

RESEARCH NOTE  
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A SAINT MODEL OF THE AN/TSQ-73  
MISSILE MINDER: USER'S GUIDE

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SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE (When Data Entered)

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE		READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING FORM
1. REPORT NUMBER RN 79-6	2. GOVT ACCESSION NO.	3. RECIPIENT'S CATALOG NUMBER
4. TITLE (and Subtitle) A SAINT Model for the AN/TSQ-73 Missile Minder User's Guide		5. TYPE OF REPORT & PERIOD COVERED Final Report 12/77 - 8/78
7. AUTHOR(s) David B. Wortman Alonzo F. Hixson, III		6. PERFORMING ORG. REPORT NUMBER
9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS Pritsker & Associates, Inc. West Lafayette, Indiana 47906		8. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER(s) DAHC19-77-M-0031
11. CONTROLLING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS US Army Research Institute 5001 Eisenhower Avenue Alexandria, VA 22333		10. PROGRAM ELEMENT, PROJECT, TASK AREA & WORK UNIT NUMBERS 2Q762722A765
14. MONITORING AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS (if different from Controlling Office) Final rept. Dec 77-Aug 78		12. REPORT DATE August 1978
		13. NUMBER OF PAGES 188
		15. SECURITY CLASS. (of this report) Unclassified
		15a. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE
16. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of this Report) Approved for open release; distribution unlimited. 12) 200 p.		
17. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of the abstract entered in Block 20, if different from Report) 18) ARI 19) RN-79-6		
18. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES Research monitored technically by C.C. Jorgensen, ARI Field Unit at Ft Bliss, Texas.		
19. KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) SAINT man-machine systems model network modeling air defense systems simulation		
20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) SAINT, Systems Analysis of Integrated Networks of Tasks, is a network modeling and simulation technique developed to assist in the design and analysis of complex, man-machine systems. SAINT provides the concepts necessary to model systems that consist of tasks (discrete elements), state variables (continuous elements), and interactions between them. It facilitates the assessment of the contribution that system components make to overall system performance. 392 382		

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Prepared by

David B. Wortman  
Alonzo F. Hixson, III

Pritsker & Associates, Inc.  
P.O. Box 2413  
West Lafayette, Indiana 47906

for

U.S. Army Research Institute  
for the Behavioral and Social Sciences  
ARI Field Unit-Ft. Bliss  
P.O. Box 6057  
Ft. Bliss, Texas 79916

August 1978

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## OVERVIEW

This programmer guide consists of five major sections:

1. Introduction
2. Description of SAINT Tasks
3. Documentation of User Written Subprograms
4. Data Input Procedures
5. Sample Simulation Outputs

The introduction describes the model purpose and background. A more detailed treatment of the issues and potential areas of application can be found in "A SAINT Model of the AN/TSQ-73 Guided Missile ARI Defense System," D. Wortman, A. Hixon, and C. Jorgensen. ARI Research Memorandum (in press) 1979.

Section two consists of a detailed description of the 88 tasks which represent the full range of system interactions required by a 25L system operator/repairman. The tasks can be broken down into six groups:

1. General operating procedures such as assigning a track
2. Automatic processing, e.g., system updating
3. Flight path processing such as track initiation
4. System clock functions
5. Fire unit procedures such as hold fire
6. Hooking procedures, e.g., moving a tab

Each of these groups is reproduced in a network drawing which presents source tasks, sink tasks, and information flows. The representation of each task is also given on page 125 in SAINT code. Support documentation describing the SAINT language can be found in the reference section. The networks which follow this introduction should be consulted as the model is studied.

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MANAGING ID	<input type="checkbox"/>
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DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY CODES	
NO.	SPECIAL
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Section three deals with user subprograms. In order to perform specialized data collection and generation, a series of FORTRAN routines were written. These include verbal descriptions of subprograms, functions, subroutines, user functions, and moderator functions. Each function is numbered and its purpose and variable requirements are presented. For example, on page 111, moderator function 8 is discussed. It is used to obtain operator trace printouts at the beginning of a task. If a programmer desired to understand where in the model it was used, he could proceed to a description of the tasks with moderator function 8 such as task 11 on page 12 (Press interrogate). He could then explore the next referenced task or, by examining the task network, follow each sequence of operator events through the model.

