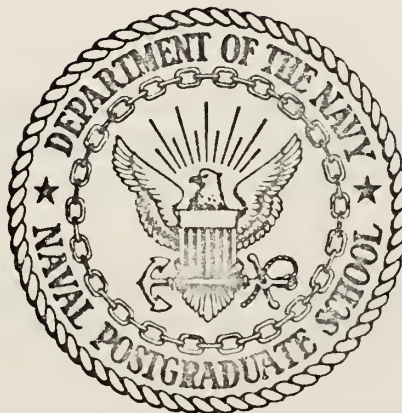


TOWARDS AN ENGLISH LANGUAGE
INTERACTIVE SIMULATION SYSTEM

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NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL

Monterey, California



THESIS

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December 1972

Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.

T157950

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Submitted in partial fulfillment of the
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MASTER OF SCIENCE IN COMPUTER SCIENCE

from the

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL
December 1972

ABSTRACT

Research at the Naval Postgraduate School has led to the development of a system for producing GPSS simulation programs for simple queuing problems through English language dialogue with an IBM 360/67 computer. This thesis describes work done to give the system the capability to actually perform the simulation and report the results through English language dialogue. A complete sample terminal session is included.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Since the advent of the computer, men have been striving to find easier methods of communicating their problems to the machine. Primitive communication was established by using the language of the machine and conversing at the computer's elementary level. In an effort to narrow the communication gap between man and machine, translators have been developed. These translators - assemblers and compilers - facilitate communication with the computer at a level considerably removed from the machine's language. However, even at this level, man is required to learn a new language in order to converse with his powerful assistant. Although significant advances have been made toward generalized, multi-purpose, higher level languages, considerable effort must be expended to learn and utilize these languages in a problem solving situation. A desirable alternative would be to have the ability to specify the problem directly to the machine in a natural language such as English, and have the machine solve the problem and report the results as requested by the user.

Several research projects have investigated various aspects of natural language interaction between man and computer [1,2]. Developments in the fields of linguistics and artificial intelligence have served to provide basic conceptual structures for natural language processing. One such development is the theory of stratificational linguistics

proposed by S. M. Lamb [3]. In this theory, language is considered to be a multi-level system of relationships.

A research project is currently being conducted at the Naval Post-graduate School to investigate using natural language man-machine interaction in solving queuing problems by simulation [4]. The system being developed is called NLPQ and is a specific application of a more general system called NLP. This work is based on the concepts of stratificational linguistics and utilizes an entity-attribute-value data structure. Background information on the development of both systems is included in this chapter. A further description of each system is included in Chapter II.

A. BACKGROUND

The initial work done on the project was the development of the general system NLP or Natural Language Processor. The constituents of this system are a "rule language" and a set of FORTRAN routines which compile and execute statements in the rule language. System monitor functions are also performed by the main routine. The system is implemented on the IBM 360/67 and is executed under control of the CP/CMS time sharing system.

With the basic system established, further research began to produce the rule modules necessary to handle a queuing system application (NLPQ). The form of an internal problem description (IPD) for a queuing problem was decided upon and a set of encoding rules

were written to convert the information contained in an IPD to a GPSS program [5]. Additional encoding rules were added to produce an English text description of the information contained in an IPD [6]. The generality of the English encoding rules also permits their use in other areas involving natural language responses from the computer. A set of English decoding rules was then developed to allow the user to describe his queuing problem to the computer in English. These rules perform the function of processing the input English text to produce the IPD. In addition, they are utilized in handling English language requests from the user.

Further research developed modules which would massage and inspect the IPD for missing or erroneous information before producing a GPSS program [7, 8]. In cases where missing or erroneous information is detected, a request is made to the user to supply or correct the required information. A practical by-product of this research is the capability to enter an English problem description in a question-answer mode.

More recently, a FORTRAN subroutine designed to perform a GPSS-like simulation and a set of encoding rules to initialize the data structure required by this routine were developed [9, 10]. Information contained in the IPD can be manipulated by these rules to produce either a GPSS program or a representation of the queuing problem in the data structure utilized by the simulation routine, or both.

B. THESIS OBJECTIVE

The objective of the research for this thesis was to integrate the simulation routine and associated rules into the existing NLPQ system to produce an initial version of an interactive simulation system.

This required making modifications and extensions to both the simulation routine and several of the existing rule modules.

C. ORGANIZATION OF THE THESIS

Chapter II of this thesis presents a more detailed discussion of pertinent portions of NLP and NLPQ. Chapter III contains a sample session to illustrate the capabilities of NLPQ in an interactive problem solving situation. The considerations involved in the implementation of the interactive simulation capability are discussed in detail in Chapter IV. Finally, Chapter V presents conclusions and recommendations for further research.

II. DESCRIPTION OF NLP AND NLPQ

Since the interactive simulation capabilities are integrated with, and rely on, the other components of NLPQ, a description of those modules will be presented in this chapter. First, however, the basic concepts related to an overview of the general system NLP, the data structure utilized, and the rule language will be discussed.

A. BASIC CONCEPTS

This section is intended to provide a general outline of the basic concepts inherent in NLP and NLPQ. A detailed discussion of this material may be found in Ref. 4.

NLP is composed of a set of FORTRAN routines and a rule language. The main program serves as a monitor and performs certain input/output operations. Subroutines compile statements in the rule language and interpret operations given by the rule statements. An entity-attribute-value data structure is utilized to hold information. The generality and usefulness of this type of data structure has been widely recognized in the fields of simulation programming systems and artificial intelligence.

The entity-attribute-value data structure is well suited for holding several types of information. For example, in the current queuing problem application, information about the various words and concepts related to queuing problems must be maintained. Relations between

words and concepts can be considered to be held in long term memory, since information of this type is necessary to carry on a dialogue about any problem.

Other information about a specific problem being described must be retained for the duration of the problem solving session. Information of this type is obtained through discourse. The problem description input by the user is first processed by the "decoding" rules. These rules serve to convert the information contained in the description to an equivalent internal representation. This type of storage can be considered as short term memory since the system need only retain it for the duration of the specific problem solving session.

Another type of information storage can be considered to be temporary or scratchpad memory. For instance, information about parts of a sentence can be discarded after the sentence has been completely processed. An important aspect of NLP is that all of these types of information are maintained in exactly the same form, i. e., entity-attribute-value. Thus, all types of information can be manipulated in the same fashion.

Rules in the rule language of NLP consist of two parts separated by an arrow. The left part generally specifies conditions which must be satisfied before the rule can be applied. The right part of the rule specifies the actions to be taken when the rule is executed. Various basic elements, known as records, establish the state of the system.

These records carry the types of information mentioned in the preceding paragraphs.

Those records which are used in a scratchpad fashion to create or modify other records are called segment records. The state conditions contained in this type of record are the most frequently tested by the rules. The rules for "decoding" specify the manner in which records are to be created from input character strings. The "encoding" rules describe the inverse conversion from records to character strings. Record-to-record transformations can be accomplished by either type of rule. Thus, the basic system deals with the conversion of information. Information in the form of a natural language character string may be transformed to an internal format, manipulated, and possibly returned to a character string. The modular sets of rules for performing these functions for NLPQ will be considered below. Since the internal problem description (IPD) is the structure to be built by the decoding rules, it will be discussed first.

B. THE INTERNAL PROBLEM DESCRIPTION

Utilizing the entity-attribute-value data structure previously discussed, the logical structure of the IPD is a set of records which contain information about the current problem being processed by NLPQ. These records represent entities such as physical objects or actions occurring in the problem. These entities have attributes which in turn have values associated with them.

A typical queuing problem sequence involves mobile entities engaging in actions (abstract entities) at various stationary entities. In most cases, each of these entities has attributes of varying complexity with specified values. Each of these records in the IPD is a member of one of seven lists. Actions are members of the action list ('ACTNLIST'), mobile and stationary entities are members of the 'MOBLIST' and 'STALIST', respectively. The other lists are: the distribution list ('DSTRLIST'), the successor descriptor list ('SCSRLIST'), the miscellaneous list ('MISCLIST'), and the unit list ('UNITLIST'). Each of these lists is a "named record". Named records provide the long term memory capability previously described; that is, they contain word and concept information pertinent to the application. These particular list records, however, are used to hold information about a specific problem. As entities are encountered during decoding, records are created and linked into the appropriate lists.

The concept structure created by the named records provides the framework of words and their semantic content necessary for discourse. As such they represent the system's vocabulary and knowledge of the relationships between words and concepts. Using this general knowledge, a "mental image" (the IPD) of the specific problem entered by the user can be obtained. The IPD can be considered to be a specific problem instance in the domain of the queuing conceptual structure.

C. DECODING THE PROBLEM DESCRIPTION

In NLPQ the decoding rules specify how input text is to be converted into equivalent information in the form of records. This conversion is performed within the framework of the Stratificational Grammar theory. Within this theory several levels (strata) of language structure exist. Three levels have been utilized in the NLPQ application; the morphological, lexological, and the semological levels. The "morphology" is concerned with the manner in which characters are put together to form words. As such, it is highly dependent on the particular language being used. The "lexology" deals with the way in which words are put together to form phrases, clauses, and sentences. Different grammatical orderings required by different languages result in language dependency at this level also. The semological level, however, is concerned with relationships and meanings. Thus elements at this level are relatively language independent. The decoding process then involves applying morphological and lexological rules first in processing the input text. Semological rules are then utilized to develop the structure representing the meaning of the text, the IPD.

The general format of a decoding rule is:

SEGMENT TYPE (COND 1, 2, ...) SEGMENT TYPE (COND 1, 2, ...) ...

→ SEGMENT TYPE (ACTN 1, 2, ...)

Thus a decoding rule specifies what to do when a particular series of segment types (satisfying the given conditions) is found while processing

the input text. Rule application results in the creation of the segment type on the right and performance of those actions indicated. The conditions specified on the left side of the rule are known as "condition specifications". The actions performed in creation of the new segment on the right side are known as "creation specifications". Both types of specification elements have access to and can manipulate any information in the system.

An illustration of some of these features can be seen in the following rule from the decoding morphology:

VERBS(ING) I N G \longrightarrow VERBP(SUP(VERBS), PRESPART)

The left part of the rule is made up of four segment types, a verb stem (VERBS) segment and three "character" segments. The condition specification for the verb stem requires that the ING indicator in that segment be "on". Indicators are binary-valued and indicate the presence or absence of certain attributes. The right part of the rule defines the conversion to be made when a series of segment types satisfying the left part is encountered. In this case, a new verb part (VERBP) segment is created which is in the same superset as the verb stem and has a present participle indicator on.

Using this basic scheme, information is extracted from the input text and used to build the IPD. Once the semantic content of the user's dialogue has been transformed to the internal format, it can be manipulated in several ways.

D. ENCODING FROM THE IPD

Since encoding is basically the inverse process of decoding, encoding rules are essentially the inverse of decoding rules. Information is manipulated from the semological level, through the lexological and morphological strata to a natural language text output. A generalized format for an encoding rule is:

SEGMENT TYPE (COND 1,2,...) \longrightarrow
SEGMENT TYPE (ACTN 1,2,...) SEGMENT TYPE (ACTN 1,2,...) ...

In this case, the rule specifies the sequence of segment types (with corresponding actions) to be created when a segment type satisfying the appropriate condition specifications is encountered.

Both encoding and decoding rules have the ability to perform record-to-record information conversion, as previously stated. One modular set of encoding rules known as the MASSAGER [7] is utilized in this way to set default values in the IPD. Certain assumptions about the problem may be made by the user during the discourse. For example, if the number of units of storage capacity required by a mobile entity has not been mentioned, it is probable that an assumption of one unit has been made by the user. The purpose of the MASSAGER is to inspect the IPD after decoding is completed and set default values in those instances where non-controversial assumptions can be made. Other functions include the consolidation of redundant information and the deletion of certain attributes required only for decoding purposes.

Another encoding rule module known as the INTERROGATOR [8] serves to inspect the IPD for missing or erroneous information. Copies of the action records maintained in the IPD are accessed through the 'ACTNLIST' and tested to ensure that they have all of the attributes required for processing by the GPSS/X-VECTOR rule module. When incorrect or missing information is detected, the INTERROGATOR sets up the segment form of the question to be asked and invokes the ENGLISH encoding module to actually produce the question. Information provided by the user is then decoded and the inspection of the IPD continues. The INTERROGATOR may also be utilized to enter the problem in a question-answer fashion. When the necessary information pertaining to the problem has been established, a message is encoded indicating completion of the problem statement.

At any point during the discourse the user may request a statement of the problem as the system "sees" it. The English encoding module [6] provides the conversion necessary to produce an English description of the problem from the information contained in the IPD. The generality of this module also permits the handling of statements to the user generated by other modules such as the INTERROGATOR.

The GPSS/X-VECTOR encoding module [10] is utilized to create a GPSS program and initialize the data structure used by the simulation routine. This data structure, called the X-vector, contains the information necessary to perform the simulation. In addition, it is used throughout the simulation to maintain the required statistics in much the same manner as the internal tables of GPSS [11]

Once the problem has been completely specified, the user may request that a GPSS program be written for the current problem. The semological rules of this module examine the IPD and produce segments which roughly correspond to the statements of a GPSS program. Rules in the lexology further process these segments and their constituents into other segments in the appropriate order for a GPSS program. The morphological rules then produce the corresponding GPSS output.

Similar rules in the X-vector lexology and morphology place pertinent information into the X-vector. Figure 1 (taken from ref. 10) shows an initial X-vector produced by these rules. With the information in the X-vector the simulation can be performed.

E. THE SIMULATION ROUTINE

This FORTRAN routine, originated by Williams [9], performs a GPSS-like simulation based on the information contained in the X-vector. The initial portion of the X-vector contains "parameters" for the simulation routine. These parameters are assigned fixed locations in the vector. They consist of variables such as the random number seeds to be used, pointers to the various directories, entity allocation counts, clock time, etc. The latter portion of the vector contains allocated space for the various GPSS entities (i. e., STORAGES, QUEUES, TABLES, FUNCTIONS, VARIABLES, SAVEVALUES, and BLOCKS). The directories associated with these entities are also allocated space in this section of the vector. The location of these allocated

1	MODE	1	29	LAST TRANS. FEC. PTR.	0	282	VARIABLE ALLOCATION	
2	TERMINATION COUNT	1	30	ERROR CODE	0	288	BLOCK ALLOCATIONS	
3	SEED1	277	31	NUMBER OF VARIABLES	1			
4	SEED2	423	32	VARIABLE DIR. PTR.	347			
5	SEED3	815	33	STORAGE ALLOCATION (STAT1)		337	STORAGE	32
6	SEED4	121						43
7	SEED5	655	51	STORAGE ALLOCATION (PUMP2)		341	TABLE	
8	SEED6	531						61
9	SEED7	999	69	TABLE 2 ALLOCATION		348	VARIABLE DIRECTORY	
10	SEED8	813						80
11	CLOCK TIME	0	91	EXPON FUNCTION ALLOCATION		363	TRANSACTION ALLOCATIONS	
12	NUMBER OF STORAGES	2						169
13	STORAGE DIR. PTR.	336						
14	NUMBER OF QUEUES	2						
15	QUEUE DIR. PTR.	338						
16	NUMBER OF FUNCTIONS	4						
17	FUNCTION DIR. PTR.	343						
18	NUMBER OF BLOCKS	14						
19	BLOCK DIR. PTR.	348						
20	NUMBER OF TABLES	3						
21	TABLE DIR. PTR.	340						
22	NUMBER OF SAVEVALUES	0						
23	SAVEVALUE DIR. PTR.	0						
24	NUMBER OF PARAMETERS	3						
25	TRANSACTION POINTER	362						
26	FIRST TRANS. CEC. PTR.	0						
27	LAST TRANS. CEC. PTR.	0						
28	FIRST TRANS. FEC. PTR.	0						

Figure 1: Internal Structure of the X-Vector

areas is flexible and is determined by the requirements of the specific problem.

The procedure used to execute the simulation is essentially the same as that of GPSS. Raw results of the simulation, such as the cumulative time integrals for storages and queues, are stored in the X-vector elements associated with these entities. Several simulation modes comparable to the GPSS control cards SIMULATE/START, RESET, CLEAR, and START perform similar functions in the simulation routine.

III. A SAMPLE SIMULATION PROBLEM

This chapter is intended to demonstrate the capabilities of this initial version of the interactive simulation system being developed. It illustrates how a user may input a queuing problem in English, have the system question him for needed information, obtain a restatement of the problem from the computer, and have the system perform the simulation and output the requested results.

The sample given here is taken from an actual terminal session. In line with the purpose of demonstrating the system's capabilities, a wide variety of statements and questions are given. This results in an unusual amount of redundancy.

Throughout this chapter, all inputs by the user are shown in lower case, and all computer responses are shown in UPPER CASE. This is the way a sample session under CP/CMS would actually appear. Comments are interspersed where needed and are enclosed in parentheses. The sample session begins with "decode:" below.

decode:

(This is a command to NLP necessary to invoke the decoding rules for processing the input text.)

vehicles arrive at a station .

the station has just one pump.

a vehicle will leave the station immediately after arriving if the length of the line at the pump is not less than two.

otherwise, it is serviced there; then it leaves.

service times are exponential, with a mean of 5 minutes for cars and 9 minutes for trucks.

three quarters of the vehicles are cars and one fourth of them are trucks.

is the statement of the problem complete?

(This question results in inspection of the IPD for missing or erroneous information.)

HOW OFTEN DO THE VEHICLES ARRIVE AT THE STATION?

(The question-answer mode is initiated to query the user for necessary information.)

arrivals are normally distributed with a mean of 8 minutes and a standard deviation of 2 minutes.

HOW LONG SHALL THE SIMULATION BE RUN?

the basic time unit to be used in the model is

30 seconds.

(Even though this response does not answer the question, this information is still accepted into the IPD. The system will query the user again for the answer to its question.)

HOW LONG SHALL THE SIMULATION BE RUN?

eight hours.

THE PROBLEM STATEMENT IS COMPLETE.

describe the problem in english.

(This is requesting a restatement of the problem as it now appears in the IPD.)

THE VEHICLES ARRIVE AT THE STATION. THE TIME BETWEEN ARRIVALS OF THE VEHICLES AT THE STATION IS NORMALLY DISTRIBUTED, WITH A MEAN OF 8 MINUTES AND A STANDARD DEVIATION OF 2 MINUTES. 75 PERCENT OF THE VEHICLES ARE CARS, AND THE REST ARE TRUCKS. AFTER ARRIVING AT THE STATION, IF THE LENGTH OF THE LINE AT THE PUMP IN THE STATION IS LESS THAN 2, THE VEHICLES WILL BE SERVICED AT THE PUMP IN THE STATION. OTHERWISE, THE VEHICLES WILL LEAVE THE STATION. THE TIME FOR THE VEHICLES TO BE SERVICED AT THE PUMP IN THE STATION IS EXPONENTIALLY DISTRIBUTED, WITH A MEAN OF 5 MINUTES FOR THE CARS, AND 9 MINUTES FOR THE TRUCKS. AFTER BEING SERVICED AT THE PUMP IN THE STATION, THE VEHICLES LEAVE THE STATION.

THE SIMULATION IS TO BE RUN FOR 8 HOURS, USING A BASIC TIME UNIT OF 30 SECONDS.

write a gpss program for this problem.

(Production of the GPSS program also results in X-vector initialization in preparation for running the simulation. The program produced is shown on the following page.)


```

SIMULATE
RMULT      277,423,715,121,655,531,999,813
STAT1 EQU  1,F,Q
PUMP2 EQU  2,F,Q
CAR2 EQU   2,T
2 TABLE  M1,1,1,2
TRUC3 EQU  3,T
3 TABLE  M1,1,1,2
1 FUNCTION RN1,C24
0.0,0.0/0.100,0.104/0.200,0.222/0.300,0.355/
0.400,0.509/0.500,0.690/0.600,0.915/0.700,1.200/
0.750,1.390/0.800,1.600/0.840,1.830/0.880,2.120/
0.900,2.300/0.920,2.520/0.940,2.810/0.950,2.990/
0.960,3.200/0.970,3.500/0.980,3.900/0.990,4.600/
0.995,5.300/0.998,6.200/0.999,7.000/1.000,8.000/
2 FUNCTION RN2,C29
0.0,-3.000/0.012,-2.250/0.027,-1.930/0.043,-1.720/
0.062,-1.540/0.084,-1.380/0.104,-1.260/0.131,-1.120/
0.159,-1.000/0.187,-0.890/0.230,-0.740/0.267,-0.620/
0.334,-0.430/0.432,-0.170/0.500,0.0/0.568,0.170/
0.666,0.430/0.732,0.620/0.770,0.740/0.813,0.890/
0.841,1.000/0.869,1.120/0.896,1.260/0.916,1.380/
0.938,1.540/0.957,1.720/0.973,1.930/0.988,2.250/
1.000,3.000/
3 FUNCTION P1,D2
CAR2,10/TRUC3,18/
4 FUNCTION RN3,D2
0.750,CAR2/1.000,TRUC3/
1 FVARIABLE 16+4*FN2
*
* THE VEHICLES ARRIVE AT THE STATION.
GENERATE V1
ASSIGN 1,FN4
TEST L Q$PUMP2,2,ACT2
TRANSFER ,ACT3
*
* THE VEHICLES LEAVE THE STATION.
ACT2 TABULATE P1
TERMINATE
*
* THE VEHICLES ARE SERVICED AT THE PUMP.
ACT3 QUEUE PUMP2
SEIZE PUMP2
DEPART PUMP2
ADVANCE FN3,FN1
RELEASE PUMP2
TRANSFER ,ACT2
*
* TIMING LOOP
GENERATE 960
TERMINATE 1
START 1
END

```


perform the simulation.

SIMULATION TIME IS 960(RELATIVE), 960(ABSOLUTE).

(This message signals completion of the simulation. The user may now ask for statistical printouts or for specific information concerning the outcome.)

print the gps statistics.

