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OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY

**GEOFYSICAL LIBRARY
SUBROUTINES (*GLIB)**

by

Ken Keeling
Michael Gemperle
and
Gerald Connard

Office of Naval Research
Contract N00014-67-A-0369-0007
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GEOPHYSICAL LIBRARY SUBROUTINES

I. Introduction

This report describes the various subroutines and functions in general use by either the Geophysics Group or the present Geophysics Data Reduction and Plotting Package (Gemperle, et al., 1976) that are not available on the OS-3 Fortran Library (OS-3 is the operating system on the Control Data Corporation 3300 computer at Oregon State University). These subroutines are available to users of the CDC-3300 on the saved file *GLIB.

These subroutines may be classified into five general categories.

1. Plotting - general purpose plotter driver subroutines and mercator map projection subroutines.
2. Date and Time - general purpose date and time conversion from the conventional system of year, month, day and hour, minute, second (or tenths of minutes) to integer tenths of minutes since the beginning of the year and the inverses of the above. These subroutines are generally used in computations involving time differences, time output and plotting. Various formats are available.
3. Arithmetic Functions - standard Fortran Library functions not available on the OS-3 Fortran Library.
4. Control Functions - file and operating system control functions peculiar to the OS-3 operating system.
5. Misc Subroutines - subroutines used by more than one geophysics program. These subroutines perform specific geophysically oriented functions.

II. Characteristics Common throughout the Library

This library was written to run on a CDC 3300 computer operating under the Oregon State Open Shop Operating System (OS-3). As such, several of the subroutines are only applicable to this system, particularly those within the Control Function Group.

Because OS-3 is a time sharing system, these subroutines are usually called by programs which are normally run in an interactive mode on a teletype terminal in our offices.

These subroutines appear on the library because they are of general enough purpose under OS-3 to be used by more than one program. Most are written in CDC assembly language (COMPASS), though some were written in OS-3 Fortran IV when it was applicable to the subroutine.

There are a few conventions made in the documentation of this library. The "Type" of the parameters may be integer (I) or floating point (F.P.) for the passing of values or single (A4) or double (A8) word variables used to pass Binary Coded Decimal (BCD) information. All function names appear in the parameter table as the output parameter for the function.

Users of these subroutines and functions should also refer to the CDC and OSU publications listed in the references relating to the OS-3 operating system, and FORTRAN and COMPASS languages on the OSU CDC-3300 computer.

III. Description of Individual Subroutines

A. Plotting Subroutines

The first four subroutines are the plotter drivers and are used to convert the pen movements in inches specified by the calling program calls into actual pen movement codes used by the plotter and for initialization and bookkeeping. There are no limit checks made on any of the plotter driver subroutine parameters in order to speed up execution, therefore, care should be used in the calling programs. The last two subroutines are used to generate mercator maps on a 30-inch incremental plotter.

Source listings for the first four subroutines are not included in the Appendix because of their length.

1. PLOTINT (X, Y, LUN)

PLOTINT is used to initialize the plotter subroutines and define the location of the origin of the axis. The parameters X and Y are with respect to wherever the pen is left by the operator and are assumed to be within six inches of the left edge of the plotter paper. The X coordinate is across the paper and the Y coordinate is in the long dimension of the paper. The normal call is: CALL PLOTINT (-6., 6., 10). This will cause the origin to be against the left edge of the plotter paper and at least six inches away from the last plot. This is normally followed by a CALL PLOT (1.0, 0., -3) to redefine the origin one inch from the left edge of the plotter paper. The logical unit, e.g. LUN 10, should have already been defined as a plotter with an OS-3 Control Mode "EQUIP" statement or Fortran call to the EQUIP subroutine (see Skinner, 1970).

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Description</u>
X	F.P.	The location of the X-coordinate of the axis origin in inches relative to where the pen was left by the operator.
Y	F.P.	The location of the Y-coordinate of the axis origin in inches relative to where the pen was left by the operator.
LUN	I	Number of the Logical Unit to which the pen movement codes generated by the plotter driver are sent

2. PLOT (X, Y, IPEN)

PLOT is used to move the pen to a new X, Y in inches with the pen either up or down. If the parameter 'IPEN' is negative, then a new origin is defined with respect to the last one defined by either PLOTINT or PLOT. Redefinition of the origin also causes any accumulated pen movements to be buffered to the plotter file. This means that the last call in a plotting program should be a call to PLOT with IPEN negative to insure that the last record is sent to the plotter.

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Description</u>
X	F.P.	The new X-coordinate in inches
Y	F.P.	The new Y-coordinate in inches
IPEN	I	IPEN = 2 pen down prior to moving IPEN = 3 pen up prior to moving IPEN = -3 last call to the plotter subroutines for this plot. This defines a new origin for subsequent plotting.

This is the basic pen movement subroutine. The algorithm for generating pen movement codes was taken from CACM Algorithm 162 (Stockton, 1963).

3. PLOTSYMB (X, Y, H, ARRAY, THETA, N)

PLOTSYMB is used to move the pen to the location of a centered symbol and draw that symbol or to move the pen to the lower left corner of a label and to write that label. Figure 1 gives the available centered symbols and the integer associated with each.

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Description</u>
X	F.P.	The new X-coordinate in inches
Y	F.P.	The new Y-coordinate in inches
H	F.P.	Height of character or centered symbol to be drawn in inches
ARRAY or ISYM	A _n or I	Real or INTEGER variable or ARRAY containing n BCD characters or an integer specifying the centered symbol to be drawn (see Fig.1)
THETA	F.P.	The angle measured in degrees from the X-axis in a counter-clockwise direction at which the centered symbol or label is to be written
N	I	N > 0 then N characters will be drawn, pen is lifted prior to moving to X, Y N = -1 the pen is lifted prior to moving to draw a centered symbol N = -2 the pen is dropped prior to moving to draw a centered symbol

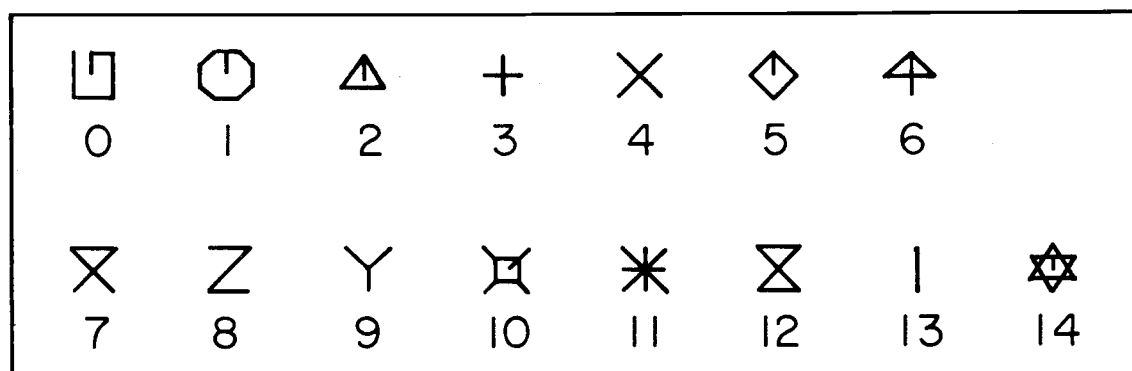


Figure 1 PLOTSYMB Centered Symbols

4. ROTATEXY

ROTATEXY is used to rotate the axis of the plot 90 degrees counter-clockwise resulting in the X-axis becoming parallel to the long dimension of the plotter paper. A call to this subroutine is irreversible and can be made only once during the running of a program. After a call to ROTATEXY a call to PLOTINT with the parameters (0., -30., LUN) should be made to reset the coordinate axis to the right edge of the plotter paper. If used, this subroutine should be the first plotter subroutine called or should only be made when the pen is at an origin. There are no parameters for this subroutine.

5. MERCMAP

MERCMAP is a general purpose subroutine used to generate an annotated Mercator grid on the plotter. It interactively asks the user for information concerning the latitude and longitude limits, scale in inches per degree of longitude and grid spacing in minutes as well as the data file name and plot label (Example 1, Page 7). Underlined characters are printed by the subroutine MERCMAP. MERCMAP will attempt to fit the grid on the plotter paper with the longitude lines parallel to the length of the paper. If the grid will not fit, the program will rotate the grid 90 degrees and try again. If the minimum dimension exceeds 26 inches, the program will ask for the map parameters again, enabling the user to split the map grid into sections or change the scale. MERCMAP calls the function MERIDPTS.

Subroutine MERCMAP contains the following declarative statements for the return of input values back to the calling program:

```
REAL  MINPTS, MAXPTS, LATINCH, LONGINCH, MAPSCALE
REAL  MSD60, MINLAT, MAXLAT, MINLONG, MAXLONG
COMMON MINPTS, MAXPTS, LATINCH, LONGINCH, MAPSCALE
COMMON MSD60, MINLAT, MAXLAT, MINLONG, MAXLONG
```

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Description</u>
MINPTS	F.P.	MERIDPTS (MINLAT)
MAXPTS	F.P.	MERIDPTS (MAXLAT)
LATINCH	F.P.	MAPSCALE* (MAXPTS-MINPTS)/60.
LONGINCH	F.P.	MAPSCALE* (MAXLONG-MINLONG)
MAPSCALE	F.P.	Inches per degree longitude
MSD60	F.P.	MAPSCALE/60.
MINLAT	F.P.	Decimal degrees for south edge of map
MAXLAT	F.P.	Decimal degrees for north edge of map
MINLONG	F.P.	Decimal degrees for west edge of map (0-360)
MAXLONG	F.P.	Decimal degrees for east edge of map (0-360)

LABEL PLOT FOR?
PETERSON

INPUT FILE NAME
Y69FEB

GIVE THE FOLLOWING:

<u>NLAT</u>	<u>SLAT</u>	<u>WLONG</u>	<u>ELONG</u>	<u>SCALE</u>	<u>GRID</u>
3 <u>D00M</u>	-4 <u>D00M</u>	-90 <u>D00M</u>	-80 <u>D00M</u>	4 <u>.000</u>	60 <u>M</u>

DO YOU WANT A RAPIDOGRAPH PEN - YES OR NO
NO

Example 1
MERC MAP OUTPUT

6. MERIDPTS (ALAT)

MERIDPTS is a real function which returns the value of the meridional parts equivalent to the latitude ALAT according to the Clark spheroid of 1866 from the formula (Bowditch, 1958, p. 1186):

$$M = a \log_e 10 \log \tan (45^\circ + \frac{L}{2}) - a(e^2 \sin L + \frac{e^4}{3} \sin^3 L + \frac{e^6}{5} \sin^5 L)$$

where

M is the number of meridional parts between the equator and the given latitude,

a is the equatorial radius of the earth in minutes of arc,

L is the latitude in radians,

f is the flattening of the earth, and

e is the ellipticity ($e = \sqrt{2f-f^2}$).

