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**COMPUTER SYSTEMS
COMPASS**

**TRAINING MANUAL
VOLUME III**

FOREWORD

This manual is intended as a guide in learning how to program the upper 3000 computer systems. It includes a hardware concept of the systems, the use of the COMPASS programming language, and the use of the SCOPE monitor. Step-by-step example problems, with and without given solutions, are included to develop the capability of using the language.

This manual is a major revision to and a replacement for the 3600 Computer System COMPASS Programming Guide and retains the same publication number. It is now expanded to three volumes.

Volume I

This volume consists of three sections. The first section deals with the introduction to the systems. The second section deals with the central processor. The third section deals with problem-oriented exercises in which random instructions are picked to solve problems.

Volume II

This volume consists of one section. The instruction repertoire is divided into groups. Groups 1-18 are hardware instruction groups, and groups 19-25 are pseudo instruction groups. Each group is followed by explanations of new concepts and problems designed to use instructions from the group.

Volume III

This volume consists of two sections. The first section deals with the SCOPE system. It shows how to run jobs under the system and explains new concepts such as overlay processing and library preparation. The second section contains several computer output listings obtained as a result of running the example problems under SCOPE.

REFERENCES

3400 SCOPE / COMPASS Reference Manual	Pub. No. 60057800
3400/3600/3800 Instant TAPE SCOPE	Pub. No. 60059000
3600 Computer System Reference Manual	Pub. No. 60021300
3600 COMPASS Reference Manual	Pub. No. 60052500
3600 Instant COMPASS	Pub. No. 60056500
SCOPE Reference Manual	Pub. No. 60053300
3000 Series Peripheral Equipment Reference Manual	Pub. No. 60108800

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SECTION I

SYSTEM SOFTWARE

THE SCOPE SYSTEM

SCOPE stands for Supervisory Control Of Program Execution. It is frequently referred to as the Monitor of the upper 3000 systems. The Scope Monitor provides a system of operator and programmer aids to simplify the operator's job and increase through-put. By having a monitor for the system, operator errors, operator intervention, and amount of computer time are minimized.

Other features of the monitor include job stacking, equipment allocation, recovery and debugging aids, interrupt processing, overlay processing, and library preparation. Many of these features are explained as we go along.

Monitor operations are specified in a job by use of control statements and programming requests. Control statements have the following card format: a 7, 9 punch in column 1 and a statement name beginning in column 2 with parameters separated by commas following. Control statements are free-field, but must be contained on a single 80 column card. No terminating character is needed. Programming requests are written as system macros and are assembled into a calling sequence to a Scope routine. This will be explained in detail later.

A job includes all operations indicated between JOB cards, or, if one job, between the JOB card and ENDSCOPE card. Each job is terminated with an end-of-file card. End-of-file cards are also used to separate runs within a job. If more than one job is to be processed, jobs are placed together (job stacking) with the ENDSCOPE card at the end of the last job. If jobs are stacked, SEQUENCE cards with sequence numbers are inserted just before each JOB card so that, if the stack was on tape, the nth job could be read, compiled, and executed bypassing the others.

Within a job other control cards determine what the monitor is to do. A COMPASS card directs the monitor to read the Compass assembler from the library into core storage.

A LOAD card directs the loader to load the binary object program into core storage.
 A RUN card directs the monitor to execute the object program.

In general, then, a job might look like this:

LOCATION	OPERATION,MODIFIERS	ADDRESS FIELD	COMMENTS
1	SEQUENCE		
2	JOB		
3	COMPASS		
	IDENT		
	.		
	.		
	.		
	END		
	SCOPE		
4	LOAD		
5	RUN		
6	88		

This constitutes a Compass assembly in which the object program is loaded and executed. If the program is to read and process data cards, the data cards would be inserted between the RUN card and the end-of-file card (88).

UNIT SPECIFICATION

Before each statement is taken separately, it is necessary to understand how units are referenced. Units are divided into two groups - PHYSICAL and LOGICAL. Physical units have been discussed up to this point. A programmer references these units by specifying the proper data channel number, the proper controller number, and the proper unit number. If the specified unit is down (not operable), he must attempt another. This method requires that the programmer know the hardware configuration and be well versed in the hardware use of the system. To alleviate the problem a method has been devised to help the programmer program units without having to know the intimate intricacies of the hardware system. Instead of referencing physical units, he references logical units.

Logical units are specified by numbers ranging from 1-80. These units are independent of the physical units in the system. No channel, controller, or hardware designate is

necessary. Scope automatically equates a logical unit to a physical unit in the system - one which is up (operable). If the same logical unit is specified later in the program (e. g. to read back data), the same equated physical unit will be referenced.

The logical units are composed of three classes:

- | | |
|---------------------|---------|
| 1. Programmer Units | 1 - 49 |
| 2. Scratch Units | 50 - 59 |
| 3. System Units | 60 - 80 |

Programmer Units

The programmer units are assigned throughout the job for reference by the program. The programmer may choose any number within the range. He must use the same number if he wishes to re-reference the same unit. These units can be saved at the end of a job and they will be available for reuse in a later job.

Scratch Units

The scratch units may be referenced at any time by the programmer. However, they are released after each execution and may not be saved.

System Units

The system units are assigned by the monitor system. They can be used by the monitor or by the programmer. The definitions of the system units are now given.

The Standard Input unit is logical unit 60. This unit contains the job stack. Normally it is assumed to be magnetic tape, but it may be a card reader. Card images are represented on tape as either binary or BCD records. Each control card (binary) is recorded as one binary record on tape. Each binary record contains 160 frames. Each program card (BCD) is recorded as one BCD record on tape. Each BCD record contains 80 frames. Data cards may be either binary or BCD.

The Standard Output unit is logical unit 61. This unit contains the listable output such as the source deck, memory map, and program generated answers. Normally it is assumed to be magnetic tape, but it may be the line printer. Output is recorded as 120 characters per record. Recording format is always BCD.

The Standard Punch unit is logical unit 62. This unit contains the binary object deck. Normally it is assumed to be magnetic tape, but it may be a card punch. Card images are recorded on tape as binary records each card forming 160 frames of information.

The Standard Input Comments unit and Standard Output Comments unit are logical units 63 and 64 respectively. Normally they are assumed to be the typewriter. These units allow the operator to communicate with the system through interrupt control.

The Standard Accounting unit is logical unit 65. This unit contains the job statements and the time used by each job. This can be used for billing purposes to users of the system.

The Standard Load-and-Go unit is logical unit 69. This unit contains binary object programs. If an execution is to be performed, the information is loaded and run. This unit is normally magnetic tape. Output is recorded in binary format with 160 frames to each record. The writing of this tape usually means an execution of the program is desired.

The Standard Library unit is logical unit 70. This unit contains the Scope library. It includes the Scope Monitor, the Fortran compiler, the Cobol compiler, the Compass assembler, and the object time routines, just to name a few.

Logical units 66, 67 and 68 are Scope reserved units. Any attempt to reference these units will cause the job to terminate abnormally.

Logical units 71-79 are auxiliary library units. These are magnetic tapes and are prepared using PRELIB. More about this is given at the end of this section.

SCOPE CONTROL STATEMENTS

Scope controls each job as it is processed. Through the use of control cards the programmer can see to it that the job is monitored during compilation and execution. Safeguards are taken so that the computer is not caught in an endless loop or that an output tape is not destroyed by a following job.

In order for Scope to perform the right operation at the right time it is important for the programmer to follow the proper field designations per control card and to see to it that the control cards are in the proper order.

A control card is a binary card which has a 7, 9 punch in column 1. Beginning in column 2 the statement name is given followed by parameters separated by commas.

The first set of control cards given are:

1. SEQUENCE
2. JOB
3. COMPASS
4. SCOPE
5. LOAD
6. RUN
7. END-OF-FILE

The SEQUENCE Control Statement

FORM:

LOCATION	OPERATION, MODIFIERS	ADDRESS FIELD	COMMENTS
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	
1	SEQUENCE, n		

The SEQUENCE control statement assigns a job sequence number, n, to the following job. When this statement is encountered, saved tapes, programmer units, scratch units, and the load-and-go unit are released. Released tapes that are not unloaded are available to the next job.

The JOB Control Statement

FORM:

LOCATION	OPERATION, MODIFIERS	ADDRESS FIELD	COMMENTS
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	c		
	i		
	t		

All programs submitted for processing under Scope start with a JOB statement which signals the beginning of a job, provides accounting information for the installation, identifies the programmer, and sets a job processing time limit.

The parameters of the statement are defined as follows:

- c the charge number: it may be an unlimited number of alpha-numeric characters.
- i the programmer identification: it may be any length and appears as given in the control card listing; it is truncated to 6 characters for operation identification or tape labels.
- t the maximum time limit: the maximum in minutes allowed for the entire job including operator functions. No job may exceed 2236 minutes; if blank, the maximum time is assumed.

The job is terminated if the c and i fields are not present. A single JOB card may be used for any number of independent programs; however, the time specified is the maximum allowed for the combined programs.

- be produced on unit 69 (standard load-and-go).
- L = u List option where u may assume values 1-49 or 61; if the parameter is absent, no listing will be produced. If only L appears, the listing will appear on unit 61 (standard output).
 - Y = u Cosy input medium where the logical unit u may assume values 1-49 or 60; if the parameter is absent, input from unit 60 (standard input) is assumed.
 - B = u Hollerith output where u may assume values 1-49 or 62; logical unit u must be specified. If the C option is specified, the B option is ignored.
 - R List cross reference symbol table on unit 61 (standard output).
 - M List programmer macros. The source card images of the programmer macros are listed when the macros are called. The source card images of generative coding is also listed.

The COMPASS Control Statement

FORM:

LOCATION	OPERATION, MODIFIERS	ADDRESS FIELD	COMMENTS
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		
	COMPASS, I=u, Y=u, P=u, C=u, X=u, L=u, B=u, R, M		

The COMPASS statement is one of several program name statements representing compilers or assemblers. Other examples that are included in this category are; FORTRAN, COBOL and ALGOL. The purpose of a program name statement is to call the compiler or assembler from the library tape, read it into core, and turn control over to it. The cards following the program name statement must be in the format which is unique to its language.

Column 1 of the control card contains punches in rows 7 and 9. Starting in column 2, the word COMPASS appears, followed by a comma and up to 9 free field parameters separated by commas. The 9 parameters are options that may have different forms or are left out entirely. The 9 options are;

- I = u Hollerith input medium where the logical unit u may assume values 1-49 or 60; if the parameter is absent, input from unit 60 (standard input) is assumed.
- P = u Punch option where the logical unit u may assume values 1-49 or 62; if the parameter is absent, no binary output will be produced on unit 62 (standard punch).
- C = u Cosy output option where the logical unit u may assume values 1-49 or 62; if the parameter is absent, no Cosy output will be produced. If only C appears, Cosy output will be produced on unit 62 (standard punch).
- X = u Binary output for load-and-go unit where u may assume values 1-49 or 69; if the parameter is absent, no load-and-go tape will be written. If only X appears, binary output for load-and-go will

The SCOPE Statement

FORM:

LOCATION	OPERATION, MODIFIERS	ADDRESS FIELD	COMMENTS
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	
	SCOPE		

The SCOPE statement terminates the assembly or compilation process and causes the return of control to the Scope Monitor. The SCOPE card begins in column 10. This statement is not really a Scope control statement in a true sense. This statement is actually read by the assembler.

The LOAD Control Statement

FORM:

LOCATION	OPERATION, MODIFIERS	ADDRESS FIELD	COMMENTS
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		
3LAD,u			

The LOAD statement will cause the loader to load relocatable binary subprograms into storage from programmer units or the load-and-go unit. The unit u is a logical unit number having values 1-49 or 69. If u is omitted (also comma), the standard load-and-go unit (69) is assumed.

When the LOAD statement is encountered, Scope backspaces unit u one file and loads subprograms until an end-of-file, two transfer cards, or another control card is encountered. If the unit cannot be backspaced, Scope immediately loads the subprograms. Scope interprets a second transfer card as a loader terminator, but it is not required. If binary subprograms, transferred from the standard input unit and produced by compilation or assembly, are stored on the same logical unit during the job, only one end-of-file mark will be present and it will follow the last subprogram stored on the unit.

The RUN Control Statement

FORM:

LOCATION	OPERATION, MODIFIERS	ADDRESS FIELD	COMMENTS
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		
	5 RUN, t, p, r, m, I, D		

The RUN statement initiates program execution by transferring control to the object program in storage. This statement is required to execute all object programs.

The parameters are defined as follows:

- t the execution time limit in minutes (maximum 2236). The entire job is terminated if the limit is exceeded. If t is blank, a constant time limit, determined by the installation, is used. If the run time limit is greater than the remaining job time limit, execution continues only until the job time is depleted. The run limit may not equal zero.

- p the maximum number of print or write operations which may be requested on the standard output unit during the execution. This includes debugging dumps and any other output during execution. The entire job is terminated if the print limit is exceeded. If the print limit is blank, a constant print limit, determined by each installation, is used. The print limit may not equal zero.

- r the recovery indicator specifies an area to be dumped if the program does not proceed to normal completion. The recovery dump is written on standard output (unit 61) and uses the following indicators:

<u>r</u>	<u>dumped area</u>
0 or blank	console
1	program and console
2	labeled common and console
3	program, labeled common, and console
4	numbered common and console
5	program, numbered common, and console
6	labeled common, numbered common, and console
7	complete area used except resident Scope

m the memory map indicator. If m is blank, storage allocations after loading will be listed on the standard output unit. No map is written if m is any other character.

d dump indicator. A dump is to be taken after normal termination of the program if d is not blank.

A RUN statement is used after a LOAD statement or after a binary program on standard input (unit 60).

The END-OF-FILE Statement

FORM:

LOCATION	OPERATION, MODIFIERS	ADDRESS FIELD	COMMENTS
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
7 8			

The END-OF-FILE statement is required to separate jobs and is frequently used to separate runs within a job. A 7, 8 multiple punch represents a 17_8 code in BCD. This is an end-of-file mark on tape.

If fatal errors occur during assembly or compilation of a program, loading is not attempted. Subsequent assemblies or compilations of programs in the job are processed, however, if the program name control statement is preceded by an end-of-file.

EXAMPLES OF DECK STRUCTURE

1) Assembly of a COMPASS routine

LOCATION	OPERATION,MODIFIERS	ADDRESS FIELD	COMMENTS
1	JOB, 54587, MINTAX, 10		
2	COMPASS, L		
	IDENT.		} COMPASS PROGRAM
	.		
	.		
	END		
	SCOPE		
88			

In this job the programmer is interested in obtaining a listing of the source program with any assembly errors.

The job is called MINTAX, has a control number of 54587, and will assemble for a maximum of 10 minutes. When the COMPASS card is read by Scope, the CARD is scanned to the first comma. Recognizing it as a COMPASS control card, Scope will read the Compass assembler into core and turn control over to it (exit Scope - enter Compass). Compass then scans, interprets, and assembles all cards until the Scope card is read. When it is scanned, control is turned back to Scope (exit Compass - enter Scope), which reads the next card. The end-of-file is read by Scope. The card after the end-of-file might be another JOB card if jobs are stacked.