STORAGE	CAPACITY	AVERAGE CONTENTS	AVERAGE UTILIZATION	ENTRIES	AVERAGE TIME/TRAN	CURRENT CONTENTS	MAXIMUM CONTENTS
1	1	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0
2	1	0.659	0.659	59	10.729	0	1

QUEUE	MAXIMUM CONTENTS	AVERAGE CONTENTS	TOTAL ENTRIES	ZERO ENTRIES	PERCENT ZEROS	AVERAGE TIME/TRANS	AVERAGE TIME/TRANS	CURRENT CONTENTS
1	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
2	2	0.278	59	38	64.407	4.525	12.714	0

AVERAGE TIME/TRANS = AVERAGE TIME/TRANS EXCLUDING ZERO ENTRIES

TABLE 2

ENTRIES IN TABLE		MEAN ARGUMENT	STANDARD DEVIATION	SUM OF ARGUMENTS		
43		13.628	13.175	586.000		
UPPER LIMIT	OBSERVED FREQUENCY	PER CENT OF TOTAL	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE REMAINDER	MULTIPLE OF MEAN	DEVIATION FROM MEAN
1	3	6.98	6.98	93.02	0.073	-0.958
OVERFLOW	40	93.02	100.00	0.00		
AVERAGE VALUE OF OVERFLOW		14.650				

TABLE 3

ENTRIES IN TABLE		MEAN ARGUMENT	STANDARD DEVIATION	SUM OF ARGUMENTS		
18		17.444	12.641	314.000		
UPPER LIMIT	OBSERVED FREQUENCY	PER CENT OF TOTAL	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE REMAINDER	MULTIPLE OF MEAN	DEVIATION FROM MEAN
1	2	11.11	11.11	88.89	0.057	-1.301
OVERFLOW	16	88.89	100.00	0.00		
AVERAGE VALUE OF OVERFLOW		19.625				

CURRENT EVENTS CHAIN
 TRANS BDT BLOCK NBA MARK-TIME P1 P2 P3 P4 SI TI

FUTURE EVENTS CHAIN
 TRANS BDT BLOCK NBA MARK-TIME P1 P2 P3 P4 SI TI

3	964	1	2	964	0	0	0	23658912	T	T
2	1920	13	14	1920	0	0	0	372	T	T

print the storage statistics.

STORAGE	CAPACITY	AVERAGE CONTENTS	AVERAGE UTILIZATION	ENTRIES	AVERAGE TIME/TRAN	CURRENT CONTENTS	MAXIMUM CONTENTS
1	1	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0
2	1	0.659	0.659	59	10.729	0	1

print the pump statistics.

STORAGE	CAPACITY	AVERAGE CONTENTS	AVERAGE UTILIZATION	ENTRIES	AVERAGE TIME/TRAN	CURRENT CONTENTS	MAXIMUM CONTENTS
2	1	0.659	0.659	59	10.729	0	1

QUEUE	MAXIMUM CONTENTS	AVERAGE CONTENTS	TOTAL ENTRIES	ZERO ENTRIES	PERCENT ZEROS	AVERAGE TIME/TRANS	SAVERAGE TIME/TRANS	CURRENT CONTENTS
2	2	0.278	59	38	64.407	4.525	12.714	0

SAVERAGE TIME/TRANS = AVERAGE TIME/TRANS EXCLUDING ZERO ENTRIES

print the pump queue statistics.

QUEUE	MAXIMUM CONTENTS	AVERAGE CONTENTS	TOTAL ENTRIES	ZERO ENTRIES	PERCENT ZEROS	AVERAGE TIME/TRANS	SAVERAGE TIME/TRANS	CURRENT CONTENTS
2	2	0.278	59	38	64.407	4.525	12.714	0

SAVERAGE TIME/TRANS = AVERAGE TIME/TRANS EXCLUDING ZERO ENTRIES

print the truck statistics.

TABLE 3

ENTRIES IN TABLE		MEAN ARGUMENT		STANDARD DEVIATION		SUM OF ARGUMENTS	
18		17.444		12.641		314.000	
UPPER LIMIT	OBSERVED FREQUENCY	PER CENT OF TOTAL	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE REMAINDER	MULTIPLE OF MEAN	DEVIATION FROM MEAN	
1	2	11.11	11.11	88.89	0.057	-1.301	
OVERFLOW	16	88.89	100.00	0.00			
AVERAGE VALUE OF OVERFLOW		19.625					

print the car table statistics.

TABLE 2

ENTRIES IN TABLE		MEAN ARGUMENT		STANDARD DEVIATION		SUM OF ARGUMENTS	
43		13.628		13.175		586.000	
UPPER LIMIT	OBSERVED FREQUENCY	PER CENT OF TOTAL	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE REMAINDER	MULTIPLE OF MEAN	DEVIATION FROM MEAN	
1	3	6.98	6.98	93.02	0.073	-0.958	
OVERFLOW	40	93.02	100.00	0.00			
AVERAGE VALUE OF OVERFLOW		14.650					

what is the current contents of the pump?

THE CURRENT CONTENTS OF THE PUMP IN THE STATION IS 0.

what is the s of the pump?

THE CURRENT CONTENTS OF THE PUMP IN THE STATION IS 0.

(Note that the above questions to the system are equivalent. Questions can be asked by specifying the GPSS standard numerical attribute ("s") or by specifying that attribute in English ("current contents").)

what is the sm of the pump?

THE MAXIMUM CONTENTS OF THE PUMP IN THE STATION IS 1.

what is the sa of the pump?

THE AVERAGE CONTENTS OF THE PUMP IN THE STATION IS 0.659.

what is the st at the pump?

THE AVERAGE SERVICE TIME AT THE PUMP IN THE STATION IS 10.729.

what is the qz at the pump?

THE NUMBER OF ZERO ENTRIES AT THE PUMP IN THE STATION IS 38.

what is the qx at the pump?

THE AVERAGE WAITING TIME EXCLUDING ZERO ENTRIES AT THE PUMP IN THE STATION IS 12.714.

what is the maximum line at the pump?

THE MAXIMUM LINE LENGTH AT THE PUMP IN THE STATION IS 2.

what is the current line at the pump?

THE CURRENT LINE LENGTH AT THE PUMP IN THE STATION IS 0.

what is the mean transit time of the cars?

THE MEAN TRANSIT TIME OF THE CARS IS 13.627.

what is the average line at the pump?

THE AVERAGE LINE LENGTH AT THE PUMP IN THE STATION IS 0.278.

what is the average utilization of the pump?

THE AVERAGE UTILIZATION OF THE PUMP IN THE STATION IS 0.659.

what is the average waiting time at the pump?

THE AVERAGE WAITING TIME AT THE PUMP IN THE STATION IS 4.525.

what is the average time at the pump?

THE AVERAGE SERVICE TIME AT THE PUMP IN THE STATION IS 10.729.

continue the simulation.

(This is comparable to the encountering of a second or subsequent "start" card in GPSS. The simulation progresses from the point at which it previously terminated.)

SIMULATION TIME IS 1920(RELATIVE), 1920(ABSOLUTE).

what is the average utilization of the pump?

THE AVERAGE UTILIZATION OF THE PUMP IN THE STATION IS 0.654.

what is the average waiting time at the pump?

THE AVERAGE WAITING TIME AT THE PUMP IN THE STATION IS 6.111.

what is the average time at the pump?

THE AVERAGE SERVICE TIME AT THE PUMP IN THE STATION IS 10.930.

(The three questions above were asked in order to show the effect the longer simulation time had on the previous results.)

continue the simulation

SIMULATION TIME IS 2880(RELATIVE), 2880(ABSOLUTE).

what is the average utilization of the pump?

THE AVERAGE UTILIZATION OF THE PUMP IN THE STATION IS 0.701.

what is the average waiting time at the pump?

THE AVERAGE WAITING TIME AT THE PUMP IN THE STATION IS 8.674.

what is the average time at the pump?

THE AVERAGE SERVICE TIME AT THE PUMP IN THE STATION IS 12.242.

reset and start the simulation.

(This is similar to using the control cards "reset/start" in GPSS.)

SIMULATION TIME IS 960(RELATIVE), 2840(ABSOLUTE).

what is the average utilization of the pump?

THE AVERAGE UTILIZATION OF THE PUMP IN THE STATION IS 0.768.

what is the average waiting time at the pump?

THE AVERAGE WAITING TIME AT THE PUMP IN THE STATION IS 9.732.

what is the average time at the pump?

THE AVERAGE SERVICE TIME AT THE PUMP IN THE STATION IS
12.982.

clear and restart the simulation.

(This is similar to using the control cards "clear/start"
in GPSS.)

SIMULATION TIME IS 960(RELATIVE), 960(ABSOLUTE).

what is the average utilization of the pump?

THE AVERAGE UTILIZATION OF THE PUMP IN THE STATION IS
0.732.

what is the average waiting time at the pump?

THE AVERAGE WAITING TIME AT THE PUMP IN THE STATION IS
14.132.

what is the average time at the pump?

THE AVERAGE SERVICE TIME AT THE PUMP IN THE STATION IS
13.557.

are there two pumps in the station?

(This question results in an inspection of the IPD to
determine the number of pumps.)

NO, THERE IS 1 PUMP IN THE STATION.

the station should have two pumps.

(This statement results in an updating of the IPD to
reflect this new information.)

how often does a vehicle arrive?

THE TIME BETWEEN ARRIVALS OF THE VEHICLES AT THE STATION IS NORMALLY DISTRIBUTED WITH A MEAN OF 8 MINUTES AND A STANDARD DEVIATION OF 2 MINUTES.

the mean of the time between arrivals should be 3 minutes, and the deviation of the time between arrivals should be 1 minute.

develop the x vector.

(Since the IPD has been altered, the X-vector must be reinitialized prior to simulation to reflect the changes made. In this case a GPSS program printout is not desired.)

perform the simulation.

(This results in the simulation being performed with the X-vector for the modified problem.)

SIMULATION TIME IS 960(RELATIVE), 960(ABSOLUTE).

what is the average utilization of the pumps?

THE AVERAGE UTILIZATION OF THE PUMPS IN THE STATION IS 0.093.

what is the average waiting time at the pumps?

THE AVERAGE WAITING TIME AT THE PUMPS IN THE STATION IS 3.882.

what is the average time at the pumps?

THE AVERAGE SERVICE TIME AT THE PUMPS IN THE STATION IS 10.529.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION

Achieving the objectives of this research required making additions and changes to the FORTRAN routines of NLPQ and to the rules and declarations processed by those routines. This chapter, which is intended to explain the modifications, has been divided into two sections. The first section describes the FORTRAN modifications, and the second section describes the rule modifications.

A. FORTRAN ROUTINES AND MODIFICATIONS

The main FORTRAN programming effort involved major alterations and additions to the simulation routine. A few additional modifications to NLP were needed, however, in subroutines PRINT, ENCODE, and CRSEG. A discussion on each of these four areas follows.

1. NLP Modifications to Allow X-Vector Read and Write

This section was added simply for the convenience of the user. It gives the user a method for saving the contents of the X-vector as a binary file for use in a later terminal session. By doing this the user does not have to duplicate his efforts from a previous session to arrive at the same point in a given simulation. He need only initialize the current X-vector with the contents of the previous X-vector.

The FORTRAN routine for performing this function is shown in Appendix A. This routine was added as entry point XRDWR

("X-vector Read/Write") in subroutine PRINT. The routine may be invoked at any time as a command to NLPQ. The format for a call to XRDWR from the terminal is

X ^ READ ^ f: or X ^ WRITE ^ f: ,

where "f" is an integer number of any available file under CP/CMS and " ^ " denotes at least one blank space. As an example, the command "X WRITE 3:" would cause the current contents of the X-vector to be written into file FT03F001 as a binary file.

2. Establishing a Linkage for Communication

The rule language of NLP utilizes declared ROUTINES to communicate with the various FORTRAN subroutines. The appearance of a routine name in a rule causes execution of the code for that particular routine in subroutine CRSEG ("Create Segment"). To establish communication between the rules and the simulation subroutine, therefore, it was necessary to add an additional routine in subroutine CRSEG to communicate with each entry point in the simulation subroutine. The FORTRAN code for establishing this communication is given in Appendix A.

The four entries into the simulation subroutine (SIMULT, SIMOUT, SETIND, and SPSTAT) will be discussed in detail later in this section. At this point it is sufficient to say that SIMULT ("Simulation") and SIMOUT ("Simulation Output") require no information from the rule segment being processed. In addition, they are

called merely to perform their functions and not to return a value. Hence, execution of these routines in CRSEG simply results in a call to the appropriate entry point in the simulation subroutine.

Both SETIND ("Set Indicators") and SPSTAT ("Specific Statistics"), however, require the value of certain attributes of the segment being processed to be passed as arguments. In addition, SPSTAT returns a value which must be made available to the segment being processed. The additional coding in CRSEG for these two routines sets up this communication.

3. Modified Output Routine

The output routine in subroutine ENCODE was originally implemented to handle only integer half-word values (or integer half-word values expressed in parts per thousand) and, therefore, could output only integers in the range -32768 to 32767 or real values in the range -32.768 to 32.767. This was acceptable when the only output from the system was a GPSS program. With the incorporation of the simulation routine and the ability to actually run the simulation at the terminal and question the system for such items as the mean transit time or the average utilization, however, this limitation became unacceptable. As a result, the output routine was rewritten to handle the magnitude of any integer or real value which could be stored in a full-word on the IBM 360. The modified section of ENCODE pertaining to the output of numerical values is shown in Appendix A.

To output a numerical value from an OUTPUT segment, the segment must have an attribute (ATTR or @) 14, 15, or 16. An integer or real value will then be output in accordance with one of the four cases described below.

Case 1. If an @14 cell is present and the TYPE of the cell is "0", then the value in the address (ADDR) field is taken to be a half-word integer.

Case 2. If an @14 cell is present and the TYPE of the cell is "1", then the value of the ADDR field is taken to be a pointer to another cell whose value is a full-word found in the ADDR and LINK fields. This value is taken to be an integer unless a "1" is present in the ATTR field of the same cell, in which case the number is considered to be floating point.

Case 3. If an @15 cell is present, then the value in the ADDR field is taken to be a real number expressed as a half-word integer in parts per thousand.

Case 4. If an @16 cell is present, then the value in the ADDR field is taken to be a pointer to another cell whose value is a full-word found in the ADDR and LINK fields. This number is evaluated as in Case 2 above.

These four methods of handling numerical values in an OUTPUT segment are illustrated in Figure 2.

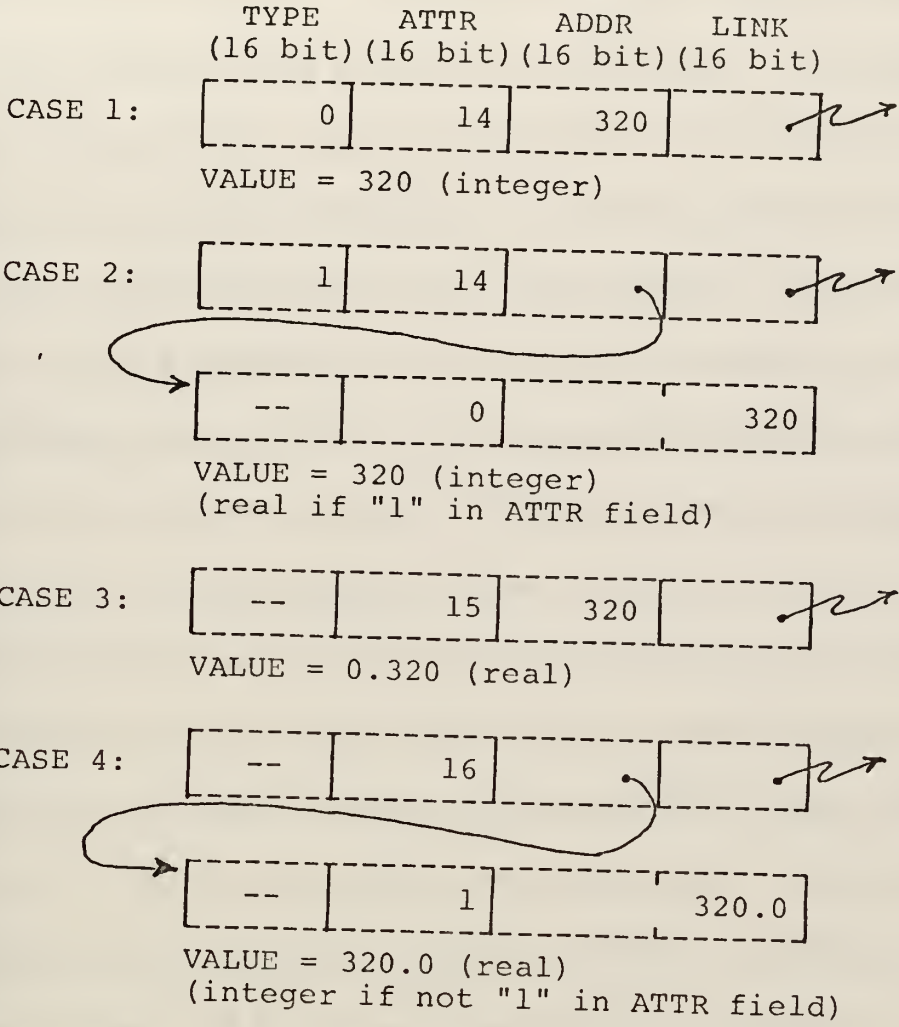


Figure 2: Numerical Evaluation for OUTPUT Segment.

4. The Simulation Subroutine

As previously mentioned, modifications to the simulation subroutine (called SIMULT) constituted the major FORTRAN programming effort involved in the preparation of this thesis. A complete listing of the subroutine is given in Appendix C. This listing is preceded by an extensive dictionary of variables (Appendix B) to assist the reader in understanding the logic of the program. Even though SIMULT is only a subroutine of NLPQ it is quite extensive and requires a considerable amount of core. The source deck contains approximately 1600 cards, and a region of 250K is needed for compilation under OS/360. A slightly larger region is required under CP/CMS. Approximately one and one-half minutes of CPU time are required for compilation using the FORTRAN G-level compiler, and the resultant object module occupies approximately 40K bytes in the IBM 360. The subroutine contains four entry points. It can be accessed by calls to SIMULT, SIMOUT, SETIND, or SPSTAT. Each of these sections will be discussed individually at this point.

a. SIMULT

This is the main entry into the simulation subroutine. A call to SIMULT is a request to perform the simulation based on the information found in the X-vector. For this reason the user must ensure that the vector has been properly initialized prior to requesting that a simulation be performed. If the user desires to continue the problem from a previous session in which the contents of the

vector were saved, he may utilize the X READ feature described previously to initialize the current X-vector. If this is not the case, however, the user must either tell the system to develop an X-vector, or he must tell the system to write a GPSS program, in a manner to be described later. The former case will result in only the initialization of the X-vector based on the information contained in the IPD. No output will be sent to the terminal. The latter case will result in both the GPSS program being output and the concurrent initialization of the X-vector. It is important to note that even though NLP gives the user the capability of saving the internal problem description and reinitializing the system with that IPD at a later date, this procedure does not reinitialize the X-vector.

The SIMULT section is basically the simulation routine written by R. J. Williams [9]. The basic logic flow and the structure of the various statistical entity layouts described by Williams were retained in the implementation of the simulation capability to NLPQ. The reader interested in following the logical flow of the SIMULT listing is advised, therefore, to reference Williams' work for the physical layout of the various statistical entities (STORAGE, QUEUE, TABLE, etc.).

Major alterations to the basic flow of transactions through the system were made upon incorporation of the simulation routine into NLPQ. For example, a reordering of the sequences involved for merging transactions of equal priority into their

appropriate positions on the current and future events chains was needed in the verification phase to ensure that transactions would be executed in the same sequence as is done in GPSS. Modifications were also required in the procedures associated with determining when a status change has occurred within the system. These modifications further altered the original flow of transactions since these procedures determine at what points in the simulation a scan of the current events chain should be continued from its previous position and at what points it should be restarted from the beginning of the chain.

Additional modifications included the addition of the entire section pertaining to the updating of the system performed during the final time interval prior to terminating the simulation. This area had been completely omitted in Williams' work but was needed to ensure agreement between the statistical outputs of GPSS and subroutine SIMULT. This section primarily performs an update of the STORAGE and QUEUE statistics to reflect the effect of the simulation time involved between the time the storage or queue last changed status and the time the simulation was actually terminated. The ability to output a selected portion of the X-vector was also included in this section.

Further modification to the original simulation subroutine involved the addition of code throughout the routine to avoid system interrupts, such as divide checks, when working with empty

storages, queues, and tables. Similar modifications were also required throughout the routine to ensure that null pointers in the various directories were recognized as such and not used as valid indices when storing or retrieving information pertaining to the subscripted X-vector.

The ability to properly handle clear, reset, and continue commands by the user required some alterations to properly re-initialize the allocated storages, queues, and tables. In addition the procedure for processing the TERMINATE block was modified to ensure replacement of the timing loop generate block on the future events chain. The use of both an absolute and relative clock during the simulation was deleted and replaced by a single clock (absolute) for use during the simulation. A base clock is set in the RESET area to allow computation of the relative time in the two instances in which a relative time is required, i. e., (1) the "C1" Standard Numerical Attribute and (2) the message signaling completion of the simulation.

The section for argument evaluation was altered and expanded somewhat to allow requests for specific statistics (entering the routine via SPSTAT) to access that area of code for evaluation of the statistical information requested. Most of the remaining alterations to the original routine were either minor in nature or made simply in the interest of cleaner coding.

SIMULT is entered upon a user request to perform the simulation or a request to clear, reset, or continue the simulation. Initialization of the simulation model is then performed, if necessary, based on the type of request made. This initialization is analogous to that performed by GPSS upon encountering the control cards SIMULATE/START, CLEAR, RESET, and START. The algorithms which direct the flow of transactions through the system from this point are essentially the same algorithms used in GPSS. Since the results produced by the program, as well as the information needed to perform the simulation, are contained in the X-vector, execution of SIMULT results in an X-vector altered to reflect the current status of the simulation. The results, therefore, are readily available to be accessed in the event the user requests information concerning the outcome of the simulation. Assuming no error conditions are encountered during the simulation, the only output from a SIMULT entry will be a message giving the absolute and relative simulation clock times. This message signals completion of the simulation.

b. SIMOUT

The "Simulation Output" routine is invoked whenever the user requests GPSS-like statistical information. The format of the information output by SIMOUT is practically identical to that of GPSS. Unlike GPSS, however, SIMOUT has the capability of providing the user with (1) an entire statistical printout (including storage and queue statistics, tables, savevalues, the current events chain, and the future

events chain), (2) a single block of any of the statistics just mentioned (the storage statistics alone, for example), (3) a single line of storage or queue statistics for a single table of several tables (for example, the queue statistics for a specified stationary entity), or (4) the queue and storage statistics for any specified stationary entity (such as a pump). For example, a user request to "print the GPSS statistics" will result in (1) above. Similarly, "print the storage statistics" will result in (2) and "print the pump queue statistics" will result in (3). If the user's request is "print the pump statistics", the SIMOUT routine will output both the storage and queue statistics for the pump. This will be explained more fully later.

