IFLST=ICLST
   GO TO 105
C
C     FROM NEED ANOTHER POINT IN CLUSTER BUT NO NAME AVAILABLE
C
   WRITE (6,1100) ICLST
   FORMAT (1RE,5CLUSTER,15,2R,,OFFERS MORE POINTS THAN AVAILABLE)
1100 I IRI(I)CLST,K)
   ICMR(I)CNT)=ICLST
   GO TO 281
C
C     FROM NOT 2 POINTS IN EACH ACTIVE CLUSTER
C
   WRITE (6,1000)
   FORMAT (1RE,5FROM IN SEQUENTIAL HAYESIAN PROCESSOR)
1000 WRITE (6,1200)
   FORMAT (1RE,5CLUSTER,15,2R,,NOT HAVE 2 POINTS)
1200 I IRI(I)CLST,K)
   ICMR(I)CNT)=ICLST
   STOP
   APTIS=NCNT
   RETURN
950 WRITE (6,1225)
   FORMAT (1RE,5THRE SHOULD TOO SMALL NEEDS MORE DOTS THAN IN FILE)
1225 STOP
     END

```

HAY01590
HAY01600
HAY01610
HAY01620
HAY01630
HAY01640
HAY01650
HAY01660
HAY01670
HAY01680
HAY01690
HAY01700
HAY01710
HAY01720
HAY01730
HAY01740
HAY01750
HAY01760
HAY01770
HAY01780
HAY01790
HAY01800
HAY01810
HAY01820
HAY01830
HAY01840
HAY01850
HAY01860
HAY01870
HAY01880
HAY01890
HAY01900
HAY01910
HAY01920
HAY01930
HAY01940
HAY01950
HAY01960
HAY01970
HAY01980
HAY01990
HAY02000
HAY02010
HAY02020
HAY02030
HAY02040
HAY02050
HAY02060
HAY02070
HAY02080
HAY02090
HAY02100
HAY02110
HAY02120
HAY02130
HAY02140
HAY02150
HAY02160
HAY02170
HAY02180
HAY02190

Appendix 8.4

FILE: MANDOM F01T00N A P00000 / LAWS 0001

PAGE 001

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CCCCCCCC
C          SURMITE MANDOM (PIICK(I))
C          THIS SURMITE CALCULATES THE PROPORTION ESTIMATOR FOR THE
C          RANDOM SAMPLING TECHNIQUE
C          CALL AUGMENT(S)
C          LABEL A=RAY TO BE USED FOR PICKING MANDOM POINTS INTO
C          LAMB ARRAY
C          SPEC VALUE FOR SUBSTITUTING MANDOM OUTPUT FROM
C          THIS POINT
C          COMMON ESTIMATORS, ISMCL(30), INFOPTS, LABEL(Y, 500),
C          MOCAT, ALPHA(1), INFOPTS(50), ISMCL(5), ISMCL(10),
C          DIMENSION, PIICK(SUM)
C          WRITE(1,100) (LAMB(I), I=1,5)
C          FORMAT(//2X, 'MANDOM SAMPLES RESULTS', //)
C          READEN
C          PRINTEN
C          MREMNPTS=1
C          FIND SET OF DOTS TO USE FOR CALCULATION
C          DO 100 I=1, NPTS
C          CALL SANDO(I, Y, YEL)
C          ISMCL(I)=Y
C          NUMER=0.05
C          CHECK TO BE SURE THIS NUMBER IS UNIQUE FOR THIS SET
C          I=1-1
C          IF (LAMB(I).EQ.0) GO TO 75
C          DO 50 J=1, NPTS
C          IF (PIICK(I).EQ.0) GO TO 75
C          CONTINUE
C          PIICK(I)=SUM
C          LAMB(I)=ISMCL(I)*I
C          CONTINUE
C          COUNT DOTS WITH LABEL OF INTEREST
C          ICAT=1
C          DO 200 I=1, NPTS
C          K=ICAT(ICAT)
C          DO 200 J=1, NPTS
C          IF (LAMB(I).EQ.0) GO TO 200
C          CONTINUE
C          CALCULATE P(I)
C          P(I)=ICAT=ALAMB/AMPTS
C          R=COUNT(I)=0
C          F=SUM(I)=0
C          IF (ICAT.EQ.0) GO TO 100
C          F=SUM(I)+1
C          P(I)=F/AMPTS
C          IF (ICAT.EQ.0) GO TO 100
C          CONTINUE
C          GO TO 100
C          END
    
```

```

MANDOM10
MANDOM20
MANDOM30
MANDOM40
MANDOM50
MANDOM60
MANDOM70
MANDOM80
MANDOM90
MANDOM100
MANDOM110
MANDOM120
MANDOM130
MANDOM140
MANDOM150
MANDOM160
MANDOM170
MANDOM180
MANDOM190
MANDOM200
MANDOM210
MANDOM220
MANDOM230
MANDOM240
MANDOM250
MANDOM260
MANDOM270
MANDOM280
MANDOM290
MANDOM300
MANDOM310
MANDOM320
MANDOM330
MANDOM340
MANDOM350
MANDOM360
MANDOM370
MANDOM380
MANDOM390
MANDOM400
MANDOM410
MANDOM420
MANDOM430
MANDOM440
MANDOM450
MANDOM460
MANDOM470
MANDOM480
MANDOM490
MANDOM500
MANDOM510
MANDOM520
MANDOM530
MANDOM540
MANDOM550
MANDOM560
MANDOM570
MANDOM580
MANDOM590
MANDOM600
MANDOM610
MANDOM620
    
```