2) Assembly and execution of a COMPASS routine

LOCATION	OPERATION,MODIFIERS	ADDRESS FIELD	COMMENTS
1	JOB, 7065 -1, MORTGAGE, 15		
2	COMPASS, L, X		
	IDENT.		} COMPASS PROGRAM
	.		
	.		
	END		
	SCOPE		
	LOAD		
	RUN, 10, 500, 7		
88			

In this job the programmer is interested in obtaining a listing of the source program with any assembly errors. He also wishes execution if no assembly errors occur.

The job is called MORTGAGE, has a control number of 7065-1, and has a maximum time of 15 minutes for assembly and execution or 10 minutes for execution. The Scope Monitor reads the JOB card and processes the parameters. Upon encountering the END card, the source program is listed on unit 61 with errors, if any. The object program (relocatable binary) formed from the source program is then recorded on unit 69.

The next card read is SCOPE This card transfers control back to the monitor, which reads the next card. The LOAD card directs the loader to read unit 69 (since no unit specified) into core destroying the assembler (not needed anymore).

When the RUN card is read, Scope extracts the parameters. The execution time limit is extracted and compared with the remaining time left from the limit on the JOB card. Whichever is less at this point is the effective time limit used for the remainder of the job. The maximum print limit is recorded and the recovery indicator is set. Program control then goes to the transfer address of the loaded program and execution begins.

When the program is finished (assuming no errors), control goes back to Scope which reads the end-of-file, and the job is finished.

3) Assembly and execution of a COMPASS routine with Cosy output.

LOCATION	OPERATION,MODIFIERS	ADDRESS FIELD	COMMENTS
1	JOB,8816581,DJE,6		
2	COMPASS,L,X=10,C=20		
	IDENT		
	.		
	.		
	END		
	SCOPE		
3	LOAD,10		
4	RUN,S,3000,1		
	(Data Cards)		
	.		
88			

This job consists of an assembly and execution of a Compass program having data cards to be processed during the execution portion. The data cards are within the job and are read from standard input (unit 60).

The programmer is interested in obtaining a listing of the source cards and an output of source in Cosy format. The Cosy output goes to logical unit 20 and can be saved (shown later) for a later job.

The relocatable binary formed from the assembly of the program is output to unit 10. When the assembler transfers control back to the monitor through the use of the SCOPE card, the monitor loads unit 10 into core. The RUN card is read by the monitor and execution is initiated.

The data cards are next on standard input and they are read from unit 60 by the Compass program, processed, and the results output on unit 61. The data cards are read up to but not including the end-of-file. When the program is finished, control is given back to Scope. Scope reads the end-of-file and goes on to the next job.

4) Execution of a job with no assembly.

LOCATION	OPERATION,MODIFIERS	ADDRESS FIELD	COMMENTS
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	JOB, 9.001, MISLED, 3		
	(binary object program)		
	RUN, 3, 300, 1		

In this case the binary object program (a relocatable binary deck) is inserted in the job. It has the same form as was output to the load-and-go unit during the assembly of Compass programs in the previous example.

Scope reads the JOB card and records the parameters. Upon encountering the relocatable binary deck, the Scope loader immediately loads it into core from standard input. The RUN card is read, parameters processed, and execution of the program begins. When the program is finished, control is transferred to Scope which reads the end-of-file.

5) Assembly and execution of multi-jobs.

LOCATION	OPERATION,MODIFIERS	ADDRESS FIELD	COMMENTS
1	SEQUENCE, 1		
2	JOB, 50000, MAX, 5		
3	COMPASS, L, P, X		
	IDENT		
	.		
	.		
	.		
	END		
	SCOPE		
7	LOAD		
7	RUN, 5, 100, 1		
7			
7	SEQUENCE, 2		
7	JOB, DEPT -A, MIN, 1.0		
	.		
	(binary object program)		
	.		
7	RUN, 10, 3500, 1		
7			

These jobs processed together are the same type used previously except the SEQUENCE card with its number is shown. SEQUENCE cards are usually given when there is more than one job to be processed. SEQUENCE cards go just before the job that they represent.

SYSTEM MACROS

In the previous section we discussed programmer macros. We found that programmer macros are defined by the programmer at the beginning of the subprogram, and then are called at various places within the subprogram. Each time they are called the macros are assembled with possible parameter substitutions.

At this time we introduce another type of macro - the SYSTEM MACRO. The system macro uses the same idea as used with the programmer macro, except that the system macro is already defined. A system macro exists on the library tape and can be called by a calling sequence in the form of a macro. The standard definition of a macro is set, and any programmer wishing to incorporate (call) the macro into his program must know and follow the format of the macro call precisely in order to have it inserted into his program.

Before we discuss how the system macros can be incorporated and used in a Compass subprogram, let's first define what they are and how they're formatted. The first half will include the I/O requests and the second half will include all other requests.

The MODE Request

FORM:

LOCATION	OPERATION, MODIFIERS	ADDRESS FIELD	COMMENTS
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
	MODE	(u, ra, s, f, d, dr)	

The MODE request defines the operating or recording mode of a tape unit. The request will only be performed if the unit is available for use. If available, the request will be honored and program control will continue to the next Compass instruction. If unavailable, program control will go to the reject address. In effect, this request is similar to the hardware EXTJ instruction. The parameters for this instruction are defined as follows:

	<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
1.	u	Logical unit number
2.	ra	Reject address
3.	s	Specifies an operating condition for the unit. The allowable parameters are; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. RW (read and write) - all legal requests will be performed. b. BY (bypass) - all requests except STATUS or MODE will be treated as no operation until the end of the job.

- c. RO (read only) - WRITE, LABEL, WEOT, MARKEF, or ERASE requests will be rejected.
- 4. f Specifies the format of the unit. The allowable parameters are;
 - a. BCD - Binary coded-decimal
 - b. BIN - Binary
- 5. d Density. The allowable parameters are;
 - a. HY - hyper density (800)
 - b. HI - high density (556)
 - c. LO - low density (200)
 - d. OP - operator, use density of mounted tape.
- 6. dr Direction of tape. If not specified, normal is assumed. The allowable parameters are;
 - a. ND - normal direction for READ or BSPR requests.
 - b. RV - reverse direction for the READ or BSPR requests. Data is stored according to the control word specification with no alteration.

The READ Request

FORM:

LOCATION	OPERATION, MODIFIERS	ADDRESS FIELD	COMMENTS
1	READ	(u, c, w, a, r, a, i, a)	

The READ request activates a buffered read from logical unit u. If the unit is available, the read is initiated and program control goes to the next Compass instruction. If the unit is unavailable, program control transfers to the reject address.

When the read operation is completed or an abnormal condition occurs, control transfers to the interrupt subroutine at the interrupt address. If no interrupt address is specified, no interrupt will take place to the interrupt subroutine.

The WRITE Request

FORM:

LOCATION	OPERATION, MODIFIERS	ADDRESS FIELD	COMMENTS
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
	WRITE	(u, c, w, r, a, i, a)	

The WRITE request activates a buffered write on logical unit u. If the unit is available, the write is initiated and program control goes to the next Compass instruction. If the unit is unavailable, program control transfers to the reject address.

When the write operation is completed or an abnormal condition occurs, control transfers to the interrupt subroutine at the interrupt address. If no interrupt address is specified, no interrupt will take place to the interrupt subroutine.

The REOT Request

FORM:

LOCATION	OPERATION, MODIFIERS	ADDRESS FIELD	COMMENTS
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	(u, cwa, ra, ia)	
	<i>REOT</i>		

The REOT request is a tape movement control which allows the programmer to read after the physical end-of-tape. The tape is read from logical unit u according to the control word at the control word address. If the unit is available, the read is initiated and program control goes to the next instruction. If the unit is unavailable, program control transfers to the reject address.

When the read operation is completed or an abnormal condition occurs, control transfers to the interrupt subroutine at the interrupt address. If no interrupt address is specified, no interrupt will occur.

The WEOT Request

FORM:

LOCATION	OPERATION, MODIFIERS	ADDRESS FIELD	COMMENTS
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	
	WEOT	(u, c, wa, ra, ia)	

The WEOT request is a tape movement control which allows the programmer to write after the physical end-of-tape. The tape is written on logical unit u according to the control word at the control word address. If the unit is available, the write is initiated and program control goes to the next instruction. If the unit is unavailable, program control transfers to the reject address.

When the write operation is completed or an abnormal condition occurs, control transfers to the interrupt subroutine at the interrupt address. If no interrupt address is specified, no interrupt will occur.

The TAPE CONTROL Requests

FORM:

LOCATION	OPERATION, MODIFIERS	ADDRESS FIELD	COMMENTS
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	
	function (u, ra, ia)		

The tape control requests move tape in the forward or backward direction without transmitting data. If logical unit u can perform the request, it is initiated and program control goes to the next instruction. If the unit is unavailable, program control goes to the reject address. If the interrupt address is specified, program control goes to the interrupt routine when the request has been performed.

The tape control requests may be any of the following:

1. BSPR
2. BSPF
3. SKIP
4. MARKEF
5. ERASE
6. REWIND

1. The BSPR request backspaces the unit one record. If the unit is unassigned, this request is bypassed.
2. The BSPF request backspaces the unit one file. If the unit is unassigned, this request is bypassed.
3. The SKIP request skips to an end-of-file or end-of-tape.
4. The MARKEF request marks an end-of-file.

5. The ERASE request erases approximately six inches of tape.
6. The REWIND request rewinds the tape to load point.

The UNLOAD Request

FORM:

LOCATION	OPERATION, MODIFIERS	ADDRESS FIELD	COMMENTS
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	UNLOAD	(u, ra, ia, c)	

The UNLOAD request causes tape unit u to unload. If the unit is unavailable, program control transfers to the reject address. If the interrupt address is specified, the computer interrupts to that address at the end of the operation.

The release code c specifies the disposition of the unit assignment after it has been unloaded:

- 0 unit assignment released
- non-zero unit assignment not released

If an interrupt address is specified, the unit is assumed as not released.

The RELEASE Request

FORM:

LOCATION	OPERATION, MODIFIERS	ADDRESS FIELD	COMMENTS
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	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	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
	RELEASE	(u, r, c)	

The RELEASE request releases the assignment of logical unit u and directs the disposition of the current physical unit. If the unit is unavailable, program control transfers to the reject address.

The release code c specifies the disposition of the physical unit currently assigned to the logical unit:

- 0 dispose of physical unit according to previous declaration; if none is given, the tape is rewound.

- non-zero rewind the physical unit and release the assignment, but do not dispose of the tape.

The RDLABEL Request

FORM:

LOCATION	OPERATION, MODIFIERS	ADDRESS FIELD	COMMENTS
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	(u, la, ra, ia)	
	RDLABEL		

The RDLABEL request reads the label from logical unit u and transfers the label to memory starting at the label address. If the unit is unavailable, program control transfers to the reject address. If specified, program control transfers to the interrupt address when the label has been read.

If the tape is not at load point, the job is abandoned. The label occupies ten words of core storage and may be interrogated by the programmer.

The WRLABEL Request

FORM:

LOCATION	OPERATION, MODIFIERS	ADDRESS FIELD	COMMENTS
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	(u, l, ra, ia)	

The WRLABEL request writes a label onto logical unit u. The label of ten words is transmitted from the label area to the unit. If the unit is unavailable, program control transfers to the reject address. If specified, program control transfers to the interrupt address when the label has been written.

If the tape is not at load point, the job is abandoned.

The STATUS Request

FORM:

LOCATION	OPERATION, MODIFIERS	ADDRESS FIELD	COMMENTS
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	STATUS	(u, M)	

The STATUS request of a logical unit u may be taken at any time. If units are equivalenced, an M specification will request status of the master unit.

The STATUS reply is entered in the A and Q register as follows:

A register (Control Word)

Bits 47-45	Op Code
Bit 44	Jump Control
Bits 43-39	Unused
Bits 38-24	Word Count
Bits 23-18	Unused
Bits 17-0	Starting Address

Q Register

Bit 47	Physical Unit Availability Indicator
Bit 46	Physical Unit Busy Indicator
Bit 45	Magnetic Tape Indicator
Bit 44	Bypass Indicator
Bits 43-32	Status Reply Bits
Bits 31-25	Logical Unit Number Assigned To This Physical Unit

Bit 24	Driver Indicator
Bits 23-18	Hardware Type Indicator
Bits 17-0	Control Word Address

The SAVE Request

FORM:

LOCATION	OPERATION, MODIFIERS	ADDRESS FIELD	COMMENTS
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	(u, ll)	
	SAVE		

The SAVE request allows the programmer to save a tape at the completion of a job. This request may be given at any point in the program since it does not inhibit reading or writing on the unit. At the end of a job the current reel of the saved logical unit is unloaded and a message directs the operator to reserve the tape for the programmer.

U changes this request to UNSAVE.

The UNSAVE Request

FORM:

LOCATION	OPERATION,MODIFIERS	ADDRESS FIELD	COMMENTS
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	UNSAVE	(u)	

The UNSAVE request cancels any previous SAVE request and may be given at any point in the program. The tape is released at the end of the job for subsequent use.

The SELECT Request

FORM:

LOCATION	OPERATION, MODIFIERS	ADDRESS FIELD	COMMENTS
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	
	SELECT	(interrupt, address)	

The SELECT request allows the programmer to set up the interrupt system so that interrupt of the program will take place if the interrupt condition arises. The type of interrupt selected is given by the first parameter. The second parameter represents the interrupt address; i. e. , the address to which program control transfers when the interrupt takes place.

The programmer selectable interrupts are the following:

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
SHIFT	Shift Fault
DIVIDE	Divide Fault
EXOV	Exponent Overflow Fault
EXUN	Exponent Underflow Fault
OVER	Fixed Point Overflow Fault
ADDR	Storage Address Fault
M1604	1604 Mode Alert
TRACE	Trace Mode Alert
INST	Illegal Instruction Fault
OPER	Operand Parity Fault
MANUAL	Manual Interrupt Alert
ABNORM	Abnormal Termination

The REMOVE Request

FORM:

LOCATION	OPERATION, MODIFIERS	ADDRESS FIELD	COMMENTS
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	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	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
	REMOVE	(interrupt)	

The REMOVE request removes the specified interrupt. If the interrupt was not selected, REMOVE acts as a NOP.

The ABNORM Request

FORM:

LOCATION	OPERATION, MODIFIERS	ADDRESS FIELD	COMMENTS
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	
	ABNORM	(interrupt, address)	

The ABNORM request allows the programmer to specify an alternate interrupt subroutine to be entered before Scope terminates a job for an abnormal condition. If the programmer does not specify ABNORM, Scope terminates an abnormal condition immediately.

The BOUND Request

FORM:

LOCATION	OPERATION, MODIFIERS	ADDRESS FIELD	COMMENTS
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	(lb, ub, ra, ia)	
	BBOUND		

The BOUND request sets bounds outside of which any instruction reference will cause an interrupt. The first BOUND request executed in a program may set any bound range allowed by Scope. Subsequent BOUND requests must set bounds which lie within the previously set bounds. If any requested bounds overlay those previously set, the request is rejected and control is transferred to the reject address. If the bounds are accepted, the previous bounds are stored. The number of nested bounds is 5. The BOUND request has the following parameters:

- lower bound
are upper and lower bounds within which the program is to operate. Bank terms may be specified. If they are not, (\$) is assumed.
- upper bound
are upper and lower bounds within which the program is to operate. Bank terms may be specified. If they are not, (\$) is assumed.
- reject address
location to which control is transferred if the bounds list is full (5 requests) or if the requested bounds do not fall within those previously set.
- interrupt address
location of the programmer's interrupt subroutine to which control is transferred when an interrupt condition occurs.