The SIMOUT routine has no access to the current segment being processed. Yet the routine needs to know exactly which lines are to be output and which are not. This information is obtained from a vector called STATSW ("Statistic Switches"). This vector is local to the SIMULT routine and, hence, can be accessed by both SIMOUT and SETIND. It is the function of SETIND (which will be described later in this section) to set the proper statistic switches for SIMOUT. A call to SIMOUT, therefore, must always be preceded by a call to SETIND. These calls, however, result from the processing of the input text and are made from subroutine CRSEG. They are completely transparent to the user.

STATSW (shown in figure 3) is a four element, real*8 vector. The first three elements contain indicators for storages, queues, and tables, respectively. The rightmost 55 bits in each

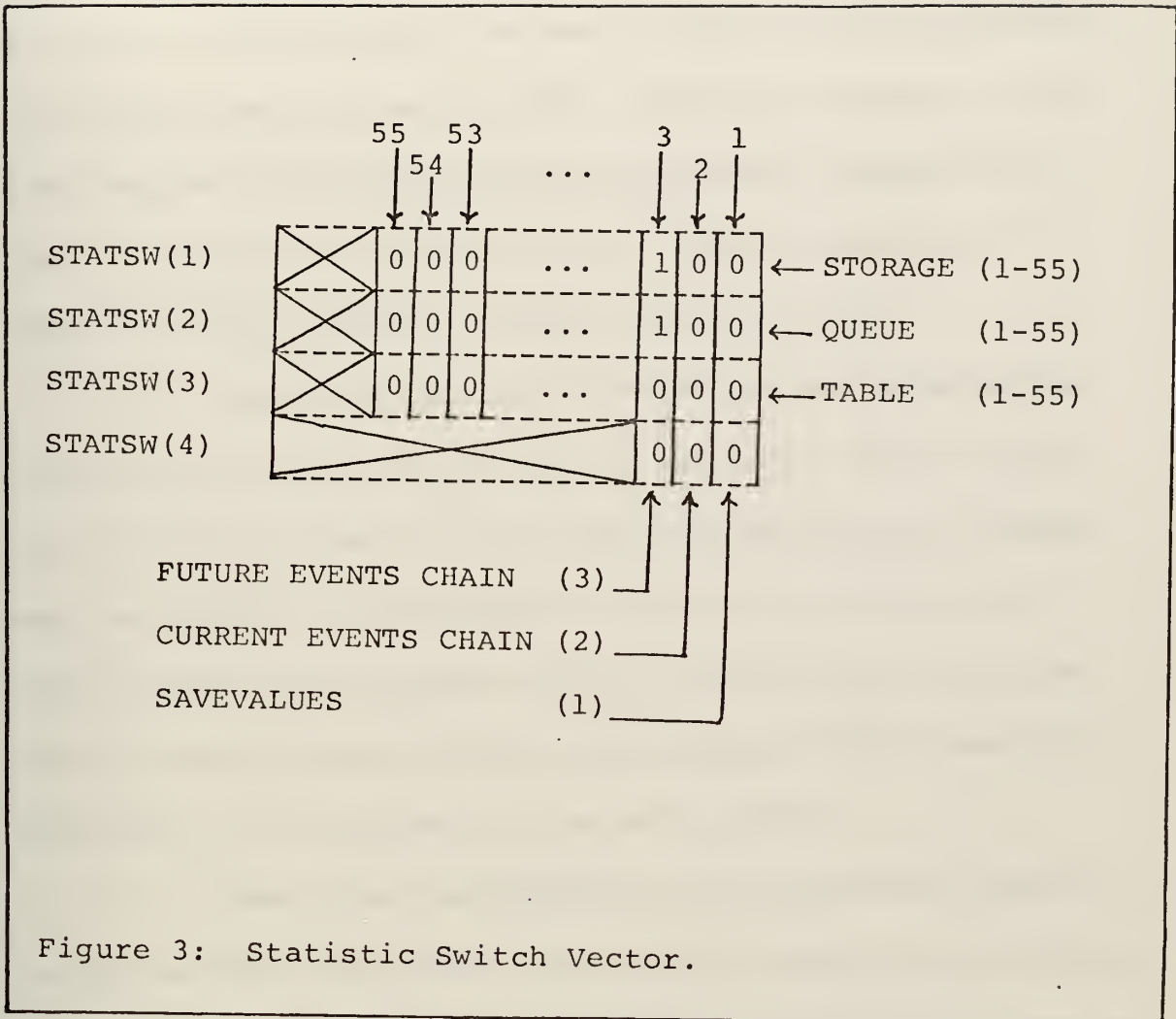


Figure 3: Statistic Switch Vector.

element are used to indicate which storage, queue, or table should be output. If the first element in STATSW has a "1" in bit position two and zeros elsewhere, for example, the SIMOUT routine would output the storage statistics for the stationary entity which has an identification number (IDNO) of two in the IPD. The storage statistics for the remaining stationary entities would not be printed. Indicators for queues and tables are treated similarly, with the exception that the IDNO for the table refers to a mobile entity in the IPD.

The fourth element in STATSW contains indicators for savevalues and the current and future event chains. Only the right-most three bits are used. A "1" in the third bit position of element four, for example, would indicate the future events chain is to be output. The bit pattern shown in figure 3 indicates that storage and queue statistics for the stationary entity having an IDNO equal to 3 is to be output. No other statistics are to be printed.

Upon entry into SIMOUT a call is immediately made to subroutine GBITS ("Get Bits"). This routine returns the value of bits 1 through 55 of the first STATSW element. A zero value indicates no storage statistics are to be output. In this case a branch is made around the "output storage" area to the "output queue" area. If the value returned is not zero, however, then one or more lines of storage statistics are to be output. SIMOUT, therefore, outputs the storage headings and then begins a search to determine which of the storages are to be output. This is done by successive calls to GBITS to obtain

the value of bit positions 1, 2, 3, ... (up to the number of storages being maintained in the system). If the individual bit value is "0", that storage is bypassed. If the bit value is "1", however, SIMOUT utilizes the current information in the X-vector for that particular storage to calculate and output the statistics required. When this has been done for each storage, the program falls through to the "output queue" area.

The procedure for determining which queues and tables are to be output, if any, is the same as that for storages. Upon falling through to the "output savevalues" area, however, only one call to GBITS is made to determine if bit position one of STATSW(4) is on. If this is the case, all of the savevalues are listed with their respective values.

The procedure for determining whether the current and future events chains (bit positions two and three) are to be output is essentially the same as that for savevalues. The noticeable difference in output of the chains is that both are handled in the same area in order to avoid duplication of code.

Upon completion of the statistical outputs, SIMOUT zeros all four elements of STATSW prior to returning to CRSEG. This is required to prevent unwanted statistics from being printed if the user later requests further information requiring another call to SIMOUT.

c. SETIND

As mentioned previously, it is the function of SETIND ("Set Indicators") to set the desired bits in the STATSW vector to enable SIMOUT to output the proper statistics. It is a function of the decoding rules to determine the content of the English request and issue a call to SETIND, telling the routine which bits are to be set. Like all calls to the simulation routine, this call is made via subroutine CRSEG.

SETIND must receive two parameters from the calling segment. These parameters are (1) the row in STATSW which is affected and (2) the bit position (or positions) within that row which is to be set. Since a single request for statistics by the user may involve the setting of a single row or multiple rows and may involve the setting of a single bit or all the bits within a given row, this capability has been included in SETIND in order that these multiple settings might be performed by a single call to SETIND. This is accomplished by the manner in which SETIND handles the calling arguments. If the requested row is in the range 1 through 4, the routine assumes the row specified is to be set. If the calling argument for the row is 5, however, the routine assumes that the bit (or bits) specified are to be set in both rows 1 and 2 of STATSW. This condition is common to a request for statistics of stationary entities (which have both storage and queue statistics). A calling argument of 6 specifies that all the bits of each element are to be set. This corresponds to a total

GPSS-like printout. If the second calling argument (the bit position to be set) is in the range 1 through 55, that single bit position is set. If the second argument is greater than 55, however, then all of the bits of the specified row are turned on. This condition is common when issuing a request for statistics without specifying an associated stationary or mobile entity.

The actual setting of the bit positions is not necessarily performed by SETIND. SETIND merely analyzes the request to determine which bits are to be set. If an entire row in STATSW is to be turned on, SETIND will perform the function. If only a single bit is to be turned on, however, SETIND issues a call to subroutine PBITS ("Put Bits") to set the desired bit position. Once the desired bits have been set, SETIND returns to the calling routine, CRSEG.

d. SPSTAT

A user request for a single item of statistical information is processed by the rules in a manner similar to any other question to the system. The value of most items of statistical interest, however, is not available in the IPD. When it is determined in the processing of the text that one of these values is being requested, attributes are set in the segment being processed to designate the type of value being requested and the IDNO of the entity for which the value is to be computed. A call is then made through CRSEG to SPSTAT ("Specific Statistics") passing these attributes as parameters.

SPSTAT sets an initial default value of zero to be returned in the event an error condition occurs (such as a request for statistical information prior to performing the simulation). The routine then sets an entry point flag and branches into the SIMULT argument evaluation section to compute the desired statistic. As previously mentioned, this section in SIMULT was modified to be able to process inputs from both entry points. A SIMULT entry into this section causes all real argument values to be truncated to integer values. An SPSTAT entry, however, requires that real values be retained and returned as floating point.

Upon completion of argument evaluation, the entry point flag directs the logical flow back to SPSTAT. The bit pattern of the value is set into an integer word and a flag is set to specify whether the value being returned should be interpreted as an integer or a decimal result. The requested value and the flag are then passed back to CRSEG which inserts the information into the current segment record to be output later in the encoded text.

B. RULE ADDITIONS AND MODIFICATIONS

Integration of the simulation routine and the ability to query the system as to the results of the simulation required several modifications and additions to the existing rule modules. Expansion of the concept structure by the addition of named record definitions was also necessary to allow questions relating to the simulation results.

The changes and additions made are shown in Appendix D and are discussed in the following sections.

1. Named Records

Several named records in the form of English words with their associated part-of-speech (PS) attributes were added to facilitate recognition of these words by the system. The GPSS entities, storage, queue, and table, were also declared and assigned numerical codes which correspond to the position of their respective indicators in the STATSW vector previously described. A superset relation is also established to identify these words as elements of the set 'GPSSSENTY' ("GPSS entity").

The remaining named record definitions identify the various GPSS "Standard Numerical Attributes" (SNA's) as members of the set 'GPSSATTR' ("GPSS attribute"). Each of these records also contains an SNACODE attribute with an associated value. This value is passed to the SPSTAT routine by the rules in those instances where a specific statistic is desired. The CHARS attribute contains the SNA name in character form to be used in encoding responses to the user's questions.

2. Simulation Control Commands

To permit interactive control of the simulation with regard to the various modes of operation, several semological decoding rules were required. These rules are basically "key word" rules which serve to test the input string for the presence of one or more

key words. Rules of this type have a left segment type of KWDSSENT. The condition specifications of these rules indicate the key words necessary for rule execution. For example, the presence of the key word "perform", "simulate", or "run", in the user's request results in execution of the simulation routine in the SIMULATE/START mode. Thus the commands; "Perform the simulation.", "Simulate the system.", or just "run.", are equivalent and result in the simulation being run.

The keywords "reset", "clear", and "continue" are handled in a similar manner. Thus by using commands such as "Reset and start the simulation.", "Clear the model.", or "Continue the simulation.", the user can control the mode of the simulation. The key word rules which handle these cases set the mode indicator of the X-vector (X(1)) to the appropriate value and reset the termination count. In the present application, the termination count is set to 1 since the GPSS/X-VECTOR rules use a "timing" transaction to terminate the simulation. The simulation is automatically restarted once these modifications have been made.

Several other functions are also performed by the key word rules. The key words "gpss" or "vector" occurring in the input command result in the initialization of the X-vector from the IPD. If only the key word "vector" is present, for example "Develop the x vector.", the GPSS program will be suppressed. If "gpss" is present, both the GPSS program and the X-vector initialization will

result. The presence of the key words "print" and "gps" combined with the absence of the key word "program" produce a complete GPSS statistical listing. Thus, "Print the gps statistics." and similar constructions produce output with the complete results of the simulation. The key words "print", "current", and "events" appearing in the input text result in a printout of the transactions on the current events chain. Omission of, or substitution for, the key word "current" produces a listing of the future events chain. Combination of key words which satisfy more than one rule (e. g., "Reset and run.") will result in execution of the first applicable rule based on their physical order as shown in Appendix D.

3. Producing Selective Simulation Results

Several rules were added to NLPQ to give the user the opportunity to request certain portions of the GPSS-like statistical printout. The general format for commands of this type is:

PRINT {THE} [{stationary entity} {mobile entity}] {GPSS entity} STATISTICS.

Thus commands of the form "Print storage statistics." result in that portion of the statistical printout related to the GPSS entity specified; in this case, the storages. The GPSS entities which can presently be employed are "storage", "queue", and "table". The command "Print pump statistics." satisfies the general format and produces all statistical output related to the stationary entity "pump". In the present application, the statistical output produced for stationary

entities is the appropriate line of storage and queue statistics, with their respective headings. Substitution of a mobile entity in the same form (e. g., "Print truck statistics.") produces table statistics for that mobile entity.

Further selectivity can be obtained by supplying more optional information as in the command "Print the pump queue statistics." In this instance only the line of output associated with the queue at the pump will be printed. The corresponding command for mobile entities (e. g., "Print the truck table statistics.") is equivalent to the earlier mobile entity command and also results in a table. Care must be taken when utilizing this form to ensure that the selection of entities is compatible. Stationary entities must be used in context with the GPSS entity "storage" or "queue". Mobile entities require the use of the GPSS "table" entity. Incorrect sequences may result in alternate statistics or none at all.

The rules for processing these "print commands" are included in the portion of the "Lexology for Decoding English" shown in Appendix D. The processing is based on the appearance of noun phrases which are elements of either the set 'GPSSENTITY' or 'ENTITY'. A noun phrase (NOUNPH) which is in the set (denoted by \$) 'GPSSENTITY', such as "the storage", results in a STATPH segment containing the appropriate code for that entity in attribute eight. Occurrence of the STATPH segment in the context "print STATPH statistics." results in the creation of a PRINTPH segment which

produces the appropriate calls to SETIND and SIMOUT to output the block or line of statistics. The calling parameters used for SETIND are the values of attributes eight and nine of the PRINTPH segment. These attributes and values are copied directly from the STATPH segment.

STATPH segments are also produced by noun phrases in the sets 'STATENTY' ('stationary entity') and 'MOBENTY' ('mobile entity'). These instances, such as "the pump" or "the car" in the proper context result in the production of the single lines of output corresponding to stationary entities or the table statistics for mobile entities. A series of two noun phrases, the first of which is in the set 'ENTITY' (either stationary or mobile) followed by a noun phrase in the set 'GPSSENTY' (storage, queue, or table) also results in the creation of a STATPH. In this case, attribute eight is set to the code of the GPSS entity (accessed via the second noun phrase), and attribute nine is set to the identification number of the entity (via the first noun phrase). These parameters are then used in the SETIND routine to indicate the pertinent line of statistics to be produced by SIMOUT. A comparison of the rules and the general format described earlier provides an insight into the way in which these commands are presently handled.

4. Interrogating the Simulation Results

Additional rules were also incorporated to allow the user to ask questions about specific results of the simulation. With this added

capability, total, partial, or individual statistics are readily available to the user. Presently acceptable questions are of the form:

WHAT IS {THE} [SNA name] [OF] {THE} [Stationary Entity] [AT] [Mobile Entity] ?

The SNA's currently in use are those which correspond with the individual statistical elements produced in the GPSS-like printout. They are listed in the named record definitions in Appendix D (beginning with 'SC'). The character string attribute (CHARS) of each of these records serves as a natural language "SNA name" which can also be used in most instances. In utilizing the question form above, the user again must ensure compatability between the SNA (or SNA name) and the type of entity statistic desired.

The two questions, "What is the SR of the pump?" and "What is the average utilization of the pump?", are equivalent and produce a response with the appropriate number. The same is true of the questions "What is the TB of the trucks?" and "What is the mean transit time of the trucks?". The only SNA's available presently for the mobile entities are TB, TC, and TD, which are "mean transit time", "number of entries", and "standard deviation". Storage and queue individual results may be obtained by using the SNA's SC, SM, SR, SA, S, R, ST, Q, QA, QM, QC, QZ, QT, QX, or QP with their associated stationary entity. The English name of each of these SNA's is contained in the CHARS attribute of the corresponding named record in Appendix D.

The rules for recognizing SNA names are also contained in the decoding lexology. Individual rules exist for each allowable SNA name. For example, in the question, "What is the current line at the pump?", "current line" results in a noun phrase segment in the set 'Q'. This noun phrase segment is later processed by an encoding rule (QUEST2) which tests for this set relation. Satisfaction of the rule conditions result in a sentence segment with attribute eight containing the SNACODE of the desired statistic and attribute nine containing the IDNO of the mobile or stationary entity. Using the values of attributes eight and nine as calling parameters, SPSTAT is called to return the value of the desired statistic. The value returned is then used in the response to the user.

V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The thesis objective has been met. The simulation routine and associated rules have been integrated into the existing NLPQ system to produce an initial version of an interactive simulation system. With this feature, the NLPQ user can perform, and control the mode of, the simulation for his specific problem by using natural language commands. The results of the simulation may be requested in several ways. A complete GPSS-like printout is available or the user may select those portions of the printout which are of interest in his specific problem. Blocks of statistics (storage, queue, table, etc.) or individual lines of the statistical output are readily accessible by the user in the latter instance. Specific statistical results may also be requested in a question-answer fashion. Using these additional features, the user can solve queuing system problems in an interactive manner through natural language dialogue with the system.

Recommendations for further research include expansion of the present question handling abilities to allow further interrogation of the simulation results in a less stringent manner. The ability to detect incompatibilities in input questions and commands and produce meaningful error analyses would enhance the present interaction with the user. Extension of the present features of the simulation routine

to include a larger subset of those functions performed by GPSS, combined with the necessary rule language additions, would provide the user with greater power in solving more complex problems. Further enlargement of the present rule modules to permit interactive ability in specifying table limits, run times, and other GPSS attributes, would enable greater specification and control of the simulation by the user. A means of handling situations in which aggregate statistics are desired (for example, the station statistics should reflect the aggregate statistics for the pump or pumps in the station), would also be of value in improving the usefulness of the system.

APPENDIX A

*** NLP MODIFICATION TO ALLOW ***
X VECTOR READ OR WRITE

```

C                                     XRDWR
    ENTRY XRDWR
501  J=J+1
      IF (COL(J).EQ.BLANK) GO TO 501
      IF (COL(J).EQ.COLON) CALL ERRORA(J,9,&550)
      CALL COLECT(NAME)
511  J=J+1
      IF (COL(J).EQ.BLANK) GO TO 511
      IF (COL(J).EQ.COLON) CALL ERRORA(J,9,&550)
      CALL CONVRT(NUM)
      IF (NUM.LT.1.OR.NUM.GT.14) CALL ERRORA(J,10,&550)
      NUM4=NUM
      IF (NAME.EQ.XRD) GO TO 531
      IF (NAME.EQ.XWR) GO TO 541
      CALL ERRORA(J,9,&550)
531  REWIND NUM4
      READ (NUM4) (X(I),I=1,MAXX)
      RETURN
541  REWIND NUM4
      WRITE (NUM4) (X(I),I=1,MAXX)
550  RETURN
      END

```

*** ADDITICNAL ROUTINES ***

```

C                                     SIMULT
3210 CALL SIMULT(TR6,CUT6,RTERM,WTERM)
      GO TO 1200
C                                     SIMOUT
3220 CALL SIMOUT(OUT6)
      GO TO 1200
C                                     SETIND
3230 ROW=HVAL(A8,SEGMNT)
      BIT=HVAL(A9,SEGMNT)
      CALL SETIND(ROW,BIT)
      GO TO 1200
C                                     SPSTAT
3240 SNA=HVAL(A8,SEGMNT)
      IDT=HVAL(A9,SEGMNT)
      CALL SPSTAT(SNA,IDT,VAL,IORD)
      LX=LOC(A9,SEGMNT)
      CEL=CELL(LX)
      TYPE=1
      ADDR=NEWCEL(CONSTR(ZERO,IORD,PVAL(1),PVAL(2)))
      CELL(LX)=CEL
      GO TO 1200

```


*** MODIFIED OUTPUT ROUTINE ***

C

PROCESS 'OUTPUT'

```

201 N = HVAL(A11,SEGMNT)
   IF (N.GT.0) CALL OUTCHR(DZERO)
   N = N - 1
   IF (N.GT.0) CALL SKIP(N)
   KOL = HVAL(A12,SEGMNT)
   IF (KOL.GT.0) CALL SETJJ(KOL)
   NXTWRD = 0
   FWRD = LOC(A13,SEGMNT)
   IF (FWRD.EQ.0) GO TO 231
221 WORD = DVALUE(FWRD,NXTWRD)
   DO 225 I=8,64,8
       CHR = DOR(DLS(DRS(WORD,64-I),56),DZB)
225   IF (CHR.NE.DBANK) CALL OUTCHR(CHR)
   IF (NXTWRD.NE.0) GO TO 221
231 LOCC = LOC(A14,SEGMNT)
   IF (LOCC.EQ.0) GO TO 241
   DCM=0
   CEL=CELL(LOCC)
   IF (TYPE.EQ.1) GO TO 253
   RN=ADDR
   GO TO 257
241 LOCC = LOC(A15,SEGMNT)
   IF (LOCC.EQ.0) GO TO 251
   DCM=1
   CEL=CELL(LOCC)
   RN=ADDR/1000.
   GO TO 257
251 LOCC=LOC(A16,SEGMNT)
   IF (LOCC.EQ.0) GO TO 131
   CEL=CELL(LOCC)
253 CEL=CELL(ADDR)
   DCM=ATTR
   IF (DCM.EQ.1) GO TO 255
   RN=I4
   GO TO 257
255 RN=R4
257 IF (RN.GE.0.) GO TO 261
   RN=-RN
259 CALL OUTCHR(DMINUS)
261 IF (RN.GT.1.0E10) GO TO 298
   SW=0
   DO 265 I=1,13
       II=10-I
       IF (DCM.EQ.0.AND.II.EQ.-1) GO TO 131
       M=RN/10.**II+0.0005
       IF (SW.EQ.0.AND.M.EQ.0.AND.II.GT.0) GO TO 265
       SW=1
       IF (DCM.EQ.1.AND.II.EQ.-1) CALL OUTCHR(DEC PNT)
       CALL OUTCHR(DIGIT(M+1))
       RN=RN-M*10.**II
265 CONTINUE
   GO TO 131
298 WRITE (OUT6,299) RN
299 FORMAT (' NUMBER EXCEEDS ' 'OUTPUT' ' LIMIT. VALUE IS '
1,E13.7)
   CALL OUTCHR(DSTAR)
   CALL OUTCHR(DSTAR)
   CALL OUTCHR(DSTAR)
   GO TO 131
END

```


APPENDIX B

DICTIONARY OF VARIABLES USED

IN THE SIMULATION ROUTINE

ALTBLO	Alternate block number for TEST or GATE routines.
AVAIL	Amount of storage available in a given storage entity.
BASE	Value to which spread will be added in GENERATE and ADVANCE blocks to determine departure time from the FEC.
BITTS	Value of requested bit pattern returned from call to GBITS.
BLOCK	Pointer to word preceding block directory in X-vector (BLOCK=X(19)).
BYTE (*)	Logical*1 temporary variable (BYTE(1)=DWORD(1)).
CBLO	Pointer to current block being processed.
CKPNT	Check point used for following traces when debugging.
CLOCK	Absolute clock time (CLOCK=X(11)).
CLOCKB	Base clock time needed to compute relative clock time after RESET.
CLOCKR	Relative clock time.
COMVAL	Comparison value used in SELECT blocks.
CQUE	Pointer to current queue being processed.
CREATE	Time differential between current clock and time transaction is due to leave the FEC.

