

**1130 Commercial Subroutine Package**

**(1130-SE-25X), Version 2**

**Program Reference Manual**

The IBM 1130 Commercial Subroutine Package is for IBM 1130 users with a knowledge of FORTRAN. The package is not intended to make FORTRAN a complete commercial language, but to supply commercial capability to users of IBM 1130 FORTRAN.

This manual is a combined user's, operator's, and system manual.

Third Edition

This edition, H20-0241-2, is a major revision of, and obsoletes, H20-0241-1.

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## INTRODUCTION

The IBM 1130 Commercial Subroutine Package enables the FORTRAN user to perform the basic functions of commercial programming. It provides the following commercial capabilities:

1. Floating dollar sign and asterisk check protection
2. Alphameric move and compare operations
3. Reading unformatted records
4. Complete input/output character editing, with zone punch manipulation
5. Variable-length decimal arithmetic

The package is modular in design and consists of the following subroutines:

- ADD - variable-length decimal add
- A1DEC - conversion from A1 format to decimal format
- CARRY - resolve carries in a decimal field
- DECA1 - conversion from decimal format to A1 format
- DIV - variable-length decimal divide
- EDIT - edit a data field
- FILL - fill a variable-length area with a specified character
- GET - extract a data field from an input area
- ICOMP - compare two variable-length decimal data fields
- IOND - wait until all input/output operations are finished
- KEYBD - accept characters from the keyboard
- MOVE - move a variable-length alphameric data field
- MPY - variable-length decimal multiply
- NCOMP - compare two variable-length alphameric data fields
- NSIGN - test a sign or modify a sign
- NZONE - test a zone or modify a zone

- PACK - conversion from A1 format to A2 format
- PRINT - overlap the printing of a line on the 1132 Printer
- PUNCH - punch a card on the 1442 Card Read Punch
- PUT - place a variable in an output area
- READ - read a card on the 1442 Card Read Punch
- SKIP - skip the carriage or space lines on the 1132 Printer
- STACK - select the next card to the alternate stacker on the 1442 Card Read Punch
- SUB - variable-length decimal subtract
- TYPED - overlap the typing of a line on the console printer
- UNPAC - conversion from A2 format to A1 format
- WHOLE - truncate the fraction of a real number

The 1130 Commercial Subroutine Package is designed for an IBM 1130 with 8,192 words of core storage, with card input/output, with or without the 1132 Printer, and with or without the disk storage drive.

The subroutines are written in both 1130 FORTRAN and the 1130 Assembler Language as follows:

<u>FORTRAN</u>	<u>Assembler Language</u>
ADD	IOND
A1DEC	PACK/UNPAC
CARRY	PRINT/SKIP
DECA1	READ/PUNCH
DIV	STACK
EDIT	TYPED/KEYBD
FILL	WHOLE
GET	
ICOMP	
MOVE	
MPY	
NCOMP	
NSIGN	
NZONE	
PUT	
SUB	

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The 1130 Commercial Subroutine Package has been written to facilitate the use of FORTRAN in basic commercial programming. To accomplish this, six functions are required: (1) variable-length alphameric move, (2) variable-length alphameric compare, (3) edit, floating dollar sign, and asterisk check protection, (4) reading of unformatted records, (5) zone manipulation, and (6) variable-length decimal arithmetic.

These functions and more are supplied in the package.

The 23 subroutines making up the 1130 Commercial Subroutine Package are to be inserted in the FORTRAN execute deck or stored on the disk cartridge.

Timing for each routine is approximately 1 ms per character.

Since the routines are used in conjunction with FORTRAN and are written in FORTRAN, there are restrictions on the range of real variables. An extended precision real number must be between -1,000,000,000 and +1,000,000,000.

These restrictions do not apply to numbers in decimal format. There is no limit to the number of digits in a number that is in decimal format.

However, because the 1130 is a binary computer, a decimal fraction is not always equal to its binary equivalent. With real numbers, therefore, it is possible to have errors, called precision errors. These errors should appear in the low-order digit only. In one of the subroutines, PUT, the user has the option to half-adjust, which means that if one additional digit is carried, precision errors should not affect the results.

Therefore, the limits on a real number, dollars and cents, are:

Minimum	-1,000,000.000
Maximum	+1,000,000.000

As can be seen, an additional digit is carried for precision. In addition, all real arithmetic operations should be performed in mills, not dollars. The decimal point may be placed when results are printed.

Again, these restrictions do not apply to numbers in decimal format. There is no limit to the number of digits in a number that is in decimal format. However, all calculations with decimal numbers should also be performed with an additional digit carried (mills). This does not make it difficult to half-adjust results.

The control statement ONE WORD INTEGERS must be used in the main program in order for the subroutines to work properly. The package is being distributed in extended precision. Therefore, the control statement EXTENDED PRECISION should be used. Instructions for converting the package to standard precision are included under "Modification Aids".

In many commercial applications it is customary to X-punch the units position of a credit or negative field. Because the 11-0 Hollerith combination is not recognized by the conversion routines with FORTRAN READs, it is necessary, when keypunching, to omit the 0-punch when an 11-punch is present in the same column. This is not a problem with cards produced by the 1130, which then serve as input to subsequent runs. Any control X-punches, in any positions, will not be recognized when the underpunched digit is a zero. "Not recognized" means that the character position is replaced with a blank. This is the case for both input and output when standard FORTRAN READs and WRITEs are used.

A 12-punch is not recognized by the conversion routines with FORTRAN when the underpunched digit is a zero. Therefore, a plus zero (12-0 Hollerith) will be expressed as only a 0-punch. For this reason, plus fields should be left unzoned rather than 12-punched in the units position.

When the input routines supplied with this package are used, this problem does not exist. All zone punches are recognized and are treated properly.

With one exception, all I/O devices must use either FORTRAN I/O exclusively or Commercial Subroutine Package I/O exclusively. The exception is as follows: if the console printer uses Commercial Subroutine Package I/O, only the 1132 Printer may use either FORTRAN I/O or Commercial Subroutine Package I/O.

Because most of these subroutines are written in FORTRAN, they facilitate machine independence and modification.

## MACHINE AND SYSTEM CONFIGURATION

The minimum machine configuration required to execute the 1130 Commercial Subroutine Package is as follows:

1131, Model 1B  
1442 Card Read Punch, Model 6 or 7

All devices supported by FORTRAN are supported in the same manner under the 1130 Commercial Subroutine Package. In addition, the following overlap capabilities are provided:

- Printing on the 1132 Printer is overlapped with all other operations.
- Card reading on the 1442 Card Read Punch, Model 6 or 7, is overlapped with code conversion.
- Printing on the console printer is overlapped with all operations except reading from the keyboard.



With one exception, all I/O devices must use either FORTRAN I/O exclusively or Commercial Subroutine Package I/O exclusively. The exception is as follows: if the console printer uses Commercial Subroutine Package I/O, only the 1132 Printer may use either FORTRAN I/O or Commercial Subroutine Package I/O.

In order to compile the subroutines, the minimum configuration is:

1131, Model 1A  
1442 Card Read Punch, Model 6 or 7

These subroutines require certain parts of the IBM 1130 Subroutine Library (see "Core Allocation" in Appendix). Provided these subroutines are available at load time, the commercial subroutine package is usable with either the Assembler Language or the FORTRAN language.

### INPUT/OUTPUT CONSIDERATIONS

In general, when using the FORTRAN READ for input of data from cards, paper tape or disk, the information should be read under A1 format.

In this manner, multiple record formats can be interrogated and the data extracted.

All of the subroutines expect data in A1 format, one character per word. Therefore, cards or paper tape that are read using the FORTRAN READ statement should be read under A1 format. Since disk READs are in core image form, the data on disk can be stored in either A1 or A2 format, A2 being preferable to conserve space. There are two routines in the package, PACK and UNPAC, to convert from A1 format to A2 format, and A2 format to A1 format, respectively. These may be used in conjunction with disk input and output.

An example of reading a card under A1 format is:

```
DIMENSION INCRD(80)
1   FORMAT(80A1)
IO=2
READ(IO,1) INCRD
```

Note that standard FORTRAN READ statements are not overlapped.

To write out data, which is one character per word, in A1 format, using the FORTRAN WRITE statement, A1 format should be used. If a field is purely a FORTRAN variable, the output of a line that contains this variable and information stored in A1 format may be as follows:

```

                DIMENSION INFA1(60)
1              FORMAT(F10.4,60A1)

                I=3

                WRITE(I,1) VAR,INFA1
    
```

where VAR is the FORTRAN variable, and INFA1 contains the A1, character, information. Again, note that standard FORTRAN WRITE statements are not overlapped.

A part of the 1130 Commercial Subroutine Package is devoted to overlapping input/output as much as possible. For example, consider the printing of one line on the 1132 Printer:

Using the standard FORTRAN WRITE, the printing is initiated and nothing else may occur while the printing is in progress. Using the PRINT subroutine in this package,

```
CALL PRINT(IOUT,1,120,ICH12)
```

the printing is initiated and control is returned to the user's program to execute the next statement. In this way, while printing is in progress, other operations can be going on.

The following table summarizes the overlap capabilities of this package:

<u>Device</u>	is overlapped	with <u>Function</u>
Card reader		Conversion from card codes to A1 format
Console keyboard		Nothing
Card punch		Nothing
Console printer		Anything but keyboard
1132 Printer		Anything

When using any of the I/O routines in this package, the user must always place the statement CALL IOND before any STOP or PAUSE.

This will ensure that all interrupts for I/O operations have been serviced.

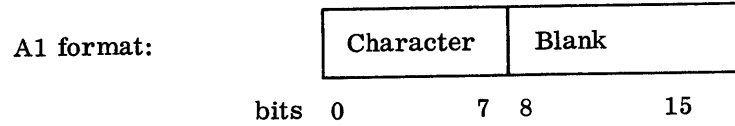
The use of these subroutines will speed up most commercial data processing jobs on the 1130.

With one exception, all I/O devices must use either FORTRAN I/O exclusively or Commercial Subroutine Package I/O exclusively. The exception is as follows: if the console printer uses Commercial Subroutine Package I/O, only the 1132 Printer may use either FORTRAN I/O or Commercial Subroutine Package I/O.

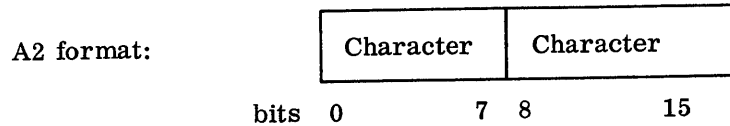
### SUBROUTINE PARAMETER CONSIDERATIONS

The subroutines manipulate arrays. The data contained in these arrays may be in one of three different formats: A1 format, A2 format, or decimal format.

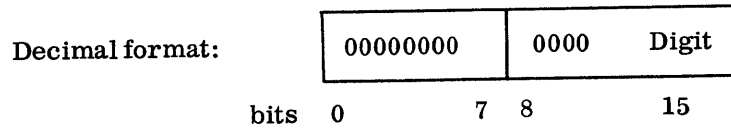
A1 format means that there is one character per 1130 word, left-justified.



A2 format means that there are two characters per 1130 word.



Decimal format means that there is one decimal digit per 1130 word, right-justified.



The requirements for each subroutine are as follows:

<u>Subroutine</u>	<u>Format of data before processing</u>	<u>Format of data after processing</u>
ADD	Decimal format	Decimal format
A1DEC	A1 format	Decimal format
CARRY	Decimal format	Decimal format
DECA1	Decimal format	A1 format
DIV	Decimal format	Decimal format
EDIT	A1 format	A1 format
FILL	Decimal constant	A1 format
GET	A1 format	Real variable
ICOMP	A1 format	Greater than, equal to, or less than zero
IOND	None	None
KEYBD	A1 format	A1 format
MOVE	A1 format	A1 format
MPY	Decimal format	Decimal format
NCOMP	A1 format	Greater than, equal to, or less than zero
NSIGN	Decimal format	Integer variable
NZONE	A1 format	Integer variable
PACK	A1 format	A2 format
PRINT	A1 format	A1 format
PUNCH	A1 format	A1 format
PUT	Real variable	A1 format
READ	A1 format	A1 format
SKIP	Decimal constant	None
STACK	None	None
SUB	Decimal format	Decimal format
TYPER	A1 format	A1 format
UNPAC	A2 format	A1 format
WHOLE	Real variable	Real variable

## DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS

This section gives the general format and a description of each routine. Each description contains format, function, parameter description, detailed description, example, errors, and remarks. The function describes the capabilities of the routine. The parameter description explains in detail how the parameters, variables, and constants should be set up. The detailed description tells exactly what the subroutine does and how it should be used. Examples are given as an aid to the programmer. Certain specification and input errors may occur when using the package, and these are explained. The remarks section describes some peculiarities of the routine. Further information may be obtained from the flowcharts and listings.

## ADD

Format: CALL ADD(JCARD,J,JLAST,KCARD,K,KLAST,NER)

Function: Sums two arbitrary-length decimal data fields, placing the result in the second data field.

### Parameter description:

- JCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This is the array which is added, the addend. The data must be stored in JCARD in decimal format, one digit per word.
- J - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first digit to be added (the left-hand end of a field).
- JLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than or equal to J. This is the position of the last digit to be added (the right-hand end of a field).
- KCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This is the augend, the array which is added to. It will contain the result in decimal format, one digit per word.
- K - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first digit of KCARD (the left-hand end of a field).
- KLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than or equal to K. This is the position of the last character of KCARD (the right-hand end of a field).
- NER - An integer variable. Upon completion of the subroutine, this variable indicates whether arithmetic overflow occurred.

Detailed description: The corresponding digits, by place value, of JCARD and KCARD, are summed and placed back in KCARD. This operation is from left to right, with both fields being right-adjusted. Next, all carries are set in order. If overflow occurred, it is indicated by NER being equal to KLAST. NER must be initialized and reset by the user. More detailed information may be found in the ADD flowchart and listing.

Example:     DIMENSION IGRND(12),ITEM(6)

              N=0

              CALL ADD(ITEM,1,6,IGRND,1,12,N)

Before:

IGRND	000713665203
	↑      ↑      ↑
Position	1      5      10
ITEM	102342
	↑      ↑
Position	1      5

              N=0

After:

IGRND	000713767545
	↑      ↑      ↑
Position	1      5      10
ITEM	is unchanged.

              N=0

The numeric data field ITEM, in decimal format, is ADDED to the numeric data field IGRND, also in decimal format. Note that the fields are both right-justified. The error indicator, N, is the same, since there is no overflow out of the high-order digit, left-hand end, of the IGRND field.

**Errors:** If the KCARD field is not large enough to contain the sum, that is, if there is a carry out of the high-order digit, the error indicator, NER, will be set equal to KLAST, and the KCARD field will be filled with 9s.

If the JCARD field is longer than the KCARD field, nothing will be done and the error indicator will be equal to KLAST.

**Remarks:** Conversion from EBCDIC to decimal is necessary before using this subroutine. This may be accomplished with the AIDEC subroutine.

The length of the JCARD and KCARD fields is arbitrary, up to the maximum space available.

The arithmetic performed is decimal arithmetic, using whole numbers only. No decimal point alignment is allowed. For this reason all numbers should have an assumed decimal point at the right-hand end. Dollars and cents calculations should be performed in mills so that half-adjusting, when necessary, will not be difficult. This is illustrated in the following example:

Add \$1,776.00 to \$2,000.07.

\$1,776.00 in mills is 1776000.

\$2,000.07 in mills is 2000070.

Adding, the sum is 3776070.

Half-adjusting in the mills position yields 3776075.

Using the EDIT subroutine, the result will be \$3,776.07.

Note that the error indicator is not reset by this subroutine. It is the responsibility of the user to initialize and reset the error indicator.





After:

IFLD	A	b	B	b	C	b	D	b	E	b	F	b	0	0	0	0	7	1	3	6	6	̄	E	b	N	b	D	b
	↑						↑						↑				↑					↑						↑
Position	1						5					10					15					20						

N=0

Before execution, the field is shown in A1 format, the character followed by a blank. Therefore, the field to be converted is

bbbb071366J

After execution, the field has been converted, as is evident. There were no invalid characters in the field, since N is the same.

Errors: If an invalid character (nonnumeric or nonblank) is encountered, the error indicator is set equal to the position of that character, and processing of the field continues.

Remarks: When the error indicator has been set, the character indicated is the last invalid character. There may be other invalid characters in the field, occurring to the left of the character noted.

Zone punches are used, at times, to indicate conditions (switches). These zones can be removed with the NZONE subroutine. Following is an error routine to correct errors of this type:

```
                Main Line
                .
                .
                .
1      CALL A1DEC(IFLD,J,JLAST,N)
      IF(N) 2,2,3
2      Continue Main Line
                .
                .
                .
3      Error Routine
      CALL NZONE(IFLD,N,4,N1)
      N1=0
      CALL A1DEC(IFLD,N,N,N1)
      IF(N1) 5,5,4
```

```
4      STOP 999

5      CALL DECA1(IFLD,J,JLAST,N)
        N=0
        GO TO 1
```

When an error of this type occurs, N will be greater than zero. Control would go to statement 3. Using the NZONE routine, the zone is removed (if not a special character). The invalid character is now converted with the A1DEC routine. If the character is still invalid, control goes to statement 4 and the program will STOP. If the character is now valid, it has been converted and control goes to statement 5. However, there may have been other invalid characters. Therefore, at statement 5 the field is converted back to A1 format and control returns to statement 1, where the field is again converted from A1 format to decimal format. This process continues until a truly invalid character (special character) is encountered, or until the field is converted with no errors.

Note that the error indicator is not reset by this subroutine. It is the responsibility of the user to initialize and reset the error indicator.

## CARRY

Format: CALL CARRY(JCARD,J,JLAST,KARRY)

Function: Resolve all carries within the specified field and indicate any high-order carry out of the field. This routine will not normally be called by the user.

Parameter description:

- JCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This is the field that will be interrogated for carries. The data must be in decimal format.
- J - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first digit of JCARD (the left-hand end of a field).
- JLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than or equal to J. This is the position of the last character of JCARD (the right-hand end of a field).
- KARRY - An integer variable. This variable will contain any carry out of the high-order position of the JCARD field. If there is no carry, KARRY will be set to zero.

Detailed description: The routine operates from right to left, examining the low-order digit first. The digit being examined is divided by ten. Since only integers are used, the quotient of this division is the carry in that digit. Ten times the carry is subtracted from the digit. If the digit is now negative, ten is added to the digit and one is subtracted from the carry. At this point, or if the resultant digit was positive, the next digit to the left is examined. First, the carry from the previous digit is added to this digit. Then the process for the first digit, starting with division by ten, is carried out. When all digits have been examined, from JCARD(JLAST) to JCARD(J) inclusive, the final carry is set and the routine terminates. More detailed information may be found in the CARRY flowchart and listing.

Example:        DIMENSION NUMB(10)  
                  CALL CARRY(NUMB,1,10,N)

Before:

NUMB	00	72	6	27	51811
	↑		↑	↑	
Position	1		5		10

N=22

After:

NUMB	0	7	2	3	3	5	0	2	1	1
	↑		↑		↑					↑
Position	1		5							10

N=0

After an arithmetic operation the condition of the NUMB field is as shown at "Before". The third, fifth and eighth positions appear as shown, because multiple arithmetic operations have generated them. The object of the CARRY routine is to resolve this type of problem.

Notice that a 1 has been borrowed from the seventh position to resolve the -8 condition. Similarly, a 3 has been borrowed from the fourth position, and the 7 from 72 has gone into the second position.

Errors: None

Remarks: This routine is used by the other routines in this package as a service routine. In general, the user need not call this routine, since all carries are resolved by the arithmetic routines themselves (ADD, SUB, MPY, DIV).

DECA1

Format: CALL DECA1(JCARD,J,JLAST,NER)

Function: Converts a field from decimal format, right-justified, one digit per word, to A1 format, one character per word.

Parameter description:

- JCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This is the name of the field that will be converted. Originally, this field must be in decimal format, one digit per word.
- J - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first digit of JCARD to be converted (the left-hand end of a field).
- JLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than or equal to J. This is the position of the last character of JCARD to be converted (the right-hand end of a field).
- NER - An integer variable. This variable will be equal to the position of the last digit of JCARD which was negative or greater than 9, except for the JLAST position, which can be negative (sign).

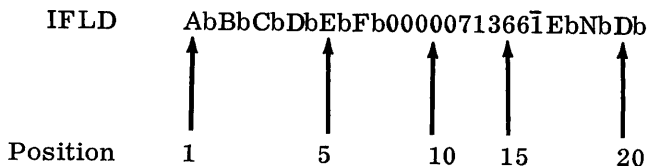
Detailed description: The subroutine operates from left to right. First the sign is determined. Then each digit, starting with JCARD(J), is converted to A1 format using the formula

$$\text{Character} = 256 \text{ (decimal digit)} - 4032$$

When all digits have been converted, the field is signed. More detailed information may be found in the DECA1 flowchart and listing.

Example:        DIMENSION IFLD(20)  
                       N=0  
                       CALL DECA1(IFLD,7,17,N)

Before:



N=0

After:

IFLD	Ab	Bb	Cb	Db	Eb	Fb	0b	0b	0b	0b	7b	1b	3b	6b	6b	Jb	Eb	Nb	Db
Position	1		5				10				15				20				

N=0

Before execution the field is shown in decimal format. The field to be converted is

00000713661

After execution, the field has been converted to A1 format, as is evident, the character followed by a blank. There were no invalid digits in the field, since N is the same.

Errors: If an invalid digit (not 0 to 9, inclusive) is encountered, the error indicator is set equal to the position of that character, and processing of the field continues.

Remarks: When the error indicator indicates an error, the digit indicated is the last invalid digit. There may be other invalid digits in the field, occurring to the left of the digit noted.

These errors should not occur, since the arithmetic routines (ADD, SUB, MPY, and DIV) will resolve carries. However, if this does happen, the user's program should indicate (possibly by STOPping) that this has occurred.

Note that the error indicator is not reset by this subroutine. It is the responsibility of the user to initialize and reset the error indicator.

## DIV

Format: CALL DIV(JCARD,J,JLAST,KCARD,K,KLAST,NER)

Function: Divides one arbitrary-length decimal data field by another, placing the quotient and remainder in the dividend.

### Parameter description:

- JCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This array is the divisor. The data must be stored in JCARD in decimal format, one digit per word.
- J - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first digit of the divisor (the left-hand end of a field).
- JLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than or equal to J. This is the position of the last digit of the divisor (the right-hand end of a field).
- KCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This array, the dividend, will contain the quotient and the remainder, extended to the left, in decimal format, one digit per word.
- K - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first digit of the dividend (the left-hand end of a field).
- KLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than or equal to K. This is the position of the last digit of the dividend (the right-hand end of a field). This is also the position of the last digit of the remainder.
- NER - An integer variable. Upon completion of the subroutine, this variable indicates whether division by zero was attempted, or whether the KCARD field is not long enough.

Detailed description: First the signs are cleared from both fields and saved. Then the KCARD field is extended to the left the length of the JCARD field (JLAST-J+1), and filled with zeros. If the KCARD field will be extended below KCARD(1), NER will be set equal to KLAST and the routine will be terminated. Next, the JCARD field is scanned to find the high-order significant digit. If no digit is found, the error indicator NER is set to KLAST, and the result is the same as the input. When a digit is found, the division begins. It is done by the method of trial divisors:

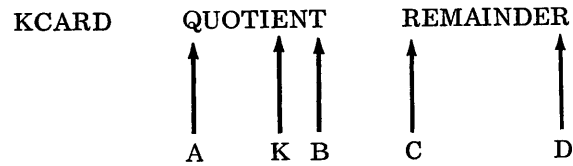
1. The high-order digit of the divisor is used as the trial divisor.
2. The trial divisor is divided into the next high-order digit of the dividend to generate a digit of the quotient.
3. The digit of the quotient is multiplied by the trial divisor.
4. This product is subtracted from the corresponding number of digits in the high-order portion of the dividend.



5. As long as the result is positive, the quotient digit is the next digit in the quotient. A return is made to step 2.
6. When the result is negative, the product from step 3 is added back to the dividend, 1 is subtracted from the quotient digit, and the new quotient digit is placed in the quotient as the next digit. Finally, the signs are generated for the quotient and remainder and the sign is replaced on the divisor.

The quotient will be located in the KCARD field. The subscript of the first digit of the quotient will be  $K-(JLAST-J+1)$ , and the subscript of the last digit of the quotient will be  $KLAST-(JLAST-J+1)$ .

The remainder will also be located in the KCARD field. The subscript of the first digit of the remainder will be  $KLAST-JLAST+J$ , and the subscript of the last digit of the remainder will be  $KLAST$ .



A is the position whose subscript is  $K-(JLAST-J+1)$ .

K is the first position of the dividend, defined earlier.

B is the position whose subscript is  $KLAST-(JLAST-J+1)$ .

C is the position whose subscript is  $KLAST-(JLAST-J)$ .

D is the position whose subscript is  $KLAST$ .

More detailed information may be found in the DIV flowchart and listing.

Example:        DIMENSION IDVSR(5),IDVND(15)  
                       N=0  
                       CALL DIV(IDVSR,1,5,IDVND,6,15,N)

Before:

IDVSR	00982
	↑    ↑
Position	1    5
IDVND	ABCDE0007136673
	↑    ↑    ↑    ↑
Position	1    5    10    15
N=0	

After:

IDVSR is unchanged.

IDVND 000000726700479

          ↑      ↑      ↑      ↑

Position 1      5      10     15

N=0

The numeric data field IDVND has been divided by the numeric data field IDVSR, the remainder and quotient being placed in IDVND in reverse order (quotient followed by remainder). Note that the IDVND field has been extended to the left the length of the IDVSR field, five positions.

Errors: If division by zero is attempted, the only action is that KCARD is extended and filled with zeros. The error indicator indicates that division by zero was attempted (NER=KLAST).

If there is not enough room to extend the KCARD field to the left, NER will again be set equal to KLAST, and the routine will terminate. None of the fields involved will be modified.

Remarks: Conversion from EBCDIC to decimal is necessary before using this subroutine. This may be accomplished with the A1DEC subroutine.

The length of the JCARD and KCARD fields is arbitrary, up to the maximum space available.

The arithmetic performed is decimal arithmetic, using whole numbers only. No decimal point alignment is allowed. For this reason numbers should have an assumed decimal point at the right-hand end. Dollars and cents calculations should be performed in mills so that half-adjusting, when necessary, will not be difficult. This is illustrated in the following example:

Divide \$166.75 by 36.25 hours to find the rate per hour.

\$166.75 in mills is 166750.

36.25 to three decimal places is 36250.

The units in the division are mills per one-thousandth of an hour. The answer is desired in mills per hour, so if the numerator is multiplied by 1000, the units will be mills per hour.

Dividing yields a quotient of 4600 and a zero remainder. Half-adjusting yields the rate of 4605 mills per hour or \$4.60 per hour.

Space must always be provided in the KCARD field for expansion. The first position of the dividend, K, must be at least  $J_{LAST}-J+1$  positions from the beginning of KCARD. For example, if JCARD is seven positions, 1 through 7, the dividend in KCARD, must start at least seven positions ( $7-1+1=7$ ) from the beginning of KCARD. This would have K equal to 8.

## EDIT

Format: CALL EDIT(JCARD,J,JLAST,KCARD,K,KLAST)

Function: Edits data from one array into another array, which contains the edit mask.

### Parameter description:

- JCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This array contains the data to be edited, called the source field, one character per word, in A1 format.
- J - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first character of JCARD to be edited (the left-hand end of a field).
- JLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than or equal to J. This is the position of the last character of JCARD to be edited (the right-hand end of a field).
- KCARD - The name of a one-dimensional, integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This is the array into which data is edited; it contains the edit mask before editing begins, stored one character per word, in A1 format, and is called the mask field.
- K - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first character of the edit mask (the left-hand end of a field).
- KLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than K. This is the position of the last character of the edit mask (the right-hand end of a field).

Detailed description: The following table gives the control characters for editing, the characters used to make up the mask, and their respective functions:

<u>Control Character</u>	<u>Function</u>
b (blank)	This character is replaced by a character from the source field.
0 (zero)	This character indicates zero suppression and is replaced by a character from the source field. The position of this character indicates the rightmost limit of zero suppression (see description of operation below). Blanks are inserted in the high-order nonsignificant positions of the field.

Control Character

Function

(decimal)	This character remains in the mask field where placed. It is considered a significant character and may not be zero-suppressed.
, (comma)	This character remains in the mask field where placed. However, if zero suppression is requested, this character will be removed if it is to the left of the last character to be zero-suppressed.
CR (credit)	<p>These two characters can be placed in the two rightmost positions of the mask field. They are undisturbed if the source field is negative. (If the source field is positive, the characters C and R are blanked out.) In editing operations, a negative source field is indicated by an 11-zone over the rightmost character. Whether CR is blanked out or not, no data will be edited into these positions when CR is present, but rather into the edit characters to the left.</p> <p>The letters C and R may be used in the remainder of the edit mask, where they will be treated as normal alphabetic characters, without being subject to sign control.</p> <p>Only the R character is checked, so the C character may be any legal character, and it will be treated as described.</p>
- (minus)	This character is handled similarly to CR in the rightmost position of the mask field.
* (asterisk)	This character operates the same as the 0 (zero) for zero suppression, except that asterisks rather than blanks are inserted in the high-order nonsignificant positions of the field, providing asterisk check protection.
\$ (floating dollar sign)	This character has the same effect as the 0 (zero) for zero suppression, except that a \$ is inserted to the left of the first significant character found, or to the left of the position that stopped the zero suppression.

The operation of the edit routine may be described in five steps:

1. Characters are placed in the mask field from the source field, moving from right to left. The characters 0 (zero), b (blank), \* (asterisk) and \$ (dollar sign) are replaced with characters from the source field. No other characters in the mask field are disturbed.

2. If all characters in the source field have not been placed in the mask field before the end of the mask field is encountered, the whole mask is set to asterisks and editing is terminated.
3. CR (credit) and - (minus) in the rightmost positions of the mask field are blanked if the source field is positive (does not have an 11-zone over the rightmost character).
4. The zero suppression scan starts at the left end of the mask field and proceeds left to right, replacing zeros (0), blanks (b's), and commas (,). The last position replaced will occur where the zero suppression character was located, or one position to the left of where a significant character, not zero (0), blank (b), or comma (,), occurs. If the zero suppression character was an asterisk (\*), the replacement character is an asterisk. Otherwise, the replacement character is a b (blank).
5. If the zero suppression character was a dollar sign (\$), a dollar sign is placed in the last replaced position in the zero suppression scan.

In order for the edit routine to work correctly and as described, five rules must be followed in creating the mask field:

1. There must be at least as many b's (blanks) in the mask field as characters in the source field.
2. If the mask field contains zero (0), asterisk (\*), or dollar sign (\$), zero suppression will be used and the first character in the mask field must be a b (blank).
3. The mask field must not contain more than one of the following, which may appear only once:
  - 0 (zero)
  - \* (asterisk)
  - \$ (dollar sign)
4. If the rightmost character in the mask field is an R, the next character to the left must be a C, in order to edit with CR (credit). Both characters will be blanked if the source field is positive. If the rightmost character in the mask field is - (minus), it will be blanked if the source field is positive.
5. All numeric, alphabetic, and special characters may be used in the mask field. All characters that do not have special meaning will be left in their original position in the mask field during the edit.

More detailed information may be found in the EDIT flowchart and listing.

Example: There are two common methods for creating a mask field:

	<u>Method 1</u>	<u>Method 2</u>
	DIMENSION MASK(10)	DIMENSION MASK(10)
1	FORMAT(10A1)	MASK(1)=16448
	IN=2	MASK(2)=27456
	READ(IN,1)MASK	MASK(3)=16448
		MASK(4)=16448
		MASK(5)=23360
		MASK(6)=19264
		MASK(7)=16448
		MASK(8)=16448
		MASK(9)=-15552
		MASK(10)=-9920

The first method, and by far the shorter and simpler, is to read the mask field in from a data card. Note that each character requires a word of core storage. The second method is to create the mask field using the FORTRAN arithmetic statement. Still another method for creating the mask field is by using the FILL routine. These last two methods make use of the decimal equivalents of EBCDIC codes as listed in the Appendix.

The table of examples below illustrates how the EDIT routine works:

<u>Source Field</u>	<u>Mask Field</u>	<u>Result</u>
00123D	bb,bb\$.bbCR	bbb\$12.34bb
00123M	bb,bb\$.bbCR	bbb\$12.34CR
00123M	bb,bb\$.bb-	bbb\$12.34-
00123D	bb,bb\$.bb-	bbb\$12.34b
46426723	b,bbb,bb\$.bbCR	b\$464,267.23bb
00200P	b,bb*.bbCR	***20.07CR
082267139	bbb-bb-bbbb	082-26-7139
01234567	bbbb\$.bbCR	*****
0AB1234	bbbbbb\$.bbCR	b\$AB12.34bb
-12345	bb,bb\$.bb-	\$-,123.45b

Because the mask field is destroyed after each use, it is advisable to move the mask field to the output area and perform the edit function in the output area.

Errors: If the number of characters in the source field is greater than the number of blanks in the mask field, the mask field is filled with asterisks (\*).

Remarks: If JLAST is less than or equal to J, only one character will be placed in the mask field.

In order to place a b (blank) in a specific position, the FILL routine may be used. In addition, the EDIT routine may be modified so that the & (ampersand) will indicate a blank in the position in which the ampersand is placed.



## FILL

Format: CALL FILL(JCARD,J,JLAST,NCH)

Function: Fills an area with a specified character.

### Parameter description:

- JCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This array contains the area to be filled.
- J - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first character of JCARD to be filled (the left-hand end of a field).
- JLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than or equal to J. This is the position of the last character of JCARD to be filled (the right-hand end of a field).
- NCH - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the code for the fill character. The Appendix contains a list of these codes.

Detailed description: The area of JCARD, starting with J and ending with JLAST, is filled with the character equivalent to the NCH code, one character per word, in A1 format. More detailed information may be found in the FILL flowchart and listing.

Example: CALL FILL (IPRNT,3,10,16448)

Fill the area IPRNT from positions 3 through 10 with blanks. In other words, clear the area.

IPRNT:

```
Before:  A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S b . . .
After:   A B b b b b b b b b K L M N O P Q R S b . . .
          ↑       ↑       ↑       ↑       ↑
Position 1       5       10      15      20
```

Errors: None.

Remarks: If JLAST is less than J, only JCARD(J) will be filled with the character equivalent of NCH.

## GET

Format: GET (JCARD,J,JLAST,SHIFT)

Function: Extracts a data field from an array, and converts it to a real number. This is a function subprogram.