FILE: PROPOR FORTRAN A PIMDIF / LAUS 3031

```

115 CONTINUE
    TSUM=ISUM-NLAH(I)
    DO LOOP TO PICK NI POINTS FOR CLUSTER I
    L=MIN(I)
    DO 150 J=1,LIM
    CALL RANDU(IY,YFL)
    IX=IY
    NUM=MF*YFL+.5+ISUM
    CHECK TO BE SURE THIS POINT HAS NOT ALREADY BEEN PICKED
    IF(L=0) GO TO 140
    DO 130 I=1,L
    IF (IPICK(I,J).EQ.0) GO TO 120
    CONTINUE
    IPICK(I,IX)=NUM
    LAH(I,IX)=TSORT(NUM)=NCNT
    NCNT=NCNT+1
    CONTINUE
    SET UP I,XI ARRAY TO ZERO
    DO 155 J=1,NOCAT
    I=J
    XI(I,J)=0
    CONTINUE
156 NOW COUNT PIXELS WITH LABEL OF INTEREST
    I=I+1
    LIM=NI(I)
    DO 200 I=1,NOCLS
    IF (NI(I).EQ.0) GO TO 170
    DO 160 J=1,LIM
    KK=LCA(I,CAT)
    DO 160 K=1,KK
    IF (LAH(I,TSORT(IPICK(J,J)).EQ.LAH(K,CAT))) IXI(I,CAT)
    I=I+1
    CONTINUE
    I=I+1
    LIM=LIM+NI(I+1)
    CONTINUE
200 CALCULATE P(2) PROPORTION ALLOCATION RELATIVE COUNT ESTIMATE
    FMSE(2)=0
    DO 310 ICAT=1,NOCAT
    P(2,ICAT)=0
    DO 300 I=1,NOCLS
    IF (NI(I).EQ.0) GO TO 300
    WNI=NI(I)
    P(2,ICAT)=P(2,ICAT)+(TSUMCL(I)/WNI)*(IXI(I,ICAT)/WNI)
    CONTINUE
    FMSE(2)=FMSE(1)+ALPHA(ICAT)*(P(2,ICAT)+(1-P(2,ICAT)))/(NPTS-1)
    NCONUM(2)=NPTS
300 CALCULATE P(3) PROPORTIONAL ALLOCATION HAYESIAN ESTIMATOR
    ASUM=0
    IF (NOCAT.GT.2) GO TO 360
    IF (P(2,1).GT.0.5) GO TO 350
    A1(1)=P(2,1)/(1-P(2,1))
    A1(2)=0
    ASUM=A1(1)
    P(3,1)=0
    P(3,2)=0
    GO TO 190
    P(2,1) GREATER THAN .5
    A1(1)=0
    A1(2)=(1-P(2,1))/P(2,1)-1
    ASUM=A1(2)