MERIDPTS is used by the mercator map plotting programs (Gemperle, et.al., 1976) to determine the location of data points to be plotted and by MERCMAP for drawing mercator grid. MERIDPTS must be declared a REAL function in the calling program.

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Description</u>
ALAT	F.P.	Latitude in decimal degrees
MERIDPTS	F.P.	OUTPUT - equivalent to M above

B. Date and Time Subroutines

The first five of these date and time subroutines comprise a package for the conversion of date and time to integer tenths of minutes from the beginning of the year and back in various formats. The sixth gets the current time from the computer in A8 Format and the seventh zeros the blanks in either A4 or A8 Format BCD variables.

1. LEAPYEAR (IYR)

LEAPYEAR initializes a month table to a non-leapyear and then checks the parameter IYR (a two digit year in the twentieth century) to see if it is a leapyear and, if so, modifies the month table to reflect the leap-year. The month table MTABLE is in LABELED COMMON for use by the rest of

the date and time subroutines in this package. The starting year IYR modified to become a four digit year is also saved in the same LABELED COMMON. This should be the first subroutine called when using these subroutines to initialize MTABLE.

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Description</u>
IYR	I	Integer year (two digit)
MTABLE	I	OUTPUT - Array dimensioned (12) in LABELED COMMON which contains the Julian day number of the last day of the preceeding month
ISYEAR	I	OUTPUT - Integer starting year (4 digit) follows MTABLE in the LABELED COMMON

2. NGDCTIME (YRMODAY, HRMN10)

The function NGDCTIME returns the integer tenths of minutes since the first of the year (ISYEAR). This function requires that the month table MTABLE has been initialized by a call to LEAPYEAR. A fatal error message is written if the parameters refer to a time later than February 28 of the year following ISYEAR initialized by LEAPYEAR.

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Description</u>
YRMODAY	I	Six digit year, month and day
HRMN10	I	Five digit hour, minute and tenths of minutes
NGDCTIME	I	OUTPUT - integer tenths of minutes since the first of the year specified by LEAPYEAR (ISYEAR)

3. ITIME (YRMODAY, HRMNSC)

This function is exactly the same as NGDCTIME except that the second parameter contains seconds instead of tenths of minutes. The value returned is still tenths of minutes since the first of the year. This function also requires that the month table MTABLE has been initialized by a call to LEAPYEAR. A fatal error message is written if the parameters

refer to a time later than February 28 of the year following ISYEAR initialized by LEAPYEAR.

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Description</u>
YRMODAY	I	Six digit integer year, month and day
HRMNSC	I	Six digit integer hour, minute and second
ITIME	I	OUTPUT - integer tenths of minutes since the first of the year specified by LEAPYEAR (ISYEAR)

4. IDTG (IYR, ITIME, YRMODAY, HRMN10)

This subroutine converts the two digit year (IYR) and time (ITIME) since the beginning of the year in tenths of minutes back to year, month, day (YRMODAY) and hour, minute and tenths of minutes (HRMN10). The parameter ITIME is usually the output from the function NGDCTIME or ITIME.

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Description</u>
IYR	I	Integer year (two digit)
ITIME	I	Integer tenths of minutes since the beginning of the year (output from ITIME or NGDCTIME)
YRMODA	I	Six digit integer year, month and day
HRMN10	I	Five digit integer hour, minute and tenths of minutes

5. ADTG (YR, ITIME, YRMODAY, HRMN10)

This subroutine is the same as IDTG except that the output is in BCD; useful, for example, for annotating plots. The output is BCD with leading zeros inserted by the function ZB (see following).

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Description</u>
YR	I	Integer year (two digit)
ITIME	I	Integer tenths of minutes since the beginning of the year (output from ITIME or NGDCTIME)
YRMODAY	A6	Six character year, month and day in BCD
HRMN10	A5	Five character hour, minute and tenths of minutes in BCD

6. ARMYTIME (X)

The subroutine ARMYTIME returns the time of day from the CDC 3300 clock in the real variable parameter "X" in BCD. The format is bbHHMMbb where b is a blank, H is an hour digit and M is a minute digit.

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Description</u>
X	A8	The time of day between 0000 and 2400 is returned in BCD

7. IZB (I) or ZB (A)

This subroutine with entry points for both a real BCD argument or an integer BCD argument, zeros the blanks of the argument. For example, it is used to change blanks to zeros in date and time BCD variables.

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Description</u>
I	A4	Integer BCD argument for the integer function IZB
A	A8	Real BCD argument for the real function ZB
IZB	A4	OUTPUT - blanks are zeroed
ZB	A8	OUTPUT - blanks are zeroed

C. Arithmetic Functions

These three arithmetic functions are standard Fortran Library functions but are not included on the OS-3 Fortran Library. We have, therefore, implemented them for the geophysics library.

1. AINT (X)

AINT returns the integer portion of a floating point number. It is equivalent to: $\text{AINT}(X) = \text{FLOAT}(\text{IFIX}(X))$ (McCracken, 1965).

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Description</u>
X	F.P.	The real argument
AINT	F.P.	OUTPUT - the sign times the largest integer less than or equal to the absolute value of X

2. ATAN2 (Y, X)

ATAN2 computes the value of the arctangent of Y/X returning a value between $-\pi$ and $+\pi$. It simply extends the range of the single parametered ATAN function. The OS-3 Fortran Library function ATAN (CDC, 1965) is used to compute the arctangent in the range $-\pi/2$ to $+\pi/2$. ATAN2 determines the proper quadrant and modifies the angles accordingly (IBM, 1968).

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Description</u>
Y	F.P.	The ordinate
X	F.P.	The abscissa
ATAN2	F.P.	OUTPUT - Arctangent (Y/X) between $-\pi$ and $+\pi$

3. AMOD (X, Y)

AMOD returns the value of X modulus Y for two real arguments. This is equivalent to $\text{AMOD}(X, Y) = X - \text{AINT}(X/Y) * Y$. This is a real valued, real parameter version of the MOD function (IBM, 1968).

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Description</u>
X	F.P.	The first parameter
Y	F.P.	The second parameter
AMOD	F.P.	Output - equivalent to $X - \text{AINT}(X/Y) * Y$

D. Control Functions

These functions interact with the OS-3 operating system and are peculiar to it. They do such things as UNEQUIP files, call the operating system, and zero core memory (also see Skinner, 1970).

1. FWSP (LUN)

The subroutine FWSP causes the present position of the specified LUN to advance one physical record. It is only legal when the LUN is EQUIPPED to an input device.

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Description</u>
LUN	I	Logical Unit Number of the input device to be forward spaced one physical record

2. ISTATUS (LUN)

This integer function returns the Logical Unit Number status to the calling program.

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Description</u>
LUN	I	Logical Unit Number to which the returned status applies
ISTATUS	I	Bits are returned as defined below

The upper three octal digits contain LUN status as follow:

<u>BITS</u>	<u>STATUS</u>
40000000	File protected
20000000	Load point
10000000	End of data
04000000	End of file
02000000	Destructive read
01000000	Binary record
00400000	Abnormal/Unavailable
00200000	Seek error
00100000	Saved file

The lower four bits contain the hardware type as follow:

0000	Unit not equipped
0001	File
0010	Line printer
0011	Card punch
0100	Card reader
0101	Mag tape
0110	Teletype
0111	Plotter
1000	Null
1001	TV
1010	Random access file
1011	Task

3. RELEASE (LUN)

RELEASE deletes all of the data associated with the Logical Unit Number (LUN). The Logical Unit (LUN) should be equipped to a file or an output device such as a card punch, line printer or plotter. This function is useful for killing the data going to the plotter or line printer prior to unequipping the LUN.

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Description</u>
LUN	I	Logical Unit Number of the file or output device from which the data is to be released

4. RESET

RESET does an OS-3 Control Mode "UNEQUIP" to all logical units between 0 and 49 inclusive. It is often used by programs with internal calls to the EQUIP and UNEQUIP subroutines. There are no parameters for this subroutine.

5. MI

MI stores the address of the last Fortran call to MI in location 13₈ enabling a user to resume his program at the point of the last call to MI by entering OS-3 Control Mode and typing "MI". It is often used by calling programs to recover from normally fatal errors in the typing of data file names. There are no parameters to this subroutine.

6. ZAP (IPAGE)

This subroutine zeros a page (2048 words) of core on the CDC 3300 running under the OS-3 operating system. There are sixteen pages of core (32,768 words) normally available to a user running Fortran, numbered 0-15.

