

A GENERAL FORTRAN COMPUTER PROGRAM FOR
USE WITH THE IBM 2250 DISPLAY UNIT

by

Harlan Langtry Morrison

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April, 1970

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Use with the IBM 2250 Display Unit

by

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ABSTRACT

A General computer program was designed, using the FORTRAN IV language, to utilize the IBM 2250 Display Unit in conjunction with the IBM System/360 Operating System. The user may adapt an associated program so that it may be an integral part of this general program. The general program provides the user with the ability to display a static information array and an input data array. The user may insert input data, for his associated program, from on-line input devices or directly through the IBM 2250 alphameric keyboard and may change this data from the keyboard. The associated program may be executed repeatedly, subject to system time constraints, and both alphameric and graphical output data from the associated program may be displayed after each execution.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The use of visual display units associated with present generation computer systems creates a man-machine interface which allows the user to communicate directly with the computer, during the execution of his program. As a teaching aid, the use of a visual display unit affords the visual presentation of information to the student as it is being discussed and computational results may be graphically displayed immediately, while the information is fresh in his mind. In addition, with the ability to change data or alter sequences of operations, comparisons may be rapidly made between various options in a problem to determine which may be relevant or where further investigation is warranted.

The purpose of this thesis was to construct a general graphic display program for the IBM 2250 Display Unit. This equipment is associated with the IBM System/360 Operating System. This program is not limited in use as a teaching aid; its applicability may be extended to all situations where graphic display is desired.

This thesis presents one method of utilizing the IBM 2250 Display Unit through a General FORTRAN Program called GFP. The GFP was designed such that another associated computer program may be incorporated, through appropriate modifications, as an integral part of the GFP. The input and output data from the associated program and the associated program may then be displayed on the screen of the display unit and changes to the input data may be made using the graphic display unit keyboard.

The use of the GFP does not require that the user have previous practical experience with the IBM designed Graphic Subroutine Package; however, it is expected that he be familiar with the general information concerning graphic programming services and the IBM 2250 as described in Ref. 2. It is to be remembered that this GFP is not a unique method for using the display unit, but only one possible aid for using this equipment. A person familiar with graphic subroutines and functions could develop a graphic program suited exactly to the specific requirements of his problem, thereby making the best use of the capabilities of the display unit. This program, however, allows the relatively inexperienced user to take advantage of some of the capabilities of the display unit, rather than none at all.

The associated program which was used during the development of the GFP, and is included in the GFP listing in Appendix C, is a minesweeper simulation program, written by Professor A. F. Andrus and Miss P. R. Hoang of the Naval Postgraduate School. The complete description of this example associated program is provided in Ref. 1. This associated program was modified both for use with the IBM System/360 Operating System and the GFP.

Chapter II provides a general description of the capabilities of the GFP, the graphic data sets, arrays, and the program function keyboard keys used. Chapter III presents the detailed instructions, using the GFP listing in Appendix C, for making an associated program compatible with the GFP. Chapter IV provides a possible chain of events during the execution of the GFP and describes the physical operations which occur.

II. DESCRIPTION OF THE GENERAL FORTRAN PROGRAM

The General Fortran Program was written in accordance with the instructions as specified in Refs. 2 and 3. The design of the IBM 2250 allows only for EBCDIC characters to be displayed on and read into the program from the screen of the Display Unit. Therefore, all data displayed on the screen must be in the A format. To overcome the obstacle of the input of numerical data and the display of numerical output data, computed by the associated program, a direct access disc storage device was utilized. This allows, with the use of input and output arrays, for an alphameric/numerical interface through appropriate read and write statements formatted for use with a direct access disc storage device. The DEFINE FILE statement in the GFP specifies direct access disc storage for this purpose.

A. CAPABILITIES OF THE GFP

In conjunction with an associated program, the GFP will allow the user to perform the following operations.

1. A specified array of information may be read into the GFP and displayed on the screen in 25-line pages.
2. The input data to be used by an associated program may be read into the GFP and displayed. This data will be displayed in 20-line pages. The user may also enter this data directly from the alphameric keyboard or modify data which was previously read.
3. The associated program may be executed and re-executed as desired, subject to system restrictions on total allowable execution time of the GFP.

4. A rectangular coordinate system grid may be displayed and labeled. The graphical data limits of the lines to be drawn on this graph must be specified by the user.

5. Output data, both tabular and graphical, from the associated program may be displayed. The tabular data is displayed in 25-line pages. The two line graphs, labeled "1" and "2," may be displayed simultaneously.

6. The input and output data, which was used and produced by the associated program, may be printed on the line printer.

B. GRAPHIC DATA SETS

The GFP utilizes three graphic data sets named IGDS1, IGDS2, and IGDS3. IGDS1 encompasses the lower half of the screen and is used for all alphameric input and output displays. IGDS2 encompasses the upper half of the screen and is used to display rectangular coordinate graph axes and the desired numerical scales and labels for these axes. The data for the line graphs is generated by the associated program. The axes are permanently displayed in the center of the IGDS2 area, the length of each axis being four tenths of the length of the entire screen. IGDS3 encompasses that square screen area bordered on the left and bottom by the permanently displayed axes which were initialized in IGDS2. The intersection of the two axes is the lower left corner of IGDS3. The data limits for IGDS3 are variable and detailed instructions for setting these limits are discussed in Chapter III. Figure 1 shows the locations of the graphic data sets on the display screen.

C. DATA ARRAYS

The GFP uses eight arrays for storage of the user's input data and the output data from the associated program. These arrays are named

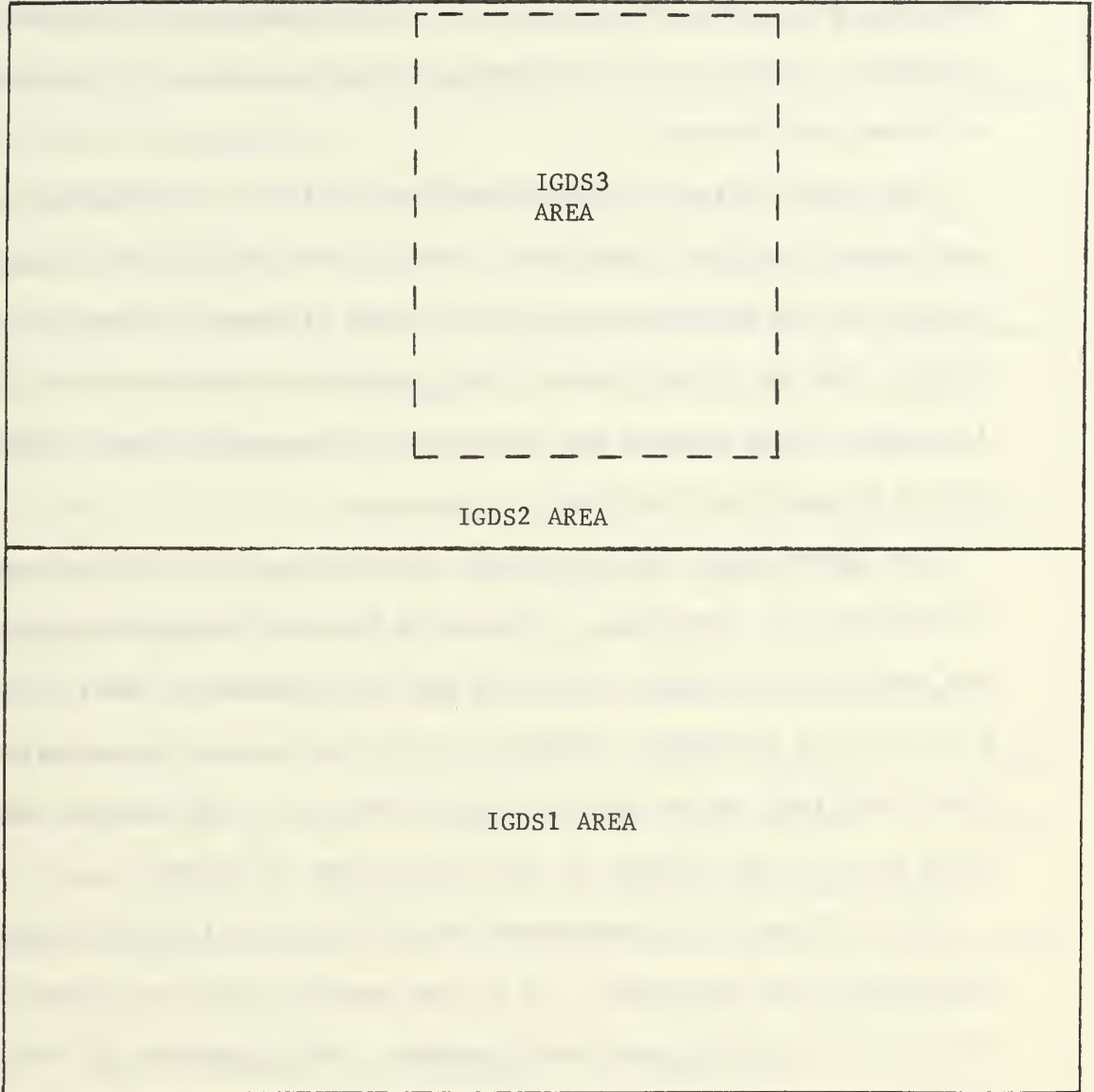


Figure 1
Location of Graphic Data Sets on Screen

INPUT1, INPUT2, OUT1, OUT2, OUT3, OUT4, OUT5, and OUT6. INPUT1, INPUT2, and OUT1 arrays are blanked out by a data statement upon initial execution of the GFP. The following paragraphs present a description of these eight arrays.

The INPUT1 array is dimensioned for 500 lines of 18 words, each word containing four characters. The user may utilize this array for display of the associated program or other alphanumeric information in IGDS1. This is a static array; the information must be read in at the beginning of the program and stored for subsequent display. INPUT1 cannot be used for other than this purpose.

The INPUT2 array is dimensioned for 50 lines of 18 words, each word containing four characters. Its use is to store input data utilized by the associated program. This data may be displayed in IGDS1, changed by use of the alphanumeric keyboard if desired, and may be transferred into the direct access storage disc by the user. The data in this array may also be printed on the line printer if desired.

The OUT1 array is dimensioned for 350 lines of 18 words, each word containing four characters. It is the storage array for alphanumeric data output from the associated program. The information in this array may be displayed in IGDS1, printed on the line printer, or blanked out as desired by the user. Blanking out of this array after an execution of the associated program would erase all previous data, and would preclude the possibility of displaying or printing erroneous output data after the next execution of the associated program.

The OUT2 array is dimensioned for one line of 18 words, each word containing four characters. It is the storage array for one line of data from the INPUT2 array which is determined to be in error by the

associated program. The associated program must have a method to check input data for correctness, as in the example associated program in Appendix C, and to read that line of data into the array, if this array is to serve any purpose.