The UNBOUND Request

FORM:

LOCATION	OPERATION, MODIFIERS	ADDRESS FIELD	COMMENTS
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
	UNBOUND	(lb, ub, ra, ia)	

The UNBOUND request removes the bounds set up by the last executed BOUND request and re-establishes the bounds previously set. UNBOUND cannot be used to remove the initial bounds set by Scope.

The LIMIT Request

FORM:

LOCATION	OPERATION, MODIFIERS	ADDRESS FIELD	COMMENTS
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	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	
	LIMIT	(du, ra, ia)	

The LIMIT request sets a time limit after which control will be transferred to the interrupt address. The parameters represent the following:

- du

 the duration in seconds of the time limit.
 Milliseconds may be appended by giving the
 parenthesized expression (seconds, Milliseconds).
- ra

 the reject address if the limit is not accepted.
- ia

 the location to which control is transferred when
 the limit is reached. The interrupt subroutine
 is entered by a bank return jump. The interrupt
 subroutine should return to the interrupt address.
 The reject address and interrupt address may be
 modified by the contents of an index register.

The FREE Request

FORM:

LOCATION	OPERATION,MODIFIERS	ADDRESS FIELD	COMMENTS
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 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	
	FREE		

The FREE request releases the last time set by a LIMIT request (the smallest in the list of time limits) and re-establishes the next previous time set (the next smallest limit in the list). Limits set by Scope cannot be freed.

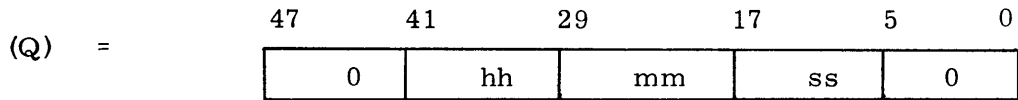
The TIME Request

FORM:

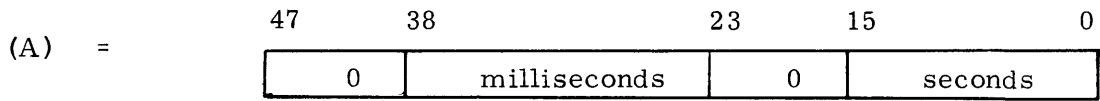
LOCATION	OPERATION, MODIFIERS	ADDRESS FIELD	COMMENTS
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72		
	TIME		

The TIME request allows the programmer to receive the time of day in the Q register in BCD. The time of day is based upon a 24-hour clock and is given in hours (hh), minutes (mm), and seconds (ss). 12:30 P.M. would be given as 123000 in BCD.

The time is entered in Q in the format:



This request also returns the time remaining before the next time interrupt in the A register in binary. The time to the next interrupt is entered in A in the format:

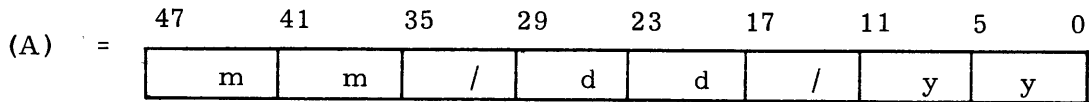


The DATE Request

FORM:

LOCATION	OPERATION, MODIFIERS	ADDRESS FIELD	COMMENTS
	DATE		

The DATE request allows the programmer to receive the month, day and year in the A register in BCD. The format is as follows:



The LOADER Request

FORM:

LOCATION	OPERATION, MODIFIERS	ADDRESS FIELD	COMMENTS
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	0 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	0 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	0 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
	LOADER		

The LOADER request is used by a running program to call the loader. If the loader is not in storage, Scope will read it from the library into its normal position following resident.

Before this request can be given properly, the A and Q registers must contain meaningful parameters. A definition of these parameters is given in the 3600 Scope Reference Manual (Pub. No. 60053300), pages 5-7.

The MEMORY Request

FORM:

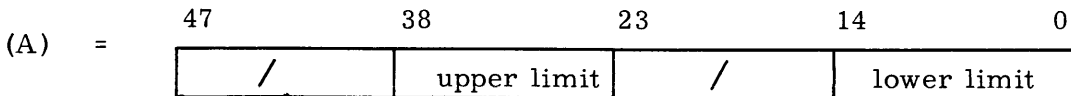
LOCATION	OPERATION, MODIFIERS	ADDRESS FIELD	COMMENTS
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72	73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000	
	MEMPR	(bd, ll, ul)	

The MEMORY request returns or changes the limits of available storage. The parameters are the following:

- bank designator 0-7, *, or \$ symbol.
 * designates the bank containing this request.
 \$ symbol designates the bank in which symbol is located.

- lower limit any legal Compass address expression in the
- upper limit range 1 - 77776₈.

If either limit in the programmer request is zero, the other limit is not changed. If no limits are supplied in the request or if both limits are zero, the current storage limits for the specified bank will be entered in the A register in the following binary format:



The EXIT Request

FORM:

LOCATION	OPERATION, MODIFIERS	ADDRESS FIELD	COMMENTS
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		
	EXIT		

The EXIT request returns control from a running program to Scope. This causes a normal termination of the program as long as there are no abnormal conditions.

The HERESAQ Request

FORM:

LOCATION	OPERATION, MODIFIERS	ADDRESS FIELD	COMMENTS
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	HERESAQ		

The HERESAQ request allows the programmer to modify the A and Q registers in his interrupt subroutine so that when control is transferred back to the main program, Scope will enter A and Q with these values.

The CORE Request

FORM:

LOCATION	OPERATION,MODIFIERS	ADDRESS FIELD	COMMENTS
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	CORE	(ll,ull)	

The CORE request allows the programmer to obtain or change the limits of available core within the bank of the subprogram. The parameters are:

- lower limit
- upper limit
- upper and lower limits within the bank.

The system macros may be used in thousands of different ways. To illustrate how some of them might be used and to show how they would be incorporated into a program consider the following problem:

Suppose a set of data cards in BCD format are to be analyzed. Each card represents information about each employee of a company. A card is punched so that;

1. Columns 1-30 give the employee's name.
2. Columns 31-40 give the area he works in.
3. Columns 41-48 give his annual salary.
4. Columns 49-64 give his social security number.
5. Columns 65-72 give his marital status.
6. Columns 73-80 give his dependents' status.

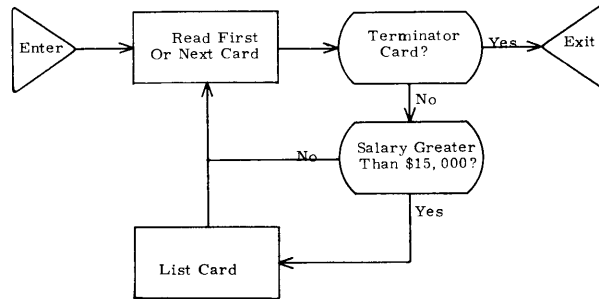
All information in a column is left justified with blank fill.

Assume:

1. The data cards are on standard input (60) between the RUN and end-of-file card.
2. The data cards are terminated with a BCD 55 punched in Columns 1 and 2.

Write a program that will list the information of each employee whose annual salary is at or above \$15,000 on standard output (61).

Flowchart:



This problem could be coded in the following manner:

LOCATION	OPERATION,MODIFIERS	ADDRESS FIELD	COMMENTS
	IDENT	COMPARE	
	ENTRY	COMPARE	
OUTPUT	BCD	1,0	TØ DOUBLE SPACE AND INDENT LIST.
INPUT	BSS	10	
CWAI	IPTW	INPUT,10	
CWAZ	IPTW	OUTPUT,11	TØ INDENT LIST
CANI	BCD	1,15000	
COMPARE	BSS	1	
	MODE	(60,*,BCD)	SET MODE TØ BCD
NEXT	READ	(60,CWAI,*)	READ ONE CARD
NOTFIN	STATUS	(60)	
	RJP,MI	NOTFIN	UNIT STILL IN OPERATION
INPEIN	LDQ	INPUT	
	ENA	0	
	LLS	12	
	INA	-505B	BCDSS
	AJP,ZR	FINISHED	DATA CARD TERMINATOR
	ENI	30,1	USED TØ ALLIGN SAL. WITH 15,000
	LDQ	INPUT+5	
NEXTCHAR	ENA	0	
	LLS	6	
	RGJP,EQ	A,60B,ALLIGN	A=BLANK
	INI	-6,1	DECREASE SHIFT COUNT
	UJP	NEXTCHAR	
ALLIGN	LDA	INPUT+5	
	ARS	CANI	\$15,000
	AJP,MI	NEXT	BELOW \$15,000
	WRITE	(61,CWAZ,*)	AT ØR ABOVE \$15,000
WAIT	STATUS	(61)	
	RJP,MI	WAIT	WAIT
	UJP	NEXT	
FINISHED	EXIT		
	END	COMPARE	

INTRODUCTION TO COSY

The symbol COSY represents Compressed Symbolic and offers another useful aid to the programmer. The compressed symbolic coding is actually a compression of the source cards with the blanks squeezed. These BCD source characters when output, are output in binary mode so that, on cards, two characters per column are punched. This reduces a deck size by a maximum of 19:1 and also reduces assembly time the next time the deck is run.

When we refer to a COSY deck, we mean the compressed symbolic source coding of one subprogram ranging from IDENT through END. A COSY deck may easily be modified using Compass instructions especially designed for COSY decks. They are; DELETE, INSERT and REPLACE. An up-to-date COSY deck can be maintained with each subsequent assembly.

COSY decks may be maintained contiguously on tape. It becomes relatively easy with the BYPASS and COSY instructions to read in and assemble any deck and to modify the deck with the INSERT, DELETE and REPLACE instructions.

GENERATING A COSY DECK

Suppose a programmer writes a long subprogram. How can he generate a COSY deck from it? A COSY deck can be generated by specifying the C option on the Compass control card. The C option means that COSY output is requested. A COSY deck can be output to magnetic tape or directly to a card punch if one is available in the system. If both the L and C options are specified, the output listing will have sequence numbers assigned to each instruction. The IDENT instruction is assigned number 1 and END is assigned number n, the nth instruction of the subprogram. The sequencing is automatic, even if no sequence numbers appear on the source cards. From these numbers the programmer can easily modify his subprogram, as will be pointed out shortly.

If C is specified, the output will be to logical unit 62 which is the standard COSY output unit. If C = xx is specified, the output will be to logical unit xx (1 to 49). Here is an example of a do-nothing program that will generate a COSY deck on tape.

LOCATION	OPERATION,MODIFIERS	ADDRESS FIELD	COMMENTS
7 JØB,123	INCR,3		
3 COMPASS,	L,C=20		
	IDENT	EXAMPLE	
	ENTRY	EXAMPLE	
X	BSS	1	
EXAMPLE	BSS	1	
	LDA	X	
	IJA	S	
	STA	X	
	UJP	EXAMPLE	
	END		
	SCAPE		
7 ØØ			

COSY output will be formed on logical unit 20. The standard output will look like this:

BEGIN JOB AT 1018 - 35
 JOB,123,INCR,3
 SCOPE VERSION 6.2B*
 COMPASS,L,C=20

(5.1) EXAMPLE

03/20/67 ED 1 PAGE NO. 1
 COSY NUMFRING 00001

PROGRAM LENGTH	ENTRY POINTS	EXAMPLE	IDENT	EXAMPLE	
			00004		
			00001		
00000			X	BSS	1
00001			EXAMPLE	BSS	1
00002	12 0	P00000		LDA	X
	11 0	00005		INA	S
00003	20 0	P00000		STA	A
	75 0	P00001		UJP	EXAMPLE
				END	
00002	SYMBOLS				00002
					00003
					00004
					00005
					00006
					00007
					00008
					00009

INPUTING A COSY DECK

A COSY deck can be input and assembled by the programmer. In order to do so, he must specify the Y option on the Compass control card (unless the COSY deck is on standard input). If the COSY deck is on magnetic tape, the programmer must specify Y = xx, where xx represents the logical unit number (1-49). If the COSY deck is on the standard input unit, the programmer may specify Y or nothing, since standard input is assumed for all COSY input.

We now know how to define the COSY input unit, but how does the programmer read in the COSY deck, modify it, assemble it and execute it? Before we can illustrate how, we first must understand the five instructions associated with COSY. They are;

1. COSY
2. BYPASS
3. INSERT
4. DELETE
5. REPLACE

The COSY Instruction

FORM:

LOCATION	OPERATION, MODIFIERS	ADDRESS FIELD	COMMENTS
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		
	COSY		

The COSY instruction is associated with COSY decks in that this instruction will read one COSY deck into core, translate it, perform any modification previously specified, re-number the sequence, form new COSY output (if requested), assemble it, and list the modified subprogram on the standard output unit with the new sequence numbers (if requested).

It is important to note that the COSY instruction will do this to only one COSY deck (equivalent to one subprogram - IDENT through END). If more COSY decks are to be read and assembled, each one requires another COSY instruction.

The BYPASS Instruction

FORM:

LOCATION	OPERATION, MODIFIERS	ADDRESS FIELD	COMMENTS
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		
	BYPASS	n	

The BYPASS instruction is associated with COSY decks that are contiguously on tape. BYPASS provides a means of skipping n decks to arrive at a particular deck for processing. If BCD or COSY output is specified on the Compass control card, new Hollerith or COSY decks will be produced from the bypassed decks. After bypassing n decks, the programmer can read the next deck with a COSY instruction.

The INSERT Instruction

FORM:

LOCATION	OPERATION, MODIFIERS	ADDRESS FIELD	COMMENTS
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		
	INSERT	m	

The INSERT instruction is used to add lines of coding in an existent COSY deck. INSERT causes the instructions which follow it to be inserted after line m as long as they are not COSY, BYPASS, INSERT, DELETE or REPLACE instructions.

When the first COSY instruction following this instruction is encountered, a COSY deck is read and modified accordingly. In other words the INSERT instruction would precede the COSY instruction for the deck that it modifies.

The DELETE Instruction

FORM:

LOCATION	OPERATION, MODIFIERS	ADDRESS FIELD	COMMENTS
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	
	DELETE	m, n	

The DELETE instruction is used to modify lines of coding in an existent COSY deck. DELETE causes the deletion of coding lines m through n. A single line is deleted if only m is specified.

This instruction also allows the instructions following to be inserted in the deleted area as long as they are not COSY, BYPASS, INSERT, DELETE, or REPLACE instructions. The instructions following need not be less than, equal to, or greater than the number of instructions deleted.

When the first COSY instruction following this instruction is encountered, a COSY deck is read and modified accordingly. In other words the DELETE instructions would precede the COSY instruction for the deck that they modify.

The REPLACE Instruction

FORM:

LOCATION	OPERATION, MODIFIERS	ADDRESS FIELD	COMMENTS
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
	REPLACE	m, n	

The REPLACE instruction is used to replace lines of coding in an existent COSY deck. The REPLACE instruction will do the same as the DELETE instruction.

With the previous COSY instructions in mind let us form a couple of problems in order to apply their functions. Consider the following problem:

Suppose a COSY tape contains fifty contiguous COSY decks, each deck representing a Compass subprogram. Write a program that will input the tenth deck and list it on standard output. Reference the COSY tape as logical unit 20.