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Description</u>
IPAGE	I	The page to be zeroed normally 0-15

7. SBJP

SBJP returns the user to OS-3 control mode, effectively terminating the execution of the job. It is equivalent to "CALL EXIT" except that the "END OF FORTRAN EXECUTION" message is not sent to the standard output device. There are no parameters and the user is left in OS-3 Control Mode. This subroutine is often used to abort the users job on a fatal error.

E. Misc Subroutines

These subroutines perform a specific function for geophysics programs. The first converts the revolutions of the R/V YAQUINA's engines to speed in knots and the second accesses the Mathews table (*MATAB) of corrections for the velocity of sound in water.

1. SPEED (ISREV, IPREV, NDATE, NTIME)

This subroutine computes the speed in knots of the R/V YAQUINA given the starboard and port engine revolutions. The date and time parameters are used for error messages. A new speed function will be generated for the R/V WECOMA in early 1976.

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Description</u>
ISREV	I	Starboard engine revolutions
IPREV	I	Port engine revolutions
NDATE	I	Integer date for output with error messages
NTIME	I	Integer time for output with error messages
SPEED	F.P.	Output - speed returned between 0.0 and 10.3 knots

2. GETMATAB (MZ, ITAB(2), IEND)

GETMATAB reads the Mathews zone table (Bialec, 1966) for the area "MZ" from the Random Access File (RAF) "*MATAB", and puts it in the integer

array "ITAB". If the area "MZ" is not on the RAF, "*MATAB", then an error message is written and the user is aborted. Presently Mathews zones 23-25 and 41-45 are included on the saved public random access file "*MATAB". The table *MATAB contains corrections to the velocity of sound assuming an initial velocity of 1500 meters per second (See appendix B). A sample program (ZORK) for reducing fathoms to corrected meters is included on page 43.

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Description</u>
MZ	I	The Mathews zone to be read from the RAF
ITAB	I	OUTPUT - The array (dimensioned (60)) to return the Mathews zone table
IEND	I	OUTPUT - The integer length of the mathews zone table "MZ"

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APPENDIX A

OS3 FORTRAN VERSION 3.13

11/05/75 2243

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1      SUBROUTINE MERCMAP
2      C THIS SUBROUTINE DRAWS A MERCATOR GRID ON THE PLOTTER. IT
3      C QUERIES THE USER FOR THE MAP PARAMETERS AND LEAVES THEM IN
4      C COMMON FOR THE CALLING PROGRAM.
5      C SOUTHERN LATITUDES AND WESTERN LONGITUDES ARE NEGATIVE.
6      C MERCMAP WILL WORK ACROSS BOTH THE DATELINE AND GREENWICH
7      C MERIDIAN.
8      COMMON MINPTS, MAXPTS, LATINCH, LONGINCH, MAPSCALE
9      COMMON MSD60, MINLAT, MAXLAT, MINLONG, MAXLONG
10     REAL MINPTS, MAXPTS, LATINCH, LONGINCH, MAPSCALE
11     REAL MSD60, MINLAT, MAXLAT, MINLONG, MAXLONG
12     REAL LAT, MIN, MERIDPTS
13     DIMENSION BCD(8), ABCD(10)
14     DIMENSION IALABEL(2), FORM(4), FORMR(3)
15     EQUIVALENCE (ALABEL,IALABEL)
16     EQUIVALENCE (BCD,ABCD)
17     INTEGER PENUP, PENDOWN
18     C FOR RAPIDOGRAPH PEN ON THE PLOTTER
19     FORMR (1) = 8H MEDIUM
20     FORMR (2) = 8H RAPIDOGRA
21     FORMR (3) = 8HAPH PEN.
22     C FOR PLOTS LONGER THAN 60 INCHES.
23     FORM (1) = 8HFOLLOWIN
24     FORM (2) = 8HG PLOT
25     FORM (4) = 8H INCHES.
26     C CODES FOR THE PLOT DRIVER SUBROUTINES
27     PENDOWN = 2
28     PENUP = 3
29     C PUT DATE AND TIME INTO THE LABEL ARRAY
30     CALL DATE (ABCD(9))
31     CALL ARMYTIME (ABCD(10))
32     C DON'T GET ABORTED BECAUSE LUNS WERE LEFT EQUIPPED
33     CALL RESET
34     CALL EQUIP (17,8HLP )
35     WRITE (61,105)
36     C LABEL THE PLOT AND LP SO YOU CAN GET IT BACK
37     105 FORMAT ('#0 LABEL PLOT FOR#')
38     READ (60,104) BCD
39     WRITE (17,107) ABCD
40     C GET THE DATA FILE
41     WRITE (61,108)
42     WRITE (17,108)
43     108 FORMAT ('#0 INPUT FILE NAME#')
44     READ (60,104) ANAME
45     WRITE (17,107) ANAME
46     CALL EQUIP (1,ANAME)
47     CALL EQUIP (10,8HPLOT )
48     10 WRITE (61,100)
49     WRITE (17,100)
50     C LONGS WEST ARE NEGATIVE AND LATS SOUTH ARE NEGATIVE

```

OS3 FORTRAN VERSION 3.13 MERMAP 11/05/75 2243

```

51      100 FORMAT (#GIVE THE FOLLOWING: #,/,
52          1      # NLAT SLAT WLONG ELONG SCALE GRID #,/,
53          2      #* D M D M D M D M . M#)
54          READ (60,101) MAXLAT, MAXLATM, MINLAT, MINLATM,
55          1      MINLONG, MINLONGM, MAXLONG, MAXLONGM,
56          2      MAPSCALE, DEC, MIN
57      101 FORMAT (F3.0,X,I2,X,F3.0,X,I2,X,F4.0,X,I2,X,F4.0,X,I2,
58          1      X,F2.0,X,F3.3,F4.0)
59      C THIS IS A FUNNY WAY TO GET MAPSCALE, BUT IT IGNORES THE
60      C DECIMAL POINT, AS IT MAY NOT BE THERE.
61          MAPSCALE = MAPSCALE + DEC
62          WRITE (17,109) MAXLAT, MAXLATM, MINLAT,
63          1      MINLATM, MINLONG, MINLONGM,
64          2      MAXLONG, MAXLONGM, MAPSCALE,
65          3      MIN
66      109 FORMAT(##,F3.0,#D#,I2,#M#,F3.0,#D#,I2,#M#,F4.0,#D#,I2,
67          1      #M#,F4.0,#D#,I2,#M#,F6.3,F4.0)
68      C MAKE DECIMAL DEGREES OUT OF THE DEGREES AND MINUTES.
69          MINLAT = MINLAT + SIGNF (FLOAT(MINLATM),MINLAT) / 60.
70          MAXLAT = MAXLAT + SIGNF (FLOAT(MAXLATM),MAXLAT) / 60.
71          MINLONG = MINLONG + SIGNF (FLOAT(MINLONGM),MINLONG) / 60.
72          MAXLONG = MAXLONG + SIGNF (FLOAT (MAXLONGM),MAXLONG) / 60.
73          IF (MAXLAT .LE. MINLAT) GO TO 19
74      C MAKE LONGS 0 TO 360 TO THE EAST
75          IF (MINLONG .LT. 0.) MINLONG = 360. + MINLONG
76          IF (MAXLONG .LT. 0.) MAXLONG = 360. + MAXLONG
77      C TAKE CARE OF CROSSING GREENWICH - MAKE LONGS GO TO 720 DEGS.
78          IF (MINLONG .LT. MAXLONG) GO TO 12
79          MAXLONG = MAXLONG + 360.
80      C CALCULATE MAP VARIABLES
81          12 MIN = MIN / 60.
82          MSD60 = MAPSCALE / 60.
83          LONGINCH = MAPSCALE * (MAXLONG - MINLONG)
84          MINPTS = MERIDPTS (MINLAT)
85          MAXPTS = MERIDPTS (MAXLAT)
86          LATINCH = MSD60 * (MAXPTS - MINPTS)
87      C TAKE CARE OF FELT TIP PENS
88          15 WRITE (61,117)
89          WRITE (17,117)
90          117 FORMAT (#000 YOU WANT A RAPIDOGRAPH PEN - YES OR NO#)
91          READ (60,114) IANS
92          114 FORMAT (A4)
93          WRITE (17,116) IANS
94          116 FORMAT (X,A4)
95          IF (IANS .EQ. 4HNO ) GO TO 17
96          IF (IANS .EQ. 4HYES ) GO TO 16
97          WRITE (61,115)
98          WRITE (17,115)
99          115 FORMAT (#0ILLEGABLE RESPONSE - TRY AGAIN#)
100         GO TO 15

```

OS3 FORTRAN VERSION 3.13 MERCMAP 11/05/75 2243