The OUT3 array is dimensioned for ten words and is the storage array for the dependent variable for graphical display in IGDS3. The array is filled directly during the execution of the associated program.

The OUT4 array is dimensioned for ten words and is the storage array for the independent variable for graphical display in IGDS3. The array is filled directly during execution of the associated program. This array, in conjunction with the OUT3 array, provides the data points for display of the line graph labeled "1."

The OUT5 and OUT6 arrays are dimensioned for ten words and are used to store the data in the OUT3 and OUT4 arrays respectively. These arrays provide data points for display of the graph labeled "2." Since the values in OUT3 and OUT4 arrays are set during execution of the associated program, arrays OUT5 and OUT6 provide storage for data points from a previous execution of the associated program. Both graphs "1" and "2" may be displayed simultaneously for comparison.

D. DISPLAY IN IGDS1 AREA

The INPUT1 or OUT2 array data may be displayed on the screen in 25-line increments, and the INPUT2 array data may be displayed on the screen in 20-line increments. These increments will be referred to as pages. Through the use of the applicable keys on the program function keyboard, these pages may be advanced or rewound to allow for display of the entire contents of any of the three arrays. The advance and rewind operations may be accomplished in ten or one page increments or ten and

five line increments. The display of the last set of data in an array will occupy less than a full page when the number of lines of data in this set is less than the number of lines on a page. For example, in the example associated program there are 34 lines of data in the INPUT2 array. The first page displayed will include the first 20 lines, but after advancing the display one page, only 14 lines will be displayed, lines 21 through 34. If, while advancing the pages in an array, the number of the first line to be displayed is advanced beyond the specified limits of that array, a message will be displayed indicating the end of the input/output array.

E. PROGRAM FUNCTION KEYBOARD

The GFP uses 29 function keys. The use of each key is described below.

Key 1 has two uses. Its primary use is to display the first 25 lines of data, stored in the INPUT1 array, in the IGDS1 area. In addition, when used immediately after any of keys 2 through 9 or 11, the specified 25 lines data in the INPUT1 array is displayed in IGDS1.

Key 2 has two uses. Its primary use is to advance the line counters, which determine the next array segment to be displayed in IGDS1, ten 25-line pages beyond their present positions. When used immediately after any of keys 2 through 9 or 11, the specified 20 lines of data in the INPUT2 array is displayed in IGDS1.

Key 3 has two uses. Its primary use is to reset the line counters, which determine the next array segment to be displayed in IGDS1, ten 25-line pages back from their present positions. When used immediately after any of keys 2 through 9 or 11, the specified 25 lines of data in the OUT1 array is displayed in IGDS1.

Key 4 advances the line counters, which determine the next array segment to be displayed in IGDS1, one 25-line page beyond their present positions.

Key 5 resets the line counters, which determine the next array segment to be displayed in IGDS1, one 25-line page back from their present positions.

Key 6 advances the line counters, which determine the next array segment to be displayed in IGDS1, ten lines beyond their present positions.

Key 7 resets the line counters, which determine the next array segment to be displayed in IGDS1, ten lines back from their present positions.

Key 8 advances the line counters, which determine the next array segment to be displayed in IGDS1, five lines beyond their present positions.

Key 9 resets the line counters, which determine the next array segment to be displayed in IGDS1, five lines back from their present positions.

Key 10 displays in IGDS1 the first 20 lines of the input data stored in the INPUT2 array. It also displays the instructions for changing the data in the INPUT2 array.

Key 11 advances the line counters, which determine the next array segment to be displayed in IGDS1, 20 lines beyond their present positions. This key is designed to assist in advancing the data in the INPUT2 array by one page increments because the specified page length for INPUT2 array data is 20 lines rather than 25 lines.

Key 12 displays a cursor under the first character position in the first line of displayed INPUT2 data. This key is only used when INPUT2 data is displayed.

Key 13 advances the cursor one line and displays the cursor under the first character of the next line.

Key 14 removes the cursor from the display.

Key 15 transmits the page of displayed INPUT2 data into the INPUT2 array. If this data has been changed on the display screen with the alphameric keyboard, the new data is stored in the INPUT2 array. This data must be read into the INPUT2 array before the next page of data is displayed.

Key 16 transfers the data in the INPUT2 array to the direct access disc storage area. The associated program reads its input data from this intermediate disc storage space.

Key 17 blanks out the OUT1 designated section on the direct access storage disc. This key should be used only after using key 18 to prevent the loss of output data produced during execution of the associated program.

Key 18 transfers the alphameric data output from the direct access disc storage to the OUT1 array.

Key 19 displays the first 25 lines of data, stored in the OUT1 array, in IGDS1.

Key 20 displays the axes and labeling for the graphical output in IGDS2, and displays a cursor under the top zero in the column of zeros alongside the vertical axis. This zero may be changed by use of the alphameric keyboard.

Key 21 advances the cursor to the next designated line in IGDS2, and displays the cursor under the first character in that line.

Key 22 blanks out IGDS3. Keys 23 or 25 must be used to display a line in IGDS3. At the beginning of execution of the GFP an initialization line is displayed diagonally across IGDS3. The use of this key will remove that line when it is desired to display a graph.

Key 23 displays a line graph in IGDS3, utilizing data in OUT3 and OUT4 arrays, and labels this graph "1."

Key 24 transfers data stored in the OUT3 and OUT4 arrays to the OUT5 and OUT6 arrays respectively.

Key 25 displays a line graph in IGDS3, utilizing the data in OUT5 and OUT6 arrays, and labels this graph "2." The two line graphs, labeled "1" and "2" may be displayed simultaneously. Additional graphs may be simultaneously displayed but will be labeled "1" or "2." Therefore, to display more than two graphs, the user will need to use a mechanical method to determine which data produced the additional line graphs. If the user uses key 22, only the data stored in the OUT3/OUT4 and OUT5/OUT6 arrays will be available to produce line graphs until another execution of the associated program is completed.

Key 26 transfers to the line printer, the current contents of the input data stored in the INPUT2 array.

Key 27 transfers to the line printer, the current contents of the output data stored in the OUT1 array.

Key 28 initializes the execution of the associated program.

Key 29 terminates the GFP.

III. ASSOCIATED PROGRAM COMPATABILITY REQUIREMENTS

This chapter describes, in detail, the requirements to make an associated program compatible with the GFP. The GFP program is contained in Appendix C and direct referral will be made to this program using the line index numbers.

A. GENERAL

The GFP manipulates and displays the data to and from the associated program. It provides intermediate direct access disc storage space of 800 lines, each of 72 characters in length. This disc space is used to temporarily store INPUT2, OUT1, and OUT2 data during execution of the GFP. The GFP transfers the input data in the INPUT2 array to disc storage. The associated program, then, must read this data from the disc storage in a manner similar to that in the INPUT SUBROUTINE, line 462, in the example associated program. The associated program must store alphameric output data, for later transfer by GFP to the OUT1 array, on intermediate disc space in a manner similar to that in the TITLE SUBROUTINE, line 587, in the example associated program. The associated program must store the line of improper input data, if any, on intermediate disc storage space and transfer this to the OUT2 array in a manner similar to that in the INPUT SUBROUTINE, lines 576 through 579, in the example associated program. The associated program must also store numerical data in the OUT3 and OUT4 arrays for use in the display of line graphs.

The user must always set the variables NMAX, NDATA, MAXOUT, N1, GR1, GR2, GR3, and GR4, described in section C of this chapter, to

correspond to the requirements of his associated program. The GFP may be utilized without further modifications if the user reads external data into GFP for the INPUT1 and INPUT2 arrays and the total number of 72-character lines of data stored in the INPUT1, INPUT2, OUT1, and OUT2 arrays are less than or equal to 500, 50, 350, and 1 respectively. In addition, the number of data point sets to be utilized for any line graph must not be greater than ten.

B. DIMENSIONING OF ARRAYS

The GFP utilizes the arrays described in this paragraph exclusively and their dimensions must not be changed. The one word array NULL is required for use as the null variable. The one word array IBIT is required for storage of light pen attention or end-order-sequence information by the Request Attention Information subroutine. The one word array IT is required for storage of information related to the completion of the read operation in the Read Text subroutine. The array IKEY is required for identification of elements associated with the Plot Text, Insert Cursor, and Read Text subroutines and must be dimensioned for 25 words, the maximum number of lines displayed in IGDS1 at any time.

It may be necessary for the user to modify the dimensions of the INPUT and OUT arrays, either by decreasing some of them to reduce total core requirements for the GFP with an integrated associated program, or by increasing some of them to provide sufficient storage space for the desired input and output data. If this situation occurs, the following changes to the arrays and associated program variables are necessary to ensure associated program compatibility.

If the sum of the second dimensions of INPUT2 and OUT1, and OUT2 arrays are greater than 800, the second dimension of the DEFINE FILE statement, line 36, must be appropriately increased. Because of the format of the read and write statements in the GFP, the first dimension of INPUT1, INPUT2, OUT1, and OUT2 arrays should not be changed from 18 and the second dimensions must be at least one. If the second dimension of the INPUT2 array is increased beyond 50 and/or the second dimension of OUT1 array is increased beyond 350, it will be necessary to insure that no intermediate disc storage records are inadvertently overwritten. In line 379 of the example associated program, the variable W defines the first location for storing the OUT1 array on the disc. The user must specify the value of the corresponding variable in his associated program such that it is one greater than the value of the second dimension of the INPUT2 array. In lines 249 and 260, the variable I values must also range from one more than the value of the second dimension of the INPUT2 array to the sum of the second dimensions of INPUT2 and OUT1 arrays, to ensure proper blanking out or reading in of data. Also, as in lines 576 and 579 in the example associated program, the user must specify in the corresponding statement in his associated program that the initial location for storing the data for the OUT2 array be one greater than the sum of the second dimensions of the INPUT2 and OUT1 arrays. If the dimensions of INPUT1, INPUT2, or OUT1 arrays are changed, corresponding changes will be required for initial blanking out of these arrays by the DATA statement, line 32.

The dimensions of OUT3, OUT4, OUT5, and OUT6 arrays are determined by the number of points to be used for displaying each line graph in

IGDS3. The dimensions of these arrays should be increased, if necessary, and they should all be dimensioned the same value.

C. SPECIFIC VARIABLE INITIALIZATION

In lines 43 through 50, initialization variables are specified. NMAX specifies the actual number of lines of data used in the INPUT1 array. NDATA is the actual number of lines of data in the INPUT2 array and MAXOUT is the actual number of lines in the OUT1 array. These three variables determine the operations to be performed in lines 80, 86, 115, 182, 241, 269, 362, and 370. It is also necessary that the second dimensions in INPUT1, INPUT2, and OUT1 arrays be greater than or equal to the values of NMAX, NDATA, and MAXOUT respectively.