This problem could be solved by coding in the following manner:

LOCATION	OPERATION,MODIFIERS	ADDRESS FIELD	COMMENTS
1	JOB, 123	PJB, 10	
2	COMPASS, L, Y=20		
3	BYPASS	9	
4	COSY		
5	SCOPE		
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			

The COSY instruction reads the tenth deck, assembles it, and lists the coding on standard output.

Consider another problem:

Suppose a programmer writes three long Compass subprograms, assembles it and asks for a COSY output on logical unit 30. While holding onto his COSY tape and while scrutinizing his output listing, he notices he made a few mistakes. If the three subprograms are called A, B and C, he would like to modify them as follows:

Subprogram A:	Insert after line 15,	ENA	12B
Subprogram B:	Delete lines 25 through 31		
Subprogram C:	Insert after line 10,	LDA	XMIN
	Delete lines 14 and 15 and		
	replace with the instructions;	ENA	5
		ADD	X
		STA	Z

Write a program that will correct the three subprograms and execute them the second time he runs on the computer.

The problem could be coded in the following manner:

LOCATION	OPERATION, MODIFIERS	ADDRESS FIELD	COMMENTS
7 J0B, 123	MODIFY, 20		
9 COMPASS	L, Y=30, X		
	INSERT	15	
	ENA	12B	12 ACTAL
	COSY		
	DELETE	25, 31	
	COSY		
	INSERT	10	
	LDA	XMIN	
	DELETE	14, 15	
	ENA	S	
	ADD	X	
	STA	Z	
	COSY		
	SCOPE		
7 LOAD			
9 RUN, 20, 500, 7			
88			

Note how the COSY correction cards precede the COSY instruction for the deck they represent. Note also how execution immediately takes place.

OVERLAY PROCESSING

Overlay processing is a feature of the Scope system that allows execution of programs that exceed available core storage. The program is divided into independent parts, stored on tape, and called in as needed at execution time. A program may be divided into a main section and any number of overlays, each of which may contain any number of segments. Main, overlay, and segment may each contain many subprograms. However, only one main, one overlay, and one segment may be in core at any given time.

Initially control is transferred to main, which resides in core storage continuously. Main in turn can call overlays when they are needed during program execution. Segments may be called by either main or overlay.

Two questions come to mind when getting started on overlay processing:

1. How are overlay tapes prepared?
2. How are overlays called and executed?

PREPARATION OF OVERLAY TAPES

In order to prepare an overlay tape the programmer must first determine which set of subprograms he wants included under the main section, which set of subprograms he wants included under each overlay, and which set of subprograms he wants included under each segment. The main section always resides in core storage. Each overlay and its associated segment must be small enough to fit in memory core when called.

Each section is preceded by a loader control statement. A loader control statement is just like a Scope control statement (7, 9 punch in column 1) except that it contains an 11, 0, 7, 9 punch in column 1. The loader control statement defines the following set of subprograms as being a section, an overlay, or a segment. Each statement will specify on which logical unit the set of subprograms following will be written on. The subprograms may be in Compass or in relocatable binary (Compass already assembled) Each main, overlay, or segment must contain one transfer address to which program control transfers when that section is loaded.

We now define the meaning of three loader control statements.

1. MAIN
2. OVERLAY
3. SEGMENT

The MAIN Loader Control Statement

FORM:

LOCATION	OPERATION, MODIFIERS	ADDRESS FIELD	COMMENTS
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			
7	MAIN, u		

u the logical unit number of the overlay tape, 1-49, on which
the main section is to be stored. u may not be omitted.

The MAIN loader control statement defines the following subprogram(s) to be a part of the main section. At load time the main section is transferred to logical unit u and to memory core. The main section represents the section to which program control transfers at the start of execution.

The OVERLAY Loader Control Statement

FORM:

LOCATION	OPERATION, MODIFIERS	ADDRESS FIELD	COMMENTS
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
100	OVERLAY, u, o		

- u logical unit number, 1-49, of the overlay tape on which the overlay section is to be written. u may not be omitted.

- o the decimal number (starting with 1) identifying the overlay.

The OVERLAY loader control statement defines the following subprogram(s) to be a part of an overlay section. This section is written on the tape specified by the logical unit number.

At execution time the overlay is called into memory core by a calling sequence in the main section. It is necessary for the programmer to understand this calling sequence so that he can call the overlay and transfer control to it. This is explained later.

The SEGMENT Loader Control Statement

FORM:

LOCATION	OPERATION, MODIFIERS	ADDRESS FIELD	COMMENTS
0 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	7 SEGMENT, u, m		

- u logical unit number, 1-49, of the overlay tape on which the segment is to be written. u may not be omitted.

- n decimal number (starting with 1) identifying the segment.

The SEGMENT loader control statement defines the following subprogram (s) to be part of a segment section. This section is written on the tape specified by the logical unit number.

At execution time the overlay is called into memory core by a calling sequence in the main or associated overlay section. The calling sequence is explained later.

In order for the Scope loader to process subprograms and form the overlay tape the sequence of input must be in the following form:

```
11
 0 MAIN
 7
 9 (Relocatable binary subprogram (s))

11
 0 OVERLAY
 7
 9 (Relocatable binary subprogram (s))

11
 0 SEGMENT
 7
 9 (Relocatable binary subprogram (s))
```

If this sequence were on standard input (60), a JOB card at the beginning, and a RUN and end-of-file card at the end of the deck would suffice. Scope would process the JOB card, the Scope loader would process, write the overlay tape and load main into memory core, and Scope would run the program by transferring control to main's transfer address. Main in turn can call overlay and either main or overlay can call segment when it is needed.

Many times, however, the programmer's subprograms are not in relocatable binary form. So the next question is, "How is the source deck formed into relocatable binary if the programmer wants to run a Compass program?" In order to show this, we must know the definition of two new statements.

1. FILE
2. FILE END

The FILE Statement

FORM:

LOCATION	OPERATION, MODIFIERS	ADDRESS FIELD	COMMENTS
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		
FILE, u			

The FILE statement is a Scope statement that allows all records following up to the FILE END statement to be transferred to logical unit u, where u may be 1-59 or 69 (load-and-go). The records are written in odd parity (binary).

The FILE END Statement

FORM:

LOCATION	OPERATION, MODIFIERS	ADDRESS FIELD	COMMENTS
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		
9 FILE END			

The FILE END statement signifies the end of a FILE-FILE END sequence that transfers the binary data. Any binary data may be transferred except the Scope Control statements; SEQUENCE, JOB, END REEL, and END SCOPE.

The reason it is necessary to know these two statements is that the MAIN, OVERLAY, and SEGMENT statements must be transferred to the load-and-go unit just previous to the binary subprograms that they represent. The binary subprograms then follow each statement as a result of the Compass assemblies. Once the load-and-go tape has been formed, the LOAD statement will cause the loader to load the main section and then write the main section and all other sections on the overlay tape. The RUN statement will then execute the program.

Consider the following example showing the sequence needed to have a Compass program assembled and run with separate parts:

LOCATION	OPERATION, MODIFIERS	ADDRESS FIELD	COMMENTS
9 JOB, 1, 2, 3	DJESS, 30		
9 FILE, 69			
9 MAIN, 10			
9 FILEEND			
9 COMPASS, L, X			
	.		
	(Compass subprogram(s))		
	.		
	SCOPE		
9 FILE, 69			
9 OVERLAY, 10, 1			
9 FILEEND			
9 COMPASS, L, X			
	.		
	(Compass subprogram(s))		
	.		
	SCOPE		
9 FILE, 69			
9 SEGMENT, 10, 1			
9 FILEEND			
9 COMPASS, L, X			
	.		
	(Compass subprogram(s))		
	.		
	SCOPE		
9 LOAD			
9 RUN, 20, 1000, 4			
	(Data cards)		
99			

In this example the sequence of events is as follows:

1. The JOB card is processed by Scope.
2. All card images between the FILE-FILE End control statements are transferred to logical unit 69 (load-and-go). In this case the binary loader control statement MAIN, 10 is transferred.
3. The COMPASS control card causes Scope to load the Compass assembler which assembles the Compass subprograms. As the subprograms are assembled, the relocatable binary decks (object program) are output to logical unit 69 (X option).
4. The process continues until just before encountering the LOAD control statement, logical unit 69 looks like this:

```
-  
0 MAIN  
7  
9 (Relocatable binary subprograms)  
  
-  
0 OVERLAY, 10, 1  
7  
9 (Relocatable binary subprograms)  
  
-  
0 SEGMENT, 10, 1  
7  
9 (Relocatable binary subprograms)
```

5. The LOAD statement will cause the Scope loader to;
 - a. rewind logical unit 69,
 - b. load the main section into core and transfer it to logical unit 10,
 - c. transfer the overlay section to logical unit 10, and
 - d. transfer the segment section to logical unit 10.
6. The RUN statement begins execution at the transfer address of main.

At some time the main section may wish to call in the overlay from logical unit 10. What are the necessary instructions to do this? How do you call it in and how do you transfer control to it? This is the topic now covered.

THE CALLING AND EXECUTION OF OVERLAYS

Once the overlay tape has been prepared and execution has begun, it is relatively easy to call the overlay and execute it. The main section must include a calling sequence to a standard Scope routine called LOVER (Load OVERlay) specifying the logical unit number and the overlay or segment number. The LOVER routine only loads the overlay.

The main section declares LOVER an external symbol and does a bank return jump (BRTJ) to it. Immediately following the BRTJ the programmer must prestore the necessary parameters: the logical unit number and the overlay or segment number. The form looks like this:

LOCATION	OPERATION,MODIFIERS	ADDRESS FIELD	COMMENTS
l	BRTJ	(*LOVER,3#	
	EXT	LOVER	
l+1	VFD	A6/N,03/0,A15/V,09/0,A15/S	
l+2	return		

The VFD pseudo instruction has been defined in Volume II. In this case;

N = logical unit number of overlay tape

V = overlay number

S = segment number; 0 if loading an overlay

Another way of forming the same calling sequence is to write it using the CALL pseudo instruction.

LOCATION	OPERATION,MODIFIERS	ADDRESS FIELD	COMMENTS
l	CALL	LOVER	
l+1	VFD	A6/N,03/0,A15/V,09/0,A15/S	
l+2	return		

In order to load overlay 1 as was written in the previous problem, it could be done thus:

LOCATION	OPERATION,MODIFIERS	ADDRESS FIELD	COMMENTS
	CALL	LOVER	
	VFD	A6/10,03/0,A15/1,09/0,A15/0	
	return		

The LOVER routine will load the overlay. If the overlay was loaded correctly, the return will leave the A register equal to zero and a bank return jump to the transfer address in the Q register. All the programmer must do is check A for zero, and if it is, execute the bank return jump instruction. The sequence might look like this:

LOCATION	OPERATION, MODIFIERS	ADDRESS FIELD	COMMENTS
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	CALL	LOVER	LOAD OVERLAY
	VFD	A6/1,0,03/0,A15/1,09/0,A15/0	
	AJP,ZR	ERROR	
	STQ	TRANSCONT	
TRANSCONT	RET	0	JUMP TO OVERLAY
	return from overlay		

If later in the main section a calling sequence called another overlay, the first one would be destroyed since only one overlay and one segment associated with that overlay may reside in core at one time. But this shows you that they can be called and they can be executed when needed.

More can be written on this subject than is given here, but this much information gives some insights on how to get started with overlay processing. More information can be found in the 3600 Scope Reference Manual, page 6-1 (publication no. 60053300).

LIBRARY PREPARATION AND MAINTENANCE

INTRODUCTION

PRELIB is a routine on the library tape that will prepare and maintain library tapes. Library tapes include binary routines, binary data, BCD data, and end-of-file marks. Routines may be extracted from existing library tapes or they may be taken from other logical units when preparing a new library tape.

When we think about library processing, three questions come to mind.

1. How can we find out the contents and the order of contents on a library tape?
2. How can we change a present library tape?
3. How can we prepare a new library tape?

These questions serve as the next three topics. As each topic is encountered, the new control statements needed to answer the question and solve the problem are defined.

LISTING A LIBRARY TAPE

A library tape contains a set of binary records. Each record serves some purpose when monitoring, compiling, assembling, or executing a program, and each is called and used only when needed. A table of contents of the library can be listed on standard output by a short program using a library routine called PRELIB. To write the program three new control statements must be used. They are;

1. PRELIB
2. LIST
3. FINISH

The PRELIB Control Statement

FORM:

LOCATION	OPERATION, MODIFIERS	ADDRESS FIELD	COMMENTS
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	
	PRELIB		

The PRELIB control statement is read by Scope. It causes Scope to load the PRELIB routine and transfer control to it. PRELIB then reads and interprets all control statements following until it reads the FINISH control statement. It then returns control to Scope for the next control statement.

The PRELIB statement must be followed by the LIST, EDIT, or PREPARE control statements.

The LIST Control Statement

FORM:

LOCATION	OPERATION, MODIFIERS	ADDRESS FIELD	COMMENTS
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		
	9	LIST(name1, name2, ...)	

The LIST control statement is read by PRELIB and is one of the three possible statements following the PRELIB statement. This statement will list the contents of the named library tape on standard output. An asterisk (*) represents the present Scope system tape.

The FINISH Control Statement

FORM:

LOCATION	OPERATION, MODIFIERS	ADDRESS FIELD	COMMENTS
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		
7	FINISH		

The FINISH control statement is read by the PRELIB routine. It returns control to Scope since this signals the end of a PRELIB run.