```

101      16 CALL FORMS (10, FORM)
102      C INITIALIZE THE PLOTTER
103      17 CALL PLOTINT (-6., 6., 10)
104          CALL PLOT (1., 1., -3)
105          CALL PLOTSYMB (0., -2., .21, ABCD, 0., 80)
106      C INITIALIZE PEN POSITIONS
107          YORG = 0.
108          XORG = 0.
109      C IF MAP WILL FIT WITH LONGITUDES PARALLEL TO THE PLOTTER
110      C PAPER ROLL GO TO 25
111          IF (LONGINCH .LE. 27.) GO TO 25
112      C IF MAP WILL FIT WITH LATITUDES PARALLEL TO THE PLOTTER
113      C PAPER ROLL GO TO 20
114          IF (LATINCH .LE. 27.) GO TO 20
115      C SORRY ABOUT THAT -- GUESS AGAIN
116          WRITE (61,113) LATINCH, LONGINCH
117          WRITE (17,113) LATINCH, LONGINCH
118      113 FORMAT(* MAP IS *,F7.1,* BY *,F7.1)
119          WRITE (61,102)
120          WRITE (17,102)
121      102 FORMAT(*- ONE DIMENSION MUST BE LE 27 IN. -- TRY AGAIN*)
122          GO TO 10
123      19 WRITE (61,110)
124          WRITE (17,110)
125      110 FORMAT (*ERROR IN LATITUDES -- TRY AGAIN*)
126          GO TO 10
127      C ROTATE THE X-Y AXIS 90 DEGREES COUNTER CLOCK-WISE
128      20 CALL PLOT (0., 0., -3)
129          CALL ROTATEXY
130          YORG = -30.
131          XORG = 0.
132      C CALCULATE THE LENGTH OF THE PLOT AND LET THE OPERATORS
133      C KNOW IF GREATER THAN 60 INCHES.
134      25 AMAX = LONGINCH
135          IF (LATINCH .GT. LONGINCH) AMAX = LATINCH
136          ALENGTH = AMAX + 16
137          ENCODE (8,111,FORM(3)) ALENGTH
138      111 FORMAT (F9.0)
139          IF (ALENGTH .GT. 60.) CALL FORMS (10,FORM)
140      C GET THE ORIGIN FOR THE MAP GRID
141          CALL PLOT (XORG, YORG, -3)
142          CALL PLOT (0., 1., -3)
143      C LETS LABEL IT AGAIN WITH INFORMATION CONCERNING THE MAP,
144      C AREA, DATA, ETC.
145          WRITE (61,103)
146          WRITE (17,103)
147      103 FORMAT (*GIVE THE PLOT LABEL -- UP TO 80 CHARS.*)
148          READ (60,104) (ABCD(I),I=1,10)
149          WRITE (17,107) (ABCD(I),I=1,10)
150      107 FORMAT (* *,11A8)

```

OS3 FORTRAN VERSION 3.13 MERCMAP 11/05/75 2243

```

151      104 FORMAT (10A3)
152      YLINE = 0.
153      CALL PLOTSYMB (0.,-1...21,BCD,0.,80)
154      C FROM HERE TO L.00040 PLOT AND ANNOTATE THE LONGITUDES
155      GO TO 31
156      30 YLINE = YLINE + MAPSCALE * MIN
157      C PLOT A LONGITUDE FROM NORTH TO SOUTH
158      31 CALL PLOT (YLINE, LATINCH, PENUP)
159      CALL PLOT (YLINE, 0., PENDOWN)
160      TEMP = MINLONG + YLINE / MAPSCALE
161      IF (TEMP .GT. 180.) TEMP = TEMP - 360.
162      ITEMP1 = TEMP + SIGNF (.01, TEMP)
163      ITEMP2 = ABS(TEMP - ITEMP1) * 60. + .01
164      ENCODE (8,106,ALABEL) ITEMP1, ITEMP2
165      IF (.NOT. ITEMP2) IALABEL(2) = IALABEL(2) + 608
166      106 FORMAT (I5,X,I2)
167      CALL PLOTSYMB (YLINE-.5,-.25,.14,ALABEL,0.,8)
168      YLINE = YLINE + MAPSCALE * MIN
169      IF (MIN .EQ. 0.0) YLINE = LONGINCH
170      IF (YLINE - LONGINCH .GT. .1) GO TO 40
171      C PLOT A LONGITUDE FROM SOUTH TO NORTH
172      CALL PLOT (YLINE, 0.,PENUP)
173      CALL PLOT (YLINE,LATINCH, PENDOWN)
174      TEMP = MINLONG + YLINE / MAPSCALE
175      IF (TEMP .GT. 180.) TEMP = TEMP - 360.
176      ITEMP1 = TEMP + SIGNF (.01, TEMP)
177      ITEMP2 = ABS(TEMP - ITEMP1) * 60. + .01
178      ENCODE (8,106,ALABEL) ITEMP1, ITEMP2
179      IF (.NOT. ITEMP2) IALABEL(2) = IALABEL(2) + 608
180      CALL PLOTSYMB (YLINE-.5,LATINCH+.25,.14,ALABEL,0.,8)
181      IF (YLINE - LONGINCH .LT. -.1) GO TO 30
182      C FROM HERE TO L.00060 PLOT AND ANNOTATE THE LATITUDES
183      40 CALL PLOT (LONGINCH, 0., PENUP)
184      LAT = MINLAT
185      GO TO 51
186      50 LAT = LAT + MIN
187      51 XLINE = MSD60 * (MERIDPTS (LAT) - MINPTS)
188      C PLOT A LATITUDE FROM EAST TO WEST
189      CALL PLOT (LONGINCH, XLINE, PENUP)
190      CALL PLOT (0.,XLINE, PENDOWN)
191      ITEMP1 = LAT + SIGNF(.01,LAT)
192      ITEMP2 = ABS(LAT - ITEMP1) * 60. + .01
193      ENCODE (8,106,ALABEL) ITEMP1, ITEMP2
194      IF (.NOT. ITEMP2) IALABEL(2) = IALABEL(2) + 608
195      IF (.NOT. ITEMP1 .AND. .NOT. ITEMP2) ALABEL = 8H EQUATOR
196      CALL PLOTSYMB (-1.,XLINE,.14,ALABEL,0.,8)
197      LAT = LAT + MIN
198      IF (MIN .EQ. 0.0) LAT = MAXLAT
199      IF (LAT - MAXLAT .GT. .1) GO TO 60
200      XLINE = MSD60 * (MERIDPTS (LAT) - MINPTS)

```

OS3 FORTRAN VERSION 3.13 MERCAP 11/05/75 2243

```
201      C PLOT A LATITUDE FROM WEST TO EAST
202      CALL PLOT (3.,XLINE, PENUP)
203      CALL PLOT (LONGINCH, XLINE, PENDOWN)
204      ITEMP1 = LAT + SIGNF(.01,LAT)
205      ITEMP2 = ABS(LAT - ITEMP1) * 60. + .01
206      ENCODE (8,106,ALABEL) ITEMP1, ITEMP2
207      IF (.NOT. ITEMP2) IALABEL(2) = IALABEL(2) + 608
208      IF (.NOT. ITEMP1 .AND. .NOT. ITEMP2) ALABEL = 8H EQUATOR
209      CALL PLOT SYMB (LONGINCH,XLINE,.14,ALABEL,0.,8)
210      IF (LAT - MAXLAT .LT. -.1) GO TO 50
211      60 CONTINUE
212      RETURN
213      END
LENGTH OF SUBPROGRAM      01746
LENGTH OF COMMON          00024
```

OS3 FORTRAN VERSION 3.13

11/05/75 2242

```
1      FUNCTION MERIDPTS(LAT)
2      C THIS FUNCTION RETURNS A VALUE FOR THE MERIDIONAL PARTS
3      C EQUIVALENT TO THE LATITUDE ACCORDING TO THE CLARK SPHEROID OF
4      C 1866. (ROWDITCH 1958, PAGE 1186).
5      REAL MERIDPTS, LAT
6      RADLAT = LAT / 57.29578
7      SINE = SIN(RADLAT)
8      MERIDPTS = 7915.704468 * ALOG10(TANF(.785398+RADLAT/2.))
9      1      -23.268932 * SINE
10     2      -0.0525000 * SINE * SINE * SINE
11     RETURN
12     END
LENGTH OF SUBPROGRAM 00076
```

OS3 FORTRAN VERSION 3.13

11/05/75 2239

```

1      SURROUTINE LEAPYEAR(YR)
2      C THIS SUBROUTINE CHANGES THE MONTH TABLE FOR LEAPYEARS
3      C INITIALIZES MONTH TABLE TO THE NORMAL YEAR SO THAT IT
4      C IS RECALLABLE.
5      COMMON /MTABLE/ MTABLE(12), ISYEAR
6      INTEGER YEAR, YR
7      MTABLE (1) = 0
8      MTABLE (2) = 31
9      MTABLE (3) = 59
10     MTABLE (4) = 90
11     MTABLE (5) = 120
12     MTABLE (6) = 151
13     MTABLE (7) = 181
14     MTABLE (8) = 212
15     MTABLE (9) = 243
16     MTABLE (10) = 273
17     MTABLE (11) = 304
18     MTABLE (12) = 334
19     C ONLY 2 DIGIT YEAR IN CALL
20     YEAR = YR + 1900
21     C ISYEAR IS STARTING YEAR USED BY NGDOCTIME, ITIME, ADTG, ICTG.
22     ISYEAR = YR
23     IF (MOD (YEAR, 4)) RETURN
24     IF (.NOT. MOD (YEAR, 100)) GO TO 30
25     C ADD 1 TO MONTHS AFTER JAN FOR LEAPYEARS
26     DO 20 I = 3, 12
27     MTABLE (I) = MTABLE (I) + 1
28     RETURN
29     30 IF (.NOT. MOD (YEAR, 400)) GO TO 10
30     RETURN
31     END
LENGTH OF SUBPROGRAM      00127
LENGTH OF COMMON MTABLE   00015

```

OS3 FORTRAN VERSION 3.13

11/25/75 2239