### Parameter description:

- JCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This array contains the data to be retrieved, stored one digit per word, in A1 format.
- J - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first character of JCARD to be retrieved (the left-hand end of a field).
- JLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than or equal to J. This is the position of the last character of JCARD to be retrieved (the right-hand end of a field).
- SHIFT - A real constant, a real expression, or a real variable. If decimal places are required, SHIFT is equal to  $10^{-d}$ , d being the number of decimal places. When SHIFT is used as a scale factor, SHIFT is  $10^d$ , d being the number of zeros. If a card contains 12345 and the value of SHIFT is 0.0001, the result will be 1.2345. The result will be 123450. if a value 10.0 is assigned to SHIFT.

Detailed description: Using the formula

$$\text{BINARY DIGIT} = (\text{EBCDIC CODE} + 4032) / 256$$

the real digits are retrieved. Each binary digit is shifted left and summed, resulting in a whole number decimal. The sum is multiplied by SHIFT to locate the decimal point. The result is then placed in the real variable GET. If there are blanks in the data field, they are treated as zeros. If a nonnumeric character, other than blank, appears in any position other than the low-order position, the variable containing the result is zero. If a special character, other than the - (minus), appears in the low-order position, the resulting variable is set to zero. For input and for output the sign must be placed over the low-order position as an 11-punch for minus and a 12 or no overpunch for plus. If the low-order position is zero and the number is negative, the column must contain only an 11-punch. (The zero must not be punched.) If the low-order position is zero and the number is positive, the column must contain only the zero punch. (The 12 row must not be punched.)

More detailed information may be found in the GET flowchart and listing.

Example 1:      DIMENSION INCRD(80)

B=GET(INCRD,1,5,0.001)

Before:      INCRD                    0123456b...

  ↑

  Position    1

B = 0.0

After:        INCRD is the same.

B = 1.234

Example 2:

A = GET (INCRD,1,6,0.01) + GET (INCRD,7,12,0.01)  
+ GET (INCRD,13,18,0.01) + GET (INCRD,19,24,0.01)  
+ GET (INCRD,25,30,0.01) + GET (INCRD,31,36,0.01)  
+ GET (INCRD,37,42,0.01) + GET (INCRD,43,48,0.01)

Before:

INCRD    001221000070145035700357161111724368120001270124

          ↑        ↑        ↑        ↑        ↑        ↑        ↑        ↑        ↑

Position  1       6       12       18       24       30       36       42       48

A=0.0

After:        INCRD is the same

A = 21222.87

The above example sums the six-digit fields found in the first 48 columns of a card. Each data field has two decimal places. Any arithmetic operation can be performed with GET ( ) as an operand.

Errors: If a nonnumeric character, other than blank, appears in a position other than the low-order position, the result is set to zero.

If a special character other than - (minus) appears in the low-order position, the result is set to zero.

Remarks: The GET routine is a function subprogram. As such, it is used in an arithmetic expression as shown in the example.

When the digit in the units position is a zero, a minus sign is shown as an 11-punch only; a plus is shown as a zero-punch only.

In most cases the value of SHIFT should be 10.0, placing the decimal point at the right-hand end of the number. (For dollars and cents calculations, the result of the GET would be in mills.) This will eliminate precision errors from the calculations. The decimal point may be replaced, moved to the left, with the EDIT routine for output. (See example under "Programming Notes".)

If JLAST is less than J, only one digit, JCARD(J), will be placed in the real variable GET.

## ICOMP

Format: ICOMP (JCARD,J,JLAST,KCARD,K,KLAST)

Function: Two variable-length decimal format data fields are compared. The result is set to a negative number, zero, or a positive number. This is a function subprogram.

### Parameter description:

- JCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This array contains the first data field to be compared, one digit per word, in decimal format.
- J - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first character of JCARD to be compared (the left-hand end of a field).
- JLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than or equal to J. This is the position of the last character of JCARD to be compared (the right-hand end of a field).
- KCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This array contains the second data field to be compared, one digit per word, in decimal format. If the fields are unequal in length, the KCARD field must be the longer field.
- K - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first character of KCARD to be compared (the left-hand end of a field).
- KLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than or equal to K. This is the position of the last character of KCARD to be compared (the right-hand end of a field).

Detailed description: Since the fields are assumed to be right-justified, the first operation is to examine the length of each field. If KCARD is longer than JCARD, the leading digits of KCARD are examined. If any one of them is greater than zero the result (ICOMP) is the opposite sign of KCARD. If they are all zero, or if the lengths are equal, corresponding digits are compared. The routine operates from left to right. The routine terminates when KCARD is longer than JCARD and a nonzero digit appears in the high-order of KCARD, when JCARD and KCARD do not match, or when all digits in JCARD and KCARD are equal. The following table shows the value of ICOMP, depending on the relation of the JCARD field to the KCARD field:

<u>ICOMP</u>	<u>Relation</u>
- (minus)	JCARD is less than KCARD
0 (zero)	JCARD is equal to KCARD
+ (plus)	JCARD is greater than KCARD

More detailed information may be found in the ICOMP flowchart and listing.

Example:        DIMENSION ITOT(10),ICTL(10)

                  IF (ICOMP(ICTL,1,10,ITOT,1,10)) 1,2,1

The control total is compared to the total calculated. Control goes to statement 1 if the totals do not match (the calculated total is greater than or less than the control total). Control goes to statement 2 if the calculated total is equal to the control total. The fields compared are not changed.

                  ITOT        0007136673

                  ICTL        0007136688

                  ICOMP        after is positive.

Errors: No errors are detected. However, the JCARD field must not be longer than the KCARD field.

Remarks: ICOMP is a function subprogram and as such should be used in an arithmetic expression.

If JLAST is less than J, or KLAST is less than K, the result is unpredictable.

## IOND

Format: CALL IOND

Function: Checks for I/O interrupts and loops until no I/O interrupts are pending.

Detailed description: The routine checks the Interrupt Service Subroutine Counter to see whether any I/O interrupts are pending. If the counter is not zero, the routine continues to check it until it becomes zero. Then the routine returns control to the user. More detailed information may be found in the IOND flowchart and listing.

Example: CALL IOND

PAUSE 777

The two statements shown will wait until all I/O interrupts have been serviced. Then the program will PAUSE. If an I/O interrupt is pending, and IOND is not used before a PAUSE, the program will not PAUSE.

Errors: None

Remarks: This statement must always be used before a STOP or PAUSE statement.

It may also be helpful in debugging programs. Sometimes, with more than one event going on at the same time (PRINTing and processing) during debugging, difficulties can be encountered. The user may not be able to easily find the cause of trouble. The use of IOND after each I/O statement will ensure that only one I/O operation is going on at any given time.

## KEYBD

Format: CALL KEYBD(JCARD,J,JLAST)

Function: Reads characters from the keyboard.

### Parameter description:

- JCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This array will contain the keyed information when reading is finished. The information will be in A1 format, one character per word.
- J - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first word of JCARD into which a character will be keyed (the left-hand end of a field).
- JLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than or equal to J. This is the position of the last word of JCARD into which a character will be keyed (the right-hand end of a field).

Detailed description: The keyboard is read and the information being read is printed on the console printer. When the specified number of characters have been read, or when EOF is encountered, the reading terminates. The characters read are converted from keyboard codes to EBCDIC and placed in A1 format, one character per word. Control is now returned to the user. More detailed information may be found in the TYPED/KEYBD flowchart and listing.

Example:        DIMENSION INPUT(30)  
                  CALL KEYBD(INPUT,1,30)

Before:

INPUT	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	0	1	2	3
	↑		↑		↑		↑		↑		↑		↑		↑		↑		↑		↑		↑		↑		↑		↑	
Position	1		5		10		15		20		25		30																	

After:

INPUT	T	H	E		C	U	S	T	O	M	E		N	A	M	E		G	O	E	S		H	E	R	E	1	2	3
	↑		↑		↑		↑		↑		↑		↑		↑		↑		↑		↑		↑		↑		↑		↑
Position	1		5		10		15		20		25		30																



The array INPUT, from INPUT(1) to INPUT(30), has been filled with information read from the keyboard.

Errors: The following WAITs may occur:

<u>WAIT (loc)</u>	<u>Accumulator (hex)</u>	<u>Action</u>
41	2xx0	Ready the keyboard.
41	2xx1	Internal subroutine error. Rerun job. If error persists, verify that the subroutine deck is accurate using the listing in this manual. If the deck is the same, contact your local IBM representative. Save all output.

Only 60 characters at a time may be read from the keyboard.

If JLAST is less than J, only one character will be read.

If more than 60 characters are specified (JLAST-J+1 is greater than 60), only 60 characters will be read.

Remarks: The characters asterisked in Appendix D of IBM 1130 Subroutine Library (C26-5929) will be entered into core storage and printed. All other characters will be entered into core storage but will not be printed.

If this subroutine is used, any other I/O must use commercial subroutines, with the exception of disk, which must always use FORTRAN I/O, and the 1132 Printer, which may use either FORTRAN I/O or the I/O subroutine in this package.

## MOVE

Format: CALL MOVE(JCARD,J,JLAST,KCARD,K)

Function: Moves data from one array to another array.

Parameter description:

- JCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This is the array from which data is moved. The data must be stored in JCARD in A1 format, one character per word.
- J - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first character of JCARD to be moved (the left-hand end of a field).
- JLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than or equal to J. This is the position of the last character of JCARD to be moved (the right-hand end of a field).
- KCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This is the array to which data is moved, one character per word.
- K - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first character of KCARD to which data will be moved (the left-hand end of a field).

Detailed description: Characters are moved, left to right, from the sending field, JCARD, starting with JCARD(J) and ending with JCARD(JLAST), to the receiving field KCARD, starting with KCARD(K). More detailed information may be found in the MOVE flowchart and listing.

Example:        DIMENSION INPUT(80),IOUT(120)  
  
                  L=20  
  
                  K=14  
  
                  CALL MOVE(INPUT,6,L,IOUT,K)

Before:

                  INPUT  
  
                  bbbb12ABC45ZYXPQR999Ab...  
                  ↑          ↑          ↑          ↑          ↑  
Position        1        5        10        15        20

IOUT

	bbbbbb1bb77b6ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOb...						
	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
Position	1	5	10	15	20	25	30

After:

INPUT is the same.

IOUT

	bbbbbb1bb77b62ABC45ZYXPQR999Pb...						
	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
Position	1	5	10	15	20	25	30

The field in the array INPUT, starting at INPUT(6) and ending at INPUT(20), is moved to the field in the array IOUT, starting at IOUT(14). A total of 15 characters are moved.

Errors: None

Remarks: If JLAST is less than J, one character is moved to KCARD(K).

## MPY

Format: CALL MPY(JCARD,J,JLAST,KCARD,K,KLAST,NER)

Function: Multiplies two arbitrary-length decimal data fields, placing the product in the second data field.

### Parameter description:

- JCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This array is the multiplier. The data must be stored in JCARD in decimal format, one digit per word.
- J - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first digit that will multiply (the left-hand end of a field).
- JLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than or equal to J. This is the position of the last digit to multiply (the right-hand end of a field).
- KCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This array, the multiplicand, will contain the product, extended to the left, in decimal format, one digit per word.
- K - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first digit of the multiplicand (the left-hand end of a field).
- KLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than or equal to K. This is the position of the last character of the product and the multiplicand (the right-hand end of a field).
- NER - An integer variable. This variable will indicate whether the KCARD field is not long enough.

Detailed description: First the signs are cleared from both fields and saved. Then the KCARD field is extended to the left the length of the JCARD field (JLAST-J+1) and filled with zeros. If the KCARD field will be extended below KCARD (1), NER will be set equal to KLAST and the routine will be terminated. Next, the JCARD field is scanned to find the high-order significant digit. If no digit is found, the result is set to zero. When a digit is found, the actual multiplication begins. The significant digits in the JCARD field are multiplied by the digits in the KCARD field, one at a time, starting with KCARD(K) and ending with KCARD(KLAST). The preliminary results are summed, shifting after each preliminary multiplication to give the correct place value to the preliminary results. Finally, the correct sign is generated for the result, in KCARD, and the sign of JCARD is restored. More detailed information may be found in the MPY flowchart and listing.

Example:        DIMENSION MPLR(5),MCAND(15)  
                      N=0  
                      CALL MPY(MPLR,1,5,MCAND,6,15,N)

Before:

MPLR	00982
	↑    ↑
Position	1    5
MCAND	ABCDE0007136673
	↑    ↑    ↑    ↑
Position	1    5    10   15

N=0

After:

MPLR is unchanged.

MCAND	000007008212886
	↑    ↑    ↑    ↑
Position	1    5    10   15

N=0

The numeric data fields MPLR and MCAND are multiplied, the result being placed in MCAND. Note that the MCAND field has been extended to the left the length of the MPLR field, five positions, and that N has not been changed.

Errors: If there is not enough room to extend the KCARD field to the left, NER will be set equal to KLAST, and the routine will terminate.

Remarks: Conversion from EBCDIC to decimal is necessary before using this subroutine. This may be accomplished with the A1DEC subroutine.

The length of the JCARD and KCARD fields is arbitrary, up to the maximum space available.

The arithmetic performed is decimal arithmetic, using whole numbers only. All numbers should have an assumed decimal point at the right-hand end. Dollars and cents

calculations should be performed in mills so that half-adjusting, when necessary, will not be difficult. This is illustrated in the following example:

Multiply 36.25 hours by \$4.60.

36.25 to three decimal places is 36250.

\$4.60 in mills is 4600.

Multiplying, the product is 166750000.

Half-adjusting in the mills position, adding 5 to that position only, yields 166755000.

Using the EDIT subroutine on positions 1 through 5, the result will be \$166.75.

Space must always be provided in the KCARD field for expansion. The first position of the multiplicand, K, must be at least  $JLAST-J+1$  positions from the beginning of KCARD. For example, if JCARD is 7 positions, 1 through 7, then the multiplicand, in KCARD, must start at least seven positions ( $7-1+1=7$ ) from the beginning of KCARD. This would have K equal to 8.

The product, located in the KCARD field, will begin at position  $K-(JLAST-J+1)$  of KCARD, and end at position KLAST of KCARD.

## NCOMP

Format: NCOMP(JCARD,J,JLAST,KCARD,K)

Function: Two variable-length data fields are compared, and the result is set to a negative number, zero, or a positive number. This is a function subprogram.

Parameter description:

- JCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This array contains the first data field to be compared, one character per word, in A1 format.
- J - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first character of JCARD to be compared (the left-hand end of a field).
- JLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than or equal to J. This is the position of the last character of JCARD to be compared (the right-hand end of a field).
- KCARD - The name of a one-dimensional, integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This array contains the second data field to be compared, one character per word, in A1 format.
- K - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first character of KCARD to be compared (the left-hand end of a field).

Detailed description: Corresponding characters of JCARD and KCARD are compared logically, starting with JCARD(J) and KCARD(K). The routine operates from left to right. The routine terminates when JCARD and KCARD do not match, or when the character at JCARD(JLAST) has been compared. The following table shows the value of NCOMP, depending on the relation of the JCARD field to the KCARD field:

<u>NCOMP</u>	<u>Relation</u>
- (minus)	JCARD is less than KCARD
0 (zero)	JCARD is equal to KCARD
+ (plus)	JCARD is greater than KCARD

More detailed information may be found in the NCOMP flowchart and listing.

Example: DIMENSION IN(80)  
IF (NCOMP(IN,1,20,MASTR,1))1,2,3

The field on the input card starting in column 1 and ending in column 20 is compared with the master field. Control goes to statement 1 if the input card is less than the master card. Control goes to statement 2 if the input card equals the master card. Control goes to statement 3 if the input card is greater than the master card. The fields compared are not changed.

IN	1234567bbbbbbbABCDEF
MASTER	1234567bbbbbbbABCDEF
NCOMP after is zero	

Errors: None

Remarks: The collating sequence in ascending order is as follows:

A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I,J,K,L,M,N,O,P,Q,R,S,T,U,V,W,X,Y,Z,0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,

blank,.,<,(,+,&,\*),-,/,%,#,@,! ,=

The compare operation is terminated by the last character of the first data field, the data field at JCARD, or by an unequal comparison. NCOMP is a function subprogram and as such should be used in an arithmetic statement.

If JLAST is less than J, only the first character from each field will be compared.



## NSIGN

Format: CALL NSIGN(JCARD,J,NEWS,NOLDS)

Function: Interrogate the sign and return with a code as to what the sign is. Also, modify the sign as specified.

### Parameter description:

- JCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This array contains the digit to be interrogated or modified, in decimal format.
- J - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the digit to be interrogated or modified.
- NEWS - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the code specifying the desired modification of the sign.
- NOLDS - An integer variable. Upon completion of the routine, this variable contains the code specifying what the sign was.

Detailed description: The sign is retrieved and NOLDS is set as in the table below:

<u>NOLDS is</u>	<u>When the sign was</u>
+1	positive
-1	negative

Then a new sign is inserted, specified by NEWS, as shown in the table below:

<u>NEWS</u>	<u>Sign</u>
+1	positive
0	opposite of old sign
-1	negative
NOLDS	no change

More detailed information may be found in the NSIGN flowchart and listing.

Example:        DIMENSION INUMB(9)  
                  CALL NSIGN(INUMB,9,0,N)

Before:        N=0, INUMB(9)=7

After:        N=1, INUMB(9)=-7

Errors: None

Remarks: The digit processed must be in decimal format. If it is not, the results are meaningless.

## NZONE

Format: CALL NZONE(JCARD,J,NEWZ,NOLDZ)

Function: Interrogate the zone and return with a code as to what the zone is. Also, modify the zone as specified.

Parameter description:

- JCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This array contains the character to be interrogated or modified, in A1 format.
- J - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the character in JCARD to be interrogated or modified.
- NEWZ - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the code specifying the modification of the zone.
- NOLDZ - An integer variable. This variable contains the code specifying what the zone was.

Detailed description: The zone is retrieved and NOLDZ is set as in the table below:

<u>NOLDZ is</u>	<u>When the character was</u>
1	A-I
2	J-R
3	S-Z
4	0-9
more than 4	special

Then a new zone is inserted, specified by NEWZ, as shown in the table below:

<u>NEWZ</u>	<u>Character</u>
1	12 zone
2	11 zone
3	0 zone
4	no zone
more than 4	no change

When a special character is the original character, the zone will not be changed. More detailed information may be found in the NZONE flowchart and listing.

Example:        DIMENSION IN(80)  
  
                  CALL NZONE(IN,1,2,J)

Before:        J=0,IN(1) = B

After:        J=1,IN(1) = K

Errors: None

Remarks: The minus sign or dash (-, an 11-punch) is treated as if it were a negative zero, not as a special character. This is the only exception.

The only modification performed on an input minus sign is that it may be transformed to a digit zero with no zone (a positive zero).

## PACK

Format: CALL PACK(JCARD,J,JLAST,KCARD,K)

Function: Information in A1 format, one character per word, is PACKed into A2 format, two characters per word.

### Parameter description:

- JCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This is the input array, containing the data in A1 format, one character per word.
- J - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first character of JCARD to be PACKed (the left-hand end of a field).
- JLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than J. This is the position of the last character of JCARD to be PACKed (the right-hand end of a field).
- KCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This is the array into which the data is PACKed, in A2 format, two characters per word.
- K - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first element of KCARD to receive the PACKed characters (the left-hand end of a field).

Detailed description: The characters in the JCARD array are taken in pairs, starting with JCARD(J), and PACKed together into one element of KCARD, starting with KCARD(K). Since the characters are taken in pairs, an even number of characters will always be PACKed. If necessary, the character at JCARD(JLAST+1) will be used in order to make the last data PACKed a pair. More detailed information may be found in the PACK/UNPAC flowchart and listing.

Example: DIMENSION IUNPK(26),IPAKD(26)

CALL PACK(IUNPK,1,25,IPAKD,1)

Before:

IUNPK	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
	↑			↑					↑						↑					↑						↑
Position	1			5					10						15					20						25

IPAKD    0b1b2b3b4b5b6b7b8b9b0b1b2b3b4b5b6b7b8b9b0b1b2b3b4b5b  
           ↑                  ↑                  ↑                  ↑                  ↑                  ↑  
 Position    1                  5                  10                  15                  20                  25

After:

IUNPK is the same.

IPAKD    ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ3b4b5b6b7b8b9b0b1b2b3b4b5b  
           ↑                  ↑                  ↑                  ↑                  ↑                  ↑  
 Position    1                  5                  10                  15                  20                  25

Note that each two characters shown above represent one element of the array. Also, after IUNPK has been PACKed, the twenty-sixth character, Z, has been PACKed since 25 characters were specified (between J and JLAST).

Errors: None

Remarks: If JLAST is less than or equal to J, the first two characters of JCARD will be PACKed. An even number of characters in JCARD will always be PACKed into KCARD. An equation for how much space is required, in elements, in KCARD is

$$\text{Space in KCARD} = \left[ \frac{\text{JLAST} - \text{J} + 2}{2} \right]$$

This result is rounded down at all times.

## PRINT

Format: CALL PRINT(JCARD,J,JLAST,NER)

Function: The printing of one line on the IBM 1132 Printer only is initiated, and control is returned to the user.

### Parameter description:

- JCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This array contains the information to be printed, on the IBM 1132 Printer, in A1 format, one character per word.
- J - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first character of JCARD to be printed (the left-hand end of a field).
- JLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than or equal to J. This is the position of the last character of JCARD to be printed (the right-hand end of a field).
- NER - An integer variable. This variable indicates carriage tape channel conditions that have occurred in printing.

Detailed description: When the previous print operation is finished, if a print operation was going on, the routine begins. The characters to be printed are packed and reversed. Since the characters are taken in pairs, an even number of characters is required. If necessary, the character at JCARD(JLAST+1) will be used to get an even number. Then printing is initiated and control is returned to the user. When printing is finished, the printer spaces one line and the indicator, NER, is set as follows:

<u>NER is</u>	<u>when</u>
3	Channel 9 has been encountered
4	Channel 12 has been encountered

If channel 9 or channel 12 is not encountered, the indicator is not set.

If a WAIT occurs at location 41, one of the following conditions exists:

<u>WAIT (loc)</u>	<u>Accumulator (hex)</u>	<u>Cause</u>
41	6xx0	Printer not ready or end of forms.
41	6xx1	Internal subroutine error. Rerun job. If error persists, verify that the subroutine deck is accurate, using the listing in this manual. If the deck is the same, contact your local IBM representative. Save all output.

All of the above WAITs require operator intervention.

Only one line can be printed at a time (JLAST-J+1 must be less than or equal to 120).

More detailed information may be found in the PRINT/SKIP flowchart and listing.

Example:        DIMENSION IOU(120)  
  
                  N=0  
  
                  CALL PRINT(IOU,1,120,N)  
  
                  IF(N-3) 1,2,3  
  
                  2     Channel 9 routine  
  
                  3     Channel 12 routine  
  
                  1     Normal processing

The line in IOU, from IOU(1) through IOU(120), is printed. The indicator is tested to see whether (1) the line was printed at channel 9 or (2) the line was printed at channel 12. Appropriate action will be taken.

Notice that the test of the indicator is made after printing. The test should always be performed in this way to see where the line has just been printed. If the indicator was set, the line was printed at channel 9 or channel 12.

Errors: If JLAST is less than J, only one character will be printed. If more than 120 characters are specified (JLAST-J+1 is greater than 120), only 120 characters will be printed.

Remarks: After each line is printed, the condition indicator should be checked for the channel 9 or channel 12 indication. In doing this the same variable should always be used for the indicator.

The indicator is not reset by the subroutine. It is the responsibility of the user to initialize and reset this indicator.

If this subroutine is used, the FORTRAN READ and WRITE statements, except disk READ or WRITE, must not be used.



## PUNCH

Format: CALL PUNCH(JCARD,J,JLAST,NER)

Function: Punches a card on the IBM 1442, Model 6 or 7, only.

### Parameter description:

- JCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This array contains the characters to be punched into a card, in A1 format, one character per word.
- J - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first character of JCARD to be punched (the left-hand end of a field).
- JLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than or equal to J. This is the position of the last character of JCARD to be punched (the right-hand end of a field).
- NER - An integer variable. This variable indicates any conditions that have occurred in punching a card, and the nature of these conditions.

Detailed description: The characters to be punched are converted from EBCDIC to card codes, one at a time. When all characters have been converted, the punching operation is initiated. If an error occurs during the operation, the condition indicator is set, and the operation is continued. The possible values of the condition indicator and their meaning are listed below:

<u>NER is</u>	<u>when</u>
0	Last card condition.
1	Feed or punch check. Operator intervention required.

If a WAIT occurs at location 41, one of the following conditions exists:

<u>Conditions</u>	<u>Accumulator (hex)</u>
Punch not ready.	1xx0
Internal subroutine error. Rerun job. If error persists, verify that the subroutine deck is accurate, using the listing in this manual. If the deck is the same, contact your IBM representative. Save all output.	1xx1

All of the above WAITs require operator intervention.

Only one card can be punched at a time (JLAST-J+1 must be less than or equal to 80).

More detailed information may be found in the READ/PUNCH flowchart and listing.

Example:        DIMENSION IOTPT(80)  
  
                  N=-1  
  
                  CALL PUNCH(IOTPT,1,80,N)

Before:

IOTPT	NAME...	ADDRESS...	AMOUNT
	↑	↑	↑
Position	1	20	60

N=-1

After:

IOTPT is the same.

N=0

The information in IOTPT, from IOTPT(1) to IOTPT(80), has been punched into a card. Since N=0, the information was punched correctly, and the card punched into was the last card.

Errors: If a punch or feed check occurs, the condition indicator will be set equal to 1. If an internal error occurs, the system will WAIT as specified above.

If JLAST is less than J, only one character will be punched.

If more than 80 characters are specified (JLAST-J+1 is greater than 80), only 80 characters, one card, will be punched.

Remarks: After each card is punched, the condition indicator should be checked for the last card indication. This will occur only after the last card has physically been punched.

The condition indicator is not reset by the subroutine. It is the responsibility of the user to initialize and reset this indicator.

If this subroutine is used, any other I/O must use commercial subroutines, with the exception of disk, which must always use FORTRAN I/O, and the 1132 Printer, which may use either FORTRAN I/O or the I/O subroutine in this package.

## PUT

Format: CALL PUT(JCARD,J,JLAST,VAR,ADJST,N)

Function: Converts the real variable, VAR, to an EBCDIC integer number, half-adjusting as specified, and places the result, after decimal point alignment, in an array. An 11-zone is placed over the low-order, rightmost position in the array if VAR is negative.

### Parameter description:

- JCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This array will contain the result of the PUT routine, EBCDIC coded information, in A1 format, one digit per word.
- J - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the first position of JCARD to be filled with the result (the left-hand end of a field).
- JLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than or equal to J. This is the last position to be filled with the result (the right-hand end of a field).
- VAR - A real constant, a real expression, or a real variable. This is the number to be PUT.
- ADJST - A real constant, a real expression, or a real variable. This is added to the variable, VAR, as a half-adjustment factor.
- N - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This specifies the number of digits to truncate from the right-hand end of the number, VAR.

Detailed description: First, the half-adjustment factor is added to the real variable, VAR. Then, each digit is retrieved using the formula

$$\text{EBCDIC DIGIT} = 256 (\text{BINARY DIGIT}) - 4032$$

and placed in the output area. Each binary digit is retrieved by subtracting the digits already retrieved from VAR and multiplying by 10. The next digit is then retrieved and placed in the output area. More detailed information may be found in the PUT flowchart and listing.

Example:            DIMENSION IPRNT(120)  
                         CALL PUT(IPRNT,1,12,A,5.0,1)

Before:

A = 1234567.

IPRNT	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	b
	↑		↑		↑		↑		↑		↑		↑		↑		↑		↑	
Position	1		5		10		15		20											

After:

A = 1234567.

IPRNT	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	7	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	b
	↑		↑		↑		↑		↑		↑		↑		↑		↑		↑	
Position	1		5		10		15		20											

Errors: None

Remarks: If the receiving field, JCARD, is not large enough to hold all of the output, only the low-order digits are placed.

It is necessary for the programmer to use the ADJST parameter in every PUT. Assume that the number to be PUT is \$123.00. Because the IBM 1130 is a binary machine, the number may be represented in core storage as 122.999... If this number is PUT with ADJST equal to zero, the result is \$122.99. With ADJST equal to 0.005, the preliminary result is 123.004; when PUT, the result is \$123.00. The value of ADJST should be a 5 in the decimal position one to the right of the low-order digit to be PUT.

In most cases the ADJST parameter should apply to the mills position. One digit should be specified by N (this truncates after rounding). See example under "Programming Notes".

If JLAST is less than or equal to J, only one digit will be PUT.

## READ

Format: CALL READ(JCARD,J,JLAST,NER)

Function: Reads a card from the IBM 1442, Model 6 or 7, only, overlapping the conversion from card codes to EBCDIC.

Parameter description:

- JCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. A card will be read into this array, in A1 format, one character per word.
- J - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first word of JCARD into which a character will be read (the left-hand end of a field).
- JLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than or equal to J. This is the position of the last word of JCARD into which a character will be read (the right-hand end of a field).
- NER - An integer variable. This variable indicates any conditions that have occurred in reading a card, and the nature of these conditions.

Detailed description: A card read operation is started. While the card is being read, the characters, one at a time, are converted from card codes to EBCDIC. If an error occurs during the operation, the condition indicator is set, and the operation continues. The possible values of the condition indicator and their meaning are listed below:

<u>NER is</u>	<u>when</u>
0	Last card condition.
1	Feed or read check. Operator intervention required.

If a WAIT occurs at location 41, one of the following conditions exists:

<u>Conditions</u>	<u>Accumulator (hex)</u>
Reader not ready.	1xx0
Internal subroutine error. Rerun job. If error persists, verify that the subroutine deck is accurate, using the listing in this manual. If the deck is the same, contact your IBM representative. Save all output.	1xx1

All of the above WAITs require operator intervention.

Only one card can be read at a time (JLAST-J+1 must be less than or equal to 80). More detailed information may be found in the READ/PUNCH flowchart and listing.

Example:        DIMENSION INPUT(160)  
  
                  N1=-1  
  
                  CALL READ(INPUT,1,80,N1)  
  
                  N2=-1  
  
                  CALL READ(INPUT,81,160,N2)

Before:

INPUT	000000...0000000000			
	↑	↑	↑	↑
Position	1	5	155	160

N1=-1  
N2=-1

After:

INPUT	THIS IS THE NAME... SECOND CARD...								
	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	
Position	1	5	10	15	80	81	85	90	160

N1=-1  
N2=-1

From the user's viewpoint the next card is read into the INPUT array (1-80). N1 is not one of the indicated values, so the first read was successful. The next card is read into the INPUT array (81-160). N2 is not one of the indicated values, so the second read was also successful.

Errors: If a read or feed check occurs, the condition indicator will be set equal to 1. If an internal error occurs, the system will WAIT as specified above.

If JLAST is less than J, only one character will be read.

If more than 80 characters are specified (JLAST-J+1 is greater than 80), only 80 characters, one card, will be read.

Remarks: After each card read, the condition indicator should be checked for the last card indication. This will occur only after the last card has physically been read into core storage.

The condition indicator is not reset by the subroutine. It is the responsibility of the user to initialize and reset this indicator.

If this subroutine is used, any other I/O must use commercial subroutines, with the exception of disk, which must always use FORTRAN I/O, and the 1132 Printer, which may use either FORTRAN I/O or the I/O subroutine in this package.

SKIP

Format: CALL SKIP(N)

Function: Execute the requested control function on the IBM 1132 Printer only.

Parameter description:

N - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. The value of this variable corresponds to an available control function.

Detailed description: If the printer is busy, the subroutine WAITs. Otherwise, or when the printer finishes, the routine executes the requested function and returns control to the calling program. The control functions and their values are as follows:

<u>Function</u>	<u>Value</u>
Immediate skip to channel 1	12544
Immediate skip to channel 2	12800
Immediate skip to channel 3	13056
Immediate skip to channel 4	13312
Immediate skip to channel 5	13568
Immediate skip to channel 6	13824
Immediate skip to channel 9	14592
Immediate skip to channel 12	15360
Immediate space of 1 space	15616
Immediate space of 2 spaces	15872
Immediate space of 3 spaces	16128
Suppress space after printing	0

Normal spacing is one space after printing.

Example: NUMBR=12544

CALL SKIP(NUMBR)

The carriage skips until a punch in channel 1 of the carriage control tape is encountered (normally this is at the top of a page).



Errors: Only the codes mentioned above can be used. The use of anything else will result in either no movement of the carriage or a WAIT at location 41 with 6xx1 in the accumulator (hex).

Remarks: When space suppression after printing is executed, it is reset to single-space after printing. If the user wishes to continue suppression, he must give that skip command again.

If this subroutine is used, the FORTRAN READ and WRITE statements, except disk READ or WRITE, must not be used.

## STACK

Format: CALL STACK

Function: Selects the alternate stacker on the IBM 1442, Model 6 or 7, only for the next card to go through the punch station. More detailed information may be found in the STACK flowchart and listing.

Example: A card has been read. The sum of the four-digit numbers in columns 10-13 and 20-23 is punched in columns 1-5. If the sum is negative, the card should be selected into the alternate stacker. A program to solve the problem follows:

	<u>FORTRAN Statement</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
1	FORMAT(9X,I4,6X,I4)	Description of the input data.
2	FORMAT(I5)	Description of the output data.
	IO=2	Input unit number.
3	READ(IO,1)I1,I2	Input statement.
	I3=I1+I2	Sum.
	IF(I3)4,5,5	Is the sum negative?
4	CALL STACK	Yes — select the card.
5	WRITE(IO,2)I3	No — punch.
	GO TO 3	Process the next card.
	END	

Errors: None

Remarks: If the card reader is in a not-ready state (last card) and the card just read is to be stacker-selected, the card reader will not accept the stacker select command. The user should place a blank card after the card designating last card to his program. This will prevent the card reader from becoming not ready and will allow the card to be stacker-selected.

## SUB

Format: CALL SUB(JCARD,J,JLAST,KCARD,K,KLAST,NER)

Function: Subtracts one arbitrary-length decimal data field from another arbitrary-length decimal data field, placing the result in the second data field.

Parameter description:

- JCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This is the array that is subtracted, the subtrahend. The data must be stored in JCARD in decimal format, one digit per word.
- J - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first digit to be subtracted (the left-hand end of a field).
- JLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than or equal to J. This is the position of the last digit to be subtracted (the right-hand end of a field).
- KCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This array, the minuend, is subtracted from, and will contain the result in decimal format, one digit per word.
- K - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first digit of KCARD (the left-hand end of the field).
- KLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than or equal to K. This is the position of the last character of KCARD (the right-hand end of a field).
- NER - An integer variable. Upon completion of the subroutine, this variable will indicate whether arithmetic overflow occurred.

Detailed description: The sign of the JCARD field is reversed and then the JCARD and KCARD fields are ADDED using the ADD subroutine. More detailed information may be found in the SUB flowchart and listing.

Example:            DIMENSION IGRND(12), ITEM(6)  
  
                          N=0  
  
                          CALL SUB(ITEM,1,6,IGRND,1,12,N)

Before:

IGRND	000713665203
	↑    ↑    ↑
Position	1    5    10

ITEM	10234K
	↑    ↑
Position	1    5

N=0

After:

IGRND	000713767545
	↑    ↑    ↑
Position	1    5    10

ITEM is unchanged.