Using these statements the table of contents could be listed on standard output using the following job:

LOCATION	OPERATION,MODIFIERS	ADDRESS FIELD	COMMENTS
7	SEQUENCE, 1		
7	JOB, 1, 2, 3, 4, TRY, 3		
7	PRELIB		
7	LIST(*)		
7	FINISH		
7			
8			

Below is the actual output generated from a 3600 System showing the table of contents of the library tape.

```

LABEL 5(1)70 TC SCOPE 6P2 80109036602
RECORD NUMBER NAME MODE
1 BOOT ABS
2 LOADER ABS
3 EOF
4 DIR
5 CARPU REL
6 DR3649 REL
7 END
8 LOADER EOF
9 ABS
10 DIR
11 PRELIB REL
12 SIOPACK REL
13 FTN REL
14 COMPASSX REL
15 FTNDIAG BCD
16 COMPASS REL
17 MACDIM MDM
18 COBOL REL
19 ALDAP REL
20 ALGO REL
21 COCSORT REL
22 END
23 EOF
24 LOADER ABS
25 DIR
26 MACROSIM REL
27 MSS10 REL
28 BUFIN REL
29 GHEENMCH REL
30 LISTNO REL
31 IEVAL REL
32 ICARDRD REL
33 FBUFFIO REL
34 IFINISH REL
35 TITLESET REL
36 PAGE REL
37 LBC REL
38 TRELEASE REL
39 LOADSIM REL
40 TOP REL
41 IOS REL
42 QBQERHOR REL
43 QBQENTRY REL
44 ALLOC REL
45 IOH REL
46 STH REL
47 TSH REL
48 SLI REL
49 SURTF REL
50 SINF REL
51 EXPF REL
52 LOGF REL
53 POWRF REL
54 ASINF REL
55 ATANF REL
56 DISKFILE REL
57 FORMENR REL
58 QIQSTORE REL

```

57	Q1QREINT	REL
58	QBQIFIOC	REL
59	XTOI	REL
60	RANF	REL
61	XFIXF	REL
62	ITOX	REL
63	TANHF	REL
64	ITQJ	REL
65	HAK1F	REL
66	Q2QLOADA	REL
67	QBQLOADA	REL
68	TANF	REL
69	COTF	REL
70	QBQMUDF	REL
71	QBQXMUDF	REL
72	REW	REL
73	UNLOADN	REL
74	EFT	REL
75	IOB	REL
76	HSP	REL
77	RFI	REL
78	BACKSKIP	REL
79	QBQIFUNI	REL
80	LENGTMF	REL
81	DEC	REL
82	ENC	REL
83	Q1QDUJLE	REL
84	Q1QCPLEX	REL
85	Q7QLODLC	REL
86	QBQIFUIV	REL
87	QSQHT	REL
88	DLOG	REL
89	DSIN	REL
90	DEXP	REL
91	DPOWER	REL
92	QBQDLDA	REL
93	Q2QDLUA	REL
94	DATAN	REL
95	PUN	REL
96	QBQSENL	REL
97	QBQIFSSW	REL
98	CUBERTF	REL
99	DCUBRT	REL
100	QBINOUT4	REL
101	SLIO4	REL
102	CLDG	REL
103	CSIN	REL
104	CEXP	REL
105	CSORT	REL
106	CATAN	REL
107	CABS	REL
108	ATAN2	REL
109	DATAN2	REL
110	ALOG10	REL
111	DLOG10	REL
112	IDINT	REL
113	DSIGN	REL
114	DMOD	REL
115	DMAX1	REL
116	Q2Q07202	REL
117	OTOI	REL
118	Q2Q07323	REL

119	Q2Q07313	REL
120	Q2Q07330	REL
121	Q9Q0EVAL	REL
122	QVERSEG	REL
123	Q2Q07331	REL
124	QBQRES10	REL
125	ABSF	REL
126	TIMEF	REL
127	QBQPAUSE	REL
128	FLDQTF	REL
129	QIMF	REL
130	XDIMF	REL
131	INTF	REL
132	SIGNF	REL
133	CMPLXCVR	REL
134	SNGL	REL
135	CONJG	REL
136	DABS	REL
137	NUMBER	REL
138	SYMBUL	REL
139	PLDT	REL
140	LOVER	REL
141	BLKAPROC	REL
142	RDPROC	REL
143	LEAP	REL
144	AL36INIT	REL
145	AL36FLT	REL
146	AL36FIX	REL
147	MEMFULL	REL
148	AL36GUTO	REL
149	AL36ATOY	REL
150	AL36ATOI	REL
151	AL36ITQJ	REL
152	AL36READ	REL
153	AL36WHIT	REL
154	AL36OUP	REL
155	AL36EXVL	REL
156	AL36LN	REL
157	AL36ATVL	REL
158	AL36SUVL	REL
159	AL36SIVL	REL
160	AL36AINM	REL
161	AL36SWNM	REL
162	AL36EAXM	REL
163	AL36ENNM	REL
164	AL36SNM	REL
165	AL36ADNM	REL
166	AL36SINM	REL
167	AL36IFIO	REL
168	AL36IFEF	REL
169	AL36ENFL	REL
170	AL36BRSP	REL
171	AL36REW	REL
172	AL36BIRU	REL
173	AL36INPT	REL
174	AL36INBW	REL
175	AL36TIME	REL
176	VGEN	REL
177		END
178	LOADER	EOF
179		ABS
		DIR

180	BIDUMP	REL
181	BLKB	REL
182	OUTPUTO	REL
183	CEEDIT	REL
184	ARITHMOVE	REL
185	ANCHOR	REL
186	SSMEMGE	REL
187	DCP	REL
188	ALGO1	REL
189	COPYX	REL
		END
190		EOF
191	LOADER	ABS
192		DIR
193	STD	REL
194	IFOBJ	REL
195	FILL1	REL
196	FILL2	REL
197	SGNTRAN	REL
198	XFER1	REL
199	XFER2A	REL
200	XFER2S	REL
201	XFER3A	REL
202	XFER3H	REL
203	XFER4	REL
204	XFER4A	REL
205	ALLIT	REL
206	SUBMOVES	REL
207	SCMUOV1	REL
208	DBINT	REL
209	BDINT1	REL
210	XFER3000	REL
211	GOLF	REL
212	ACCEPT	REL
213	DBDEPON	REL
214	SEQNCH	REL
215	OBJEDT	REL
216	GP10	REL
217	DISPLAY	REL
218	EXAMOBJ	REL
219	ADDOVFLO	REL
220	ADJVOVFLO	REL
221	RNDVOVFLO	REL
222	SUBROUT	REL
223	STOP	REL
224	CURNDATE	REL
225	DUMMY1	REL
226	DUMMY2	REL
227	DUMMY3	REL
228	DUMMY4	REL
229	DUMMY5	REL
230	DUMMY6	REL
231	DUMMY7	REL
232	DUMMY8	REL
233	DUMMY9	REL
234	DUMMY10	REL
235	DUMMY11	REL
		END
236		EOF
237		EOF
238	TAPEND	EOF

From the table you can see the names of routines that may be familiar. Record 10 is the PRELIB routine. Record 12 is the FORTRAN compiler. All assemblers and compilers are generally in one area.

Object routines (routines needed during execution of a program) are also listed. Record 47 is the square root routine. Record 48 is the routine that calculates the sine of an angle. These are often used in FORTRAN.

EDITING A LIBRARY TAPE

An existing library may be edited or changed by deleting, inserting, or replacing records. If the programmer knows the record number of a routine on the library, he can replace the routine with an updated version. The updated version must be in the same mode as the routine it replaces.

In order to replace a routine the programmer must first generate the updated version on a separate unit. There are several ways of doing this. At this time we are going to describe one method, and in order to do so, we will use an example.

Suppose the routine SQRTF (record 47) needed changing. It exists on the library tape in relocatable binary form. The programmer must generate a new version of SQRTF with the proper modifications.

To start, it is necessary to obtain the Compass source coding that was used when the routine was first written. This is sometimes difficult to do. However, each data center keeps on file a COSY tape containing a copy of each library routine, but in COSY format (source code but compressed). The programmer can perform the modifications and form the new relocatable binary deck (P option on the Compass control card) in one run. You might review the COSY portion of this volume for the necessary procedure.

Once the new SQRTF routine is on a tape unit (assume logical unit 62) in relocatable binary form, it then has to be transferred to the library tape. The old record 47 must be extracted and the new one inserted. All other records on the library tape should remain as they were.

In order to replace record 47, a program must be written that will include the following new statements:

1. EDIT
2. REPLACE
3. UNIT
4. REL

The EDIT Control Statement

FORM:

LOCATION	OPERATION, MODIFIERS	ADDRESS FIELD	COMMENTS
7	EDIT(libname-ec)		

The EDIT control statement is read by PRELIB and is one of the three possible statements following the PRELIB statement. This statement is the first statement of an editing deck. The editing deck contains any number of INSERT, DELETE, and REPLACE control statements.

The parameter specifies the source library tape. If * is specified, the current Scope system library is used. The new library will have the same name as the old one with the edition number incremented by 1. All records will be copied except those that are deleted or replaced. During editing, the old directories (table of contents) are updated by PRELIB.

The FINISH control statement terminates the editing deck. When it is encountered the rest of the source library is copied. The new table of contents is written on the standard output unit.

The REPLACE Control Statement

FORM:

LOCATION	OPERATION, MODIFIERS	ADDRESS FIELD	COMMENTS
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		
	REPLACE (rec1, rec2, ...)		

The REPLACE control statement will copy the source library up to the records that are to be replaced. The following control statements will determine what then will be written on the new library tape and from which unit it will come.

The UNIT Control Statement

FORM:

LOCATION	OPERATION, MODIFIERS	ADDRESS FIELD	COMMENTS
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	
UNIT, u			

The UNIT control statement specifies from which logical unit, 1-49, 60, or 62, the input records will be read. This unit will be referenced for any subsequent input requests until another UNIT control statement changes the specification.

This statement just specifies the unit. The input record is not read until a control statement specifying mode (e. g. REL) is encountered.

The REL Control Statement

FORM:

LOCATION	OPERATION,MODIFIERS	ADDRESS FIELD	COMMENTS
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		
	<i>REL, name</i>		

The REL control statement is one of several control statements that specify the mode of input. REL specifies that the information on a logical unit is a single subroutine in relocatable binary card form and is to be written as one record on the new library in a condensed relocatable form.

If the programmer understands the previous control statements, he is ready to write a program that will transfer his updated SQRTF subroutine from logical unit 62 to the library tape. He can do so by the following coding:

LOCATION	OPERATION, MODIFIERS	ADDRESS FIELD	COMMENTS
7	SEQUENCE, 1		
7	JOB, 123, NEWLIB, 5		
7	PRELIB		
7	EDIT(*)		
7	REPLACE (47)		
7	UNIT, 62		
7	REL, SQRTF		
7	FINISH		
7			

This program will;

1. Copy the source library up to record 47.
2. Transfer the relocatable binary subroutine (SQRTF) from logical unit 62.
3. Skip the old record 47 and copy the rest of the library.

PREPARING A LIBRARY TAPE

Besides editing an existing library tape, it may become necessary at times to prepare a new library tape. A new library can be formed by extracting information from an existing library and including records from other logical units.

In order to extract records from existing libraries to form a new library, two new control statements must be defined.

1. PREPARE
2. EXTRACT

The PREPARE Control Statement

FORM:

LOCATION	OPERATION, MODIFIERS	ADDRESS FIELD	COMMENTS
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 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100	101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150
	PREPARE, name1 (name2, name3, . . .)		

The PREPARE control statement is read by PRELIB and is one of the three possible statements following the PRELIB statement. PREPARE instructs PRELIB to prepare a new library from the source libraries.

NAME1 designates the name of the new library. If * is specified, the new library will have the same name as the current system library. NAME2, NAME3, etc., designates the names of library tapes from which information will be taken to form the new library. An * for one of these names means that the current system library can be used as a source.

The EXTRACT Control Statement

FORM:

LOCATION	OPERATION, MODIFIERS	ADDRESS FIELD	COMMENTS
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
EXTRACT	u(rec1, rec2, ...)		

The EXTRACT control statement specifies the records on source library tapes which are to be transferred to the new tape. The records will be transferred from logical unit u (*, 70, 72-79) onto the new tape, unit 71 (logical unit 71 is always considered the new library tape). A record may be referred to by either its name or its number as found in the table of contents.

A job to prepare a new library tape from two existing ones might look like the following:

LOCATION	OPERATION,MODIFIERS	ADDRESS FIELD	COMMENTS
7	SEQUENCE, L		
7	JOB, 1234, EXAM, S		
7	PRELIB		
7	PREPARE, *(*, LIB1)		
7	EXTRACT, *(1-16)		
7	EXTRACT, 72(COBOL)		
7	EXTRACT, *(18-238)		
7	FINISH		
88			

This job effectively replaces the old library with the exception that it has a new COBOL compiler.

1. A new Scope system library is prepared from the current library and LIB1. It has the same name as the current library.
2. Records 1-16 are copied from current library.
3. The COBOL compiler is copied from LIB1 (72).
4. The rest of the current library is copied.

This may give some insights on how to begin preparing or editing a library tape. Much more can be included as the reader has use for it. For more information read the "Library Preparation and Maintenance" section (P. 7-1) of the 3600 Scope Reference Manual (Pub. No. 60053300).

SECTION II

OUTPUT LISTINGS

This section contains the computer output listings generated from the example problems given in each of the three volumes. The purpose of these listings is to show how the subprograms are assembled.

The coding on the listing is taken from the coding on the coding sheet for each problem. The only difference is that a few block storage reserve (BSS) instructions may have been added at the end of each subprogram. This is to prevent a diagnostic resulting from an undefined symbol.

(5.1) EVALUATE

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PROGRAM LENGTH				00006	EVALUATE	VOLUME 1-SECTION III-PROBLEM 5
ENTRY POINTS	EVALUATE	00000				
00000			EVALUATE	HSS	1	
00001	12 0 P00003		ENTRY	LDA	A	
	24 0 P00004			MUI	B	AB
00002	14 0 P00005			ADD	C	AB + C
	75 0 P00000			SLJ	EVALUATE	
00003		A		HSS	1	
00004		B		HSS	1	
00005		C		HSS	1	
				END		
00004	SYMBOLS					

(5.1) TEST

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PROGRAM LENGTH				00156	TEST	VOLUME 1-SECTION III-PROBLEM 6
ENTRY POINTS	TEST	00000				
00000			TEST	HSS	1	
00001	50 1 00000		ENTRY	ENI	0+1	
	10 0 00000			ENA	0	
00002	14 1 P00012		REPEAT	ADD	SCORES,1	
	50 0 00000			ISK	99,1	
00003	54 1 00143			SLJ	REPEAT	
	75 0 P00002			ENQ	0	PREPARE FOR DIVIDE
00004	04 0 00000			OVI	DEC100	
	25 0 P00007			STA	AVE	
00005	20 0 P00010			STQ	REM	
	21 0 P00011			SLJ	TEST	RETURN
00006	75 0 P00000					
	50 0 00000			DEC100	DEC	100
00007	00 0 00000					
	00 0 00144			AVE	HSS	1
00010				REM	HSS	1
00011				SCORES	HSS	100
00012				END		
00006	SYMBOLS					

(5.1) INTEREST

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1

PROGRAM ENTRY POINTS	LENGTH POINTS	INTEREST	23445 00005	IDENT	INTEREST	VOLUME 1-SECTION III-PROBLEM 7
00000	00 0	00000	DOC	DEC	0	PRESTORF ZEROS
00001	00 0	00000	LAW	DEC	0	AT THESP
00002	00 0	00000	FIRE	DEC	0	LOCATIONS
00003	00 0	00000	GARBAGE	DEC	0	
00004	00 0	00000	SALES	DEC	0	
00005	00 0	00000	INTEREST	HSS	1	
00006	50 1	23420	ENI	10000,1		
	10 0	00001	ENA	1		
00007	64 1	P00025	A	EQS	NUM,1	SEARCH FOR DOCTOR
	75 0	P00011	SLJ	0		NO MORE DOCTORS
00010	72 0	P00000	HAO	DOC		FOUND A DOCTOR
	75 0	P00007	SLJ	A		CONTINUF SEARCH
00011	50 1	23420	B	ENI	10000,1	
	10 0	00002	ENA	2		
00012	64 1	P00025	C	EQS	NUM,1	SEARCH FOR LAWYERS
	75 0	P00014	SLJ	0		NO MORE LAWYERS
00013	72 0	P00001	HAO	LAW		FOUND A LAWYER
	75 0	P00011	SLJ	0		CONTINUF SEARCH
00014	50 1	23420	D	ENI	10000,1	
	10 0	00003	ENA	3		
00015	64 1	P00025	E	EQS	NUM,1	SEARCH FOR FIREMEN
	75 0	P00017	SLJ	0		NO MORE FIREMEN
00016	72 0	P00002	HAO	FIRE		FOUND A FIREMEN
	75 0	P00014	SLJ	0		CONTINUF SEARCH
00017	50 1	23420	F	ENI	10000,1	
	10 0	00004	ENA	4		
00020	64 1	P00025	G	EQS	NUM,1	SEARCH FOR GARBAGEMEN
	75 0	P00022	SLJ	0		NO MORE GARBAGEMEN
00021	72 0	P00003	HAO	GARBAGE		FOUND A GARBAGEMAN
	75 0	P00017	SLJ	0		CONTINUF SEARCH
00022	50 1	23420	H	ENI	10000,1	
	10 0	00005	ENA	5		
00023	64 1	P00025	I	EQS	NUM,1	SEARCH FOR SALESMEN
	75 0	P00005	SLJ	INTEREST		NO MORE SALESMEN
00024	72 0	P00004	HAO	SALES		FOUND A SALESMAN
	75 0	P00022	SLJ	0		CONTINUF SEARCH
00025			NUM	HSS	10000	
				END		