```

1      FUNCTION NGDCTIME(YRMODAY, HRMIN10)
2      C  ENTER WITH YEAR MONTH DAY AND HOUR MINUTE * 10.  EXIT WITH
3      C  INTEGER (MIN * 10) SINCE BEGINING OF YEAR.  IF YEAR CHANGES
4      C  FROM START OF YEAR NGDCTIME IS FROM FIRST YEAR.
5      C  ISYEAR IS THE STARTING YEAR, IT IS SET BY LEAPYEAR.
6      C  IF LEAP YEAR IS NOT CALLED, IE FOR ONE TIME PROGRAMS ISYEAR
7      C  DEFAULTS TO 1999 NOT A LEAP YEAR
8      COMMON /MTABLE/ MTABLE(12), ISYEAR
9      DATA (MTABLE = 0, 31, 59, 90, 120, 151, 181, 212, 243,
10     1      273, 304, 334)
11     DATA (ISYEAR = 99)
12     INTEGER YRMODAY, HRMIN10, YR, DAY, HR
13     C  EXTRACT THE YEAR, MONTH AND DAY
14     YR = YRMODAY / 10000
15     MON = (YRMODAY - YR * 10000) / 100
16     DAY = MOD (YRMODAY, 100)
17     C  EXTRACT THE HOURS AND TENTHS OF MINUTES
18     HR = HRMIN10 / 1000
19     MIN = (HRMIN10 - HR * 1000)
20     C  COMPUTE TENTHS OF MINUTES SINCE FIRST OF YEAR
21     NGDCTIME = ((MTABLE(MON) + DAY-1) * 24 + HR) * 600 + MIN
22     C  FOR THE SECOND YEAR
23     IF (YR .GT. ISYEAR) NGDCTIME = NGDCTIME + (MTABLE(12)+31) * 14400
24     C  CHECK FOR LATER THAN FEB 28, 23:59:50 OF SECOND YEAR
25     IF (NGDCTIME .LT. 6119998) RETURN
26     WRITE (61, 100)
27     100 FORMAT ('-TIME LATER THAN FEB 28, 23:59:50 OF SECOND YR#')
28     CALL SBJP
29     END

```

LENGTH OF SUBPROGRAM 00135
 LENGTH OF COMMON MTABLE 00015

OS3 FORTRAN VERSION 3.13

11/05/75 2239

```

1      FUNCTION ITIME(YRMODAY, HRMINSEC)
2      C  ENTER WITH YEAR MONTH DAY AND HOUR MINUTE SECOND.  EXIT WITH
3      C  INTEGER (MIN * 10) SINCE BEGINING OF YEAR.  IF YEAR CHANGES
4      C  FROM START OF YEAR ITIME IS FROM FIRST YEAR.
5      C  ISYEAR IS THE STARTING YEAR, IT IS SET BY LEAPYEAR.
6      C  IF LEAP YEAR IS NOT CALLED, IE FOR ONE TIME PROGRAMS ISYEAR
7      C  DEFAULTS TO 1999 NOT A LEAPYEAR.
8      COMMON /MTABLE/ MTABLE(12), ISYEAR
9      DATA (MTABLE = 0, 31, 59, 90, 120, 151, 181, 212, 243,
10     1      273, 304, 334)
11     DATA (ISYEAR = 99)
12     INTEGER YRMODAY, HRMINSEC, YR, DAY, HR, SEC
13     C  EXTRACT YEAR, MONTH AND DAY
14     YR = YRMODAY / 10000
15     MON = (YRMODAY - YR * 10000) / 100
16     DAY = MOD (YRMODAY, 100)
17     C  EXTRACT HOURS, MINUTES AND SECONDS
18     HR = HRMINSEC / 10000
19     MIN = (HRMINSEC - HR * 10000) / 100
20     SEC = MOD (HRMINSEC, 100)
21     C  COMPUTE TIME IN TENTHS OF MINUTES SINCE FIRST OF YEAR
22     ITIME = MIN * 10 + (SEC * 100 / 60 + 5) / 10
23     ITIME = ((MTABLE(MON) + DAY - 1) * 24 + HR) * 600 + ITIME
24     C  FOR THE SECOND YEAR
25     IF (YR .GT. ISYEAR) ITIME = ITIME + (MTABLE(12) + 31) * 14400
26     C  CHECK FOR LATER THAN FEB 28, 23:59:50 OF SECOND YEAR
27     IF (ITIME .LT. 6119998) RETURN
28     WRITE (61, 100)
29     100 FORMAT ('-TIME LATER THAN FEB 28, 23:59:50 OF SECOND YR#')
30     CALL SBJP
31     END

```

LENGTH OF SUBPROGRAM 00164
 LENGTH OF COMMON MTABLE 00015

OS3 FORTRAN VERSION 3.13

11/05/75 2240

```

1      SUBROUTINE IDTG (YR, TIME, YRMODAY, T)
2      C  ENTER WITH YEAR, E.G. 72, AND TIME IN TENTHS OF MINUTES
3      C  SINCE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR (OUTPUT FROM NGDCTIME OR ITIME).
4      C  EXIT WITH YR MO DAY, HR MIN10.
5          COMMON/MTABLE/MTABLE(12),ISYEAR
6          INTEGER T, YR, TIME, YRMODAY
7          T=(MTABLE(12)+31)*14400
8      C  T IS TENTHS OF MINUTES IN THE YEAR
9          IF(TIME.LT.T)GOTO2
10     C  FOR THE SECOND YEAR
11         YR=ISYEAR+1
12         TIME=TIME-T
13         2 T=TIME/14400
14     C  T IS INTEGER DAYS
15         DO 4 I=1,12
16             IF(T.LT.MTABLE(I))GOTO3
17             4 CONTINUE
18             I=13
19     C  I IS THE MONTH
20         3 I=I-1
21         IDAY=T-MTABLE(I)+1
22         YRMODAY=YR*10000+I*100+IDAY
23     C  NEW T IS REMAINING TENTHS OF MINUTES OF DAY
24         T=TIME-T*14400
25     C  COMPUTE HOURS AND MINUTES * 10
26         IHR=T/600
27         MNT=T-IHR*600
28         T=IHR*1000+MNT
29         RETURN
30     END

```

LENGTH OF SUBPROGRAM 00153
 LENGTH OF COMMON MTABLE C0015

OS3 FORTRAN VERSION 3.13

11/05/75 2240

```

1      SUBROUTINE ADTG(YR,TIME,YRMODAY,HRMNT)
2      C  ENTER WITH YEAR, E.G. 72, AND TIME IN TENTHS OF MINUTES
3      C  SINCE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR (OUTPUT FROM NGDCTIME OR ITIME).
4      C  EXIT WITH YR MO DAY, HR MIN AND TENTHS.  OUTPUT IS IN #A#
5      C  FORMAT WITH LEADING ZEROS.
6      COMMON /MTABLE/ MTABLE (12), ISYEAR
7      INTEGER T, YR, TIME
8      T=(MTABLE(12)+31)*14400
9      C  T IS TENTHS OF MINUTES IN THE YEAR
10     IF(TIME.LT.T)GOTO2
11     C  FOR THE SECOND YEAR
12     YR=ISYEAR+1
13     TIME=TIME-T
14     2 T=TIME/14400
15     C  T IS INTEGER DAYS
16     DO 4 I=1,12
17     IF(T.LT.MTABLE(I))GOTO3
18     4 CONTINUE
19     I=13
20     C  I IS THE MONTH, J IS YRMODA
21     3 I=I-1
22     IDAY=T-MTABLE(I)+1
23     J=YR*10000+I*100+IDAY
24     C  NEW T IS REMAINING TENTHS OF MINUTES OF DAY
25     T=TIME-T*14400
26     C  COMPUTE HOURS AND MINUTES * 10
27     IHP=T/600
28     MNT=T-IHR*600
29     T=IHR*1000+MNT
30     C  CHANGE T TO HOURS MINUTES AND TENTHS OF MINUTES WITH
31     C  LEADING ZEROS - #A5# FORMAT
32     ENCODE(8,100,HRMNT)T
33     100 FORMAT (I5,3X)
34     C  ZB ZEROES THE BLANKS IN THE REAL ARGUMENT
35     HRMNT = ZB (HRMNT)
36     C  CHANGE J TO YEAR MONTH DAY IN #A6# FORMAT
37     ENCODE(8,101,YRMODAY)J
38     101 FORMAT(I6,2X)
39     RETURN
40     END

```

LENGTH OF SUBPROGRAM 00176
 LENGTH OF COMMON MTABLE 00015

LENGTH OF PRG 00026

			1	IDENT	ARMYTIME	
			2	ENTRY	ARMYTIME	
	00000 P			*****		
			4	***		
			5	*** THIS SUBROUTINE RETURNS THE CURRENT 24 HOUR TIME IN #A#		
			6	*** FORMAT TO THE CALLING PROGRAM.		
			7	***		
			8	*** THE CALLING SEQUENCE IS:		
			9	***		
			10	*** CALL ARMYTIME (X)		
			11	***		
			12	*** THE FORMAT OF THE RETURNED VALUE IS:		
			13	*** # HHMM # WHERE HH IS THE HOURS AND MM IS THE MINUTES		
			14	***		

	00001		16	X1	EQU	1
	00000 P		17	ARMYTIME	EQU	*
			18		UJP	**
	00001 01077777		19		LDI	ARMYTIME,X1
	00002 5400000 P		20		TMQ	378
	00003 53010037		21		ANQ	378
	00004 17700037		22		ENA,S	0
	00005 14400000		23		DVA	TEN
	00006 51000024 P		24		SACH	ATIME+2
	00007 42000112 P	00022 2	25		SQCH	ATIME+3
	00008 43000113 P	00022 3	26		TMQ	228
	00009 53010022		27		ENA,S	0
	00010 14400000		28		DVA	P60000
	00011 51000025 P		29		SHAQ	-24
	00012 13077747		30		DVA	TEN
	00013 51000024 P		31		SACH	ATIME+4
	00014 42000114 P	00023 0	32		SQCH	ATIME+5
	00015 43000115 P	00023 1	33		LOAQ	*+3
	00016 25000022 P		34		STAQ,I	0,X1
	00017 45500000		35		UJP	1,X1
	00018 01100001		36	ATIME	EQU,C	*
	00110 P	00022 0	37		OCT	60600000,00006060
	00022 60600000		38	TEN	OCT	00000012
	00024 00000012		39	P60000	OCT	165140
	00025 00165140		40		END	

ENTRY POINT

FOR THE RETURN

GET THE HOURS FROM RF 37

SAVE THE BOTTOM 5 BITS

CLEAR A

CONVERT TO DECIMAL

GET MILLISECS FROM RF 22

DIVIDE BY 60000

GET THE MINUTES

CONVERT TO DECIMAL

GET THE WHOLE TIME

SEND IT BACK

RETURN

NO LINES WITH ERRORS

LENGTH OF PRG 00023

00000 01077777
00001 54100000 P
00002 21500000
00003 40000020 P
00004 37000022 P
00005 36000020 P
00006 01100001
00007 01077777
00010 54100007 P
00011 25500000
00012 45000020 P
00013 13000030
00014 37000022 P
00015 36000021 P
00016 13000030
00017 01000004 P
00020
00021
00022 60606060