CSTO	Pointer to current storage being processed.
CTRA	Pointer to current transaction being processed.
DELAY	Time delay caused by ADVANCE block.
DONES	Real*8 mask consisting of all ones.
DTIME	Real*8 time differential between clock and time queue or storage last changed status.
DW*	See DWORD(*).
DWORD(*)	Real*8 temporary variable (DW*=DWORD(*)).
EPT	Variable which flags entry point at which SIMULT was entered.
ERR	Flag set when an error is encountered (ERR=X(30)).
ERRORZ	Subroutine called to output error message and set ERR flag.
FB	Variable which specifies which bits to set when calling SETIND or the first bit to set when calling PBITS.
FFW*	See FFWORD(*).
FFWORD(*)	Real*4 temporary variable (FFW*=FFWORD(*); FFWORD(1)=DWORD(1)).
FLAG	Temporary variable used as a logical flag when needed.
FOS(*)	Stack for evaluating floating point arguments (FOS(*)=OS(*)).
FREWDT	Width of frequency interval in a table entity.
FRNG	Number of frequency intervals in a table entity.
FTCEC	Pointer to the first transaction on the Current Events Chain (FTCEC=X(26)).

FTFEC	Pointer to the first transaction on the Future Events Chain (FTFEC=X(28)).
FTRA	Pointer to the first transaction on the list of unused transactions.
FUNCT	Pointer to the word preceding the function directory in the X-vector (FUNCT=X(17)).
FW*	See FWORD(*).
FWORD(*)	Integer*4 temporary variable (FW*=FWORD(*); FWORD(1)=DWORD(1)).
GBITS	Function which returns value of bits specified.
GIVEUP	Number of storage units being made available.
HIGH.	Ending entity number to be used in SELECT block search.
HW*	See HWORD(*).
HWORD(*)	Integer*2 temporary variable (HW*=HWORD(*); HWORD(1)=DWORD(1)).
IDT	Identification number of entity to be used when calling SPSTAT.
IMAX	Looping limit for outputting the OS stack when tracing argument evaluations.
INST	Pointer to current block element being processed.
INTDEC(*)	Indicates whether corresponding OS/FOS value is integer or floating point.
IORD	Indicates whether value returned by SPSTAT is integer or decimal.
JBL	Number of the block whose routine is being executed.
KDEX	Index used to keep count of number of arguments specified for a block.

KMODE	Special mode variable used to determine how a function is to be evaluated.
KOUNT	Counter used as index into function entity tables.
KXVAL	Integer*4 value of independent variable used in function computation.
KYVAL	Integer*4 value of dependent variable used in function computation.
LB	Specifies the last bit to be set in a call to PBITS.
LOW	Beginning entity number to be used in SELECT block search.
LTCEC	Pointer to the last transaction on the Current Events Chain (LTCEC=X(27)).
LTFEC	Pointer to the last transaction on the Future Events Chain (LTFEC=X(29)).
MAXCTS	Maximum contents of a storage or queue.
MAXX	Maximum number of X-vector elements.
MDFR	Modifier used in TEST, SELECT, GATE, and ASSIGN blocks.
MODE	Indicates whether simulation will begin in Simulate/Start, Reset, Clear, or Start mode (MODE=X(1)).
MRNG	Number of points in a function.
NBLO	Number of blocks (NBLO=X(18)).
NEWBDT	Block departure time of transaction being merged into the FEC.
NEWPRI	Priority of transaction being merged into the CEC.

NEXBDT	Block departure time of first transaction on the FEC.
NEXBLO	Next block number transaction is to enter.
NFUNCT	Number of functions (NFUNCT=X(16)).
NOUPD	Indicator used to merge a transaction into the CEC without updating the clock.
NPAR	Number of transaction parameters (NPAR=X(24)).
NQUE	Number of queues (NQUE=X(14)).
NSAV	Number of savevalues (NSAV=X(22)).
NSTO	Number of storages (NSTO=X(12)).
NTAB	Number of tables (NTAB=X(20)).
NVAR	Number of GPSS-type variables (NVAR=X(31)).
OLDBDT	Block departure time of transaction being checked in the FEC.
OLDPRI	Priority of transaction being checked in the CEC.
OPCODE	Operation code indicating type of block.
OS(*)	Stack for evaluating integer arguments (OS(*)=FOS(*)).
OUTX	Specifies optional output file for X-vector (defaults to 0 (no output)).
OUT6	Specifies optional output file for traces and SIMOUT output (defaults to 6 (terminal)).
PBITS	Subroutine called to turn on specified bits in an indicator.
PCONTS	Present contents of a queue.

PNTA	Pointer to last entry on return address stack.
PNTB	Pointer to last evaluated argument on OS/FOS stack.
PNTF	Pointer to the first element of the frequency intervals for a table entity.
PNTS	Pointer to the first element of the slope values of the current function entity.
PNTT	Pointer to the transaction being compared with the current transaction.
PNTX	Pointer to the first element of the independent variable values of the current function entity.
PNTY	Pointer to the first element of the function values of the current function entity.
PR(*)	Temporary vector to save integer values in the OS stack for output while tracing.
QUE	Pointer to the word preceding the queue directory in the X-vector (QUE=X(15)).
RAS	Return address stack used to temporarily hold the location of the next arguments to be evaluated.
RN	Random number.
ROW	Argument to SETIND which specifies which status switch row is being set.
RR*	Temporary real*4 variables used primarily to save values for immediate output.
RSLOPE	Slope used in function evaluation.
RTERM	Specifies optional input file for entering optional data (defaults to 5 (terminal)).
RVAL	Value to be returned by SPSTAT if real*4 result is required.

RX(*)	Variable used to manipulate real*4 values in the X-vector (RX(*)=X(*)).
RXVAL	Real*4 value of the independent variable used in function computation.
RYVAL	Real*4 value of the dependent variable used in function computation.
SAVE	Pointer to the word preceding savevalue locations in the X-vector (SAVE=X(23)).
SCFLAG	Status change flag. Restarts scan at the beginning of the CEC when on.
SE	Pointer to the top of the pushdown chain for storage empty condition.
SEED(*)	Seed used in random number generation (SEED(1-8)=X(3-10)).
SETIND	Entry point. Called to set status switch indicators.
SF	Pointer to top of pushdown chain for storage full condition.
SIMOUT	Entry point. Called to output GPSS-like statistics.
SNA	Specifies the Standard Numerical Attribute to be evaluated on call to SPSTAT.
SNE	Pointer to the top of the pushdown chain for storage not empty condition.
SNF	Pointer to the top of the pushdown chain for storage not full condition.
SPSTAT	Entry point. Called to output special statistics (individual SNA's).
SRED	Pointer to the top of the pushdown chain for storage reduction in contents condition.

SSIND	Scan status indicator. True if the transaction is in an active status on the CEC.
STATSW(*)	Vector containing status switches which indicate which statistics are to be output by the SIMOUT routine.
STO	Pointer to the word preceding the storage directory in the X-vector (STO=X(13)).
TAB	Pointer to the word preceding the table directory in the X-vector (TAB=X(21)).
TASGN	The value being assigned in an ASSIGN block.
TBLNO	Number of table being tabulated.
TBLO	Temporary variable used to save the pointer to the current block.
TCNT	Temporary location for saved termination count in TERMINATE block.
TCTRA	Temporary variable for saving the pointer to the current transaction.
TEMP*	Temporary integer*4 variable.
TEST	Value of pointers associated with the delay chains.
TPAR	Parameter being assigned a value in an ASSIGN block.
TRACE	Logical switch for tracing simulation mode.
TRAN	Pointer to the word preceding the transaction entities (TRAN=X(25)).
TRARG	Logical switch for tracing argument evaluation.
TRBLO	Logical switch for tracing block routines.
TRCNT	Indicates the transaction number being assigned a new transaction.

TRMCNT	Termination count (TRMCNT=X(2)).
TRSCN	Logical switch for tracing scan procedure.
TRSIZE	Indicates the size of the X-vector printout.
TRS1	Logical switch for tracing chain manipulations.
TRTN	Temporary variable used to save the ZRTN value.
TRUPD	Logical switch for tracing update clock procedure.
TR6	Logical trace enable switch.
TTRA	Temporary variable used to save the pointer to the current transaction.
TYPARG	Indicates whether the search argument of a function entity is integer or floating point.
TYPX	Indicates whether the independent variable of a function entity is integer or floating point.
TYPY	Indicates whether the function values of a function entity are integer or floating point.
ULLI	Indicates the upper limit of the lowest frequency interval for a table entity.
UNITS	Number of units entering or leaving a queue.
USED	Current contents of a storage entity.
VAL	Value to be returned by SPSTAT as an integer*4.
VAR	Pointer to the word preceding the variable directory in the X-vector (VAR=X(32)).
WANT	Number of storage units required.
WRTN	Temporary variable used to save the ZRTN value.

WTERM Specifies optional output file
(defaults to 6 (terminal)).

WTFAC Weighting factor utilized in TABULATE block.
Defaults to one if not specified.

X(*) Vector used for holding all storages, queues,
tables, directories, etc.

ZRTN Holds statement number for use in returning
from various routines.

APPENDIX C

```

C      **** SIMULT **** SPSTAT **** SIMOUT **** SETIND ****
SUBROUTINE SIMULT(TR6,OUT6,RTERM,WTERM)
IMPLICIT INTEGER(A-Q,S-Z),REAL(R)
INTEGER*4 X(200),FWORD(4),RAS(10),OS(20),SEED(8),RTERM
INTEGER*2 HWORD(8),CTRA,FIRA,ZRTN,PNTA,PNTB,PNTT,INTDEC(20),PNTF,
--INST,PNTX,PNTY,PNTS,WRTN,TYPX,TYPY,CBLO,NEXBLO,MDFR,
--HW1,HW2,HW3,HW4,HW5,HW6,HW7,HW8,EPT
REAL*8 DWORD(2),DW1,DW2
REAL*4 FFWORD(4),FOS(20),RX(1000),FFW1,FFW2,FFW3,FFW4
LOGICAL*1 BYTE(16),SSIND
LOGICAL TR6,TRACE,TRARG,TRBLO,TRUPD,TRSCN,TRULK,TRSI
COMMON /XVEC TR/MAXX,X
EQUIVALENCE(DWORD,FWORD,FFWORD,HWORD,BYTE),(DWORD(1),DW1),
--(DWORD(2),DW2),(FWORD(2),FW2),(FWORD(3),FW3),(FWORD(4),FW4),
--(FFWORD(1),FFW1),(FFWORD(2),FFW2),(FFWORD(3),FFW3),
--(FFWORD(4),FFW4),
--(HWORD(1),HW1),(HWORD(2),HW2),(HWORD(3),HW3),(HWORD(4),HW4),
--(HWORD(5),HW5),(HWORD(6),HW6),(HWORD(7),HW7),(HWORD(8),HW8),
--(X(1),MODE),(X(2),TRMCNT),(X(3),SEED),(X(11),CLOCK),(X(12),NSTO),
--(X(13),STO),(X(14),NOUE),(X(15),QUE),(X(16),NFUNCT),(X(17),FUNCT),
--(X(18),NBLO),(X(19),BLOCK),(X(20),NTAB),(X(21),TAB),(X(22),NSAV),
--(X(23),SAVE),(X(24),NPAR),(X(25),TRAN),(X(26),FTCEC),
--(X(27),LTCEC),(X(28),FTFEC),(X(29),LTFEC),(X(30),ERR),
--(X(31),NVAR),(X(32),VAR),
--(X,RX),(OS,FOS)
NAMELIST/P/TRACE,TRARG,TRBLO,TRUPD,TRSCN,TRULK,OUTX,TRSIZE,TRSI

```

C

C

```

TRACE=.FALSE.
TRARG=.FALSE.
TRBLO=.FALSE.
TRUPD=.FALSE.
TRSCN=.FALSE.
TRULK=.FALSE.
TRSI=.FALSE.
OUTX=0
TRSIZE=MAXX
IF(TR6)WRITE(WTERM,9025)
IF(TR6)READ(RTERM,P)
**** SIMULT ****
INITIALIZE OPTIONAL TRACES
SIM00340
SIM00350
SIM00360
SIM00370
SIM00380
SIM00390
SIM00400
SIM00420
SIM00430
SIM00440
SIM00450

```


SET ENTRY POINT AND BRANCH
TO APPROPRIATE MODE

SIM00460
SIM00470
SIM00480
SIM00490
SIM00510
SIM00530
SIM00540

SIM00550

SIM00570
SIM00580
SIM00590
SIM00600
SIM00610
SIM00620
SIM00630
SIM00640
SIM00650
SIM00660
SIM00670
SIM00680
SIM00690
SIM00700
SIM00710
SIM00720
SIM00730
SIM00735
SIM00740
SIM00750
SIM00800
SIM00810
SIM00820

SIM00840
SIM00880
SIM00890
SIM00900
SIM00910
SIM00920
SIM00930
SIM00940
SIM00950
SIM00960
SIM00965

*** BEGIN NEW SIMULATION ***
SLOPE COMPUTATION

EPT=1
PNTT=0
IF (MODE.EQ.4) GOTO 400
IF (MODE.EQ.2) GOTO 60
CLOCK=0
CLOCKB=0
IF (MODE.EQ.3) GOTO 40

IF (TRACE) WRITE (OUT6,9003)
IF (TRACE) WRITE (OUT6,9002)
K=0
IF (K.GE.NFUNCT) GOTO 25
K=K+1
PNTF=X (FUNCT+K)
FW1=X (PNTF+5)
IF (HW1.GE.2) GOTO 25
MRNG=HW2
PNTX=PNTF+6
PNTY=PNTX+MRNG
PNTS=PNTY+MRNG
FW1=X (PNTX)
TYPX=HW1
TYPY=HW2
RX (PNTS+1)=0
DO 22 I=2,MRNG
RXVAL=X (PNTX+I)-X (PNTX+I-1)
IF (TYPX.EQ.1) RXVAL=RX (PNTX+I)-RX (PNTX+I-1)
RYVAL=X (PNTY+I)-X (PNTY+I-1)
IF (TYPY.EQ.1) RYVAL=RX (PNTY+I)-RX (PNTY+I-1)
RX (PNTS+I)=RYVAL/RXVAL
CONTINUE
GOTO 20

CREATE CHAIN OF UNUSED TRANS

FTRA=TRAN
KK=MAXX-TRAN
KK=KK/(8+NPARG)-1
LL=TRAN
DO 27 I=1, KK
HW1=0
HW2=LL+8+NPARG
X (LL+1)=FW1
LL=LL+8+NPARG
CONTINUE
X (LL+1)=0

C
C

C
C

20

22

C
25

27

PLACE ALL GENERATE BLOCKS ON
FEC THEN JUMP TO SCAN

C
C

```
TRCNT=0
JBL=0
IF(JBL.EQ.NBLO) GOTO 400
JBL=JBL+1
CBLO=X(CBLOK+JBL)
FW1=X(CBLO+1)
OPCODE=HW1
IF(TRACE) WRITE(OUT6,9038) OPCODE
IF(OPCODE.NE.1) GOTO 30
INST=CBLO+2
ZRTN=32
GO TO 100
ZRTN=30
GOTO 200
```

32

*** CLEAR ***

C 40 IF(TRACE) WRITE(OUT6,9004)

```
FTCEC=0
LTCEC=0
FTFEC=0
LTFEC=0
```

C

CLEAR STORAGES

```
IF(NSTO.EQ.0) GOTO 44
DO 43 I=1,NSTO
N=X(STO+I)
IF(N.EQ.0) GO TO 43
X(N+2)=X(N+2)+X(N+1)
X(N+1)=0
DW1=0.
X(N+3)=FW1
X(N+4)=FW2
X(N+5)=0
X(N+6)=0
X(N+7)=0
CONTINUE
```

43
C 44

CLEAR QUEUES

```
IF(NQUE.EQ.0) GOTO 48
DO 47 I=1,NQUE
N=X(QUE+I)
IF(N.EQ.0) GO TO 47
X(N+1)=0
X(N+2)=0
X(N+3)=0
DW1=0.
X(N+4)=FW1
X(N+5)=FW2
```

SIM01000
SIM01010
SIM01020
SIM01030
SIM01040
SIM01050
SIM01060
SIM01070
SIM01080
SIM01090
SIM01100
SIM01110
SIM01120
SIM01130

SIM01150
SIM01160
SIM01170
SIM01180
SIM01190

SIM01300
SIM01310
SIM01320
SIM01325
SIM01340
SIM01330
SIM01350
SIM01360
SIM01370
SIM01380
SIM01390
SIM01400
SIM01410

SIM01420
SIM01430
SIM01440
SIM01445
SIM01450
SIM01460
SIM01470
SIM01480
SIM01490
SIM01500

SIM01510
SIM01520
SIM01530

CLEAR SAVEVALUES

SIM01540
SIM01550
SIM01560
SIM01570

CLEAR/RESET TABLES

SIM01580
SIM01590
SIM01600
SIM01605
SIM01610
SIM01620
SIM01630
SIM01640
SIM01645
SIM01650
SIM01660
SIM01670
SIM01680
SIM01690
SIM01695

CLEAR/RESET COMPLETED

SIM01700
SIM01710

*** RESET ***

SIM01740
SIM01750

RESET STORAGES

SIM01760
SIM01770
SIM01780
SIM01785
SIM01790
SIM01800
SIM01810
SIM01820
SIM01830
SIM01840
SIM01850

RESET QUEUES

SIM01860
SIM01870
SIM01880
SIM01885

```
X(N+6)=0
X(N+7)=0
CONTINUE
IF(NSAV.EQ.0) GOTO 50
DO 49 I=1,NSAV
X(SAVE+I)=0
CONTINUE
```

47
C

```
IF(NTAB.EQ.0) GOTO 58
DO 56 I=1,NTAB
N=X(TAB+I)
IF(N.EQ.0) GO TO 56
RX(N+1)=0.0
RX(N+2)=0.0
RX(N+3)=0.0
RX(N+4)=0.0
X(N+5)=0
RX(N+7)=0.0
K=X(N+8)
DO 55 J=1,K
X(N+9+J)=0
CONTINUE
CONTINUE
```

49
C

```
GOTO(59,400,25),MODE
CALL ERRORZ(603,1,&9999)
```

55
56
C

```
CLOCKB=CLOCK
IF(TRACE) WRITE(OUT6,9005)
```

60
C

```
IF(NSTO.EQ.0) GOTO 63
DO 62 I=1,NSTO
N=X(STO+I)
IF(N.EQ.0) GO TO 62
DW1=0.
X(N+3)=FW1
X(N+4)=FW2
X(N+5)=CLOCK
X(N+6)=X(N+1)
X(N+7)=X(N+1)
CONTINUE
```

62
C

```
IF(NQUE.EQ.0) GOTO 50
DO 67 I=1,NQUE
N=X(QUE+I)
IF(N.EQ.0) GO TO 67
```

63
C


```

X(N+1)=CLOCK
DW1=0.
X(N+4)=FW1
X(N+5)=FW2
X(N+2)=X(N+6)
X(N+3)=0
X(N+7)=X(N+6)
CONTINUE
GOTO 50

```

67

*** ARGUMENT EVALUATION ***

```

C 100  PNTA=0
      PNTB=0
      IF( TRARG ) WRITE(OUT6,9006)
1001  FW1=X(INST)
      IF(HW1.GE.0) GOTO 196
      IF(HW2) 1002,1004,1003
1002  HW2=-HW2
      IF(HW2.GT.NPAR) CALL ERRORZ(492,1,&9999)
      IF(HW2.LE.0) CALL ERRORZ(492,2,&9999)
      HW2=X(CTRA+8+HW2)
1003  HW1=-HW1
1006  GOTO (101,102,103,104,105,106,107,108,109,
-110,111,112,113,114,115,116,117,118,119,
-120,121,122,123,124,125,126,127,128,129,
-130,199,199,133),HW1
1004  IF(HW1.EQ.-33) GOTO 133
      IF(HW1.EQ.-23) GOTO 123
      IF(HW1.EQ.-25) GOTO 125
      FW2=X(CBLO+1)
      IF(HW3.NE.21.OR.PNTB.NE.4) GOTO 1005
      HW2=1
      GOTO 1003
      CALL ERRORZ(45,0,&9999)
C 1005  P
C 101  FW1=X(CTRA+8+HW2)
      GO TO 190
C 102  PR
      FW1=X(CTRA+5)
      HW1=0
      GOTO 190
C 103  M1
      FW1=CLOCK-X(CTRA+4)
      GOTO 190
C 104  MP
      FW1=CLOCK-X(CTRA+8+HW2)
      GOTO 190
C SC