N=0

The numeric data field ITEM, in decimal format, is SUBtracted from the numeric data field IGRND, also in decimal format. Note that the fields are both right-justified. In this case, since the ITEM field is negative, and the operation to be performed is subtraction, the ITEM field is added to the IGRND field. The error indicator, N, is the same, since there is no overflow out of the high-order digit, left-hand end, of the IGRND field.

Errors: If the KCARD field is not large enough to contain the sum (that is, if there is a carry out of the high-order digit), the error indicator, NER, will be set equal to KLAST.

If the JCARD field is longer than the KCARD field, nothing will be done and the error indicator will be equal to KLAST.

Remarks: See the remarks for the ADD subroutine.

## TYPER

Format: CALL TYPER(JCARD,J,JLAST)

Function: The typing on the console printer is initiated, and control is returned to the user.

### Parameter description:

- JCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This array contains the characters to be printed on the console printer, in A1 format, one character per word.
- J - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first character of JCARD to be printed (the left-hand end of a field).
- JLAST - An integer constant, an integer variable, or an integer expression, greater than or equal to J. This is the position of the last character of JCARD to be printed (the right-hand end of a field).

Detailed description: The characters to be printed are converted from EBCDIC to console printer codes and are packed. Since the characters are taken in pairs, an even number of characters is required. If necessary, the character at JCARD(JLAST+1) will be used to get an even number. Then the print operation is started. While printing is in progress, control is returned to the user's program.

More detailed information may be found in the TYPER/KEYBD flowchart and listing.

Example:        DIMENSION IOTPT(120)  
                  CALL TYPER(IOTPT,1,120)

Before:

IOTPT	QUANTITY...	ITEM...	PRICE...	AMOUNT	
	↑	↑	↑	↑	
Position	1	5	20	80	120

After:

IOTPT is the same. The line is being printed.

The printing of the line, specified in IOTPT, is initiated on the console printer, and control returns to the user's program.

Errors: The following WAITs may occur:

<u>WAIT (loc)</u>	<u>Accumulator (hex)</u>	<u>Action</u>
41	2xx0	Ready the console printer.
41	2xx1	Internal subroutine error. Re-run job. If error persists, verify that the subroutine deck is accurate, using the listing in this manual. If the deck is the same, contact your local IBM representative. Save all output.

If JLAST is less than J, two characters will be printed. If more than 120 characters are specified (JLAST-J+1 is greater than 120), only 120 characters will be printed.

Remarks: The asterisked characters in Appendix D of IBM 1130 Subroutine Library (C26-5925) are legal. No other characters will be printed.

If this subroutine is used, any other I/O must use commercial subroutines, with the exception of disk, which must always use FORTRAN I/O, and the 1132 Printer, which may use either FORTRAN I/O or the I/O subroutine in this package.

Control functions can be used on the console printer. The following table indicates the available control functions and the decimal constant required for each function:

<u>Function</u>	<u>Decimal constant</u>
Tabulate	1344
Shift to black	5184
Carrier return	5440
Backspace	5696
Line feed	9536
Shift to red	13632

The decimal constant corresponding to a particular function must be placed in the output area (JCARD). The function will take place when its position in the output area is printed.

Example:        JCARD(1)=5440  
                  JCARD(21)=1344  
                  JCARD(30)=5440  
                  JCARD(51)=5440  
                  JCARD(82)=5440  
  
                  CALL TYPER(JCARD,1,101)

The above coding will carrier-return to a new line, then print characters 2-20 of JCARD, tab to the next tab stop; print characters 22-29, carrier return, print characters 31-50, carrier return, print characters 52-81, carrier return, and finally print characters 83-101.

## UNPAC

Format: CALL UNPAC(JCARD,J,JLAST,KCARD,K)

Function: Information in A2 format, two characters per word, is UNPACKed into A1 format, one character per word.

### Parameter description:

- JCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This is the input array, containing the data in A2 format, two characters per word.
- J - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first element of JCARD to be UNPACKed (the left-hand end of a field).
- JLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable greater than or equal to J. This is the position of the last element of JCARD to be UNPACKed (the right-hand end of a field).
- KCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This is the array into which the data is UNPACKed, in A1 format, one character per word.
- K - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first element of KCARD to receive the UNPACKed characters (the left-hand end of a field).

Detailed description: The characters in the JCARD array (A2) are UNPACKed left to right, starting with JCARD(J), and placed in the KCARD array (A1), starting with KCARD(K). Each element of JCARD, when UNPACKed, will require two elements of KCARD. More detailed information may be found in the PACK/UNPAC flowchart and listing.

Example: DIMENSION IUNPK(26),IPAKD(26)  
CALL UNPAC(IPAKD,1,13,IUNPK,1)

Before:

IPAKD	THISbINFORMATIONbWILLbUNPACKEDbbbbbbbbbbbbbbbbbb					
	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
Position	1	5	10	15	20	25



	IUNPK	Fb	Ib	Lb	Lbbb	Ib	Nbbb	Tb	Hb	Ib	Sbbb	Ab	Rb	Eb	Ab	bbbbbbbbbbbbbbbb
		↑			↑			↑			↑			↑		↑
Position		1			5			10			15			20		25

After:

IPAKD is the same.

	IUNPK	Tb	Hb	Ib	Sbbb	Ib	Nb	Fb	Ob	Rb	Mb	Ab	Tb	Ib	Ob	Nbbb	Wb	Ib	Lb	Lbbb	Ub	Nb	Pb	Ab
		↑			↑			↑			↑			↑			↑			↑			↑	
Position		1			5			10			15			20			25							

Note that each two characters shown above represent one element of the array.

Errors: None

Remarks: If JLAST is less than or equal to J, only the first element of JCARD, JCARD(J) will be UNPACKed into the first two elements of KCARD. An even number of characters will always be UNPACKed into KCARD. An equation for how much space is required, in elements, in KCARD is

$$\text{Space in KCARD} = 2 (\text{JLAST} - \text{J} + 1)$$

WHOLE

Format: WHOLE (EXPRS)

Function: Truncates the fractional portion of a real expression.

Parameter description:

EXPRS - A real expression. This is the expression that is truncated (the fractional part is made zero).

Detailed description: The result of the expression is shifted right until the fractional portion has been shifted off. Then the result is shifted left to give the original result with a zero fraction.

Example: A=WHOLE(.1\*B)

Before:

A=0.0

B=71234.99

After:

A=7123.000

B=71234.99

The expression, (.1\*B), has been evaluated, and the fractional portion has been dropped.

Errors: None

Remarks: The argument, EXPRS, must always be a real expression. If the purpose is to simply truncate the fraction from a number A, the expression must be (1.0\*A).

## PROGRAMMING NOTES

The 1130 Commercial Subroutine Package expects all alphameric information to be one character per word. Thus, input of data, when using standard FORTRAN READ statements, should be similar to the following:

```
DIMENSION I(80)
1  FORMAT(80A1)
    IN=2
    READ(IN,1)I
```

The above coding will read 80 characters of information, an 80-column card, placing each character in an 1130 word. The input data is now available to the user for any and all processing. Standard FORTRAN WRITE statements for information that was READ under A1 format should also be under A1 format.

Input of data, when using the READ subroutine, will automatically be in A1 format. Also, PRINTing, PUNCHing, and TYPEing assume A1 format.

Before any STOP or PAUSE, the user must always place the statement

```
CALL IOND
```

This will ensure that all interrupts for input/output operations have been serviced.

In order to test for a channel 9 or a channel 12 indication from the 1132 Printer, the user should place the test after the CALL to the PRINT subroutine.

```
N=0
CALL PRINT(IOUT,1,120,N)
IF(N-3) 1,2,3
1  No indication
2  Channel 9 is now being printed on
3  Channel 12 is now being printed on
```

If the test is not placed directly after the CALL to PRINT, erroneous conditions may be indicated.

With one exception, all I/O devices must use either FORTRAN I/O exclusively or Commercial Subroutine Package I/O exclusively. The exception is as follows: if the console printer uses Commercial Subroutine Package I/O, only the 1132 Printer may use either FORTRAN I/O or Commercial Subroutine Package I/O.

Also, the IOCS control record should not reference any devices other than disk, since this will cause subroutines, which will not be used, to reside in core storage. All parameters required by each subroutine must be supplied when programming, or results will be erroneous.

If the user wishes to use the TRACE facilities of FORTRAN, he must use standard FORTRAN READs and WRITEs. After the TRACE facilities have served their purpose, the FORTRAN READs and WRITEs should be converted to CALLs to the I/O subroutines supplied with this package.

All programs using the 1130 Commercial Subroutine Package must be compiled with the control statement \* ONE WORD INTEGERS.

The package has been prepared with Extended Precision. There are notes under "Modification Aids" for the user who wishes to use standard precision. When using the Extended Precision package, the user's program must also be compiled with the control statement \* EXTENDED PRECISION.

One very useful technique involves the NZONE subroutine. It is possible to have a five-way switch by coding as follows:

```
CALL NZONE(ISWT,1,5,I)
IF(I-5) 2,1,1
1   The switch is a special character
2   GO TO (3,4,5,6),I
3   The switch has a 12 zone
4   The switch has an 11 zone
5   The switch has a 0 zone
6   The switch has no zone
```

If each of the possible zones is expanded by actually using the digit of the switch, it becomes a 38-way switch.

In order to move a zone from one character to another, the following coding can be used:

```
CALL NZONE(ICH1,1,5,J)
CALL NZONE(ICH2,1,J,I)
```

The character at ICH2(1), unless it was a special character, now has the zone of the character at ICH1(1).

Also, NSIGN may be used to move signs from one field to another.

CALL NSIGN(IFLD1, LAST, N, N)

CALL NSIGN(IFLD2, IEND, N, I)

When using the disk cartridge for storage of data, it is suggested that all data to be used in FORTRAN arithmetic statements be converted to real format. All alphameric information should be PACKed before it is written onto the disk. Decimal information should be converted to A1 format and then PACKed before it is written onto the disk. These methods will allow more information to be stored on the disk cartridge.

Half-adjusting, as explained in the description of the PUT routine, is very important to the accuracy of calculations. To be completely safe (that is, to write programs so that precision does not become a problem), the program should perform all arithmetic operations in mills. Then use the PUT routine to half-adjust and truncate the mills position. The EDIT routine may then be used to place the decimal point and any other edit character. An example is as follows:

	<u>FORTRAN Statements</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
	DIMENSION IN(80), IOUT(9), ITMP(7)	Allocate storage
1	FORMAT(80A1)	Describe input
2	FORMAT(9HbGROSS IS, 9A1)	Describe output
	IREAD=2	Input unit
	IWRIT=3	Output unit
	READ(IREAD, 1) IOUT	Read edit mask (bbbb\$.bb)
	READ(IREAD, 1) IN	Input
	RATE=GET(IN, 30, 34, 1. 0)	Extract rate (cc 30-34) already in mills
	HRS=GET(IN, 40, 43, 10. 0)	Extract hours (cc 40-43) and add a zero to make them mills
	CURR=RATE*HRS	Calculate current earnings (now in thousands of mills)
	CURR=WHOLE((CURR+500.0)/1000.0)	Half-adjust, make current earnings mills, and truncate any fraction
	GROSS=CURR+GET(IN, 20, 26, 10. 0)	Extract old gross (cc 20-26) making mills, and calculate new gross
	CALL PUT(ITMP, 1, 7, GROSS, 5.0, 1)	Half-adjust, truncate, and convert to A1 format
	CALL EDIT(ITMP, 1, 7, IOUT, 1, 9)	Place decimal point and dollar sign
	WRITE(IWRIT, 2) IOUT	Print
	CALL EXIT	End of job
	END	

The above program will calculate gross pay. If there is an error in keypunching a field, the GET statement for that field will be zero. The GET routine can be changed and the computer made to stop, if a PAUSE, as stated under "Modification Aids", is appropriately placed.

As mentioned under "General Description", precision errors can be a problem. Therefore, the following limits are set on the size of real numbers:

+100,000,000.0

-100,000,000.0

If dollars and cents are used, the limits are:

+1,000,000.000

-1,000,000.000

As can be seen, an additional decimal place is carried to ensure accuracy.

In mills (including the additional decimal place) the limits are:

+1,000,000,000.

-1,000,000,000.

When using the decimal arithmetic feature of the 1130 Commercial Subroutine Package, it is not necessary to half-adjust to compensate for the binary nature of the 1130. However, when multiplication or division is involved, it is necessary to half-adjust to get to the nearest penny. This may be done by adding a constant of 5 to the mills position.

To truncate a field (zero out part of the fraction), the user can employ the FILL subroutine. The following statements show the multiplication of the hours worked (to two decimal places) by the rate (to three decimal places), half-adjusting in the third decimal place:

	<u>Statement</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
	DIMENSION IRATE(5),IHRS(4),IWORK(9), IGROS(6),IFIVE(1)	Allocate storage
	N=0	Initialize
	IFIVE(1)=5	
	CALL MOVE(IHRS,1,4,IWORK,6)	Set up work area
	CALL MPY(IRATE,1,5,IWORK,6,9,N)	Multiply
	IF(N) 2,1,2	Overflow?
1	CALL ADD(IFIVE,1,1,IWORK,1,7,N)	Half-adjust in mills
	CALL MOVE(IWORK,1,6,IGROS,1)	Place result and truncate
	.	
	.	
	.	
	C OVERFLOW CONDITION	
2	STOP 777	

Remember that MPY and DIV both require the extension of the second field in the operation. Also, the result may be located in the second field through the formulas given in the specific subroutine descriptions.

There are no limits to the size of numbers when the decimal feature of the package is used.

## MODIFICATION AIDS

Since the source language of the subroutine package is mainly FORTRAN, modification is a relatively easy problem, provided the modification is well defined.

In the listings there are comments as to where pauses could be conveniently placed to stop on error conditions.

The following FORTRAN program may be used on an IBM 1130 or other machine to produce the decimal equivalents of character codes. The only changes to the program may be the input and output unit numbers in statements 3 and 4, and the integer width in statement 2. The program reads a card which should contain up to 80 legal characters for that machine, and prints the character and its decimal equivalent.

```
                DIMENSION N(80)
1   FORMAT(80A1)
2   FORMAT(1X,A1,1X,I6)
3   READ(2,1)N
4   WRITE(3,2)(N(I),N(I), I=1,80)
      STOP
      END
```

The package has been prepared with Extended Precision. If the user wishes to use standard precision, he must, before compiling the routines, remove cards numbered:

CSP00060	CSP03310
CSP00280	CSP03750
CSP00440	CSP04340
CSP01080	CSP04690
CSP01850	CSP04920
CSP02150	CSP05190
CSP02480	CSP05460
CSP02760	CSP09830
CSP03130	CSP12860

CSP14940



In addition, the user must change the PUT subroutine by replacing card number CSP01990 with the following six cards:

		<u>(cc 73-80)</u>
	JTEST=IFIX(DIGS-10.0*DIGT)	CSP01982
11	IF(JTEST-10)9,10,10	CSP01985
10	JTEST=JTEST-10	CSP01988
	DIGT=DIGT+1.0	CSP01991
	GO TO 11	CSP01994
9	JCARD(JNOW)=256*JTEST-4032	CSP01997

## SAMPLE PROBLEMS

### PROBLEM 1

This program has been written to exercise each of the routines. A card is read and a code on that card initiates the operation of the specified routine. The card image is printed, before execution of the routine; the resulting variable is printed, if such a variable is associated with the routine; and the card image is printed, after execution of the routine.

If the user's system has an 1132 Printer, switch 0 on the console must be in the up position and all other switches in the down position. If the user's system does not have an 1132 Printer, all switches on the console must be in the down position.

# Sample Problem 1: Source Program

// FOR

CSP09780

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```

** SAMPLE PROBLEM 1
* NAME SMP11
* TOCS(CARD)TYPEWRITER,1132 PRINTER)
* ONE WORD INTEGERS
* EXTENDED PRECISION
* LIST ALL
    
```

CSP09790  
CSP09800  
CSP09810  
CSP09820  
CSP09830  
CSP09840

```

SAMPLE PROBLEM 1
C-----GENERAL PURPOSE 1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE TEST PROGRAM.
DIMENSION NCARD(80), NAMES(5,13)
1  FORMAT (80A1)
2  FORMAT (110, 4F10.0, F10.3)
3  FORMAT (30HONOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE +5A1+16H WITH PARAMETERS,
X4F10.5, F10.3)
4  FORMAT (13H CARD BEFORE=+80A1)
5  FORMAT (13H CARD AFTER =+80A1)
6  FORMAT(1H +513+2X+12HCARD AFTER =+1X+80A1)
7  FORMAT(1H0+4X+10HINDICATORS+3X+12HCARD BEFORE=+1X+80A1)
8  FORMAT (10H ANSWER IS+ F20.3)
C-----DEFINE UNIT NUMBERS OF I/O DEVICES.
CALL DATSW(0+N)
NREAD=2
NWRIT=2*(11/N)+1
READ (NREAD,1) NAMES
10 READ (NREAD,2) N, V1, V2, V3, V4, VAR
IF (N) 98,98,99
98 STOP
99 WRITE (NWRIT,3) (NAMES(I,N), I=1,5), V1, V2, V3, V4, VAR
N1=V1
N2=V2
N3=V3
N4=V4
NVAR=VAR
NER1=0
NER2=0
NER3=0
NER4=0
NER5=0
READ (NREAD,1) NCARD
IF(N=7) 21,21,22
21 WRITE(NWRIT,4) NCARD
C-----GO TO 1130 CSP ROUTINE
GO TO (11,12,13,14,15,16,17), N
C-----COMP ROUTINE
11 ANS=NCMP(NCARD,N1,N2,NCARD+N3)
GO TO 19
C-----MOVE ROUTINE
12 CALL MOVE(NCARD,N1,N2,NCARD+N3)
GO TO 20
C-----NZONE ROUTINE
13 CALL NZONE(NCARD,N1,N2,N3)
ANS=N3
GO TO 19
C-----EDIT ROUTINE
14 CALL EDIT(NCARD,N1,N2,NCARD+N3,N4)
GO TO 20
C-----GET ROUTINE
15 ANS=GET(NCARD,N1,N2,V3)
GO TO 19
C-----PUT ROUTINE
16 CALL PUT(NCARD,N1,N2,VAR,V3,N4)
    
```

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CSP09850  
CSP09860  
CSP09870  
CSP09880  
CSP09890  
CSP09900  
CSP09910  
CSP09920  
CSP09930  
CSP09940  
CSP09950  
CSP09960  
CSP09970  
CSP09980  
CSP09990  
CSP10000  
CSP10010  
CSP10020  
CSP10030  
CSP10040  
CSP10050  
CSP10060  
CSP10070  
CSP10080  
CSP10090  
CSP10100  
CSP10110  
CSP10120  
CSP10130  
CSP10140  
CSP10150  
CSP10160  
CSP10170  
CSP10180  
CSP10190  
CSP10200  
CSP10210  
CSP10220  
CSP10230  
CSP10240  
CSP10250  
CSP10260  
CSP10270  
CSP10280  
CSP10290  
CSP10300  
CSP10310  
CSP10320  
CSP10330  
CSP10340  
CSP10350  
CSP10360  
CSP10370

```

GO TO 20
C-----FILL ROUTINE
17 CALL FILL(NCARD,N1,N2,NVAR)
GO TO 20
19 WRITE (NWRIT,8) ANS
20 WRITE (NWRIT,5) NCARD
GO TO 10
22 WRITE (NWRIT,7) NCARD
C-----AIDEC ROUTINE
CALL AIDEC(NCARD,N1,N2,NER1)
CALL AIDEC(NCARD,N3,N4,NER2)
N=N-7
GO TO (23+24+25+26+27+28)*N
C-----ADD ROUTINE
23 CALL ADD(NCARD,N1,N2,NCARD,N3,N4,NER3)
GO TO 29
C-----SUB ROUTINE
24 CALL SUB(NCARD,N1,N2,NCARD,N3,N4,NER3)
GO TO 29
C-----MPY ROUTINE
25 CALL MPY(NCARD,N1,N2,NCARD,N3,N4,NER3)
GO TO 29
C-----DIV ROUTINE
26 CALL DIV(NCARD,N1,N2,NCARD,N3,N4,NER3)
GO TO 29
C-----ICOMP ROUTINE
27 NER3=ICOMP(NCARD,N1,N2,NCARD,N3,N4)
GO TO 29
C-----NSIGN ROUTINE
28 CALL NSIGN(NCARD,N1,NVAR,NER3)
C-----DECA1 ROUTINE
29 CALL DECA1(NCARD,N1,N2,NER4)
IF(N=3) 33,32,30
30 IF(N=4) 33,31,33
31 JSPAN=N2-N1
KSPAN=N4-N3
KSTRT=N3-JSPAN-1
N3=N4-JSPAN
CALL DECA1(NCARD,KSTRT,N3-1,NER5)
GO TO 33
32 N3=N3-N2*N1-1
33 CALL DECA1(NCARD,N3,N4,NER5)
WRITE(NWRIT,6) NER1,NER2,NER3,NER4,NER5,NCARD
GO TO 10
END
CSP10380
CSP10390
CSP10400
CSP10410
CSP10420
CSP10430
CSP10440
CSP10450
CSP10460
CSP10470
CSP10480
CSP10490
CSP10500
CSP10510
CSP10520
CSP10530
CSP10540
CSP10550
CSP10560
CSP10570
CSP10580
CSP10590
CSP10600
CSP10610
CSP10620
CSP10630
CSP10640
CSP10650
CSP10660
CSP10670
CSP10680
CSP10690
CSP10700
CSP10710
CSP10720
CSP10730
CSP10740
CSP10750
CSP10760
CSP10770
CSP10780
CSP10790
CSP10800
CSP10810
CSP10820

```

```

VARIABLE ALLOCATIONS
V1 =0000 V2 =0003 V3 =0006 V4 =0009 VAR =000C ANS =000F NCARD=0064 NAMES=00A5 N =00A6 NREAD=00A7
NWRIT=00A8 J =00A9 N1 =00AA N2 =00AB N3 =00AC N4 =00AD NVAR =00AE NER1 =00AF NER2 =00B0 NER3 =00B1
NER4 =00B2 NER5 =00B3 JSPAN=00B4 KSPAN=00B5 KSTRT=00B6

STATEMENT ALLOCATIONS
1 =00C0 2 =00C3 3 =00C8 4 =00E7 5 =00F2 6 =00FD 7 =010D 8 =0122 10 =0157 98 =016A
99 =016C 21 =01C8 11 =01DA 12 =01E6 13 =01EF 14 =01FC 15 =0206 16 =0210 17 =021A 19 =0222
20 =0228 22 =0231 23 =0254 24 =025F 25 =026A 26 =0275 27 =0280 28 =028C 29 =0292 30 =02A0
31 =02A6 32 =02CE 33 =02D8

FEATURES SUPPORTED
ONE WORD INTEGERS
EXTENDED PRECISION
IOCS

CALLED SUBPROGRAMS
DATSW NCOMP MOVE NZONE EDIT GET PUT FILL AIDEC ADD SUB MPY DIV ICOMP NSIGN
DECA1 ELD ESTO IFIX FLOAT WRTYZ SRED SWRT SCOMP SFIO SIOAI SIOIX SIOF SIOI SUBSC
STOP CARDZ PRNTZ

INTEGER CONSTANTS
0=00B8 2=00B9 1=00BA 5=00BB 7=00BC 3=00BD 4=00BE 0=00BF

CORE REQUIREMENTS FOR SMPL1
COMMON 0 VARIABLES 184 PROGRAM 570

END OF COMPILATION

```

## Sample Problem 1: Output

```

// XEQ                                CSP10830

NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE NCOMP WITH PARAMETERS 1.00000 10.00000 11.00000 0.00000 0.000
CARD BEFORE=ABCDEFGHIJKLMNQRST 2CSP10860
ANSWER IS -544.000 2CSP10860
CARD AFTER =ABCDEFGHIJKLMNQRST

NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE NCOMP WITH PARAMETERS 1.00000 10.00000 11.00000 0.00000 0.000
CARD BEFORE=BC8D F BC8D F 4CSP10880
ANSWER IS 0.000 4CSP10880
CARD AFTER =BC8D F BC8D F

NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE NCOMP WITH PARAMETERS 20.00000 25.00000 30.00000 0.00000 0.000
CARD BEFORE= JKLMN CBAFG 6CSP10900
ANSWER IS 448.000 6CSP10900
CARD AFTER = JKLMN CBAFG

NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE MOVE WITH PARAMETERS 1.00000 5.00000 20.00000 0.00000 0.000
CARD BEFORE=ABCDE 8CSP10920
CARD AFTER =ABCDE ABCDE 8CSP10920

NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE MOVE WITH PARAMETERS 40.00000 49.00000 1.00000 0.00000 0.000
CARD BEFORE= 9876543210 10CSP10940
CARD AFTER =9876543210 10CSP10940

NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE NZONE WITH PARAMETERS 10.00000 5.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.000
CARD BEFORE= A 12CSP10960
ANSWER IS A 1.000 12CSP10960
CARD AFTER = A

NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE NZONE WITH PARAMETERS 10.00000 5.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.000
CARD BEFORE= I 14CSP10980
ANSWER IS I 1.000 14CSP10980
CARD AFTER = I

NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE NZONE WITH PARAMETERS 20.00000 5.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.000
CARD BEFORE= 0 16CSP11000
ANSWER IS 4.000 16CSP11000
CARD AFTER = 0

NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE NZONE WITH PARAMETERS 20.00000 5.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.000
CARD BEFORE= 9 18CSP11020
ANSWER IS 4.000 18CSP11020
CARD AFTER = 9

NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE NZONE WITH PARAMETERS 30.00000 5.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.000
CARD BEFORE= J 20CSP11040
ANSWER IS 2.000 20CSP11040
CARD AFTER = J

NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE NZONE WITH PARAMETERS 30.00000 5.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.000
CARD BEFORE= R 22CSP11060
ANSWER IS 2.000

```

CARD AFTER =		R					22CSP11060	
NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE NZONE WITH PARAMETERS	10.00000	1.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.000	
CARD BEFORE=		A					24CSP11080	
ANSWER IS	1.000							
CARD AFTER =		A					24CSP11080	
NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE NZONE WITH PARAMETERS	10.00000	1.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.000	
CARD BEFORE=		1					26CSP11100	
ANSWER IS	4.000							
CARD AFTER =		A					26CSP11100	
NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE NZONE WITH PARAMETERS	10.00000	1.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.000	
CARD BEFORE=		J					28CSP11120	
ANSWER IS	2.000							
CARD AFTER =		A					28CSP11120	
NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE NZONE WITH PARAMETERS	20.00000	4.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.000	
CARD BEFORE=		I					30CSP11140	
ANSWER IS	1.000							
CARD AFTER =		9					30CSP11140	
NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE NZONE WITH PARAMETERS	20.00000	2.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.000	
CARD BEFORE=		9					32CSP11160	
ANSWER IS	4.000							
CARD AFTER =		R					32CSP11160	
NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE NZONE WITH PARAMETERS	20.00000	3.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.000	
CARD BEFORE=		R					34CSP11180	
ANSWER IS	2.000							
CARD AFTER =		Z					34CSP11180	
NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE NZONE WITH PARAMETERS	30.00000	3.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.000	
CARD BEFORE=		D					36CSP11200	
ANSWER IS	1.000							
CARD AFTER =		U					36CSP11200	
NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE NZONE WITH PARAMETERS	30.00000	2.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.000	
CARD BEFORE=		4					38CSP11220	
ANSWER IS	4.000							
CARD AFTER =		M					38CSP11220	
NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE NZONE WITH PARAMETERS	30.00000	4.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.000	
CARD BEFORE=		M					40CSP11240	
ANSWER IS	2.000							
CARD AFTER =		4					40CSP11240	
NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE EDIT WITH PARAMETERS	1.00000	6.00000	20.00000	30.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.000	
CARD BEFORE=123456		\$	CR				42CSP11260	
CARD AFTER =123456		\$1234.56					42CSP11260	
NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE EDIT WITH PARAMETERS	1.00000	6.00000	20.00000	30.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.000	
CARD BEFORE=02343K		\$	CR				44CSP11280	
CARD AFTER =02343K		\$234.32CR					44CSP11280	
NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE EDIT WITH PARAMETERS	1.00000	6.00000	20.00000	29.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.000	
CARD BEFORE=00343-		\$	-				46CSP11300	
CARD AFTER =00343-		\$34.30-					46CSP11300	
NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE EDIT WITH PARAMETERS	1.00000	7.00000	21.00000	28.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.000	
CARD BEFORE=1234567		\$	CR				48CSP11320	
CARD AFTER =1234567		*****					48CSP11320	
NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE EDIT WITH PARAMETERS	1.00000	6.00000	10.00000	30.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.000	
CARD BEFORE=00005M		\$	CR				50CSP11340	
CARD AFTER =00005M		*****00.54CR					50CSP11340	
NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE EDIT WITH PARAMETERS	1.00000	6.00000	20.00000	29.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.000	
CARD BEFORE= 5M		\$	-				52CSP11360	
CARD AFTER = 5M		\$54-					52CSP11360	
NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE GET WITH PARAMETERS	1.00000	5.00000	0.01000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.000	
CARD BEFORE=12345		123.449					54CSP11380	
ANSWER IS								
CARD AFTER =12345							54CSP11380	
NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE GET WITH PARAMETERS	1.00000	5.00000	0.01000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.000	
CARD BEFORE=1234N		-123.449					56CSP11400	
ANSWER IS								
CARD AFTER =1234N							56CSP11400	
NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE GET WITH PARAMETERS	1.00000	7.00000	0.00100	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.000	
CARD BEFORE=1 3 5 7		1030.506					58CSP11420	
ANSWER IS								
CARD AFTER =1 3 5 7							58CSP11420	
NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE GET WITH PARAMETERS	1.00000	5.00000	1.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.000	
CARD BEFORE=12AB4		0.000					60CSP11440	
ANSWER IS								
CARD AFTER =12AB4							60CSP11440	
NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE GET WITH PARAMETERS	1.00000	5.00000	1.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.000	
CARD BEFORE=1230-		-12300.000					62CSP11460	
ANSWER IS								
CARD AFTER =1230-							62CSP11460	
NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE GET WITH PARAMETERS	1.00000	3.00000	0.00001	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.000	
CARD BEFORE=123		0.001					64CSP11480	
ANSWER IS								
CARD AFTER =123							64CSP11480	
NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE PUT WITH PARAMETERS	1.00000	5.00000	0.50000	0.00000	12345.000	0.00000	12345.000	
CARD BEFORE=							66CSP11500	
CARD AFTER =12345							66CSP11500	
NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE PUT WITH PARAMETERS	1.00000	2.00000	5.00000	1.00000	12890.000	0.00000	12890.000	
CARD BEFORE=							68CSP11520	
CARD AFTER =89							68CSP11520	
NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE PUT WITH PARAMETERS	11.00000	15.00000	5.00000	1.00000	12345.000	0.00000	12345.000	









# Sample Problem 1: Data Input Listing

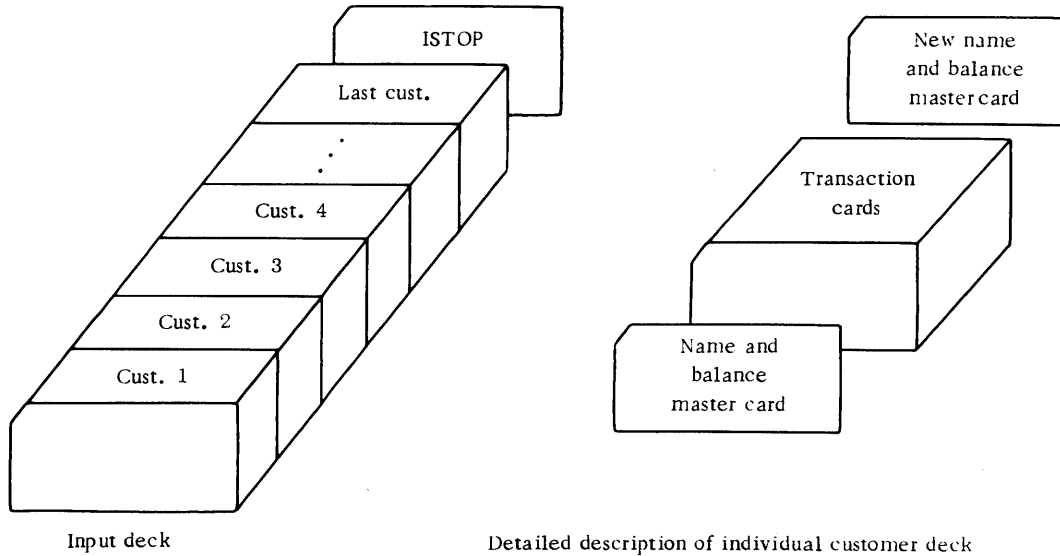
NCOMP	MOVE	NZONE	EEDIT	GET	PUT	FILL	ADD	SUB	MPY	DIV	ICOMP	NSIGN	
				1		10		11					CSP10840
				1									1CSP10850
				1									2CSP10860
				1		10		11					3CSP10870
				1									4CSP10880
				1		20		30					5CSP10890
				1									6CSP10900
				1		25		30					7CSP10910
				1									8CSP10920
				1		20							9CSP10930
				1									10CSP10940
				1		20							11CSP10950
				1									12CSP10960
				1		25		30					13CSP10970
				1									14CSP10980
				1		20							15CSP10990
				1									16CSP11000
				1		20							17CSP11010
				1									18CSP11020
				1		25		30					19CSP11030
				1									20CSP11040
				1		20							21CSP11050
				1									22CSP11060
				1		25		30					23CSP11070
				1									24CSP11080
				1		20							25CSP11090
				1									26CSP11100
				1		20							27CSP11110
				1									28CSP11120
				1		25		30					29CSP11130
				1									30CSP11140
				1		20							31CSP11150
				1									32CSP11160
				1		20							33CSP11170
				1									34CSP11180
				1		25		30					35CSP11190
				1									36CSP11200
				1		20							37CSP11210
				1									38CSP11220
				1		25		30					39CSP11230
				1									40CSP11240
				1		20							41CSP11250
				1									42CSP11260
				1		25		30					43CSP11270
				1									44CSP11280
				1		20							45CSP11290
				1									46CSP11300
				1		25		30					47CSP11310
				1									48CSP11320
				1		20							49CSP11330
				1									50CSP11340
				1		25		30					51CSP11350
				1									52CSP11360

12345	5	1	5	.01				53CSP11370
1234N	5	1	5	.01				54CSP11380
1 3 5 7	5	1	7	.001				55CSP11390
12AB4	5	1	5	1.				56CSP11400
1230-	5	1	5	1.				57CSP11410
123	5	1	3	.00001				58CSP11420
	6	1	5	0.5	0	12345.		59CSP11430
	6	1	2	5.0	1	12890.		60CSP11440
	6	11	15	5.0	1	12345.		61CSP11450
	6	10	16	50.0	2	-34567.		62CSP11460
	6	10	17	5.0	1	-16.		63CSP11470
	7	1	10			16448.		64CSP11480
ARCEFGHIJK	7	20	25			23360.		65CSP11490
	08	31	35	24	66	70		66CSP11500
	09	31	35	24	66	70	2048	67CSP11510
	10	31	35	24	66	70	2048	68CSP11520
	11	31	35	24	66	70	2048	69CSP11530
	12	31	35	24	66	70	2048	70CSP11540
	13	1	1	2	2	1.	2048	71CSP11550
65	08	31	35	99	66	70		72CSP11560
	09	31	35	99	66	70	2048	73CSP11570
	10	31	35	99	66	70	2048	74CSP11580
	11	31	35	99	66	70	2048	75CSP11590
	12	31	35	99	66	70	2048	76CSP11600
	13	1	1	2	2	-1.	2048	77CSP11610
54	08	01	20	41	70			78CSP11620
12345678901234567890	09	01	20	41	70	12345678901234567890		CSP11630
12345678901234567890	10	01	20	41	70	12345678901234567890		CSP11640
	11	01	20	41	70	12345678901234567890		CSP11650
	12	01	20	41	70	12345678901234567890		CSP11660
	13	01	20	41	70	12345678901234567890		CSP11670
	08	01	20	41	70	12345678901234567890		CSP11680
	09	01	20	41	70	12345678901234567890		CSP11690
	10	01	20	41	70	12345678901234567890		CSP11700
	11	01	20	41	70	12345678901234567890		CSP11710
	12	01	20	41	70	12345678901234567890		CSP11720
	13	01	20	41	70	12345678901234567890		CSP11730
	08	01	20	41	70	12345678901234567890		CSP11740
	09	01	20	41	70	12345678901234567890		CSP11750
	10	01	20	41	70	12345678901234567890		CSP11760
	11	01	20	41	70	12345678901234567890		CSP11770
	12	01	20	41	70	12345678901234567890		CSP11780
	13	01	20	41	70	12345678901234567890		CSP11790
	08	01	20	41	70	12345678901234567890		CSP11800
	09	01	20	41	70	12345678901234567890		CSP11810
	10	01	20	41	70	12345678901234567890		CSP11820
	11	01	20	41	70	12345678901234567890		CSP11830
	12	01	20	41	70	12345678901234567890		CSP11840
	13	01	20	41	70	12345678901234567890		CSP11850
	08	01	20	41	70	12345678901234567890		CSP11860
	09	01	20	41	70	12345678901234567890		CSP11870
	10	01	20	41	70	12345678901234567890		CSP11880
	11	01	20	41	70	12345678901234567890		CSP11890
	12	01	20	41	70	12345678901234567890		CSP11900
	13	01	20	41	70	12345678901234567890		CSP11910

12345678901234567890	10	01	20	41	70	12345678901234567890		CSP11920
12345678901234567890	11	01	20	41	70	12345678901234567890		CSP11930
12345678901234567890	12	01	20	41	70	12345678901234567890		CSP11940
12345678901234567890	13	01	20	41	70	12345678901234567890		CSP11950
32	08	01	20	41	70	12345678901234567890		CSP11960
12345678901234567890	09	01	20	41	70	12345678901234567890		CSP11970
12345678901234567890	10	01	20	41	70	12345678901234567890		CSP11980
12345678901234567890	11	01	20	41	70	12345678901234567890		CSP11990
12345678901234567890	12	01	20	41	70	12345678901234567890		CSP12000
12345678901234567890	13	01	20	41	70	12345678901234567890		CSP12010
ON	08	01	20	41	70	12345678901234567890		CSP12020
12345678901234567890	09	01	20	41	70	12345678901234567890		CSP12030
12345678901234567890	10	01	20	41	70	12345678901234567890		CSP12040
12345678901234567890	11	01	20	41	70	12345678901234567890		CSP12050
12345678901234567890	12	01	20	41	70	12345678901234567890		CSP12060
12345678901234567890	13	01	20	41	70	12345678901234567890		CSP12070
	08	01	20	41	70	12345678901234567890		CSP12080
	09	01	20	41	70	12345678901234567890		CSP12090
	10	01	20	41	70	12345678901234567890		CSP12100
	11	01	20	41	70	12345678901234567890		CSP12110
	12	01	20	41	70	12345678901234567890		CSP12120
	13	01	20	41	70	12345678901234567890		CSP12130
NM	08	01	20	41	70	12345678901234567890		CSP12140
12345678901234567890	09	01	20	41	70	12345678901234567890		CSP12150
12345678901234567890	10	01	20	41	70	12345678901234567890		CSP12160
12345678901234567890	11	01	20	41	70	12345678901234567890		CSP12170
12345678901234567890	12	01	20	41	70	12345678901234567890		CSP12180
12345678901234567890	13	01	20	41	70	12345678901234567890		CSP12190
	08	01	20	41	70	12345678901234567890		CSP12200
	09	01	20	41	70	12345678901234567890		CSP12210
	10	01	20	41	70	12345678901234567890		CSP12220
	11	01	20	41	70	12345678901234567890		CSP12230
	12	01	20	41	70	12345678901234567890		CSP12240
	13	01	20	41	70	12345678901234567890		CSP12250
	08	01	20	41	70	12345678901234567890		CSP12260
	09	01	20	41	70	12345678901234567890		CSP12270
	10	01	20	41	70	12345678901234567890		CSP12280
	11	01	20	41	70	12345678901234567890		CSP12290
	12	01	20	41	70	12345678901234567890		CSP12300

## PROBLEM 2

The purpose of this program is to create invoices. The input deck is as follows:



Each customer has the old master name and balance card, followed by the transaction cards, followed by a blank master name and balance card.

The invoice is printed as in the example, and a new master name and balance card image is printed on the console printer. Then the next customer is processed until the stop code card is reached (ISTOP in cc 1-5).

In an actual situation the new card image would be punched and stacker-selected. Then, as input to the next run of the program, a new input deck would have to be prepared.

This problem requires an 1132 Printer on the system.

Sample Problem 2: Detailed Description

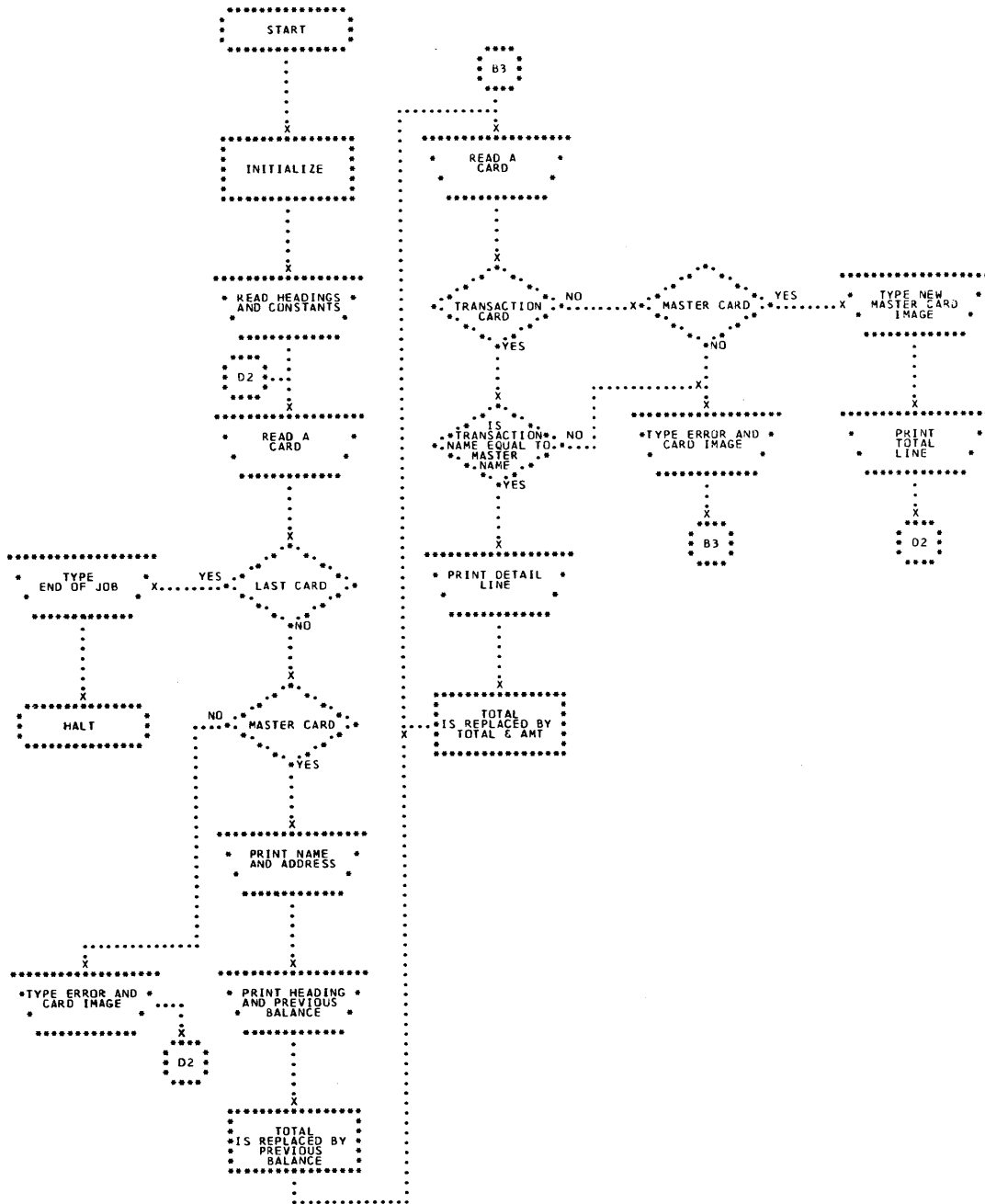
1. Read all constant information.
2. Initialize error indicators.
  - a.  $J=2$
  - b.  $I=0, L=0, M=0$
3. Read the first card. It should be a master card.
4. Is the card read in 3 the last card?  
No — 5                      Yes — 64
5. Is the card read in 3 above a master card?  
No — 72                      Yes — 6
6. Go to the top of a new page.
7. Clear the print area.
8. Print the customer name.
9. Move the edit mark to the work area.
10. Edit the previous balance.
11. Print the customer street address.
12. Move the words PREVIOUS BALANCE to the print area.
13. Move the work area to the print area.
14. Print the customer city, state, and zip code.
15. Skip 3 lines.
16. Print the column headings.
17. Print the print area.
18. Clear the print area.
19. Convert the previous balance from A1 format to decimal format.

20. Is the conversion in 19 correct?  
No — 66                      Yes — 21
21. Set the total (ISUM) equal to the previous balance.
22. Set up the output area for the new master card.
23. Read a card.
24. Is the card read at 23 the last card?  
No — 25                      Yes — 64
25. Is the card read at 23 a master card?  
No — 26                      Yes — 52
26. Is the card read at 23 a transaction card?  
No — 49                      Yes — 27
27. Is the card read at 23 for the same customer being processed?  
No — 49                      Yes — 28
28. Move the item name to the print area.
29. Move the edit mask to the print area for dollar amount.
30. Move the edit mask to the print area for quantity.
31. Edit the quantity.
32. Edit the dollar amount.
33. Print the detail line assembled in 28 through 32.
34. Has channel 12 on the carriage tape been encountered?  
No — 35                      Yes — 46
35. Convert the dollar amount from A1 format to decimal format.
36. Is the conversion in 35 correct?  
No — 40                      Yes — 37
37. Add the dollar amount to ISUM.

38. Did overflow occur in the addition in 37?  
No — 23                      Yes — 39
39. STOP and display 777.
40. Make the character in error a digit.
41. Try to convert only the character in error.
42. Is the conversion in 41 correct?  
No — 43                      Yes — 44
43. STOP and display 666.
44. Convert the entire field back to A1 format.
45. Go to 35.
46. Go to the top of a new page.
47. Print the headings.
48. Go to 35.
49. Type ERROR on the console printer.
50. Type the card read on the console printer.
51. Go to 23.
52. Convert the total (ISUM) from decimal format to A1 format.
53. Is the conversion in 52 correct?  
No — 54                      Yes — 55
54. STOP and display 555.
55. Clear the print area.
56. Move the edit mask to the print area.
57. Edit the total (ISUM).
58. Place the unedited total (ISUM) in the new master card.
59. Type the new master card image on the console printer.







## Sample Problem 2: Source Program

```

// FOR                                     CSP12820

                                           PAGE 01
** SAMPLE PROBLEM 2                       CSP12830
* NAME SHPL2                               CSP12840
* ONE WORD INTEGERS                        CSP12850
* EXTENDED PRECISION                      CSP12860
* LIST ALL                                 CSP12870

SAMPLE PROBLEM 2                           PAGE 02
C-----THE INPUT IS MADE UP OF A MASTER CARD FOLLOWED BY THE TRANSACTION CSP12880
C-----CARDS FOR EACH CUSTOMER. WE WANT TO PRINT AN INVOICE AND PRINT A CSP12890
C-----NEW MASTER CARD FOR EACH CUSTOMER. CSP12900
DIMENSION INCRD(82),IMASK(13),IPRNT(79),IOTCD(80),ISTOP(5), CSP12910
IHEAD(80), IPRVB(16),ITOT(5),IWK(13),ISUM(8),IEROR(6),IEOJ(10) CSP12920
CALL READ(IEOJ,1,10,J) CSP12930
CALL READ(IEROR,1,6,J) CSP12940
CALL READ(IMASK,1,13,J) CSP12950
CALL READ(IPRVB,1,16,J) CSP12960
CALL READ(IHEAD,1,72,J) CSP12970
CALL READ(IHEAD,73,80,J) CSP12980
CALL READ(ISTOP,1,5,J) CSP12990
CALL READ(ITOT,1,5,J) CSP13000
J=2 CSP13010
INCRD(81)=16448 CSP13020
INCRD(82)=5440 CSP13030
1 I=0 CSP13040
L=0 CSP13050
M=0 CSP13060
CALL READ(INCRD,1,80,J) CSP13070
IF(J=1) 22,2,2 CSP13080
2 IF(NCOMP(INCRD,1,5,ISTOP,1)) 3,22,3 CSP13090
3 CALL NZONE(INCRD,70,5,K) CSP13100
IF(K=1) 26,4,26 CSP13110
4 CALL SKIP(12544) CSP13120
CALL FILL(IPRNT,1,79,16448) CSP13130
CALL PRINT(INCRD,1,20,I) CSP13140
CALL MOVE(IMASK,1,13,IWK,1) CSP13150
CALL EDIT(INCRD,61,68,IWK,1,13) CSP13160
CALL PRINT(INCRD,21,40,I) CSP13170
CALL MOVE(IPRVB,1,16,IPRNT,23) CSP13180
CALL MOVE(IWK,1,13,IPRNT,67) CSP13190
CALL PRINT(INCRD,41,60,I) CSP13200
CALL SKIP(16128) CSP13210
CALL PRINT(IHEAD,1,80,I) CSP13220
CALL PRINT(IPRNT,1,79,I) CSP13230
40 CALL FILL(IPRNT,1,79,16448) CSP13240
CALL AIDEC(INCRD,61,68,L) CSP13250
IF(L) 5,5,23 CSP13260
5 CALL MOVE(INCRD,61,68,ISUM,1) CSP13270
CALL MOVE(INCRD,1,80,IOTCD,1) CSP13280
6 CALL READ(INCRD,1,80,J) CSP13290
IF(J=1) 22,7,7 CSP13300
7 CALL NZONE(INCRD,70,5,K) CSP13310
IF(K=1) 18,19,8 CSP13320
8 IF(K=2) 18,9,18 CSP13330
9 IF(NCOMP(INCRD,1,20,IOTCD,1)) 18,10,18 CSP13340
10 CALL MOVE(INCRD,21,40,IPRNT,23) CSP13350
CALL MOVE(IMASK,1,13,IPRNT,67) CSP13360
CALL MOVE(IMASK,3,8,IPRNT,7) CSP13370
IPRNT(12)=-4032 CSP13380
CALL EDIT(INCRD,49,52,IPRNT,7,12) CSP13390

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SAMPLE PROBLEM 2

PAGE 03

```

CALL EDIT(INCRD,41,48,IPRNT,67,79)
CALL PRINT(IPRNT,1,79,1)
IF(I-3) 11,11,17
11 CALL AIDEC(INCRD,41,48,L)
   IF(L) 12,12,14
12 CALL ADD(INCRD,41,48,ISUM,1,8,M)
   IF(M) 13,6,13
13 CALL IOND
   STOP 777
14 CALL NZONE(INCRD,L,4,N1)
   N1=0
   CALL AIDEC(INCRD,L,L,N1)
   IF(N1) 16,16,15
15 CALL IOND
   STOP 666
16 CALL DECAL(INCRD,41,48,L)
   L=0
   GO TO 11
17 CALL SKIP(12544)
   CALL PRINT(IHEAD,1,80,1)
   I=0
   GO TO 11
18 CALL TYPER(IEROR,1,5)
   CALL TYPER(INCRD,1,82)
   GO TO 6
19 CALL DECAL(ISUM,1,8,L)
   IF(L) 20,21,20
20 CALL IOND
   STOP 555
21 CALL FILL(IPRNT,1,79,16448)
   CALL MOVE(IMASK,1,13,IPRNT,67)
   CALL EDIT(ISUM,1,8,IPRNT,67,79)
   CALL MOVE(ISUM,1,8,IOTCD,61)
   CALL TYPER(IOTCD,1,80)
   CALL MOVE(IOT,1,5,IPRNT,23)
   CALL SKIP(15872)
   CALL PRINT(IPRNT,1,79,1)
   CALL TYPER(INCRD,81,82)
   GO TO 1
22 CALL TYPER(IEOJ,1,10)
   CALL IOND
   STOP 111
23 CALL NZONE(INCRD,L,4,N1)
   N1=0
   CALL AIDEC(INCRD,L,L,N1)
   IF(N1) 25,25,24
24 CALL IOND
   STOP 444
25 CALL DECAL(INCRD,61,68,L)
   L=0
   GO TO 40
26 CALL TYPER(IEROR,1,5)

```

CSP13400  
CSP13410  
CSP13420  
CSP13430  
CSP13440  
CSP13450  
CSP13460  
CSP13470  
CSP13480  
CSP13490  
CSP13500  
CSP13510  
CSP13520  
CSP13530  
CSP13540  
CSP13550  
CSP13560  
CSP13570  
CSP13580  
CSP13590  
CSP13600  
CSP13610  
CSP13620  
CSP13630  
CSP13640  
CSP13650  
CSP13660  
CSP13670  
CSP13680  
CSP13690  
CSP13700  
CSP13710  
CSP13720  
CSP13730  
CSP13740  
CSP13750  
CSP13760  
CSP13770  
CSP13780  
CSP13790  
CSP13800  
CSP13810  
CSP13820  
CSP13830  
CSP13840  
CSP13850  
CSP13860  
CSP13870  
CSP13880  
CSP13890  
CSP13900  
CSP13910

SAMPLE PROBLEM 2

PAGE 04

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CALL TYPER(INCRD,1,82)
GO TO 1
END

```

CSP13920  
CSP13930  
CSP13940

SAMPLE PROBLEM 2

PAGE 05

VARIABLE ALLOCATIONS  
INCRD=0051 IMASK=005E IPRNT=00AD IOTCD=00FD ISTOP=0102 IHEAD=0152 IPRVB=0162 ITOT =0167 IWK =0174 ISUM =017C  
IEROR=0182 IEOJ =018C J =018D I =018E L =018F M =0190 K =0191 N1 =0192

STATEMENT ALLOCATIONS  
1 =0206 2 =021E 3 =0227 4 =0233 40 =0280 5 =028A 6 =0298 7 =02A4 8 =02B2 9 =02B8  
10 =02C1 11 =02F9 12 =0303 13 =0310 14 =0314 15 =0328 16 =032C 17 =0338 18 =0347 19 =0353  
20 =035D 21 =0361 22 =0399 23 =03A2 24 =03B6 25 =03BA 26 =03C6

FEATURES SUPPORTED  
ONE WORD INTEGERS  
EXTENDED PRECISION

CALLED SUBPROGRAMS  
READ NCOMP NZONE SKIP FILL PRINT MOVE EDIT AIDEC ADD IOND DECAL TYPER STOP

INTEGER CONSTANTS  
1=0196 10=0197 6=0198 13=0199 16=019A 72=019B 73=019C 80=019D 5=019E 2=019F  
16448=01A0 5440=01A1 0=01A2 70=01A3 12544=01A4 79=01A5 20=01A6 61=01A7 68=01A8 21=01A9  
40=01AA 23=01AB 67=01AC 41=01AD 60=01AE 16128=01AF 3=01B0 8=01B1 7=01B2 4032=01B3  
49=01B4 52=01B5 12=01B6 48=01B7 777=01B8 4=01B9 666=01BA 82=01BB 555=01BC 15872=01BD  
81=01BE 111=01BF 444=01C0 1911=01C1 1638=01C2 1365=01C3 273=01C4 1092=01C5

CORE REQUIREMENTS FOR SMPL2  
COMMON 0 VARIABLES 406 PROGRAM 572

END OF COMPILATION

// XEQ

CSP13950

## Sample Problem 2: Invoice Output

DAVES MARKET  
1997 WASHINGTON ST.  
NEWTOWN, MASS. 02158

QTY	NAME	AMT
	PREVIOUS BALANCE	\$111.29
8	SUGAR - BAGS	\$21.02
11	CHICKEN SOUP - CASES	\$38.76
10	TOMATO SOUP - CASES	\$30.11
8	SUGAR RETURNED	\$21.02CR
6	COOKIES - CASES	\$45.21
17	GINGER ALE - CASES	\$52.37
17	ROOT BEER - CASES	\$52.37
17	ORANGE ADE - CASES	\$52.37
17	CREME SODA - CASES	\$52.37
17	CHERRY SODA - CASES	\$52.37
17	SODA WATER - CASES	\$52.37
25	DOG FOOD - CASES	\$101.26
25	CAT FOOD - CASES	\$101.26
10	SOAP POWDER - CASES	\$72.89
10	DETERGENT - CASES	\$72.89
12	HAM - TINS	\$36.75
12	HAM - LOAF	\$33.75
12	SALAMI	\$33.75
12	BOLOGNA	\$33.75
12	CORNERD BEEF	\$33.75
12	ROAST BEEF	\$33.75
1+000	BREAD - LOAF	\$150.00
4+000	ROLLS	\$150.00
200	MILK - QUARTS	\$57.42
100	MILK - HALF GALS	\$57.42
50	MILK - GALS	\$57.42
100	POTATOES - BAGS	\$11.23
100	TOMATOES - LOOSE	\$11.23
100	CARROTS - BUNCHES	\$11.23
10	DETERGENT - CASES	\$72.89
12	HAM - TINS	\$36.75
12	HAM - LOAF	\$33.75
12	SALAMI	\$33.75
12	BOLOGNA	\$33.75
12	CORNERD BEEF	\$33.75
12	ROAST BEEF	\$33.75
1+000	BREAD - LOAF	\$150.00
4+000	ROLLS	\$150.00
200	MILK - QUARTS	\$57.42
50	MILK - GALS	\$57.42
100	MILK - HALF GALS	\$57.42
100	POTATOES - BAGS	\$11.23
100	TOMATOES - LOOSE	\$11.23
100	CARROTS - BUNCHES	\$11.23
10	DETERGENT - CASES	\$72.89
12	HAM - TINS	\$36.75
1+000	BREAD - LOAF	\$150.00

QTY	NAME	AMT
4+000	ROLLS	\$150.00
200	MILK - QUARTS	\$57.42
100	MILK - HALF GALS	\$57.42
50	MILK - GALS	\$57.42
100	POTATOES - BAGS	\$11.23
100	TOMATOES - LOOSE	\$11.23
100	CARROTS - BUNCHES	\$11.23
10	DETERGENT - CASES	\$72.89
12	HAM - TINS	\$36.75
12	HAM - LOAF	\$33.75
12	SALAMI	\$33.75
12	BOLOGNA	\$33.75
12	CORNERD BEEF	\$33.75
12	ROAST BEEF	\$33.75
1+000	BREAD - LOAF	\$150.00
4+000	ROLLS	\$150.00
200	MILK - QUARTS	\$57.42
100	MILK - HALF GALS	\$57.42
100	MILK - HALF GALS	\$57.42
100	POTATOES - BAGS	\$11.23
100	TOMATOES - LOOSE	\$11.23
100	CARROTS - BUNCHES	\$11.23
10	DETERGENT - CASES	\$72.89
12	HAM - TINS	\$36.75

TOTAL \$3,893.25

STANDISH MOTORS  
10 WATER STREET  
PLYMOUTH, MASS. 02296

QTY	NAME	AMT
	PREVIOUS BALANCE	\$2,356.36
20	AIR CLEANERS - CASES	\$200.03
6	GREASE - BARRELS	\$165.24
20	TIRES - 650 X 13	\$260.38
50	TIRES - 750 X 14	\$900.53
50	TIRES - 800 X 14	\$1,012.00
100	GASOLINE CAPS	\$99.68
	TOTAL	\$4,994.22

## Sample Problem 2: Console Printer Log and New Master Card Listing

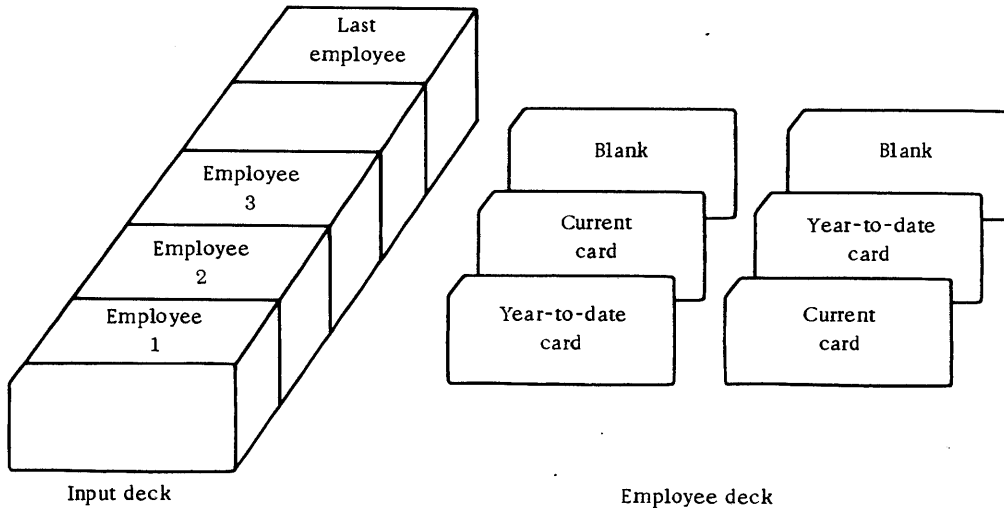
ERROR THIS IS A DELIBERATE ERROR J CSP14040  
ERROR DAVE MARKET THIS CARD IS A DELIBERATE MISTAKE J CSP14060  
DAVES MARKET 1997 WASHINGTON ST. NEWTOWN, MASS. 0215800389325 A CSP14050  
ERROR STANDISH MOTOR THIS CARD IS NOT CORRECT ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUJ CSP14850  
STANDISH MOTORS 10 WATER STREET PLYMOUTH, MASS.0229600499422 A CSP14790  
END OF JOB

## Sample Problem 2: Data Input Listing

END OF JOB			CSP13960
ERROR			CSP13970
* 5. CR			CSP13980
PREVIOUS BALANCE			CSP13990
QTY			CSP14000
AMT			CSP14010
ISTOP			CSP14020
TOTAL			CSP14030
THIS IS A DELIBERATE ERROR			CSP14040
DAVES MARKET	1997 WASHINGTON ST. NEWTOWN, MASS. 0215800011129	J	CSP14050
DAVE MARKET	THIS CARD IS A DELIBERATE MISTAKE	J	CSP14060
DAVES MARKET	SUGAR - BAGS 000021020008	J	CSP14070
DAVES MARKET	CHICKEN SOUP - CASES 5000038760011	J	CSP14080
DAVES MARKET	TOMATO SOUP - CASES 000030110010	J	CSP14090
DAVES MARKET	SUGAR RETURNED 0000210K0008	J	CSP14100
DAVES MARKET	COOKIES - CASES 000045210006	J	CSP14110
DAVES MARKET	GINGER ALE - CASES 000052370017	J	CSP14120
DAVES MARKET	ROOT BEER - CASES 000052370017	J	CSP14130
DAVES MARKET	ORANGE ADE - CASES 000052370017	J	CSP14140
DAVES MARKET	CREME SODA - CASES 000052370017	J	CSP14150
DAVES MARKET	CHERRY SODA - CASES 000052370017	J	CSP14160
DAVES MARKET	SODA WATER - CASES 000052370017	J	CSP14170
DAVES MARKET	DOG FOOD - CASES 000101260025	J	CSP14180
DAVES MARKET	CAT FOOD - CASES 000101260025	J	CSP14190
DAVES MARKET	SOAP POWDER - CASES 000072890010	J	CSP14200
DAVES MARKET	DETERGENT - CASES 000072890010	J	CSP14210
DAVES MARKET	HAM - TINS 000036750012	J	CSP14220
DAVES MARKET	HAM - LOAF 000033750012	J	CSP14230
DAVES MARKET	SALAMI 000033750012	J	CSP14240
DAVES MARKET	BOLOGNA 000033750012	J	CSP14250
DAVES MARKET	CORNERD BEEF 000033750012	J	CSP14260
DAVES MARKET	ROAST BEEF 000033750012	J	CSP14270
DAVES MARKET	BREAD - LOAF 000150001000	J	CSP14280
DAVES MARKET	ROLLS 000150004000	J	CSP14290
DAVES MARKET	MILK - QUARTS 000057420200	J	CSP14300
DAVES MARKET	MILK - HALF GALS 000057420100	J	CSP14310
DAVES MARKET	MILK - GALS 000057420050	J	CSP14320
DAVES MARKET	POTATOES - BAGS 000011230100	J	CSP14330
DAVES MARKET	TOMATOES - LOOSE 000011230100	J	CSP14340
DAVES MARKET	CARROTS - BUNCHES 000011230100	J	CSP14350
DAVES MARKET	DETERGENT - CASES 000072890010	J	CSP14360
DAVES MARKET	HAM - TINS 000036750012	J	CSP14370
DAVES MARKET	HAM - LOAF 000033750012	J	CSP14380
DAVES MARKET	SALAMI 000033750012	J	CSP14390
DAVES MARKET	BOLOGNA 000033750012	J	CSP14400
DAVES MARKET	CORNERD BEEF 000033750012	J	CSP14410
DAVES MARKET	ROAST BEEF 000033750012	J	CSP14420
DAVES MARKET	BREAD - LOAF 000150001000	J	CSP14430
DAVES MARKET	ROLLS 000150004000	J	CSP14440
DAVES MARKET	MILK - QUARTS 000057420200	J	CSP14450
DAVES MARKET	MILK - HALF GALS 000057420100	J	CSP14460
DAVES MARKET	MILK - GALS 000057420050	J	CSP14470
DAVES MARKET	POTATOES - BAGS 000011230100	J	CSP14480
DAVES MARKET	TOMATOES - LOOSE 000011230100	J	CSP14490
DAVES MARKET	CARROTS - BUNCHES 000011230100	J	CSP14500
DAVES MARKET	DETERGENT - CASES 000072890010	J	CSP14510
DAVES MARKET	HAM - TINS 000036750012	J	CSP14520
DAVES MARKET	BREAD - LOAF 000150001000	J	CSP14530
DAVES MARKET	ROLLS 000150004000	J	CSP14540
DAVES MARKET	MILK - QUARTS 000057420200	J	CSP14550
DAVES MARKET	MILK - HALF GALS 000057420100	J	CSP14560
DAVES MARKET	MILK - GALS 000057420050	J	CSP14570
DAVES MARKET	POTATOES - BAGS 000011230100	J	CSP14580
DAVES MARKET	TOMATOES - LOOSE 000011230100	J	CSP14590
DAVES MARKET	CARROTS - BUNCHES 000011230100	J	CSP14600
DAVES MARKET	DETERGENT - CASES 000072890010	J	CSP14610
DAVES MARKET	HAM - TINS 000036750012	J	CSP14620
DAVES MARKET	HAM - LOAF 000033750012	J	CSP14630
DAVES MARKET	SALAMI 000033750012	J	CSP14640
DAVES MARKET	BOLOGNA 000033750012	J	CSP14650
DAVES MARKET	CORNERD BEEF 000033750012	J	CSP14660
DAVES MARKET	ROAST BEEF 000033750012	J	CSP14670
DAVES MARKET	BREAD - LOAF 000150001000	J	CSP14680
DAVES MARKET	ROLLS 000150004000	J	CSP14690
DAVES MARKET	MILK - QUARTS 000057420200	J	CSP14700
DAVES MARKET	MILK - HALF GALS 000057420100	J	CSP14710
DAVES MARKET	MILK - GALS 000057420050	J	CSP14720
DAVES MARKET	POTATOES - BAGS 000011230100	J	CSP14730
DAVES MARKET	TOMATOES - LOOSE 000011230100	J	CSP14740
DAVES MARKET	CARROTS - BUNCHES 000011230100	J	CSP14750
DAVES MARKET	DETERGENT - CASES 000072890010	J	CSP14760
DAVES MARKET	HAM - TINS 000036750012	J	CSP14770
		A	CSP14780
STANDISH MOTORS	10 WATER STREET PLYMOUTH, MASS. 0229600235636	A	CSP14790
STANDISH MOTORS	AIR CLEANERS - CASES 0000200030020	J	CSP14800
STANDISH MOTORS	GREASE - BARRELS 000165240006	J	CSP14810
STANDISH MOTORS	TIRES - 650 X 13 000260380020	J	CSP14820
STANDISH MOTORS	TIRES - 750 X 14 000900530050	J	CSP14830
STANDISH MOTORS	TIRES - 800 X 14 001012000050	J	CSP14840
STANDISH MOTOR	THIS CARD IS NOT CORRECT ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVJ	J	CSP14850
STANDISH MOTORS	GASOLINE CAPS 000099680100	J	CSP14860
		A	CSP14870
ISTOP			CSP14880

### PROBLEM 3

The purpose of this program is to print a payroll register and punch a new year-to-date card for each employee. The input deck is as follows:



The year-to-date and current cards are read and processed. The payroll register is printed as in the example, and a new year-to-date card image is printed on the console printer. Then the next employee is processed.

As is shown, the order of the year-to-date card and current card is not known before the cards are read.

If the user's system has an 1132 Printer, switch 0 on the console must be in the up position, and all other switches in the down position. If the user's system does not have an 1132 Printer, all switches on the console must be in the down position.

Sample Problem 3: Detailed Description

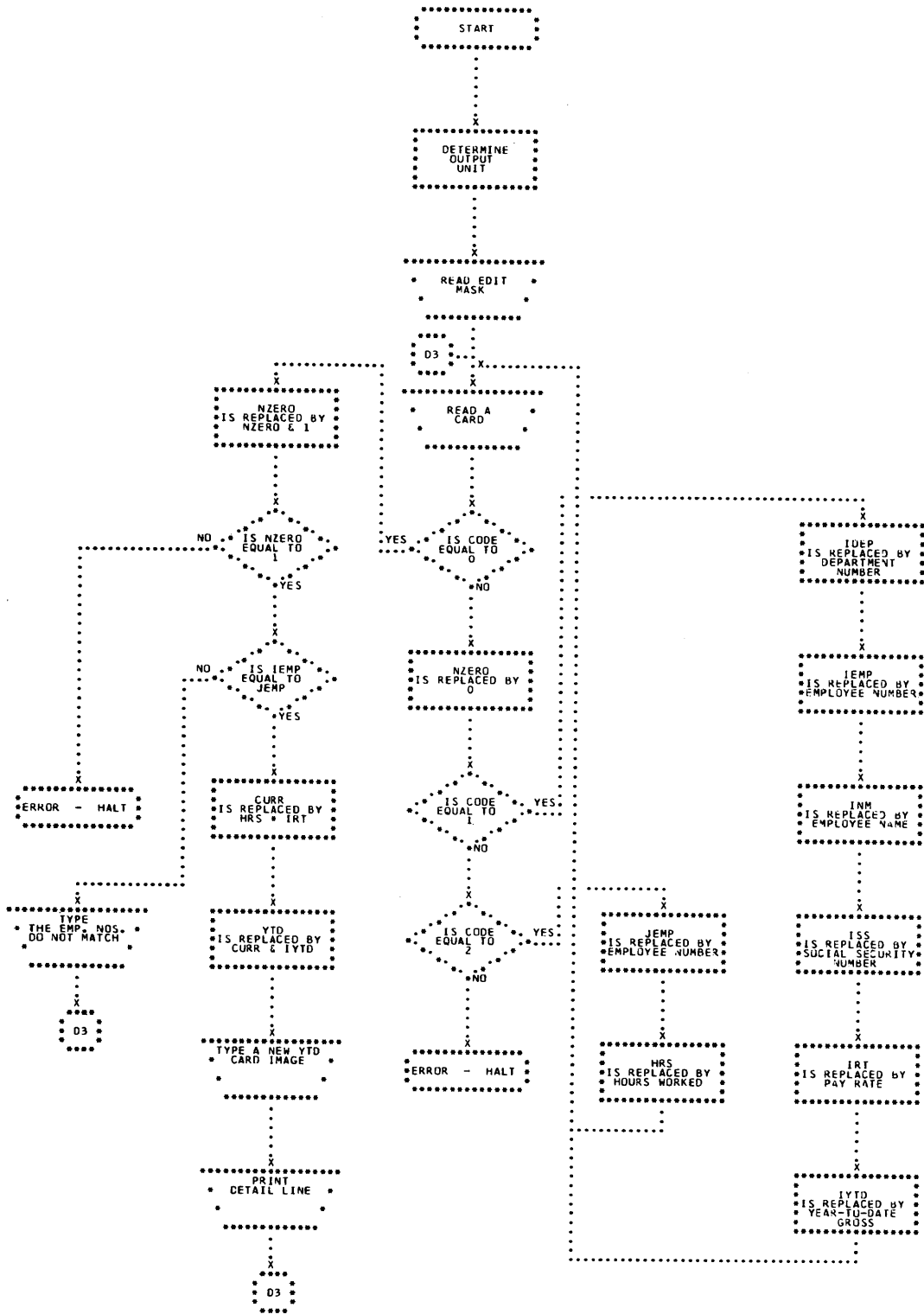
1. Determine the output unit from the data switches.  
0=console printer, 1=1132 Printer
2. Read the edit mask.
3. Read a card.
4. Is the card read in (3) blank?  
Yes — 18                      No — 5
5. Is the card read in (3) a year-to-date card?  
Yes — 11                      No — 6
6. Is the card read in (3) a current card?  
Yes — 8                      No — 7
7. Stop.
8. Move the employee number to storage (JEMP).
9. Extract the number of hours worked (HRS).
10. Go to (3).
11. Move the department number to storage (IDEP).
12. Move the employee number to storage (IEMP).
13. Move the employee name to storage (INM).
14. Move the Social Security number to storage (ISS).
15. Move the pay rate to storage (IRT).
16. Move the year-to-date gross to storage (IYTD).
17. Go to (3).
18. Are IEMP and JEMP the same?  
Yes — 19                      No — 24
19. Current amount (CURR) is set equal to HRS times pay rate.



20. New year-to-date is set equal to CURR + IYTD.
21. Print a new year-to-date card image on the console printer.
22. Print the payroll register line as in the example.
23. Go to (3).
24. Halt. If start is pushed, go to (3).

Card Formats

1	Y T D	D e p t.	E m p. No.	Employee Name																								B l a n k	Social Security No.	Pay Rate	YTD Gross	Blank																								C o d e	B l a n k	C S P	Card Seq. No.																					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
2	C u r r e n t	E m p. No.	Employee Name																								B l a n k	D e p t.	H r s.	Blank																								C o d e	B l a n k	C S P	Card Seq. No.																							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
3	N e w Y T D	Blank																								C o d e	B l a n k	C S P	Card Seq. No.																																																			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
4	0 when New YTD Code = 1 when year-to-date 2 when current																								C o d e	B l a n k	C S P	Card Seq. No.																																																				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80



# Sample Problem 3: Source Program