```

PH000000
PH000010
PH000020
PH000030
PH000040
PH000050
PH000060
PH000070
PH000080
PH000090
PH000100
PH000110
PH000120
PH000130
PH000140
PH000150
PH000160
PH000170
PH000180
PH000190
PH000200
PH000210
PH000220
PH000230
PH000240
PH000250
PH000260
PH000270
PH000280
PH000290
PH000300
PH000310
PH000320
PH000330
PH000340
PH000350
PH000360
PH000370
PH000380
PH000390
PH000400
PH000410
PH000420
PH000430
PH000440
PH000450
PH000460
PH000470
PH000480
PH000490
PH000500
PH000510
PH000520
PH000530
PH000540
PH000550
PH000560
PH000570
PH000580
PH000590
PH000600

FILE: PRODOM FORTMAN A PUMING / LAKS 3031

```

C C C
C 360
C 370
C 390
C 400
C C C
C C C
C 500
C 1000
C C C
C 900
C 2000
C 2100
C 2200
C C C
C C C
C 900
C 2000
C 2100
C 2200

P(3,1)=0
P(3,2)=0
GO TO 399

FOR NOCAT GT 2 USE INPUT A FOR A1 VALUES

DO 370 ICAT=1,NOCAT
  ALLOCAT)=AL(CAT)
  ASUM=ASUM+AL(CAT)
  D(3,ICAT)=1
CONTINUE
DO 400 ICAT=1,NOCAT
  DO 400 I=1,NCLNS
  IF (M(I,ICAT).EQ.0) GO TO 400
  P(3,ICAT)=P(3,ICAT)+(ISUMC(I)+(IRI(I,ICAT)+AL(CAT)+1)/
  1 NCLNS)*ASUM/NOCAT)
  NCOUNT(3)=NPTS
CALCULATE FMSE

IF (IOP1.EQ.1) GO TO 1001,EO.3)CALL FMSEFC(FMSE(3),ALPHA,IXI,NI,AL,
  1 ASUM,NOCAT,NCLNS,ISUMCL,MTOT)
IF (IOP2.EQ.1) GO TO 1001,EO.4)CALL FMSES(FMSE(3),ALPHA,IXI,NI,AL,
  1 ASUM,NOCAT,NCLNS,ISUMCL,MTOT)
GO TO 399

ERROR REQUESTED TOO MANY POINTS FOR ONE CLUSTER

WRITE(6,1000)LOW(I),PARAM(I)
FORMAT(1X,CLUSTER,15,2X,1,2X,POINTS REQUIRED),
  1 15,2X,POINTS AVAILABLE),/
  3 PROMOTION ESTIMATES NOT CALCULATED)
RETURN

WRITE OUTPUT FOR P(2), P(3)

FORMAT(2X,20X,10X,20X)TOTAL ALLOCATION RELATIVE COUNT RESULTS*
//ASX,9)ASFLS,5)ASFLS(1A,9,8)/
WRITE(5,2100)NPTS,FMSE(2),P(2,1),I=1,NOCAT)
FORMAT(10X,15,2X,POINTS USED),10X,FMSE=,F10.4,
  1 10X,FMSE=,F10.4)
WRITE(6,2200) (AM(I,1),I=1,NOCAT)
FORMAT(7X,20X,10X,20X)TOTAL ALLOCATION MAYESIAN RESULTS*
//ASX,9)ASFLS,5)ASFLS(1A,9,8)/
WRITE(5,2100)NPTS,FMSE(1),P(1,1),I=1,NOCAT)
RETURN
END