```

SIM01890
SIM01900
SIM01910
SIM01920
SIM01930
SIM01940
SIM01950
SIM01960
SIM01970

SIM01990
SIM02000
SIM02010
SIM02020
SIM02030
SIM02040
SIM02050
SIM02060
SIM02070
SIM02080
SIM02090
SIM02100
SIM02110
SIM02120
SIM02130
SIM02140
SIM02150
SIM02160
SIM02170
SIM02180
SIM02190
SIM02200
SIM02210

SIM02230
SIM02240

SIM02260
SIM02270
SIM02280

SIM02300
SIM02310

SIM02330
SIM02340


```

105 IF(HW2.GT.NSTO) CALL ERRORZ(499,0,&99999)
N=X(STO+HW2)
FW1=X(N+6)
GOTO 190

C 106 IF(HW2.GT.NSTO) CALL ERRORZ(499,0,&99999)
N=X(STO+HW2)
FW1=X(N+7)
GOTO 190

C 107 IF(HW2.GT.NSTO) CALL ERRORZ(499,0,&99999)
N=X(STO+HW2)
FW3=X(N+3)
FW4=X(N+4)
FW1=X(N+1)+X(N+2)
FW1=FW1*CLOCK
RVAL=DW2/FW1
FW1=(DW2/FW1)*1000
GOTO 190

C 108 IF(HW2.GT.NSTO) CALL ERRORZ(499,0,&99999)
N=X(STO+HW2)
FW3=X(N+3)
FW4=X(N+4)
FW1=DW2/CLOCK
RVAL=DW2/CLOCK
GOTO 190

C 109 IF(HW2.GT.NSTO) CALL ERRORZ(499,0,&99999)
N=X(STO+HW2)
FW1=X(N+1)
GOTO 190

C 110 IF(HW2.GT.NSTO) CALL ERRORZ(499,0,&99999)
N=X(STO+HW2)
FW1=X(N+2)
GOTO 190

C 111 IF(HW2.GT.NSTO) CALL ERRORZ(499,0,&99999)
N=X(STO+HW2)
FW3=X(N+3)
FW4=X(N+4)
FW1=0
IF(X(N+6).EQ.0) GO TO 190
FW1=DW2/X(N+6)
RVAL=DW2/X(N+6)
GOTO 190

C

```

```

SIM02360
SIM02370
SIM02380
SIM02390

SIM02410
SIM02420
SIM02430
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SIM02510
SIM02520
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SIM02540

SIM02560
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SIM02590
SIM02600
SIM02610
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SIM02640
SIM02650
SIM02660
SIM02670

SIM02690
SIM02700
SIM02710
SIM02720

SIM02740
SIM02750
SIM02760
SIM02770
SIM02780
SIM02790
SIM02800
SIM02810
SIM02820

```

Q


```

112 IF(HW2.GT.NQUE) CALL ERRORZ(500,0,&9999)
N=X(QUE+HW2)
FW1=X(N+6)
GOTO 190

C 113 IF(HW2.GT.NQUE) CALL ERRORZ(500,0,&9999)
N=X(QUE+HW2)
FW3=X(N+4)
FW4=X(N+5)
FW1=DW2/CLOCK
RVAL=DW2/CLOCK
GOTO 190

C 114 IF(HW2.GT.NQUE) CALL ERRORZ(500,0,&9999)
N=X(QUE+HW2)
FW1=X(N+7)
GOTO 190

C 115 IF(HW2.GT.NQUE) CALL ERRORZ(500,0,&9999)
N=X(QUE+HW2)
FW1=X(N+2)
GOTO 190

C 116 IF(HW2.GT.NQUE) CALL ERRORZ(500,0,&9999)
N=X(QUE+HW2)
FW1=X(N+3)
GOTO 190

C 117 IF(HW2.GT.NQUE) CALL ERRORZ(500,0,&9999)
N=X(QUE+HW2)
FW3=X(N+4)
FW4=X(N+5)
FW1=0
IF(X(N+2).EQ.0) GO TO 190
FW1=DW2/X(N+2)
RVAL=DW2/X(N+2)
GOTO 190

C 118 IF(HW2.GT.NQUE) CALL ERRORZ(500,0,&9999)
N=X(QUE+HW2)
FW3=X(N+4)
FW4=X(N+5)
FW1=X(N+2)-X(N+3)
IF(FW1.EQ.0) GO TO 190
RVAL=DW2/FW1
FW1=DW2/FW1
GOTO 190

```

TB

```

SIM02840
SIM02850
SIM02860
SIM02870

SIM02890
SIM02900
SIM02910
SIM02920
SIM02930
SIM02940
SIM02950

SIM02970
SIM02980
SIM02990
SIM03000

SIM03020
SIM03030
SIM03040
SIM03050

SIM03070
SIM03080
SIM03090
SIM03100

SIM03120
SIM03130
SIM03140
SIM03150
SIM03160
SIM03170
SIM03180
SIM03190
SIM03200

SIM03220
SIM03230
SIM03240
SIM03250
SIM03260
SIM03270
SIM03280
SIM03290
SIM03300

```



```

119 IF(HW2.GT.NTAB) CALL ERRORZ(435,0,&9999)
    N=X(TAB+HW2)
    FFW1=0
    IF (X(N+5).EQ.0) GO TO 190
    FFW1=RX(N+1)/X(N+5)
    RVAL=FFW1
    GO TO 190
C 120 IF(HW2.GT.NTAB) CALL ERRORZ(435,0,&9999) TC
    N=X(TAB+HW2)
    FFW1=X(N+5)
    GO TO 190
C 121 IF(HW2.GT.NTAB) CALL ERRORZ(435,0,&9999) TD
    N=X(TAB+HW2)
    FFW1=0
    IF (X(N+5).LE.1) GO TO 190
    FFW1=RX(N+2)-(RX(N+1))*2)/X(N+5)
    FFW1=SQRT(FFW1/(X(N+5)-1))
    RVAL=FFW1
    GO TO 190
C 122 IF(HW2.GT.NFUNCT) CALL ERRORZ(507,0,&9999) FN
    PNTA=PNTA+1
    RAS(PNTA)=INST+1
    INST=X(FUNCT+HW2)+1
    GO TO 1001
123 FFW1=X(INST+3)
    MRNG=HW2
    PNTX=INST+4
    PNTY=PNTX
    IF(HW1.LE.3) PNTY=PNTY+MRNG
    PNTS=PNTY+MRNG
    KARG=OS(PNTB)
    RKARG=FOS(PNTB)
    TYPARG=INTDEC(PNTB)
    KMCDE=2*(HW1-1)+TYPARG+1
    FW2=X(INST+4)
    TYPX=HW3
    TYPY=HW4
    IF(KMODE.GT.7) GO TO 1235
    KCUNT=0
    IF(TYPX.EQ.0) GO TO 1232
    IF(TYPARG.EQ.0) RKARG=KARG
    DO 1231 I=1,MRNG
    KOUNT=KOUNT+1
    IF(RKARG.LE.RX(PNTX+KOUNT)) GO TO 1234
1231 CONTINUE

```

```

SIM03320
SIM03330
SIM03340
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SIM03480
SIM03490
SIM03500
SIM03510
SIM03520
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SIM03600
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SIM03670
SIM03680
SIM03690
SIM03700
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SIM03730
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SIM03760
SIM03770
SIM03780
SIM03790

```



```

1232      GOTO 1234
          IF(TYPARG.EQ.1) KARG=RKARG
          DO 1233 I=1,MRNG
             KOUNT=KOUNT+1
             IF(KARG.LE.X(PNTX+KOUNT)) GOTO 1234
          CONTINUE
          IF(KMODE.LE.2) GOTO 1237
          KARG=KOUNT
          TYPARG=0
          KMCDE=KMCDE+4
          IF(TYPARG.EQ.1) KARG=RKARG
          IF(KARG.GT.MRNG) CALL ERRORZ(509,0,&9999)
          IF(KARG.LT.1) CALL ERRORZ(509,0,&9999)
          IF(KMODE.GE.9) GOTO 1236
          OS(PNTB)=X(PNTY+KARG)
          INTDEC(PNTB)=0
          GOTO 1239
1236      X(INST+1)=X(PNTY+KARG)
          PNTB=PNTB-1
          INST=INST+1
          GOTO 1001
1237      KXVAL=X(PNTX+KOUNT-1)
          RXVAL=RX(PNTX+KOUNT-1)
          KYVAL=X(PNTY+KOUNT-1)
          RYVAL=RX(PNTY+KOUNT-1)
          RSLOPE=RX(PNTS+KOUNT)
          INTDEC(PNTB)=1
          KOUNT=2
          IF(KOUNT.EQ.1) GOTO 1238
          FFW1=RX(PNTX+MRNG)
          IF(RKARG.GT.FFW1) RKARG=FFW1
          RXVAL=RKARG-RXVAL
          RXVAL=RSLOPE#RXVAL
          FOS(PNTB)=RYVAL+RXVAL
          IF(TYPY.EQ.0) FOS(PNTB)=KYVAL+RXVAL
          GOTO 1239
1238      FFW1=X(PNTX+MRNG)
          IF(KARG.GT.FFW1) KARG=FWW1
          KXVAL=KARG-KXVAL
          RXVAL=RSLOPE#KXVAL
          FOS(PNTB)=RYVAL+RXVAL
          IF(TYPY.EQ.0) FOS(PNTB)=KYVAL+RXVAL
          INST=PNTA-1
          PNTA=PNTA-1
          GOTO 1001
C 124      IF(HW2.GT.NVAR) CALL ERRORZ(514,0,&9999)
          PNTA=PNTA+1

```


SIM04280
 SIM04290
 SIM04300
 SIM04310
 SIM04320
 SIM04330
 SIM04340
 SIM04350
 SIM04360
 SIM04380
 SIM04390
 SIM04400
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 SIM04420
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 SIM04460
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 SIM04510
 SIM04520
 SIM04540
 SIM04550
 SIM04570
 SIM04580
 SIM04590
 SIM04600
 SIM04610
 SIM04630
 SIM04640
 SIM04650
 SIM04660
 SIM04670
 SIM04680
 SIM04690
 SIM04700
 SIM04710
 SIM04720
 SIM04730
 SIM04740
 SIM04750

```

125 RAS(PNTA)=INST+1
    INST=X(VAR+HW2)+1
    GOTO 1001
    INST=RAS(PNTA)
    PNTA=PNTA-1
    IF(INTDEC(PNTB).EQ.0) GOTO 1001
    OS(PNTB)=FOS(PNTB)
    INTDEC(PNTB)=0
    GOTO 1001

C 126 IF(HW2.GT.8) CALL ERRORZ(45,0,&9999)
    SEED(HW2)=SEED(HW2)*65539
    RN=0.5+SEED(HW2)*0.2328306E-9
    IF(PNTA.EQ.0) GOTO 1261
    FW1=X(RAS(PNTA)-1)
    IF(HW1.NE.-22) GOTO 1261
    PNTB=PNTB+1
    FOS(PNTB)=RN
    INTDEC(PNTB)=1
    GOTO 191
    FW1=100J.*RN
    GOTO 190

C 127 FW1=CLOCK-CLOCKB
    GOTO 190

C 128 FW1=X(SAVE+HW2)
    GOTO 190

C 129 IF (HW2.GT.NQUE) CALL ERRORZ(500,0,&9999)
    N=X(QUE+HW2)
    RVAL=0.
    IF (X(N+2).NE.0) RVAL=(100.*X(N+3))/X(N+2)
    GOTO 190

C 130 PNTB=PNTB-1
    K=4*(HW2-1)+2*INTDEC(PNTB)+INTDEC(PNTB+1)+1
    GOTO (1301,1302,1303,1304,1305,1306,1307,1308,1309,1310,1311,
-1312,1313,1314,1315,1316,1317,1318,1319,1320),K
1301 OS(PNTB)=OS(PNTB)+OS(PNTB+1)
    GOTO 1321
1302 FOS(PNTB)=OS(PNTB)+FOS(PNTB+1)
    GOTO 1322
1303 FOS(PNTB)=FOS(PNTB)+OS(PNTB+1)
    GOTO 1322
1304 FOS(PNTB)=FOS(PNTB)+FOS(PNTB+1)
    GOTO 1322
1305 OS(PNTB)=OS(PNTB)--OS(PNTB+1)
  
```


SIM04760
 SIM04770
 SIM04780
 SIM04790
 SIM04800
 SIM04810
 SIM04820
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 SIM04900
 SIM04910
 SIM04920
 SIM04930
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 SIM04950
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 SIM04970
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 SIM04990
 SIM05000
 SIM05010
 SIM05020
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 SIM05100
 SIM05120
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 SIM05160
 SIM05170
 SIM05180
 SIM05190
 SIM05200
 SIM05210
 SIM05220
 SIM05230

```

1306 GOTO 1321
      FOS(PNTB)=OS(PNTB)-FOS(PNTB+1)
1307 GOTO 1322
      FOS(PNTB)=FOS(PNTB)-OS(PNTB+1)
1308 GOTO 1322
      FOS(PNTB)=FOS(PNTB)-FOS(PNTB+1)
1309 GOTO 1322
      OS(PNTB)=OS(PNTB)*OS(PNTB+1)
      GO TO 1321
1310 GOTO 1322
      FOS(PNTB)=OS(PNTB)*FOS(PNTB+1)
1311 GOTO 1322
      FOS(PNTB)=FOS(PNTB)*OS(PNTB+1)
1312 GOTO 1322
      FOS(PNTB)=FOS(PNTB)*FOS(PNTB+1)
1313 GOTO 1322
      OS(PNTB)=OS(PNTB)/OS(PNTB+1)
1314 GOTO 1321
      FOS(PNTB)=OS(PNTB)/FOS(PNTB+1)
1315 GOTO 1322
      FOS(PNTB)=FOS(PNTB)/OS(PNTB+1)
1316 GOTO 1322
      FOS(PNTB)=FOS(PNTB)/FOS(PNTB+1)
1317 GOTO 1322
      OS(PNTB)=MOD(OS(PNTB),OS(PNTB+1))
1318 GOTO 1321
      FOS(PNTB)=AMOD(FLOAT(OS(PNTB)),FOS(PNTB+1))
1319 GOTO 1322
      FOS(PNTB)=AMOD(FOS(PNTB),FLOAT(OS(PNTB+1)))
1320 GOTO 1322
      FOS(PNTB)=AMOD(FOS(PNTB),FOS(PNTB+1))
1321 INTDEC(PNTB)=0
1322 GOTO 191
      INTDEC(PNTB)=1
      GOTO 191
C 133 MDFR=HW2
      I=2
      KDEX=PNTB
1331 IF(I.GT.PNTB) GOTO 1333
      IF(INTDEC(PNTB).EQ.0) GOTO 1332
      IF(I.EQ.2.AND.(OPCODE.EQ.1.OR.OPCODE.EQ.2)) GOTO 1332
      OS(I)=FOS(I)
      INTDEC(I)=0
      I=I+1
1332 GOTO 1331
1333 IF(PNTB.EQ.7) GOTO 1334
      PNTB=PNTB+1
      RETURN FROM ARG. EVALUATION
  
```



```

OS(PNTB)=0
INTDEC(PNTB)=0
GOTO 1333
IF(.NOT.TRACE) GOTO 1337
INTEGER*4 PR(7)
IMAX=1
DO 1335 I=1,7
PR(I)=0
IF(INTDEC(I).EQ.0) PR(I)=OS(I)
IF(PR(I).NE.0) IMAX=I
CONTINUE
1335 IF(TRARG) WRITE(OUT6,9015) CBLO,OPCODE,MDFR,(PR(I),I=1,IMAX)
DO 1336 I=1,7
IF(INTDEC(I).EQ.1) WRITE(OUT6,9016) I,FOS(I)
CONTINUE
1336 IF(ZRTN.EQ.32) GOTO 32
1337 IF(ZRTN.EQ.2316) GOTO 2316
IF(ZRTN.EQ.4004) GOTO 4004
CALL ERRORZ(603,6,&9999)
C 190 IF (EPT.EQ.2) GO TO 5950
C 196 PNTB=PNTB+1
OS(PNTB)=FW1
INTDEC(PNTB)=0
191 INST=INST+1
GOTO 1001
199 CALL ERRORZ(45,0,&9999)

RETURN IF ENTRY POINT WAS SPSTAT
PLACE EVALUATED ARG. ON STACK

*** BLOCK ROUTINES ***
C 200 IF(TRBLO) WRITE(OUT6,9007) OPCODE,CBLO
GOTO (201,202,203,204,205,206,207,208,209,210,211,212,213,299,
-299,216,299,299,299,299,221),OPCODE
C 201 IF(KDEX.GE.4) GOTO 2014
CTRA=FTRA
FW1=X(CTRA+1)
FTRA=HW2
K=8+NPARG
DO 2015 I=1,K
X(CTRA+I)=0
CONTINUE
2015 IF(HW2.EQ.0) CALL ERRORZ(468,0,&9999)
IF(TRBLO) WRITE(OUT6,9036) FTRA
HW1=0
HW2=JBL
X(CTRA+1)=FW1
TRCNT=TRCNT+1

```

```

SIM05240
SIM05250
SIM05260
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SIM05280
SIM05290
SIM05300
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SIM05370
SIM05380
SIM05390
SIM05400
SIM05410
SIM05420
SIM05440
SIM05460
SIM05470
SIM05480
SIM05490
SIM05500
SIM05510
SIM05530
SIM05540
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SIM05580
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SIM05680
SIM05690
SIM05700

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SIM05710
 SIM05720
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 SIM06110
 SIM06120
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 SIM06160
 SIM06170
 SIM06180

```

HW1=MDFR
HW2=TRCNT
X(CTRA+8)=FW1
HW1=JBL+1
HW2=OS(5)
X(CTRA+5)=FW1
BYTE(1)=.TRUE.
BYTE(2)=.TRUE.
HW2=0
X(CTRA+6)=FW1
FW1=X(CBLO+3)
IF(KDEX.GE.2.AND.HW1.EQ.-22) GOTO 2011
IF(OS(2).NE.0) GOTO 2013
CREATE=OS(1)
IF(INTDEC(1).EQ.1) CREATE=FOS(1)
GOTO 2012
SEED(1)=SEED(1)*65539
RN=0.5+SEED(1)*0.2328306E-9
BASE=OS(1)-OS(2)
IF(BASE.LT.0) CALL ERRORZ(505,0,&9999)
CREATE=BASE+(2*OS(2)*RN+0.5)
GO TO 2012
2013 BASE=OS(1)
CREATE=BASE*OS(2)
IF(INTDEC(2).EQ.1) CREATE=BASE*FOS(2)
X(CTRA+3)=CLOCK+CREATE
X(CTRA+4)=X(CTRA+3)
IF(CRBLO) WRITE(OUT6,9021) X(CTRA+3)
IF(CREATE.NE.0) GOTO 3104
NOUPD=1
X(CTRA+2)=X(CTRA+1)
GOTO 3001
2014 NOUPD=0
IF(ZRIN.EQ.2314) GOTO 2314
IF(ZRTN.EQ.30) GOTO 30
CALL ERRORZ(603,7,&9999)
ADVANCE
C 202 FW1=X(CTRA+5)
CBLO=X(CBLOK+HW1)
FW1=X(CBLO+3)
IF(HW1.EQ.-22) GOTO 2021
SEED(1)=SEED(1)*65539
RN=0.5+SEED(1)*0.2328306E-9
BASE=OS(1)-OS(2)
IF(BASE.LT.0) CALL ERRORZ(505,0,&9999)
DELAY=BASE
GOTO 2022
2021 BASE=OS(1)
  
```



```

2022 IF(INTDEC(1).EQ.1) BASE=FOS(1)
      IF(INTDEC(2).EQ.1) DELAY=BASE#FOS(2)
      X(CTRA+3)=CLOCK+DELAY
      GOTO 230
C 203 TRANSFER
      NEXBLO=OS(2)
      IF(NEXBLO.EQ.0) NEXBLO=OS(1)
      IF(NEXBLO.LT.1.OR.NEXBLO.GT.NBLO) CALL ERRORZ(603,8,&9999)
      GOTO 231
C 204 ASSIGN
      TPAR=OS(1)
      TASN=OS(2)
      IF(TPAR.GT.NPAR) CALL ERRORZ(492,0,&9999)
      IF(KDEX.LE.2) GOTO 2042
      TASN=TASN#OS(3)
      IF(INTDEC(3).EQ.1) TASN=TASN#FOS(3)
      IF(MDFR-2) 2043,2044,2045
      X(CTRA+8+TPAR)=X(CTRA+8+TPAR)-TASN
      GOTO 2046
      X(CTRA+8+TPAR)=TASN
      GOTO 2046
      X(CTRA+8+TPAR)=X(CTRA+8+TPAR)+TASN
      GOTO 2046
C 205 MARK
      IF(OS(1).GT.NPAR) CALL ERRORZ(492,0,&9999)
      IF(OS(1).EQ.0) GOTO 2051
      X(CTRA+8+OS(1))=CLOCK
      GOTO 230
      X(CTRA+4)=CLOCK
      GOTO 230
C 206 ENTER
      IF(OS(1).GT.NSTO) CALL ERRORZ(499,0,&9999)
      CSTO=X(STO+OS(1))
      AVAIL=X(CSTO+2)
      WANT=OS(2)
      IF(WANT.EQ.0) WANT=1
      IF(WANT.GT.AVAIL) GOTO 2064
      USED=X(CSTO+1)
      PCONTS=USED
      USED=USED+WANT
      AVAIL=AVAIL-WANT
      MAXCTS=X(CSTO+7)
      IF(USED.GT.MAXCTS) X(CSTO+7)=USED
      X(CSTO+1)=USED
      X(CSTO+2)=AVAIL
      X(CSTO+6)=X(CSTO+6)+WANT
      DTIME=CLOCK-X(CSTO+5)
      X(CSTO+5)=CLOCK

```

```

SIM06190
SIM06200
SIM06210
SIM06220
SIM06240
SIM06250
SIM06260
SIM06270
SIM06290
SIM06300
SIM06310
SIM06320
SIM06330
SIM06340
SIM06350
SIM06360
SIM06370
SIM06380
SIM06390
SIM06400
SIM06410
SIM06430
SIM06440
SIM06450
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SIM06580
SIM06590
SIM06600
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SIM06630
SIM06640
SIM06650
SIM06660