```

// FOR                                CSP14890

                                           PAGE 01

** SAMPLE PROBLEM 3                    CSP14900
* NAME SP3                             CSP14910
* IOCS(CARD=TYPEWRITER,1132 PRINTER)  CSP14920
* ONE WORD INTEGERS                    CSP14930
* EXTENDED PRECISION                   CSP14940
* LIST ALL                              CSP14950

SAMPLE PROBLEM 3                        PAGE 02
DIMENSION MASK(12),IN(69),IDEP(2),IEMP(3),INM(20),ISS(9),IRT(4),
1 IYTD(7),JEMP(3),NYTD(7),ICUR(6),KCURR(12),KOYTD(12),KNYTD(12)
1 FORMAT (59A1,11)
2 FORMAT (12A1)
20 FORMAT (1H ,2A1,1X,23A1,2X,20A1,21X,1H1,3X,7HCSP
30 FORMAT (1H ,2A1,2X,3A1,2X,20A1,5X,3(12A1,2X))
CALL DATSW(0,I)
NREAD=2
NWRIT=2*(1/1)+1
READ (NREAD,2) MASK
15 READ (NREAD,1) IN,ICD
IF (ICD) 6,10,6
6 NZERO=0
GO TO (7,8), ICD
C THIS IS THE YEAR TO DATE PROCESSING
7 CALL MOVE (IN,1,2,IDEPI)
CALL MOVE (IN,4,5,IEMPI)
CALL MOVE (IN,7,26,INMI)
CALL MOVE (IN,29,37,ISSI)
CALL MOVE (IN,38,41,IRTI)
CALL MOVE (IN,42,48,IYTDI)
GO TO 15
C THIS IS CURRENT PERIOD PROCESSING
8 CALL MOVE (IN,1,3,JEMPI)
HRS=GET (IN,28,30,100,0)
GO TO 15
10 NZERO = NZERO + 1
IF (NZERO - 1) 100,100,101
101 STOP
100 IF (NCOMP(IEMP,1,3,JEMP,1)) 99,11,99
11 CURR=(HRS*GET(IRT,1,4,10,0)+500,0)/1000,0
YTD=CURR*GET (IYTD,1,7,10,0)
CALL PUT (NYTD,1,7,YTD,5,0,1)
WRITE (1,20) IDEP,IEMP,INM,ISS,IRT,NYTD
CALL PUT (ICUR,1,6,CURR,5,0,1)
CALL MOVE (MASK,1,12,KCURR,1)
CALL MOVE (MASK,1,12,KOYTD,1)
CALL MOVE (MASK,1,12,KNYTD,1)
CALL EDIT (ICUR,1,6,KCURR,1,12)
CALL EDIT (IYTD,1,7,KOYTD,1,12)
CALL EDIT (NYTD,1,7,KNYTD,1,12)
WRITE (NWRIT,30) IDEP,IEMP,INM,KOYTD,KCURR,KNYTD
GO TO 15
C THIS IS AN ERROR. THE EMP NOS DO NOT MATCH.
99 WRITE (1,40)
40 FORMAT (' THE EMP NOS DO NOT MATCH. ')
GO TO 15
END
CSP14960
CSP14970
CSP14980
CSP14990
CSP15000
CSP15010
CSP15020
CSP15030
CSP15040
CSP15050
CSP15060
CSP15070
CSP15080
CSP15090
CSP15100
CSP15110
CSP15120
CSP15130
CSP15140
CSP15150
CSP15160
CSP15170
CSP15180
CSP15190
CSP15200
CSP15210
CSP15220
CSP15230
CSP15240
CSP15250
CSP15260
CSP15270
CSP15280
CSP15290
CSP15300
CSP15310
CSP15320
CSP15330
CSP15340
CSP15350
CSP15360
CSP15370
CSP15380
CSP15390
CSP15400
CSP15410
CSP15420
CSP15430

SAMPLE PROBLEM 3                        PAGE 03
VARIABLE ALLOCATIONS
HRS =0000 CURR =0003 YTD =0006 MASK =0014 IN =0059 IDEP =005B IEMP =005E INM =0072 ISS =007B IRT =007F
IYTD =0086 JEMP =0089 NYTD =0090 ICUR =0096 KCURR =00A2 KOYTD =00AE KNYTD =00BA I =00BB NREAD =00BC NWRIT =00BD
ICD =00BE NZERO =00BF

STATEMENT ALLOCATIONS
1 =00E1 2 =00E5 20 =00E8 30 =00FC 40 =010D 15 =0149 6 =0155 7 =015F 8 =018B 10 =019C
101 =01A8 100 =01AA 11 =01B3 99 =0236

FEATURES SUPPORTED
ONE WORD INTEGERS
EXTENDED PRECISION
IOCS

CALLED SUBPROGRAMS
DATSW MOVE GET NCOMP PUT EDIT EADD EMPY EDIV ELD ESTO WRTYZ SRED SWRT SCOMP
SFIO SIOAI SIOI STOP CARDZ PRNTZ

REAL CONSTANTS
.100000000E 03=00C0 .100000000E 02=00C3 .500000000E 03=00C6 .100000000E 04=00C9 .500000000E 01=00CC

INTEGRAL CONSTANTS
0=00CF 2=00D0 1=00D1 4=00D2 6=00D3 7=00D4 26=00D5 29=00D6 37=00D7 38=00D8
41=00D9 42=00DA 48=00DB 3=00DC 28=00DD 30=00DE 12=00DF 0=00E0

CORE REQUIREMENTS FOR SP3
COMMON 0 VARIABLES 192 PROGRAM 380

END OF COMPILATION

```

Sample Problem 3: Payroll Register Output

```
// XEQ                                CSP15440
01 101 KCINRAH, S                      $7,453.06    $198.91    $7,651.97
52 201 OMINOREG, M                    $3,524.37    $143.82    $3,668.19
76 676 NEDAB, R                        $10,060.60   $297.27   $10,357.87
76 689 NEDUOL, R                       $10,060.60   $297.27   $10,357.87
01 253 ECAM, D                         $9,555.62    $279.65    $9,835.27
```

Sample Problem 3: Console Printer Error Log and New Year-to-Date Card Image

01 101KCINRAH, S 79856643205420765197 1 CSP

52 2010MINOREG, M 01332567804230366819 1 CSP

76 676NEDAB, R 01423306008101035787 1 CSP

76 689NEDUOL, R 79860379408101035787 1 CSP

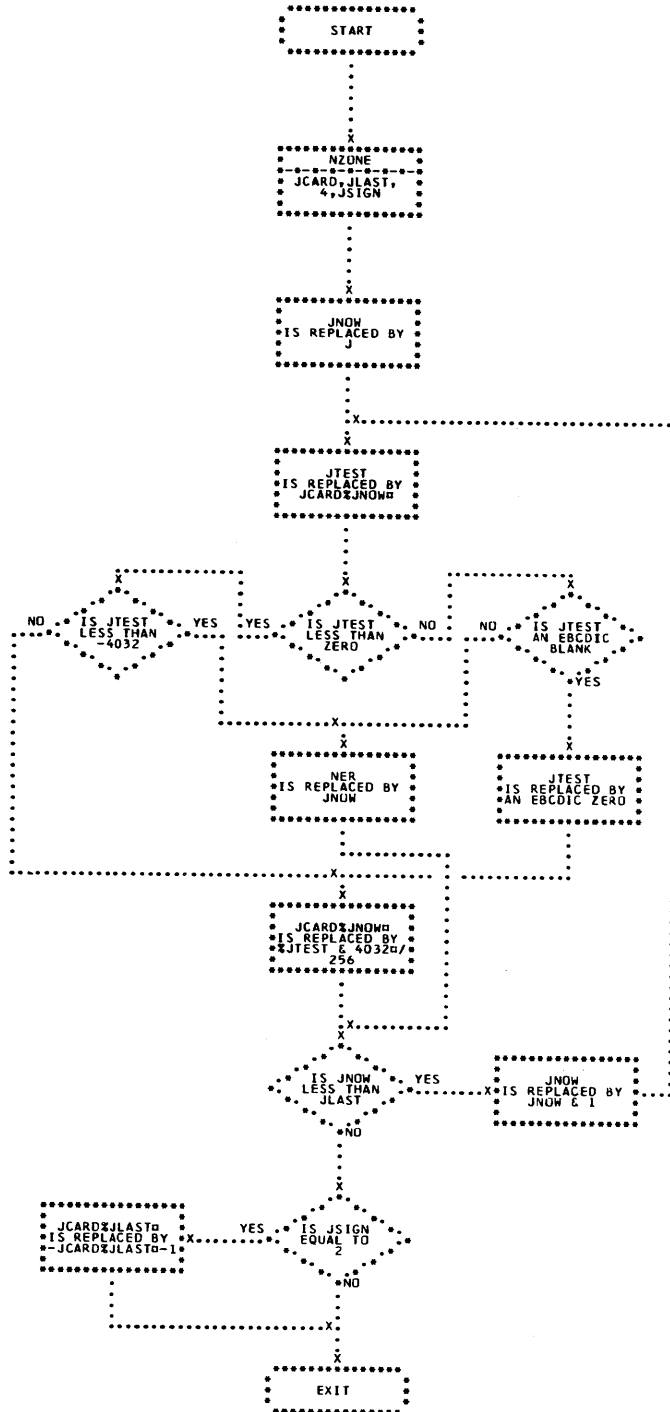
THE EMP NOS DO NOT MATCH.

01 253ECAM, D 95462305707620983527 1 CSP

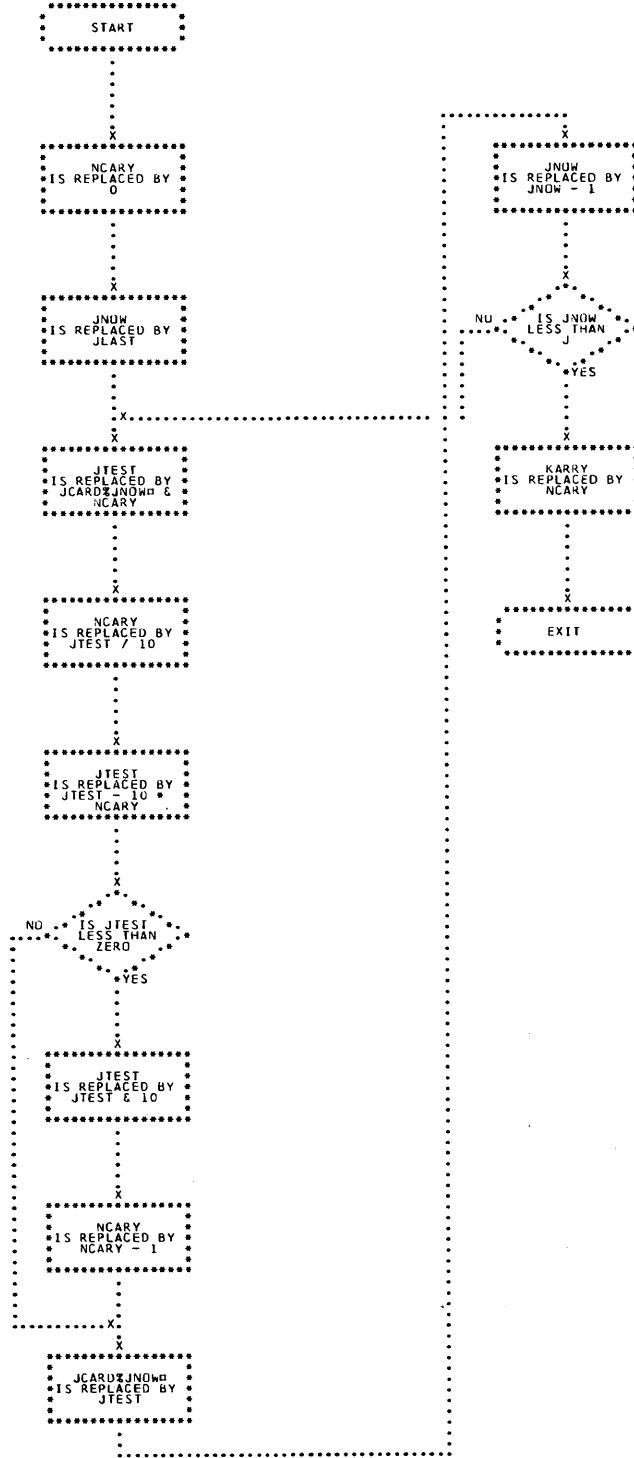
Sample Problem 3: Data Input Listing

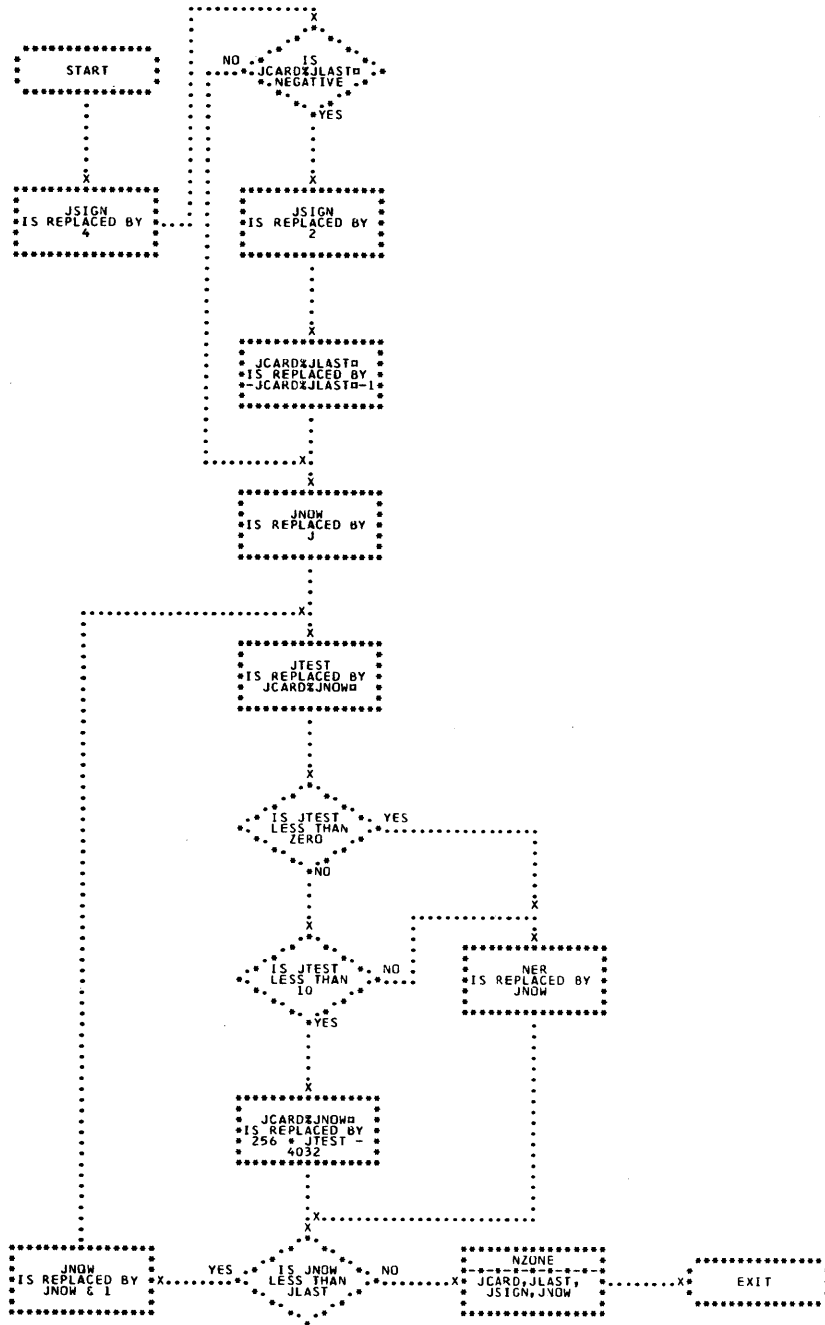
01 101KINRAH, S	79856643205420745306	1 CSP15450
101KINRAH, S	01367	2 CSP15460
2010MINOREG, M	52340	0 CSP15470
52 2010MINOREG, M	01332567804230352437	2 CSP15480
76 676NEDAB, R	01423306008101006060	1 CSP15490
676NEDAB, R	76367	2 CSP15500
689NEDUOL, R	76367	0 CSP15510
76 689NEDUOL, R	79860379408'01006060	1 CSP15520
99 999NIVDEN, A	99999999901160511122	2 CSP15530
099NIVDEN, A	994009	0 CSP15540
01 253ECAM, D	95462305707620955562	2 CSP15550
253ECAM, D	01367	1 CSP15560
		0 CSP15570
		1 CSP15580
		2 CSP15590
		0 CSP15600
		1 CSP15610
		2 CSP15620
		0 CSP15630
		CSP15640





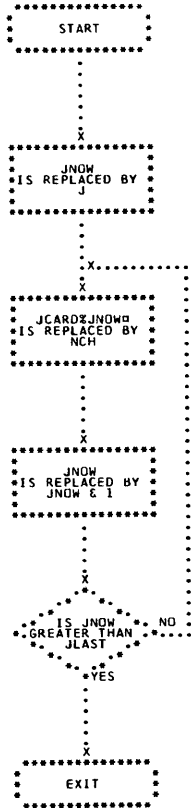




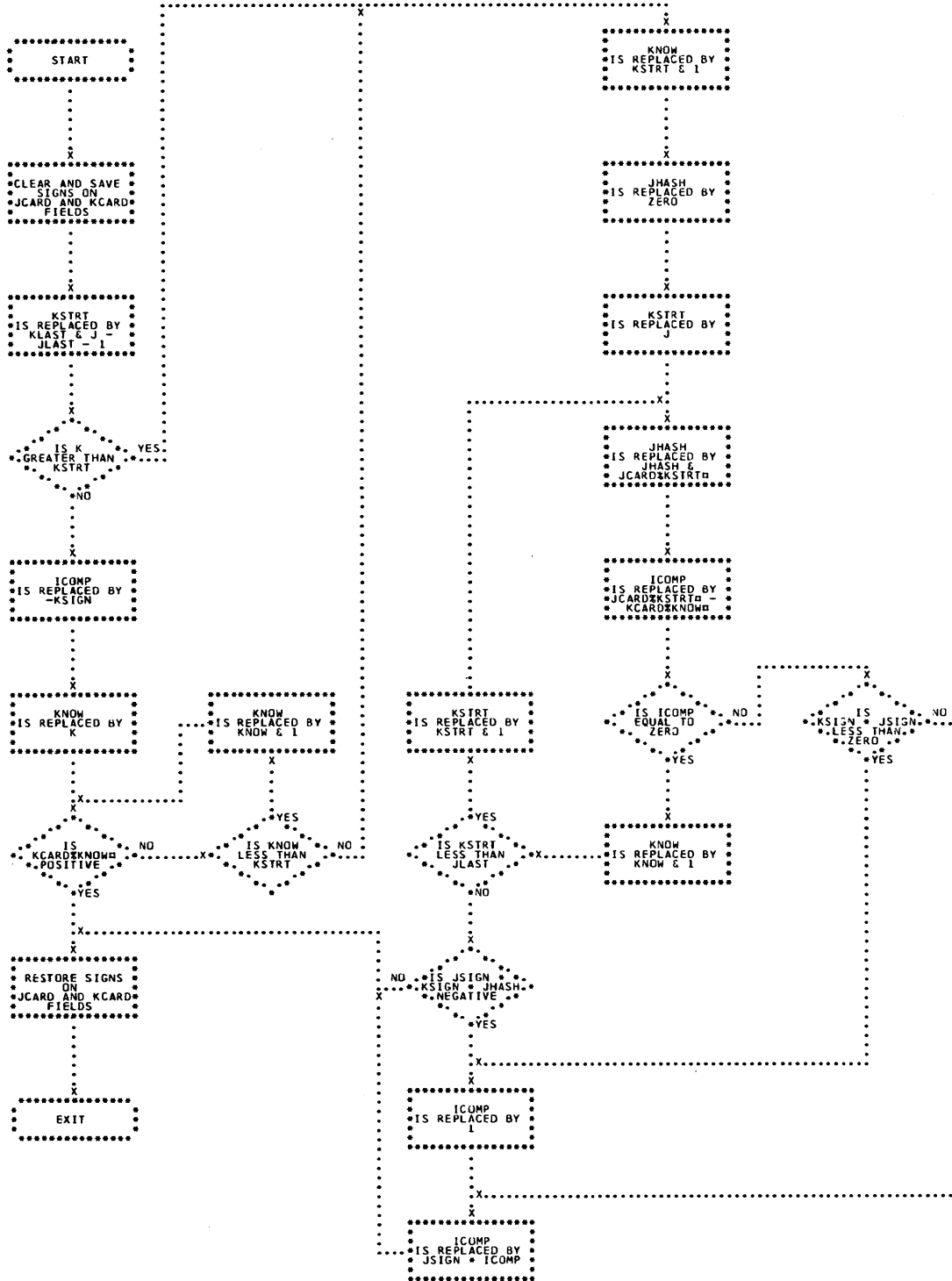


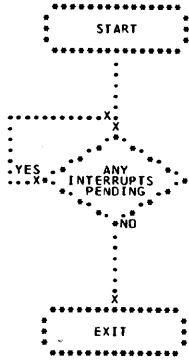




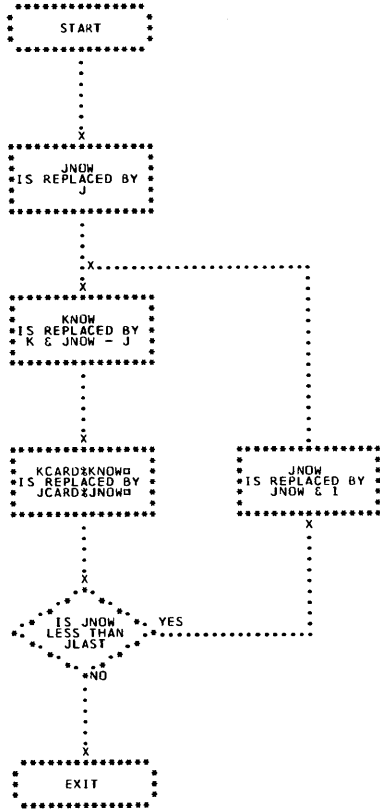


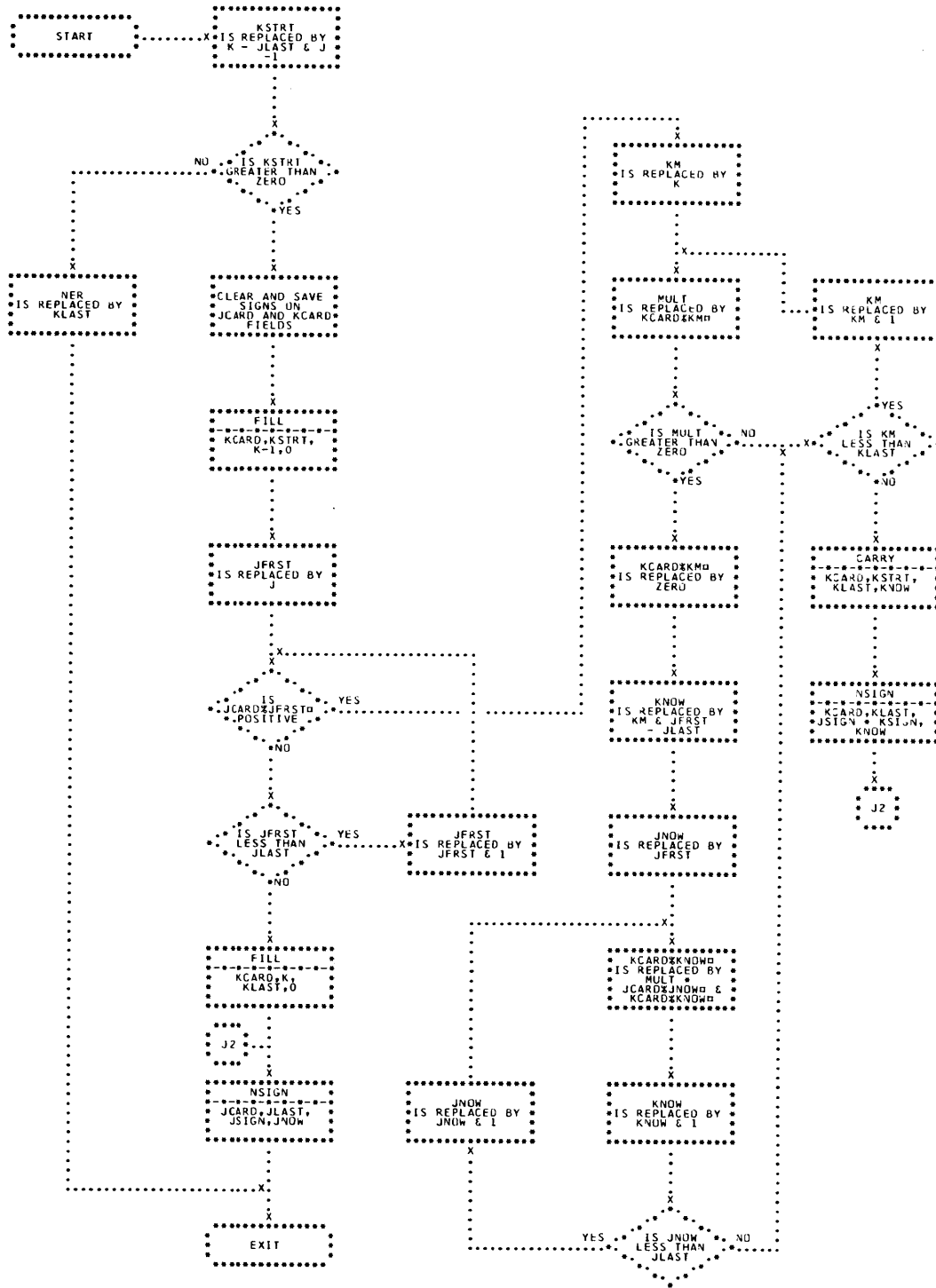


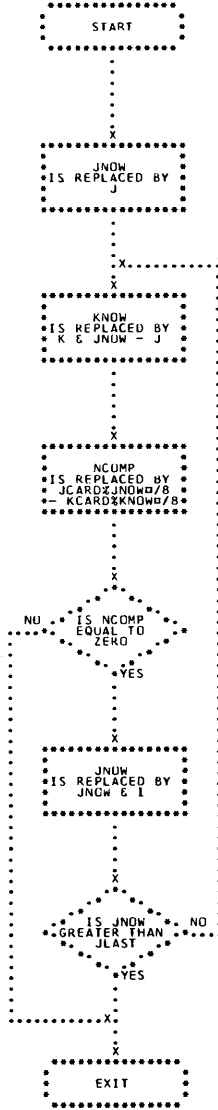


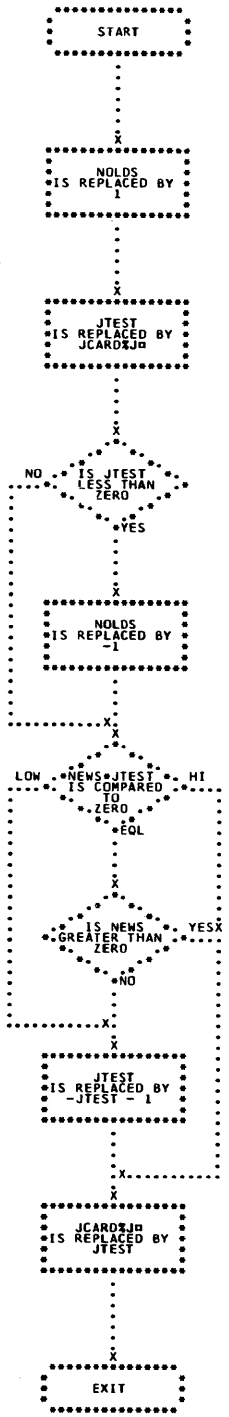


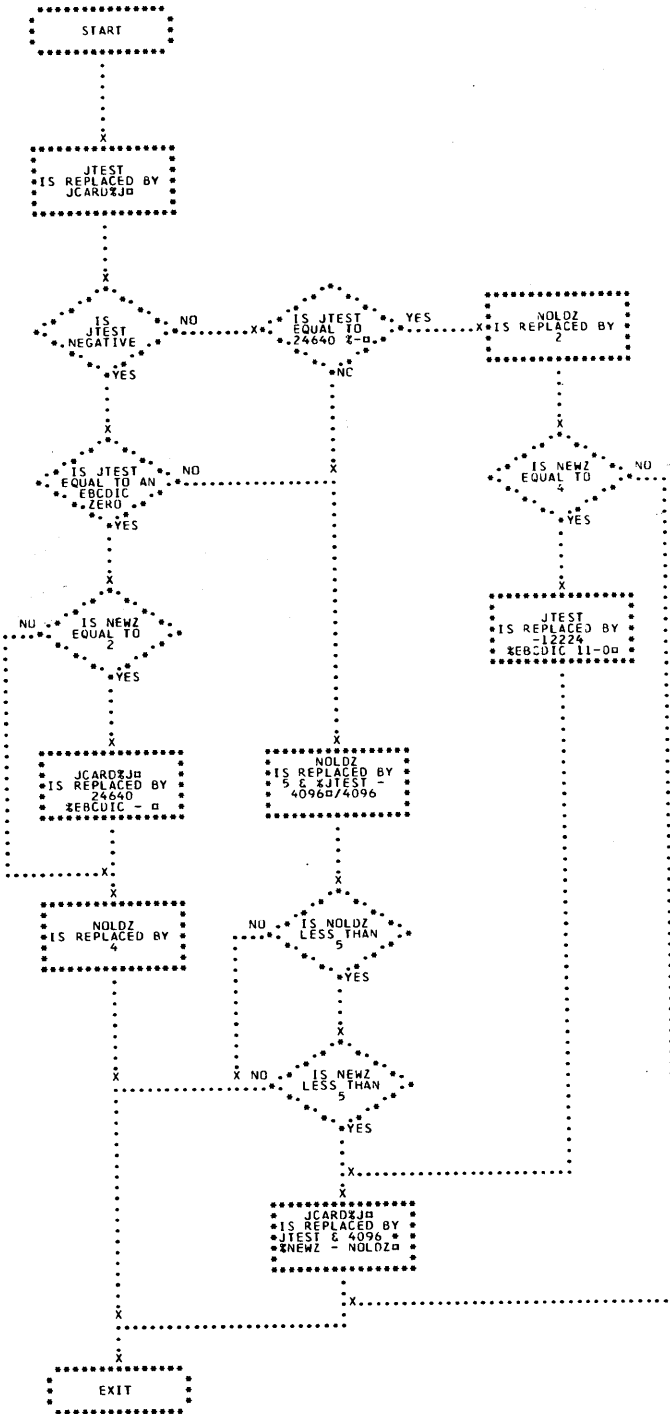


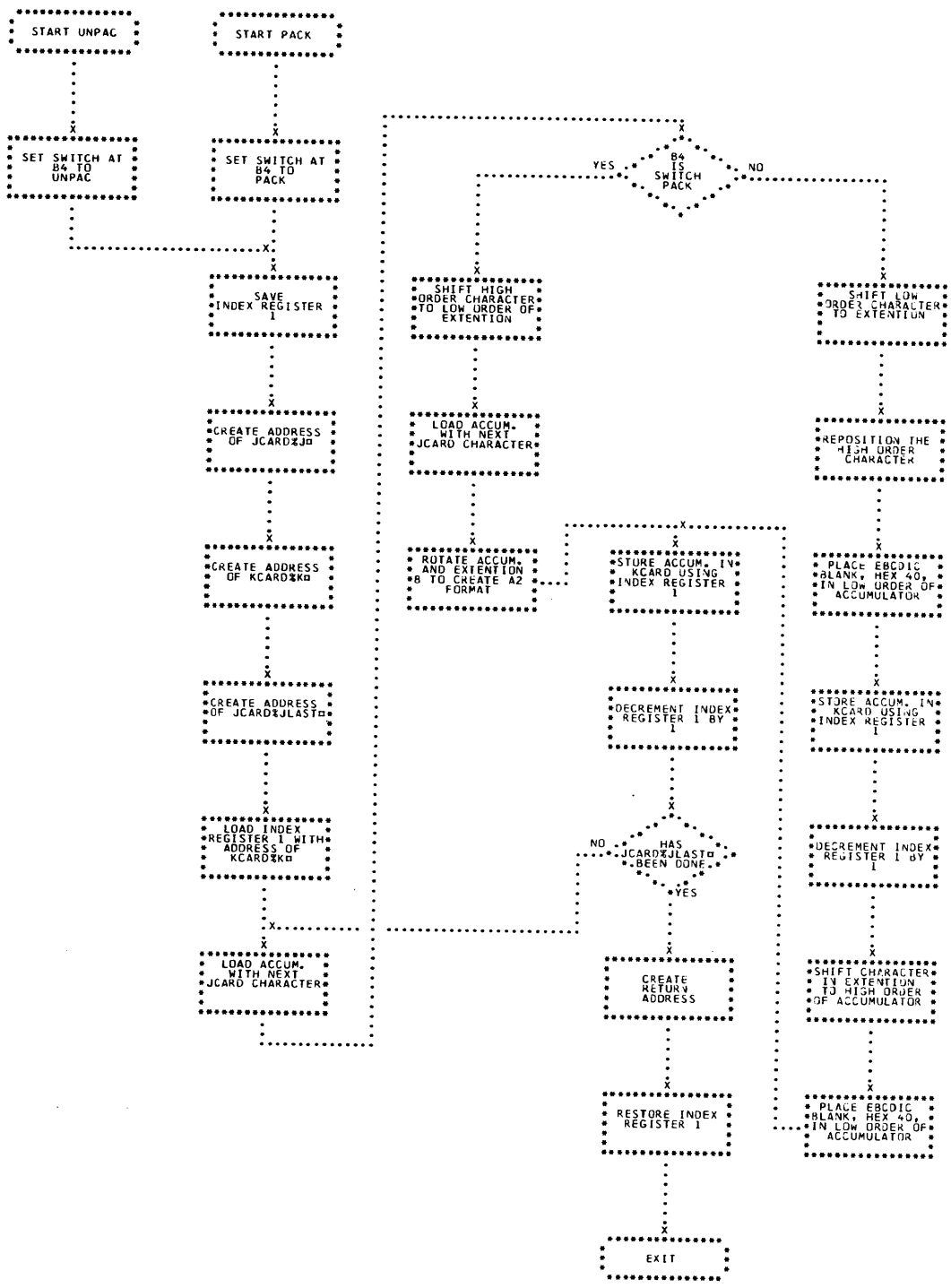


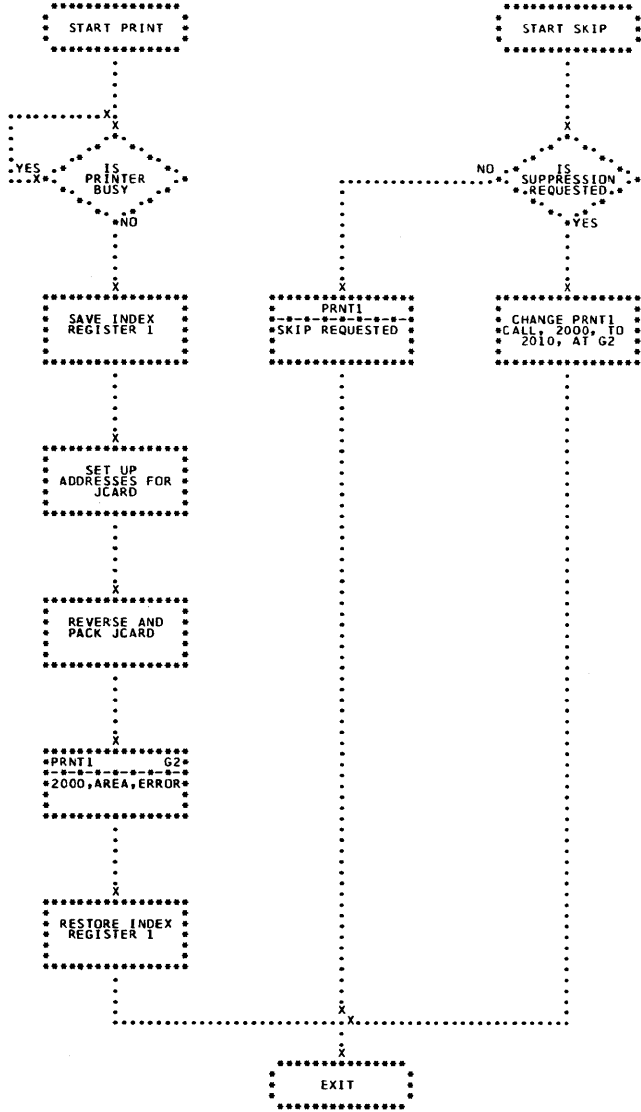


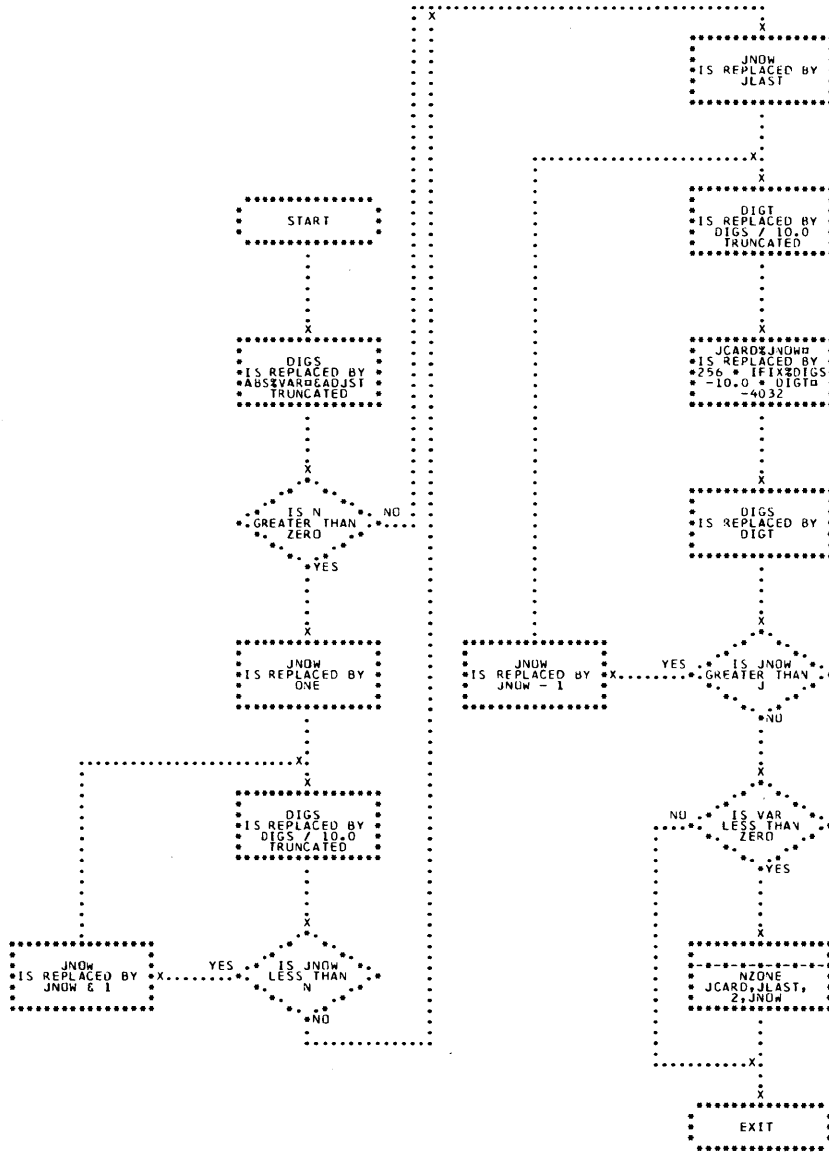




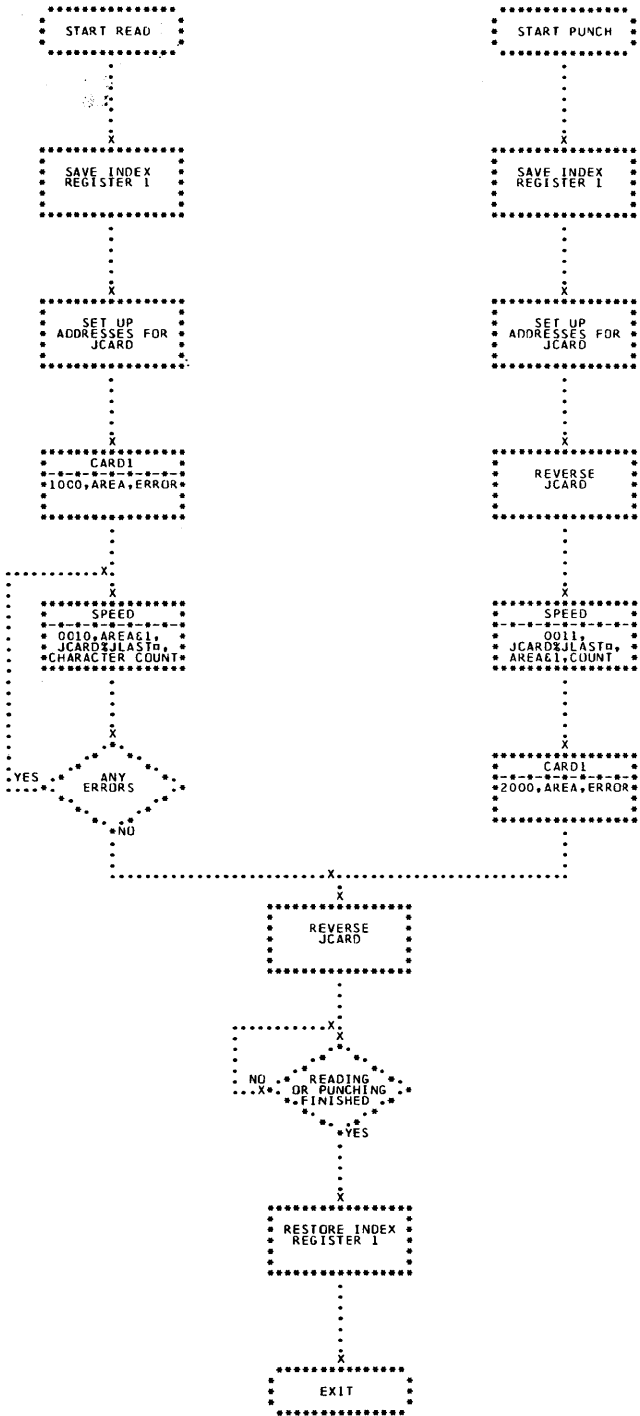






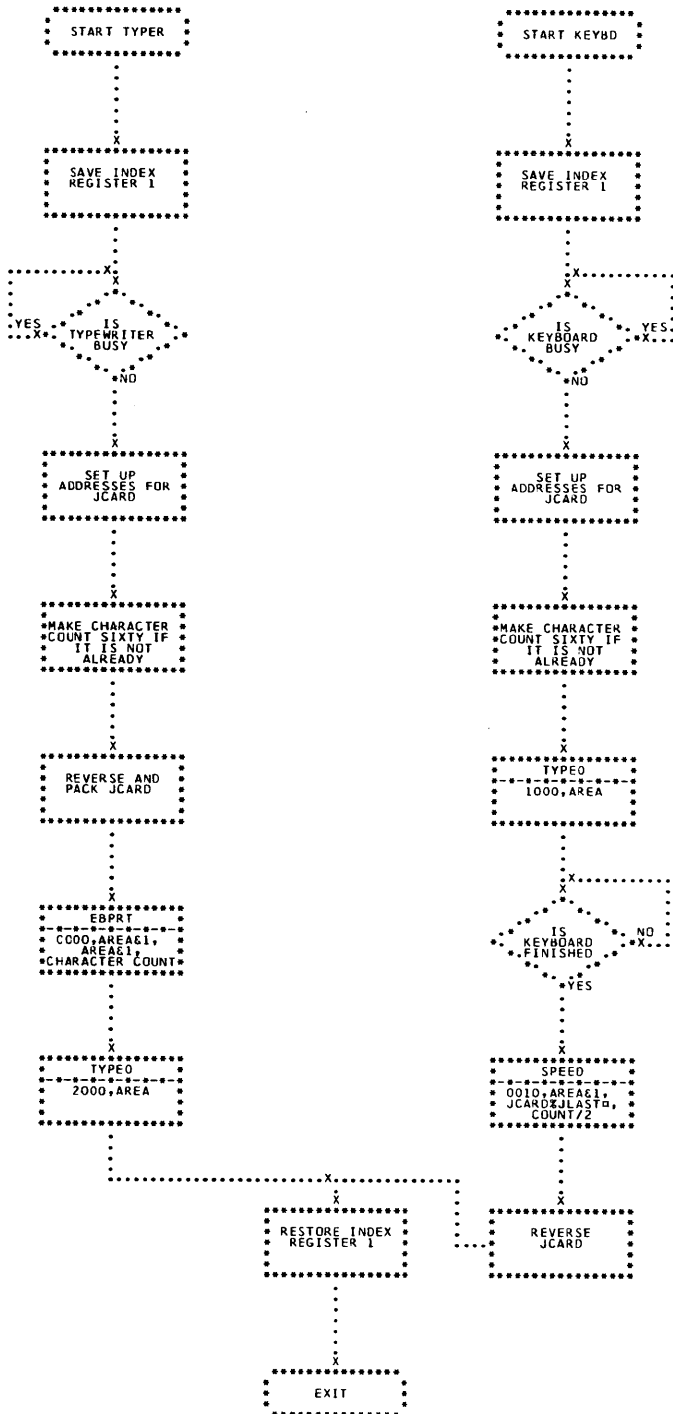


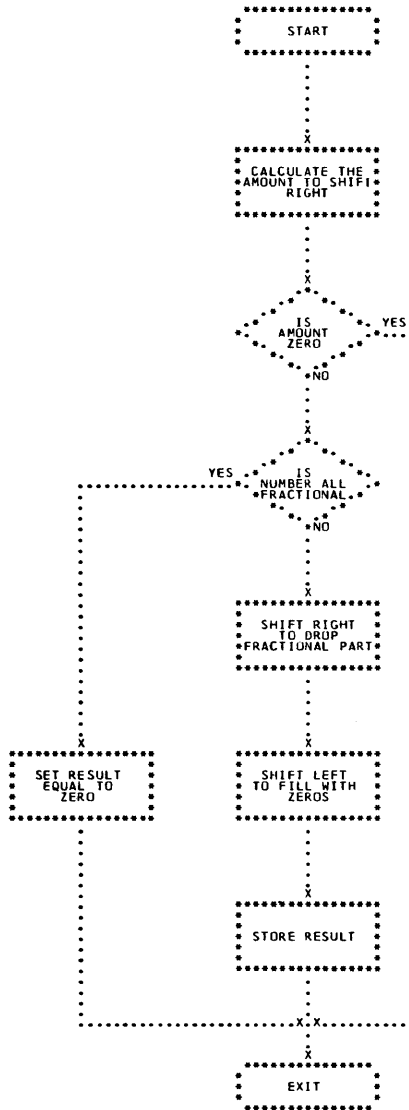












# LISTINGS