00014 SYMBOLS

(5.1) ENTRANT

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1

PROGRAM ENTRY POINTS	LENGTH POINTS	ENTRANT	00012 00002	IDENT	ENTRANT	VOLUME 1-SECTION III-PROBLEM 8
00000				ENTRY	ENTRANT	
00001	11 1	11111	C	HSS	1	
	11 1	11111	CHECK	OCT	1111111111111111	
00002				ENTRANT	HSS	
00003	37 0	P00001		SSH	CHECK	1ST, 2ND, OR 3RD
	75 0	P00006		SLJ	APLB	1ST OR 2ND
00004	12 0	P00010		LUA	A	3RD
	15 0	P00011		SUR	0	
00005	20 0	P00000		STA	C	C = A + R
	75 0	P00002		SLJ	ENTRANT	
00006	12 0	P00010		LUA	A	
	14 0	P00011		ADD	0	
00007	20 0	P00000		STA	C	C = A + R
	75 0	P00002		SLJ	ENTRANT	
00010				A	HSS	
00011				B	HSS	
					END	

00006 SYMBOLS

(5.1) ENTREXAM

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PROGRAM LENGTH			IDENT	ENTREXAM	VOLUME 1-SECTION III-PROBLEM 9
ENTRY POINTS	ENTREXAM	11615			
		00001	ENTRY	ENTREXAM	
00000			HANK	HSS	
00001			ENTREXAM	HSS	
00002	04 0	00777		ENQ	1778
	06 0	00030		QLS	24
00003	44 1	P00005		LUL	INFORM,1
	01 0	00030		ARS	24
00004	20 0	P00000		STA	HANK
	75 0	P00001		SLJ	ENTREXAM
00005			INFORM	HSS	0000
				END	
00003	SYMBOLS				

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(5.1) SEQUENCE

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PROGRAM LENGTH			IDENT	SEQUENCE	VOLUME 1-SECTION III-PROBLEM 10
ENTRY POINTS	SEQUENCE	00013			
		00001	ENTRY	SEQUENCE	
00000			SEQ1	HSS	1
00001			SEQUENCE	HSS	1
00002	50 1	00000		ENI	0+1
	12 0	P00017		LDA	SEQ+9
00003	26 1	P00020	REPEAT	MUF	SEQ+10+1
	50 0	00000			
00004	54 1	00003		ISK	3+1
	75 0	P00003		SLJ	REPEAT
00005	20 0	P00000		STA	SEQ1
	75 0	P00001		SLJ	SEQUENCE
00006			SEQ	HSS	0
				END	
00004	SYMBOLS				

10TH TERM

(5.1) MATRIX

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PROGRAM LENGTH	ENTRY POINTS	MATRIX	IDENT	MATRIX	
			01757		VOLUME 1-SECTION III-PROBLEM 11
			00002		
00000			RANGE	ENTRY	
00001			DIVIS	MATRIX	
00002			MATRIX		
00003	12 0	P00007		LUA	TERM + 61 = 62ND TERM
	26 0	P00007		MUF	TERM + 69 = 70TH TERM
00004	20 0	P00001		STA	DIVIS
	12 0	P00007		LUA	TERM + 59 = 60TH TERM
00005	26 0	P00007		MUF	TERM + 71 = 72ND TERM
	27 0	P00001		DVF	DIVIS
00006	20 0	P00000		STA	RANGE
	75 0	P00002		SLJ	MATRIX
00007			TERM	HSS	1000
				END	
00004	SYMBOLS				

(5.1) EVAL

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PROGRAM LENGTH	ENTRY POINTS	EVAL	IDENT	EVAL	
			00013		VOLUME 1-SECTION III-PROBLEM 12
			00004		
00000			Z	ENTRY	
00001			SAVE	EVAL	
00002	20 0	54500	CON1	HSS	1
	00 0	00000		HSS	1
00003	20 0	26314	CON2	DEC	18.5
	63 1	46315		DEC	3.2
00004			EVAL	HSS	1
00005	12 0	P00002		LUA	CON1
	32 0	P00011		FMU	X
00006	20 0	P00001		STA	SAVE
	12 0	P00003		LUA	CON2
00007	32 0	P00012		FMU	Y
	30 0	P00001		FAD	SAVE
00010	20 0	P00000		STA	Z
	75 0	P00004		SLJ	EVAL
00011			X	HSS	1
00012			Y	HSS	1
				END	
00007	SYMBOLS				

(5.1) FORMULA

VOLUME I-SECTION III-PROBLEM 13

PROGRAM LENGTH ENTRY POINTS	FORMULA	00020 00005	IDENT	ENTRY	FORMULA
00000			SAV1	HSS	I
00001			SAV2	HSS	I
00002	20 1 35670		CON1	DEC	1500.
00003	17 7 36314		CON2	DEC	.05
00004	63 1 46315				
00004			W	HSS	I
00005			FORMULA	HSS	I
00006	12 0 P00015			LDA	M
00006	32 0 P00017			FMU	I
00007	30 0 P00016			FAD	S
00010	20 0 P00000			STA	SAV1
00010	12 0 P00017			LDA	I
00011	32 0 P00002			FMU	CON1
00011	20 0 P00001			STA	SAV2
00012	12 0 P00015			LDA	M
00012	31 0 P00001			FSB	SAV2
00013	32 0 P00003			FMU	CON2
00013	33 0 P00000			FDV	SAV1
00014	20 0 P00004			STA	W
00014	75 0 P00005			SLJ	FORMULA
00014	50 0 00000				
00015			R	HSS	I
00016			S	HSS	I
00017			T	HSS	I
				END	

00011 SYMBOLS

= S + RT
= 1500T
=.05(R-1500T)
ANSWER

(5.1) FUNCTION

VOLUME I-SECTION III-PROBLEM 14

PROGRAM LENGTH ENTRY POINTS	FUNCTION	00015 00003	IDENT	ENTRY	FUNCTION
00000	20 0 26000		CON1	DEC	3.
00001	00 0 00000				
00001	20 0 14000		CON2	DEC	1.
00001	00 0 00000				
00002			SAVE	HSS	I
00003			FUNCTION	HSS	I
00004	12 0 P00014			LDA	A1
00004	32 0 P00000			FMU	CON1
00005	20 0 P00002			STA	SAVE
00006	12 0 P00014			LDA	A1
00006	32 0 P00014			FMU	A1
00007	30 0 P00002			FAD	SAVE
00007	31 0 P00001			FSB	CON2
00010	20 0 P00002			STA	SAVE
00010	77 1 00004			LDA, MG	SAVE
00010	12 0 P00002				
00011	31 0 P00001			FSB	CON2
00012	22 2 P00013			AJP, PL	GREATER
00012	10 0 00000		LESS	ENA	U
00013	75 0 P00003			SLJ	FUNCTION
00013	10 0 00077		GREATER	ENA	77B
00013	75 0 P00003			SLJ	FUNCTION
00014			X1	HSS	I
				END	

00007 SYMBOLS

= 3*X1
= (X1)**2+3*X1-1
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(5.1) MATRIXMU

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PROGRAM LENGTH	ENTRY POINTS	MATRIXMU	00127 00000	IDENT	MATRIXMU	VOLUME I-SECTION III-PROBLEM 15
00000				MATRIXMU	BSS	
00001	50 1	00000		ENTRY	MATRIXMU	
00001	50 2	00110		ENI	0,1	1ST EL. OF FIRST COL.
00002	12 1	P00006	A	ENI	72,2	1ST EL. OF LAST COL.
	50 0	00000		LDA	ARRAY,1	
00003	77 1	20040		FAD,RP	ARRAY,1,2	(AX1)+(AX9) AX9
	30 1	P00006				
00004	54 1	00010		ISK	8,1	9 ELEMENTS
	75 0	P00002		SLJ	A	NO
00005	75 0	P00000		SLJ	MATRIXMU	YES, RETURN
00006	50 0	00000		ARRAY	BSS	
					81	
				END		
00003	SYMBOLS					

(5.1) SEPARATE

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1

PROGRAM LENGTH	ENTRY POINTS	SEPARATE	01154 00764	IDENT	SEPARATE	VOLUME I-SECTION III-PROBLEM 16
00000				UNSAT	BSS	100
00144				POOR	BSS	100
00310				FAIR	BSS	100
00454				GOOD	BSS	100
00620				EXCELENT	BSS	100
00764				SEPARATE	BSS	1
00765	50 1	00000		ENI	0,1	
	50 2	00000		ENI	0,2	
00766	50 3	00000		ENI	0,3	
	50 4	00000		ENI	0,4	
00767	50 5	00000		ENI	0,5	
	50 6	00000		ENI	0,6	
00770	12 6	P01010	NEXT	LDA	SCORES,6	
	50 0	00000				
00771	62 0	00106		RGJP,LT	A,70,LT70	(A) LT70
	21 3	P01000				
00772	62 0	00114		RGJP,LT	A,76,LT76	(A) LT74
	21 3	P01002				
00773	62 0	00133		RGJP,LT	A,91,LT91	(A) LT91
	21 3	P01004				
00774	62 0	00140		RGJP,LT	A,96,LT96	(A) LT96
	21 3	P01006				
00775	20 5	P00620	GE96	STA	EXCELENT,5	
	51 5	00001		INI	1,5	
00776	54 6	00143	TEST	ISK	99,6	100 SCORES TESTED
	75 0	P00770		SLJ	NEXT	NO
00777	75 0	P00764		SLJ	SEPARATE	YES
	50 0	00000				
01000	20 1	P00000	LT70	STA	UNSAT,1	
	51 1	00001		INI	1,1	
01001	75 0	P00776		SLJ	TEST	
	50 0	00000				
01002	20 2	P00144	LT76	STA	POOR,2	
	51 2	00001		INI	1,2	
01003	75 0	P00776		SLJ	TEST	
	50 0	00000				
01004	20 3	P00310	LT91	STA	FAIR,3	
	51 3	00001		INI	1,3	
01005	75 0	P00776		SLJ	TEST	
	50 0	00000				
01006	20 0	P00454	LT96	STA	GOOD, 4	
	51 4	00001		INI	1,4	
01007	75 0	P00776		SLJ	TEST	
	50 0	00000				
01010			SCORES	HSS	100	
				END		
00016	SYMBOLS					

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(5.1)  UNPACK                                03/20/67    ED    0    PAGE NO.    1
                                           VOLUME 1-SECTION III-PROBLEM 17
PROGRAM LENGTH  IDENT  UNPACK
ENTRY POINTS   UNPACK  00021
                                00000
00000          UNPACK  ENTRY  UNPACK
00001  50  1  00000  BSS      1
00001  50  2  00052  ENI      0,1
00002  63  1  20006  A        ENI      42,2
                                LBYT,90,E6,RI,CL  CARD,1,2  MEM. OFFSET DES.
00003  50  2  00052  ENI      42,2
00003  51  1  00001  INI      1,1
00004  62  0  00073  RGJP,EQ  4,73B,UNPACK  EXECUTED ONLY WHEN
00004  01  4  P00000  COMPLETE WORD EXAMINED
00005  06  0  00052  GLS      42      SKIP EXIT TO HERE
00005  07  0  00006  LLS      6
00006  75  0  P00002  SLJ      A        CHAR TO A
00006  50  0  00000  CARD    BSS     10      NEXT CHAR
00007          END
00003 SYMBOLS

```

```

(5.1)  TAX                                    03/20/67    ED    0    PAGE NO.    1
                                           VOLUME 1-SECTION III-PROBLEM 18
PROGRAM LENGTH  IDENT  TAX
ENTRY POINTS   TAX    47054
                                23420
00000          TAXABLE ENTRY  TAX
23420          TAX     BSS     10000
23421  50  1  00000  TAX     BSS     1
23421  50  2  00000  ENI     0,1
23422  12  1  P23434  NEXT   LDA     EMPLOY,1
23422  50  0  00000  ENI     0,2
23423  63  0  26057  NBJP   A,47,A
23423  60  0  P23426  LAST   ISK     9999,1  LAST EMPLOYEE
23424  54  1  23417  LAST   SLJ     NEXT    NO
23425  75  0  P23422  SLJ     SLJ     TAX     YES
23425  75  0  P23420  SLJ     TAX
23426  63  0  26056  A      NBJP   A,46,B
23426  60  0  P23430  LAST   SLJ     LAST
23427  75  0  P23424  SLJ     TAX
23430  63  0  26055  B      ZBJP   A,45,ENTER  FOUND ONE
23430  64  0  P23432  B      ZBJP   A,45,ENTER  FOUND ONE
23431  75  0  P23424  SLJ     LAST
23431  50  0  00000  ENTER  STA     TAXABLE,2
23432  20  2  P00000  ENTER  INI     1,2
23433  51  2  00001  INI     1,2
23433  75  0  P23424  SLJ     LAST
23434  50  0  00000  EMPLOY BSS     10000
23434          END
00010 SYMBOLS

```

```

(5.1) INPUT                                03/20/67      ED      0      PAGE NO.      1
                                           VOLUME 1-SECTION III-PROBLEM 19
PROGRAM LENGTH      00022
ENTRY POINTS      INPUT      00014
                                IDENT      INPUT
                                00014      00014
00000              CARD      BSS      10
00012      10 0 00012  CWA1      IOTW      CARD,10      8 CHAR PER WORD
                                00 0 P00000
00013      10 0 00077  REJ      ENA      77B
                                50 0 00000
00014              INPUT      BSS      1
00015      74 0 P00013          CONN      0+2+3+REJ
                                00 0 02003
00016      74 1 P00013          EXTF      0+3+REJ      556BPI
                                00 0 00003
00017      74 1 P00013          EXTF      0+2+REJ      BCD FORMAT
                                00 0 00002
00020      74 2 P00013          BEGR      0+CWA1+REJ
                                00 0 P00012
00021      75 0 P00014          SLJ      INPUT
                                50 0 00000
                                END
00004 SYMBOLS

```

```

(5.1) ARITHFUN                              03/20/67      ED      0      PAGE NO.      1
                                           VOLUME 1-SECTION III-PROBLEM 20
PROGRAM LENGTH      00005
ENTRY POINTS      ARITHFUN      00000
                                IDENT      ARITHFUN
                                00005      00000
00000              ARITHFUN      BSS      1
00001      63 0 36001          NBJP+ST      1M,1,++1      SET DIV. FAU. BIT
                                61 0 P00002
00002      63 0 36004          NBJP+ST      1M,4,++1      SET ARITH. OV. BIT
                                61 0 P00003
00003      77 0 00022          INF      10      SET INT. ACT.
                                50 0 00000
                                           CONT. PROG.