N1 is the variable designating the number of lines to be drawn on each line graph. The number of points to be stored in OUT3, OUT4, OUT5, and OUT6 arrays must be one more than this number. The first point in these arrays will be the initial starting positions for the line graphs.

The variables GR1 and GR2 designate the X and Y values respectively at the lower left corner of IGDS3, which is the intersection of the line graph axes. GR3 and GR4 designate the maximum X and Y values respectively of the data range of the line graphs, and is the upper right corner of IGDS3. GR1, GR2, GR3, and GR4 must be chosen by the user according to the specific requirements of his associated program. The GFP automatically scales the graph area for these values, line 65.

D. EXTERNAL INSERTION OF INPUT DATA

The reading of data into INPUT1 and INPUT2 arrays, lines 80 through 88, is optional and these statements may be left out of the GFP. If they are removed, then function keyboard key number one will have no

use and the INPUT2 data will have to be inserted from the alphameric keyboard with the use of the cursor.

IV. SAMPLE GFP EXECUTION CHAIN OF EVENTS

This chapter describes one complete chain of events during execution of the GFP. This description will assume that all of the capabilities of the GFP will be utilized. It is to be remembered that the user is not required to follow this sequence exactly to utilize the GFP, and that multiple sequences of events may be utilized for multiple executions of the associated program. This chapter will also indicate faulty sequences which will prevent the user from obtaining his desired graphical display. Reference to the GFP program listing in appendix C will be made by line index number.

Upon initial execution of the GFP the INPUT1, INPUT2, and OUT1 arrays are blanked out, intermediate disc storage is defined and basic parameter variables are initialized, lines 32 through 50. The 2250 is initialized and the statement "GENERAL FORTRAN PROGRAM" is displayed in the center of IGDS1. A horizontal line is displayed across the bottom edge of IGDS2 and a diagonal line is displayed from the lower left corner to the upper right corner of IGDS3 for initialization. Data is read into INPUT1 and INPUT2 arrays. These reading operations are optional. The alarm, which is a short duration tone, is sounded. The keys 1 through 29 are enabled and the lights in these keys are lighted to indicate they are enabled. The program waits at this point for attention information provided by the user with the program function keyboard. Unless otherwise specified during the remainder of the discussion in this chapter, the program will return to line 92 and wait for the next attention information, at the completion of each operation.

A. DISPLAY OF INPUT1 ARRAY

The sequence of events for displaying INPUT1 information is listed below. A complete explanation of all of the computer operations for this process is described below the list.

1. Push key 1
2. Push one of keys 2 through 9
3. Repeat steps 1 and 2 as desired

Key 1 is pushed by the user and the first 25 lines of information, or the number specified in the variable NMAX, if it is less than 25, stored in INPUT1 array is displayed in IGDS1. The user then pushes any of keys 2 through 9 to reset the page to be displayed. The use of keys 2 through 9 resets the values of the variables NA and NB and the program goes to line 104 and disables all keys except 1, 2, and 3. The previous display will remain and the lights in the disabled keys will be turned off. Since the INPUT1 information is being displayed, key 1 will be pushed next and the new 25-line segment of INPUT1 information will be displayed. The program will go to line 92, enable and light all keys 1 through 29 again, and wait for the next attention information. It should be noted at this time that when only keys 1, 2, and 3 are enabled, any of these keys may be pushed. If key 2 is pushed, only the 20-line segment in the INPUT2 array with the first line corresponding to the present value of NA will be displayed. If key 3 is pressed, the 25-line segment in the OUT1 array corresponding to the present values of the variables NA and NB will be displayed. Therefore, the user must push the proper key to display the desired information. The procedure of displaying successive pages of INPUT1 information may be continued by repeating the two-step procedure described above. When the value of

the variable NA is incremented to a value greater than the specified value of NMAX, the program control is transferred to line 408 and the statement, "END OF INPUT/OUTPUT ARRAY USE PROGRAM FUNCTION KEYBOARD TO RETURN TO DESIRED PORTION OF PROGRAM," is displayed. Program control then returns to line 92 and waits for the next attention information.

B. DISPLAY, CHANGING AND STORING OF INPUT2 DATA

The next sequence is to display, change, and store INPUT2 data as follows:

1. Push key 10
2. Push key 12
3. Push key 13
4. Repeat steps 2 and 3 as desired
5. Push key 14
6. Push key 15
7. Push key 11 if additional pages of INPUT2 data are to be inserted
8. Push key 2
9. Repeat steps 2 through 6 as desired
10. Push key 16

The user pushes key 10 to display the first 20 lines, or the number of lines specified by the value of the variable NDATA if it is less than 20, in IGDS1. In addition, the statements, "TO MODIFY OR ENTER DATA INSERT CURSOR," and "REMOVE CURSOR WHEN EDITING IS COMPLETED," are displayed at the top and bottom respectively of IGDS1. If no INPUT2 data is read in initially, the IGDS1 area will be blank except for the above statements. By pushing key 12, the cursor will be displayed under the first character position in the first line of INPUT2 data. The use of key 13 advances the cursor one line. The user may change the input

data by proceeding to the desired line and, by use of the advance key on the alphameric keyboard, position the cursor under the desired character to be changed. After typing in the new character from the alphameric keyboard, the cursor will advance one space. If no initial INPUT2 data was read, the user will type in his complete page of data. Upon completion of the desired changes on a page of INPUT2 data, the user pushes key 14. This is not necessary but will prevent the user from inadvertently striking a key on the alphameric keyboard which would change the character where the cursor was positioned. The user then pushes key 15 which reads the displayed data into the INPUT2 array and sounds the alarm. This key must be pushed before the display is advanced or the changed data will not be entered into the INPUT2 array. If no changes had been made to the data previously read, this operation would not affect the data already in the array. The above sequence of operations may be repeated to change or insert additional pages of INPUT2 data by pushing key 11 which advances NA and NB by 20-line increments, pushing key 2, and making desired changes or insertions. If the value of the variable NA is increased to a value greater than the value of the variable NDATA, the end of input/output array message will be displayed in IGDS1. Upon the completion of all input changes or the typing of all INPUT2 data, key 16 is pushed to transfer this data to intermediate disc storage from which it may be utilized by the associated program. The alarm is again sounded to indicate completion of this operation.

Key 28 is pressed to execute the associated program. The user may utilize an input data checking procedure in his associated program which places a line of improper data into the OUT2 array and returns

control to GFP. If this checking procedure is used and the input data is in error, the program will return to line 432, print the following statements, "FOLLOWING DATA CARD CONTAINS ILLEGAL NAME," the line of improper data from the OUT2 array, and "USE PROGRAM FUNCTION KEYBOARD TO RETURN TO DESIRED PORTION OF PROGRAM," in IGDS1, and sound the alarm. If the data is correct or no data checking procedure is used and the associated program completes execution, the program will return to line 420, display the following statement in IGDS1, "ASSOCIATED PROGRAM EXECUTION COMPLETED USE PROGRAM FUNCTION KEYBOARD TO RETURN TO DESIRED PORTION OF PROGRAM," and sound the alarm.

C. DISPLAY OF OUT1 DATA

Upon completion of the execution of the associated program, the user may utilize the following sequence of keys to display OUT1 data.

1. Push key 18
2. Push key 17 if desired
3. Push key 19
4. Push one of keys 2 through 9
5. Push key 3
6. Repeat steps 4 and 5 as desired

The user pushes key 18 to transfer the alphameric output from the intermediate disc storage to the OUT1 array. The alarm will sound to indicate completion of this operation. This data may be displayed in IGDS1 in a similar manner as stated previously for the display of INPUT1 information. Key 19 is pushed to display the first 25 lines of data in the OUT1 array in IGDS1, or the value of the variable MAXOUT if it is less than 25. Any of keys 2 through 9 may now be pushed to reset the values of the variables NA and NB and will disable all

program function keys except 1, 2, and 3. Key 3 must be pushed next to display the desired segment of the OUT1 array. When the value of the variable NA is incremented to a value greater than the specified value of the variable MAXOUT, the end of input/output array message will be displayed in IGDS1. It should be noted that if key 17 is pushed after the completion of execution of the associated program and before pushing key 18, the alphanumeric output data from that execution will be lost by the blanking out of that portion of the intermediate disc storage reserved for the output data. Therefore, key 17 should be used only after key 18 is pushed.

D. GRAPH LABELING

The user may label the graph to correspond to the associated program data by the following sequence.

1. Push key 20
2. Push key 21
3. Repeat step 2 as desired

Key 20 is pushed to display the line graph axes and general labeling. The labels consists of the following characters. Immediately to the left of the vertical axis is a column of 11 equally spaced zeros. To the left of the column of zeros are two lines with the words, "DEPENDENT" and "VARIABLE." Below the horizontal axis are two lines of characters; first is a row of 11 equally spaced zeros and below this line another line with the words, "INDEPENDENT VARIABLE." In addition to the display of axes and labeling, a cursor is inserted beneath the uppermost zero in the column of zeros. Key 21 may be pushed to advance the cursor to the next designated line. The specific labeling of the graph may be

accomplished through the use of the alphameric keyboard, in the following sequence.

1. The 11 zeros to the left of the vertical axis are changed individually by selecting the desired characters from the keyboard to replace the zero indicated by the cursor. Key 21 is then pushed which places the cursor under the next zero. This procedure is repeated until all 11 zeros are changed to the desired values. Two characters may be placed on each of these lines.

2. At the completion of (1) push key 21, which places the cursor under the first zero below the horizontal axis, and change this entire line as desired to scale the horizontal axis.

3. At the completion of (2) push key 21, which places the cursor under the first character in the line "DEPENDENT", which is to the left of the vertical axis. The characters of this line may now be changed as desired.

4. At the completion of (3) push key 21, which places the cursor under the first character in the line "VARIABLE," which is directly under the line in (3) above. This line may now be changed as desired.

5. At the completion of (4) push key 21, which places the cursor under the first character in the line "INDEPENDENT VARIABLE" below the horizontal axis. This line may now be changed as desired.

The use of key 20 after the graph has been labeled by the user will reset the labels to the original characters displayed when key 20 was originally pushed.

E. DISPLAY OF LINE GRAPHS

The user may display a line graph in the following sequence.

1. Push key 22

2. Push key 23
3. Push key 24 if desired
4. Push key 22 if associated program is executed two or more times
5. Push key 23
6. Push key 25

Key 22 is pushed to remove the diagonal line from IGDS3. Key 23 is pushed to display line graph labeled "1" in IGDS3. If it is desired to save the data for this line graph for comparison with data from future executions of the associated program, key 24 must be pushed to transfer the data to the OUT5 and OUT6 arrays. The alarm will sound to indicate completion of this operation. The line graph labeled "2," using the data in OUT5 and OUT6 arrays may be displayed by using key 25.

