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CR151908

SIGMA CORPORATION
TECHNICAL NOTE

TN 76-121

(NASA-CR-151908) UTILITIES (Sigma Corp.,
Houston, Tex.) 54 p HC A04/MF A01 CSCL 09B

N79-17574

63/61 Unclas
 13514

UTILITIES

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Prepared for:

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September 1976

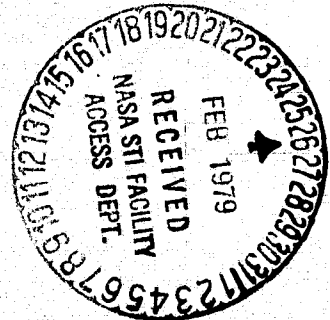


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UTILITIES

By: Walter N. Colquitt - Sigma Corporation

INTRODUCTION

This document is in several sections. Each section describes a set of related Adage utility programs. There are, in general, four parts to each section with the last part having two sub-parts. The first three parts are a general description of this software group, followed by instructions on how to use programs with the third part being a programmers description of the theory of operation. The final part is a printed listing with the first a printed example of the program in use and the second is a listing of the program.

DISK TO DISK TRANSFERS

The Univac side of disk-to-disk operations in the form of Adage supplied AGSCRD and AGSELT leave a great deal to be desired from the viewpoints of efficiency, stability, size, ease of use, ease of understanding and generality.

Two new Univac computer programs, UTA and ATU do much towards meeting these criteria. UTA transfers lines of data from the Univac computer to the Adage computer. ATU transfers lines of data from the Adage to the Univac.

The absolute (executable) versions of these computer codes are found in file EX42-N00002*UR. UTA is invoked as a processor and ATU is invoked as an executable (XQT) program.

Usage

In both cases after the program is invoked on the Univac side, the escape (ESC) key is hit and the Adage returns to the AMRMX monitor in the ordinary Adage mode. At this time, either AGSCRD or AGSELT is invoked on the Adage (for UTA and ATU respectively).

Use of the Univac to Adage (UTA) Routine

The rewrite of the Univac routine AGSCRD was carefully designed to overcome major shortcomings. It is no longer necessary to modify the element being sent, nor is it necessary to type more than one Exec 8 command card. In addition, the new version will transmit images up to a length of 132 characters. Core requirements are approximately 25% of the earlier version.

To use the routine type:

@UR.UTA Your-File.Your-Element

When the message "USER DATA MESSAGE PENDING" begins to flash on the lower left of the screen, press the escape (ESC) key. This causes the AGT to cease functioning as a terminal and returns control to the AMOS 2 monitor.

Type "AGSCRD." The Adage will then request the pack/volume (ppvv) where to place the element as it comes across. When the transfer is complete and the Adage disk is closed out, the screen will go blank. At this time, type SYM11 to return to demand mode. An example of the use of UTA is shown in figure 2. Note that by default, the element being sent will be displayed on the Adage screen. Transfer time may be reduced by 60% by suppressing the

print. Print suppression is accomplished by the "N" option invoked as follows:

```
@UR.UTA,N          Your-File.Your Element
```

To transmit from the Univac to the Adage, an element which is more than 72 columns wide, then UTA should be invoked with the "T" (two pass) option, i.e.,

```
@UR.UTA,T          ur-file.ur-elem.
```

For an example, see figure 1-B.

Use of the Adage to Univac (ATU) Routine

The new Adage to Univac (ATU) routine has the capability of writing the image received from the Adage directly into an Univac program file as an element. Hence, no @ELT calls are necessary, and as tabbing is completed, no calls to the Editor are required.

To use the routine, type:

```
@XQT UR.ATU
```

When the message "USER DATA MESSAGE PENDING" begins to flash in the lower left of the screen, press the escape (ESC) key. This causes the AGT to return control to the AMOS monitor.

Type "AGSELT." The user should then answer the prompting questions and Adage file will be transferred over to the 1110 to become an Univac element of a program file.

For an example, see figure 1-A.

DISK-DISK COMMUNICATIONS

```

@XQT UR.ATU
ESC
AGSELT
ENTER DESIRED 1100 FILE NAME (
  C/R FOR TPS$) ...
FILE NAME
**ENTER C/R TO CONTINUE ANYTHING ELSE
  TO EXIT...ENTER DESIRED PACK/VOLUME
  NO (    PVV)...
110
ENTER STARTING FILE NUMBER...
6
ENTER ENDING FILE NUMBER...
14
**ENTER C/R TO CONTINUE ANYTHING ELSE
  TO EXIT...ENTER DESIRED PACK/VOLUME
  NO (    PVV)...
A
Screen Goes Blank
SYM11
  
```

FIGURE 1-A

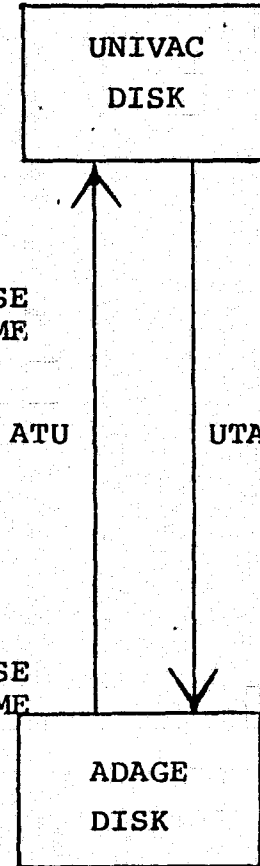


FIGURE 1

DISK-DISK COMMUNICATIONS.

```

@UR.UTA urfile.elem
ESC
AGSCRD
ENTER DESIRED PACK/VOL NO (    PPV) ...
110
PROGRAM WILL APPEAR HERE
Screen Goes Blank
SYM11
  
```

FIGURE 1-B

EXAMPLE OF ATU & UTA

TTY

AGS102

ENTER USERID/PASSWORD:

*DESTROY USERID/PASSWORD ENTRY

UNIVAC 1100 OPERATING SYSTEM VER. 31.244.211B (RSI)

@RUN WC110,3039D-1088-C,EX42-N00002

DATE: 062576 TIME: 145540

@ED,1 UTA-EXAMPLE

CASE UPPER ASSUMED

ED 14.02-06/25-14:56-(,0)

INPUT

11:

FIRST LINE OF UNIVAC-TO-ADAGE EXAMPLE

21:

LINE TWO

31:

LAST LINE

41:

@EOF

LINES:3 FIELDATA

@UR.UTA,N TPF\$.UTA-EXAMPLE

ESCAPE FROM UNIVAC 1100 DEMAND OPERATION

AGSCRD

** START ON LINE CARD TO DISK PROGRAM **

ENTER DESIRED PACK/VOL NO. (PVV) ...

110

**OUTPUT 'KR2' IN VOLUME 110

FILE NO. = 16

SYM11

SYM11 (VERSION 1, REV D, SEPT 16, 1975)

START OF UNIVAC 1100 DEMAND OPERATION

FIGURE 2 EXAMPLES OF ATU AND UTA.

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

@XQT UR.ATU

ESCAPE FROM UNIVAC 1100 DEMAND OPERATION

AGSELT

START ON LINE ATEXT TO ELEMENT FILE PROGRAM

ENTER DESIRED 1100 FILE NAME (C/R FOR TPF\$) ...
TPF\$

**ENTER C/R TO CONTINUE, ANYTHING ELSE TO EXIT ...

ENTER DESIRED PACK/VOLUME NO. (PVV) ...

110

ENTER STARTING FILE NUMBER ...

16

ENTER ENDING FILE NUMBER ...

16

**ENTER C/R TO CONTINUE, ANYTHING ELSE TO EXIT ...
DONE

SYM11

SYM11 (VERSION 1, REV D, SEPT 16, 1975)

START OF UNIVAC 1100 DEMAND OPERATION

@PRT,T

FURPUR 0026-06/25-15:01

EX42-N00002*TPF\$

ELT UTA-EXAMPLE(0)

SYM UTA-EXAMPL(0)

@FIN

RUNID: WC110 ACCT: 3039D-1033-C PROJECT: EX42-N00002

TIME: TOTAL: 00:00:08.672 CHARGE: 00:00:17.345

CAU: 00:00:00.007 I/O: 00:00:00.717

CC/ER: 00:00:07.948 WAIT: 00:02:59.176

SRC: PS -- 6876 ES -- 10035

START: 14:55:40 JUN 25, 1976 FIN: 15:01:58 JUN 25, 1976

TERMINAL INACTIVE

@@TERM

END OF UNIVAC 1100 DEMAND OPERATION

FIGURE 2 (CONTINUED)

Theory of Operation

The program was written by duplicating the logic in the old AGSCRD and AGSELT but expanding the I/O and executive interface to yield the effects desired. Much extraneous code was dropped. In general, to transmit data from the Univac to the Adage, information is received by a routine that blocks the data into 54 line pages. The page, with appropriate control words attached, is passed to IOG\$ for transmittal to the Univac as a single data block. Data transmission in the opposite direction is exactly the same except the Univac side does deblocking rather than blocking. Note that AGSCRD and AGSELT on the Adage side were not modified at all and that transmission protocol is identical to the way it was in the past.