00004      75 0 P00000          SLJ      ARITHFUN      RETURN
                                50 0 00000
                                END
00001 SYMBOLS

```

(5.1) TEST

03/20/67 ED 0 PAGE NO. 1

PROGRAM LENGTH	ENTRY POINTS	TEST	01757 00000	IDENT	TEST	VOLUME II-PROBLEM 1
00000				TEST	ENTRY	
00001	04 0 00000			BSS	1	
	50 1 00000			END	0	
00002	12 1 P00007			ENI	0+1	
	22 3 P00004	NEXT		LDA	TAB,1	
00003	21 1 P00007			AJP,MI	MINUS	POS OR NEG
	50 0 00000	PLUS		STQ	TAB,1	POS
00004	77 1 00020			MINUS	STA,CM	NEG
	20 1 P00007					
00005	94 1 23417			ISK	9999,1	
	75 0 P00002			SLJ	NEXT	
00006	75 0 P00000			SLJ	TEST	
	50 0 00000					
00007		TAB		BSS	1000	
				END		

00005 SYMBOLS

(5.1) TRANSFER

03/20/67 ED 0 PAGE NO. 1

PROGRAM LENGTH	ENTRY POINTS	TRANSFER	00010 00001	IDENT	TRANSFER	VOLUME II-PROBLEM 2
00000				TRANSFER	ENTRY	
00001				TEMP	BSS	
				TRANSFER	BSS	
00002	60 0 P00006			SAU	TRANSFER	INITIAL ADDRESS
	01 0 00030			ARS	24	
00003	61 0 P00006			SAL	TRANSFER	TERMINAL ADDRESS
	21 0 P00000			STQ	TEMP	
00004	53 1 P00000			LIL	TEMP,1	WORD COUNT
	50 0 00000					
00005	55 1 P00006	CHECKCNT		IJP	TRANSFER,1	
	75 0 P00001			SLJ	TRANSFER	
00006	12 1 77777	TRANSFER		LDA	**1	
	20 1 77777			STA	**1	
00007	75 0 P00005			SLJ	CHECKCNT	
	50 0 00000					

00004 SYMBOLS

(5.1) FILE

03/20/67 ED 0 PAGE NO. 1

PROGRAM LENGTH	ENTRY POINTS	FILE	IDENT	FILE	
			01760		VOLUME II-PROBLEM 3
			00000		
00000			FILE	ENTRY	
00001	50 1 00000		BSS	FILE	
	50 2 00000		ENI	1	
00002	16 1 P00010	NEXTWORD	LDQ	0*1	ADDRESS COUNTER
	50 0 00000			0*2	CHARACTER COUNTER
00003	10 0 00000	NEXTCHAR	ENA	BUF*1	
	07 0 00006		LLS	0	
00004	11 0 77760		INA	6	
	22 0 P00007		AJP,ZR	-17B	
00005	54 2 00007		ISK	FOUND	
	75 0 P00003		SLJ	7*2	LAST CHARACTER
00006	51 1 00001		INI	NEXTCHAR	NO
	75 0 P00002		SLJ	1*1	YES, BUMP ADDRESS COUNTFR
00007	12 1 P00010	FOUND	LDA	NEXTWORD	
	75 0 P00000		BUF	BUF*1	
00010		BUF	SLJ	FILE	
			BSS	1000	
			END		

00005 SYMBOLS

(5.1) SWITCH

03/20/67 ED 0 PAGE NO. 1

PROGRAM LENGTH	ENTRY POINTS	SWITCH	IDENT	SWITCH	
			00152		VOLUME II-PROBLEM 4
			00000		
00000			SWITCH	ENTRY	
00001	50 1 00000		BSS	SWITCH	
	50 2 00143		ENI	1	
00002	12 1 P00006	NEXT	LDA	0*1	COUNTER FOR FIRST WORD
	16 2 P00006		LDQ	99*2	COUNTER FOR LAST WORD
00003	20 2 P00006		STA	IAB*1	
	21 1 P00006		STQ	IAB*2	
00004	55 2 P00005		IJP	IAB*1	
	75 0 P00000		SLJ	**1*2	
00005	51 1 00001		INI	SWITCH	(B2) = 0, FINISH
	75 0 P00002		SLJ	1*1	
00006		TAB	SLJ	NEXT	
			BSS	100	
			END		

00003 SYMBOLS

(5.1) EVAL

03/20/67 ED 0 PAGE NO. 1

PROGRAM LENGTH	ENTRY POINTS	EVAL	00020 00003	IDENT	EVAL	VOLUME II-PROBLEM 5
00000				DIVIS	HSS	
00001	00 0	00000		CON1	DEC	
	00 0	00004				
00002	00 0	00000		CON2	DEC	
	00 0	00003				
00003				EVAL	HSS	
00004	12 0	P00016		LDA	Y	
	24 0	P00001		MUI	CON1	
00005	15 0	P00015		SUB	X	4Y=X
	20 0	P00000		STA	DIVIS	
00006	12 0	P00015		LDA	X	
	24 0	P00002		MUI	CON2	
00007	15 0	P00016		SUB	Y	
	15 0	P00016		SUB	Y	
00010	22 2	P00012		AJP,PL	EXTZER	3X=2Y EXTEND SIGN THROUGH
	04 0	77777		ENQ	=0	
00011	75 0	P00013		SLJ	DIV	
	50 0	00000				
00012	04 0	00000		EXTZER	ENQ	0
	50 0	00000				
00013	25 0	P00000		DIV	DVI	DIVIS
	20 0	P00017		STA	Z	
00014	75 0	P00003		SLJ	EVAL	
	50 0	00000				
00015				X	HSS	1
00016				Y	HSS	1
00017				Z	HSS	1
					END	
00011	SYMBOLS					

(5.1) SOLVE

03/20/67 ED 0 PAGE NO. 1

PROGRAM LENGTH	ENTRY POINTS	SOLVE	00016 00005	IDENT	SOLVE	VOLUME II-PROBLEM 6
00000	77 7	77777		CON1	DEC	-4
	77 7	77773				
00001	00 0	00000		CON2	DEC	135
	00 0	00207				
00002	77 7	77777		X	UEC	-10
	77 7	77765				
00003				SAVE1	HSS	1
00004				SAVE2	HSS	1
00005				SOLVE	HSS	1
00006	12 0	P00002		LDA	X	X CUBED
	50 0	00000				
00007	24 0	P00002		TRYAGN	MUI	X
	24 0	P00002			MUI	X
00010	20 0	P00003		STA	SAVE1	X SQUARFD X CUBED
	24 0	P00002			MUI	X
00011	24 0	P00002		MUI	X	X 4TH X 5TH
	20 0	P00004		STA	SAVE2	
00012	12 0	P00003		LDA	SAVE1	
	24 0	P00000		MUI	CON1	
00013	14 0	P00004		ADD	SAVE2	-4X CUBFD
	14 0	P00001		ADD	CON2	
00014	22 0	P00005		AJP,ZR	SOLVE	X**5-4X**3+135
	72 0	P00002		RAO	A	EXIT
00015	75 0	P00007		SLJ	TRYAGN	
	50 0	00000				
					END	
00007	SYMBOLS					

(5.1) SWITCH

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1

PROGRAM LENGTH	ENTRY POINTS	SWITCH	IDENT	SWITCH	VOLUME II-PROBLEM 7
00000			00014		
00001			00001		
00002	75 1	P00004	C	HSS	
	75 2	P00006	SWITCH	HSS	
00003	75 3	P00010		SJ1	JUMP SW 1 ON
	75 0	P00001		SJ2	JUMP SW 2 ON
00004	12 0	P00012	SUM	SJ3	JUMP SW 3 ON
	14 0	P00013		SLJ	
00005	20 0	P00000		LDA	A
	75 0	P00001		ADD	B
00006	12 0	P00012	DIFF	STA	A+B
	15 0	P00013		SLJ	C
00007	20 0	P00000		LDA	A
	75 0	P00001		SUB	B
00010	12 0	P00012	PROD	STA	A=B
	24 0	P00013		SLJ	C
00011	20 0	P00000		LDA	A
	75 0	P00001		MUI	B
00012			A	STA	AB
00013			B	SLJ	C
				HSS	
				HSS	
				END	

00007 SYMBOLS

(5.1) MAXIMIZE

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1

PROGRAM LENGTH	ENTRY POINTS	MAXIMIZE	IDENT	MAXIMIZE	VOLUME II-PROBLEM 8
00000			00023		
00001			00001		
			MAXF	HSS	
			MAXIMIZE	BSS	
00002	50 0	00000			
	75 4	P00004	-	RTJ	SUBR
00003	75 0	P00001		SLJ	MAXIMIZE
00004	50 0	00000		SLJ	**
	75 0	77777	SUBR	LDA	ENTRANCE TO SUBROUTINE
	12 0	P00020		SUB	A
00005	15 0	P00021		SUB	B
	22 2	P00014		AJJP,PL	A.GT.B
00006	12 0	P00021		LDA	B
	15 0	P00022		SUB	C
00007	22 2	P00012		AJJP,PL	TRANSB
	50 0	00000			B.GT.C
00010	12 0	P00022	TRANSC	LDA	C
	20 0	P00000		STA	MAXF
00011	75 0	P00004		SLJ	SUBR
	50 0	00000			EXIT SUBROUTINE
00012	12 0	P00021	TRANSB	LDA	B
	20 0	P00000		STA	MAXF
00013	75 0	P00004		SLJ	SUBR
	50 0	00000			EXIT SUBROUTINE
00014	12 0	P00020	AANDC	LDA	A
	15 0	P00022		SUB	C
00015	22 2	P00016		AJJP,PL	TRANSA
	75 0	P00010		SLJ	TRANSC
00016	12 0	P00020	TRANSA	LDA	A
	20 0	P00000		STA	MAXF
00017	75 0	P00004		SLJ	SUBR
	50 0	00000			EXIT SUBROUTINE
00020			A	HSS	
00021			B	HSS	
00022			C	HSS	
				END	

00012 SYMBOLS

(5.1) SEPARATE

03/20/67 ED 0 PAGE NO. 1

PROGRAM LENGTH	ENTRY POINTS	SEPARATE	00322 00144	IDENT	SEPARATE	VOLUME 11-PROBLEM 9
00000				RANGE	BSS	100
00144				SEPARATE	BSS	1
00145	50 1	00000		ENT	0,1	
	50 2	00000		ENT	0,2	
00146	12 1	P00156		NEXTWORD	LUA	FLUX,1
	50 0	00000				
00147	62 0	77772		RGJP,GT	A,5,LT	NUM,GT,5
	11 3	P00152				
00150	54 1	00143		CKCNT	ISK	99,1
	75 0	P00146		SLJ	NEXTWORD	
00151	75 0	P00144		SLJ	SEPARATE	
	50 0	00000				
00152	62 0	00005		LT	RGJP,LT	A,5,ENT
	21 3	P00154				
00153	75 0	P00150		SLJ	CKCNT	NUM,LE,
	50 0	00000				
00154	20 2	P00000		ENT	STA	RANGE,2
	51 2	00001		INI	1,2	
00155	75 0	P00150		SLJ	CKCNT	
	50 0	00000				
00156				FLUX	BSS	100
					BSS	
					END	
00007 SYMBOLS						

(5.1) PASS

03/20/67 ED 0 PAGE NO. 1

PROGRAM LENGTH	ENTRY POINTS	PASS	00012 00001	IDENT	PASS	VOLUME 11-PROBLEM 10
00000				Y	BSS	1
00001				PASS	BSS	1
00002	63 1	00000		READY	HJSX	SUB,1
	04 0	P00005				
00003	00 0	00000		DEC	J,256943	
	00 0	00003				
00004	00 0	00000				256943
	00 7	65657				
00005				SUB	BSS	1
00006	12 0	P00011		LDA	X	
	24 1	00001		MUI	1,1	ADDRESS READY +1
00007	15 1	00002		SUB	2,1	ADDRESS READY +2
	20 0	P00000		STA	Y	
00010	51 1	00003		INI	3,1	BYPASS DATA
	75 0	P00005		SLJ	SUB	
00011				X	BSS	1
					BSS	
					END	
00005 SYMBOLS						

```

                                00012
                                00002
                                IDENT  ODDNUM  VOLUME II-PROBLEM 11
PROGRAM LENGTH 00000 000 00000 ODDITY DEC 0
ENTRY POINTS 00 0 00000
00001 00 0 00000 FIVE DEC 5
00002 00 0 00005 ODDNUM BSS 1
00003 10 0 00001 ENA 1
00004 00 7 40555 RXT A+D
00004 50 1 00002 ENI 2+1
00005 50 0 00000
00005 00 5 32053 NEXT ROP,+ U+B1,A NEXT ODN
00006 50 0 00000
00006 62 0 01750 RGJP,GT A+1000,ODDNUM
00007 11 3 P00002
00007 04 0 00000 ENQ 0
00010 25 0 P00001 DVI FIVE
00010 23 1 P00005 QJP,NZ NEXT
00011 72 0 P00000 RAO ODDITY
00011 75 0 P00005 SLJ NEXT
00011 50 0 00000
                                END
00004 SYMBOLS

```