F. PRINTING OF INPUT2 AND OUT1 ARRAYS ON LINE PRINTER

The data in INPUT2 and OUT1 arrays may be written on the line printer by pushing keys 26 and 27 respectively. The alarm will sound after each of these operations to indicate their completion.

This essentially completes the sequence of events in the execution of the GFP. If additional executions of the associated program are desired, the above sequences may be repeated.

When all desired operations are completed, the user will push key 29 which will completely terminate the execution of the GFP and the use of the 2250 for that program.

It should be remembered that this sample chain of events is only an aid to understanding the operations performed by the GFP. The user may utilize these operations in the order which satisfies his needs, limited by the few sequences indicated in this chapter which would prevent him from obtaining his desired output.

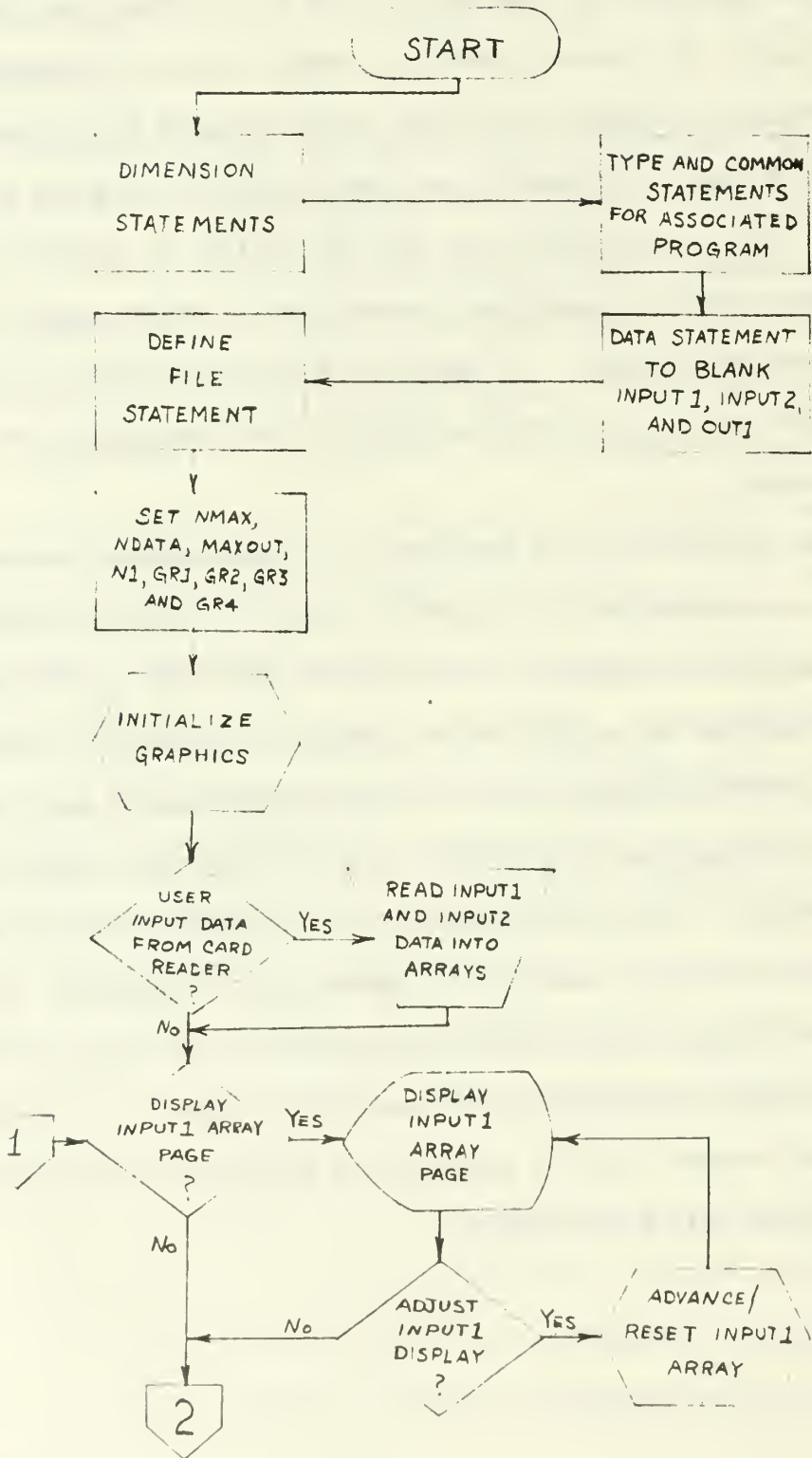
V. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

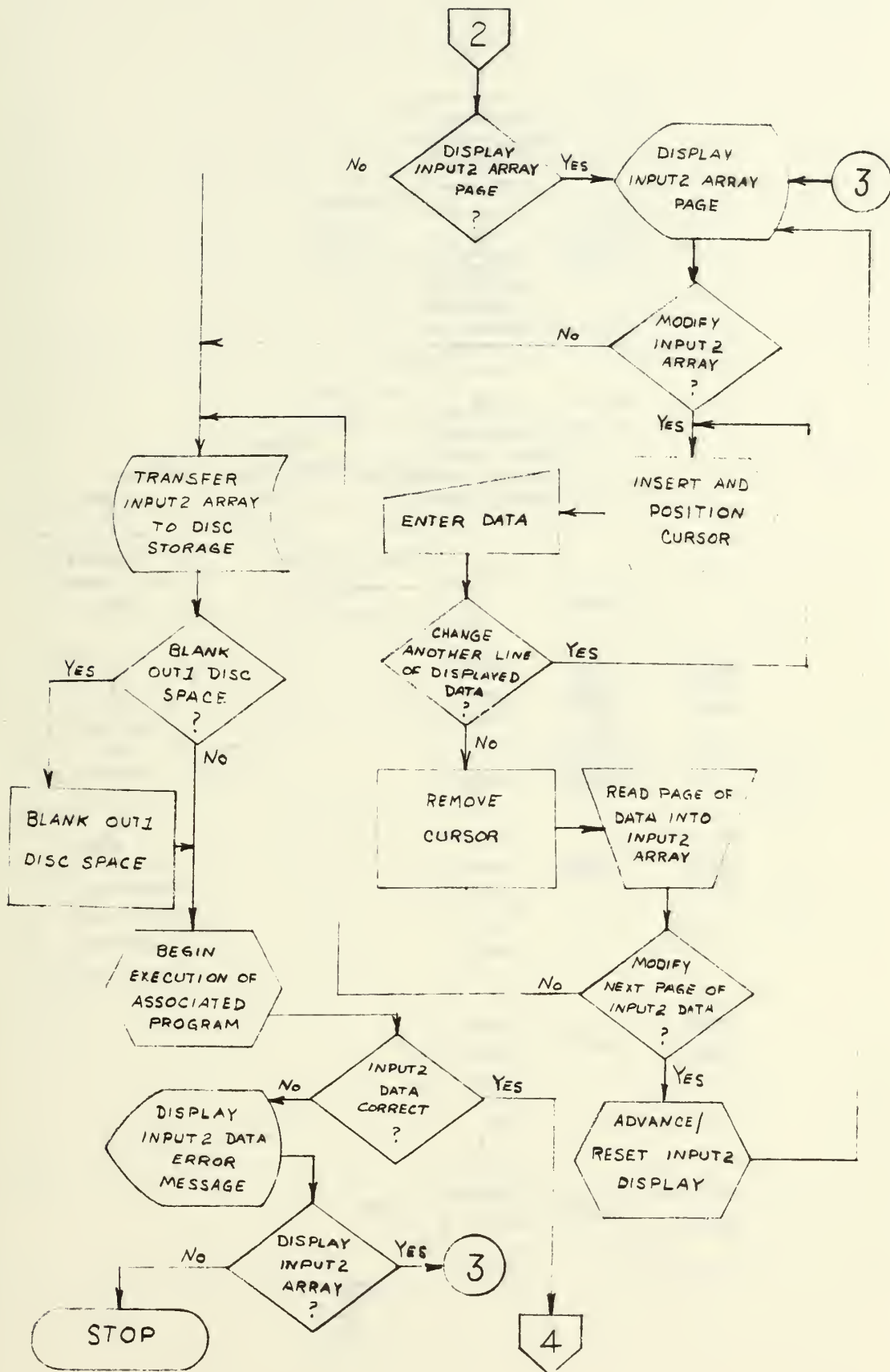
The GFP provides the user with an aid to utilizing the IBM 2250 Display Unit. The user may display a static array of information, enter, display and change input data to be utilized by the associated program and display alphameric and line graph data from the associated program. This provides the user with the ability to utilize the GFP with a wide range of associated programs and to obtain rapid display of computational results. In addition the GFP may assist the inexperienced user to gain familiarity with the display unit and its capabilities.