UTA

\$(0)

- . THIS IS A COMMUNICATION PROGRAM TO SEND
- . ELEMENTS OF EXEC 8 PROGRAM FILES OVER TO ADAGE
- . VIA IOG%. IT IS DESIGNED TO BE WRT'D AS A PROCESSOR
- . WITH THE FILE AND ELEMENT TO BE SENT AS SPEC1 OF THE
- . CALLING CARD. ONLY ONE ELEMENT IS TO BE TRANSMITTED
- . FOR EACH TIME IT IS ENVOKED. THE ADAGE NAME IS THE FIRST
- . 10 CHARACTERS OF THE ELEMENT NAME.

- . AUTHOR - WALTER N COLOQUITT

- . DATE - FALL 1975

- . CONTRACTOR - SIGMA CORP.

- . LOCATION - NASA JOHNSON SPACE CENTER/HOUSTON, TEXAS

- . EXAMPLE

- . TO SEND ELEMENT 'UTA/SYM' OF FILE 'DBINIT2'
- . OVER TO PPVV 333 OF THE ADAGE

- . @UR.UTA DBINIT2.UTA/SYM
- . ESC
- . ABSORD
- . 333
- . SYM11

- . MESSAGE FORMATS
- . NOTE ARE REALLY BITS 18 AND 17 NOT 15 AND 14 AS STATED HERE

- . (1) START MESSAGE

	35	29	1514	0
HEADER	0		TYPE	WORD LENGTH
	0		TITLE1	
	0		TITLE2	
	0		REV AND VERS	DATE

- . TYPE = 0

. THIS SECTION IS MAIN LOOP OUTER IS FOR EACH PAGE (54 LINES)
 . GET A LINE, COUNT NON-BLANK WORDS, CONVERT IT, AND PLACE IN BUFF

```

ER
NXTPRG    LX,U      X10,IOGBUF+1
          LA,U      A6,53
MORE      LMJ      X11,SIREAD
          J        ERR
          J        EOF
          +        IMG
          +        BLANK
          -        0
          LA      A2,BLANK
          LR,U    R1,IMAGELENGTH
          LXI,XU  A0,-1
          LXM,U   A0,IMG
          SNE    A2,IMAGELENGTH-1,♦A0
          LR,XU  R1,-1
          SR     R1,A0
          LA,U   A0,1,A0
          TZ     FLAGS
          SLJ    R5THLF
          TG,U   A0,MAXSEND
          LA,U   A0,MAXSEND
          SA,H1  A0,$+3
          SX,H2  X10,$+3
          LMJ    X11,CNV8TA
OUTACW    +        0,IMG
          +        0,0
          AX,H1  X10,$-1
          JGD    A6,MORE
          . ACTUALLY SEND THE PAGE VIA IOG$
SENDPG    LA      A0,END
          SA      A0,♦X10
          ANX,U   X10,IOGBUF-1
          SX,H1   X10,$+3
          SX,H2   X10,IOGBUF
          LMJ     X11,SENDG
          +      0,IOGBUF
          J      NXTPRG
  
```

. THIS IS THE HANDLING OF THE 2ND PASS
 . WHERE THE RIGHT HALF, WITH TWO WRDS OF BLANKS
 . IS TRANSMITTED

RGTHLF	+	0
	J	♦RGTHLF
	+	0
	TNZ	FLAGS
	J	EOF+2
	LA,U	A0, DO2HLF
	SA, H2	A0, RGTHLF+1
	LA,U	A0, FCTI
	LMJ	X11, SDFIC
	LA	A0, PARTBL+11
	SA	A0, FCTI+5
	LA,U	A0, FCTI
	LMJ	X11, SDFIO
	+	0
	LA,U	A0, FCTI
	LMJ	X11, SDFI
	+	0
	+	0
	J	SENDPG
DO2HLF	ANA,U	A0, MAXSEND
	JN	A0, ALLBLKS
	JZ	A0, ALLBLKS
	AA,U	A0, 2
	LA,U	A1, IMG
	SA	A2, MAXSEND-2, A1
	SA	A2, MAXSEND-1, A1
	AU,U	A1, MAXSEND-2
	SA	A2, OUTACW
	J	♦RGTHLF
ALLBLKS	LA,U	A0, 1
	LA,U	A1, BLANK
	SA	A1, OUTACW
	J	♦RGTHLF

```

      . CLOSE OUT SECTION
ERR  P$PRINT      (PF 2,8,MSG1)
EOF  SLJ          $
      SLJ          RGTHLF+2
      LA          A0,END
      . SEND LAST PARTIAL PAGE
      SA          A0, X10
      ANX,U       X10,IOGBUF-1
      SX          X10,A0
      TNE,U       A0,2
      J           SNDEOF
      SX,H1       X10,$+3
      SX,H2       X10,IOGBUF
      LMJ         X11,SENDG
      +           0,IOGBUF
      . SEND CLOSE OUT MESSAGE
SNDEOF LMJ         X11,SENDG
      +           2,ENDEOF
      . CHECK TO SEE IF ANY ERROR RETURNS FROM ADAGE
      LMJ         X11,RCV6
      +           INBUF
      LA,H1       A1,$-1
      LA          A0,(PF 2,7,MSG2)
      TE,U       A1,1
      ER          PRINT$
      LA          A1,INBUF
      LSSL       A1,6
      LA          A0,(PF 2,6,MSG3)
      TP          A1
      ER          PRINT$
      . CLOSE IOG$
      LMJ         X11,CLOSEG
      . CLOSE IF PROCESSOR AND GO HOME
      LMJ         X11,DONE
      ER          EXIT$
      -           0
      ER          EXIT$
      END         GO

```


ATU

THIS IS A COMPLETE REWRITE OF AGSELT
THE PURPOSE OF THE REWRITE IS TO AVOID BOTH ELT AND ED CALLS
AFTER XMISSION OF AN ELEMENT FROM ADAGE TO UNIVAC

CONTRACTOR: SIGMA CORP.
AUTHOR: WALTER M COLQUITT
DATE: EARLY WINTER 1975

TO EXECUTE THIS PROGRAM
JUST TYPE QXQT FN.ATU
THEN HIT ESC ON THE ADAGE AND DO REGULAR THING WITH AGSELT
ON THE ADAGE SIDE

MESSAGE FORMAT FROM ADAGE

NOTE THAT THESE ARE DIVIDED ON BIT 18 AND 17 NOT 15,14 SO COMPATABLE

(1) FILE NAME MESSAGE

35	29	1514	0
0	TYPE	WORD LENGTH	
0	FILE NAME 1		
0	FILE NAME 2		

TYPE = 07

(2) TITLE MESSAGE

35	29	1514	0
0	TYPE	WORD LENGTH	
0	TITLE 1		
0	TITLE 2		
0	TYPE, VER, REV	DATE	

TYPE = 0

MESSAGE FORMAT TO ADAGE

(1) ACK WORD

```

35      29      0
.....
0      00      0
.....

```

(2) NACK WORD

```

35      29      0
.....
0      77      7
.....

```

```

PF      FORM      12,6,18
IMAGESIZE EQU      22

```

```

$ (1)  AXR$
C4005←  PROC      0
        LA,U     A1,9
        EX      FETCH,A1      . '0' TO SPACE
        JNZ     A0,$+2
        LA,U     A0,040
        EX      STORE,A1
        JGD     A1,$-4
        END

```

```

ATU      LMJ      X11,INITG      . INITIALIZE IOG$
        LMJ      X11,SENDG
        +        1,RBUF
RCVNAM   LMJ      X11,RECVG      . RECEIVE FILE NAME
        +        CNTRL
        LA      A0,CNTRL      . FETCH HEADER
        TE      A0,NAMHDR
        J        ERR1

```

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

SDAKWD

C4005	A13,1
LA,U	X11,CNVAT8
LMJ	2,CNTRL+1
+	ASG+2
+	A0,ASG+2
DL	A0,USE+2
DS	A0,(4,ASG)
LA	CSF\$
ER	A0,ERRASG
JN	A0,(5,USE)
LA	CSF\$
ER	A0,ERRUSE
JN	X11,SENDG
LMJ	1,ACKWD
+	X11,RECVG
LMU	CNTRL
+	A0,CNTRL
LA	A0,CTLHDR
TE	EOFSTP
J	
C4005	
LMJ	X11,CNVAT8
+	2,CNTRL+1
+	PFIPKT+2
LA,U	A3,11
LA,S1	A0,PFIPKT+2
TE,U	A0,005
J	\$+5
DL	A0,PFIPKT+2
LDSC	A0,6
DS	A0,PFIPKT+2
JGD,	A3,\$-6
LA	A1,DATE
SZ	A0
LSSL	A1,21
LDL	A0,6
SA,S6	A0,PFIPKT+11
SZ	A0
LDL	A0,4
SA,S4	A0,PFIPKT+11
SZ	A0
LDL	A0,5
SA,S5	A0,PFIPKT+11
ER	TDATE\$
SA,H1	A0,PFIPKT+11
LMJ	X11,START
+	PFIPKT+2
+	BLANK
+	0
SZ	A13