```


Appendix B.6

FILE: WANDU FORTRAN A PURDUE / 1045 3031

PAGE 001

WANDU010
WANDU020
WANDU030
WANDU040
WANDU050
WANDU060
WANDU070
WANDU080
WANDU090
WANDU100
WANDU110

C SUBROUTINE RANDU(IX,IY,YFL)
C THIS SUBROUTINE WILL GENERATE RANDOM NUMBERS
C IF (IY) 5,6,7
C IY=IY+2147483647*1
C YFL=YFL*.4655613E-4
C RETURN
C END

```
1 SUBROUTINE FMSES(FMSE,ALPHA,IAL,NI,A,A,U,NUCAT,NOCLS,ISUMCL,  
C C THIS SUBROUTINE WILL CALCULATE THE FINAL PSE VALUE FOR THE  
C C SEQUENTIAL HAYESIAN SEGMENT OPTION  
DIMENSION A(5),ALPHA(5),NI(30),IXI(30,5),ISUMCL(30)  
FMSE=0  
DO 100 ICAT=1,NUCAT  
H=0  
V=0  
DO 110 I=1,NOCLS  
IF (ISUMCL(I),EQ,0)GO TO 110  
TEMPA(I)=IAL,ICAT,NI(I),A(ICAT),ASUM,NUCAT)  
HEB=(ISUMCL(I)/NI(I))*A(IAS(T,NI(I)),A(ICAT),ASUM,NUCAT)  
V=V+(ISUMCL(I)/NI(I))*VAV(T,NI(I),A(ICAT),ASUM,NUCAT)  
CONTINUE  
CMSE=V+H**2  
FMSE=FMSE+ALPHA(ICAT)*CMSE  
CONTINUE  
RETURN  
END
```

```
FMSE0010  
FMSE0020  
FMSE0030  
FMSE0040  
FMSE0050  
FMSE0060  
FMSE0070  
FMSE0080  
FMSE0090  
FMSE0100  
FMSE0110  
FMSE0120  
FMSE0130  
FMSE0140  
FMSE0150  
FMSE0160  
FMSE0170  
FMSE0180  
FMSE0190  
FMSE0200  
FMSE0210  
FMSE0220  
FMSE0230
```

Appendix B.8

FILE: FMSEC FURTHAN A PUMDUP / LAWS 3031

PAGE 001

```

C
C
C
C
1
SUBROUTINE FMSFC(FMSE,ALPHA,NI,IXI,NI),A,ASUM,NUCAT,NOCLS,ISUMCL,
  1 RTOT)
  THIS SUBROUTINE WILL CALCULATE THE MSE VALUE FOR THE
  SEQUENTIAL BAYESIAN CLUSTER OPTO)
  DIMENSION A(S),ALPHA(S),NI(30),IXI(30,S),ISUMCL(30)
  FMSE=0
  DO 100 ICAT=1,NUCAT
    CMSE=0
    DO 110 I=1,NOCLS
      IF (ISUMCL(I),NO) GO TO 110
      TEMP=ACT(I,ICAT),NI(I),A(ICAT),ASUM,NUCAT)
      CMSE=CMSE+(ISUMCL(I)/NI(I))*TEMP*(IXI(I,ICAT),NI(I),A(ICAT))
    110 CONTINUE
    1 ASUM=NUCAT
    FMSE=FMSE+ALPHA(ICAT)*CMSE
  CONTINUE
  RETURN
  END
  
```

```

FMS00010
FMS00020
FMS00030
FMS00040
FMS00050
FMS00060
FMS00070
FMS00080
FMS00090
FMS00100
FMS00110
FMS00120
FMS00130
FMS00140
FMS00150
FMS00160
FMS00170
FMS00180
FMS00190
FMS00200
  