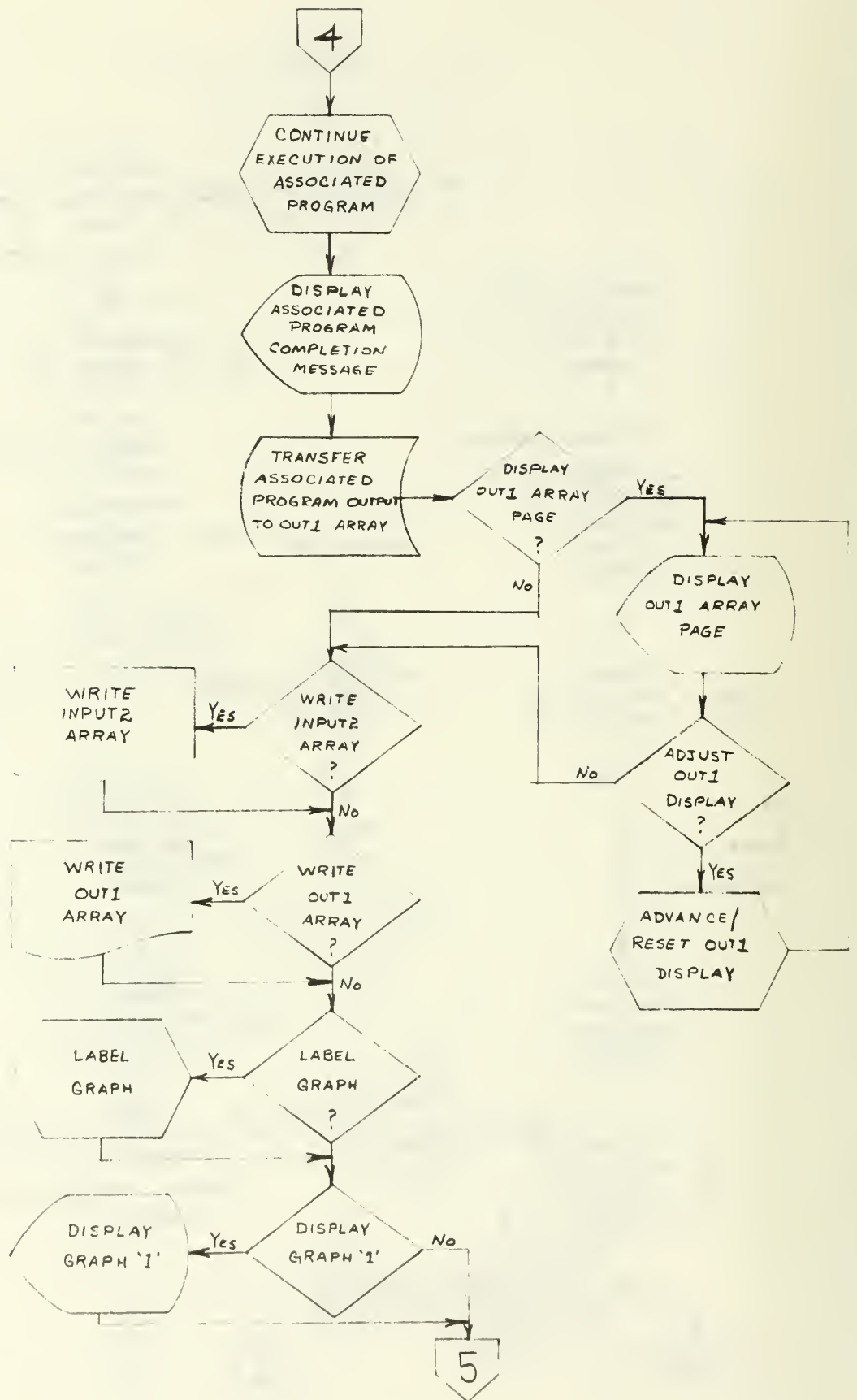
It was noted during the development of this program that many variables and arrays had to be preset in the GFP and could not be changed during its execution. One possible solution to this problem may be to develop an initialization computer program which could read the desired GFP variable values and array dimensions as data, calculate necessary intermediate disc storage locations and then compile and execute the GFP. With this capability, the GFP would require no changes for individual associated programs and, in addition, could be modified to include additional variables which would automatically specify storage locations for the associated program. It is recommended that further study be conducted in this area to determine the feasibility of this type program.

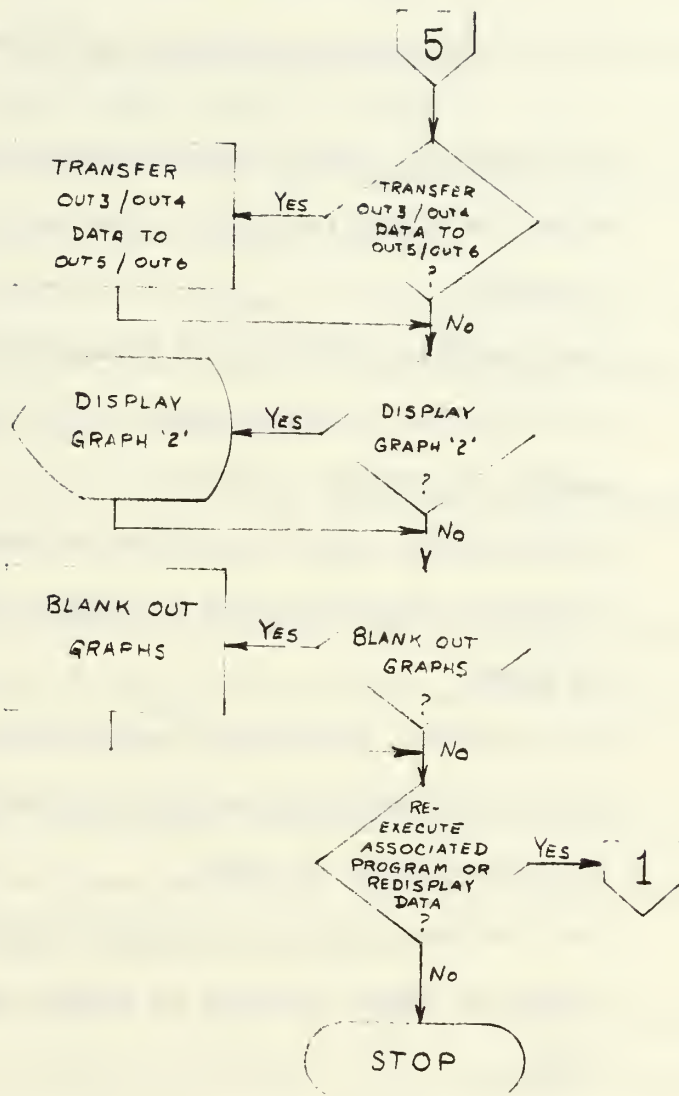
APPENDIX A

FLOW CHART OF GFP









APPENDIX B

LIST OF VARIABLES USED BY GFP

- A Real variable used in conjunction with the variable B to alter the screen position to display a line of INPUT1 data in IGDS1.
- B Real variable, the value of which denotes the Y-coordinate of the initial starting position to display a line of information from INPUT1 in IGDS1.
- C Real variable, used in conjunction with the variable D to alter the screen position to display a line of INPUT2 data in IGDS1.
- D Real variable, the value of which denotes the Y-coordinate of the initial starting position to display a line of information from INPUT2 in IGDS1.
- E Real variable used in conjunction with the variable F to alter the screen position to display a line of OUT1 data in IGDS1.
- F Real variable, the value of which denotes the Y-coordinate of the initial starting position to display a line of information from OUT1 in IGDS1.
- G Real variable used in conjunction with the variable H to alter the screen position to display a zero on the vertical axis in IGDS2.
- GRI Real variable, the value of which denotes the X-coordinate of the lower left corner of IGDS3.

GR2 Real variable, the value of which denotes the Y-coordinate of the lower left corner of IGDS3.

GR3 Real variable, the value of which denotes the X-coordinate of the upper right corner of IGDS3.

GR4 Real variable, the value of which denotes the Y-coordinate of the upper right corner of IGDS3.

H Real variable, the value of which denotes the Y-coordinate of the initial starting position to display a zero on the vertical axis in IGDS2.

I Dummy integer variable for temporary storage throughout the program.

IATL Integer variable to which a value is assigned by the CRATL Subroutine to identify the attention level created by this call.

IBIT Variable identifying a ten-word array into which the RQATN Subroutine places additional information about light pen or end-of-order sequence attentions.

IBUTT Integer variable to which the RQATN Subroutine assigns a value to identify the source of the attention information being returned.

IGDS1 Integer variable to which a value is assigned by the INGDS Subroutine to identify the graphic data set to be created by this call.

IGDS2 Integer variable to which a value is assigned by the INGDS Subroutine to identify the graphic data set to be created by this call.

IGDS3 Integer variable to which a value is assigned by the INGDS Subroutine to identify the graphic data set to be created by this call.

IGSP Integer variable to which a value is assigned by the INGSP Subroutine for initialization of the graphic subroutine package.

IT Integer variable to which a value is assigned by the GSPRD Subroutine to identify the reason why the subroutine was terminated.

I2250 Integer variable to which a value is assigned by the INDEV Subroutine to identify the 2250 initialized by this call.

J Dummy integer variable for temporary storage throughout the program.

K Dummy variable for temporary storage.

L Integer variable to which is assigned a value by GSP, to specify the key value in the PTEXT or GSPRD Subroutines, of a particular line of data displayed in IGDS1 or read into INPUT2 array.

M Integer variable, the value of which is used by GSP to determine the particular line under which to display the cursor by the ICURS Subroutine.

MAXOUT Integer variable, the value of which denotes the actual number of lines used in OUT1 array.

NA Integer variable, the value of which denotes the first line in a sequence of information from a desired array, to be displayed in IGDS1.

NB Integer variable, used in conjunction with NA and the value of which denotes the last line in a sequence of information from a desired array, to be displayed in IGDS1.

NDATA Integer variable, the value of which denotes the actual number of lines used in INPUT2 array.

NMAX Integer variable, the value of which denotes the actual number of lines used in INPUT1 array.

N1 Integer variable, the value of which denotes the number of lines drawn for each line graph in IGDS3.

N2 Integer variable, the value of which denotes the number of points utilized to draw a line graph in IGDS3.

X Real variable, the value of which denotes the X-coordinate of a particular point for displaying a line graph in IGDS3.

Y Real variable, the value of which denotes the Y-coordinate of a particular point for displaying a line graph in IGDS3.