RCVRCD	LMJ	X11,RCV6	. RECEIVE 1 RECORD DATA
	+	RBUF	.
	LA,H1	A0,RBUF	. FETCH MESSAGE HEADER
	TE,U	A0,1	.
	J	NEXT	. IF NOT DATA MESSAGE
	LA,H2	A4,RBUF	. FETCH WORD COUNT
	ANA,U	A4,1	.
	TNE,U	A4,1	.
	J	RCVRCD	.
	LA,U	A5,RBUF+1	.
FTLINE	LMJ	X11,DEVIDE	. FETCH 1 LINE DATA
	+	0	.
	LA	A0,BLANK	.
	LA,U	A1,A0	.
	LXI,U	A1,0	.
	LA,U	A2,PBUF	.
	LXI,U	A2,1	.
	LR,U	A1,IMAGESIZE	.
	BT	A2,♦A1	.
	LA	A0,FTLINE+1	.
	SZ	A13	. CLEAR TAB FLAG
	SA	A0,\$+2	.
	LMJ	X11,CNVAT8	. AMOS TO FIELDATA
	+	0	.
	+	PBUF	.
	DS	A4,SA4	.
	LMJ	X11,PUTCRD	.
	+	PBUF	.
	+	0	.
	DL	A4,SA4	.
	TNE,U	A4,1	.
	J	RCVRCD	.
	J	FTLINE	.
NEXT	LA	A0,RBUF	.
	TE	A0,EOFHDR	.
	J	EOFSTP	.
	LMJ	X11,FINIS	.
	+	0	.
	J	SDAKWD	.

```

EOFSTP      .
            TE      AO,STPHDR
            J        ERR2
            LMJ      X11,CLOSEG
            LA       AO,(3,FREA)
            ER       CSF$
            ER       EXIT$
ERR1        TNE     AO,ERRHDG
            J        AGSERR
ERR2        P$RINT  (PF 2,4,MSG1)
SDNAK      LMJ      X11,SENDG
            +        1,NAKWD
CLOUT      LMJ      X11,CLOSEG
            ER       ERR$
AGSERR     P$RINT  (PF 2,3,MSG4)
            J        CLOUT
ERRASG     P$RINT  (PF 2,2,MSG2)
            J        SDNAK
ERRUSE     P$RINT  (PF 2,3,MSG3)
            J        SDNAK
            .
$(0).
MSG1       "MESSAGE FORMAT ERROR"
MSG2       "CAN'T ASG,A"
MSG3       "CAN'T USE $WRITE"
MSG4       "ADAGE ERROR"
USE        +       "USE $"
            +       "WRITE,"
RES        RES     2
FREA      "FREE,A $WRITE ."
ASG       +       "ASG,A"
            +       "X"
RES        RES     2
CNTRL     RES     3
DATE      +       0

```

SA4	+	0D
BLANK	+	0050505050505
	+	0050505050505
CTLHDR	+	0,4
ERRHDS	+	07777700002
NAMHDR	+	7,3
EDFHDR	+	2,2
STPHDR	+	3,2
PBUF	RES	27
ACKWD	+	0
NAKWD	-	0
FETCH	LA, 02	AO, CNTRL+1
	LA, 03	AO, CNTRL+1
	LA, 04	AO, CNTRL+1
	LA, 05	AO, CNTRL+1
	LA, 06	AO, CNTRL+1
	LA, 02	AO, CNTRL+2
	LA, 03	AO, CNTRL+2
	LA, 04	AO, CNTRL+2
	LA, 05	AO, CNTRL+2
	LA, 06	AO, CNTRL+2
STORE	SA, 02	AO, CNTRL+1
	SA, 03	AO, CNTRL+1
	SA, 04	AO, CNTRL+1
	SA, 05	AO, CNTRL+1
	SA, 06	AO, CNTRL+1
	SA, 02	AO, CNTRL+2
	SA, 03	AO, CNTRL+2
	SA, 04	AO, CNTRL+2
	SA, 05	AO, CNTRL+2
	SA, 06	AO, CNTRL+2
RBUF	+	06000300000
	RES	4099
	END	ATU

FETCH EX INSTRUCTION

STORE EX INSTRUCTION

CHARS - CHARS is to meet the needs of a user who must manipulate characters. This is a series of six (6) routines - 3 pairs. The first two pack and unpack AMOS characters; the second pair pack and unpack ASCII character; and finally, the remaining two translate from one character set to the other. The first four routines are of the type "subroutines" while the latter two are of the type "integer function." All six require or produce characters that are right justified and zero filled on the left.

USAGE - The calling sequences are symmetric, i.e., all are of the form

"NAME"

Call "NAME" (input array, size of input, output array) where "NAME" is built as follows:

The first three characters of the name on PAK or UNP for pack or unpack respectively while the remaining three are ASC or AMS for obviously, Ascii or Amos type characters. Size of input is in units of words if unpacking, and in number of characters (which equals number of words) if doing a pack.

The two integer functions AMSTASC and ASCTAMS have one calling argument - the character to be converted. The value of the function is the translated character. Characters which are in the Ascii character set but not in the Amos set are returned or question marks.

The names are from the mnemonic phrase Amos to Ascii and Ascii to Amos. Attached are listings. These routines are resident on ppvv 201 of the four-people pack.

PROGRAMMING DESCRIPTION

All of the pairs (by function) of the routines work in similar fashion. For the routines that do packing, a working word is built up a character at a time. When full (four with Ascii, five with Amos), the word is stored back into the users array via the calling sequence and another working word is started. This continues until the number of input characters is exhausted.

In the unpacking sequence, the working word is one word of the input from the calling sequence producing several output words, each containing one character right justified and zero filled.

The translate programs both use the character's collating sequence value as an index into a translate table, possibly after an offset adjustment. Characters with no correspondence are arbitrarily given the value '?'.
.

PRINTS

Printed Example

PAKASC -

```

1:  SUBROUTINE PAKASC(IN,NCHARS,OUT)
2:  IMPLICIT INTEGER (A-Z)
3:  DIMENSION IN(1),OUT(1)
4:  DIMENSION SHIFT(4)
5:  DATA SHIFT/23,16,8,1/
6:  DATA MSK/177B/
7:  QWDKT=NCHARS/4
8:  IF(QWDKT.LE.0) GOTO 500
9:  DO 10 I=1,QWDKT
10: K=(I-1)*4
11: WORK=      (IN(K+1).AND.MSK).L.23
12: WORK=WORK.OR.((IN(K+2).AND.MSK).L.16)
13: WORK=WORK.OR.((IN(K+3).AND.MSK).L.8)
14: WORK=WORK.OR.((IN(K+4).AND.MSK).L.1)
15: OUT(I)=WORK
16: 10 CONTINUE
17: 500 REM=NCHARS//4
18: IF(REM.LE.0) RETURN
19: WORK=0
20: IOFF=QWDKT*4
21: DO 20 J=1,REM
22: K=SHIFT(J)
23: WORK=WORK.OR.((IN(IOFF+J).AND.MSK).L.K)
24: 20 CONTINUE
25: OUT(QWDKT+1)=WORK
26: RETURN
27: END

```

UNPASC

```

29: SUBROUTINE UNPASC(IN,NWDS,OUT)
30: IMPLICIT INTEGER (A-Z)
31: DIMENSION IN(1),OUT(1)
32: DO 10 I=1,NWDS
33: J=(I-1)*4
34: WORD=IN(I)
35: OUT(J+1)=(WORD.R.1).AND.376000000B).R.22
36: OUT(J+2)=(WORD.AND.37600000B).R.16
37: OUT(J+3)=(WORD.AND.77400B).R.8
38: OUT(J+4)=(WORD.AND.376B).R.1
39: 10 CONTINUE
40: RETURN
41: END

```

UNPAMS

```
42:
43: SUBROUTINE UNPAMS(IN,NWDS,OUT)
44: IMPLICIT INTEGER (A-Z)
45: DIMENSION IN(1),OUT(1)
46: DO 10 I=1,NWDS
47: WORD=IN(I)
48: J=(I-1)*5
49: OUT(J+1)=(WORD.R.1).AND.374000000B).R.23
50: OUT(J+2)=(WORD.AND.77000000B).R.18
51: OUT(J+3)=(WORD.AND.770000B).R.12
52: OUT(J+4)=(WORD.AND.7700B).R.6
53: OUT(J+5)=WORD.AND.77B
54: 10 CONTINUE
55: RETURN
56: END
```