Section four describes the data input procedures. Input is broken into two parts, (1) the model code and (2) the mission requirements against which the model is to be evaluated. It is possible to quickly vary the operator modes, the type of hooking procedure, the number of fire units, the number of missiles, the kill probabilities, location of batteries, flight paths, speeds, and track status data.

Section five, the model output, includes three sets of information:

1. A SAINT model echo check
2. A mission input echo check
3. A mission output (trace) and statistical summary

A complete output for a sample run is presented which includes all input parameters, data cards, task descriptions, echo checks, and outputs. Included in the listings are task by task events and times, means and standard deviations and frequency and cumulative histograms on selected task variables.

To use this manual in the most effective manner, it is recommended that the programmer first study the SAINT support documentation. After familiarity with SAINT has been achieved, the next step should be to examine the network drawing of the model and the sample input and output (page 125). When an overview is firmly in mind, details on individual tasks can be obtained by reading each task description, the associated user functions, moderator functions, and resource descriptions.

This manual has been designed to permit a potential user to trace any task sequence of interest at any depth desired. To illustrate the procedure, an example will be given. Suppose the network drawing was examined for hooking procedures. The first network SAINT symbol shows a label of "type hook" task number 35. From the network drawing it is seen that the task uses two moderator functions number 8 and 10. Nine tasks lead into task 35. They are 10, 15, 18, 22, 26, 28, 29, 31, and 33. Three tasks follow task 35. They are numbers 36, 39, and 42. Suppose we wanted to know details about task 35. On page 25 of the manual a detailed verbal description is given in which system attribute 1 is mentioned. If we want to learn more about it we can turn to table III, where we find attribute 1 deals with operator branching status. In a similar manner, moderator function 10 (page 112) can be used to collect user statistics by calling subroutine UTMST. Since UTMST is not found in the user written subroutines, it must be a SAINT language routine. Details about UTMST could then be found in the documentation for the SAINT Simulation Program.

By using the cross referencing procedures described above, it is possible to study the AN/TSQ/73 model and rapidly identify the exact task or parameters within a task that might require modification. In terms of

its machine requirements, the model currently runs on an IBM 360-65 FORTRAN G compiler in about 330K non-overlaid. Considerable reductions in core usage are possible if overlaying is performed. Reference (6) is recommended for this task.

(NETWORK Drawings go here -  
immediately after the Overview)

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SUMMARY

With the development of increasingly complex weapons systems, the Army community has become sensitive to the need for accurate assessment of the human performance components of such systems. Because the human operators are integrally tied to a dynamically changing weapons environment, it is becoming increasingly difficult to assess overall system performance without considering the human element. As a result, a computer simulation model of the AN/TSQ-73 Guided Missile Air Defense System operator/repairman was developed to demonstrate the capability to estimate human and other system performance measures using digital simulation. SAINT, a combined discrete/continuous network simulation language, was used as the vehicle for developing the model.

The SAINT model represents an efficient and effective approach to modeling and analyzing the performance of the AN/TSQ-73 Guided Missile Air Defense System operator/repairman. An expanded model can be used as a vehicle for evaluating the performance of the entire system, including all human elements.

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SECTION I  
INTRODUCTION

AN/TSQ-73 System

Guided Missile Air Defense System AN/TSQ-73 is a light-weight mobile automatic data processing command and coordination system for Nike-Hercules and Hawk Army Air Defense units [1,2,3]. The AN/TSQ-73 integrates radar and identification friend or foe (IFF) data from local and remote radars for console display. Through programming of the automatic data processing equipment, alphanumeric, track and site symbols, map symbols, coordinates, and lines are generated. This data is integrated with radar and IFF data to provide the operator with a display of aircraft and missile targets identified by track symbols and alphanumeric, as well as site and map symbols identified by alphanumeric. Target data, fire unit profile data, and defended point characteristics are processed and analyzed automatically for primary and secondary fire unit selection and type of weapon assignment.