APPENDIX C

GFP COMPUTER PROGRAM LISTING

This appendix provides a complete listing of the GFP and includes the example associated program.

```

C C GENERAL FORTRAN PROGRAM FOR USE WITH IBM 2250 DISPLAY UNIT
C C DIMENSION VARIABLES FOR GFP
C C DIMENSION NULL(1), INPUT1(18,500), INPUT2(18,50), OUT1(18,350), IBIT(1
1), IKFY(25), IT(1), OUT2(18,1), OUT3(10), OUT4(10), OUT5(10), OUT6(10)
C C DIMENSION VARIABLES FOR ASSOCIATED PROGRAM
C C DIMENSION NRMPPAC(50), NACEPT(50), MINED(300), MINENR(300), MINEX(300),
1MINEY(300), MWEP(50), NSAMSZ(100), FSAMSZ(100), SAMPLE(100)
C C DECLARE INTEGER VARIABLES FOR ASSOCIATED PROGRAM
C C INTEGER Z,W
C C DECLARE VARIABLES IN COMMON FOR ASSOCIATED PROGRAM
C C COMMON MSWPI, MSWP2, NSP1, NSP2, NSMP, NSAMSZ, FSAMSZ
COMMON XMSWP, XNSP, NSAFE
COMMON NAIR, NRMPPAC, NACEPT, MINED, NRMINE, MINENR, MINEX, MINEY, NMSP,
1MWEP, MSWD, NRSH, NSW, NSXL, NCHL, NXERR1, NYFRR1, NXERRS, NYERRS,
2NCHANW, NCHANL, FSPSE
COMMON NRNC, NXIN, NPND
COMMON NDSC, Z, W
COMMON DUT2
COMMON DUMY
C C BLANK INPUT1, INPUT2, AND OUT1 ARRAYS
C C DATA INPUT1, INPUT2, OUT1/9000*0, 0, 900*0, 0, 6300*0, 0 /
C C DEFINE INTERMEDIATE DISC STORAGE AND GO TO FIRST RECORD
C C DEFINE FILE B(800,72,E,IV1)
C C FIND(8,1)
C C INITIALIZE LENGTH OF INPUT1, INPUT2, AND OUT1 ARRAYS. INITIALIZE,
FOR GRAPH OUTPUT, THE NUMBER OF LINES TO BE DRAWN FOR ANY GRAPH
C C AND THE DATA RANGE OF THE GRAPHS
C C NMAX=475
NDATA=34
MAXOUT=150
N1=5
GR1=0.0
GR2=0.0
GFP00001
GFP00002
GFP00003
GFP00004
GFP00005
GFP00006
GFP00007
GFP00008
GFP00009
GFP00010
GFP00011
GFP00012
GFP00013
GFP00014
GFP00015
GFP00016
GFP00017
GFP00018
GFP00019
GFP00020
GFP00021
GFP00022
GFP00023
GFP00024
GFP00025
GFP00026
GFP00027
GFP00028
GFP00029
GFP00030
GFP00031
GFP00032
GFP00033
GFP00034
GFP00035
GFP00036
GFP00037
GFP00038
GFP00039
GFP00040
GFP00041
GFP00042
GFP00043
GFP00044
GFP00045
GFP00046
GFP00047
GFP00049

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```

GR3=25.0
GR4=50.0

C INITIALIZE 2250 AND DISPLAY INITIAL MESSAGE
C
NULL(1)=-5
CALL INGVSP(IGSP, NULL)
CALL INDEV(IGSP, 10, I2250)
CALL INGDS(I2250, IGDS1, 2816)
CALL SGDSL(IGDS1, 0, 0, 0, 10, 0, 5, 0, 0, 0, 0, 10, 0, 10, 0)
CALL SDATL(IGDS1, 0, 0, 0, 1000, 0, 500, 0)
CALL INGDS(I2250, IGDS2, 512)
CALL SGDSL(IGDS2, 0, 0, 5, 0, 10, 0, 10, 0, 0, 0, 0, 10, 0, 10, 0)
CALL SDATL(IGDS2, 0, 0, 500, 0, 1000, 0, 1000, 0)
CALL INGDS(I2250, IGDS3, 512)
CALL SGDSL(IGDS3, 300, 0, 580, 0, 700, 0, 980, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1000, 0, 1000, 0)
CALL SDATL(IGDS3, GR1, GR2, GR3, GR4)
CALL CRATL(I2250, IATL)
CALL SCHAM(IGDS1, 2)
CALL PTEXT(IGDS1, 'GENERAL FORTRAN PROGRAM', 23, 1, NULL, 1, 300, 0, 300, 0)
1)
CALL EXEC(IGDS1)
CALL MVPOS(IGDS2, 0, 0, 500, 0)
CALL PLINE(IGDS2, 1000, 0, 500, 0)
CALL EXEC(IGDS2)
CALL MVPOS(IGDS3, GR1, GR2)
CALL PLINE(IGDS3, GR3, GR4)
CALL EXEC(IGDS3)

C READ ASSOCIATED PROGRAM INTO INPUT1 ARRAY FROM CARD READER
C
DO 32 I=1, NMAX
32 READ(5, 33)(INPUT1(J, I), J=1, 18)
33 FORMAT(18A4)

C READ ASSOCIATED PROGRAM DATA INTO INPUT2 ARRAY FROM CARD READER
C
DO 34 I=1, NDATA
34 READ(5, 33)(INPUT2(J, I), J=1, 18)
CALL SALRM(I2250)

C ENABLE AND LIGHT ATTENTION SOURCES AND REQUEST ATTENTION INFORMATION
C
35 CALL ENATN(IATL, 1, -29)
CALL MLITS(I2250, 3)
CALL RQATN(IATL, IBUTT, 2, IBIT, 1, -29)

C BRANCH TO ATTENTION HANDLING ROUTINES

```

```

GFP00049
GFP00050
GFP00051
GFP00052
GFP00053
GFP00054
GFP00055
GFP00056
GFP00057
GFP00058
GFP00059
GFP00060
GFP00061
GFP00062
GFP00063
GFP00064
GFP00065
GFP00066
GFP00067
GFP00068
GFP00069
GFP00070
GFP00071
GFP00072
GFP00073
GFP00074
GFP00075
GFP00076
GFP00077
GFP00078
GFP00079
GFP00080
GFP00081
GFP00082
GFP00083
GFP00084
GFP00085
GFP00086
GFP00087
GFP00088
GFP00089
GFP00090
GFP00091
GFP00092
GFP00093
GFP00094
GFP00095
GFP00096

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C      GO TO (1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23
C      1,24,25,26,27,28,29),IBUTT
C      DISABLE AND TURN OFF LIGHTS ON ALL ATTENTION SOURCES EXCEPT 1-3
C      AND REQUEST ATTENTION INFORMATION
C      36 CALL DSATN(IATL,4,-20)
C      CALL MLITS(I2250,3)
C      CALL ROATN(IATL,IBUTT,2,IRIT,1,-3)
C      BRANCH TO ATTENTION HANDLING ROUTINES
C      GO TO(37,39,46),IBUTT
C      DISPLAY INPUT1 DATA ( FIRST 25 LINES OR ENTIRE ARRAY)
C      1 NA=1
C      NB=MINO(25,NMAX)
C      37 CALL RSET(IGDS1)
C      CALL SCHAM(IGDS1,1)
C      IF(NB.GT.NMAX)NB=NMAX
C      IF(NB.GT.NMAX)GO TO 58
C      IF(NB.LT.1)GO TO 1
C      IF(NB.LT.NMAX-24)NB=NA+24
C      IF(NB.GT.NMAX-24)NR=NMAX
C      A=0.0
C      DO 38 I=NA,NB
C      A=A+20.0
C      B=500.0-A
C      38 CALL PTEXT(IGDS1,INPUT1(1,I),72,NULL,NULL,1,0.0,B)
C      CALL EXEC(IGDS1)
C      GO TO 35
C      ADVANCE INPUT/OUTPUT DISPLAY 10 PAGES (250 LINES)
C      2 NA=NA+250
C      NR=NB+250
C      GO TO 36
C      REWIND INPUT/OUTPUT DISPLAY 10 PAGES (250 LINES)
C      3 NA=NA-250
C      NB=NR-250
C      GO TO 36
C      ADVANCE INPUT/CUTPUT DISPLAY 1 PAGE (25 LINES)

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```

GFPO00097
GFPO00098
GFPO00099
GFPO0101
GFPO0102
GFPO0103
GFPO0104
GFPO0105
GFPO0106
GFPO0107
GFPO0109
GFPO0109
GFPO0110
GFPO0111
GFPO0112
GFPO0113
GFPO0114
GFPO0115
GFPO0116
GFPO0117
GFPO0118
GFPO0119
GFPO0120
GFPO0121
GFPO0122
GFPO0123
GFPO0124
GFPO0125
GFPO0126
GFPO0127
GFPO0128
GFPO0129
GFPO0130
GFPO0131
GFPO0132
GFPO0133
GFPO0134
GFPO0135
GFPO0136
GFPO0137
GFPO0138
GFPO0139
GFPO0140
GFPO0141
GFPO0142
GFPO0143
GFPO0144

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```

4  NA=NA+25
   NR=NR+25
   GO TO 36
C
C
C
REWIND INPUT/OUTPUT DISPLAY 1 PAGE (25 LINES)
C
C
C
5  NA=NA-25
   NR=NR-25
   GO TO 36
C
C
C
ADVANCE INPUT/OUTPUT DISPLAY 10 LINES
C
C
C
6  NA=NA+10
   NR=NR+10
   GO TO 36
C
C
C
REWIND INPUT/OUTPUT DISPLAY 10 LINES
C
C
C
7  NA=NA-10
   NR=NR-10
   GO TO 36
C
C
C
ADVANCE INPUT/OUTPUT DISPLAY 5 LINES
C
C
C
8  NA=NA+5
   NR=NR+5
   GO TO 36
C
C
C
REWIND INPUT/OUTPUT DISPLAY 5 LINES
C
C
C
9  NA=NA-5
   NR=NR-5
   GO TO 36
C
C
C
DISPLAY ASSOCIATED PROGRAM INPUT2 DATA AND CURSOR INSTRUCTIONS
C
C
C
10 NA=1
    NB=MING(20,NDATA)
    IF(NB.GT.INDATA)NR=NDATA
    IF(NB.GT.INDATA)GO TO 58
    IF(NB.LT.1) GO TO 10
    IF(NB.LT.INDATA-19) NR=NA+19
    IF(NB.GT.INDATA-19)NB=NDATA
    CALL RESET(IGDS1)
    CALL SCHAM(IGDS1,2)
    CALL PTEXT(IGDS1,1,1,20,0,470,0)
    CALL PTEXT(IGDS1,1,REMOVE CURSOR WHEN EDITING IS COMPLETED',39,2,NUCGFP00191
    1,1,20,0,470,0)
    CALL PTEXT(IGDS1,1,REMOVE CURSOR WHEN EDITING IS COMPLETED',39,2,NUCGFP00191
    1,1,20,0,470,0)

```

```

GFP00145
GFP00146
GFP00147
GFP00148
GFP00149
GFP00150
GFP00151
GFP00152
GFP00153
GFP00154
GFP00155
GFP00156
GFP00157
GFP00158
GFP00159
GFP00160
GFP00161
GFP00162
GFP00163
GFP00164
GFP00165
GFP00166
GFP00167
GFP00168
GFP00169
GFP00170
GFP00171
GFP00172
GFP00173
GFP00174
GFP00175
GFP00176
GFP00177
GFP00178
GFP00179
GFP00180
GFP00181
GFP00182
GFP00183
GFP00184
GFP00185
GFP00186
GFP00187
GFP00188
GFP00189
GFP00190
GFP00191
NUCGFP00192