```
// JOB                                CSP00010
// FOR                                CSP00020
```

PAGE 01

```
** 1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE    CSP00030
* NAME NCOMP                            CSP00040
* ONE WORD INTEGERS                     CSP00050
* EXTENDED PRECISION                    CSP00060
* LIST ALL                              CSP00070
```

```
1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE    PAGE 02
      FUNCTION NCOMP(JCARD,J,JLAST,KCARD,K)    CSP00080
      DIMENSION JCARD(80), KCARD(80)          CSP00090
C-----COMPARE JCARD(J) WITH KCARD(K) THROUGH JCARD(JLAST).    CSP00100
C-----NCOMP=-+0+ AS (JCARD-KCARD) IS -+0+    CSP00110
C-----COLLATING SEQUENCE ASCENDING IS ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ01234567    CSP00120
C-----89 .(++$*)-/(=''=    CSP00130
      DO 2 JNOW=J,JLAST                        CSP00140
      KNOW=K+JNOW-J                            CSP00150
      NCOMP=KCARD(KNOW)/8                      CSP00160
      NCOMP=JCARD(JNOW)/8-NCOMP                CSP00170
      IF (NCOMP) 1+2,1                          CSP00180
2     CONTINUE                                CSP00190
1     RETURN                                  CSP00200
      END                                      CSP00210
```

```
1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE    PAGE 03
VARIABLE ALLOCATIONS
NCOMP=0000 JNOW =0001 KNOW =0002

STATEMENT ALLOCATIONS
2 =003F 1 =0047

FEATURES SUPPORTED
ONE WORD INTEGERS
EXTENDED PRECISION

CALLED SUBPROGRAMS
SUBSC SUBIN

INTEGER CONSTANTS
8=0006

CORE REQUIREMENTS FOR NCOMP
COMMON 0 VARIABLES 6 PROGRAM 70

END OF COMPILATION
```

```
// DUP                                CSP00220
*STORE WS UA NCOMP                    CSP00230
2A45 0005
```

```
// FOR                                CSP00240
```

PAGE 01

```
** 1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE    CSP00250
* NAME MOVE                              CSP00260
* ONE WORD INTEGERS                     CSP00270
* EXTENDED PRECISION                    CSP00280
* LIST ALL                              CSP00290
```

```
1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE    PAGE 02
      SUBROUTINE MOVE(JCARD,J,JLAST,KCARD,K)    CSP00300
      DIMENSION JCARD(80), KCARD(80)          CSP00310
C-----MOVE JCARD(J) TO KCARD(K) THROUGH JCARD(JLAST).    CSP00320
      DO 1 JNOW=J,JLAST                        CSP00330
      KNOW=K+JNOW-J                            CSP00340
1     KCARD(KNOW)=JCARD(JNOW)                CSP00350
      RETURN                                  CSP00360
      END                                      CSP00370
```

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE

PAGE 03

VARIABLE ALLOCATIONS  
JNOW =0000 KNOW =0001

STATEMENT ALLOCATIONS  
1 =001E

FEATURES SUPPORTED  
ONE WORD INTEGERS  
EXTENDED PRECISION

CALLED SUBPROGRAMS  
SURSC SUBIN

CORE REQUIREMENTS FOR MOVE  
COMMON 0 VARIABLES 4 PROGRAM 52

END OF COMPILATION

// DUP

CSP00380

\*STORE WS UA MOVE

CSP00390

2A4A 0004

// FOR

CSP00400

PAGE 01

\*\* 1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE  
\* NAME EDIT  
\* ONE WORD INTEGERS  
\* EXTENDED PRECISION  
\* LIST ALL

CSP00410  
CSP00420  
CSP00430  
CSP00440  
CSP00450

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE

PAGE 02

```

SUBROUTINE EDIT(JCARD,J,JLAST,KCARD,K,KLAST) CSP00460
DIMENSION JCARD(80), KCARD(80) CSP00470
C-----JCARD(I) THROUGH JCARD(JLAST) IS EDITED INTO EDIT FIELD. CSP00480
C-----EDIT FIELD IS AT KCARD(K) THROUGH KCARD(KLAST). CSP00490
C-----CHECK FOR NEGATIVE FIELD. IF SO, CLEAR 11 ZONE. CSP00500
CALL NZONE(JCARD,JLAST,4,NSIGN) CSP00510
NDUMP=16448 CSP00520
MONEY=16448 CSP00530
NZRSP=0 CSP00540
C-----MAIN SCAN, INSERT CHARACTERS AND CHECK ZERO SUPPRESSION. CSP00550
C-----BLANK=16448, 0=-4032, +=23616, S=23360, +=27456, -=24640, R=-9920. CSP00560
KNOW=KLAST CSP00570
JNOW=JLAST CSP00580
17 KTEST=KCARD(KNOW) CSP00590
IF (KTEST) 33,34,34 CSP00600
33 IF (KTEST+4032) 11,19,11 CSP00610
34 IF (KTEST-16448) 13,20,13 CSP00620
13 IF (KTEST-23616) 14,18,14 CSP00630
14 IF (KTEST-23360) 11,28,11 CSP00640
18 NDUMP=KTEST CSP00650
28 MONEY=KTEST CSP00660
19 NZRSP=KNOW CSP00670
20 IF (JNOW-J) 11,26,26 CSP00680
26 KTEST=JCARD(JNOW) CSP00690
KCARD(KNOW)=KTEST CSP00700
JNOW=JNOW-1 CSP00710
IF (NZRSP) 11,11,9 CSP00720
9 IF (KTEST) 35,36,36 CSP00730
35 IF (KTEST+4032) 25,11,25 CSP00740
36 IF (KTEST-16448) 23,11,23 CSP00750
23 IF (KTEST-27456) 25,11,25 CSP00760
25 NZRSP=KNOW-1 CSP00770
11 KNOW=KNOW-1 CSP00780
IF (KNOW-K) 27,17,17 CSP00790
C-----RESTORE 11 ZONE IF FIELD WAS MINUS. CSP00800
27 CALL NZONE(JCARD,JLAST,NSIGN,KTEST) CSP00810
C-----FILL FIELD WITH ASTERISKS IF OVERFLOW. CSP00820
IF (JNOW-J) 29,21,21 CSP00830
21 CALL FILL(KCARD,K,KLAST,23616) CSP00840
C-----PAUSE 0001 HERE IF DESIRED FOR ERROR CORRECTION PURPOSES. CSP00850
GO TO 30 CSP00860
C-----REMOVE CR OR - FROM EDIT IF POSITIVE FIELD. CSP00870
29 IF (NSIGN=2) 2,3,2 CSP00880
2 KTEST=KCARD(KLAST) CSP00890
IF (KTEST) 31,32,32 CSP00900
32 IF (KTEST-24640) 3,5,3 CSP00910
31 IF (KTEST+9920) 3,6,3 CSP00920
6 KCARD(KLAST-1)=16448 CSP00930
5 KCARD(KLAST)=16448 CSP00940
C-----ZERO SUPPRESSION, NDUMP IS SUPPRESSION CODE, NZRSP IS END. CSP00950
3 IF (NZRSP) 30,30,22 CSP00960
22 CALL FILL(KCARD,K,NZRSP,NDUMP) CSP00970
C-----INSERT FLOATING DOLLAR SIGN OR ASTERISK OR BLANK. CSP00980

```

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE  
 30 KCARD(NZRSP)=MONEY  
 RETURN  
 END

PAGE 03  
 CSP00990  
 CSP01000  
 CSP01010

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE

PAGE 04

VARIABLE ALLOCATIONS  
 NSIGN=0000 NDUMP=0001 MONEY=0002 NZRSP=0003 KNOW =0004 JNOW =0005 KTEST=0006

STATEMENT ALLOCATIONS

17	=0050	33	=005D	34	=0065	13	=006B	14	=0071	18	=0079	28	=007D	19	=0081	20	=0085	26	=008B
9	=00A7	35	=00AB	36	=00B3	23	=00B9	25	=00BF	11	=00C5	27	=00D1	21	=00DD	29	=00E5	2	=00EB
32	=00F8	31	=0100	6	=0106	5	=010F	3	=0118	22	=011C	30	=012B						

FEATURES SUPPORTED  
 ONE WORD INTEGERS  
 EXTENDED PRECISION

CALLED SUBPROGRAMS  
 NZONE FILL SUBSC SUBIN

INTEGER CONSTANTS  
 4=000A 16448=000B 0=000C 4032=000D 23616=000E 23360=000F 1=0010 27456=0011 2=0012 24640=0013  
 9920=0014

CORE REQUIREMENTS FOR EDIT  
 COMMON 0 VARIABLES 10 PROGRAM 292

END OF COMPILATION

// DUP CSP01020  
 \*STORE WS UA EDIT CSP01030  
 2A4E 0012

// FOR CSP01040

PAGE 01

\*\* 1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE  
 \* NAME GET  
 \* ONE WORD INTEGERS  
 \* EXTENDED PRECISION  
 \* LIST ALL

CSP01050  
 CSP01060  
 CSP01070  
 CSP01080  
 CSP01090

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE

PAGE 02

```

FUNCTION GET(JCARD,J,JLAST,SHIFT)
  DIMENSION JCARD(80)
C-----GET FIELD FROM JCARD(J) THROUGH JCARD(JLAST).
C-----SHIFT = A CONSTANT TO SHIFT DECIMAL PT FROM WHOLE NUMBER FORM.
C-----CHECK SIGN, CLEAR 11 ZONE IF NEGATIVE.
  CALL NZONE(JCARD,JLAST,4*NSIGN)
  GET=0.
C-----START MAIN SCAN, GET DIGITS.
  DO 3 JNOW=J,JLAST
    JTEST=JCARD(JNOW)
C-----CHECK FOR BLANK OR NON-NUMERIC CHARACTER, GET=0. IF NON-NUMERIC.
    IF (JTEST) 4,2,2
  2   IF (JTEST=16448) 6,5,6
  5   JTEST=4032
  4   IF (JTEST=4032) 6,3,3
C-----BLANK=16448, 0=4032.
  3   GET=10.*GET+FLOAT((JTEST+4032)/256)
C-----SHIFT DECIMAL POINT.
  GET=SHIFT*GET
C-----CHECK SIGN, RESTORE 11 ZONE IF NEEDED.
  CALL NZONE(JCARD,JLAST,NSIGN,JTEST)
  IF (NSIGN=2) 7,11,7
  11  GET=-GET
  7   RETURN
C-----SET GET=0. IF NON-NUMERIC CHARACTER.
  6   GET=0.
C-----PAUSE 0003 HERE IF DESIRED FOR ERROR CORRECTION PURPOSES.
  GO TO 7
END

```

CSP01100  
 CSP01110  
 CSP01120  
 CSP01130  
 CSP01140  
 CSP01150  
 CSP01160  
 CSP01170  
 CSP01180  
 CSP01190  
 CSP01200  
 CSP01210  
 CSP01220  
 CSP01230  
 CSP01240  
 CSP01250  
 CSP01260  
 CSP01270  
 CSP01280  
 CSP01290  
 CSP01300  
 CSP01310  
 CSP01320  
 CSP01330  
 CSP01340  
 CSP01350  
 CSP01360  
 CSP01370  
 CSP01380



VARIABLE ALLOCATIONS  
 GET #0000 NSIGN#0009 JNOW #000A JTEST#000B

STATEMENT ALLOCATIONS  
 2 #0043 5 #0049 4 #004E 3 #0054 11 #0084 7 #0089 6 #008D

FEATURES SUPPORTED  
 ONE WORD INTEGERS  
 EXTENDED PRECISION

CALLED SUBPROGRAMS  
 NZONE EADD EMPY ELD ESTO FLOAT SUBSC SNR SUBIN

REAL CONSTANTS  
 .000000000E 00#000E .100000000E 02#0011

INTEGER CONSTANTS  
 4#0014 16448#0015 4032#0016 256#0017 2#0018

CORE REQUIREMENTS FOR GET  
 COMMON 0 VARIABLES 14 PROGRAM 134

END OF COMPILATION

// DUP CSP01390  
 \*STORE WS UA GET CSP01400  
 2A60 000A

// ASM CSP01410  
 \*\* WHOLE NUMBER SUBROUTINE FOR 1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE (1D) CSP01420  
 \* NAME WHOLE (1D) CSP01430  
 \* LIST (1132 PRINTER) CSP01440

0006	262164C5	ENT	WHOLE	SUBROUTINE ENTRY POINT	CSP01450
				* X=WHOLE(Y), WITH Y IN FAC TO START	CSP01460
				* X IN FAC BECOMES THE INTEGRAL PART OF Y.	CSP01470
0000	0 0000	DBL1	DC	0 DBL CONSTANT OF 1	CSP01480
0001	0 0001	DC	1	REST OF DBL1 CONSTANT	CSP01490
001F		MANT	EQU	31 MANTISSA LENGTH	CSP01500
0002	0 009F	C159	DC	128#MANT EXPONENT OF FULL INTEGER	CSP01510
0003	0 001F	C31	DC	MANT MANTISSA LENGTH	CSP01520
0004	0 189F	SRT	SRT	MANT SRT MANTISSA LENGTH	CSP01530
0005	0 0800	H0800	DC	/0800 DIFF BETWEEN SRT AND SLT	CSP01540
0006	0 0000	WHOLE	DC	0 ARGUMENT ADDRESS HERE	CSP01550
0007	0 C0FA	LD	C159	EXP OF FULL INTEGER	CSP01560
0008	0 937D	S	3 125	SUBTRACT EXP OF Y	CSP01570
0009	01 4C28001A	BSC	L DONE#+Z	BRANCH IF ALL INTEGER	CSP01580
000B	0 90F7	S	C31	SUBTRACT MANTISSA LENGTH	CSP0159C
000C	01 4C10001E	BSC	L FRACT#+	BRANCH IF ALL FRACTIONAL	CSP0160C
000E	0 80F5	A	SRT	CREATE RIGHT SHIFT	CSP01610
000F	0 D005	STO	RIGHT	STORE RIGHT SHIFT	CSP01620
0010	0 90F4	S	H0800	CREATE LEFT SHIFT	CSP01630
0011	0 D006	STO	LEFT	STORE LEFT SHIFT	CSP01640
0012	0 C87E	LDD	3 126	PICK UP MANTISSA	CSP01650
0013	0 4828	BSC	+Z	CHECK FOR NEGATIVE MANTISSA	CSP01660
0014	0 98EB	SD	DBL1	SUBTRACT 1 IF NEGATIVE	CSP01670
0015	0 1880	RIGHT	SRT	0 RIGHT SHIFT	CSP01680
0016	0 4828	BSC	+Z	CHECK FOR NEGATIVE MANTISSA	CSP01690
0017	0 88E8	AD	DBL1	ADD 1 IF NEGATIVE	CSP01700
0018	0 1080	LEFT	SLT	0 LEFT SHIFT	CSP01710
0019	0 D87E	STORE	STD	3 126 STORE MANTISSA	CSP01720
001A	01 7A010006	DONE	MDX L	WHOLE+1 CREATE RETURN ADDRESS	CSP01730
001C	01 4C800006	BSC	I	WHOLE RETURN TO CALLING PROGRAM	CSP01740
001E	0 10E0	FRACT	SLC	32 ZERO ACC AND EXT	CSP01750
001F	0 D37D	STO	3 125	ZERO THE EXPONENT	CSP01760
0020	0 70F8	MDX	STORE	ZERO THE MANTISSA	CSP01770
0022		END		END OF WHOLE SUBROUTINE	CSP01780

NO ERRORS IN ABOVE ASSEMBLY.

// DUP CSP01790  
 \*STORE WS UA WHOLE CSP01800  
 2A6A 0003

// FOR CSP01810

\*\* 1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE CSP01820  
 \*NAME PUT CSP01830  
 \*ONE WORD INTEGERS CSP01840  
 \*EXTENDED PRECISION CSP01850  
 \*LIST ALL CSP01860

```

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE                                PAGE 02
      SUBROUTINE PUT(JCARD,J,JLAST,VAR,ADJST,N)                   CSP01870
      DIMENSION JCARD(10)                                       CSP01880
C-----PUT VAR INTO JCARD(I) THROUGH JCARD(JLAST).             CSP01890
C-----ADJST = A NUMBER TO HALF ADJUST THE VARIABLE VAR.       CSP01900
C-----N = THE NUMBER OF POSITIONS THE DECIMAL POINT SHOULD BE MOVED LEFT CSP01910
      DIGS=WHOLE(ABS(VAR)+ADJST)                                CSP01920
      IF(N) 3,3+1                                              CSP01930
1     DO 2 JNOW=1,N                                           CSP01940
2     DIGS=WHOLE(DIGS*0.1)                                     CSP01950
C-----PUT DIGITS IN FIELD                                     CSP01960
3     JNOW=JLAST                                             CSP01970
4     DIGT=WHOLE(DIGS*0.1)                                     CSP01980
      JCARD(JNOW)=256*IFIX(DIGS-10.0*DIGT)-4032                 CSP01990
      DIGS=DIGT                                               CSP02000
      IF(JNOW=J) 6,6+5                                         CSP02010
5     JNOW=JNOW-1                                           CSP02020
      GO TO 4                                                  CSP02030
C-----PUT 11 PUNCH OVER LOW ORDER DIGIT IF NEGATIVE.         CSP02040
6     IF(VAR) 7,8+8                                           CSP02050
7     CALL NZONE(JCARD,JLAST+2,JNOW)                          CSP02060
8     RETURN                                                  CSP02070
      END                                                       CSP02080

```