PAKAMS

```
58: SUBROUTINE PAKAMS(IN,NCHARS,OUT)
59: IMPLICIT INTEGER (A-Z)
60: DIMENSION IN(1),OUT(1)
61: DATA MSK/77B/
62: DIMENSION SHIFT(5)
63: DATA SHIFT/24,18,12,6,0/
64: WDKNT=NCHARS/5
65: IF(WDKNT.LE.0) GOTD 500
66: DO 10 I=1,WDKNT
67: J=(I-1)*5
68: WORK= (IN(J+1).AND.MSK).L.24
69: WORK=WORK.OR.((IN(J+2).AND.MSK).L.18)
70: WORK=WORK.OR.((IN(J+3).AND.MSK).L.12)
71: WORK=WORK.OR.((IN(J+4).AND.MSK).L.6)
72: OUT(I)=WORK.OR.(IN(J+5).AND.MSK)
73: 10 CONTINUE
74: 500 CONTINUE
75: REM=NCHARS//5
76: IF(REM.LE.0) RETURN
77: WORK=0
78: IOFF=WDKNT*5
79: DO 20 J=1,REM
80: K=SHIFT(J)
81: WORK=WORK.OR.((IN(IOFF+J).AND.MSK).L.K)
82: 20 CONTINUE
83: OUT(WDKNT+1)=WORK
84: RETURN
85: END
```

AMSTASC

```
87: INTEGER FUNCTION AMSTASC(I)
88: INTEGER XLATE(64)
89: DATA XLATE/1K[,1K%,1K],1K!,1K&,1K*,1K:,1K~,1K+,1K?,1K^
90: 1      ,1K',1K?,1K<,1K>,1K0,1K1,1K2,1K3,1K4,1K5,1K6,1K7,
91: 2      ,1K8,1K9,1K:,1K=,1K.,1K-,1K.,1K/,1K ,1KA,1KB,1KC
92: 3      ,1KD,1KE,1KF,1KG,1KH,1KI,1KJ,1KK,1KL,1KM,1KN,1KO
93: 4      ,1KP,1KQ,1KR,1KS,1KT,1KU,1KV,1KW,1KX,1KY,1KZ,1K$
94: 5      ,1K#,1K?,1K",1K?/
95: AMSTASC=((XLATE(I+1).R.1).AND.3760000000B).R.22
96: RETURN
97: END
```

ASCTAMS

```
99: INTEGER FUNCTION ASCTAMS(I)
100: INTEGER XLATE(64)
101: DATA XLATE/' ','!','^','#','$','%','&','/',',','(',')',
102: 1      ,'+','-','.','/','0','1','2',
103: 2      ,'3','4','5','6','7','8','9',':',';',
104: 3      ,'?','=','?','?','@','A','B','C','D',
105: 4      ,'E','F','G','H','I','J','K','L','M',
106: 5      ,'N','O','P','Q','R','S','T','U','V',
107: 6      ,'W','X','Y','Z','[','\',']','"','?'/
108: J=I.AND.177B
109: IF(J.GT.140B .AND. J.LT.173B) J=J.AND.137B
110: ASCTAMS=XLATE(J-37B)
111: IF(J.GT.137B .OR. J.LT.040B) ASCTAMS='?'
112: ASCTAMS=((ASCTAMS.R.1).AND.3740000000B).R.23
113: RETURN
114: END
```

Mover

A very common function of computer code is moving a group of computer words from one location to another. Mover has been designed to this function.

It is used as a Fortran callable subroutine; for example, CALL MOVER(FRM,FINC,TO,TOINC,NWDS). FRM is the input array, and FINC is the increment to move through this array. Both zero and negative values are allowed. TO is the receiving array, and TOINC is the increment to add after each store. NWDS is the total number of words to transfer.

To zero out an array of 100 words:

```
CALL MOVER(0,0,A,1,100)
```

To move every 10th element of 10 X 10 array into a 10 word array:

```
CALL MOVER(BIG(1),10,SMALL,1,10)
```

The listing:

```

SUBROUTINE MOVER(FRM,FINC,TO,TOINC,NWDS)
  IKNT=-NWDS
  IF(IKNT.GE.0) RETURN
  IPTR=@FRM
  OPTR=@TO
  IINC=FINC
  OINC=TOINC
  A LP:  MDRB'I      IPTR
  A      BRMD'I     OPTR
  A      MDAR      IPTR
  A      MDAR      IINC
  A      ARMD      IPTR
  A      MDAR      OPTR
  A      MDAR      OINC
  A      ARMD      OPTR
  A      MDAR'N'X  IKNT
  A      JPLS      LP
  RETURN
END
```

An identical routine exists on the 1110 which utilizes the "block transfer" instruction. The use of it is absolutely identical. A listing follows.

THIS IS A BLOCK TRANSFER PROGRAM USING THE 1108 BT INSTRUCTION
 FORTRAN CALLING SEQUENCE
 CALL MOVER(FROM, INCREMENT FOR FROM ARRAY, TO, INCREMENT FOR TO ARRAY
 NUMBER OF WORDS TO TRANSFER)

THIS SLOWER THAN DO-LOOP IF 5 OR LESS WORDS TO TRANSFER

EXAMPLE

ZERO 100 WORDS OF THE ARRAY C
 CALL MOVER(0,0,C,1,100)

MOVE EVERY 10 WORD OF AN ARRAY A(DIMENSION(10,1000)) INTO EVERY
 CONSECUTIVE WORD OF B, AND DO THIS FOR 1000 WORDS
 CALL MOVER(A,10,B,1,1000)

```
S(1) AXRS .
MOVER*  L,U  A0,*0,X11 .
        LXI A0,*1,X11 .
        L,U  A1,*2,X11 .
        LXI A1,*3,X11 .
        L    R1,*4,X11 .
        BT  A1,*A0 .
        J   6,X11 .
        END .
```

UNIVAC I/O

A series of routines have been written to assist the user in interfacing his application software with the Exec 8 file maintenance software. With these interfaces it is possible to read from and write directly into program files. The elements that are thus created may be manipulated with ED and ELT processor and are in all ways compatible with the Exec 8 system.

There are three routines in this interface package. With one, a program is invokled on an Exec 8 processor, i.e., @URFILE. ABSELT name1,name2. The behavior of a program invokled is similar to the ELT processor. The input stream may be an Exec 8 element or the runstream, via the "I" option. Output is optional but if desired then the second name must be present.

This routine was then sectioned out into two separate routines, one for reading and one for writing. When using either or both and then the program is invokled in the normal manner for an Exec 8 user program - that is via the @XQT URFILE.ABSELT control card.

Since the involking control card of a processor contains the file and element names, this information is not required when calling the entry points of the IF program. However, since there is no such information on a XQT card, the desired file name and element name must be passed the reading (or writing) routine via coded calls within the user program. For reasons of simplicity of development, it was decided that the file to be read from would or always be named \$READ and one written into would have the name \$WRITE. These files must be attached to the run with an @ASG,AX card and the name of either (or both) \$READ/\$WRITE use-attached to the file.

Program IF

Usage is rather simple. There are four entry points to this routine, three major and one minor. The major entries are:

```
CALL SIREAD($ERR,$EOF,BUFFER,FILCHR)
and CALL PGMOUT($ERR,$EOF,BUFFER,FILCHR)
CALL DONE ($ERR)
```

The first time either SIREAD or PGMOUT is called, the program is initialized. This must be done prior to any read from Unit 5 - the input stream device. The arguments are:

- \$ERR - Fortran statement to receive control if an error is detected.
- \$EOF - Fortran statement to receive control if an End-of-File is read. Note that this is a dummy argument in the output routine.
- BUFFER - This is the image that will be output or the array to receive is incoming data.
- FILCHR - Normally a LH5 would be used here. It was originally included so that trailing zeros, rather than trailing blanks could be dropped. Its use other than a word of blanks is not encouraged.

SIREAD and PGMOUT read in a 14 word image or write a 14 image. The image size is variable at assembly time in the routine IF. The values 14 or 22 are the only recommended values.

DONE is an entry that must be called when I/O is complete to drain all buffer and update the files table of contents.

If a user elects to use the IF interface program, note that the program can only be involked as a processor.

There is one other entry:

```
CALL BEGINN($ERR,$EOF)
```

that is used to initialize the program so that unit 5 reading may take place prior to actually wanting pass an image.