```

                                00010
                                00000
                                IDENT  REVERSE  VOLUME II-PROBLEM 12
PROGRAM LENGTH 00000 000 00000 REVERSE BSS 1
ENTRY POINTS 00 0 00000
00001 50 1 00000 REVERSE ENI 0+1 CHARACTER COUNTER
00001 12 0 P00007 LJA INPUTREG
00002 77 1 00200 LRS,E0 48
00002 03 0 00050
00003 06 0 00052 QLS 42
00003 07 0 00006 LLS 6
00004 06 0 00044 NEXTCHAR QLS 36 H
00004 07 0 00006 LLS 6
00005 54 1 00006 ISR 6+1 B=2 LEFT
00006 75 0 P00004 SLJ NEXTCHAR
00006 20 0 P00007 STA INPUTREG
00006 75 0 P00000 SLJ REVERSE
00007 INPUTREG BSS 1
                                END
00003 SYMBOLS

```

(5.1) MINFUN

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PROGRAM LENGTH ENTRY POINTS	MINFUN	IDENT	MINFUN	VOLUME IT-PROBLEM 13
00000		00032		
00001		00001		
00002	50 1 00000	MINIMIZE	HSS	
00003	10 0 00000	MINFUN	HSS	
00004	00 7 40555	ENTRY	ENI	
00005	04 0 00017		ENA	
00006	06 0 00052		ENQ	MASK IN Q
00007	50 0 00000		QLS	
00008	43 1 P00022	NEXT	SSU	TRIAL,1
00009	02 0 00006		QHS	
00010	54 1 00007		ISK	B CHAR
00011	75 0 P00005		SLJ	NEXT
00012	77 1 00200		LRS,EU	
00013	03 0 00060			
00014	07 0 00006	NEXT1	LLS	
00015	00 5 26655		HOP,+	D*NEXT CHAR
00016	10 0 00000		ENA	
00017	50 0 00000			
00018	54 2 00007		ISK	B CHAR
00019	75 0 P00010		SLJ	NEXT1
00020	04 0 00017		ENQ	
00021	50 0 00000			
00022	45 1 P00022	NEXT2	AUL	TRIAL,1
00023	50 0 00000			
00024	54 1 00007		ISK	B CHAR
00025	75 0 P00014		SLJ	NEXT2
00026	00 6 26654		HOP,-	A+U*Q
00027	23 2 P00020		QJP,PL	DIAGSM
00028	20 0 P00000		STA	MINIMIZE
00029	75 0 P00001		SLJ	MINFUN
00030	00 7 40653	DIAGSM	HAT	A*LT,D
00031	20 0 P00000		STA	MINIMIZE
00032	75 0 P00001		SLJ	MINFUN
00033	50 0 00000			D*LT,A
00034		TRIAL	BSS	
00035			END	
00007	SYMBOLS			

(5.1) EVAL

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PROGRAM LENGTH ENTRY POINTS	EVAL	IDENT	EVAL	VOLUME II-PROBLEM 14
00000		00020		
00001		00005		
00002	20 0 24000	Z	HSS	
00003	00 0 00000	SAVE	HSS	
00004	20 0 26000	CONST	DEC	2+3+...05
00005	00 0 00000			
00006	17 7 36314			3*
00007	63 1 46315			*U5
00008		EVAL	HSS	
00009	12 0 P00016		LDA	
00010	32 0 P00017		FMU	
00011	32 0 P00002		FMU	CONST
00012	20 0 P00001		STA	SAVE
00013	12 0 P00016		LDA	A
00014	32 0 P00016		FMU	A
00015	32 0 P00003		FMU	CONST+1
00016	31 0 P00001		FSB	SAVE
00017	20 0 P00001		STA	SAVE
00018	12 0 P00017		LDA	Y
00019	32 0 P00017		FMU	Y
00020	30 0 P00001		FAD	SAVE
00021	32 0 P00004		FMU	CONST+2
00022	20 0 P00000		STA	Z
00023	75 0 P00005		SLJ	EVAL
00024	50 0 00000			
00025		X	HSS	
00026		Y	HSS	
00027			END	
00006	SYMBOLS			

(5.1) RESISTOR

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PAGE NO.

1

PROGRAM LENGTH	ENTRY POINTS	RESISTOR	0177*	IDENT	RESISTOR	VOLUME II-PROBLEM 15
00000	60 0	41463	CONST	DEC	RESISTOR	
14 6	31462				RESISTOR	
00001	17 7	36314			RESISTOR	
63 1	46315				RESISTOR	
00002			TOLRANCE	BSS	10	
00014			RESISTOR	BSS	1	
00015	50 4	00000		ENI	U*4	TOLRANCE POINTER
50 1	01750			ENI	1000,1	NO OF WORDS
00016	50 2	00000		ENI	U*2	M*(B2) TS FWA
50 3	00001			ENI	1*3	SEQUENTIAL INCREMENTER
00017	12 0	P00001		LDA	CONST*1	UPPER LIMIT
16 0	P00000			LDA	CONST	LOWER LIMIT
00020	63 0	00000	CONSRCH	SEWL	TESTCASE, RESISTOR	
44 0	P00024					
00021	00 7	40555		RXT	A*D	SAVE
12 2	P00023			LDA	TESTCASE-1*2	SATISFIED OPERAND
00022	20 4	P00002		STA	TOLRANCE,4	
51 4	00001			INI	1*4	BUMP POINTER
00023	00 7	40653		RXT	U*A	RESTORE
75 0	P00020			SLJ	CONSRCH	
00024			TESTCASE	BSS	1000	
				END		
00005	SYMBOLS					

(5.1) GENERATE

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ED 0

PAGE NO.

1

PROGRAM LENGTH	ENTRY POINTS	GENERATE	01761	IDENT	GENERATE	VOLUME II-PROBLEM 16
00000				NUM	BSS	1000
01750	00 0	02525		SWITCH	OCT	252525252525
25 2	52525					
01751				GENERATE	BSS	1
01752	50 1	00000		ENI	U*1	
10 0	00001			ENA	1	
01753	37 0	P01750	CKSWTCH	SSH	SWITCH	
75 0	P01760			SLJ	ST	
01754	11 0	00004		INA	4	
20 1	P00000			STA	NUM*1	
01755	11 0	00002		INA	2	
50 0	00000					
01756	54 1	01747	CKCNT	ISK	999,1	
75 0	P01753			SLJ	CKSWTCH	
01757	75 0	P01751		SLJ	GENERATE	
50 0	00000					
01760	20 1	P00000	ST	STA	NUM*1	
75 0	P01756			SLJ	CKCNT	
				END		
00006	SYMBOLS					

(5.1) PARAMCNT

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1

PROGRAM LENGTH ENTRY POINTS	PARAMCNT	00053 00024	IDENT	PARAMCNT	VOLUME II-PROBLEM 17
00000		PARAM	ENTRY	PARAMCNT	
00024		PARAMCNT	BSS	20	
00025	10 0 00000		BSS	1	
	50 1 00000		ENA	0	
00026	50 2 00000		ENI	0,1	
	50 3 00052		ENI	0,2	
00027	63 2 30006	READCHAR	ENI	4,2,3	
	52 2 P00041		LBYT,Q0,E6,NI,CL	CARD,2,3	
00030	50 3 00052		ENI	4,2,3	EXECUTED ONLY WHEN FINISHED
	51 2 00001		INI	1,2	WITH A MEMORY WORD
00031	62 0 00073		RGJP,EQ	4,73B,COMMA	COMMA
	01 4 P00036				
00032	62 0 00060		RGJP,EQ	4,60B,*-3	BLANK, READ NEXT CHARACTER
	01 4 P00027				
00033	62 0 00033		RGJP,EQ	4,33B,PERIOD	PERIOD
	01 4 P00040				
00034	06 0 00052		GLS	42	
	07 0 00006		LLS	6	CHARACTER TO A
00035	75 0 P00027		SLJ	HEADCHAR	
	50 0 00000				
00036	20 1 P00000	COMMA	STA	PARAM,1	STORE PARAMETER
	51 1 00001		INI	1,1	
00037	10 0 00000		ENA	0	
	75 0 P00027		SLJ	HEADCHAR	
00040	20 1 P00000	PERIOD	STA	PARAM,1	
	75 0 P00024		SLJ	PARAMCNT	
00041		CARD	HSS	10	
			END		

00006 SYMBOLS

(5.1) READINT

03/20/67

ED 0

PAGE NO.

1

PROGRAM LENGTH ENTRY POINTS	READINT	00326 00313	IDENT	READINT	VOLUME II-PROBLEM 18
00000		REC1	ENTRY	READINT	
00144		REC3	HSS	100	
00310	70 0 00144	CWA1	HSS	100	
	00 0 P00000		IOTR,C	REC1,100	
00311	60 0 00144		IOSR,C	0,100	
	00 0 00000				
00312	30 0 00144		IUTR	REC3,100	
	00 0 P00144				
00313		READINT	HSS	1	
00314	74 5 00000		CLCH	0	
	00 0 00000				
00315	74 0 P00315		CONN	0,3,2,*	
	00 0 03002				
00316	74 1 P00316		EXTF	0,2,*	SET FORMAT TO BCD
	00 0 00002				
00317	74 1 P00317		EXTF	0,3,*	SET DENSITY TO 556
	00 0 00003				
00320	74 1 P00320		EXTF	0,10B,*	REWIND
	00 0 00010				
00321	74 1 P00321		EXTF	0,24B,*	ABNORMAL END OF OPERATION
	00 0 00024				
00322	74 2 P00322		BEGR	0,CWA1,*	TRANSFER DATA
	00 0 P00310				
00323	74 4 11000		COPY	0,1	STATUS TO B1
	00 0 00000				
00324	63 0 02014		NBJP	0,12,*-1	LOOP IF STILL READING
	60 0 P00323				
00325	75 0 P00313		SLJ	READINT	FINISHED
	50 0 00000				

00004 SYMBOLS


```

IDENT A VOLUME 11=PROBLEM 21
PROGRAM LENGTH 00012
ENTRY POINTS A 00004
X 00000
Y 00001
Z 00002
EXTERNAL SYMBOLS M
R
ENTRY A,X,Y,Z
EXT M
00000 X HSS I ASSUME FLOATING POINT
00001 Y HSS I NUMBERS PRESTORED
00002 Z HSS I
00003 R HSS I
00004 A HSS I
00005 CALL 0 GO TO (C)R. SWITCH OR TO THIS
00006 32 0 P00011 FMU =US. BANK
50 0 00000
00007 77 1 04000 FMU ($)M EXTERNAL
32 0 X77777
00010 20 0 P00003 STA R R=SMZ
75 0 P00004 SLJ A
00011 20 0 35000
00 0 00000
END
00007 SYMBOLS

```

```

IDENT B
PROGRAM LENGTH 00013
ENTRY POINTS R 00001
M 00000
EXTERNAL SYMBOLS X
Y
Z
ENTRY G,M
EXT A,Y,Z
00000 M HSS I
00001 B HSS I
00002 12 0 X77777 LDA A
50 0 00000
00003 77 1 04000 FMU (*)=03.
32 0 P00011
00004 77 1 04000 FSB ($)Y
31 0 X77777
00005 31 0 X77777 FSB Y 3X-2Y
50 0 00000
00006 77 1 04000 FDV (*)=07.
33 0 P00012
00007 77 1 04000 STA ($)Z EXTERNAL
20 0 X77777
00010 75 0 P00001 SLJ B
50 0 00000
00011 20 0 26000
00 0 00000
00012 20 0 37000
00 0 00000
END
00005 SYMBOLS

```

```

PRUGHAM LENGTH      00005 IDENT  A
ENTRY POINTS      A  00000
BLOCK NAMES        B1  00005
                    00000 ENTRY  A
                    00000 HLOCK  B
                    00001 COMMON P,R,S,T,CON1
                    00002 H      K
                    00003 S      S
                    00004 I      I
                    C00004 ORGH  CON1
00004 20 0 04000 DEC      CON1
      00 0 00000          *S
      P00000          ORGH  *
00000          A        HSS  1
00001 77 1 04000 LDA      ($)S
      12 0 C00002
00002 30 0 C00003 FAD      I
      32 0 C00001 FMU      H
00003 32 0 C00004 FMU      CON1
      20 0 C00000 STA      P
00004 75 0 P00000 SLJ      A
      50 0 00000          END

00006 SYMBOLS

```

```

PROGRAM LENGTH      00020 IDENT  MATMUL
ENTRY POINTS      MATMUL 00012
RETURN            MACRO  (P1,P2)
                    LDA  A*P1+3*P2-4
                    ENDM
                    ENTRY MATMUL
00000          Z        HSS  1
00001          A        HSS  4
00012          MATMUL  HSS  1
00013          RETURN  (1+1)
      20 0 P00000 STA  Z
00014          RETURN  (2+2)
      32 0 P00000 FMU  Z
00015          STA  Z
      20 0 P00000 RETURN  (3+3)
00016          FMU  Z
      20 0 P00000 STA  Z
00017          75 0 P00012 SLJ  MATMUL
      50 0 00000          END

00003 SYMBOLS

```



```

(5.1)  MODE                                03/20/67  ED  0  PAGE NO.  1
PROGRAM LENGTH 00004  IDENT  MODE  VOLUME II-PROBLEM 24
ENTRY POINTS  MODE  00000
OPMODE  MACRO  (P1,P2)
IFT,EQ  P1,/BCD/,1
EXTF  1,2,*  SET TO RCD
IFT,EQ  P1,/BIN/,1
EXTF  1,1,*  SET TO RIN
IFT,EQ  P2,/200/,1
EXTF  1,4,*  200 BPI
IFT,EQ  P2,/556/,1
EXTF  1,3,*  556BPI
IFT,EQ  P2,/800/,1
EXTF  1,6,*  800 BPI
ENDM
ENTRY  MODE
MODE  BSS  1
00001  OPMODE  (BIN,556)
00003  75  0  P00000  SLJ  MODE
50  0  00000
00001 SYMBOLS

```

```

(5.1)  NUT GOODY                          03/20/67  ED  0  PAGE NO.  1
PROGRAM LENGTH 00005  IDENT  ILLUST  VOLUME II-PROBLEM 25
ENTRY POINTS  ILLUST  00000
ENTRY  ILLUST
THIS IS A DO NOTHING
PROGRAM FOR ILLUSTRATION ONLY.

WE HAVE JUST SPACED 5 LINES
AND WE SPACE 5 MORE IN
ORDER TO SEPARATE THIS AREA.

NOW LET'S ENTITLE THIS PAGE.
YOU SHOULD SEE NUT GOODY
AT THE TOP.
NOW LET'S START
OUR PROGRAM.
00000  ILLUST  BSS  1
00001  12  0  P00003  LDA  CON1
00002  30  0  P00004  FAD  CON2
75  0  P00000  SLJ  ILLUST

50  0  00000

NOW LET'S ASSEMBLE
THE DECIMAL CONSTANTS
BUT NOT LIST THEM.
THE CONSTANTS ARE
ACTUALLY ASSEMBLED.
NO ASSEMBLY ERROR
APPEARS.

THANKS FOR THE SHOW
AND NOW WE SAY,

THE  END
00003 SYMBOLS

```

BEGIN JOB AT 1018 - 41
 JOB,54587,DJE,3
 SCOPE VERSION 6.2B*

COMPASS,L,X

(5.1)	COMPARE				03/20/67	ED	0	PAGE NO.	1
		PROGRAM LENGTH		00050					
		ENTRY POINTS	COMPARE	00016					
		EXTERNAL SYMBOLS							
		SENTRY							
00000	00 6 06060	OUTPUT	HCD	COMPARE	1+0			TO DOUBLE SPACE AND INDPNT LIST	
	60 6 06060								
00001		INPUT	BSS		10				
00013	10 0 00012	CWA1	IOTW		INPUT,10				
	00 0 P00001								
00014	10 0 00013	CWA2	IOTW		OUTPUT,11			TO INDEMT LIST	
	00 0 P00000								
00015	01 0 50000	CON1	HCD		1+15000				
	00 6 06060								
00016		COMPARE	BSS		1			SET MODE TO BCD	
00017			MODE		(60,*,BCD)			READ ONE CARD	
00022		NEXT	HEAD		(60,CWA1,*)				
00025		NOTFIN	STATUS		(60)			UNIT STILL IN OPERATION	
00027	23 3 P00025		QJP,MI		NOTFIN				
	50 0 00000								
00030	16 0 P00001	INPFIN	LDQ		INPUT				
	10 0 00000		ENA		U				
00031	07 0 00014		LLS		12			BCD 55	
	11 0 77272		INA		=505B			DATA CARD TERMINATOR	
00032	22 0 P00047		AJP,ZR		FINISHED			USED TO ALLIGN SAL. WITH 15,000	
	50 1 00036		ENI		30,1				
00033	16 0 P00006		LDQ		INPUT+5				
	50 0 00000								
00034	10 0 00000	NEXTCHAR	ENA		U				
	07 0 00006		LLS		6				
00035	62 0 00060		RGJP,EQ		A+60B,ALLIGN			A=BLANK	
	01 3 P00037								
00036	51 1 77771		INI		=6+1			DECREASE SHIFT COUNTER	
	75 0 P00034		UJP		NEXTCHAR				
00037	12 0 P00006	ALLIGN	LDA		INPUT+5				
	01 1 00000		ARS		+1				
00040	15 0 P00015		SUB		CON1			ALLIGN WITH \$15,000	
	22 3 P00022		AJP,MI		NEXT			\$15,000	
00041		WAIT	WRITE		(61,CWA2,*)			BELOW \$15,000	
00044			STATUS		(61)			AT OR ABOVE \$15,000	
00046	23 3 P00044		QJP,MI		WAIT			WAIT	
	75 0 P00022		SLJ		NEXT				
00047		FINISHED	EXIT						
			END		COMPARE				
		00016 SYMBOLS							

LOAD
 RUN,5,40,7



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