```

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE                                PAGE 03
VARIABLE ALLOCATIONS
DIGS =0000 DIGT =0003 JNOW =0009

STATEMENT ALLOCATIONS
1 =0039 2 =003D 3 =0050 4 =0054 5 =0082 6 =008A 7 =008F 8 =0095

FEATURES SUPPORTED
ONE WORD INTEGERS
EXTENDED PRECISION

CALLED SUBPROGRAMS
WHOLE EABS NZONE EADD EMPY ELD ESTO ESBR IFIX SUBSC SUBIN

REAL CONSTANTS
+100000000E 00=000C +100000000E 02=000F

INTEGER CONSTANTS
1=0012 256=0013 4032=0014 2=0015

CORE REQUIREMENTS FOR PUT
COMMON 0 VARIABLES 12 PROGRAM 140

END OF COMPILATION

```

```

// DUP                                                           CSP02090
*STORE WS UA PUT                                               CSP02100
2A6D 000A

// FOR                                                           CSP02110

```

```

** 1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE                            PAGE 01
* NAME NZONE                                                    CSP02120
* ONE WORD INTEGERS                                           CSP02130
* EXTENDED PRECISION                                          CSP02140
* LIST ALL                                                       CSP02150

```

```

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE                                PAGE 02
      SUBROUTINE NZONE(JCARD,J,NEWZ,NOLDZ)                       CSP02170
      DIMENSION JCARD(80)                                       CSP02180
C-----SPECIAL CHARACTER: JCARD(J) IS THEN ZONED 12 ZONE, 11 ZONE, CSP02190
C-----NOLDZ=1,2,3,4, OR MORE AS JCARD(J) WAS A-I, J-R, S-Z, 0-9, OR A CSP02200
C-----0 ZONE, NO ZONE, OR LEFT ALONE AS NEWZ=1,2,3,4, OR MORE. CSP02210
C-----JCARD(J) IS ALWAYS LEFT ALONE IF JCARD(J) WAS A SPECIAL CHARACTER. CSP02220
C-----ZERO CHANGED TO 11 ZONE IS - - CHANGED TO NO ZONE IS ZERO. CSP02230
C-----ZERO CODE IS -4032, - CODE IS 24640.                   CSP02240
      JTEST=JCARD(J)                                          CSP02250
      IF (JTEST) 4+5,5                                         CSP02260
4     IF (JTEST+4032) 8+6,8                                     CSP02270
6     IF (NEWZ=2) 12+7,12                                      CSP02280
7     JCARD(J)=24640                                          CSP02290
12    NOLDZ=4                                                 CSP02300
      GO TO 2                                                  CSP02310
5     IF (JTEST-24640) 8+10,8                                   CSP02320
10    NOLDZ=2                                                 CSP02330
      IF (NEWZ=4) 2+9+2                                         CSP02340
9     JTEST=-12224                                           CSP02350
3     JCARD(J)=JTEST+4096*(NEWZ-NOLDZ)                       CSP02360
2     RETURN                                                  CSP02370
8     NOLDZ=5+(JTEST-4096)/4096                               CSP02380
      IF (NOLDZ=5) 1+2+2                                       CSP02390
1     IF (NEWZ=5) 3+2+2                                       CSP02400
      END                                                       CSP02410

```

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE

PAGE 03

VARIABLE ALLOCATIONS  
JTEST=0000

STATEMENT ALLOCATIONS

4 =002C 6 =0032 7 =0038 12 =0041 5 =0047 10 =004D 9 =0057 3 =005C 2 =006C 8 =006E  
1 =007F

FEATURES SUPPORTED  
ONE WORD INTEGERS  
EXTENDED PRECISION

CALLED SUBPROGRAMS  
SUBSC SUBIN

INTEGER CONSTANTS  
4032=0002 2=0003 24640=0004 4=0005 12224=0006 4096=0007 5=0008

CORE REQUIREMENTS FOR NZONE  
COMMON 0 VARIABLES 2 PROGRAM 134

END OF COMPILATION

// DUP

CSP02420

\*STORE WS UA NZONE

CSP02430

2A77 0009

// FOR

CSP02440

PAGE 01

\*\* 1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE  
\* NAME FILL  
\* ONE WORD INTEGERS  
\* EXTENDED PRECISION  
\* LIST ALL

CSP02450  
CSP02460  
CSP02470  
CSP02480  
CSP02490

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE

PAGE 02

SUBROUTINE FILL(JCARD,J%JLAST,NCH)  
DIMENSION JCARD(80)  
C-----FILL JCARD(J) THROUGH JCARD(JLAST) WITH NCH.  
DO 1 JNOW=J,JLAST  
1 JCARD(JNOW)=NCH  
RETURN  
END

CSP02500  
CSP02510  
CSP02520  
CSP02530  
CSP02540  
CSP02550  
CSP02560

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE

PAGE 03

VARIABLE ALLOCATIONS  
JNOW =0000

STATEMENT ALLOCATIONS  
1 =0011

FEATURES SUPPORTED  
ONE WORD INTEGERS  
EXTENDED PRECISION

CALLED SUBPROGRAMS  
SUBSC SUBIN

CORE REQUIREMENTS FOR FILL  
COMMON 0 VARIABLES 2 PROGRAM 34

END OF COMPILATION

// DUP

CSP02570

\*STORE WS UA FILL

CSP02580

2A80 0003

// ASM  
\*\* STACKER SELECT SUBROUTINE FOR 1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE (ID)  
\* NAME STACK (ID)  
\* LIST (1132 PRINTER) (ID)

CSP02590  
CSP02600  
CSP02610  
CSP02620

```

0002 228C10D2 ENT STACK
0000 0 0000 IOCC DC 0
0001 0 1480 DC /1480
0002 0 0000 STACK DC *-+
0003 0 08FC XIO IOCC
0004 01 4C800002 BSC I STACK
0006 END

```

PAGE 1

CSP02630  
CSP02640  
CSP02650  
CSP02660  
CSP02670  
CSP02680  
CSP02690

NO ERRORS IN ABOVE ASSEMBLY.

```

// DUP CSP02700
*STORE WS UA STACK CSP02710
2A83 0002

```

```

// FOR CSP02720

```

PAGE 01

```

** 1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE CSP02730
* NAME ADD CSP02740
* ONE WORD INTEGERS CSP02750
* EXTENDED PRECISION CSP02760
* LIST ALL CSP02770

```

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE PAGE 02

```

SUBROUTINE ADD(JCARD,J,JLAST,KCARD,K,KLAST,NER) CSP02780
DIMENSION JCARD(80), KCARD(80) CSP02790
C-----ADD FIELD AT JCARD TO FIELD AT KCARD, SUBTRACTING IF UNLIKE SIGNS. CSP02800
C-----SET NER=KLAST IF OVERFLOW OCCURS. CSP02810
C-----CLEAR SIGNS AND ADD. CSP02820
CALL NSIGN(JCARD,JLAST,1,JSIGN) CSP02830
CALL NSIGN(KCARD,KLAST,1,KSIGN) CSP02840
LSIGN=JSIGN*KSIGN CSP02850
KNOW=KLAST+J-JLAST CSP02860
IF (KNOW-K) 8,7,7 CSP02870
7 DO 6 JNOW=J,JLAST CSP02880
KCARD(KNOW)=LSIGN*KCARD(JNOW)+KCARD(KNOW) CSP02890
6 KNOW=KNOW+1 CSP02900
5 CALL CARRY(KCARD,K,KLAST,KNOW) CSP02910
IF (KNOW) 1,2,3 CSP02920
C-----COMPLEMENT AND CHANGE SIGN OF KCARD IF CARRY IS NEGATIVE. CSP02930
1 KCARD(KLAST)=KCARD(KLAST)+KNOW CSP02940
DO 4 KNOW=K,KLAST CSP02950
4 KCARD(KNOW)=9-KCARD(KNOW) CSP02960
KSIGN=-KSIGN CSP02970
GO TO 5 CSP02980
C-----OVERFLOW HAS OCCURRED IF CARRY IS POSITIVE. CSP02990
3 CALL FILL(KCARD,K,KLAST,9) CSP03000
8 NER=KLAST CSP03010
C-----RESTORE SIGNS AND RETURN. CSP03020
2 CALL NSIGN(KCARD,KLAST,KSIGN,KNOW) CSP03030
CALL NSIGN(JCARD,JLAST,JSIGN,JNOW) CSP03040
RETURN CSP03050
END CSP03060

```

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE PAGE 03

```

VARIABLE ALLOCATIONS
JSIGN=0000 KSIGN=0001 LSIGN=0002 KNOW =0003 JNOW =0004

STATEMENT ALLOCATIONS
7 =0055 6 =006E 5 =007C 1 =0088 4 =0097 3 =00B1 8 =00B7 2 =00BB

FEATURES SUPPORTED
ONE WORD INTEGERS
EXTENDED PRECISION

CALLED SUBPROGRAMS
NSIGN CARRY FILL SUBSC SUBIN

INTEGER CONSTANTS
1=0008 9=0009

CORE REQUIREMENTS FOR ADD
COMMON 0 VARIABLES 8 PROGRAM 194

END OF COMPILATION

```

```

// DUP CSP03070
*STORE WS UA ADD CSP03080
2A85 000C

```

```

// FOR CSP03090

```

```

** 1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE
* NAME SUB
* ONE WORD INTEGERS
* EXTENDED PRECISION
* LIST ALL

```

```

PAGE 01
CSP03100
CSP03110
CSP03120
CSP03130
CSP03140

```

```

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE
SUBROUTINE SUBI(JCARD,J,JLAST,KCARD,K,KLAST,NER)
DIMENSION JCARD(80), KCARD(80)
C-----SUBTRACT FIELD AT JCARD FROM FIELD AT KCARD.
C-----SET NER=KLAST IF OVERFLOW.
C-----CHANGE THE SIGN OF JCARD, THEN ADD.
CALL NSIGN(JCARD,JLAST,0,JSIGN)
CALL ADDI(JCARD,J,JLAST,KCARD,K,KLAST,NER)
CALL NSIGN(JCARD,JLAST,0,JSIGN)
RETURN
END

```

```

PAGE 02
CSP03150
CSP03160
CSP03170
CSP03180
CSP03190
CSP03200
CSP03210
CSP03220
CSP03230
CSP03240

```

```

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE
VARIABLE ALLOCATIONS
JSIGN=0000
FEATURES SUPPORTED
ONE WORD INTEGERS
EXTENDED PRECISION
CALLED SUBPROGRAMS
NSIGN ADD SUBIN
INTEGER CONSTANTS
0=0002
CORE REQUIREMENTS FOR SUB
COMMON 0 VARIABLES 2 PROGRAM 46
END OF COMPILATION

```

```

PAGE 03

```

```

// DUP
*STORE WS UA SUB
2A91 0004

```

```

CSP03250
CSP03260

```

```

// FOR

```

```

CSP03270

```

```

** 1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE
* NAME MPY
* ONE WORD INTEGERS
* EXTENDED PRECISION
* LIST ALL

```

```

PAGE 01
CSP03280
CSP03290
CSP03300
CSP03310
CSP03320

```

```

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE
SUBROUTINE MPY(JCARD,J,JLAST,KCARD,K,KLAST,NER)
DIMENSION JCARD(80), KCARD(80)
C-----MULTIPLY FIELD AT JCARD TIMES FIELD AT KCARD, PRODUCT REPLACES
C-----FIELD AT KCARD, WHICH IS EXTENDED TO THE LEFT.
KSTRT=K+J-JLAST-1
IF(KSTRT) 6,6,7
6 NER=KLAST
GO TO 9
C-----SAVE SIGNS.
7 CALL NSIGN(JCARD,JLAST,1,JSIGN)
CALL NSIGN(KCARD,KLAST,1,KSIGN)
C-----FILL KCARD EXTENSION WITH ZEROS.
CALL FILL(KCARD,KSTRT,K-1,0)
C-----PASS OVER LEADING ZEROS TO FIND JFRST.
DO 3 JFRST=J,JLAST
IF (JCARD(JFRST)) 3,3,4
3 CONTINUE
C-----SET KCARD TO ZEROS IF ALL ZEROS.
CALL FILL(KCARD,K,KLAST,0)
GO TO 8
C-----MATH MULTIPLICATION LOOP FOLLOWS.
4 DO 1 KM=K,KLAST
MULT=KCARD(KM)
IF (MULT) 1,1,2
2 KCARD(KM)=0
KNOW=KM+JFRST-JLAST
DO 5 JNOW=JFRST,JLAST
KCARD(KNOW)=MULT*JCARD(JNOW)+KCARD(KNOW)
5 KNOW=KNOW+1
1 CONTINUE
CALL CARRY(KCARD,KSTRT,KLAST,KNOW)
C-----RESTORE SIGNS AND RETURN.
CALL NSIGN(KCARD,KLAST,JSIGN*KSIGN,KNOW)
8 CALL NSIGN(JCARD,JLAST,JSIGN,JNOW)
9 RETURN
END

```

```

PAGE 02
CSP03330
CSP03340
CSP03350
CSP03360
CSP03370
CSP03380
CSP03390
CSP03400
CSP03410
CSP03420
CSP03430
CSP03440
CSP03450
CSP03460
CSP03470
CSP03480
CSP03490
CSP03500
CSP03510
CSP03520
CSP03530
CSP03540
CSP03550
CSP03560
CSP03570
CSP03580
CSP03590
CSP03600
CSP03610
CSP03620
CSP03630
CSP03640
CSP03650
CSP03660
CSP03670
CSP03680

```

## VARIABLE ALLOCATIONS

KSTRT=0003 JSIGN=0004 KSIGN=0005 JFRST=0006 KM =0007 MULT =0008 KNOW =0009 JNOW =000A

## STATEMENT ALLOCATIONS

6 =0048 7 =004E 3 =0073 4 =0083 2 =0094 5 =00BE 1 =00CC 8 =00E7 9 =00ED

## FEATURES SUPPORTED

ONE WORD INTEGERS  
EXTENDED PRECISION

## CALLED SUBPROGRAMS

NSIGN FILL CARRY SUBSC SUBIN

## INTEGER CONSTANTS

1=000E 0=000F

## CORE REQUIREMENTS FOR MPY

COMMON 0 VARIABLES 14 PROGRAM 226

END OF COMPILATION

// DUP CSP03690

\*STORE WS JA MPY CSP03700

2A95 000E

// FOR CSP03710

PAGE 01

\*\* 1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE CSP03720  
\* NAME DIV CSP03730  
\* ONE WORD INTEGERS CSP03740  
\* EXTENDED PRECISION CSP03750  
\* LIST ALL CSP03760

```

SUBROUTINE DIV(JCARD,J,JLAST,KCARD,K,KLAST,NER) CSP03770
DIMENSION JCARD(80), KCARD(80) CSP03780
C-----DIVIDE FIELD AT KCARD BY FIELD AT JCARD, QUOTIENT REPLACES FIELD CSP03790
C-----AT KCARD, WHICH IS EXTENDED TO THE LEFT. CSP03800
C-----REMAINDER IS IN LOW ORDER DIGITS OF KCARD. CSP03810
C-----SET NER=KLAST IF DIVISION BY ZERO ATTEMPTED. CSP03820
C-----SAVE SIGNS. CSP03830
CALL NSIGN(JCARD,JLAST,1,JSIGN) CSP03840
CALL NSIGN(KCARD,KLAST,1,KSIGN) CSP03850
C-----FILL KCARD EXTENSION WITH ZEROS. CSP03860
JSPAN=JLAST-J+1 CSP03870
KSTRT=K-1 CSP03880
KLOW=K-JSPAN CSP03890
IF (KLAST-KSTRT-JSPAN) 9,10,10 CSP03900
10 IF(KLOW) 9,9,11 CSP03910
11 CALL FILL(KCARD,KLOW,KSTRT,0) CSP03920
C-----PASS OVER LEADING ZEROS TO FIND JFRST. CSP03930
DO 3 JFRST=J,JLAST CSP03940
IF (JCARD(JFRST)) 3,3,4 CSP03950
3 CONTINUE CSP03960
C-----DIVISION BY ZERO WAS ATTEMPTED. CSP03970
9 NER=KLAST CSP03980
GO TO 8 CSP03990
C-----FIND TRIAL DIVISOR AND DIVIDE. CSP04000
4 JHIGH=JCARD(JFRST) CSP04010
KPUT=KLOW+JLAST-JFRST CSP04020
KSTOP=KLAST+JFRST-JLAST-1 CSP04030
DO 1 KM=KSTRT,KSTOP CSP04040
MULT=(10*KCARD(KM)+KCARD(KM+1))/JHIGH CSP04050
NQUO=MULT CSP04060
IF (MULT) 7,7,2 CSP04070
2 KNOW=KM+1 CSP04080
DO 5 JNOW=JFRST,JLAST CSP04090
KCARD(KNOW)=KCARD(KNOW)-MULT*JCARD(JNOW) CSP04100
KNOW=KNOW+1 CSP04110
CALL CARRY(KCARD,KM,KNOW-1,KNOW) CSP04120
C-----ADD BACK DIVISOR IF OVERDRAW. CSP04130
IF (KNOW) 6,7,7 CSP04140
6 KCARD(KM)=KCARD(KM)+10*KNOW CSP04150
MULT=-1 CSP04160
NQUO=NQUO-1 CSP04170
GO TO 2 CSP04180
C-----STORE QUOTIENT DIGIT. CSP04190
7 KCARD(KPUT)=NQUO CSP04200
1 KPUT=KPUT+1 CSP04210
C-----RESTORE SIGNS, REMAINDER GETS SIGN OF DIVIDEND. CSP04220
CALL NSIGN(KCARD,KLAST-JSPAN,JSIGN*KSIGN,KNOW) CSP04230
8 CALL NSIGN(JCARD,JLAST,JSIGN,JNOW) CSP04240
CALL NSIGN(KCARD,KLAST,KSIGN,KNOW) CSP04250
RETURN CSP04260
END CSP04270

```

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE

PAGE 03

VARIABLE ALLOCATIONS  
JSIGN=0006 KSIGN=0007 JSPAN=0008 KSTRT=0009 KLOW =000A JFRST=000B JHIGH=000C KPUT =000D KSTOP=000E KM =000F  
MULT =0010 NQUO =0011 KNOW =0012 JNOW =0013

STATEMENT ALLOCATIONS  
10 =006E 11 =0072 3 =0085 9 =008D 4 =0093 2 =00D0 5 =00F1 6 =010F 7 =012A 1 =0133  
8 =0154

FEATURES SUPPORTED  
ONE WORD INTEGERS  
EXTENDED PRECISION

CALLED SUBPROGRAMS  
NSIGN FILL CARRY SUBSC SUBIN

INTEGER CONSTANTS  
1=0016 0=0017 10=0018

CORE REQUIREMENTS FOR DIV  
COMMON 0 VARIABLES 22 PROGRAM 332

END OF COMPILATION

// DUP CSP04280  
\*STORE WS UA DIV CSP04290  
2AA3 0015

// FOR CSP04300

PAGE 01

\*\* 1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE CSP04310  
\* NAME ICOMP CSP04320  
\* ONE WORD INTEGERS CSP04330  
\* EXTENDED PRECISION CSP04340  
\* LIST ALL CSP04350

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE

PAGE 02

FUNCTION ICOMP(JCARD,J,JLAST,KCARD,K,KLAST) CSP04360  
DIMENSION JCARD(80), KCARD(80) CSP04370  
C-----COMPARE INTEGER FIELD AT KCARD AGAINST FIELD AT JCARD. CSP04380  
C-----ICOMP=-+0+ AS (JCARD-KCARD) IS -+0+.. CSP04390  
CALL NSIGN(JCARD,JLAST,1,JSIGN) CSP04400  
CALL NSIGN(KCARD,KLAST,1,KSIGN) CSP04410  
KSTRT=KLAST+J-JLAST-1 CSP04420  
IF (K=KSTRT) 5,5,4 CSP04430  
5 ICOMP=-KSIGN CSP04440  
DO 6 KNOW=K+KSTRT CSP04450  
IF (KCARD(KNOW)) 6,6,3 CSP04460  
6 CONTINUE CSP04470  
4 KNOW=KSTRT+1 CSP04480  
JHASH=0 CSP04490  
DO 2 KSTRT=J,JLAST CSP04500  
JHASH=JHASH+JCARD(KSTRT) CSP04510  
ICOMP=JCARD(KSTRT)-KCARD(KNOW) CSP04520  
IF (ICOMP) 1,2,1 CSP04530  
2 KNOW=KNOW+1 CSP04540  
IF (JSIGN\*KSIGN+JHASH) 7,3,3 CSP04550  
1 IF (JSIGN\*KSIGN) 7,8,8 CSP04560  
7 ICOMP=1 CSP04570  
8 ICOMP=JSIGN\*ICOMP CSP04580  
3 CALL NSIGN(JCARD,JLAST,JSIGN,KNOW) CSP04590  
CALL NSIGN(KCARD,KLAST,KSIGN,KNOW) CSP04600  
RETURN CSP04610  
END CSP04620

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE

PAGE 03

VARIABLE ALLOCATIONS  
ICOMP=0000 JSIGN=0001 KSIGN=0002 KSTRT=0003 KNOW =0004 JHASH=0005

STATEMENT ALLOCATIONS  
5 =0042 6 =0054 4 =005C 2 =0088 1 =00A2 7 =00A9 8 =00AD 3 =00B4

FEATURES SUPPORTED  
ONE WORD INTEGERS  
EXTENDED PRECISION

CALLED SUBPROGRAMS  
NSIGN SUBSC SUBIN

INTEGER CONSTANTS  
1=0008 0=0009

CORE REQUIREMENTS FOR ICOMP  
COMMON 0 VARIABLES 8 PROGRAM 188

END OF COMPILATION

```
// DUP                                CSP04630
*STORE    WS UA ICOMP                  CSP04640
2AB8 000C
```

```
// FOR                                CSP04650
```

```
PAGE 01
** 1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE  CSP04660
* NAME NSIGN                           CSP04670
* ONE WORD INTEGERS                    CSP04680
* EXTENDED PRECISION                   CSP04690
* LIST ALL                              CSP04700
```

```
1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE      PAGE 02
      SUBROUTINE NSIGN(JCARD,J,NEWS,NOLDS)  CSP04710
      DIMENSION JCARD(80)                  CSP04720
C-----SIGN OF DECIMAL INTEGER AT JCARD(J) IS SET +, - OR REVERSED AS  CSP04730
C-----NEWS IS +1, -1 OR 0. NOLDS IS SET TO +1 OR -1 AS JCARD(J) WAS +  CSP04740
C-----OR -                                CSP04750
      NOLDS=1                               CSP04760
      JTEST=JCARD(J)                        CSP04770
      IF (JTEST) 1+2,Z                      CSP04780
1     NOLDS=-1                              CSP04790
2     IF (NEWS*JTEST) 3+4+5                CSP04800
4     IF (NEWS) 3+3+5                      CSP04810
3     JTEST=-JTEST-1                       CSP04820
5     JCARD(J)=JTEST                       CSP04830
      RETURN                                CSP04840
      END                                    CSP04850
```

```
1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE      PAGE 03
VARIABLE ALLOCATIONS
JTEST=0000
STATEMENT ALLOCATIONS
1 =0023 2 =0028 4 =0031 3 =0035 5 =003C
FEATURES SUPPORTED
ONE WORD INTEGERS
EXTENDED PRECISION
CALLED SUBPROGRAMS
SUBSC SUBIN
INTEGER CONSTANTS
1=0002
CORE REQUIREMENTS FOR NSIGN
COMMON 0 VARIABLES 2 PROGRAM 70
END OF COMPIATION
```

```
// DUP                                CSP04860
*STORE    WS UA NSIGN                  CSP04870
2AC4 0005
```

```
// FOR                                CSP04880
```

```
PAGE 01
** 1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE  CSP04890
* NAME AIDEC                           CSP04900
* ONE WORD INTEGERS                    CSP04910
* EXTENDED PRECISION                   CSP04920
* LIST ALL                              CSP04930
```



1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE

PAGE 02

```

SUBROUTINE AIDEC(JCARD,J,JLAST,NER)
DIMENSION JCARD(80)
C-----CONVERT FIELD AT JCARD FROM A1 TO DECIMAL, CONVERTING BLANKS TO 0.
C-----IF NOT NUMERIC OR BLANK, SET ERROR INDICATOR TO SUBSCRIPT VALUE.
CALL NZONE(JCARD,JLAST,4,JSIGN)
DO 8 JNOW=J,JLAST
JTEST=JCARD(JNOW)
IF (JTEST) 2,3,3
IF (JTEST+4032) 4,1,1
2 NER=JNOW
GO TO 8
3 IF (JTEST-16448) 4,5,4
5 JTEST=-4032
1 JCARD(JNOW)=(JTEST+4032)/256
8 CONTINUE
IF (JSIGN-2) 6,7,6
7 JCARD(JLAST)=-JCARD(JLAST)-1
6 RETURN
END

```

CSP04940  
CSP04950  
CSP04960  
CSP04970  
CSP04980  
CSP04990  
CSP05000  
CSP05010  
CSP05020  
CSP05030  
CSP05040  
CSP05050  
CSP05060  
CSP05070  
CSP05080  
CSP05090  
CSP05100  
CSP05110  
CSP05120

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE

PAGE 03

VARIABLE ALLOCATIONS  
JSIGN=0000 JNOW =0001 JTEST=0002

STATEMENT ALLOCATIONS  
2 =0032 4 =0038 3 =003E 5 =0044 1 =0049 8 =0057 7 =0065 6 =0071

FEATURES SUPPORTED  
ONE WORD INTEGERS  
EXTENDED PRECISION

CALLED SUBPROGRAMS  
NZONE SUBSC SUBIN

INTEGER CONSTANTS  
4=0004 4032=0005 16448=0006 256=0007 2=0008 1=0009

CORE REQUIREMENTS FOR AIDEC  
COMMON 0 VARIABLES 4 PROGRAM 112

END OF COMPILATION

```

// DUP
*STORE WS UA AIDEC
2AC9 0008

```

CSP05130  
CSP05140

```

// FOR

```

CSP05150

PAGE 01

```

** 1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE
* NAME DECAL
* ONE WORD INTEGERS
* EXTENDED PRECISION
* LIST ALL

```

CSP05160  
CSP05170  
CSP05180  
CSP05190  
CSP05200

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE

PAGE 02

```

SUBROUTINE DECAL(JCARD,J,JLAST,NER)
DIMENSION JCARD(80)
C-----CONVERT FIELD AT JCARD FROM DECIMAL TO A1.
C-----IF NOT NUMERIC, SET ERROR INDICATOR TO SUBSCRIPT VALUE.
JSIGN=4
IF (JCARD(JLAST)) 1,2,2
1 JSIGN=2
JCARD(JLAST)=-JCARD(JLAST)-1
2 DO 3 JNOW=J,JLAST
JTEST=JCARD(JNOW)
IF (JTEST) 4,5,5
5 IF (JTEST-10) 6,4,4
4 NER=JNOW
GO TO 3
6 JCARD(JNOW)=256*JTEST-4032
3 CONTINUE
CALL NZONE(JCARD,JLAST,JSIGN,JNOW)
RETURN
END

```

CSP05210  
CSP05220  
CSP05230  
CSP05240  
CSP05250  
CSP05260  
CSP05270  
CSP05280  
CSP05290  
CSP05300  
CSP05310  
CSP05320  
CSP05330  
CSP05340  
CSP05350  
CSP05360  
CSP05370  
CSP05380  
CSP05390

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE PAGE 03

VARIABLE ALLOCATIONS  
JSIGN=0000 JNOW =0001 JTEST=0002  
STATEMENT ALLOCATIONS  
1 =002A 2 =003A 5 =004B 4 =0051 6 =0057 =0065  
FEATURES SUPPORTED  
ONE WORD INTEGERS  
EXTENDED PRECISION  
CALLED SUBPROGRAMS  
NZONE SUBSC SUBIN  
INTEGER CONSTANTS  
4=0004 2=0005 1=0006 10=0007 256=0008 4032=0009  
CORE REQUIREMENTS FOR DECA1  
COMMON 0 VARIABLES 4 PROGRAM 114  
END OF COMPILATION

// DUP CSP05400  
\*STORE WS UA DECA1 CSP05410  
2AD1 0008

// FOR CSP05420

PAGE 01

\*\* 1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE CSP05430  
\* NAME CARRY CSP05440  
\* ONE WORD INTEGERS CSP05450  
\* EXTENDED PRECISION CSP05460  
\* LIST ALL CSP05470

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE PAGE 02

SUBROUTINE CARRY(JCARD,J,JLAST,KARRY) CSP05480  
DIMENSION JCARD(80) CSP05490  
C-----RESOLVE ALL CARRIES IN FIELD AT JCARD, KARRY IS HIGH ORDER CARRY. CSP05500  
NCARY=0 CSP05510  
JNOW=JLAST CSP05520  
4 JTEST=JCARD(JNOW)+NCARY CSP05530  
NCARY=JTEST/10 CSP05540  
JTEST=JTEST-10\*NCARY CSP05550  
IF (JTEST) 1+2+2 CSP05560  
1 JTEST=JTEST+10 CSP05570  
NCARY=NCARY-1 CSP05580  
2 JCARD(JNOW)=JTEST CSP05590  
JNOW=JNOW-1 CSP05600  
IF (JNOW=J) 3+4+4 CSP05610  
3 KARRY=NCARY CSP05620  
RETURN CSP05630  
END CSP05640

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE PAGE 03

VARIABLE ALLOCATIONS  
NCARY=0000 JNOW =0001 JTEST=0002  
STATEMENT ALLOCATIONS  
4 =001B 1 =003C 2 =004B 3 =005D  
FEATURES SUPPORTED  
ONE WORD INTEGERS  
EXTENDED PRECISION  
CALLED SUBPROGRAMS  
SUBSC SUBIN  
INTEGER CONSTANTS  
0=0004 10=0005 1=0006  
CORE REQUIREMENTS FOR CARRY  
COMMON 0 VARIABLES 4 PROGRAM 96  
END OF COMPILATION

// DUP CSP05650  
\*STORE WS UA CARRY CSP05660  
2AD9 0007

// ASM CSP05670  
\*\* IOND SUBROUTINE FOR 1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE (ID) CSP05680  
\* NAME IOND (ID) CSP05690  
\* LIST (1132 PRINTER) CSP05700

```

0000 09595100      ENT      IOND      SUBROUTINE NAME      CSP05710
          *CALL IOND NO PARAMETERS      CSP05720
          *CALL IOND ALLOWS I/O OPERATIONS TO END BEFORE A CSP05730
          *          PAUSE OR STOP IS ENTERED      CSP05740
0000 0001          IOND BSS 1          ARGUMENT ADDRESS      CSP05750
0001 00 74000032  IOPND MDX L 50+0      ANY INTERRUPTS PENDING      CSP05760
0003 0 70FD      MDX      IOPND      CSP05770
0004 01 4C800000  BACK BSC I IOND      CSP05780
0006          END      CSP05790

```

NO ERRORS IN ABOVE ASSEMBLY.

```

// DUP      CSP05800
*STORE     WS UA IOND      CSP05810
2AE0 0002

```

```

// ASM      CSP05820
** PACK/UNPACK SUBROUTINES FOR 1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE (ID) CSP05830
* NAME UNPACK      (ID) CSP05840
* LIST (1132 PRINTER)      CSP05850

```

```

0000 24557043      ENT      UNPACK UNPACK SUBROUTINE ENTRY POINT      CSP05860
          *          CALL UNPACK(JCARD+J,JLAST+KCARD+K)      CSP05870
          *          THE WORDS JCARD J THROUGH      CSP05880
          *          JCARD JLAST IN A2 FORMAT ARE      CSP05890
          *          UNPACKED INTO KCARD K IN A1 FORMAT.      CSP05900
0006 17043480      ENT      PACK PACK SUBROUTINE ENTRY POINT      CSP05910
          *          CALL PACK(JCARD+J,JLAST+KCARD+K)      CSP05920
          *          THE WORDS JCARD J THROUGH      CSP05930
          *          JCARD JLAST IN A1 FORMAT ARE PACKED      CSP05940
          *          INTO KCARD K IN A2 FORMAT.      CSP05950
          *          0 ARGUMENT ADDRESS COMES IN HERE      CSP05960
0000 0 0000      UNPACK DC      0 ARGUMENT ADDRESS COMES IN HERE      CSP05970
0001 0 0003      LD      SW2 LOAD NOP INSTRUCTION      CSP05980
0002 0 001E      STO      SWITCH STORE NOP AT SWITCH      CSP05990
0003 0 7007      MDX      START COMPUTING      CSP06000
0004 0 7008      SW1 MDX X ELSE-SW2CH-1 BRANCH TO ELSE      CSP06010
0005 0 7000      SW2 MDX X 0 NOP INSTRUCTION      CSP06020
0006 0 0000      PACK DC      0 ARGUMENT ADDRESS COMES IN HERE      CSP06030
0007 0 C0FE      LD      PACK PICK UP ARGUMENT ADDRESS      CSP06040
0008 0 D0F7      STO      UNPACK AND STORE IT IN UNPACK      CSP06050
0009 0 C0FA      LD      SW1 LOAD BRANCH TO ELSE      CSP06060
000A 0 D016      STO      SWITCH STORE BRANCH AT SWITCH      CSP06070
000B 0 692F      START STX 1 SAVE161 SAVE IR1      CSP06080
000C 01 65800000  LDX 11 UNPACK PUT ARGUMENT ADDRESS IN IR1      CSP06090
000E 0 C100      LD      1 0 GET JCARD ADDRESS      CSP06100
000F 0 802F      A      ONE ADD CONSTANT OF 1      CSP06110
0010 00 95800001  S 11 1 SUBTRACT J VALUE      CSP06120
0012 0 D00D      STO      JCARD+1 CREATE JCARD(J) ADDRESS      CSP06130
0013 0 C103      LD      1 3 GET KCARD ADDRESS      CSP06140
0014 0 802A      A      ONE ADD CONSTANT OF 1      CSP06150
0015 00 95800004  S 11 4 SUBTRACT K VALUE      CSP06160
0017 0 D006      STO      KCARD+1 CREATE KCARD(K) ADDRESS      CSP06170
0018 0 C100      LD      1 0 GET JCARD ADDRESS      CSP06180
0019 0 8025      A      ONE ADD CONSTANT OF 1      CSP06190
001A 00 95800002  S 11 2 SUBTRACT JLAST VALUE      CSP06200
001C 0 D023      STO      JLAST CREATE JCARD JLAST ADDRESS      CSP06210
001D 00 65000000  KCARD LDX L1 0 PUT KCARD ADDRESS IN IR1      CSP06220
001F 00 C4000000  JCARD LD L 0 PICK UP JCARD(J)      CSP06230
0021 0 7000      SWTCH MDX X 0 SWITCH BETWEEN PACK AND UNPACK      CSP06240
0022 0 1888      SRT 8 SHIFT LOW ORDER BITS TO EXT      CSP06250
0023 0 1008      SLA 8 REPOSITION HIGH ORDER BITS      CSP06260
0024 0 E819      OR  BMASK PUT BLANK IN LOW ORDER BITS      CSP06270
0025 0 D100      STO 1 0 PUT IN KCARD K      CSP06280
0026 0 71FF      MDX 1 -1 DECREMENT KCARD ADDRESS      CSP06290
0027 0 1090      SLT 16 REPOSITION BITS FROM EXT      CSP06300
0028 0 E815      OR  BMASK PUT BLANK IN LOW ORDER BITS      CSP06310
0029 0 7006      MDX FINIS BRANCH AROUND PACK ROUTINE      CSP06320
002A 0 1898      ELSE SRT 24 SHIFT HIGH ORDER BITS INTO EXT      CSP06330
002B 01 74FF0020  MDX L JCARD+1,-1 DECREMENT JCARD ADDRESS      CSP06340
002D 01 C4800020  LD I JCARD+1 PICK UP JCARD(J+1)      CSP06350
002F 0 18C8      RTE 8 SHIFT IN BITS FROM EXT      CSP06360
0030 0 D100      FINIS STO 1 0 PUT IN KCARD K      CSP06370
0031 01 74FF0020  MDX L JCARD+1,-1 DECREMENT JCARD ADDRESS      CSP06380
0033 0 71FF      MDX 1 -1 DECREMENT KCARD ADDRESS      CSP06390
0034 0 C0E8      LD      JCARD+1 GET JCARD(J) ADDRESS

```

```

0035 0 900A      S      JLAST SUBTRACT JCARD JLAST ADDRESS      CSP06400
0036 01 4C10001F  BSC L JCARD+1 CONTINUE IF DIFFERENCE & OR      CSP06410
0038 01 74050000  MDX L UNPACK+5 CREATE RETURN ADDRESS      CSP06420
003A 00 65000000  SAVE1 LDX L1 0 RESTORE IR1      CSP06430
003C 01 4C800000  BSC I UNPACK RETURN TO CALLING PROGRAM      CSP06440
003E 0 0040      BMASK DC /40 MASK 000000001000000      CSP06450
003F 0 0001      ONE DC 1 CONSTANT OF 1      CSP06460
0040 0 0000      JLAST DC 0 STORAGE FOR JCARD JLAST ADDRESS      CSP06470
0042          END      CSP06480

```

NO ERRORS IN ABOVE ASSEMBLY.