Example:

A very simplified example of the use of IF. Suppose a Fortran program as follows:

```
                DIMENSION IMG(14)
1              CALL SIREAD($99,$99,IMG,1H5)
              CALL PGMOUT($99,$99,IMG,1H5)
              GO TO 1
99            CONTINUE
              CALL DONE($100)
100          END
```

which was collected in TPF\$. The map used was:

```
@MAP,I A,B
      IN TPF$.
      END
```

Then the card:

```
@.B AFILE.BELM,CFILE.DELM
```

does exactly the same as

```
@COPY,S AFILE.BELM,CFILE.DELM
```

IF

\$(0)

AXRS

THIS PROGRAM IS DESIGNED TO ALLOW A FORTRAN PROGRAM TO BE
INVOKED AS A PROCESSOR

USAGE IS

CALL SIREAD(\$ERR,\$EOF,BUFFER,FILCHR) FOR INPUT
AND
CALL PGMOUT(\$ERR,\$EOF,BUFFER,FILCHR) FOR OUTPUT
AND
CALL DONE(\$ERR) FOR CLOSE-OUT

IF MAY ALSO BE INITIALIZED WITH THE FOLLOWING CALL
CALL BEGINN(\$ERR,\$EOF)
THIS CALL DOES NOT READ AN IMAGE

TOTALLY REWRITTEN FOR SIGMA CORP
SUMMER '75

AUTHOR WALTER N COLQUITT

REGISTERS USED AND NOT RESTORED ARE THE 'VOLATILE' SET

PRINT

PROC 1,2
LA A0,PRINT(1,1)
ER PRINT\$
END

PCW

PROC 1,1
PF 1,\$-PCW(1,1),PCW(1,1)
END

PF

FORM 12,6,18
EQU 1792
EQU 14

BUFLEN

IMAGELENGTH EQU

T

AN EFFICIENT I/O SIZE
USER'S RECEIVING LENGTH *** IMPORTANT

INBUF

RES 2*BUFLEN

WHERE INPUT IS PLACED

OUTBUF

RES 2*BUFLEN

WHERE OUTPUT IS TAKEN FROM

PARTBL

DO 14 , + 00

PFIPKT

+ 00
+ 00
+ 0
+ 1,0
+ 00
+ 1,0,1
+ 0,0
+ 0
+ 0


```

FLAGS      +      0
SVX11     +      0      X11 SAVE AREA
PFISAT    +      0
BGNFLG    +      0
LABEL     +      0500130,0      INITIAL 2 IMAGES IN FILE TO BE READ BY
          +      '◆SDFF◆'      SIRASM
FCTI      +      0D
          +      0
          +      0002000,0
          +      BUFLN, 0
          +      0
          +      INBUF, INBUF+BUFLN
          +      BUFLN/28, IMAGELENGTH
          +      1, 0
          +      1, 0
          +      0
FCTO      +      0D
          +      0
          +      0001000,0
          +      BUFLN, 0
          +      0
          +      OUTBUF, OUTBUF+BUFLN
          +      BUFLN/28, 0
          +      1, 0
          +      1, 0
          +      0
SI        .
INELM     EQUF     PARTBL+1      'USE' ATTACHED INPUT NAME
INVER     EQUF     PARTBL+3
SILOC     EQUF     PARTBL+7
SO        EQUF     PARTBL+11     SEE PARTBL FORMAT (UP-4144, CHAPTER 9)
OUTELM    EQUF     PARTBL+14     'USE' ATTACHED OUTPUT NAME
OUTVER    EQUF     PARTBL+20
SOLOC     EQUF     PARTBL+26
ASCII     EQUF     FLAGS, ,S1
NONAME    EQUF     FLAGS, ,S2
STARTED   EQUF     FLAGS, ,S3
IOPFLG    EQUF     FLAGS, ,S4
LOPFLG    EQUF     FLAGS, ,S5
GOPFLG    EQUF     FLAGS, ,S6
INADDR    EQUF     FCTI+5
INBUFR    EQUF     FCTI+8, ,H2
ICWI      EQUF     FCTI+10
DELETED   EQUF     FCTI+10, ,S4
OUTADR    EQUF     FCTO+5
OUTBFR    EQUF     FCTO+8, ,H2
ICWD      EQUF     FCTO+10
IOP       EQU     1◆/('Z'-'I')
LOP       EQU     1◆/('Z'-'L')
GOP       EQU     1◆/('Z'-'O')
ELNAM     EQUF     PFIPKT+2
ELVER     EQUF     PFIPKT+6
SLOT      EQUF     PFIPKT+9, ,H2
TXTADR    EQUF     PFIPKT+10

```

```

$ (1)
OCTAL
+
0
LA,U A8,11
LR,XU R2,-7
DL A6,('000000000000')
MLU A5,A6
SSL A5,3
DSC A6,6
JGD A8,8-3
DSC A6,36
J ♦OCTAL

```

```

$ (1)
.
.
.
THIS IS THE MAINLINE SECTION FOR INPUT
.
.

```

```

SIREAD♦ SX X11,SVX11 SAVE X11
SLJ $ ONLY 1ST TIME WILL
SLJ INITIALIZE THIS SLJ BE EXECUTED
SZ A3 ALL THESE CLEARINGS OF A3 FOR ADR=IND
LA,U A0,♦2,X11 ADDR OF RECIEVING BUFFER
SA A0,INBUFR USER'S RECIEVING ADDRESS
TNZ IDPFLG
J FILEIN INPUT IS FROM MASS STORAGE
LXI,U A0,INEOF A0 NOW PREP'ED FOR THE CARD READ
ER READ$
SA A0,ICWI A DEBUGGING AID IF BAD READ
LXI,U A0,0
J FILEIN
LA,U A0,FCTI INPUT FCT ADDRESS
LMJ X11,SDFI GET SOURCE DATA FILE INPUT IMAGE
J INERR MSG AND TAKE ERROR RETURN
J INEOF TAKE EOF RETURN
TP ICWI IS THIS A CONTROL IMAGE
J CONTLIMG YES, SO SEE IF OUTPUT IS ALLOWED
TZ DELETED NO. HAS IMAGE BEEN DELETED?
J FILEIN YES IT HAS
J TESTASCI NOT DEL., NOT LABEL IMAGE SO PRESS ON
CONTLIMG LA A3,ICWI
DSL A3,30
SSL A4,6
TNE,U A3,040
J FILEIN
TNE,U A3,051
J NOCONT
TNE,U A3,042
SA A4,ASCII
TZ NONAME
J FILEIN
LA A0,ICWI GET CONTROL WORD
SA A0,ICWO USE FOR OUTPUT
LA,U A0,FCTO
LMJ X11,SDFI WRITE OUT THE DELETED LINE
J OUTERR
J FILEIN GET NEXT IMAGE

```

TESTASCII	TNZ	ASCII	DO WE NEED TO CONVERT
	J	CNTL	NO, ALREADY IN F.I.
	LA	R1, INBUFR	INPUT ADDR
	LA	R0, ICWI	CONTROL WORD
	SSL	R0, 24	NOW ASCII WORD COUNT
	LA	R2, INBUFR	OUTPUT BUFFER ADDR
	LMJ	X11, ASCFD	CONVERT VIA SYS ROUTINE
	SA, S2	R0, ICWI	NEW COUNT TO CONTROL IMAGE
CNTL	LX	X11, SVX11	RESTORE X11
	LA	R0, ICWI	GET THE CONTROL WORD
	SSL	R0, 24	MOVE IMAGE COUNT OVER TO THE RIGHT
FILEOUT	AU	R0, INBUFR	WHERE TO BEGIN THE FILL
	LXI, U	R1, 1	INCREMENT BY 1
	ANA, U	R0, IMAGELENGTH	NUMBER OF WORDS TO FILL
	SMA	R0, R1	PLACE COMPUTED REPEAT COUNT INTO R1
	SZ	R3	
	LA, U	R0, *3, X11	GET THE CHARACTER TO BE AS 'FILL' CHAR
	BT	R1, *R0	ZINNING!!
	TNZ	LOPFLG	L-OPTION IS ON?
	J	5, X11	NO, SO RETURN
	LA	R0, (PF 1, IMAGELENGTH, 0)	
	LXM	R0, INBUFR	PRINT CNTL WORD NOW FORMED
	ER	PRINT\$	
	J	5, X11	AND RETURN TO FORTRAN CALLING PROGRAM

HERE WE PERFORM THE OUTPUT FUNCTION

PGMOUT	SX	X11, SVX11	SAVE GOOD OLE X11
	SLJ	\$	JUMPS TO \$+1 IF 1ST PASS, OTHERWISE \$+2
	SLJ	INITIALIZE	THIS IS DONE ONLY 1ST TIME
	SZ	R3	
	LA, U	R0, *2, X11	ADDR OF IMAGE TO OUTPUT
	SA	R0, OUTBFR	PLACE INTO THE CONTROL PACKET
	LXI, U	R0, 0100++IMAGELENGTH	
	TZ	00PFLG	OUTPUT PRINT FLAG ON?
	ER	PRINT\$	
	LA	R1, *3, X11	WORD OF CHARS TO BE DELETED
	LR, U	R1, IMAGELENGTH	
	LXI, XU	R0, -1	. THESE SIX LINES OF REALLY
	SNE	R1, IMAGELENGTH-1, *R0	. EXCELLENT CODE WERE DESIGNED
	LR, XU	R1, -1	. BY MESSRS. FLOYD LINN,
	SR	R1, R0	. KIRK YARINA, AND
	LA, U	R0, 1, R0	. WALT COLQUITT
	LSSL	R0, 24	
	SA	R0, ICWD	
	LA, U	R0, FCTO	ADDR OF OUTPUT FCT
	LMJ	X11, SDFD	OUTPUT TO FILE
	J	OUTERR	
	LX	X11, SVX11	RESTORE GOOD OLE X11
	J	5, X11	AND RETURN TO CALLING PROGRAM