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SIM06670
SIM06680
SIM06690
SIM06700
SIM06710
SIM06720
SIM06730
SIM06740
SIM06750
SIM06760
SIM06770
SIM06780
SIM06790
SIM06800
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SIM06900
SIM06910
SIM06920
SIM06930
SIM06940
SIM06950
SIM06960
SIM06970
SIM06980
SIM06990
SIM07000
SIM07010
SIM07020
SIM07040
SIM07050
SIM07060
SIM07070
SIM07080
SIM07090
SIM07100
SIM07110
SIM07120
SIM07130
SIM07140

```

```

FW1=X(CSTO+3)
FW2=X(CSTO+4)
DW1=DW1+DTIME*PCONTS
X(CSTO+3)=FW1
X(CSTO+4)=FW2
FW1=X(CSTO+8)
SF=HW1
SNE=HW2
IF(SF.EQ.0.OR.AVAIL.NE.0) GOTO 2063
TEST=SF
SF=0
IF(TEST.EQ.0) GOTO 2062
FW1=X(TEST+6)
BYTE(2)=.TRUE.
X(TEST+6)=FW1
FW1=X(TEST+1)
HW3=TEST
TEST=HW1
HW1=0
X(HW3+1)=FW1
GOTO 2061
SCFLAG=1
2062 IF(SNE.EQ.0.OR.USED.EQ.0) GOTO 230
2063 TEST=SNE
SNE=0
GOTO 2061
FW1=X(CTRA+1)
FW2=X(CSTO+10)
HW1=HW3
HW3=CTRA
X(CTRA+1)=FW1
X(CSTO+10)=FW2
FW1=X(CTRA+6)
BYTE(2)=.FALSE.
X(CTRA+6)=FW1
GOTO 4002
C 207 IF(OS(1).GT.NSTO) CALL ERRORZ(499,0,&99999) LEAVE
CSTO=X(STO+OS(1))
USED=X(CSTO+1)
PCONTS=USED
GIVEUP=OS(2)
IF(GIVEUP.EQ.0) GIVEUP=1
IF(GIVEUP.GT.USED) CALL ERRORZ(425,0,&99999)
AVAIL=X(CSTO+2)
USED=USED-GIVEUP
AVAIL=AVAIL+GIVEUP
X(CSTO+1)=USED

```


SIM07150
 SIM07160
 SIM07170
 SIM07180
 SIM07190
 SIM07200
 SIM07210
 SIM07220
 SIM07230
 SIM07240
 SIM07250
 SIM07260
 SIM07270
 SIM07280
 SIM07290
 SIM07300
 SIM07310
 SIM07320
 SIM07330
 SIM07340
 SIM07350
 SIM07360
 SIM07370
 SIM07380
 SIM07390
 SIM07400
 SIM07410
 SIM07420
 SIM07430
 SIM07440
 SIM07450
 SIM07460
 SIM07470
 SIM07480
 SIM07490

 SIM07510
 SIM07520
 SIM07530
 SIM07540
 SIM07550
 SIM07560
 SIM07570
 SIM07580
 SIM07590
 SIM07600
 SIM07610
 SIM07620

```

X(CSTO+2)=AVAIL
DTIME=CLOCK-X(CSTO+5)
X(CSTO+5)=CLOCK
FW1=X(CSTO+3)
FW2=X(CSTO+4)
DW1=DW1+DTIME*PCONTS
X(CSTO+3)=FW1
X(CSTO+4)=FW2
FW1=X(CSTO+9)
SE=HW1
SNF=HW2
FW1=X(CSTO+10)
SRED=HW1
IF(SE.EQ.0.OR.USED.GT.0) GOTO 2073
TEST=SE
SE=0
2071 IF(TEST.EQ.0) GOTO 2072
FW1=X(TEST+6)
BYTE(2)=.TRUE.
X(TEST+6)=FW1
FW1=X(TEST+1)
HW3=TEST
TEST=HW1
HW1=0
X(HW3+1)=FW1
GOTO 2071
2072 SCFLAG=1
2073 IF(SNF.EQ.0.OR.AVAIL.EQ.0) GOTO 2074
TEST=SNF
SNF=0
GOTO 2071
2074 IF(SRED.EQ.0.OR.GIVEUP.EQ.0) GOTO 230
TEST=SRED
SRED=0
GOTO 2071
C 208 IF(OS(1).GT.NQUE) CALL ERRORZ(500,0,&9999)
      CQUE=X(CQUE+OS(1))
      UNITS=OS(2)
      IF(UNITS.EQ.0) UNITS=1
      PCONTS=X(CQUE+6)
      X(CQUE+2)=X(CQUE+2)+UNITS
      X(CQUE+6)=PCONTS+UNITS
      MAXCTS=X(CQUE+7)
      IF(X(CQUE+6).GT.MAXCTS) X(CQUE+7)=X(CQUE+6)
      DTIME=CLOCK-X(CQUE+1)
      X(CQUE+1)=CLOCK
      FW1=X(CQUE+4)
      QUEUE
  
```


SIM07630
 SIM07640
 SIM07650
 SIM07660
 SIM07670
 SIM07680
 SIM07690
 SIM07700
 SIM07710

SIM07730
 SIM07740
 SIM07750
 SIM07760
 SIM07770
 SIM07780
 SIM07790
 SIM07800
 SIM07810
 SIM07820
 SIM07830
 SIM07840
 SIM07850
 SIM07860
 SIM07870
 SIM07880

SIM07900
 SIM07910
 SIM07920
 SIM07930
 SIM07940
 SIM07950
 SIM07960
 SIM07970
 SIM07980
 SIM07990
 SIM08000
 SIM08010
 SIM08020
 SIM08030
 SIM08040
 SIM08050
 SIM08060
 SIM08070
 SIM08080
 SIM08090
 SIM08092

```

FW2=X(CQUE+5)
DW1=DW1+DTIME#PCONTS
X(CQUE+4)=FW1
X(CQUE+5)=FW2
FW1=X(CTRA+6)
HW2=OS(1)
X(CTRA+6)=FW1
X(CTRA+7)=CLOCK
GOTO 230

C 209 IF(OS(1).GT.NQUE) CALL ERRORZ(500,0,&9999) DEPART
      CQUE=X(CQUE+OS(1))
      UNITS=OS(2)
      IF(UNITS.EQ.0) UNITS=1
      PCONTS=X(CQUE+6)
      IF(UNITS.GT.X(CQUE+6)) CALL ERRORZ(428,0,&9999)
      IF(X(CTRA+7).EQ.CLOCK) X(CQUE+3)=X(CQUE+3)+UNITS
      DTIME=CLOCK-X(CQUE+1)
      X(CQUE+1)=CLOCK
      FW1=X(CQUE+4)
      FW2=X(CQUE+5)
      DW1=DW1+DTIME#PCONTS
      X(CQUE+4)=FW1
      X(CQUE+5)=FW2
      GOTO 230
  
```

TERMINATE

```

C 210 IF(.NOT.TRBLO) GOTO 2105
      WRITE(OUT6,9041) TRMCNT
      KK=8+NPAR
      DO 2106 I=1, KK
      FW1=X(CTRA+1)
      WRITE(OUT6,9019) I, FW1, HW1, HW2
      CONTINUE
2106 FW1=X(CTRA+2)
2105 IF(HW1.EQ.0) GOTO 2102
      FW2=X(HW1+2)
      HW4=HW2
      X(HW1+2)=FW2
      IF(HW2.EQ.0) GOTO 2103
      FW2=X(HW2+2)
      HW3=HW1
      X(HW2+2)=FW2
      GOTO 2104
2102 FTCEC=HW2
2103 GOTO 2101
2104 LTCEC=HW1
      FW1=X(CTRA+1)
  
```



```

JBL=HW2
HW4=FTRA
X(CTRA+1)=FW2
FTRA=CTRA
TRMCNT=TRMCNT-OS(1)
TCNT=TRMCNT
ZRTN=2108
GO TO 232
IF (TCNT.LE.0) GO TO 9999
2108 GOTO 400
C 211 GOTO (2111,2112,2113,2114,2115,2116),MDFR
TEST
C 2111 IF(OS(1).EQ.OS(2)) GOTO 230
TEST EQ
GOTO 2117
C 2112 IF(OS(1).LT.OS(2)) GOTO 230
TEST LT
GOTO 2117
C 2113 IF(OS(1).LE.OS(2)) GOTO 230
TEST LE
GOTO 2117
C 2114 IF(OS(1).GT.OS(2)) GOTO 230
TEST GT
GOTO 2117
C 2115 IF(OS(1).GE.OS(2)) GOTO 230
TEST GE
GOTO 2117
C 2116 IF(OS(1).NE.OS(2)) GOTO 230
TEST U
ALTBL0=OS(3)
IF(ALTBL0.EQ.0) GOTO 4002
NEXBL0=ALTBL0
GOTO 231
C 212 IF(OS(2).GT.NTAB) CALL ERRORZ(435,0,&9999)
TABULATE
RARG=OS(1)
IF(INTDEC(1).EQ.1) RARG=FOS(1)
TBLNO=OS(2)
WTFAC=OS(3)
IF(INTDEC(3).EQ.1) WTFAC=FOS(3)
IF(WTFAC.EQ.0) WTFAC=1
N=X(TAB+TBLNO)
RX(N+1)=RX(N+1)+RARG
RX(N+2)=RX(N+2)+((RARG**2)
RX(N+3)=RX(N+3)+((RARG*WTFAC)
RX(N+4)=RX(N+4)+((RARG**2)*WTFAC
X(N+5)=X(N+5)+WTFAC
FREWDI=X(N+6)

```

```

SIM08094
SIM08100
SIM08110
SIM08120
SIM08130
SIM08132
SIM08134
SIM08136
SIM08140
SIM08160
SIM08180
SIM08200
SIM08210
SIM08230
SIM08240
SIM08260
SIM08270
SIM08290
SIM08300
SIM08320
SIM08330
SIM08350
SIM08360
SIM08370
SIM08380
SIM08390
SIM08410
SIM08420
SIM08430
SIM08440
SIM08450
SIM08460
SIM08470
SIM08480
SIM08490
SIM08500
SIM08510
SIM08520
SIM08530
SIM08540

```



```

MRNG=X(N+8)
ULLI=X(N+9)
PNTF=N+9
J=(RARG-ULLI)/FREWDT+2.
IF(J.LT.1) J=1
IF(J.GT.MRNG) J=MRNG
X(PNTF+J)=X(PNTF+J)+WTFAC
IF(J.EQ.MRNG) RX(N+7)=RX(N+7)+RARG
GOTO 230

C 2122
SAVEVALUE
IF(OS(1).GT.NSAV) CALL ERRORZ(433,0,&9999)
IF(MDFR-2) 2131,2132,2133
2131 X(SAVE+OS(1))=X(SAVE+OS(1))-OS(2)
GOTO 230
2132 X(SAVE+OS(1))=OS(2)
GOTO 230
2133 X(SAVE+OS(1))=X(SAVE+OS(1))+OS(2)
GOTO 230

C 216 GOTO (217,218,219,220),MDFR
C 217
CSTO=X(STO+OS(1))
ALTBLO=OS(2)
USED=X(CSTO+1)
IF(USED.NE.0) GOTO 230
IF(ALTBLO.EQ.0) GOTO 2171
NEXBLO=ALTBLO
GOTO 231
2171 FW1=X(CSTO+8)
FW2=X(CTRA+1)
HW3=HW2
HW2=CTRA
X(CSTO+8)=FW1
X(CTRA+1)=FW2
FW1=X(CTRA+6)
BYTE(2)=.FALSE.
X(CTRA+6)=FW1
GOTO 4002

C 218 CSTO=X(STO+OS(1))
ALTBLO=OS(2)
AVAIL=X(CSTO+2)
IF(AVAIL.EQ.0) GOTO 230
IF(ALTBLO.EQ.0) GOTO 2181
NEXBLO=ALTBLO
GOTO 231
2181 FW1=X(CSTO+8)
FW2=X(CTRA+1)

```

SIM08550
SIM08560
SIM08570
SIM08580
SIM08590
SIM08600
SIM08610
SIM08620
SIM08630

SIM08650
SIM08660
SIM08670
SIM08680
SIM08690
SIM08700
SIM08710
SIM08720

SIM08740

SIM08760
SIM08770
SIM08780
SIM08790
SIM08800
SIM08810
SIM08820
SIM08830
SIM08840
SIM08850
SIM08860
SIM08870
SIM08880
SIM08890
SIM08900
SIM08910
SIM08920

SIM08940
SIM08950
SIM08960
SIM08970
SIM08980
SIM08990
SIM09000
SIM09010
SIM09020

SIM09030
SIM09040
SIM09050

GATE SNF

SIM09070
SIM09080
SIM09090
SIM09100
SIM09110
SIM09120
SIM09130
SIM09140
SIM09150
SIM09160
SIM09170
SIM09180

GATE SE

SIM09200
SIM09210
SIM09220
SIM09230
SIM09240
SIM09250
SIM09260
SIM09270
SIM09280
SIM09290
SIM09300
SIM09310

SELECT

SIM09330
SIM09340
SIM09350
SIM09360
SIM09370
SIM09380
SIM09390
SIM09400
SIM09410
SIM09420
SIM09430
SIM09440
SIM09450
SIM09460
SIM09470
SIM09480
SIM09490
SIM09500

```
C 219      HW3=HW1  
           HW1=CTRA  
           GOTO 2172  
           CSTO=X(STO+OS(1))  
           ALTBLO=OS(2)  
           AVAIL=X(CSTO+2)  
           IF(AVAIL.NE.0) GOTO 230  
           IF(ALTBL0.EQ.0) GOTO 2191  
           NEXBLO=ALTBL0  
           GOTO 231  
2191      FW1=X(CSTO+9)  
           FW2=X(CTRA+1)  
           HW3=HW2  
           HW2=CTRA  
           GOTO 2172
```

```
C 220      CSTO=X(STO+OS(1))  
           ALTBLO=OS(2)  
           USED=X(CSTC+1)  
           IF(USED.EQ.0) GOTO 230  
           IF(ALTBL0.EQ.0) GOTO 2201  
           NEXBLO=ALTBL0  
           GOTO 231  
2201      FW1=X(CSTO+9)  
           FW2=X(CTRA+1)  
           HW3=HW1  
           HW1=CTRA  
           GOTO 2172
```

```
C 221      TPAR=OS(1)  
           LOW=OS(2)  
           HIGH=OS(3)  
           COMVAL=OS(4)  
           ALTBLO=OS(6)  
           IF(INIDE(4).EQ.1) COMVAL=FOS(4)  
           TRTN=ZRTN  
           ZRTN=2211  
           TEMP1=X(CBLO+1)  
           TEMP2=X(CBLO+2)  
           DO 2230 I=LOW, HIGH  
           HW1=-33  
           HW2=0  
           X(CBLO+2)=FW1  
           FW1=X(CBLO+6)  
           HW2=I  
           X(CBLO+1)=FW1  
           INST=CBLO+1
```


SIM09510
 SIM09520
 SIM09530
 SIM09540
 SIM09550
 SIM09560
 SIM09570
 SIM09580
 SIM09590
 SIM09600
 SIM09610
 SIM09620
 SIM09630
 SIM09640
 SIM09650
 SIM09660
 SIM09670
 SIM09680
 SIM09690
 SIM09700
 SIM09710
 SIM09720
 SIM09730
 SIM09740
 SIM09750
 SIM09760
 SIM09770
 SIM09780
 SIM09790
 SIM09800
 SIM09810
 SIM09820
 SIM09830
 SIM09840
 SIM09850
 SIM09860
 SIM09870
 SIM09880
 SIM09890
 SIM09900
 SIM09910
 SIM09920
 SIM09940
 SIM09950
 SIM09960
 SIM09970
 SIM09980

```

2211      GOTO 100
          J=0
          GOTO (2213,2214,2215,2216,2217,2218,2219,2220,
2213      - 2221,2222,2223,2224),MDER
          IF(COMVAL.EQ.OS(1)) GOTO 2231
          GOTO 2230
2214      IF(COMVAL.LT.OS(1)) GOTO 2231
          GOTO 2230
2215      IF(COMVAL.LE.OS(1)) GOTO 2231
          GOTO 2230
2216      IF(COMVAL.GT.OS(1)) GOTO 2231
          GOTO 2230
2217      IF(COMVAL.GE.OS(1)) GOTO 2231
          GOTO 2230
2218      IF(COMVAL.NE.OS(1)) GOTO 2231
          GOTO 2230
2219      IF(I.EQ.HIGH) GOTO 2231
          IF(J.GE.OS(1)) GOTO 2231
          J=OS(1)
          K=I
          GOTO 2230
2220      IF(I.EQ.HIGH) GOTO 2231
          IF(J.LE.OS(1)) GOTO 2231
          J=OS(1)
          K=I
          GOTO 2230
2221      IF(OS(1).GT.0) GOTO 2231
          GOTO 2230
2222      IF(OS(1).EQ.0) GOTO 2231
          GOTO 2230
2223      IF(OS(1).NE.0) GOTO 2231
          GOTO 2230
2224      IF(OS(1).EQ.0) GOTO 2231
          GOTO 2230
2230      CONTINUE
2231      X(CBLO+1)=TEMP1
          X(CBLO+2)=TEMP2
          X(CTRA+8+TPAR)=J
          IF(ALTBL0.EQ.0) GOTO 230
          NEXBLO=ALTBL0
          GOTO 231
          CALL ERRORZ(603,11,£9999)
C 229
          FW1=X(CTRA+5)
          FW2=X(CTRA+1)
          JBL=HW4
          HW4=HW1
          HW1=HW1+1
  
```

RETURN FROM BLOCK ROUTINES

SIM09990
SIM10000
SIM10010
SIM10020
SIM10030
SIM10040
SIM10050
SIM10060
SIM10070
SIM10080
SIM10090
SIM10100
SIM10110
SIM10120
SIM10130
SIM10140
SIM10150
SIM10160
SIM10170
SIM10180
SIM10190
SIM10200
SIM10210
SIM10220
SIM10230
SIM10240
SIM10250
SIM10260
SIM10270
SIM10280
SIM10290
SIM10300

SIM10330
SIM10340
SIM10350
SIM10360
SIM10370
SIM10380
SIM10390
SIM10400
SIM10410
SIM10420
SIM10430
SIM10440

```

231  GOTO 2311
      FW1=X(CTRA+5)
      FW2=X(CTRA+1)
      JBL=HW4
      HW4=HW1
      HW1=NEXBLO
      X(CTRA+5)=FW1
      X(CTRA+1)=FW2
232  N=X(8LOCK+JBL)
      FW1=X(N+1)
      IF(TBLO) WRITE(OUT6,9040) HW1
      IF(HW1.EQ.1) GOTO 2313
      IF(.NOT.TBLO) GOTO 2315
2312  WRITE(OUT6,9031)
      WRITE(OUT6,9032) CTRA,FTCEC,LTCEC,FTFEC,LTCEC
2315  IF(ZRTN.EQ.4005) GOTO 4005
      IF(ZRTN.EQ.2108) GOTO 2108
      CALL ERRORZ(603,12,&9999)
      ZRTN=ZRTN
      TTRA=CTRA
      TBLO=CBLO
      ZRTN=2316
      INST=N+2
      GOTO 1000
2316  OPCLD=1
      CBLO=X(8LOCK+JBL)
      ZRTN=2314
      GOTO 2000
2314  CTRA=TTRA
      CBLO=TBLO
      ZRTN=WRTN
      GOTO 2312
299  CALL ERRORZ(2,0,&9999)

C
C
      *** UPDATE CLOCK MOVE TRANS
      FROM FEC TO CEC ***
300  IF(FTFEC.EQ.0) CALL ERRORZ(401,0,&9999)
      CLOCK=X(FTFEC+3)
      IF(TRUPD) WRITE(OUT6,9023) CLOCK
3001  IF(NUUPD.EQ.1) GOTO 3002
      CKPNT=1
      IF(TRS1) WRITE(OUT6,9042)
      IF(TRS1) WRITE(OUT6,9043) CKPNT,FTFEC,LTCEC,FTCEC,LTCEC,
      -CTRA,PNTT,FTRA,X(CTRA+1),X(CTRA+2),X(CTRA+3),X(PNNT+1),X(PNNT+2),
      -X(PNNT+3),NEWBDT,OLDBDT
      CTRA=FTFEC
      FW1=X(CTRA+1)
      FTFEC=HW2

```



```

IF(FTFEC.EQ.0) GOTO 3002
FW1=X(FTFEC+1)
HW1=0
X(CTRA+1)=X(CTRA+2)
3002 CKPNT=2
IF(TRS1) WRITE(OUT6,9042)
IF(TRS1) WRITE(OUT6,9043) CKPNT,FTFEC,LTCEC,FTCEC,LTCEC,
-CTRA,PNTT,FTRA,X(CTRA+1),X(CTRA+3),X(PNNT+1),X(PNNT+2),
-X(PNNT+3),NEWBDT,OLDBDT
IF(FTCEC.LE.0) GOTO 3003
FW1=X(CTRA+5)
NEWPRI=HW2
HW2=FTCEC
GOTO 3004
FTCEC=CTRA
3003 CKPNT=3
IF(TRS1) WRITE(OUT6,9042)
IF(TRS1) WRITE(OUT6,9043) CKPNT,FTFEC,LTCEC,FTCEC,LTCEC,
-CTRA,PNTT,FTRA,X(CTRA+1),X(CTRA+3),X(PNNT+1),X(PNNT+2),
-X(PNNT+3),NEWBDT,OLDBDT
LTCEC=FTCEC
X(CTRA+2)=0
GOTO 3005
PNTT=HW2
3004 CKPNT=4
IF(TRS1) WRITE(OUT6,9042)
IF(TRS1) WRITE(OUT6,9043) CKPNT,FTFEC,LTCEC,FTCEC,LTCEC,
-CTRA,PNTT,FTRA,X(CTRA+1),X(CTRA+3),X(PNNT+1),X(PNNT+2),
-X(PNNT+3),NEWBDT,OLDBDT
FW2=X(PNNT+5)
OLDPRI=HW4
FW1=X(PNNT+2)
IF(HW2.EQ.0) GOTO 3006
IF(NEWPRI.LE.OLDPRI) GOTO 3004
FW2=X(CTRA+2)
HW4=HW2
HW3=PNTT
X(CTRA+2)=FW2
FW2=X(HW2+2)
HW3=CTRA
X(HW2+2)=FW2
HW2=CTRA
X(PNNT+2)=FW1
IF(TRUPD) WRITE(OUT6,9033)
IF(TRUPD) WRITE(OUT6,9032) PNTT,CTRA,FTCEC,LTCEC,FTFEC,LTCEC
IF(NUUPD.EQ.1) GOTO 2014
IF(FTFEC.LE.0) GOTO 400
3005

```