```


GFPO0193
 GFPO0194
 GFPO0195
 GFPO0196
 GFPO0197
 GFPO0198
 GFPO0199
 GFPO0200
 GFPO0201
 GFPO0202
 GFPO0203
 GFPO0204
 GFPO0205
 GFPO0206
 GFPO0207
 GFPO0208
 GFPO0209
 GFPO0210
 GFPO0211
 GFPO0212
 GFPO0213
 GFPO0214
 GFPO0215
 GFPO0216
 GFPO0217
 GFPO0218
 GFPO0219
 GFPO0220
 GFPO0221
 GFPO0222
 GFPO0223
 GFPO0224
 GFPO0225
 GFPO0226
 GFPO0227
 GFPO0228
 GFPO0229
 GFPO0230
 GFPO0231
 GFPO0232
 GFPO0233
 GFPO0234
 GFPO0235
 GFPO0236
 GFPO0237
 GFPO0238
 GFPO0239
 GFPO0240

```

1LL,1,20,0,5,0)
CALL EXEC(IGDS1)
CALL SCHAM(IGDS1,3)
C=0,0
L=0
DO 40 I=NA,NB
C=C+20,0
D=470,0-C
L=L+1
40 CALL PTEXT(IGDS1,INPUT2(1,I),72,NULL,IKEY(L),1,0,0,D)
CALL EXEC(IGDS1)
GO TO 35

C ADVANCE INPUT2 DATA DISPLAY 1 PAGE (20 LINES)
C
C 11 NA=NA+20
    NB=NB+20
    GO TO 36

C INSERT CURSOR UNDER FIRST LINE OF INPUT DATA
C
C 12 M=1
    CALL ICURS(IGDS1,NULL,IKEY(M),1)
    GO TO 35

C ADVANCE CURSOR 1 LINE
C
C 13 CALL RCURS(IGDS1)
    M=M+1
    CALL ICURS(IGDS1,NULL,IKEY(M),1)
    GO TO 35

C REMOVE CURSOR
C
C 14 CALL RCURS(IGDS1)
    GO TO 35

C READ GRAPHICS INTO INPUT2 DATA ARRAY
C
C 15 L=0
    DO 41 M=NA,NB
    L=L+1
    CALL GSPRD(IGDS1,INPUT2(1,M),72,1,IT,NULL,IKEY(L))
    CALL SALRM(I2250)
    GO TO 35

C TRANSFER INPUT2 DATA TO INTERMEDIATE DISC STORAGE
C
C
  
```

GFD00241
 GFD00242
 GFD00243
 GFD00244
 GFD00245
 GFD00246
 GFD00247
 GFD00248
 GFD00249
 GFD00250
 GFD00251
 GFD00252
 GFD00253
 GFD00254
 GFD00255
 GFD00256
 GFD00257
 GFD00258
 GFD00259
 GFD00260
 GFD00261
 GFD00262
 GFD00263
 GFD00264
 GFD00265
 GFD00266
 GFD00267
 GFD00268
 GFD00269
 GFD00270
 GFD00271
 GFD00272
 GFD00273
 GFD00274
 GFD00275
 GFD00276
 GFD00277
 GFD00278
 GFD00279
 GFD00280
 GFD00281
 GFD00282
 GFD00283
 GFD00284
 GFD00285
 GFD00286
 GFD00287
 GFD00288

```

16 DO 42 I=1,NDATA
42 WRITE(R,I,33)(INPUT2(J,I),J=1,18)
   FIND(8,I)
   CALL SALRM(I2250)
   GO TO 35

C BLANK OUT1 OUTPUT SECTION ON INTERMEDIATE DISC STORAGE ARFA
C
17 DO 43 I=51,400
43 WRITE(R,I,44)
44 FORMAT(72H
1   )
   FIND(8,I)
   CALL SALRM(I2250)
   GO TO 35

C XFER ASSOCIATED PROGRAM OUTPUT TO OUTPUT DISPLAY ARRAY OUT1
C
18 K=0
   DO 45 I=51,400
   K=K+1
45 READ(8,I,33)(OUT1(J,K),J=1,18)
   CALL SALRM(I2250)
   GO TO 35

C DISPLAY ASSOCIATED PROGRAM OUT1 DATA
C
19 NA=1
   NR=MINO(25,MAXOUT)
46 IF(NB.GT.MAXOUT)NR=MAXOUT
   IF(NA.GT.MAXOUT)GO TO 58
   IF(NA.LT.1)GO TO 10
   IF(NA.LT.MAXOUT-24)NR=NA+24
   IF(NA.GT.MAXOUT-24)NR=MAXOUT
   CALL RESET(IGDS1)
   CALL SCHAM(IGDS1,3)
   E=0.0
   L=0
   DO 47 I=NA,NB
   E=E+20.0
   F=500.0-E
   L=L+1
47 CALL PTEXT(IGDS1,OUT1(1,I),72,NULL,IKEY(L),1,0,0,F)
   CALL EXEC(IGDS1)
   GO TO 35

C DISPLAY GRAPH AXES -- INSERT CURSOR TO LABEL GRAPH
C
C
  
```



```

C TRANSFER OUT3/OUT4 DATA TO OUT5/OUT6
C
24 N2=N1+1
   DO 50 I=1,N2
   OUT5(I)=OUT3(I)
50 OUT6(I)=OUT4(I)
   CALL SALRM(I2250)
   GO TO 35
C DISPLAY LINE GRAPH 2
C
25 X=OUT6(I)
   Y=OUT5(I)
   CALL STPOS(IGDS3,X,Y)
   N2=N1+1
   DO 51 I=2,N2
   X=OUT6(I)
   Y=OUT5(I)
51 CALL PLINE(IGDS3,X,Y)
   CALL PTEXT(IGDS3,2,1,2,NULL,1,X,Y)
   CALL EXEC(IGDS3)
   GO TO 35
C WRITE CURRENT CONTENTS OF INPUT2 ARRAY ON LINE PRINTER
C
26 DO 52 I=1,NDATA
52 WRITE(6,53)(INPUT2(J,I),J=1,18)
53 FORMAT(' ',18A4)
   CALL SALRM(I2250)
   GO TO 35
C WRITE CURRENT CONTENTS OF OUT1 ARRAY ON LINE PRINTER
C
27 DO 54 I=1,MAXOUT
54 WRITE(6,53)(OUT1(J,I),J=1,18)
   CALL SALRM(I2250)
   GO TO 35
C INSERT USER ASSOCIATED PROGRAM
C
PROGRAM MSF
28 Z=1
   W=51
   IDUM=0
55 CALL RNG(O,RN)
   CALL INPUT(856,857)
   CALL RNG(NRND,RN)
   CALL TITLE

```

```

GFPO0337
GFPO0338
GFPO0339
GFPO0340
GFPO0341
GFPO0342
GFPO0343
GFPO0344
GFPO0345
GFPO0346
GFPO0347
GFPO0348
GFPO0349
GFPO0350
GFPO0351
GFPO0352
GFPO0353
GFPO0354
GFPO0355
GFPO0356
GFPO0357
GFPO0358
GFPO0359
GFPO0360
GFPO0361
GFPO0362
GFPO0363
GFPO0364
GFPO0365
GFPO0366
GFPO0367
GFPO0368
GFPO0369
GFPO0370
GFPO0371
GFPO0372
GFPO0373
GFPO0374
GFPO0375
GFPO0376
GFPO0377
GFPO0378
GFPO0379
GFPO0380
GFPO0381
GFPO0382
GFPO0383
GFPO0384

```



```

CALL MS2
IDUM=IDUM+1
OUT3(IDUM)=DUMY
OUT4(IDUM)=NMSP
GO TO 55
C
C END OF ASSOCIATED PROGRAM
C
C RETURN TO GFP AT COMPLETION OF EXECUTION OF ASSOCIATED PROGRAM
C
C 56 GO TO 59
C
C RETURN TO GFP IF ILLEGAL DATA CARD ENCOUNTERED
C
C 57 GO TO 60
C
C TERMINATE PROGRAM
C
C 29 CALL IMGSP(IGSP)
C CALL EXIT
C
C DISPLAY END OF INPUT/OUTPUT ARRAY MESSAGE
C
C 58 CALL RESET(IGDS1)
C CALL SCHAM(IGDS1,1)
C CALL PTEXT(IGDS1,'END OF INPUT/OUTPUT ARRAY',25,1,NULL,1,100,0,400)
C 1,0)
C CALL PTEXT(IGDS1,'USE PROGRAM FUNCTION KEYBOARD TO RETURN TO DFSIR'
C 1ED PORTION OF PROGRAM',69,2,NULL,1,20,0,300,0)
C CALL EXEC(IGDS1)
C GO TO 35
C
C DISPLAY ASSOCIATED PROGRAM EXECUTION COMPLETED MESSAGE
C
C 59 CALL RESET(IGDS1)
C CALL SCHAM(IGDS1,1)
C CALL PTEXT(IGDS1,'ASSOCIATED PROGRAM EXECUTION COMPLETED',38,1,NUL
C 1L,1,50,0,400,0)
C CALL PTEXT(IGDS1,'USE PROGRAM FUNCTION KEYBOARD TO RETURN TO DFSIR'
C 1ED PORTION OF PROGRAM',69,2,NULL,1,20,0,300,0)
C CALL EXEC(IGDS1)
C CALL SALRM(I2250)
C GO TO 35
C
C DISPLAY ILLEGAL DATA MESSAGE
C
C 60 CALL RESET(IGDS1)

```

```

GFP00385
GFP00386
GFP00387
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GFP00390
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GFP00401
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GFP00425
GFP00426
GFP00427
GFP00428
GFP00429
GFP00430
GFP00431
GFP00432

```



```

CALL SCHAM(IGDS1,1)
CALL PTEXT(IGDS1, FOLLOWING DATA CARD CONTAINS ILLEGAL NAME', 41, 1,
1NULL, 1, 50, 0, 400, 0)
CALL PTEXT(IGDS1, OUT2(1, 1), 72, 2, NULL, 1, 10, 0, 300, 0)
CALL PTEXT(IGDS1, USE PROGRAM FUNCTION KEYBOARD TO RETURN TO DESIR
1ED PORTION OF PROGRAM', 69, 3, NULL, 1, 20, 0, 200, 0)
CALL EXEC(IGDS1)
CALL SALRM(I2250)
GO TO 35
END
C
C INSERT SUBROUTINES, IF ANY, FOR ASSOCIATED PROGRAM
C

```

```

GFP00433
GFP00434
GFP00435
GFP00436
GFP00437
GFP00438
GFP00439
GFP00440
GFP00441
GFP00442
GFP00443
GFP00444
GFP00445

```

```

SUBROUTINE RNG(N,RN)
NR=N
IF(NR)10,10,20
IX=I2133
NR=NR+1
20 DO 50 I=1, NR
IY=IX*65539
5 IF(IY)5,6,6
6 IY=IY+2147483647+1
RN=IY
RN=RN*.4656613E-9
IX=IY
RETURN
END
C
C

```

```

GFP00446
GFP00447
GFP00448
GFP00449
GFP00450
GFP00451
GFP00452
GFP00453
GFP00454
GFP00455
GFP00456
GFP00457
GFP00458
GFP00459
GFP00460
GFP00461