HERE FILES ARE CLOSED AND RETURNED TO ORIGINAL STATUS.
THIS SUB-PROGRAM MAY NOT BE AGAIN REFERENCED

DONE	SVX	X11,SVX11	
	LA	A0,(J NOMORE)	ERROR RETURN
	SA	A0,PGMOUT	LOCK OUT ANY MORE CALLS
	SA	A0,SIREAD	TO THIS SUB-PROGRAM
	SA	A0,DONE	
	TZ	IDPFLG	WAS INPUT FROM CARDS
	J	\$+3	YES, SO NO NEED TO CLOSE SDFI
	LA,U	A0,FCTI	CLOSE INPUT
	LMJ	X11,SDFIC	
	LA,U	A0,FCTO	CLOSE OUTPUT
	LA	A1,NONAME	
	JMZ	A1,FINOFF	OUTPUT IS NOT BEING ALLOWED
	LMJ	X11,SDFOC	
	J	BADLASTWRITE	
	DL	A0,SO	FILE NAME FOR PFI\$ PACKET
	DS	A0,PFIPKT	
	DL	A0,OUTELM	
	DL	A2,OUTVER	
	JMZ	A0,\$+3	
	DL	A0,INELM	
	DL	A2,INVER	
	DS	A0,ELNAM	
	DS	A2,ELVER	
	LA	A0,OUTADR	
	ANA	A0,SOLOC	
	SA	A0,SLOT	SECTOR SIZE OF THE ELEMENT
	LA	A1,OUTADR	
	LN,U	A0,PFIPKT	
	ER	PFI\$	
FINOFF	SA	A2,PFISAT	
	LMJ	X11,POSTPR	CLOSE AND PROPERLY RELEASE FILES
	J	FINALERR	
	LX	X11,SVX11	
	J	Z,X11	

INITIALIZATION OF INPUT AND OUTPUT OCCURS HERE

INITIALIZE

+	0	
TZ	STARTED	HERE BEFORE?
J	◆\$-2	YES
LA,U	A0,1	
SA	A0,STARTED	
LMJ	X11,PREPRM	OPEN THE FILES
J	OPNER	FATAL ERROR - CAN'T OPEN
LA	A0,PARTBL	OPTION LETTER MASK
LA,U	A1,1	
TEP,U	A0,LOP	
SA	A1,LOPFLG	
TEP,U	A0,OPP	'O' OPTION ON?
SA	A1,OPPFLG	YES,SO SET FLAG TO 'ON'
TEP,U	A0,IOP	IS THE I OPTION ON?
J	IOPON	YES
LA,SS	A0,PARTBL+6	
LA,U	A1,0	
LA,U	A2,4	
TW	A1,A0	
J	BADTYPE	
SA,SS	A0,PFIPKT+5	
LA,SI	A0,PARTBL+10	
SA,SI	A0,PFIPKT+9	
DL	A0,SI	NO SO MUST BUILD THE FCTI
DS	A0,FCTI	
LA	A0,SILOC	
SA	A0,INADDR	
LA,U	A0,FCTI	
LMJ	X11,SDFIO	OPEN INPUT FILE
J	FTO	
LA,U	A0,FCTI	
LMJ	X11,SDFI	GET INITIAL LABEL IMAGE
J	INERR	INPUT READING ERROR
J	INEOF	EOF AT THE VERY BEGINNING
LA	A0,ICWI	GET CONTROL WORD
SA	A0,ASCII	STORE AWAY ASCII FLAG
SSL	A0,SO	IMAGE TYPE TO LOWER 6
TE,U	A0,OS0	
J	NO1STLAB	
TZ	SO	WAS SO FIELD NAMED?
J	IOPON+2	YES BUILD FCTO
LA	A0,(ER ERR\$)	NO SO PREVENT OUTPUT
SA	A0,PGMOUT	
LA,U	A0,1	
SA	A0,NOName	DISALLOW ANY OUTPUT
J	EXIT	

IOPON	LA,U	R0,1	
	SA	R0,IOPFLG	
	DL	R0,SO	
	DS	R0,FCTO	
	LA,U	R0,LABEL+1	
	SA	R0,OUTBFR	
	LA	R0,LABEL	
	SA	R0,ICWO	
	LA,U	R0,SO	
	ER	PFNL\$	
	SA	R1,OUTADR	
	SA	R1,TXTADR	
	LA,U	R0,FCTO	
	TNZ	NONAME	
	LMJ	X11,SDFOO	OPEN OUTPUT VIA SDFOO
	LA,U	R0,FCTO	
	LA	R1,NONAME	
	JNZ	R1,EXIT	
	LMJ	X11,SDFO	WRITE THE LABEL IMAGE NEEDED BY SIRASM
	J	FTWL	
EXIT	LX	X11,SVX11	
	TNZ	BGNFLG	
	J	◆INITIALIZE	
	LX	X11,BGNFLG	
	SZ	BGNFLG	
	J	3,X11	
BEGINN◆	SX	X11,BGNFLG	
	J	INITIALIZE+3	
	.		
	.	THE ERROR HANDLING IS HANDLED IN THIS SECTION	
	.		
OUTERR	LX	X11,SVX11	
	PRINT	OUTERMSG	
	J	0,X11	
	.		
INERR	LX	X11,SVX11	
	PRINT	INERRMSG	
	J	0,X11	
	.		
INEOF	LX	X11,SVX11	
	J	1,X11	
	.		
BADLASTWRITE	.		
	PRINT	LSTMSG	
	J	FINDOFF	
	.		
FINALERR	PRINT	DNER	
	LX	X11,SVX11	
	J	0,X11	
	.		
OPNER	PRINT	NOSTRT	
	ER	ERR\$	
NOMORE	PRINT	NOTAGN	
	ER	ERR\$	
FTO	SLJ	OCTAL	
	DS	R6,ST1	
	PRINT	NOOPEN	
	ER	ERR\$	

FTWL	SLJ	OCTAL
	DS	A6,ST2
	PRINT	NOLABEL
BADTYPE	PRINT	ERR\$
	ER	WRNGTYPE
	ER	ERR\$
NOCONT	PRINT	CANTCONT
	ER	ERR\$
NO1STLAB	PRINT	FIRSTLAB
	ER	ERR\$

MESSAGE STACK

```

$ (0)
MSG1      /◆IF◆ ERROR READING FROM THE INPUT FILE/
INERRMSG  PCW      MSG1
.
MSG2      /◆IF◆ ERROR WHILE WRITING TO OUTPUT FILE/
OUTERRMSG PCW      MSG2
.
MSG3      /◆IF◆ FINAL WRITE HAD AN ERROR/
LSTMSG    PCW      MSG3
.
MSG4      /◆IF◆ ERROR IN CLOSING FILES/
DNER      PCW      MSG4
MSG5      /◆IF◆ THE INTERFACE SUBPROGRAM MAY NOT BE CALLED/;
          / AGAIN AFTER CALLING "DONE" /
NOTAGN    PCW      MSG5
.
MSG6      /◆IF◆ FAILED TO INITIALLY OPEN VIA PREPRM/
NOSTART   PCW      MSG6
MSG7      /◆IF◆ FAILED TO OPEN INPUT FILE.ELEMENT/
ST1       RES      2
NOOPEN    PCW      MSG7
MSG8      /◆IF◆ FAILED TO WRITE INITIAL LABEL IMAGE/
ST2       RES      2
NOLABEL   PCW      MSG8
MSG9      /◆IF◆ INPUT ELEMENT IS NOT SYMBOLIC/
WRNGTYPE  PCW      MSG9
MSG10     /◆IF◆ CAN'T HANDLE CONTINUATION IMAGES/
CANTCONT  PCW      MSG10
MSG11     /◆IF◆ ELEMENT FORMAT ERROR-1ST IMG IS NOT A LABEL IMAGE/
FIRSTLAB  PCW      MSG11
          END

```

READALL and WRITEALL have two modes of operation where in one mode images are passed back to the calling routine one line at a time. In the other mode, an entire element is loaded into memory with but one call.

Both of these subprograms were developed from the coding of "IF." They are to serve the purpose of allowing program execution without using the "PARTBL" and yet still allowing direct access to Exec 8 program files for data storage.