```

1      IDENT      ZB
2      ENTRY      ZB      ENTRY FOR REAL ARGUMENTS
3      ENTRY      IZB     ENTRY FOR INTEGER ARGUMENTS
*****
5 ***
6 *** THIS FUNCTION ZEROS OUT THE BLANKS (600#S) OF THE ARGUMENT
7 *** IZB FOR AN INTEGER ARGUMENT AND ZB FOR A REAL (DOUBLE WORD)
8 *** ARGUMENT.
9 ***
10 *** CALLING SEQUENCE:
11 ***
12 ***      R = ZB (A)
13 ***      J = IZB (I)
14 ***
*****
16 X1      EQU      1
17 IZB      UJP      **      ENTRY FOR INTEGER ARGUMENTS
18          LOI      IZB,X1   FOR RETURN FROM IZB
19          LDA,I     0,X1    GET THE ARGUMENT
20          STA      TEMP
21 FINISH   LPA      BLANKS   AND (ARG, BLANKS)
22          SCA      TEMP    EOR (AND (ARG, BLANKS), ARG)
23          UJP      1,X1    RETURN
24 ZB       UJP      **      ENTRY FOR REAL ARGUMENTS
25          LOI      ZB,X1   FOR RETURN FROM ZB
26          LDAQ,I    0,X1   GET THE ARGUMENT
27          STAC      TEMP
28          SHAQ      24
29          LPA      BLANKS   AND (ARG, BLANKS)
30          SCA      TEMP2    EOR (AND (ARG, BLANKS), ARG)
31          SHAQ      24
32          UJP      FINISH
33 TEMP     BSS      1
34 TEMP2    BSS      1
35 BLANKS    OCT      60606060
36          END

```

NO LINES WITH ERRORS

LENGTH OF PRG 00066

00000 P

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000001 000001
000002 000002
000003 01077777 P
000004 54100000 P
000005 25500000 P
000006 03300000 P
000007 00700000 P
000008 01100000 P
000009 01077777 P
000010 45000000 P
000011 61000000 P
000012 03300000 P
000013 25000000 P
000014 61000000 P
000015 03200000 P
000016 25000000 P
000017 12077763 P
000018 37000000 P
000019 53600000 P
000020 16477777 P
000021 40000000 P
000022 20000000 P
000023 13277733 P
000024 54200000 P
000025 13200000 P
000026 01400000 P
000027 16477777 P
000028 16577777 P
000029 00700000 P
000030 16477777 P
000031 16577777 P
000032 00700000 P
000033 16477777 P
000034 16577777 P
000035 01100000 P
000036 25000000 P
000037 01100000 P
000038 14600000 P
000039 14700000 P
000040 76000000 P
000041 77620000 P
000042 00000000 P
000043 00000000 P
000044 00000000 P
000045 00000000 P
000046 00000000 P
000047 00000000 P
000048 23434000 P
000049 20014000 P
000050 00000000 P
000051 00000000 P
000052 40255151 P

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IDENT AINT
ENTRY AINT
*****
*** THIS FUNCTION TRUNCATES THE FRACTION PORTION OF A FP
*** ARGUMENT BY SHIFTING THE FRACTION PORTION OFF THE END
*** RETURNING THE INTEGER PORTION.
***
*** THE CALLING SEQUENCE IS:
*** Y = AINT (X)
***
*****
X1 EQU 1 INDEX 1
X2 EQU 2 INDEX 2
AINT UJP ** ENTRY POINT
LDI AINT,X1 FOR RETURN
LDAC,I 0,X1 GET ARGUMENT
AZJ,LT NEGARG CHECK FOR NEGATIVE
RTJ SUB FOR POS NUM
UJP 1,X1 RETURN
UJP ** FOR POS NUMS
STAG TEMP
FSR ONE CHECK FOR .LT. 1
AZJ,LT LTONE GO GET ZERO
LDAC TEMP
FSR MAX CHECK FOR .GT. 2**43
AZJ,GE ERROR NUM TOO LARGE
LDAC TEMP
SHA -12
LPA MASK SAVE 2 OCT DIGITS
TAI X2
XOA,S 777778
STA ITEMP
LDA ITEMP
SHAQ -44R,X2 SHIFT TO DECIMAL PT
LDI ITEMP,X2
SHAQ 44R,X2 SHIFT BACK
UJP,I SUB RETURN
XOA,S 777778
XOA,S 777778
RTJ SUB TREAT AS POSITIVE
XOA,S 777778
XOA,S 777778
UJP 1,X1 COMPLEMENT
LDAC ZERO RETURN
UJP 1,X1 RETURN
ENR EMESS
ENQ 8
WRITE 61
SRJP ABORT
TEMP BSS 2
ITEMP BSS 1
MASK OCT 00000077
MAX OCT 20434000,00000000
ONE OCT 20014000,00000000
ZERO OCT 00000000,00000000
EMESS BCD 8,-ERROR IN AINT X > 2**43 ABORT
END

```

NO LINES WITH ERRORS

LENGTH OF PRG 00066

00000 P

```

000001 000001 P
000002 01077777 P
000003 54100000 P
000004 25500001 P
000005 03100014 P
000006 25500000 P
000007 03000042 P
000008 25500000 P
000009 03200012 P
000010 26000062 P
000011 01100002 P
000012 25000062 P
000013 01100002 P
000014 25500000 P
000015 03500001 P
000016 45000055 P
000017 03200021 P
000018 25000056 P
000019 61000064 P
000020 03000006 P
000021 25500001 P
000022 03000001 P
000023 03000001 P
000024 03000001 P
000025 03777777 X
000026 77000056 P
000027 01100002 P
000028 03700025 X
000029 77000056 P
000030 45000056 P
000031 25500000 P
000032 03200037 P
000033 26000060 P
000034 01000040 P
000035 25000060 P
000036 01000040 P
000037 25000060 P
000038 60000056 P
000039 01100002 P
000040 14600059 P
000041 14700056 P
000042 76000075 P
000043 14400000 P
000044 14500000 P
000045 01100002 P
000046 40255151 P
000047 20026220
000048 20016220
000049 20314000

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ATAN2 COSY/ 01 10/28/75 1633
IDENT ATAN2
ENTRY ATAN2
EXT ATAN
*****
*** THIS COMPUTES THE VALUE OF ATAN (Y/X) RETURNING A VALUE BETWEEN
*** -PI AND +PI. IT EXTENDS THE RANGE OF THE REGULAR ATAN FUNCTION.
***
*** REFERENCE: IBM SYSTEM 360 FORTRAN IV LIBRARY SUBPROGRAMS
***
*** THE CALLING SEQUENCE IS:
***
*** A = ATAN2 (Y, X)
*****
X1 EQU 1
ATAN2 EQU *
** ENTRY TO FUNCTION
**
LDI ATAN2,X1
LDQA,I 1,X1
AZJ,NE CASE2
LDQA,I 0,X1
A7J,EQ YZERO
LDQA,I 0,X1
AZJ,GE PSIGN
LCAQ PID2
UJP 2,X1
LDQA PID2
UJP 2,X1
CASE2 LDQA,I 0,X1
FDV,I 1,X1
STAQ YCX
AZJ,GE *+2
LCAQ YCX
FSB TWOP24
A7J,GE CASE1
LDQA,I 1,X1
A7J,LT CASE4
RTJ ATAN
77 YCX
UJP 2,X1
CASE4 RTJ ATAN
77 YCX
STAQ YCX
LDQA,I 0,X1
A7J,GE PSIGN2
LCAQ PI
UJP EXIT
LDQA PI
EXIT FAD YCX
UJP 2,X1
YZERO ENA ENESS
61
WRITE 61
ENA,S 0
ENO,S 0
UJP 2,X1
EMESS RCD 61
YCX RSS 2
PI OCT 20026220,77324774
PID2 OCT 20016220,77324744
TWOP24 OCT 20314000,00000000

```

```

ENTRY TO FUNCTION
PICK UP X
IF (X) CASE2
GET Y
UNDEFINED IF X = Y = 0.0
ATAN2 = SIGN (Y) * PI / 2
CHECK SIGN OF Y
DONE WITH CASE1 FOR SIGN (Y) NEG
DONE WITH CASE1 FOR SIGN (Y) POS
GET Y
DIVIDE BY X
SAVE (Y/X) FOR LATER
NEED THE ABS (YCX)
FOR YCX NEG
IF (ABS(Y/X) .GE. 2**24) CASE1
GET X
CASE 4 IF (X) .LT. 0.0
ATAN2 = ATAN (Y/X)
DONE WITH CASE3
ATAN2 = ATAN (Y/X) + SIGN (Y) * PI
YCX IS A TEMP
GET Y
- PI
+ PI
Y/X +- PI
RETURN
ERROR MESSAGE
CLEAR AQ
RETURN WITH 0.0 FOR X=Y=0.0
Y=X=0.0
=3.14159265
=3.14159265 / 2.
= 2. ** 24