Tactical operation of the system is accomplished by one tactical directions officer and two operator/repairmen. They may operate the system in a number of manual or automatic modes. Some of the possible modes are:

1. Air Track Identification
  - a. Automatic and sector scan
  - b. Manual

2. Tracking
  - a. Automatically initiated automatic tracking
  - b. Manually initiated automatic tracking
3. Fire Unit Selection and Weapon Assignment
  - a. Automatic, by computer-generated commands
  - b. Semi-automatic, by operator acceptance of computer recommendations
  - c. Manual, by operator

#### SAINT Simulation Language

SAINT, Systems Analysis of Integrated Networks of Tasks, is a network modeling and simulation technique developed to assist in the design and analysis of complex, man-machine systems. SAINT provides the concepts necessary to model systems that consist of tasks (discrete elements), state variables (continuous elements), and interactions between them [4,5,6]. It facilitates the assessment of the contribution that system components make to overall system performance.

SAINT has been designed, developed, and used for modeling and analyzing systems in which resources (men and machines) perform tasks subject to physical and environmental constraints. It satisfies the need for a graphical approach to the modeling and analysis of systems which contain procedural, risk and random elements. For engineers and human factors specialists, SAINT provides modeling capabilities similar to those provided by circuit diagrams for electrical engineers, signal flow graphs and block diagrams for systems analysts, and PERT/CPM networks

for project managers. Further, it provides automatic model analysis capabilities via the SAINT simulation program.

The SAINT philosophy is to separate the modeling process from the analysis process. A graphical approach to modeling is taken in which the system to be analyzed is represented by a network model. The network model facilitates communication regarding the characteristics of the system and also serves as the basis for subsequent system analysis.

A SAINT network model is developed using symbols contained in the SAINT symbol set. The fundamental elements of SAINT networks are tasks, resources (personnel and/or equipment) required to perform tasks, relationships among tasks, and system status variables referred to as state variables. System performance is related to which tasks are performed, the manner in which they are initiated, utilization of the system resources, and the extent to which certain states of the system are achieved or maintained.

#### AN/TSQ-73 Model

The AN/TSQ-73 model is designed to simulate the activities of an operator/repairman involved in monitoring and operating the display console during a simulated mission. Missions can be simulated in any of the operating modes identified in the first section. In addition, if the system becomes overloaded and the automatic procedures are delayed, the model has the capability of simulating the operator manually updating data even though the system is operating in an automatic mode.

The model of the AN/TSQ-73 system is divided into four submodels. The first submodel represents the operator/repairman's response to a given visual stimulus that is presented on the display console and the physical actions that result. Those procedures used by the operator to "hook" a track or site (i.e., focus the attention of the system on one particular item on the display) were given special attention. The second submodel controls the location and identification status of all aircraft involved in a mission. This submodel utilizes the continuous simulation capabilities of SAINT to maintain a current position on all aircraft. The third submodel represents the activities performed by the fire units once they have been assigned a target. The fourth submodel initiates the automatic engagement, reengagement, and cease fire commands that are generated by the system computer or the fire units themselves. The four submodels interact with each other on a continuing basis throughout the simulation. As a result, tasks are scheduled, interrupted, and rescheduled as a function of system status.

Input data for the model is divided into two categories. The SAINT model input cards are used to define the structure and parameters of the model described above. The second category of input data is used to configure the model for a particular mission scenario. This data incorporates the selection of automatic or manual operating modes, the number of aircraft and fire units to be simulated, and the movement and status of the aircraft over time. All model inputs are designed to allow the

user to evaluate a wide range of operating procedures and mission scenarios in a relatively simple and straightforward manner.

The first output provided by the simulation model is a complete echo check of all input data. This is followed by a detailed account of the operator's task-by-task performance and corresponding system status over simulated time. Finally, summary performance measures related to the operator, fire units, and the overall system are provided.

The model can be used to establish both operation and training procedures in a timely and cost-effective manner. In addition, the techniques and methods employed in this model can serve as the basis for the development of models of other operator-controlled systems with a minimal amount of time and effort.

## SECTION II

DESCRIPTION OF TASKS OF THE SAINT MODEL

This section presents a detailed discussion of the activities and operating conditions represented by the SAINT model of the AN/TSQ-73 system. Each task will be fully defined. The discussion of the task characteristics are presented in the following order (as needed):

1. Represented activity or purpose of the task.
2. Conditions causing release of the task and its resource assignment.
3. Task performance time.
4. Moderator functions called.
5. Attribute values set.
6. Conditional branching decisions.
7. Task statistics collected.
8. User functions called.
9. Possible branching directions.