```

SIM10450
SIM10460
SIM10470
SIM10480
SIM10490
SIM10500
SIM10510
SIM10520
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SIM10580
SIM10590
SIM10600
SIM10610
SIM10620
SIM10630
SIM10640
SIM10650
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SIM10680
SIM10690
SIM10700
SIM10710
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SIM10790
SIM10800
SIM10810
SIM10820
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SIM10870
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SIM10890
SIM10900
SIM10910
SIM10920

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SIM10930
 SIM10940
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 SIM11150
 SIM11160
 SIM11170
 SIM11180
 SIM11190
 SIM11200
 SIM11210
 SIM11220
 SIM11230
 SIM11240
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 SIM11260
 SIM11270
 SIM11280
 SIM11290

```

CKPNT= 5      WRITE(OUT6,9042)
IF(TRS1)     WRITE(OUT6,9043)  CKPNT,FTFEC,LTSEC,LTCEC,
-CTRA,PNTT,FTRA,X(CTRA+1),X(CTRA+2),X(CTRA+3),X(PNNT+1),X(PNNT+2),
-X(PNNT+3),NEWBDT,OLDBDT
NEXBDT=X(FTFEC+3)
IF(NEXBDT.GT.CLOCK) GOTO 400
GOTO 3001
IF(NEWPRI.GT.OLDPRI) GOTO 3007
CKPNT= 6      WRITE(OUT6,9042)
IF(TRS1)     WRITE(OUT6,9043)  CKPNT,FTFEC,LTSEC,LTCEC,
-CTRA,PNTT,FTRA,X(CTRA+1),X(CTRA+2),X(CTRA+3),X(PNNT+1),X(PNNT+2),
-X(PNNT+3),NEWBDT,OLDBDT
FW2=X(PNNT+2)
HW4=CTRA
X(PNNT+2)=FW2
FW2=X(CTRA+2)
HW3=PNTT
HW4=0
X(CTRA+2)=FW2
LTCEC=CTRA
IF(NOUPD.EQ.1) GOTO 2014
GOTO 3005
FW2=X(CTRA+2)
CKPNT= 7      WRITE(OUT6,9042)
IF(TRS1)     WRITE(OUT6,9043)  CKPNT,FTFEC,LTSEC,LTCEC,
-CTRA,PNTT,FTRA,X(CTRA+1),X(CTRA+2),X(CTRA+3),X(PNNT+1),X(PNNT+2),
-X(PNNT+3),NEWBDT,OLDBDT
HW3=HW1
HW4=PNTT
X(CTRA+2)=FW2
HW1=CTRA
X(PNNT+2)=FW1
IF(NOUPD.EQ.1) GOTO 2014
GOTO 3005
  
```

3006

3007

*** UNLINK FROM CEC AND
 MERGE INTO FEC ***

C
 C 310

SIM11320
 SIM11330
 SIM11340
 SIM11350
 SIM11360
 SIM11370
 SIM11380
 SIM11390

```

FW1=X(CTRA+2)
TCTRA=HW2
CKPNT= 8      WRITE(OUT6,9042)
IF(TRS1)     WRITE(OUT6,9043)  CKPNT,FTFEC,LTSEC,LTCEC,
-CTRA,PNTT,FTRA,X(CTRA+1),X(CTRA+2),X(CTRA+3),X(PNNT+1),X(PNNT+2),
-X(PNNT+3),NEWBDT,OLDBDT
IF(HW1.EQ.0) GOTO 310
  
```



```

FW2=X(HW1+2)
HW4=HW2
X(HW1+2)=FW2
GOTO 3102
FTCEC=HW2
3101 CKPNT=9
IF(TRS1) WRITE(OUT6,9042)
IF(TRS1) WRITE(OUT6,9043) CKPNT,FTFEC,LTSEC,LTCEC,LTCEC,
-CTRA,PNTT,FTRA,X(CTRA+1),X(CTRA+2),X(CTRA+3),X(PNNT+1),X(PNNT+2),
-X(PNNT+3),NEWBDT,OLDBDT
3102 IF(HW2.EQ.0) GOTO 3103
CKPNT=10
IF(TRS1) WRITE(OUT6,9042)
IF(TRS1) WRITE(OUT6,9043) CKPNT,FTFEC,LTSEC,LTCEC,LTCEC,
-CTRA,PNTT,FTRA,X(CTRA+1),X(CTRA+2),X(CTRA+3),X(PNNT+1),X(PNNT+2),
-X(PNNT+3),NEWBDT,OLDBDT
FW2=X(HW2+2)
HW3=HW1
X(HW2+2)=FW2
GOTO 3104
LTCEC=HW1
3103 CKPNT=11
IF(TRS1) WRITE(OUT6,9042)
IF(TRS1) WRITE(OUT6,9043) CKPNT,FTFEC,LTSEC,LTCEC,LTCEC,
-CTRA,PNTT,FTRA,X(CTRA+1),X(CTRA+2),X(CTRA+3),X(PNNT+1),X(PNNT+2),
-X(PNNT+3),NEWBDT,OLDBDT
UNLINKED
C 3104 X(CTRA+2)=X(CTRA+1)
CKPNT=12
IF(TRS1) WRITE(OUT6,9042)
IF(TRS1) WRITE(OUT6,9043) CKPNT,FTFEC,LTSEC,LTCEC,LTCEC,
-CTRA,PNTT,FTRA,X(CTRA+1),X(CTRA+2),X(CTRA+3),X(PNNT+1),X(PNNT+2),
-X(PNNT+3),NEWBDT,OLDBDT
IF(FTFEC.EQ.0) GOTO 3108
NEWBDT=X(CTRA+3)
HW2=FTFEC
PNNT=HW2
3105 CKPNT=13
IF(TRS1) WRITE(OUT6,9042)
IF(TRS1) WRITE(OUT6,9043) CKPNT,FTFEC,LTSEC,LTCEC,LTCEC,
-CTRA,PNTT,FTRA,X(CTRA+1),X(CTRA+2),X(CTRA+3),X(PNNT+1),X(PNNT+2),
-X(PNNT+3),NEWBDT,OLDBDT
OLDBDT=X(PNNT+3)
FW1=X(PNNT+1)
IF(HW2.LE.0) GOTO 3107
IF(NEWBDT.GE.OLDBDT) GOTO 3105
IF(HW1.EQ.0) FTFEC=CTRA
HW3=HW1
SIM11400
SIM11410
SIM11420
SIM11430
SIM11440
SIM11450
SIM11460
SIM11470
SIM11480
SIM11490
SIM11500
SIM11510
SIM11520
SIM11530
SIM11540
SIM11550
SIM11560
SIM11570
SIM11580
SIM11590
SIM11600
SIM11610
SIM11620
SIM11630
SIM11640
SIM11650
SIM11670
SIM11680
SIM11690
SIM11700
SIM11710
SIM11720
SIM11730
SIM11740
SIM11750
SIM11760
SIM11770
SIM11780
SIM11790
SIM11800
SIM11810
SIM11820
SIM11830
SIM11840
SIM11850
SIM11860
SIM11870

```



```

HW4=PNTT
X(CTRA+1)=FW2
IF(HW3.EQ.0) GOTO 3111
FW3=X(HW3+1)
HW6=CTRA
X(HW3+1)=FW3
GOTO 3112
3106 HW4=PNTT
CKPNT=14
WRITE(OUT6,9042)
IF(TRS1) WRITE(OUT6,9043)
-CTRA,PNTT,FTRA,X(CTRA+1),X(CTRA+2),X(CTRA+3),X(PNTT+1),X(PNTT+2),
-X(PNTT+3),NEWBDT,OLDBDT
HW3=HW1
X(CTRA+1)=FW2
IF(HW1.EQ.0) GOTO 3111
FW2=X(HW1+1)
3110 CKPNT=15
WRITE(OUT6,9042)
IF(TRS1) WRITE(OUT6,9043)
-CTRA,PNTT,FTRA,X(CTRA+1),X(CTRA+2),X(CTRA+3),X(PNTT+1),X(PNTT+2),
-X(PNTT+3),NEWBDT,OLDBDT
HW4=CTRA
X(HW1+1)=FW2
GOTO 3112
3111 FTFEC=CTRA
CKPNT=16
IF(TRS1) WRITE(OUT6,9042)
IF(TRS1) WRITE(OUT6,9043)
-CTRA,PNTT,FTRA,X(CTRA+1),X(CTRA+2),X(CTRA+3),X(PNTT+1),X(PNTT+2),
-X(PNTT+3),NEWBDT,OLDBDT
HW1=CTRA
CKPNT=17
IF(TRS1) WRITE(OUT6,9042)
IF(TRS1) WRITE(OUT6,9043)
-CTRA,PNTT,FTRA,X(CTRA+1),X(CTRA+2),X(CTRA+3),X(PNTT+1),X(PNTT+2),
-X(PNTT+3),NEWBDT,OLDBDT
GOTO 3109
3107 IF(NEWBDT.LT.OLDBDT) GOTO 3106
CKPNT=18
IF(TRS1) WRITE(OUT6,9042)
IF(TRS1) WRITE(OUT6,9043)
-CTRA,PNTT,FTRA,X(CTRA+1),X(CTRA+2),X(CTRA+3),X(PNTT+1),X(PNTT+2),
-X(PNTT+3),NEWBDT,OLDBDT
LTFEC=CTRA
HW4=9
HW3=PNTT

```

```

SIM11880
SIM11890
SIM11900
SIM11910
SIM11920
SIM11930
SIM11940
SIM11950
SIM11960
SIM11970
SIM11980
SIM11990
SIM12000
SIM12010
SIM12020
SIM12030
SIM12040
SIM12050
SIM12060
SIM12070
SIM12080
SIM12090
SIM12100
SIM12110
SIM12120
SIM12130
SIM12140
SIM12150
SIM12160
SIM12170
SIM12180
SIM12190
SIM12200
SIM12210
SIM12220
SIM12230
SIM12240
SIM12250
SIM12260
SIM12270
SIM12280
SIM12290
SIM12300
SIM12310
SIM12320
SIM12330
SIM12340
SIM12350

```


SIMI2360
 SIMI2370
 SIMI2380
 SIMI2390
 SIMI2400
 SIMI2410
 SIMI2420
 SIMI2430
 SIMI2440
 SIMI2450
 SIMI2460
 SIMI2470
 SIMI2480
 SIMI2490
 SIMI2500
 SIMI2510
 SIMI2520
 SIMI2530

```

X(CTRA+1)=FW2
HW2=CTRA
X(PNTT+1)=FW1
GOTO 3109
FTFEC=CTRA
CKPNT=19
IF(TRS1) WRITE(OUT6,9042)
IF(TRS1) WRITE(OUT6,9043)
-CTRA,PNTT,FTRA,X(CTRA+1),X(PNTT+1),X(CTRA+2),X(CTRA+3),X(PNTT+1),X(PNTT+2),
-X(PNTT+3),NEWBDT,OLDBDT
LTFEC=FTFEC
X(CTRA+1)=0
IF(ZRTN.EQ.30) GOTO 30
IF(ZRTN.EQ.2314) GOTO 2314
CTRA=CTRA
IF(CTRA.EQ.0) GOTO 400
IF(ZRTN.EQ.400) GOTO 400
CALL ERRCRZ(603,13,89999)

```

*** SCAN ***

SIMI2550
 SIMI2560
 SIMI2570
 SIMI2580
 SIMI2590
 SIMI2600
 SIMI2610
 SIMI2620
 SIMI2630
 SIMI2640
 SIMI2650
 SIMI2660
 SIMI2670
 SIMI2680
 SIMI2690
 SIMI2700
 SIMI2710
 SIMI2720
 SIMI2730
 SIMI2740
 SIMI2750
 SIMI2760
 SIMI2770
 SIMI2780
 SIMI2800
 SIMI2810
 SIMI2820

```

C 400 IF(TRSCN) WRITE(OUT6,9024)
SCFLAG=0
CTRA=FTFEC
4001 IF(CTRA.EQ.0) GOTO 300
FW1=X(CTRA+6)
SSIND=BYTE(2)
4002 IF(SSIND) GOTO 4003
IF(SCFLAG.EQ.1) GO TO 400
FW1=X(CTRA+2)
IF(HW2.EQ.0) GOTO 300
CTRA=HW2
GOTO 4008
FW1=X(CTRA+5)
CBLO=X(BLOCK+HW1)
INST=CBLO+2
FW1=X(CBLO+1)
OPCODE=HW1
ZRTN=4004
GOTO 100
ZRTN=4005
GOTO 200
4004 GOTO 200
FW1=X(CBLO+1)
OPCODE=HW1
IF(TRSCN) WRITE(OUT6,9034)
4005 IF(TRSCN) WRITE(OUT6,9035)
IF(OPCODE.NE.2) GOTO 4003
NEWBDT=X(CTRA+3)
IF(NEWBDT.LE.CLOCK) GOTO 4003
SCFLAG,CBLO,OPCODE,INST

```



```

IF (TRSCN) WRITE (OUT6,9030) NEWBDT
ZRIN=400
GOTO 310

```

C
C
C

*** UPDATE FINAL INTERVAL ***

```

IF (ERR.NE.0) GO TO 5900
IF (NSTO.EQ.0) GO TO 5200
DO 5150 I=1,NSTO
N=X(STO+I)
IF (N.EQ.0.OR.X(N+6).EQ.0) GO TO 5150
DTIME=CLOCK-X(N+5)
X(N+5)=CLOCK

```

C 9999

```

FW1=X(N+3)
FW2=X(N+4)
DW1=DW1+DTIME*X(N+1)
X(N+3)=FW1
X(N+4)=FW2

```

```

CONTINUE
IF (NQUE.EQ.0) GO TO 5300
DO 5250 I=1,NQUE

```

5150
5200

```

N=X(QUE+I)
IF (N.EQ.0.OR.X(N+2).EQ.0) GO TO 5250
DTIME=CLOCK-X(N+1)
X(N+1)=CLOCK

```

```

FW1=X(N+4)
FW2=X(N+5)
DW1=DW1+DTIME*X(N+6)
X(N+4)=FW1
X(N+5)=FW2

```

```

CONTINUE
CLOCKR=CLOCK-CLOCKB
WRITE (OUT6,9550) CLOCKR,CLOCK

```

5250
5300

```

GO TO 5910
WRITE (OUT6,9026)
IF (OUTX.EQ.0) RETURN
WRITE (OUTX,9020)
WRITE (OUTX,9018)
DO 5930 I=1,TRSIZE
FW1=X(I)

```

5900
5910

```

IF (HW1.GE.16000.OR.HW1.LT.-16000) GO TO 5920
WRITE (OUTX,9019) I,FW1,HW1,HW2

```

```

GO TO 5930
WRITE (OUTX,9027) I,FW1,HW1,HW2,FW1
CONTINUE
RETURN

```

5920
5930

SIM12830
SIM12840
SIM12850
SIM12860
SIM12870
SIM12880

SIM12900
SIM12910
SIM12920
SIM12930
SIM12940
SIM12950
SIM12960
SIM12970
SIM12980
SIM12990
SIM13000
SIM13010
SIM13020
SIM13030
SIM13040
SIM13050
SIM13060
SIM13070
SIM13080
SIM13090
SIM13100
SIM13110
SIM13120
SIM13130
SIM13140
SIM13150
SIM13160
SIM13170
SIM13180
SIM13190
SIM13200
SIM13210
SIM13220
SIM13230
SIM13240
SIM13250
SIM13260
SIM13270
SIM13280
SIM13285

C

***** SPSTAT *****

```

ENTRY SPSTAT(SNA, IDT, VAL, IORD)
INTEGER*2 SNA, IDT, IORD
HW1=SNA
HW2=IDT
VAL=0
IF (CLOCK.EQ.0) RETURN
RVAL=0.
EPT=2
IF (SNA.GE.5.AND.SNA.LE.21.OR.SNA.GE.27.AND.SNA.LE.29) GO TO 1006
WRITE (6,9521)
RETURN

C 5950 IF (RVAL.EQ.0.) GO TO 5952
IORD=1
FFW1=RVAL
GO TO 5954

5952 IORD=0
5954 VAL=FW1
RETURN

```

```

SIM13320
SIM13330
SIM13340
SIM13350
SIM13360
SIM13365
SIM13370
SIM13380
SIM13390
SIM13400
SIM13410
SIM13420
SIM13430
SIM13440
SIM13450
SIM13470
SIM13480
SIM13500
SIM13510

```

C

C

***** SIMOUT *****

```

ENTRY SIMOUT(OUT6)
INTEGER*2 I2, HC1 /1/, HC55 /55/, HC2 /2/, HC3 /3/
REAL*8 STATSW(4), BITTS
      OUTPUT STORAGE STATISTICS
CALL GBITS(HC1, HC55, STATSW(1), BITTS)
IF (NSTO.EQ.0.OR.BITTS.EQ.0.) GO TO 6100
WRITE (OUT6, 9500)
DO 6050 I2=1, NSTO
CALL GBITS(I2, I2, STATSW(1), BITTS)
N=X(STO+I2)
IF (N.EQ.0.OR.BITTS.EQ.0.) GO TO 6050
FW1=X(N+3)
FW2=X(N+4)
FW3=X(N+1)+X(N+2)
RR1=DW1/CLOCK
RR2=DW1/(CLOCK*FW3)
RR3=0.

```

```

SIM13550
SIM13560
SIM13570

SIM13580
SIM13590
SIM13600
SIM13610
SIM13620
SIM13630
SIM13640
SIM13650
SIM13660
SIM13670
SIM13680
SIM13690
SIM13700

```



```

6050 IF (X(N+6),NE.0) RR3=DW1/X(N+6)
      WRITE (OUT6,9101) I2,FW3,RR1,RR2,X(N+6),RR3,X(N+1),X(N+7)
      CONTINUE
C
6100 CALL GBITS(HC1,HC55,STATSW(2),BITTS)
      IF (NQUE.EQ.0.OR.BITTS.EQ.0.) GO TO 6200
      WRITE (OUT6,9501)
      DO 6150 I2=1,NQUE
      CALL GBITS(I2,I2,STATSW(2),BITTS)
      N=X(QUE+I2)
      IF (N.EQ.0.OR.BITTS.EQ.0.) GO TO 6150
      FW1=X(N+4)
      FW2=X(N+5)
      RR1=DW1/CLOCK
      RR2=0.
      IF (X(N+2),NE.0) RR2=100.*X(N+3)/X(N+2)
      RR3=0.
      IF (X(N+2),NE.0) RR3=DW1/X(N+2)
      RR4=0.
      IF (X(N+2),NE.X(N+3)) RR4=DW1/(X(N+2)-X(N+3))
      WRITE (OUT6,9103) I2,X(N+7),RR1,X(N+2),X(N+3),RR2,RR3,RR4,X(N+6)
      CONTINUE
      WRITE (OUT6,9502)
C
6200 CALL GBITS(HC1,HC55,STATSW(3),BITTS)
      IF (NTAB.EQ.0.OR.BITTS.EQ.0.) GO TO 6300
      DO 6250 I2=1,NTAB
      CALL GBITS(I2,I2,STATSW(3),BITTS)
      N=X(TAB+I2)
      IF (N.EQ.0.OR.BITTS.EQ.0.) GO TO 6250
      IF (X(N+5).GT.1) GO TO 6210
      RR1=RX(N+1)
      RR2=0.
      GO TO 6220
      RR1=RX(N+1)/X(N+5)
      RR2=SQR((RX(N+2))-RX(N+1)**2/X(N+5))/(X(N+5)-1)
      WRITE (OUT6,9503) I2,X(N+5),RR1,RR2,RX(N+1)
      IF (X(N+5).EQ.0) GO TO 6245
      FRNG=X(N+8)
      RR4=0.
      DO 6240 J=1,FRNG
      FW1=X(N+9+J)
      RR3=100.*FW1/X(N+5)
      RR4=RR4+RR3
      RR5=100.-RR4
      FW2=X(N+9)+(J-1)*X(N+6)
      IF (RR1.EQ.0.) GO TO 6225
      RR6=FW2/RR1
      OUTPUT QUEUE STATISTICS
      OUTPUT TABLE STATISTICS

```

```

SIM13710
SIM13720
SIM13730
SIM13740
SIM13750
SIM13760
SIM13770
SIM13780
SIM13790
SIM13800
SIM13810
SIM13820
SIM13830
SIM13840
SIM13850
SIM13860
SIM13870
SIM13875
SIM13880
SIM13890
SIM13900
SIM13910
SIM13920
SIM13930
SIM13940
SIM13950
SIM13960
SIM13970
SIM13980
SIM13990
SIM14000
SIM14010
SIM14020
SIM14030
SIM14040
SIM14050
SIM14060
SIM14070
SIM14080
SIM14090
SIM14100
SIM14110
SIM14120
SIM14130
SIM14140
SIM14150

```


SIM14160
SIM14170
SIM14180
SIM14190
SIM14200
SIM14210
SIM14220
SIM14230
SIM14240
SIM14250
SIM14260
SIM14270
SIM14280
SIM14290
SIM14300
SIM14310