```

NO LINES WITH ERRORS

ASSEMBLER/OS3 V1.0 11/06/75 1417 PAGE 1 AMOD

LENGTH OF PRG 00035

		1	IDENT	AMOD	
		2	ENTRY	AMOD	
		3	EXT	AIN	

		5	***		*
		6	***	AMOD (X,Y) = X - AINT(X/Y) * Y	*
		7	***		*
		8	***	CALLING SEQUENCE	*
		9	***		*
		10	***	Z = AMOD (X, Y)	*
		11	***		*

		13	X1	EQU	1
		14	AMOD	UJP	**
		15		LDI	AMOD,X1
		16		LDAQ,I	1,X1
		17		AZJ,EQ	ERROR
		18		STAQ	TEMP
		19		LDAQ,I	0,X1
		20		AZJ,EQ	ZEROX
		21		FOV	TEMP
		22		STAQ	TEMP
		23		RTJ	AIN
		24		77	TEMP
		25		LDI	AMOD,X1
		26		FMU,I	1,X1
		27		XOA,S	-J
		28		XOQ,S	-Q
		29	ZEROX	FAD,I	0,X1
		30	EXIT	UJP	2,X1
		31	TEMP	BSS	2
		32	ERROR	ENA	EMESS
		33		ENQ	6
		34		WRITE	61
		35		SRJP	
		36	EMESS	BCD	6,--ERROR IN AMOD Y=0 ABORT
		37		END	

00000	01077777	
00001	54100000	P
00002	25500001	
00003	03000023	P
00004	45000021	P
00005	25500000	
00006	03000117	P
00007	63000021	P
00010	45000021	P
00011	00777777	X
00012	77000021	P
00013	54100000	P
00014	62500001	
00015	16477777	
00016	16577777	
00017	63500000	
00020	01100002	
00021		
00023	14600027	P
00024	14700006	
00025	75000075	
00026	77620000	
00027	40255151	

NO LINES WITH ERRORS

ASSEMBLER/OS3 V1.0 11/06/75 1415 PAGE 1 FWSP

LENGTH OF PRG 00007

00000 P

```

1          IDENT      FWSP
2          ENTRY      FWSP
*****
4      ***  THIS SUBROUTINE EXECUTES A FORWARD SPACE ON THE LUN
5      ***
6      ***  CALLING SEQUENCE:
7      ***
8      ***          RTJ          FWSP
9      ***          CALL FWSP (LUN)
10     ***
*****
12     X1          EQU          1
13     FWSP        UJP          **          ENTRY POINT
14                     LDI          FWSP,X1          GET THE ADDRESS
15                     LDA,I        0,X1          GET THE LUN
16                     SWA          LUN
17                     ENQ          100
18     LUN         CNTRL        **          DO THE FWSP
19                     UJP          1,X1          RETURN
20                     END

```

00001
 00000 01077777
 00001 54100000 P
 00002 20500000
 00003 44000005 P
 00004 14700010
 00005 72077777
 00006 01100001

NO LINES WITH ERRORS

LENGTH OF PRG 00007

00000 P

```

00000 00001
00001 01077777 P
00002 54100000 P
00003 23500000 P
00004 44000005
00005 14700003
00006 72077777
00006 01100001

```

```

2          IDENT      ISTATUS
3          ENTRY      ISTATUS
4
5          ***
6          *** THIS FUNCTION RETURNS THE STATUS BITS OF THE LUN IN A
7          *** BOTH THE LUN STATUS AND THE HARDWARE TYPE ARE AVAILABLE TO
8          *** BE MASKED OFF.
9          ***
10         *** CALLING SEQUENCE:
11         ***
12         *** I = ISTATUS (LUN)
13         ***
14         *****
15         X1          EQU          1
16         ISTATUS    UJP          **
17                     LDI          ISTATUS,X1
18                     LDA,I        0,X1
19                     SWA          LUN
20                     ENQ          C
21         LUN        CNTL        **
22                     UJP          1,X1
23
24         ***
25         *** THE BIT ASSIGNMENTS RETURNED ARE:
26         ***
27         *          40000000      FILE PROTECT
28         *          20000000      LOAD POINT
29         *          10000000      END OF DATA
30         *          04000000      END OF FILE
31         *          02000000      DESTRUCTIVE READ
32         *          01000000      BIN RECORD READ
33         *          00400000      ABNORMAL / UNAVAILABLE
34         *          00200000      SEEK ERROR
35         *          00100000      SAVED FILE
36         ***
37         *** THE BOTTOM 4 BITS CONTAIN HARDWARE TYPE AS FOLLOW:
38         ***
39         ***          0000          UNIT NOT EQUIPPED
40         ***          0001          FILE
41         ***          0010          LP
42         ***          0011          CP
43         ***          0100          CR
44         ***          0101          MT
45         ***          0110          TTY
46         ***          0111          PLOTTER
47         ***          1000          NULL
48         ***          1001          TV
49         ***          1010          RAF
50         ***          1011          TASK
51         *****
52         END

```

NO LINES WITH ERRORS

ASSEMBLER/OS3 V1.3 11/06/75 1416 PAGE 1 RELEASE

LENGTH OF PRG 00007

00000 P

```

1          IDENT      RELEASE
2          ENTRY      RELEASE
*****
4      ***
5      *** THIS SUBROUTINE EXECUTES AN OS-3 CONTROL MODE RELEASE
6      *** ON THE SPECIFIED LUN. IE THE LENGTH OF THE LUN BECOMES
7      *** ZERO.
8      ***
9      *** THE CALLING SEQUENCE IS:
10     ***
11     *** CALL RELEASE (LUN)
12     ***
*****
14     X1      EQU      1
15     RELEASE UJP,I    **
16           LDA,I    RELEASE      GET THE LUN
17           SWA      LUN
18           ENQ      3
19     LUN     CNTL     **      RELEASE IT
20           LDI      RELEASE,1    FOR THE RETURN
21           UJP      1,1          RETURN
22           END

```

00001
 00000 01477777
 00001 20400000 P
 00002 44000004 P
 00003 14700003
 00004 72077777
 00005 54100000 P
 00006 01100001

NO LINES WITH ERRORS

LENGTH OF PRG 00021

		1	IDENT	RESET	
	00000 P	2	ENTRY	RESET	
		4	*****		
		5	***		*
		6	*** RESET UNEQUIPS ALL LUNS 0 THROUGH 49 AND RETURNS		*
		7	*** THERE ARE NO PARAMETERS.		*
		8	***		*
		9	*** CALLING SEQUENCE:		*
		10	***		*
		11	*** CALL RESET		*
		12	***		*
		13	*****		
	00001	13	X1	EQU	1
	00002	14	X2	EQU	2
00003	01077777	15	RESET	UJP	**
00001	14200000	16		ENI	0,X2
00002	14100002	17	LOOP1	ENI	2,X1
00003	71200000	18		XREG	0,X2
00004	04100000	19		ISE	0,X1
00005	01000007 P	20		UJP	*+2
00006	01000015 P	21		UJP	OK
00007	04100001	22		ISE	1,X1
00010	01000012 P	23		UJP	*+2
00011	01000015 P	24		UJP	OK
00012	14100004	25		ENI	4,X1
00013	71200000	26		XREG	0,X2
00014	01000002 P	27		UJP	LOOP1
00015	15200001	28	OK	INI	1,X2
00016	04200002	29		ISE	50,X2
00017	01000002 P	30		UJP	LOOP1
00020	01400000 P	31		UJP,I	RESET
		32		END	

ENTRY POINT
LUN COUNTER
FOR UNEQUIP
UNEQUIP (X2)
SKIP IF OK
SKIP IF ERROR
NO ERRORS
CHECK FOR UNIT NOT EQUIPPED
FP BUT NOT SAVED
UNIT NOT EQUIPPED
FOR RFP
RFP
TRY AGAIN
FOR NEXT LUN
DONE WITH LOOP1
NO DO NEXT LUN
RETURN

NO LINES WITH ERRORS

ASSEMBLER/OS3 V1.0 11/06/75 1416 PAGE 1 MI

LENGTH OF PRG 00004

00000 P

```

1          IDENT      MI
2          ENTRY      MI          ENTRY POINT
*****
4          ***
5          *** THIS SUBROUTINE ALLOWS THE USER TO RETURN TO THE LAST LOCATION
6          *** IN A PROGRAM FROM WHICH MI WAS CALLED.
7          *** CALLING SEQUENCE:
8          ***
9          ***      CALL MI
10         ***
11         ***
12         *** RETURN TO THE CALLING LOCATION IS BY TYPING CNTL A FOLLOWED BY
13         *** *MI* AND A CARRIAGE RETURN.
14         ***
*****
16         MI          UJP          **          ENTRY
17         LDA          MI          GET CALLING ADDRESS
18         STA          13B        IN 13B FOR A MANNUAL INTERRUPT
19         UJP,I        MI          RETURN
20         END
```

00000 01077777
00001 20000000 P
00002 40000013
00003 01400000 P

NO LINES WITH ERRORS

ASSEMBLER/OS3 V1.0 11/16/75 1415 PAGE 1 ZAP

LENGTH OF PRG 00007

00000 P

```

1          IDENT      ZAP
2          ENTRY      ZAP
*****
4      ***
5      *** THIS SUBROUTINE ZEROES A PAGE (2048 WORDS) OF CORE
6      ***
7      ***
8      *** CALLING SEQUENCE:
9      ***
10     *** CALL ZAP (I)
11     *** WHERE I IS THE PAGE NUMBER (0 - 15 FOR LOWER CORE).
12     ***
*****
14     X1      EQU      1
15     ZAP      UJP,I    **
16             LDA,I    ZAP
17             SWA      PAGE
18             ENI      6,X1
19     PAGE     XPEQ     **
20             LOI      ZAP,X1
21             UJP      1,X1
22             END

```

00000 00001
00000 01477777
00001 20400000 P
00002 44000004 P
00003 14100006
00004 71077777
00005 54100000 P
00006 01100001