In additions, Tables I, II, and III appearing at the end of this section provide model references for and definitions of the distribution sets, values associated with visual symbols, and definitions of SAINT attributes used in these task descriptions. Further descriptions of the user-written subprograms referenced in this discussions are presented in Section III.



Task 1: Searching (Search)

This task represents the operator visually scanning the radar screen to determine on which track or site he will focus his attention next. This task is released at time zero. It may also be released upon the completion of other operator tasks.

Moderator function 1 is called by this task to determine what the next symbol to be processed will be. The function first assigns values to all the sites and tracks on the scope by calling subroutine SETV. These values reflect the level of visual stimulation that they present, and their relative importance on the scope. Using these values, the function randomly selects the next site or track to be processed. If none are selected, the operator will be idle for the next period of time. The task performance time for task 1 is also computed in this function. It is randomly based on the number of symbols that appear on the scope. The more objects on the scope, the shorter the task performance time will generally be. In addition, the function sets the value of system attribute 1 to the type of symbol or site that the operator will process and, through a call to subroutine SETTR, initializes the value of information attribute 1 to the track number if the object is a track or information attribute 2 to the fire unit number if the object is a fire unit.

Moderator function 8 is called to trace the actions of the operator. Moderator function 10 is called to collect statistics.

Branching from task 1 is based on system attribute 1 and is dependent on the type of object that will be processed.

The possible branches from task 1 are:

system attribute 1 = 0 - idle time - task 2  
system attribute 1 = 1 - video data - task 3  
system attribute 1 = 2 - unknown track - task 9  
system attribute 1 = 3 - friendly track - task 21  
system attribute 1  $\geq$  4 - other - task 24

#### Task 2: Idle Time (IDLETIME)

This task represents the time spent by the operator when no attention is being given to the radar system. It may be released upon the completion of task 1. The task performance time is determined by user function 40.

Moderator function 8 is called to trace the actions of the operator.

The task statistic, BET, STA is collected.

Upon completion of this task, the operator returns to task 1.

#### Task 3: Observing Video (OBSVDEO)

This task represents the observance and recognition of video data. It may be released upon the completion of task 1 or task 4 and requires resource 1. The parameters for the task performance time are stored in distribution set 4.

Moderator function 8 is called to trace the actions of the operator. Moderator function 10 is called to collect statistics.

The branching probabilities are set in system attributes 1, 2, and 3 by user function 2. The branching conditions for this task are based on the track initialization mode and the number of symbols on the display.

The task statistic BET, STA is collected.

The probabilistic branching may direct the operator to task 1, 4 or 5.

Task 4: Wait 1 Sweep (WAITONE)

This task represents the operator observing the radar screen for a period of time to determine if the video is indeed a valid track. It may be released upon the completion of task 3 and requires resource 1. The parameters for the task performance time are stored in distribution set 5.

Moderator function 9 is called to trace the actions of the operator. Upon completion of this task, the operator returns to task 3.

Task 5: Auto/Manual Initiation (AUTOMAN)

This task represents the decision made by the operator to manually initiate the track. It may be released upon the completion of task 3 and requires resource 1. The task performance time is 0.

The probabilities for branching are stored in system attributes 1, 2, and 3 by user function 2. The branching conditions for this task are based on the track initialization mode and the total number of tracks currently in this system.

Probabilistic branching directs the operator to task 1, 6, or 7.

Task 6: Watching Video (WATCHVID)

This task represents the operator watching the radar scope to determine if the video data is in fact a track. It may be released upon the completion of task 5 and requires resource 1. Task performance time is determined by user function 3. This time is characterized by the sweep time of the specific radar system used.

Moderator function 9 is called to trace the actions of the operator.

The operator checks to see if the video has in fact disappeared. If it has, user function 41 sets system attribute 1 to a value greater than 1. If the symbol is still video data, the function sets system attribute 1 to the value 1. These values are then used in the conditional branching.

The conditional branching directs the operator to task 1 if system attribute 1 is greater than 1 and to task 7 if system attribute 1 is equal to 1.