0:>P!
\$(0)

AXR\$

THIS FORTRAN CALLABLE SUBROUTINE WILL READ IN ALL OF AN ELEMENT FROM A FILE WHICH HAS THE 'USE' ATTACHED NAME OF '\$READ\$'. ALL IMAGES ARE EXPECTED TO BE 14 WDS LONG, THROUGH AN ASSEMBLY TIME PARAMETER

CONTRACTOR: SIGMA CORPORATION

AUTHOR: WALTER N COLQUITT

DATE : SPRING 1975

FORTRAN LINKING SEQUENCE

FIRST: @USE \$READ,UR-FILE-NAME ; OR VIA NERTRAM ;
OR JUST AN @USE \$READ,UR-FILE-NAME PRIOR TO INVOLVING THE PROGRAM THEN, IN THE EXECUTABLE CODE:

CALL READAL('EN', 'VN', BUFFER, KRDKNT)
NOTE 'EN' & 'VN' ARE 12 CHARS(2 WORDS) LONG

'EN': 12 CHAR ELEMENT NAME THAT IS TO BE READ

'VN': 12 CHAR VERSION-2WDS OF ZERO ALLOW ANY VERSION

BUFFER: THE AREA TO RECIEVE THE 14 WORD CARD IMAGES

KRDKNT: AN ACTUAL COUNT OF THE CARD IMAGES PLACED IN THE BUFFR

THE LINE-AT-A-TIME ENTRIES ARE

CALL BEGIN('EN', 'VN') - VN=00 OR @@@@ (12TIMES) WILL CAUSE VERSION NAME TO BE IGNORED

CALL GETORD(BUF, \$EOF)

CALL END

NEARLY ALL OF THIS CODE WAS DEVELOPRD FROM THE INTERFACE PROGRAM CALLED 'IF'

PRINT* PROC 1,2
LA A0,PRINT(1,1)
ER PRINT\$
END

. THESE PROCS STOLEN FROM PREPRM

```

PCW←  PROC      1,1
      PF        1,$-PCW(1,1),PCW(1,1)
      END

      .
PF    FORM      12,6,18
      .
IMAGELENGTH EQU 14          USERS RECIIVING LENGTH
BUFLN EQU      1792
INBUF RES     2←BUFLN
FLAGS RES     1
SX11 RES     1
FCTI  +  /$READ /        FILE CONTROL TABEL FOR INPUT
      +  /
      +  0
      +  0002000,0
      +  BUFLN,0
      +  0
      +  INBUF,INBUF+BUFLN
      +  BUFLN/28,IMAGELENGTH
      +  1,0
      +  1,0
      +  0
PF3PKT +  /$READ /        USE-ATTACHED FILE NAME
      +  /
      +  0D              ELEMENT NAME
      +  0
      +  1,0
      +  0D              VERSION NAME
      +  0D
      +  0              TEXT ADDRESS
      +  0
BLANK  +  /
FLAG   +  0
ELEMNAME EQU  PF3PKT+2
FLAGWORD EQU  PF3PKT+5
VERNAME EQU   PF3PKT+6
TEXTADDR EQU  PF3PKT+10
DISKADDR EQU  FCTI+5
COREADDR EQUF FCTI+8,,H2
ICWI EQU      FCTI+10
DELIMAGE EQUF ICWI,,S4
ASCIBIT EQUF  FLAG,,S1
ONELINE EQUF  FLAG,,S2
STARTED EQUF  FLAG,,S3
      .
$(1)  .

```

READAL ◀

```
      TZ      ONELINE
J      ERRAMES
SX     X11,SX11
SZ     A3      ALLOW FORTRAN (ADR=IND)
```

• BUILD THE PFS\$ PACKET

```
DL     A0,♦0,X11      GET ELEMENT NAME
DS     A0,ELEMNAME    PLACE INTO PACKET
DL     A0,♦1,X11      VERSION NAME
DS     A0,VERNAME     TO PACKET
TNZ    ONELINE
SZ     ♦3,X11         CLEAR CARD COUNT
```

• BEGIN THE SEARCH THRU THE TOC

```
PFS   LA,U      A0,PFSPKT      LOOK FOR ONE
      ER      PFS$
      TZ      A2
      J      LOOKERR
      TP      FLAGWORD
      J      PFS
```

• NOW BUILD THE INPUT FCT AND INITIALIZE INPUT

```
LA     A0,TEXTADDR    EXTERNAL DEVICE ADDRESS
SA     A0,DISKADDR    TO THE I/O PACKET
TZ     ONELINE
J      3,X11
LA,U   A0,♦2,X11      CORE LOCATION
SA     A0,COREADDR    INTO THE PACKET
```

OPEN

```
LA,U   A0,FCTI
LMJ    X11,SDFIO
J      OPENERR
LA,U   A0,FCTI
LMJ    X11,SDFI
J      READERR
J      NOLABEL
LA     A0,ICWI
SA     A0,ASCIBIT
SSL    A0,30
TE,U   A0,050
J      NOLABEL
```

GET IMAGES, ONE AT A TIME, AND STORE AWAY AT FULL LENGTH

GETONE

```

LA,U      A0,FCTI
LMJ       X11,SDFI
J         READERR
J         EOF
TN        ICWI
J         CHECK
LA        A0,ICWI
DSL       A0,30
SSL       A1,6
TNE,U     A0,051
ER        ABORT$
TNE,U     A0,042
SA        A1,ASCIBIT
J         GETONE

```

ELEMENT NOW FULLY READ IN
DID WE READ A CONTROL IMAGE
NO, SO GO DO REGULAR THING
GET THE CNTL WORD FOR THIS IMAGE
TYPE OF CONTROL IMAGE TO S1
VALUE OF SWITCH TO S1 OF NEXT A-REG

IS THIS AN ASCII/FD SWITCH?
YES, IT IS

SKIP IF IMAGE MARKED AS DELETED

CHECK

```

TZ        DELIMAGE
J         GETONE

```

CONVERT TO FIELDATA IF IN ASCII MODE

```

TNZ       ASCIBIT
J         PASIMG
LA        A1,COREADDR
LA        A0,ICWI
SSL       A0,24
SA        A1,A2
LMJ       X11,ASCFD
SA,S2     A0,ICWI

```

ARE WE IN ASCII MODE?
NO

BLANK FILL IMAGE IF NEEDED

PASIMG

```

LA        A0,ICWI
SSL       A0,24
AU        A0,COREADDR
LXI,U     A1,1
ANA,U     A0,IMAGELNGTH
SMA       A0,R1
LA,U      A0,BLANK
BT        A1,♦A0

```

LX X11,SX11

```

TZ        ONELINE
J         3,X11
LA        A1,♦3,X11
AA,U      A1,1
SA        A1,♦3,X11
LA        A0,COREADDR
AA,U      A0,IMAGELNGTH
SA        A0,COREADDR
J         GETONE

```

. ALL IMAGES HAVE BEEN READ IN, SO CLOSE OUT

EOF LA,U A0,FCTI
LMJ X11,SDFIC
LA A0, SX11
J 5,A0

. OPEN ONE LINE AT A TIME ?

BEGIN LA,U A0,1
SA A0,ONELINE
J READAL+3

EXIT SZ ONELINE
SZ STARTED
LA A0,(J EOF)
SA A0,GETONE+3
LA,U A0,FCTI
LMJ X11,SDFIC
LX X11, SX11
J 1,X11 %EOF RETURN

. CLOSE OUTPUT AND CLEAR ONE-LINE FLAGS ?

END TMZ ONELINE
J 1,X11
SZ ONELINE
SZ STARTED
SX X11, SX11
LA A0,(J EOF)
SA A0,GETONE+3
LA,U A0,FCTI
LMJ X11,SDFIC
LA A0, SX11
J 1,A0

. RETURN THE NEXT CARD IMAGE

GETCRD TMZ ONELINE
ER ERR\$
LA,U A0,0,X11
SA A0,CORRADR
SX X11, SX11

TZ

STARTED

J

GETON

LA,U A0,1
SA STARTED
LA A0,(J EXIT)
SA A0,GETONE+3
J OPEN

```

$ (0)
OPENERR PRINT CANTOPEN
ER ERR$
MSG1 'FAILED ON ATTEMPT TO OPEN I/O'
CANTOPEN PCW MSG1
READERR PRINT FATALREADERR
ER ERR$
MSG2 'A FATAL READ ERROR HAS OCCURED-ABORTING'
FATALREADERR PCW MSG2
LOOKERP PRINT NOFIND
DL A0,PFSPKT+2
DS A0,E
DL A0,PFSPKT+6
DS A0,V
PRINT IDIT
ER ERR$
MSG31 'TRYING TO FIND ELEMENT:'
E + OD
+ +
V + OD
+
IDIT PCW MSG31
MSG3 'NO ELEMENT OF REQUIRED NAME; I/O ERROR, OR "$READ" NOT ATTACHED'
NOFIND PCW MSG3
NOLABEL PRINT NOLAB
ER ERR$
MSG4 'ELEMENT NOT PROPERLY FORMATTED-ABORTING'
NOLAB PCW MSG4
ERRAMES PRINT OUCH
ER ERR$
MSG5 'CAN'T HAVE ALL-AT-ONCE AND LINE-AT-A-TIME OPEN SIMULTANEOUSLY'
OUCH PCW MSG5

```

END

WRITEALL

\$(0) AXRS

. THIS FORTRAN CALLABLE SUBROUTINE WILL WRITE OUT TO AN EXEC 8
. PROGRAM FILE AN ELEMENT, EITHER ALL AT ONCE OR
. ONE LINE-AT-A-TIME.