GET THE PAGE NUMBER
FOR THE ZAP
ZAP IT
FOR THE RETURN
RETURN

NO LINES WITH ERRORS

ASSEMBLER/OS3 V1.0 11/36/75 1417 PAGE 1 SBJP

LENGTH OF PRG 00002

00000 P

```

1          IDENT      SBJP
2          ENTRY      SBJP
3          ****
4          ***
5          *** THIS SUBROUTINE PUTS THE USER IN OS-3 CONTROL MODE.
6          ***
7          *** THE CALLING SEQUENCE IS:
8          ***
9          ***          CALL SBJP
10         ***
11         *** THERE IS NO RETURN TO THE CALLING PROGRAM
12         ***
13         ****
14         SBJP      EQU          *          ENTRY POINT
15                 UJP          **
16                 SBJP      CALL OS-3 CONTROL MODE
17                 END
```

00000 P
00000 01077777
00001 77620000

NO LINES WITH ERRORS

OS3 FORTRAN VERSION 3.13

11/05/75 2240

```

1      FUNCTION SPEED (ISREV,IPREV,NDATE,NTIME)
2      C FINDS SPEED FROM EMLOG AND ENGINE REVS FOR ONE AND TWO
3      C SHAFT OPERATION DURING YALOC 71 LEG 6
4      C COMMON /DATA/ SP1(40),SP2(40)
5      C
6      C ONE SHAFT OPERATION TABLE
7      C
8      DATA((SP1(I),I=1,40)=3.0, 3.2, 3.4, 3.5, 3.7, 3.8, 4.0,
9      1 4.1, 4.3, 4.4, 4.6, 4.7, 4.9, 5.0, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 5.6,
10     2 5.7, 5.9, 6.0, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6, 6.7, 6.8,
11     3 6.9, 7.0, 7.1, 7.2, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4, 7.4, 7.5, 7.6, 7.7)
12     C
13     C TWO SHAFT OPERATION TABLE
14     C
15     DATA((SP2(I),I=1,40)=4.5, 4.8, 5.0, 5.2, 5.4, 5.6, 5.8,
16     1 6.0, 6.2, 6.3, 6.5, 6.7, 6.9, 7.1, 7.2, 7.4, 7.5, 7.7,
17     2 7.8, 7.9, 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4, 8.6, 8.7, 8.8, 8.9, 9.0,
18     3 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.6, 9.7, 9.8, 9.9, 10.0, 10.1, 10.2, 10.3)
19     IF(IABS(ISREV-IPREV).LE.50)GOTO200
20     C
21     C CHECK FOR ONE SHAFT OPERATION
22     C
23     IF(ISREV.LT.100.OR.IPREV.LT.100)GOTO210
24     C
25     C FOR TWO SHAFT OPERATION, BUT DELTA S > 50 RPM
26     C
27     WRITE(61,290)NDATE,NTIME,ISREV,IPREV
28     290 FORMAT(1X,4I7,2 SHAFT DELTA REVS .GT. 50 RPM#)
29     C
30     C CALC SPEED FOR TWO SHAFT OPERATION
31     C
32     200 JREV=(ISREV+IPREV)/20 - 27
33     IF(JREV.LE.0)GOTO220
34     IF(JREV.GT.40)JREV=40
35     SPEED =SP2(JREV)
36     RETURN
37     C
38     C CALC SPEED FOR ONE SHAFT OPERATION
39     C
40     210 JREV=(ISREV+IPREV)/10 - 27
41     IF(JREV.LE.0)GOTO220
42     IF(JREV.GT.40)JREV=40
43     SPEED =SP1(JREV)
44     RETURN
45     C
46     C FOR RPM < 270 USE SPEED = 0.0
47     C
48     220 SPEED =0
49     RETURN
50     END

```

LENGTH OF SUBPROGRAM 00175
 LENGTH OF COMMON DATA 00240

OS3 FORTRAN VERSION 3.13

11/05/75 2240

```

1      SUBROUTINE GETMATAB (MZ, ITAB, IEND)
2      C THIS SUBROUTINE GETS THE MATHEWS ZONE TABLE FOR ZONE #MZ# AND
3      C PUTS IT IN THE INTEGER ARRAY #ITAB#. IF THE DATA FOR THE ZONE
4      C #MZ# IS NOT CONTAINED IN THE RAF #*MATAB# THEN AN ERROR IS WRITTEN
5      C AND THE SUBROUTINE ABORTS THE USER. LUN 51 IS USED TO INPUT DATA
6      C FROM THE RAF #*MATAB#. PRESENTLY ZONES 23-25 AND 41-45 ARE INCLUDED.
7      C #IEND# CONTAINS THE LENGTH OF THE TABLE FOR ZONE #MZ#.
8          DIMENSION ITAB (60), INDEX (2,52)
9          IF (MZ .LT. 1 .OR. MZ .GT. 52) GO TO 15
10     C HAS THE INDEX ALREADY BEEN READ IN
11         IF (IEND) GO TO 10
12     C NO. READ IN THE INDEX
13         CALL UNEQUIP (51)
14         CALL EQUIP (51, 8H*MATAB )
15         BUFFER IN (51, 1) (INDEX, INDEX(2, 52))
16     C IS THE MATHEWS ZONE #MZ# IN THE INDEX
17         IF (INDEX (1, MZ)) GO TO 20
18     C NO. WRITE ERROR AND ABORT
19         WRITE (61,100) MZ
20     100 FORMAT (#-NO DATA FOR MATHEWS ZONE#,I3,# SEE KEN KEELING#)
21         CALL SBJP
22     C POSITION THE RAF TO THE RIGHT PLACE
23         GO TO 20 CALL SEEK (51, INDEX (2, MZ))
24     C GET THE LENGTH OF THE TABLE
25         IEND = INDEX (1, MZ)
26         BUFFER IN (51, 1) (ITAB, ITAB(IEND))
27         RETURN
28     END

```

LENGTH OF SUBPROGRAM 00327

APPENDIX B

OS3 FORTRAN VERSION 3.13

11/11/75 1148

```

1      PROGRAM ZORK
2      DIMENSION ITAB (60)
3      INTEGER CMETERS
4      10 READ (60, 100) MZ, IFMS
5      100 FORMAT (I2,I4)
6      C  START ITAB AT (2) SUCH THAT ITAB (1) = 0
7          ITAB (1) = 0
8      CALL GETMATAR (MZ, ITAB (2), IEND)
9      C  USE 1.87452 IF IFMS ASSUMED 300 FATHOMS PER SEC.
10     C  USE 1.98288 IF IFMS ASSUMED 820 FATHOMS PER SEC.
11     METERS = IFMS * 1.87452 + 0.5
12     C  I1 IS INDEX FOR ITAB
13     I1 = METERS / 200 + 1
14     IF (I1 .LE. IEND) GO TO 20
15     WRITE (61, 101) MZ, I1
16     101 FORMAT (#0MATHEWS ZONE#,I3,# ELEMENT #,I2,# TOO DEEP FOR TABLE#)
17     CALL SBJP
18     C  INTERPOLATE THE CORRECTED METERS USING THE MATHEWS TABLE
19     20 CMETERS = METERS + (METERS - (I1-1)*200) / 200. * (ITAB (I1+1)
20     1      - ITAB (I1)) + ITAB (I1)
21     WRITE (61, 102) CMETERS
22     102 FORMAT (# CORRECTED METERS = #,I5)
23     GO TO 10
24     END

```

NO ERRORS FOR ZORK
 LENGTH OF SUBPROGRAM

00250

MATHEWS ZONE

DEPTH	23	24	25	41	42	43	44	45
200	-2	-4	-5	4	1	-1	0	-5
400	-6	-7	-9	4	0	-3	0	-8
600	-9	-11	-14	2	-2	-6	0	-13
800	-11	-14	-18	-1	-4	-7	0	-17
1000	-13	-18	-21	-3	-5	-9	-13	-20
1200	-16	-21	-25	-5	-7	-12	-16	-24
1400	-19	-23	-27	-7	-9	-14	-19	-27
1600	-20	-26	-30	-9	-11	-16	-21	-30
1800	-23	-28	-31	-11	-12	-18	-23	-31
2000	-24	-28	-34	-12	-14	-20	-24	-34
2200	-25	-29	-34	-12	-15	-21	-26	-34
2400	-26	-30	-35	-13	-16	-21	-26	-35
2600	-26	-31	-35	-14	-16	-21	-26	-36
2800	-26	-30	-35	-13	-15	-21	-26	-35
3000	-26	-30	-37	-12	-14	-20	-26	-34
3200	-23	-29	-35	-11	-13	-17	-23	-35
3400	-23	-28	-32	-9	-11	-16	-23	-32
3600	-20	-24	-32	-7	-10	-15	-22	-29
3800	-18	-23	-31	-5	-8	-13	-18	-29
4000	-17	-20	-27	-3	-5	-10	-6	-25
4200	-12	-17	-26	3	0	-6	-11	-20
4400	-8	-14	-22	6	3	-3	-9	-18
4600	-4	-9	-18	9	9	1	-3	-13
4800			-14	13	13	5	0	-7
5000	4		-10	20	17	9	7	-3
5200				25	25	16	14	4
5400				33	30	21	19	11
5600				39	38	29	27	19
5800				48	44	36	34	24
6000				56	52	45	43	33
6200				63	60	52	50	42
6400				71	71	62	60	51
6600				83	81	71	69	61
6800				93	90	81	79	70
7000				103	103	91	89	81
7200				113	116	102	100	
7400				124	127	114	112	
7600				138	139	126		
7800				149	152	139		
8000				163	165	152		
8200				179	178			
8400				190	190			
8600				206				
8800				219				
9000				235				
9200				251				
9400				267				
9600				285				
9800				302				
10000				319				