Task 7: Position Tab (POSTAB)

This task represents the operator positioning the tab on the data to be hooked. It may be released upon the completion of task 5 or 6 and requires resource 1. The parameters for the task performance time are stored in distribution set 6.

Moderator function 8 is called to trace the actions of the operator.

Upon completion of this task, the operator is directed to task 8.

Task 8: Press Initiate (PINIT)

This task represents the operator pressing the TASK FUNCTION - INITIATE button. It is released upon the completion of task 7 and requires resource 1. The parameters for the task performance time are stored in distribution set 7.

Moderator function 8 is called to trace the actions of the operator. Moderator function 9 is called for operator statistics.

User function 4 is called to record the status of the track.

Upon completion of this task, the operator is directed to task 1.

Task 9: Observing Unknown Track (OBSUNK)

This task represents the operator's observance and recognition of an unknown track. It may be released upon the completion of task 1 and requires resource 1. The parameters for the task performance time are stored in distribution set 4.

Moderator function 8 is called to trace the actions of the operator. Moderator function 10 is called to collect statistics.

The probabilities for branching are stored in system attributes 1 and 2 by user function 5. These probabilities depend on the auto/manual interrogation mode of the system and the range that the target is from the center of the system. The distance factor which is incorporated into the probabilities is stored in user-defined task characteristics.

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The task statistic BET, STA is collected.

Upon completion of this task, probabilistic branching directs the operator to task 1 or 10.

Task 10: Press IDENT IFF (PIDIFF)

This task represents the operator pressing the TASK SELECTION - IDENT IFF button. It may be released upon the completion of task 9 and requires resource 1. The parameters for the task performance time are stored in distribution set 7.

Moderator function 8 is called to trace the actions of the operator.

System attribute 4 is set to the value 1, the return address when the operator has completed the hooking procedures which follow. System attribute 5 is set to the value 0, indicating to the hooking procedure that a track is being hooked.

Upon completion of this task, the operator is directed to task 35.

Task 11: Press Interrogate (PINTERRO)

This task represents the operator pressing the TASK FUNCTIONS - INTERROGATE button. It may be released upon the completion of task 45 when the hooking procedures were initiated from task 10 and requires resource 1. The parameters for the task performance time are stored in distribution set 7.

Moderator function 8 is called to trace the actions of the operator.

Upon completion of the task, the operator is directed to task 12.

Task 12: Read Message (READMSG)

This task represents the operator reading the results of the interrogation which appear in the hooked track data field. It is released upon the completion of task 11 and requires resource 1. The parameters for the task performance time are stored in distribution set 8.

Moderator function 8 is called to trace the actions of the operator.

The probabilities for branching are stored in system attributes 1, 2, and 3 by user function 6. These probabilities are based on the number of tracks in the system and the distance this track is from the center of the system. The distance factor, which is incorporated into the probabilities, is stored in user-defined task characteristics.

Upon completion of this task, probabilistic branching directs the operator to task 1, 13, or 14.

Task 13: Press Friend/Hostile (PFH)

This task represents the operator pressing the TASK FUNCTION - FRIEND/HOST button. It may be released upon completion of task 12 and requires resource 1. The parameters for the task performance time are stored in distribution set 7.

Moderator function 8 is called to trace the actions of the operator. Moderator function 9 is called to collect operator statistics.

Upon completion of this task, the operator is directed to task 1.

Task 14: Tight/Free Status (TIGHFREE)

This task represents the evaluation of the current operating policy as tight or free. It may be released upon the completion of task 12 and requires resource 1. The task performance time is 0.

Moderator function 8 is called to trace the actions of the operator. Moderator function 9 is called to collect operator statistics.

The probabilities for branching are stored in system attribute 1 and 2 by user function 7. These probabilities are based on the number of tracks currently in the system and whether the system is in the automatic engagement mode.

User function 7 also assigns to system attribute 7 the value of 0 if the system is free or the value 1 if the system is tight. These values will be used later for branching purposes.

Upon completion of this task, probabilistic branching directs the operator to task 1 or task 15.

Task 15: Press Assign (PASSIGN)

This task represents the operator pressing the TASK SELECTION - ASSIGN button. It may be released upon the completion of task 14 or task 25 and requires resource 1. The parameters for the task performance time are stored in distribution set 7.