. IMAGES TO BE WRITTEN OUT MUST BE 14 WORDS LONG AND BLANK
. FILLED OUT TO THE RIGHT, IF NECESSARY

. IN THE WRITE IT ALL OUT AT ONCE MODE THE NUMBER OF IMAGES TO
. BE WRITTEN MUST BE PASSED TO THIS ROUTINE

. CONTRACTOR: SIGMA CORP

. AUTHOR: WALTER N COLQUITT

. DATE: SPRING 1975

. FORTRAN LINKING SEQUENCE

. FIRST: @@USE @WRITE,UR-FILE-NAME ; OR VIA NERTRN
. THEN IN THE EXECUTABLE CODE

. CALL WRALL('EN', 'VN', BUF, #-OF-CARDS)

. WHERE

. 'EN' IS TO BE THE ELEMENT NAME

. 'VN' WILL BE THE VERSION NAME; 0 IS THE SAME AS BLANKS

. NOTE THAT EN AND VN ARE TWO(2) WORD ITEMS

. FOR THE LINE-AT-A-TIME METHOD

. CALL START('EN', 'VN')

. CALL PUTCRD(BUF)

. AND FINALLY

. CALL FINIS

```

PRINT◀ PROC 1,2
        LA  A0,PRINT(1,1)
        ER  PRINT$
        END

PCW◀ PROC 1,1
        PF  1,$-PCW(1,1),PCW(1,1)
        END

PF FORM 12,6,18

IMAGELENGTH EQU 14
BUFLEN EQU 1792
OUTBUF RES 2*BUFLEN
SX11 RES 1
REGSAV RES 2
FLAGS + 0
FCTO + '$WRITE'
      +
      + 0
      + 0001000,0
      + BUFLEN,0
      + 0
      + OUTBUF,OUTBUF+BUFLEN
      + BUFLEN/28,0
      + 1,0
      +
      + 0
      + 0500130,0
      + '$DFF'
PFIPKT + '$WRITE'
      +
      + 00
      + 0
      + 1,0
      + 00
      + 5,0,1
      + 0,0
      + 0
      +
      + 0
      + 0
      + 017770010137777777700
      + SINGLE EQUF FLAGS,,S1

```


\$(1)
OCTAL

.	0	LR,U	R1,11
+			
LR,XU	R2,-7		
DL	A3,('000000000000')		
MLU	A2,A3		
SSL	A2,3		
DSC	A3,6		
.		JGD	R1,\$-3
DSC	A3,36		
J	♦OCTAL		

\$(1)

START♦

.	LA,U	A0,1
SA	A0,SINGLE	
SZ	CARDKNT	
J	\$+3	

WRTALL♦

.	TZ	SINGLE
J	BUSY	
SX	X11,SX11	
SZ	A3	

.	DL	A1,♦0,X11
DS	A1,PFIPKT+2	

SLJ CHARCHK

.	DL	A1,♦1,X11
DS	A1,PFIPKT+6	
SLJ	VERCHK	
TZ	SINGLE	
J	RFI	

LA,U A0,♦2,X11

SA	A0,IMAGEADR	
LA	A0,♦3,X11	
SA	A0,CARDKNT	

PF1	LA,U	A0,PFIPKT		
	ER	PFWLS		
	TZ	A2		
	J	BADPFIWL		
	SA		SA	A1,FCTO+5
	LA,U	A1,PFIPKT+10		
	SA	A0,LABEL+1		
	LA	A0,FCTO+8,,H2		
	SA	A0,LABEL		
	LA,U	A0,FCTO+10		
	LMJ	A0,FCTO		
	LA,U	X11,SDF00		
	LMJ	A0,FCTO		
	J	X11,SDF0		
	LX	OUTERR		
	TZ	X11,SX11		
	J	SINGLE		
	.	3,X11		
	.			
	DS	A6,REGSAY		
	LA	A6,IMAGEADR		
	LA	A7,CARDKNT		
	J	JGD		
	.			
NXTLNE	SA	A6,FCTO+8,,H2		
	LA	A1,(' ')		
	LA,U	R1,IMAGELNGTH		
	LXI,XU	A0,-1		
	SNE	A1,IMAGELNGTH-1,♦A0		
	LA,XU	R1,-1		
	SA	R1,A0		
	LA,U	A0,1,A0		
	LSL	A0,24		
	SA	A0,FCTO+10		
	LA,U	A0,FCTO		
	LMJ	X11,SDF0		
	J	OUTERR		
	LX	X11,SX11		
	TZ	SINGLE		
	J	2,X11		
	AA,U	A6,IMAGELNGTH		
JGD	JGD	A7,NXTLNE		
	LA,U	A0,FCTO		
	LMJ	X11,SDF0C		
	J	OUTERR		
	LA	A0,FCTO+5		
	SA	A0,A1		
	ANA	A0,PFIPKT+10		
	SA	A0,PFIPKT+9,,H2		
	LA,U	A0,PFIPKT		
	ER	PFIS		
	TZ	A2		
	J	PFIBAD		

RETURN	LX	X11, SX11		
	TNZ	SINGLE		
	J	\$+3		
	SZ	SINGLE		
	J	1, X11		
	.			
	DL	A6, REGSAY		
	J	5, X11		
	.			
	.			
PUTCRD	TNZ	SINGLE		
	J	NOTREADY		
	SZ	A3		
	LA, U	A0, ♦0, X11		
	SA	A0, FCTD+8, H2		
	SX	X11, SX11		
	J	NXTLNE+1		
	.			
FINIS	SX	X11, SX11		
	TNZ	SINGLE		
	J	NOTREADY		
	J	JGD+1		
	.			
VERCHK	+	0		
	DJZ	A1, ♦\$-1		
	LA	A3, VERCHK		
	SA, H2	A3, CHARCHK		
	J	\$+2		
		MCHARCHK	+	0
	LA, U	A5, 11		
J12	SZ	A0		
	DL	A3, MASK		
	LDL	A0, 6		
	SSL	A1, 6		
	LDL	A1, 6		
	DSC	A3, A0		
	JNB	A4, RSTBLKS		
	JGD	A5, J12		
	J	♦CHARCHK		
RSTBLKS	TE, U	A0, 005		
	J	NOTFINE		
	SZ	A0		
	LDL	A0, 6		
	SSL	A1, 6		
	LDL	A1, 6		
	JGD	A5, RSTBLKS		
	J	♦CHARCHK		

```

NOTREADY PRINT NOSTART
ER ERR$
MSG0 'CAN'T PUTCRD' OR 'FINIS' UNLESS START HAS BEEN CALLED'
NOSTART PCW MSG0
BUSY PRINT NOTBOTH
ER ERR$
MSG1 'CAN'T DO WRTALL IF LINE-AT-A-TIME IS OPEN'
NOTBOTH PCW MSG1
BADPFIWL
SLJ OCTAL
DS A3,STAT
PRINT NOOPEN
ER ERR$
MSG2 'CAN'T ACCESS FILE:F.N. '$WRITE' ATTACHED?'
STAT RES 2
NOOPEN PCW MSG2
OUTERR PRINT IDERR
ER ERR$
MSG3 'FATAL I/O ERROR HAS OCCURED-ABORTING'
IDERR PCW MSG3
PFIBAD
SLJ OCTAL
DS A3,STATUS
PRINT PFINFG
J RETURN
MSG4 'PFI$(NAME TO TOC) FAILED-CONTINUING-STATUS WAS'
STATUS RES 2
PFINFG PCW MSG4
NOTFINE PRINT BADNAME
ER ERR$
MSG5 'ILLEGAL CHARACTER IN A NAME'
BADNAME PCW MSG5
END

```

BATCHR

This multiple key sort is Batcher's sort from Kunth's Volume III. The calling sequence is:

```
CALL BATCHR(DATA,LNG,NUM,KEY,KEYLNG)
```

DATA A 2-D array of records to be sorted.

LNG The length (in words) of each record.

NUM The number of records in the array.

Note this means that DATA is dimensioned as follows:

```
DIMENSION DATA (LNG,NUM).
```

KEY A singlely dimensional array that contains from major to minor order the relative word positions of the keys within the record. Note that all values in the array KEY must be between 1 and LNG.

KEYLNG The size (in words) of the array KEY.

Example: To sort an array of 100 records, each 13 words long when the major key is word #12 and the minor key is word #2, the following code is illustrative:

```
KEY(1)=12
```

```
KEY(2)=2
```

```
CALL BATCHR(DATA,13,100,KEY,2)
```

BATCHER (ADAGE VERSION)

```

SUBROUTINE BATCHR (DATA,LNG,NUM,KEY,KEYLNG)
IMPLICIT INTEGER (A-Z)
DIMENSION DATA (LNG,NUM), KEY (KEYLNG)
IF (NUM.LT.2) RETURN
IF (KEYLNG.LT.1 .OR. KEYLNG.GT.LNG) RETURN
S=1
10  S=S*2
   IF (S.LT.NUM) GOTO 10
   S=S/2
   P=S
20  Q=S
   R=0
   D=P
30  LIM=NUM-D-1
   DO 40 I=0,LIM
   IF ((I.AND.P).NE.R) GOTO 40
   IP1=I+1
   EXP=I+D+1
   DO 37 J=1,KEYLNG
   KEYH=KEY(J)
   IF (DATA (KEYH,IP1)-DATA (KEYH,EXP)) 40,37,38
37  CONTINUE
   GOTO 40
38  CONTINUE
   DO 39 J=1,LNG
   TMP=DATA (J,IP1)
   DATA (J,IP1)=DATA (J,EXP)
   DATA (J,EXP)=TMP
39  CONTINUE
40  CONTINUE
   IF (Q.EQ.P) GOTO 60
   D=Q-P
   Q=Q/2
   R=P
   GOTO 30
60  P=P/2
   IF (P.GT.0) GOTO 20
   RETURN
END
```

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