```

```

SUBROUTINE INPUT(*,*)
DIMENSION NMPAC(50), NACEPT(50), MINED(300), MINENR(300), MINEX(300),
1MINEY(300), MWEP(50), NSAMSZ(100), FSAMSZ(100), SAMPLE(100), OUT2(18,1)
INTEGER NAME, A/4HNAIR/, R/4HNMSWP/, C/4HMWEP/, D/4HMSWD/, F/4HSHWD
1/, F/4HXERR/, G/4HYERP/, H/4HNSMP/, XI/4HXCHW/, J/4HXCHL/, K/4HERUN/,
2L/4HNRND/, M/4HNDSC/, N/4HNRSH/, O/4HPMSW/, P/4HXPSH/, Q/4HXXGO/,
3V,W,X,Y,Z
COMMON MSWP1, MSWP2, NSP1, NSP2, NSMP, NSAMSZ, FSAMSZ
COMMON XMSWP, XNSP, NSAFF
COMMON NAIR, NMPAC, NACEPT, MINED, NRMINE, MINENR, MINEX, MINEY, NMSP,
1MWEP, MSWD, NRSH, NSW, NSXL, NCHW, NCHL, NXERR1, NYERR1, NXERRS, NYERRS,
2NCHANW, NCHANL, FSPSE
COMMON NRNC, NXIN, NRND
COMMON NDSC, Z, W
C
C

```

```

GFP00462
GFP00463
GFP00464
GFP00465
GFP00466
GFP00467
GFP00468
GFP00469
GFP00470
GFP00471
GFP00472
GFP00473
GFP00474
GFP00475
GFP00476

```

```

CCMMCN OUT2
10 READ(8,Z,1000)NAMEF,N1,N2
1000 FORMAT(A4,ZI6)
Z=Z+1
C
IF(NAMEF-A) 40,20,40
NAIR=N1
20 READ(8,Z,1001)(NRMPAC(I),NACEPT(I),I=1,NAIR)
1001 FORMAT(I2I6)
Y=(NAIR-1)/12+1
Z=Z+Y
NRMINE=0
DO 30 I=1, NAIR
30 NRMINE=NRMINE+NRMPAC(I)
READ(8,Z,1001)(MINE(I),I=1,NRMINE)
Y=(NRMINE-1)/12+1
Z=Z+Y
GO TO 10
C
40 IF (NAME-B) 52,50,52
50 NMSP=N1
GO TO 10
C
52 IF (NAME-C) 58,54,58
54 READ(8,Z,1001)(MWEP(I),I=1,NMSP)
Z=Z+Y
GO TO 10
C
58 IF (NAME-D) 70,60,70
60 MSWD=N1
GO TO 10
C
70 IF (NAME-E) 90,80,90
80 NSW=N1
NSXL=N2
GO TO 10
C
90 IF (NAME-F) 110,100,110
100 NXEPR1=N1
NXERRS=N2
GO TO 10
C
110 IF (NAME-G) 130,120,130
120 NYEPR1=N1
NYERRS=N2
GO TO 10
C

```

```

GFP00477
GFP00478
GFP00479
GFP00480
GFP00481
GFP00482
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GFP00522
GFP00523
GFP00524

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```

130 IF (NAME-H) 160,140,160
140 NSMP=NI
    READ(8,Z,1001)(NSAMS7(I),I=1,NSMP)
    Y=(NSMP-1)/12+1
    Z=Z+Y
    DC 150 I=1,NSMP
    ESAMSZ(I)=NSAMSZ(I)
    GO TO 10

C
150 IF (NAME-XI) 180,170,180
170 NCHW=NI
    NCHANW=NCHW+1
    GO TO 10

C
180 IF (NAME-J) 200,190,200
190 NCHL=NI
    NCHANL=NCHL+1
    GO TO 10

C
200 IF (NAME-K) 220,210,220
210 RETURN I

C
220 IF (NAME-L) 235,230,235
230 NRND=NI
    GO TO 10

C
235 IF (NAME-M) 240,236,240
236 NDSC=NI
    GO TO 10

C
240 IF (NAME-N) 260,250,260
250 NRSH=NI
    GO TO 10

C
260 IF (NAME-O) 280,270,280
270 MSWPI=N1
    MSWP2=N2
    TEMPI=N1
    TEMP2=N2
    XMSWP=TEMP1/TEMP2
    GO TO 10

C
280 IF (NAME-P) 300,290,300
290 NSP1=N1
    NSP2=N2
    TEMP3=N1
    TEMP4=N2
    XNSP=TEMP3/TEMP4

295

```

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GFP00525
GFP00526
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GFP00555
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GFP00560
GFP00561
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GFP00563
GFP00564
GFP00565
GFP00566
GFP00567
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GFP00569
GFP00570
GFP00571
GFP00572

```


GFP00715
GFP00716
GFP00717
GFP00718
GFP00719

W=W+1
RETURN
END

C C

GFP00720
GFP00721
GFP00722
GFP00723
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GFP00749
GFP00750
GFP00751
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GFP00757
GFP00758
GFP00759
GFP00760

SUBROUTINE MS2
FORTRAN VERSION OF MINESWEEP PROR. R/S 7-12-62

C C C

DIMENSION NRMPAC(50),NACEPT(50),MINED(300),MINENR(300),MINEX(300),
1 MINEY(300),MWEF(50),NSAMSZ(100),FSAMSZ(100),SAMPLE(100),OUT2(18,1)
INTEGER Z,W

COMMON MSWP1,MSWP2,NSP1,NSP2,NSMP,NSAMSZ,FSAMSZ
COMMON XMSWP,XNSP,NSAFE
COMMON NAIR,NRMPAC,NACEPT,MINED,NRMI NE,MINENR,MINEX,MINEY,NMSP,
1 MWEF,MSWD,NRSH,NSW,NSXL,NCHW,NCHL,NXERR1,NYFRR1,NXERRS,NYERRS,
2 NCHANW,NCHANL,FSPSE
COMMON NRNC,NXIN,NRND
COMMON NDSC,Z,W
COMMON OUT2
COMMON DUMY

C C

NCHANW=NCHW+1
NCHANL=NCHL+1

C

DUMY1=0.0
DO 40 I=1,NSMP
MING=1000
MAXG=0
NOUT1=I
NOUT2=NSAMSZ(I)
FSPSM=0
DO 20 J=1,NOUT2
CALL MINSIM
FSPSE=NSAFE
SAMPLE(J)=FSPSE
MING=MINO(MING,NSAFE)
MAXG=MAXO(MAXG,NSAFE)
FMAXG=FSPSE
FSPSM=FSPSM+FSPSE
OUT30=FSPSM/FSAMSZ(I)
DUMY1=DUMY1+OUT30
SAMAVE=OUT30
STORE=0

13
20


```

CALL RNG(NDSC,PN)
NXIN=NXERRS*RN
MINEX(J)=NXIN+MINEX(J-1)-NXERRS/2
MINENR(J)=J
30 CONTINUE
C
LIMIT
DO 40 I=1,NRMINE
IF (MINEX(I)) 39,38,38
IF (MINEY(I)) 39,37,37
38 MINEX(I) = NULL-7
39 MINEY(I) = MINEX(I)
37 IF (MINEY(I)-NCHANL) 31,33,33
31 IF (MINEX(I)-NCHANW) 40,33,33
33 MINEY(I)=NULL-1
40 MINEX(I)=MINEY(I)
CONTINUE
C
SORT MINE TABLE
J=NRMINE
K=J
J1=J-1
DO 60 I=1,J1
IF (MINEY(I)-MINEY(K)) 55,60,60
55 K=I
60 CONTINUE
NT1=MINENR(J)
MINENR(J)=MINENR(K)
MINENR(K)=NT1
NT1=MINEX(J)
MINEX(J)=MINEX(K)
MINEX(K)=NT1
NT1=MINEY(J)
MINEY(J)=MINEY(K)
MINEY(K)=NT1
J=J-1
IF (J-1) 70,70,50
C
MINE SWEEPER PASS
70 IF(NMSP) 140,140,85
85 DO 130 I=1,NMSP
NLQIM=MWEP(I)-MSWD/2-1
NUP LIM=NLQIM+MSWD+2
DO 120 J=1,NRMINE
IF (NLQIM-MINEX(J)) 90,120,120

```

```

GFPO0807
GFPO0809
GFPO0809
GFPO0810
GFPO0811
GFPO0812
GFPO0813
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GFPO0837
GFPO0838
GFPO0839
GFPO0840
GFPO0841
GFPO0842
GFPO0843
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GFPO0845
GFPO0846
GFPO0847
GFPO0848
GFPO0849
GFPO0850
GFPO0851
GFPO0852
GFPO0853
GFPO0854

```



```

90 IF (MINEX(J)-NUPLIM) 100,120,120
100 CALL RNG(NDSC,RN)
110 IF (RN-XMSWP) 110,120,120
110 MINEX(J)=NULL-2
120 MINEY(J)=MINEX(J)
130 CONTINUE
130 CONTINUE
C
C SHIP START
C
140 NSAFE=0
NSUNK=0
NRNC=NC*HW-NSXL*2
DO I=1, NRSH
CALL RNG(NDSC,RN)
NXIN=RN*NRNC
NTI=NXIN
CALL RNG(NDSC,RN)
NXIN=RN*NRNC
NLOLIM=(NXIN+NTI)/2+NSXL-NSW/2-1
NUPLIM=NLOLIM+NSW+2
DO I=1, NRMINE
IF (NLOLIM-MINEX(N)) 150,185,185
150 IF (MINEX(N)-NUPLIM) 160,185,185
160 CALL RNG(NDSC,RN)
IF (RN-XNSP) 170,180,180
170 MINEY(N)=NULL-3
MINEY(N)=MINEX(N)
NSUNK=NSUNK+1
GO TO 190
180 MINEY(N)=NULL-4
MINEY(N)=MINEX(N)
185 CONTINUE
C
NSAFE=NSAFE+1
190 CONTINUE
200 RETURN
END

```

```

GFPO0855
GFPO0856
GFPO0857
GFPO0858
GFPO0859
GFPO0860
GFPO0861
GFPO0862
GFPO0863
GFPO0864
GFPO0865
GFPO0866
GFPO0868
GFPO0869
GFPO0870
GFPO0871
GFPO0872
GFPO0873
GFPO0874
GFPO0875
GFPO0876
GFPO0877
GFPO0878
GFPO0879
GFPO0880
GFPO0881
GFPO0882
GFPO0883
GFPO0884
GFPO0885
GFPO0886
GFPO0887
GFPO0888
GFPO0889
GFPO0890
GFPO0891
GFPO0892

```


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KEY WORDS

LINK A

LINK B

LINK C

ROLE

WT

ROLE

WT

ROLE

WT

General Fortran Program

GFP

IBM 2250 Display Unit

Thesis
M837
c.1

Thesis
M837 Morrison
c.1

120741

A General FORTRAN
computer program for
use with the IBM 2250
Display Unit. 27864

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M837
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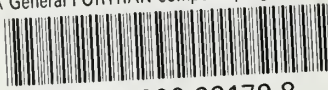
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