```

```

DIMENSION I(30), NI(30), XI(30), A(5), ALPHA(5), DMSE(30)
DO 100 J=1, NMCAT
  I(J)=1
  NI(J)=1
  XI(J)=1
  A(J)=1
  ALPHA(J)=1
  DMSE(J)=1
  DO 110 I=1, NMCAT
    NI(I)=1
    XI(I)=1
    A(I)=1
    ALPHA(I)=1
    DMSE(I)=1
  110 CONTINUE
  100 CONTINUE
  120 CONTINUE
  130 CONTINUE
  140 CONTINUE
  150 CONTINUE
  160 CONTINUE
  170 CONTINUE
  180 CONTINUE
  190 CONTINUE
  200 CONTINUE
  210 CONTINUE
  220 CONTINUE
  230 CONTINUE
  240 CONTINUE
  250 CONTINUE
  260 CONTINUE
  270 CONTINUE
  280 CONTINUE
  290 CONTINUE
  300 CONTINUE

```

Appendix B.10

FILE: DMSEC FORTRAN A PROGRAM / LAHS 3031

```

DMS000110
DMS000120
DMS000130
DMS000140
DMS000150
DMS000160
DMS000170
DMS000180
DMS000190
DMS000200
DMS000210
DMS000220
DMS000230
DMS000240

```

```

100      SUMPTIME DMSEC(TFMS*ILST*ISUMCL*IAI*NI*ASUM*NOCAT)*A*ALPHA*
      1 PTOT*DMSE)
      THIS SUBROUTINE WILL CALCULATE THE DELTA USE FUNCTION
      FOR THE PAYSIAM CRISTER FUNCTION
      DIMENSION ISUMCL(30),NI(30),IAI(30,5),A(5),ALPHA(5),DMSE(30)
      DO 100 I=1,FPST,ILST
      DMSE(I)=0
      IF (ISUMCL(I).EQ.0) GO TO 100
      DO 100 J=1,NOCAT
      T1=IMTA(I,T(I),J),NI(I),A(I),ASUM*NOCAT)
      T2=IMTA(I,I(I),J),NI(I),A(I),ASUM*NOCAT)
      T3=IMTA(I,I2(I),J),NI(I),A(I),ASUM*NOCAT)
      DMSE(I)=DMSE(I)+IAI(I,J)*NI(I),A(I),ASUM*NOCAT)
      DMSE(I)=DMSE(I)+IAI(I,J)*NI(I),A(I),ASUM*NOCAT)
      DMSE(I)=DMSE(I)+IAI(I,J)*NI(I),A(I),ASUM*NOCAT)
      DMSE(I)=DMSE(I)+ALPHA(I)*DMSE(I)-T1*DMSE(I)
      CONTINUE
      OFTIME=
      END

```

100

Appendix B.11 /

FILE: TME TA FORTUAN A PIMUP / LAWS SUI

```

C
C FUNCTION TME TA(I XI, NI, A, ASUM, UCAT)
C THIS FUNCTION COMPUTES THE VALUE FOR TME TA USED IN THE
C BAYESIAN PROPORTION ESTIMATION CALCULATION
C TME TA = (I XI + 0.5) / (NI + ASUM + UCAT)
C RETURN
C END

```

```

TME 00010
TME 00020
TME 00030
TME 00040
TME 00050
TME 00060
TME 00070
TME 00080

```

PAGE 001

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Appendix B.12

FILE: BIAS FORTRAN A PUMPHR / LARS 3031

PAGE 001

```

C           FUNCTION BIAS(THETA,N1,A,ASUP,NOCAT)
C           THIS FUNCTION WILL COMPUTE THE BIAS FOR THE SEQUENTIAL
C           HAYESIAN ALLOCATION ESTIMATE
C           BIAS=(A+1-THETA*(ASUP+NOCAT))/(N1+ASUP+NOCAT)
C           RETURN
C           END