```

// DUP      CSP06490
*STORE     WS UA UNPACK      CSP06500
2AE2 0005

```

```
// ASM
** READ AND PUNCH SUBROUTINES FOR 1130 CSP (ID) CSP06510
* NAME READ (ID) CSP06520
* LIST (1132 PRINTER) (ID) CSP06530
CSP06540
```

PAGE 1

```
0053 19141100 ENT READ SUBROUTINE ENTRY POINT CSP06550
* CALL READ (JCARD, J, JLAST, NERR1) CSP06560
* READ COLUMNS FROM BEGINNING OF CARD INTO JCARD(J) CSP06570
* THROUGH JCARD(JLAST). PUT ERROR PARAMETER IN CSP06580
* NERR1. CSP06590
008C 179150C8 PUNCH SUBROUTINE ENTRY POINT CSP06600
* CALL PUNCH (JCARD, J, JLAST, NERR2) CSP06610
* PUNCH JCARD(J) THROUGH JCARD(JLAST) INTO THE CSP06620
* BEGINNING OF A CARD. PUT ERROR PARAMETER INTO CSP06630
* NERR2. CSP06640
0000 0 0000 JCARD DC 0 JCARD J ADDRESS CSP06650
0001 0051 AREA BSS 81 I/O AREA BUFFER CSP06660
0052 0 0000 FLAG DC 0 ERROR INDICATOR CSP06670
0053 0 0000 READ DC 0 FIRST ARGUMENT ADDRESS CSP06680
0054 0 6918 STX 1 SAVE161 SAVE IRI CSP06690
0055 01 65800053 LDX 11 READ GET 1ST ARGUMENT ADDRESS CSP06700
0057 0 4022 BSI SETUP GO TO SETUP CSP06710
0058 20 03059131 LIBF CARD1 CALL CARD READ ROUTINE CSP06720
0059 0 1000 DC /1000 READ CSP06730
005A 1 0001 DC AREA AREA PARAMETER CSP06740
005B 1 0073 DC ERROR ERROR PARAMETER CSP06750
005C 20 225C5144 CONVT LIBF SPEED CALL CONVERSION ROUTINE CSP06760
005D 0 0010 DC /0010 CARD CODE TO EBCDIC CSP06770
005E 1 0002 DC AREA61 FROM AREA CSP06780
005F 0 0000 JLAS1 DC 0 TO JCARD JLAST CSP06790
0060 0 0000 CNT1 DC 0 CHARACTER COUNT CSP06800
0061 0 COFO LD FLAG ERROR INDICATOR CSP06810
0062 01 4C180067 BSC L FINAL*6- ALL DONE IF ZERO CSP06820
0064 0 1810 SRA 16 CLEAR ACC CSP06830
0065 0 D0EC STO FLAG CLEAR THE INDICATOR CSP06840
0066 0 70F5 MDX CONVT CONVERT AGAIN CSP06850
0067 20 22989547 FINAL LIBF SWING REVERSE THE ARRAY CSP06860
0068 1 0000 DC JCARD FROM JCARD J CSP06870
0069 1 005F DC JLAS1 TO JCARD JLAST CSP06880
006A 20 03059131 TEST LIBF CARD1 CALL BUSY TEST ROUTINE CSP06890
006B 0 0000 DC /0000 BUSY TEST PARAMETER CSP06900
006C 0 70FD MDX TEST REPEAT IF BUSY CSP06910
006D 0 7104 MDX 1 4 INCREMENT # ARGUMENTS CSP06920
006E 0 6903 STX 1 DONE61 STORE IRI CSP06930
006F 00 65000000 SAVE1 LDX L1 0 RESTORE IRI CSP06940
0071 00 4C000000 DONE BSC L 0 RETURN TO CALLING PROGRAM CSP06950
0073 0 0000 ERROR DC 0 START OF ERROR ROUTINE CSP06960
0074 00 04000000 ERR STO L 0 STORE ACC IN ERROR WORD CSP06970
0076 01 74010052 MDX L FLAG*1 SET THE FLAG INDICATOR CSP06980
0078 01 4C800073 BSC I ERROR RETURN TO INTERRUPT PROGRAM CSP06990
007A 0 0000 SETUP DC 0 START OF SETUP ROUTINE CSP07000
007B 20 01647880 A LIBF ARGS CALL ARGS SUBPROGRAM CSP07010
007C 1 0000 DC JCARD GET JCARD J ADDRESS CSP07020
007D 1 005F DC JLAS1 GET JCARD JLAST ADDRESS CSP07030
007E 1 0001 DC AREA GET CHARACTER COUNT CSP07040
007F 0 0050 DC 80 MAX CHARACTER COUNT CSP07050
0080 0 CODE LD JLAS1 DISTRIBUTE JCARD JLAST CSP07060
0081 0 0014 STO JLAS2 INTO JLAS2 CSP07070
```

PAGE 2

```
0082 01 C4000001 LD L AREA DISTRIBUTE COUNT CSP07080
0084 0 D0DB STO CNT1 INTO CNT1 CSP07090
0085 0 D012 STO CNT2 AND CNT2 CSP07100
0086 0 C103 LD 1 3 GET ERROR WORD ADDRESS CSP07110
0087 0 D0ED STO ERR61 STORE INSIDE ERROR ROUTINE CSP07120
0088 0 1810 SRA 16 CLEAR ACC CSP07130
0089 0 D0CB STO FLAG CLEAR ERROR INDICATOR CSP07140
008A 01 4C80007A BSC I SETUP RETURN TO CALLING PROG CSP07150
008C 0 0000 PUNCH DC 0 PUNCH ROUTINE STARTS HERE CSP07160
008D 0 69E2 STX 1 SAVE161 SAVE IRI CSP07170
008E 01 6580008C LDX 11 PUNCH LOAD 1ST ARGUMENT ADDRESS CSP07180
0090 0 40E9 BSI SETUP GO TO SETUP ROUTINE CSP07190
0091 20 22989547 LIBF SWING CALL REVERSE ARRAY CSP07200
0092 1 0000 DC JCARD FROM JCARD J CSP07210
0093 1 005F DC JLAS1 TO JCARD JLAST CSP07220
0094 20 225C5144 LIBF SPEED CALL CONVERSION ROUTINE CSP07230
0095 0 0011 DC /0011 FROM EBCDIC TO CARD CODE CSP07240
0096 0 0000 JLAS2 DC 0 TO THE I/O AREA BUFFER CSP07250
0097 1 0002 DC AREA61 CHARACTER COUNT CSP07260
0098 0 0000 CNT2 DC 0 CHARACTER COUNT CSP07270
0099 20 03059131 LIBF CARD1 CALL PUNCH ROUTINE CSP07280
009A 0 2000 DC /2000 PUNCH CSP07290
009B 1 0001 DC AREA I/O AREA BUFFER CSP07300
009C 1 0073 DC ERROR ERROR PARAMETER CSP07310
009D 0 70C9 MDX FINAL ALL THROUGH, GO TO FINAL CSP07320
009E END END OF READ SUBPROGRAM CSP07330
```

NO ERRORS IN ABOVE ASSEMBLY.

```
// DUP CSP07340
*STORE WS UA READ CSP07350
2AET 0006
```

```
// ASM
** TYPE AND KEYBD SUBROUTINES FOR 1130 CSP (ID) CSP07360
* NAME TYPER (ID) CSP07370
* LIST (1132 PRINTER) (ID) CSP07380
CSP07390
```

```

003F 23A17159      ENT  TYPER      SUBROUTINE ENTRY POINT  CSP07400
* CALL TYPE (JCARD, J, JLAST)  CSP07410
* TYPE JCARD(IJ) THROUGH JCARD(JLAST)  CSP07420
0069 12168084      ENT  KEYBD      SUBROUTINE ENTRY POINT  CSP07430
* CALL KEYBD (JCARD, J, JLAST)  CSP07440
* ENTER AT KEYBOARD JCARD(IJ) THROUGH JCARD(JLAST)  CSP07450
0000 0 0001      ONE  DC          CONSTANT OF 1  CSP07460
0001 0 0000      JCARD DC          JCARD J ADDRESS  CSP07470
0002 0 003D      AREA B55 61      I/O AREA BUFFER  CSP07480
003F 0 0000      TYPER DC          0          FIRST ARGUMENT ADDR HERE  CSP07490
0040 0 691A      STX  1 SAVE1&1  SAVE IRI  CSP07500
0041 0 6178      LDX  1 120      PUT 120 IN IRI  CSP07510
0042 0 6923      STX  1 MAXCH    STORE IT AS MAX CHARS  CSP07520
0043 01 6580003F  LDX  11 TYPER    PUT FIRST ADDR IN IRI  CSP07530
0045 0 4018      BSI  SETUP      GO TO SETUP  CSP07540
0046 0 C08B      LD  AREA        GET CHARACTER COUNT  CSP07550
0047 0 8088      A  ONE          HALF ADJUST IT AND  CSP07560
0048 0 1801      SRA  1          DIVIDE IT BY TWO  CSP07570
0049 0 D088      STO  AREA        AND REPLACE IT  CSP07580
004A 0 1001      SLA  1          DOUBLE IT  CSP07590
004B 0 D008      STO  CNT1       AND PUT IT IN CNT1  CSP07600
004C 20 195C10D2 LIBF  RPACK      CALL REVERSE PACK ROUTINE  CSP07610
004D 1 0001      DC  JCARD        FROM JCARD J  CSP07620
004E 1 0083      DC  JLAST       TO JCARD JLAST  CSP07630
004F 1 0003      DC  AREA&1     PACK INTO I/O AREA  CSP07640
0050 20 05097663 LIBF  EBPRT      CALL CONVERSION ROUTINE  CSP07650
0051 0 0000      DC  /0000      FROM EBCDIC  CSP07660
0052 1 0003      DC  AREA&1     TO PRINTER CODE,  CSP07670
0053 1 0003      DC  AREA&1     ALL IN THE I/O AREA  CSP07680
0054 0 0000      CNT1 DC          0          HALF ADJUST CHARACTER CNT  CSP07690
0055 20 23A17170 LIBF  TYPE0     CALL TYPE ROUTINE  CSP07700
0056 0 2000      DC  /2000      TYPE PARAMETER  CSP07710
0057 1 0002      DC  AREA        I/O AREA BUFFER  CSP07720
0058 0 7103      FINAL MDX  1 3      INCREMENT OVER 3 ARGUMENTS  CSP07730
0059 0 6903      STX  1 DONE&1  STORE IRI  CSP07740
005A 00 65000000 SAVE1 LDX  L1 0      RESTORE IRI  CSP07750
005C 00 4C000000 DONE BSC  L 0      RETURN TO CALLING PROGRAM  CSP07760
005E 0 0000      SETUP DC          0          START OF SETUP ROUTINE  CSP07770
005F 20 23A17170 TEST  LIBF  TYPE0     CALL BUSY TEST ROUTINE  CSP07780
0060 0 0000      DC  /0000      BUSY TEST PARAMETER  CSP07790
0061 0 70FD      MDX  TEST        REPEAT TEST IF BUSY  CSP07800
0062 20 01647880 LIBF  ARG5      CALL ARG5 ROUTINE  CSP07810
0063 1 0001      DC  JCARD        1ST ARGUMENT TO JCARD J  CSP07820
0064 1 0083      DC  JLAST       TO JCARD JLAST  CSP07830
0065 1 0002      DC  AREA        TO CHARACTER COUNT  CSP07840
0066 0 0000      MAXCH DC          0          MAXIMUM NUMBER OF CHARS  CSP07850
0067 01 4C80005E BSC  1 SETUP      END OF SETUP, RETURN  CSP07860
0069 0 0000      KEYBD DC          0          START OF KEYBOARD ROUTINE  CSP07870
006A 0 69F0      STX  1 SAVE1&1  SAVE IRI  CSP07880
006B 0 613C      LDX  1 60      PUT BUFFER LENGTH IN IRI  CSP07890
006C 0 69F9      STX  1 MAXCH    60 IS MAX NO OF CHARS  CSP07900
006D 01 65800069 LDX  11 KEYBD    1ST ARGUMENT ADDR IN IRI  CSP07910
006F 0 40EE      BSI  SETUP      GO TO SETUP  CSP07920

```

```

0070 0 613C      LDX  1 60      PUT BUFFER LENGTH IN IRI  CSP07930
0071 0 1810      SRA  16          CLEAR THE ACC  CSP07940
0072 01 D5000002 CLEAR STO  L1 AREA    CLEAR THE I/O BUFFER  CSP07950
0074 0 71FF      MDX  1 -1      DECREMENT IRI  CSP07960
0075 0 70FC      MDX  CLEAR    AND CONTINUE CLEARING  CSP07970
0076 01 65800069 LDX  11 KEYBD    1ST ARGUMENT ADDR IN IRI  CSP07980
0078 0 C089      LD  AREA        PUT CHARACTER COUNT  CSP07990
0079 0 000A      STO  CNT2       IN CNT2  CSP08000
007A 20 23A17170 LIBF  TYPE0     CALL KEYBOARD ROUTINE  CSP08010
007B 0 1000      DC  /1000      KEYBOARD PARAMETER  CSP08020
007C 1 0002      DC  AREA        I/O AREA BUFFER  CSP08030
007D 20 23A17170 TEST1 LIBF  TYPE0     CALL BUSY TEST ROUTINE  CSP08040
007E 0 0000      DC  /0000      BUSY TEST PARAMETER  CSP08050
007F 0 70FD      MDX  TEST1     REPEAT TEST IF BUSY  CSP08060
0080 20 225C5144 LIBF  SPEED      CALL CONVERSION ROUTINE  CSP08070
0081 0 0010      DC  /0010      CARD CODE TO EBCDIC  CSP08080
0082 1 0003      DC  AREA&1     FROM THE I/O AREA BUFFER  CSP08090
0083 0 0000      JLAST DC          0          TO JCARD JLAST  CSP08100
0084 0 0000      CNT2 DC          0          CHARACTER COUNT  CSP08110
0085 20 22989547 LIBF  SWING     CALL REVERSE ARRAY  CSP08120
0086 1 0001      DC  JCARD        REVERSE FROM JCARD J  CSP08130
0087 1 0083      DC  JLAST       TO JCARD JLAST  CSP08140
0088 0 70CF      MDX  FINAL     ALL THROUGH, GO TO FINAL  CSP08150
008A      END          END OF TYPE SUBPROGRAM  CSP08160

```

NO ERRORS IN ABOVE ASSEMBLY.

```

// DUP  CSP08170
*STORE WS UA TYPER  CSP08180
2AED 0006

```

```

// ASM  CSP08190
** PRINT AND SKIP SUBROUTINES FOR 1130 CSP  (ID) CSP08200
* NAME PRINT  (ID) CSP08210
* LIST (1132 PRINTER)  CSP08220

```

```

0041 17649563      ENT   PRINT   SUBROUTINE ENTRY POINT   CSP08230
* CALL PRINT (JCARD, J, JLAST, NERR3)   CSP08240
* PRINT JCARD(J) THROUGH JCARD(JLAST) ON THE   CSP08250
* 1132 PRINTER. PUT ERROR PARAMETER IN NERR3.   CSP08260
0069 224895C0      ENT   SKIP   SUBROUTINE ENTRY POINT   CSP08270
* CALL SKIP IN                               CSP08280
* EXECUTE CONTROL FUNCTION SPECIFIED BY INTEGER N   CSP08290
0000 0 0001      ONE   DC   1   CONSTANT OF 1   CSP08300
0001 0 2000      SPACE DC   /2000   PRINT FUNCTION WITH SPACE   CSP08310
0002 0 0000      JCARD DC   0   JCARD J ADDRESS   CSP08320
0003 0 0000      JLAST DC   0   JCARD JLAST ADDRESS   CSP08330
0004 0 003D      AREA BSS 61   WORD COUNT & PRINT AREA   CSP08340
0041 0 0000      PRINT DC   0   ADDRESS OF 1ST ARGUMENT   CSP08350
0042 20 176558F1  TEST  LIBF  PRNT1  CALL BUSY TEST ROUTINE   CSP08360
0043 0 0000      DC   /0000   BUSY TEST PARAMETER   CSP08370
0044 0 70FD      MDX   TEST   REPEAT TEST IF BUSY   CSP08380
0045 0 691A      STX   1   SAVE161   STORE IRI   CSP08390
0046 01 65800041  LDX   I1  PRINT  LOAD 1ST ARGUMENT ADDRESS   CSP08400
0048 20 01647880  LIBF  ARG5   CALL ARG5 ROUTINE   CSP08410
0049 1 0002      DC   JCARD  JCARD J PICKED UP   CSP08420
004A 1 0003      DC   JLAST  JCARD JLAST PICKED UP   CSP08430
004B 1 0004      DC   AREA   CHARACTER COUNT PICKED UP   CSP08440
004C 0 0078      DC   120   MAX CHARACTER COUNT   CSP08450
004D 0 C086      LD   AREA   GET CHARACTER COUNT   CSP08460
004E 0 80B1      A   ONE   HALF ADJUST   CSP08470
004F 0 1801      SRA   1   DIVIDE BY TWO   CSP08480
0050 0 D083      STO   AREA  STORE WORD COUNT   CSP08490
0051 0 C103      LD   1 3   GET ERROR WORD ADDRESS   CSP08500
0052 0 D012      STO   ERR61  STORE IT IN ERROR ROUTINE   CSP08510
0053 20 195C10D2  LIBF  RPACK  CALL REVERSE PACK ROUTINE   CSP08520
0054 1 0002      DC   JCARD  JCARD J ADDRESS   CSP08530
0055 1 0003      DC   JLAST  JCARD JLAST ADDRESS   CSP08540
0056 1 0005      DC   AREA61  PACK INTO I/O AREA   CSP08550
0057 20 176558F1  LIBF  PRNT1  CALL PRINT ROUTINE   CSP08560
0058 0 2000      WRITE DC   /2000   PRINT PARAMETER   CSP08570
0059 1 0004      DC   AREA   I/O AREA BUFFER   CSP08580
005A 1 0063      LD   ERROR  ERROR PARAMETER   CSP08590
005B 0 C0A5      LD   SPACE  LOAD PRINT WITH SPACE   CSP08600
005C 0 D0FB      STO   WRITE  STORE IN PRINT PARAMETER   CSP08610
005D 0 7104      MDX   1 4   INCREMENT OVER 4 ARGUMENTS   CSP08620
005E 0 6903      STX   1   DONE161  STORE IRI   CSP08630
005F 00 65000000  SAVE1 LDX L1 0   RELOAD OR RESTORE IRI   CSP08640
0061 00 4C000000  DONE1 BSC L 0   RETURN TO CALLING PROGRAM   CSP08650
0063 0 0000      ERROR DC   0   RETURN ADDRESS GOES HERE   CSP08660
0064 00 D4000000  ERR   STO L 0   STORE ACC IN ERROR PARAM   CSP08670
0066 0 1810      SRA   16   CLEAR ACC   CSP08680
0067 01 4C300063  BSC I ERROR  RETURN TO PRNT1 PROGRAM   CSP08690
0069 0 0000      SKIP  DC   0   ADDRESS OF ARGUMENT ADDR   CSP08700
006A 01 C4800069  LD I SKIP   GET ARGUMENT ADDRESS   CSP08710
006C 0 D001      STO   ARG61  DROP IT AND   CSP08720
006D 00 C4000000  ARG   LD L 0   GET ARGUMENT   CSP08730
006F 01 4C300074  BSC L NOSUP *-Z  GO TO NOSUPPRESSION IF &   CSP08740
0071 0 C009      LD   NOSPC  SET UP SPACE SUPPRESSION   CSP08750
0072 0 D0E5      STO   WRITE  CHANGE PRINT FUNCTION   CSP08760

```

```

0073 0 7003      MDX   DONE   GO TO RETURN   CSP08770
0074 0 D001      NOSUP STO CNTRL  SET UP COMMAND   CSP08780
0075 20 176558F1  LIBF  PRNT1  CALL THE PRNT ROUTINE   CSP08790
0076 0 3000      CNTRL DC   /3000   CARRIAGE COMMAND WORD   CSP08800
0077 01 74010069  DONE  MDX L SKIP+1  ADJUST RETURN ADDRESS   CSP08810
0079 01 4C800069  BSC I SKIP   RETURN TO CALLING PROGRAM   CSP08820
007B 0 2010      NOSPC DC   /2010  SUPPRESS SPACE COMMAND   CSP08830
007C      END   END OF PRINT SUBPROGRAM   CSP08840

```

NO ERRORS IN ABOVE ASSEMBLY.

```

// DUP                               CSP08850
*STORE   WS UA PRINT                 CSP08860
2AF3 0005

```

```

// ASM                               CSP08870
** ARG5, RPACK AND SWING SUBROUTINES FOR 1130 CSP (ID) CSP08880
* LIST (1132 PRINTER)                CSP08890
* NAME ARG5                           (ID) CSP08900

```

```

LIBR          LIBF TYPE ROUTINES FOLLOW
* THESE SUBROUTINES CANNOT BE CALLED FROM FORTRAN
0002 01647880  ENT  ARGV  SUBROUTINE ENTRY POINT
0030 195C1002  ENT  RPACK SUBROUTINE ENTRY POINT
004F 22989547  ENT  SWING SUBROUTINE ENTRY POINT
* SWING REVERSES AN EBCDIC STRING
0000 0 0001  ONE DC 1 CONSTANT OF 1
0001 0 0000  JLAST DC 0 JCARD JLAST ADDRESS
0002 0 6A2A  ARGV STX 2 SAVE261 ARGV ROUTINE STARTS HERE
0003 00 66800000 LD 12 0 GET 1ST ARGUMENT ADDR
0005 0 C100  LD 1 0 GET JCARD ADDR
0006 00 95800002 S 11 2 SUBTRACT JLAST VALUE
0008 0 80F7  A ONE ADD ONE
0009 00 D6800001 STO 12 1 STORE IN 2ND ARG
000B 0 C100  LD 1 0 GET JCARD ADDR
000C 00 95800001 S 11 1 SUBTRACT J VALUE
000E 0 80F1  A ONE ADD ONE
000F 00 D6800000 STO 12 0 STORE IN 1ST ARG
0011 00 96800001 S 12 1 SUBTRACT JLAST ADDR
0013 0 80EC  A ONE ADD ONE
0014 01 4C080001B BSC L EROR1++ CHECK FOR NEG OR 0 CHARS
0015 0 9203  S 2 3 OK* SUBTRACT MAX CHARS
0017 01 4C300021 BSC L ERROR+Z CHECK MORE THAN MAX CHARS
0019 0 8203  A 2 3 ADD MAX CHARS BACK
001A 0 700D  MDX OK ADDRESSES OK
001B 00 C6800000 EROR1 LD 12 0 PICK UP JCARD(J)
001D 00 D6800001 STO 12 1 AND STORE IN JCARD(JLAST)
001F 0 C0E0  LD ONE SET UP CHAR COUNT OF 1
0020 0 7007  MDX OK GO TO STORE CHAR COUNT
0021 00 C6800000 ERROR LD 12 0 PICK UP JCARD(J)
0023 0 9203  S 2 3 AND CALCULATE JCARD(JLAST)
0024 0 80DB  A ONE TO BE JCARD(J+MAX-1)
0025 00 D6800001 STO 12 1 STORE ADDR IN JCARD(JLAST)
0027 0 C203  LD 2 3 LOAD CHARACTER COUNT
0028 00 D6800002 OK STO 12 2 STORE CHARACTER COUNT
002A 0 7204  MDX 2 4 CREATE RETURN ADDR
002B 0 6A03  LAST STX 2 DONE61 STORE RETURN ADDRESS
002C 00 66000000 SAVEZ LDX L2 0 RESTORE IR2
002E 00 4C000000 DONE BSC L 0 RETURN TO CALLING PROGRAM
0030 0 6AFC  RPACK STX 2 SAVE261 RPACK ROUTINE STARTS HERE
0031 00 66800000 LD 12 0 GET 1ST ARGUMENT ADDRESS
0033 00 C6800000 LD 12 0 GET JCARD ADDR
0035 0 D006  STO JCARD61 INITIALIZE JCARD ADDRESS
0036 00 C6800001 LD 12 1 GET SECOND ARGUMENT ADDR
0038 0 D0C8  STO JLAST INITIALIZE JCARD JLAST
0039 0 C202  LD 2 2 GET AREA ADDRESS
003A 0 D009  STO KCARD61 INITIALIZE PACK TO ADDRESS
003B 00 C4000000 JCARD LD L 0 LOAD FIRST CHARACTER
003D 0 1898  SRT 24 SHIFT INTO EXT
003E 01 74FF003C MDX L JCARD61*-1 DECREMENT ADDRESS
0040 01 C480003C LD 1 JCARD61 GET SECOND CHARACTER
0042 0 18C8  RTE 8 SHIFT RIGHT, RETRIEVE EXT

```

```

0043 00 D4000000 KCARD STO L 0 STORE IN AREA
0045 01 74FF003C MDX L JCARD61*-1 DECREMENT ADDRESS
0047 01 74010044 MDX L KCARD61*61 INCREMENT AREA ADDRESS
0049 0 C0F2  LD JCARD61 GET ENDING ADDRESS
004A 0 90B6  S JLAST SUBTRACT JCARD JLAST ADDR
004B 01 4C10009B BSC L JCARD*- REPEAT IF NOT MINUS
004D 0 7203  MDX 2 3 INCREMENT OVER 3 ARGS
004E 0 70DC  MDX LAST ALL THROUGH, GO TO LAST
004F 0 6ADD  SWING STX 2 SAVE261 SWING ARRAY END FOR END
0050 00 66800000 LDX 12 0 GET 1ST ARGUMENT ADDRESS
0052 00 C6800000 LD 12 0 GET FIRST ARGUMENT
0054 0 D007  STO BACK61 STORE AT BACK ADDRESS
0055 00 C6800001 LD 12 1 GET 2ND ARGUMENT
0057 0 D001  STO FRONT61 STORE AT FRONT ADDRESS
0058 00 C4000000 FRONT LD L 0 GET WORD FROM FRONT
005A 0 1890  SRT 16 PUT IT IN THE EXT
005B 00 C4000000 BACK LD L 0 GET A WORD FROM THE BACK
005D 0 E310  OR HEX40 OR IN AN EBCDIC BLANK
005E 01 D4800059 STO I FRONT61 PUT IT IN THE FRONT
0060 0 1090  SLT 16 RETRIEVE THE EXT
0061 0 E80C  OR HEX40 OR IN AN EBCDIC BLANK
0062 01 D480005C STO I BACK61 PUT IT IN THE BACK
0064 01 74010059 MDX L FRONT61*61 INCREMENT THE FRONT ADDR
0066 01 74FF005C MDX L BACK61*-1 DECREMENT THE BACK ADDR
0068 0 C0F0  LD FRONT61 GET THE FRONT ADDRESS
0069 0 90F2  S BACK+1 SUBTRACT THE BACK ADDRESS
006A 01 4C080058 BSC L FRONT+6 REPEAT IF MINUS
006C 0 7202  MDX 2 2 INCREMENT OVER 2 ARGS
006D 0 70BD  MDX LAST ALL THROUGH, GO TO LAST
006E 0 0040  HEX40 DC /0040 EBCDIC BLANK CODE
0070 0 0000  END END OF ARGS SUBPROGRAM

```

NO ERRORS IN ABOVE ASSEMBLY.

```

// DUP CSP09760
*STORE WS UA ARGV CSP09770
2AF8 0008

```

APPENDIX

## CORE ALLOCATION

To calculate the core requirements, sum the number of words for all routines used. If NZONE, CARRY, NSIGN, SERVICE, WHOLE, ADD, and/or FILL are not included in the first sum, and they are CALLED by a routine in the first sum, add their number of words to the first sum. Then calculate the Reference core requirements. Keeping in mind that no matter how many times a Reference is used, it should be considered only once, sum the core requirements of all References used. Add this sum to the first sum. The resulting total is the core requirement for the 1130 Commercial Subroutine Package. Notice that the FORTRAN subroutines a, b, c, and d will also be used by most FORTRAN programs and so will be present whether the package is used or not.

<u>Routine Name</u>	<u>Number of Words</u>	<u>CALLS</u>	<u>Reference</u>
A1DEC	116	NZONE	a
ADD	202	NSIGN, CARRY, FILL	a
CARRY	100		a
DECA1	118	NZONE	a
DIV	354	NSIGN, CARRY, FILL	a
EDIT	302	NZONE, FILL	a
FILL	36		a
GET	148	NZONE	a,b,c
ICOMP	196	NSIGN	a
IOND	6		None
MOVE	56		a
MPY	240	NSIGN, CARRY, FILL	a
NCOMP	76		a
NSIGN	72		a
NZONE	136		a
PACK/UNPAC	66		None
PRINT/SKIP	124	SERVICE	e
PUT	152	NZONE, WHOLE	a,b,d
READ/PUNCH	158	SERVICE	f,h
STACK	6		None



<u>Routine Name</u>	<u>Number of Words</u>	<u>CALLS</u>	<u>Reference</u>
SUB	48	NSIGN, ADD	a
TYPER/KEYBD	136	SERVICE	g,h
WHOLE	34		None
SERVICE	<u>112</u>		None
TOTAL	2,994		

References

- |                                  |                       |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| a) 62 (SUBSC, SUBIN)             | e) 404 (PRNT1)        |
| b) 342 (EADD, EMPY, ESTO, FLOAT) | f) 264 (CARD1)        |
| c) 8 (SNR)                       | g) 638 (TYPE0, EBPRT) |
| d) 74 (EABS, ESBR, IFIX)         | h) 360 (SPEED, ILS04) |

## EBCDIC CHARACTERS AND DECIMAL EQUIVALENTS

A	-16064	S	-7616	blank	16448
B	-15808	T	-7360	. (period)	19264
C	-15552	U	-7104	< (less than)	19520
D	-15296	V	-6848	(	19776
E	-15040	W	-6592	+	20032
F	-14784	X	-6336	&	20544
G	-14528	Y	-6080	\$	23360
H	-14272	Z	-5824	*	23616
I	-14016	0	-4032	)	23872
J	-11968	1	-3776	- (minus)	24640
K	-11712	2	-3520	/	24896
L	-11456	3	-3264	,	27456
M	-11200	4	-3008	%	27712
N	-10944	5	-2752	#	31552
O	-10688	6	-2496	@	31808
P	-10432	7	-2240	' (apostrophe)	32064
Q	-10176	8	-1984	=	32320
R	-9920	9	-1728		

## OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

The procedures set forth in IBM 1130 Card/Paper Tape Programming System Operator's Guide (C26-3629) and in IBM 1130 DISK Monitor System Reference Manual (C26-3750) should be followed to execute the sample problems and all user-written programs.

In addition, to execute sample problems 1 and 3, the switch settings on the console are as follows:

<u>Switch</u>	<u>Position and meaning</u>
0	up = 1132 Printer, down = console printer
1-15	no meaning

There are no switch settings for sample problem 2, but the 1132 Printer is required.

### HALT LISTING

Conditions A and B (see list below) have the following meaning:

- A Device not ready.
- B Internal subroutine error. Rerun job. If error persists, verify that the subroutine deck is accurate, using the listings in this manual. If the deck is the same, contact your local IBM representative. Save all output.

<u>IAR</u>	<u>Accumulator (hex)</u>	<u>Device</u>	<u>Condition</u>
41	1xx0	1442 Card Read Punch	A
41	1xx1	1442 Card Read Punch	B
41	2xx0	Console printer or keyboard	A
41	2xx1	Console printer or keyboard	B
41	6xx0	1132 Printer	A
41	6xx1	1132 Printer	B

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

IBM 1130 Functional Characteristics (A26-5881)

Core Requirements for 1130 FORTRAN (C20-1641)

1130 FORTRAN Programming Techniques (C20-1642)

IBM 1130 Card/Paper Tape Programming Systems Operator's Guide (C26-3629)

IBM 1130 DISK Monitor System Reference Manual (C26-3750)

IBM 1130 Assembler Language (C26-5927)

IBM 1130 Subroutine Library (C26-5929)

IBM 1130 FORTRAN Language (C26-5933)

**READER'S COMMENT FORM**

1130 Commercial Subroutine Package (1130-SE-25X)  
Version 2, Program Reference Manual

H20-0241-2

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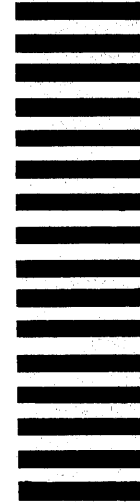
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