SIM14320
SIM14330
SIM14340
SIM14350
SIM14360
SIM14370

SIM14380
SIM14390
SIM14400
SIM14410
SIM14420
SIM14430
SIM14440
SIM14450
SIM14460
SIM14470
SIM14480
SIM14490
SIM14500
SIM14510
SIM14520
SIM14530
SIM14540
SIM14550
SIM14560
SIM14570
SIM14580
SIM14590
SIM14600
SIM14610

```

GO TO 6228
RR6=0
6225 IF (RR2.EQ.0.) GO TO 6230
6228 RR7=(FW2-RR1)/RR2
GO TO 6232
RR7=0
6230 IF (J.EQ.FRNG) GO TO 6235
6232 WRITE(OUT6,9110) FW2,FW1,RR3,RR4,RR5,RR6,RR7
GO TO 6240
6235 IF (FW1.EQ.0) GO TO 6245
FFW3=RX(N+7)/FW1
WRITE(OUT6,9509) FW1,RR3,RR4,RR5,FFW3
6240 CONTINUE
GO TO 6250
6245 WRITE(OUT6,9510)
6250 CONTINUE
C
6300 CALL GBITTS(HC1,HC1,STATSW(4),BITTS)
      IF (NSAV.EQ.0.OR.BITTS.EQ.0.) GO TO 6400
WRITE(OUT6,9504)
DO 6350 I=1,NSAV
6350 IF (X(SAVE+I).NE.0) WRITE(OUT6,9112) I,X(SAVE+I)
CONTINUE
      OUTPUT SAVEVALUES
      OUTPUT CEC AND FEC
C
6400 FLAG=0
CALL GBITTS(HC2,HC2,STATSW(4),BITTS)
IF (BITTS.EQ.0.) GO TO 6500
N=FTCEC
WRITE(OUT6,9505)
WRITE(OUT6,9506)
6420 IF (N.EQ.0) GO TO 6500
FW1=X(N+6)
FW2=X(N+8)
FW3=X(N+1)
IF (FLAG.EQ.1) FW3=X(N+2)
FW4=X(N+5)
HW4=(N-TRAN)/(NPAR+8)+1
WRITE(OUT6,9115) HW4,X(N+4),(X(N+8+J),J=1,4),
- BYTE(2),BYTE(1)
IF (NPAR.GT.4) WRITE(OUT6,9116) (X(N+8+J),J=5,NPAR)
FW1=X(N+2-FLAG)
N=HW2
GO TO 6420
6500 IF (FLAG.NE.0) GO TO 6600
CALL GBITTS(HC3,HC3,STATSW(4),BITTS)
IF (BITTS.EQ.0.) GO TO 6600
FLAG=1
N=FTFEC

```


SIM14620
SIM14630
SIM14640

SIM14650
SIM14660
SIM14670

SIM14680

ZERO OUTPUT STATISTIC
SWITCHES AND RETURN

```

WRITE(OUT6,9507)
WRITE(OUT6,9506)
GO TO 6420

C
C
6600 DO 6650 I=1,4
      STATSW(I)=0.
6650 CONTINUE
      WRITE (OUT6,9551)
      RETURN

```

SIM14720
SIM14730
SIM14740

***** SETIND *****

```

ENTRY SETIND(ROW,FB)
REAL*8 DONES /ZFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF/
INTEGER*2 FB,LB,ROW

```

SET OUTPUT STATISTIC
SWITCHES AND RETURN

SIM14745
SIM14750
SIM14760
SIM14770
SIM14780
SIM14790
SIM14800
SIM14810
SIM14820
SIM14830
SIM14840
SIM14850
SIM14860
SIM14870
SIM14880

```

IF (FB.LE.0) FB=60
IF (ROW.LT.1.OR.ROW.GT.6) ROW=6
IF (ROW.NE.6) GO TO 7100
DO 7050 I=1,4
  STATSW(I)=DONES
RETURN
7050 I2=ROW
7100 IF (I2.EQ.5) I2=1
      LB=FB
      IF (FB.LE.55) GO TO 7130
      FB=1
      LB=55
7130 CALL PBITS(FB,LB,STATSW(I2),DONES)
      IF (ROW.EQ.5) CALL PBITS(FB,LB,STATSW(2),DONES)
      RETURN

```

***** FORMATS *****

```

9002 FORMAT(' SLCPE COMPUTATION')
9003 FORMAT(' BEGIN NEW SIMULATION')
9004 FORMAT(' CLEAR-CONTINUE SIMULATION')
9005 FORMAT(' RESET-CONTINUE SIMULATION')
9006 FORMAT(' EVALUATE ARGUMENTS')
9007 FORMAT(' PERFORM BLOCK ROUTINE',2X,'OPCODE=',I2,2X,'CBL0=',I5)
9015 FORMAT(I4,I4,I3,7I8)
9016 FORMAT(' ARG',I2,' = ',F15.5)
9018 FORMAT(' 9X','HEX',8X,'DEC',6X,'DEC')

```

SIM14940
SIM14950
SIM14960
SIM14970
SIM14980
SIM14990
SIM15000
SIM15010
SIM15020


```

9019 FORMAT ( , , I3, 4X, Z8, 3X, I6, 3X, I6)
9020 FCFORMAT ( , , 8X, , FW1, , 8X, , HW1, , 6X, , HW2, )
9021 FORMAT ( , , CREATE = , , I6)
9022 FORMAT ( , , UPDATE CLOCK, TIME = , , I10)
9023 FORMAT ( , , SCAN, )
9024 FORMAT ( , , ENTER OPTIONAL DATA FOR SIMULATION ROUTINE, )
9025 FORMAT ( , , ABNORMAL TERMINATION, )
9026 FORMAT ( , , I3, 4X, Z8, 3X, I6, 3X, I6, 3X, I6, 2, 6)
9027 FORMAT ( , , NEWBDT = , , I10)
9030 FORMAT ( , , FTFA FTCEC LTCEC FTCEC LTCEC, )
9031 FORMAT ( , , 6I6)
9032 FORMAT ( , , CNT FTCEC LTCEC FTCEC LTCEC, )
9033 FORMAT ( , , SCFLAG CBLO OPCODE INST, )
9034 FORMAT ( , , I6, I7, I6)
9035 FORMAT ( , , FTFA = , , I6)
9036 FORMAT ( , , OPCODE = , , I3)
9038 FORMAT ( , , LAST BLOCK OPCODE = , , I4)
9040 FORMAT ( , , TRANSACTION IN TERMINATE BLOCK TERMINATIONS TO GO = , ,
- I10)
9041
9042 - CKPNT FTCEC LTCEC FTCEC LTCEC CTFA PNTT, X(P+2) X(P+3)
- FTFA X(C+2) X(C+3)
- NBDT QBDT, )
9043 FORMAT ( , , 8I6, 2X, Z8, 1X, Z8, 1X, Z8, 1X, Z8, 3I9)
9101 FORMAT ( , , I5, 7X, I5, 8X, F7.3, 8X, F5.3, 8X, I5, 7X, F9.3, 5X, I5, 7X, I5)
9103 FORMAT ( , , I4, 5X, I5, 6X, F7.3, 4X, I5, 6X, I5, 6X, F7.3, 4X, F9.3, 4X,
1F9.3, 4X, I5)
9110 FORMAT ( , , 5X, I5, 5X, I7, 7X, F7.2, 6X, F8.2, 7X, F8.2, 7X, F8.3, 5X, F9.3)
9112 FORMAT ( , , I10X, I4, 2X, I12)
9115 FORMAT ( , , I15, 1X, I7, 5X, I4, 3X, I4, 4X, I9, 4(1X, I8), 2(4X, L2))
9116 FORMAT ( , , I42X, 24(4(1X, I8), /, /, /, /, 42X))
9500 1, AVERAGE, 7X, ENTRIES, 6X, UTILIZATION, 16X, TIME/TRAN, 5X,
2, CONTENTS, 4X, CONTENTS, /)
3, AVERAGE, 4X, QUEUE, 4X, MAXIMUM, 4X, AVERAGE, 5X, TOTAL,
16X, ZERO, 6X, PERCENT, 5X, AVERAGE, 5X, CURRENT,
2, ZERO, 8X, CONTENTS, 3X, CONTENTS, 4X, ENTRIES, 3X, ENTRIES, 6X,
3, ZERO, 4X, TIME/TRANS, 3X, TIME/TRANS, 3X, CONTENTS, /)
9501 1, AVERAGE, 4X, QUEUE, 4X, MAXIMUM, 4X, AVERAGE, 5X, TOTAL,
2, ZERO, 6X, PERCENT, 5X, AVERAGE, 5X, CURRENT,
3, ZERO, 8X, CONTENTS, 3X, CONTENTS, 4X, ENTRIES, 3X, ENTRIES, 6X,
9502 1, AVERAGE, 4X, QUEUE, 4X, MAXIMUM, 4X, AVERAGE, 5X, TOTAL,
2, ZERO, 6X, PERCENT, 5X, AVERAGE, 5X, CURRENT,
3, ZERO, 8X, CONTENTS, 3X, CONTENTS, 4X, ENTRIES, 3X, ENTRIES, 6X,
9503 1, TABLE, I5, /, /, ENTRIES IN TABLE, 10X, MEAN ARG,
2, STANDARD DEVIATION, 10X, SUM OF ARGUMENTS, 7, /, /, I10, 1,
26X, F11.3, 11X, F13.3, /, /, 5X, UPPER, 5X, OBSERVED, 5X, PS,
3, ER, CENT, 5X, CUMULATIVE, 5X, FREQUENCY, 5X, MULTIPLE, 5X, DEVIATION,
4, ON, /, LIMIT, 4X, FREQUENCY, 5X, OF, TOTAL, 5X, PERCENTAGE,
56X, REMAINDER, 6X, OF, MEAN, 5X, FROM MEAN,
9504 1, AVERAGE, 4X, QUEUE, 4X, MAXIMUM, 4X, AVERAGE, 5X, TOTAL,
2, ZERO, 6X, PERCENT, 5X, AVERAGE, 5X, CURRENT,
3, ZERO, 8X, CONTENTS, 3X, CONTENTS, 4X, ENTRIES, 3X, ENTRIES, 6X,
SAVEVALUE NR,
1, SAVEVALUE NR,

```



```

9505 FORMAT (///, 'CURRENT EVENTS CHAIN')
9506 1 7X, 'P1', 'TRANS', '5X, 'BDT', '4X, 'BLOCK', '4X, 'NBA', '4X, 'MARK--TIME',
9507 FORMAT (///, '7X, 'P2', '7X, 'P3', '7X, 'P4', '4X, 'SI', '4X, 'TI', '/')
9508 FORMAT (///, 'FUTURE EVENTS CHAIN')
9509 1 2X, 'SIMULATION TERMINATED')
9510 1 2X, 'OVERFLOW', '5X, '17, '7X, 'F7.2, '6X, 'F8.2, '7X, 'F8.2,
/; 'AVERAGE VALUE OF OVERFLOW', '2X, 'F12.3)
9521 1 2X, 'REMAINING FREQUENCIES ARE ALL ZERO')
9550 1 2X, 'INVALID SNA PASSED TO SPSTAT')
9551 1 2X, 'SIMULATION TIME IS ', 'I10, ' (RELATIVE), ', 'I10,
/; ' (ABSOLUTE).')
END
SIM15510
SIM15520
SIM15530
SIM15540
SIM15550
SIM15560
SIM15570
SIM15580
SIM15600
SIM15630
SIM15640
SIM15650

```

```

100 SUBROUTINE ERRORZ( ERRNO, RECNO, *)
COMMON /XVECTOR/ MAXXX, X
INTEGER#4 ERRNO, RECNO, X(1000)
X(30)=ERRNO
WRITE(6,1001) ERRNO, RECNO
FORMAT( 'OERRNO', '2X, '113, '2X, 'RECNO', '2X, '114)
RETURN 1
END
SIM15710
SIM15720
SIM15730
SIM15740
SIM15750
SIM15760
SIM15770
SIM15780

```


APPENDIX D

*** NLPQ RULE ADDITIONS AND MODIFICATIONS ***

```

NAMED RECORDS:
SETMEM      (-GPSWSW(MEM),-XVSW(MEM))
AVERAGE    (PS='ACJ',)
UTILIZA     (PS='NCUN$',INCMP)
TRANSIT     (PS='NOUN$',)
CURRENT     (PS='ADJ',)
MAXIMUM     (PS='VERBS',NSFX)
PRINT       (GPSSENTY,PRCODE=1)
QUEUE       (GPSSENTY,PRCODE=2)
TABLE       (PS='NOUN$',)
GPSSENTY    (PS='NCUN$',INCOMP)
STATIST     (PS='ATTR',)
GPSSTATTR   (GPSSTATTR,SNACODE=5,CHARS="NUMBER OF ENTRIES")
SC          (GPSSTATTR,SNACODE=6,CHARS="MAXIMUM UTILIZATION")
SM          (GPSSTATTR,SNACODE=7,CHARS="AVERAGE UTILIZATION")
SA          (GPSSTATTR,SNACODE=8,CHARS="CURRENT CONTENTS")
S           (GPSSTATTR,SNACODE=9,CHARS="REMAINING SERVICE TIME")
R           (GPSSTATTR,SNACODE=10,CHARS="AVERAGE LINE LENGTH")
ST          (GPSSTATTR,SNACODE=11,CHARS="CURRENT LINE LENGTH")
O           (GPSSTATTR,SNACODE=12,CHARS="AVERAGE LINE LENGTH")
QA          (GPSSTATTR,SNACODE=13,CHARS="MAXIMUM LINE LENGTH")
QM          (GPSSTATTR,SNACODE=14,CHARS="NUMBER OF ENTRIES")
QC          (GPSSTATTR,SNACODE=15,CHARS="NUMBER OF ZERO ENTRIES")
CZ          (GPSSTATTR,SNACODE=16,CHARS="AVERAGE WAITING TIME")
QT          (GPSSTATTR,SNACODE=17,CHARS="AVERAGE WAITING TIME")
QX          (GPSSTATTR,SNACODE=18,CHARS="AVERAGE WAITING TIME EXCLUDING ZERO ENTRIES")
TB          (GPSSTATTR,SNACODE=19,CHARS="MEAN TRANSIT TIME")
TC          (GPSSTATTR,SNACODE=20,CHARS="NUMBER OF ENTRIES")
TD          (GPSSTATTR,SNACODE=21,CHARS="STANDARD DEVIATION")
C           (GPSSTATTR,SNACODE=22,CHARS="CLOCK")
X           (GPSSTATTR,SNACODE=27,CHARS="SAVEVALUE")
QP          (GPSSTATTR,SNACODE=28,CHARS="PERCENT ZERO ENTRIES")
GPSSTATTR  (GPSSTATTR,SNACODE=29,CHARS="PERCENT ZERO ENTRIES")

```

ROUTINES: SIMULT 21, SIMOUT 22, SETIND 23, SPSTAT 24


```

DELETE QUEST2 E:
SEMLOGY FOR ENCODING ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS:
QUEST2(-ATTRIB) --> ANSWR('YES') ...
SENT(%QUEST2,-PRD) -->
QUEST2(ATTRIB$,GPSSATTR) -->
SENT(%QUEST2,@8=SNACODE(ATTRIB),@9=IDNO,SPSTAT,@ATTRIB=@9)
QUEST2(-@ATTRIB) --> ANSWR('IDK')
QUEST2(-@VALIVAL$,INTRGVAL) --> QUEST5(%QUEST2)
QUEST2(-@ATTRIB,NE.ENTITY(VAL)) --> ANSWR('NC')
QUEST2(VALQUAN,-QUANTITY) --> ANSWR('IDK')
QUEST2(VALQUAN,VALQUAN.NE.QUANTITY) --> ...
SENT(%QUEST2,'NO')
SENT(%QUEST2,ATTRIB='QUANTITY')
QUEST2 --> ANSWR('YES') QUEST5(%QUEST2)

```

```

DELETE ENCODING E:
SEMLOGY FOR ENCODING -- THE LINKAGE FROM DECODING:
ENCODING(ETYPE.EQ.'QUESTION') --> QUESTION(%ENCODING)
ENCODING(ETYPE.EQ.'REPLYERR') -->
PHRASE(CHARS=" THAT IS NOT A REASONABLE REPLY. TRY AGAIN.")
ENCODING(ETYPE.MEM.EQ.'ENGLISH') --> MASSAGER ENGLISH
ENCODING(ETYPE.MEM.EQ.'GPSSPROG') --> GPSSPROG
MASSAGER INTERROGATOR GPSSPROG
ENCODING(ETYPE.MEM.EQ.'QUESANSW') -->
MASSAGER(QAMODE(MEM)) INTERROGATOR COMPMG
ENCODING(ETYPE.MEM.EQ.'CHECKIPR') --> INTERROGATOR COMPMG
MASSAGER(-QAMODE(MEM)) INTERROGATOR COMPMG
ENCODING --> NULL

```

```

LEXCLOGY FOR DECODING ENGLISH:
ADJ('MAXIMUM') NOUNPH('CONTENT') --> NOUNPH('SM')
ADJ('AVERAGE') NOUNPH('SR') --> NCUNPH('SR')
ADJ('AVERAGE') NOUNPH('CONTENT') --> NOUNPH('SA')
ADJ('CURRENT') NOUNPH('CONTENT') --> NOUNPH('S')
ADJ('AVERAGE') NOUNPH('TIME') --> NOUNPH('ST')
ADJ('CURRENT') NOUNPH('LINE') --> NOUNPH('Q')
ADJ('AVERAGE') NOUNPH('LINE') --> NOUNPH('QA')
ADJ('MAXIMUM') NOUNPH('LINE') --> NOUNPH('QM')
ADJ('AVERAGE') VERB('WAIT') NOUNPH('TIME') --> NOUNPH('QT')
NOUN('MEAN') NOUN('TRANSIT') NOUNPH('TIME') --> NCUNPH('TB')
NOUNPH('$,GPSSSENTY') NOUNPH('@8=PRCODE(SUP(NOUNPH)))
NOUNPH('$,ENTITY') NOUNPH('@8=PRCODE(SUP(NOUNPH#1)))
NOUNPH('$,STATENTY') NOUNPH('@8=5,@9=IDNO(ENTITY(NOUNPH#2)),@9=IDNO(ENTITY(NOUNPH#1)))
NOUNPH('$,MOBENTY') NOUNPH('@8=3,@9=IDNO(ENTITY(NOUNPH#3))
VERB('PRINT') STATHP NOUNPH('STATIST') --> PRINTPH(%STATHP)
NOUNPH(-PRM,$,GPSSATTR,-OBJ) PREPPH('AT') -->
NOUNPH(OBJ(PREPPH))

```



```

MORPHOLOGY FOR DECODING ENGLISH:
NOUNS('UTILIZA') I C O N --> NOUNS('SR')
NOUNS('STATIST') I C --> NCUNS

MORPHOLOGY FOR ENCODING ENGLISH:
NOUNS(CHARS(SUP)) --> NAME(CHARS(SUP(NCUNS)))

DELETE KWDSSENT:
SEMIOLOGY FOR DECODING ENGLISH:
KWDSSENT(TIMENY,PROBLEMIRUN|SIMULATE) -->
OK(PRCBTIME(MEM)=TIMENY(KWDSSENT))
KWDSSENT(TIMENY,TIME,UNIT) --> OK(TIMUNIT(MEM)=TIMENY(KWDSSENT))
KWDSSENT(ENGLISH|STATE|DESCRIBE) -->
ENCODING(ETYPE(MEM)='ENGLISH')
KWDSSENT(PRINT,GPSS,-PROGRAM) --> OK(@8=6,SETIND,SIMOUT)
KWDSSENT(GPSS|VECTOR) -->
ENCODING(ETYPE(MEM)='GPSSPROG',XVSW(MEM),GPSSSW(MEM),
-GPSS(KWDSSENT),-GPSSSW(MEM))
KWDSSENT(RESET) -->
OK(IX=1,XV=2,PUTRX,IX=2,XV=1,PUTRX,SIMULT)
KWDSSENT(CLEAR) -->
OK(IX=1,XV=3,PUTRX,IX=2,XV=1,PUTRX,SIMULT)
KWDSSENT(CONTINUE) -->
OK(IX=1,XV=4,PUTRX,IX=2,XV=1,PUTRX,SIMULT)
KWDSSENT(PERFORM|SIMULATE|RUN) -->
KWDSSENT(PRINT,CURRENT,EVENTS) --> OK(@8=4,@9=2,SETIND,SIMOUT)
KWDSSENT(ASK|QUEST|ICN|PROMPT|INQUIRY) -->
ENCODING(ETYPE(MEM)='QUESTSW(MEM),-PRED(MEM),-SUCC(MEM),
-QUESTSW(MEM),-ATTRIB(MEM),-SUPSET(MEM),
-CONDITN(MEM),-QAMODE(MEM))
KWDSSENT(OK|OKAY|COMPLETE|DONE|CHECK) -->
ENCODING(ETYPE(MEM)='CHECK|PR')
KWDSSENT(EXPLAIN|CLARIFY|WHAT|WHICH) -->
ENCODING(ETYPE(MEM)='CHECK|PR')
KWDSSENT(STOP) -->
OK(-CENTY(MEM),-CENTY(MEM),-CENTY(MEM),-CENTY(MEM),
-CONDITN(MEM),-QAMODE(MEM))

KWDSSENT --> ERROR(MESSAGE2)
PUNCA/ PRINTPH PERIOD -->
OK(%PRINTPH,SETIND,SIMOUT,SPARSE(MEM))

: END OF FILE:

```


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DOCUMENT CONTROL DATA - R & D

(Security classification of title, body of abstract and indexing annotation must be entered when the overall report is classified)

1. ORIGINATING ACTIVITY (Corporate author)

Naval Postgraduate School
Monterey, California 93940

2a. REPORT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

Unclassified

2b. GROUP

3. REPORT TITLE

Towards an English Language Interactive Simulation System

4. DESCRIPTIVE NOTES (Type of report and, inclusive dates)

Master's Thesis; December 1972

5. AUTHOR(S) (First name, middle initial, last name)

Joseph L. Clapper
Kenneth S. Nelson

6. REPORT DATE

December 1972

7a. TOTAL NO. OF PAGES

111

7b. NO. OF REFS

11

8. CONTRACT OR GRANT NO.

9a. ORIGINATOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)

9. PROJECT NO.

9b. OTHER REPORT NO(S) (Any other numbers that may be assigned this report)

10. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT

Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.

11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

12. SPONSORING MILITARY ACTIVITY

Naval Postgraduate School
Monterey, California 93940

13. ABSTRACT

Research at the Naval Postgraduate School has led to the development of a system for producing GPSS simulation programs for simple queuing problems through English language dialogue with an IBM 360/67 computer. This thesis describes work done to give the system the capability to actually perform the simulation and report the results through English language dialogue. A complete sample terminal session is included.

KEY WORDS	LINK A		LINK B		LINK C	
	ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT
Digital Computer Simulation						
Simulation Programming						
GPSS						
Computational Linguistics						
Grammar-Rule Language						
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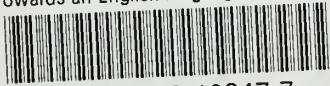
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