```

```

MIA00010
MIA00020
MIA00030
MIA00040
MIA00050
MIA00060
MIA00070
MIA00080

```

Appendix B.13 / 1

FILE: VAR FONTRAN A PURDUE / IAPS 30J1

PAGE 001

```
C      FUNCTION VAR(TMP(A+I),A,ASUM,THETA)  
C      THIS FUNCTION WILL COMPUTE THE VARIANCE FOR THE SEQUENTIAL  
C      HAYESIAN ALLOCATION ESTIMATE  
C      VAR=(N)*THETA*(1-TMP(A))/(1+ASIN*THETA)**2  
C      RETURN  
C      END
```

```
VAP00010  
VAP00020  
VAP00030  
VAP00040  
VAP00050  
VAP00060  
VAP00070  
VAP00080
```

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF SEQUENCE


```

C
C      FUNCTION RMSE(THETA,IRI,N1,N2,ASUM,NOCAT)
C      THIS FUNCTION COMPUTES THE RMSE VALUE USE IN THE
C      RAYESTAN PROPORTION ESTIMATOR CALCULATION
      RMSE = ((N1*THETA*(1-THETA)) + ((N2-1)*THETA*(ASUM*NOCAT)))**2 /
      ((N1*ASUM*NOCAT)**2
      END

```

```

MMS00010
MMS00020
MMS00030
MMS00040
MMS00050
MMS00060
MMS00070
MMS00080
MMS00090

```

```

* THIS EXEC WILL RUN THE PROPORTION ESTIMATE PROCESSOR
ACONTROL OFF NOMSG
AIF AINER MF 2 AGOTO -MSG
GETDISK JSC770 191 170 C PW PASS AUCCOIN
SPMOTF F TO HOUSTON
PRINTED MONTHLY COPY 1
SA = SUSHSTR 62
FILEDEF F121F001 DISK PWP CC A (LRFCL 40 HLUCK 40 PERM
FILEDEF F122F001 DISK A1 DUMH (LRFCL 40 HLUCK 40 REC FM F PERM
FILEDEF F123F001 DISK A1 DUMH (LRFCL 40 HLUCK 40 REC FM F PERM
FILEDEF F124F001 DISK A1 FAEC (LRFCL 40 HLUCK 40 PERM
FILEDEF F125F001 PRINTED (MFCFFM FA
FILEDEF F126F001 DISK A1 A2 (LRFCL 40 HLUCK 40 PERM
FILEDEF F127F001 DISK A1 PRCO2 (LRFCL 40 HLUCK 40 REC FM F PERM
FILEDEF F128F001 TERMINAL (PFCM
FILEDEF F129F001 TERMINAL (PFCM
STACK SA
GLOBAL TAILH FOOTPRN C45LIM
LOAD PMPF51 HLKCOM (START CLR30
LPP400 REXIT
PFFC A1
AWEAD VARS AC
AWEAD VARS AD
AWEAD VARS AD
AWEAD VARS AD
STATE A1 AC A
AIF AWEICDEF MF 0 AGOTO -CHK2
FRANF A1 AC A
CHK2 STATE A1 AD A
AIF AWEICDEF MF 0 AGOTO -PRDC
PRDC A1 AD A
-PRDC WFNAMF A1 DUMH A A1 AC A
WENAMF A1 INHW A A1 AD A
FWASE A1 FREC A
WFL C (DET
REXT
-MSG; AREGTYPE
THE SYNTAX FOR THE PWP PFFC IS
PWP SPGRM PLARXX
WHERE SEQNUM IS SEGMENT NUMBER
AND LISTARX IS THE NAME OF THE LIST LABEL FILE TO USE
NOTE: THE CONTROL CARD FILE MUST BE NAMED PWP CC
AFND

```