Moderator function 8 is called to trace the actions of the operator. Moderator function 10 is called to collect operator statistics.

System attribute 4 is set to the value 2, the return address when the operator has completed the hooking procedures which follow. System attribute 5 is set to the value 0, indicating to the hooking procedure that a track is being hooked.

Branching from this task is conditional and based on the value stored in system attribute 7 which was set at task 14 or task 25. If the value of system attribute 7 is less than -.5, the branch is to task 35 for hooking purposes. If the value of system attribute 7 is less than 5., the branch is to task 18, indicating that the track was hooked following task 10.

Task 18: Branching Task (BRANCH)

The purpose of this task is to determine the method by which an assignment will be made. The possible methods are manual assignment of the track, semi-automatic assignment, or no assignment. The choice not to use the automatic assignment was made at task 12 or task 25. This task may be released upon the completion of task 15 or 45 and requires resource 1. The task performance time is 0.

The probabilities for branching are stored in system attributes 1, 2, and 3 by user function 10. These reflect operating procedures. Information attribute 2 is set by user function 42. This represents the fire unit number that is being assigned to the track. A value of 0 would indicate that no fire unit was assigned to the track. In addition, system attribute 4 is set to the value 3, the return address from the hooking procedure. System attribute 5 is set to the

value 1 indicating to the hooking procedure that a fire unit is being hooked.

Upon completion of this task, probabilistic branching directs the operator to task 35, 19 or 1.

Task 19: Press Engage/Accept (PENGACC)

This task represents the operator pressing the TASK FUNCTION - ACCEPT RECMD ASSIGN button or pressing the TASK FUNCTION - ENGAGE button. It may be released by task 18 or by task 45 if hooking procedures were used. This task requires resource 1.

Moderator function 8 is called to trace the actions of the operator.

Information attribute 3 is set to 2 which will be used by the fire unit section to identify the information as an engagement message.

Upon completion of this task, a conditional branching accomplishes two actions. First, if the value of system attribute 7 is less than .5, a branch is made to task 1 indicating that the operator returns to search the scope. If the value of system attribute 7 is greater than .5, a branch to task 20 is made indicating that the operator must press the hold fire button. Second, if the value of information attribute 2 is greater than 0, a branch to task 46 is made. This information is a message to the fire units that a track assignment is being made.

Task 20: Press Hold Fire (PHODF)

This task represents the operator pressing the SYSTEM MODE - HOLD FIRE button. It may be released upon the completion of task 19 and requires resource 1. The parameters for the task performance time are stored in distribution set 7.

Moderator function 8 is called to trace the actions of the operator.

Information attribute 3 is set to the value 3 to indicate to the fire unit section that the information is a hold fire message.

Upon completion, the operator is directed to task 1 and a message is sent to the fire unit section that will contain the hold fire status.

Task 21: Observing Friendly Track (OBSFRIEND)

This task represents the operator's observance and recognition of a friendly track. It may be released upon the completion of task 1 and requires resource 1. The parameters for the task performance time are stored in distribution set 4.

Moderator function 8 is called to trace the actions of the operator. Moderator function 10 is called to collect operator statistics.

The probabilities for branching are stored in system attribute 1 and 2 by user function 11. The possibility that this track was formerly classified as a hostile track is the key factor in determining these probabilities.

The task statistic BET, STA is collected.

Upon completion of this task, probabilistic branching directs the operator to task 1 or 22.

Task 22: Check for Fire Unit (CKFU)

This task represents the operator checking the display for a possible ongoing engagement. It may be released upon the completion of task 21 and requires resource 1. The parameters for the task performance time are stored in distribution set 4.

Moderator function 8 is called to trace the actions of the operator.

The probabilities for branching are stored in system attribute 1 and 2 by user function 12. The fact that a fire unit has been assigned to the track is the factor in determining these probabilities. In addition, system attribute 4 is set to the value 7, the return address from the hooking procedures, and system attribute 5 is set to 0, indicating to the hooking procedure that a track is being hooked.

Upon completion of this task, probabilistic branching directs the operator to task 1 or 35.

Task 23: Press Cease Fire (PCFIRE)

This task represents the operator pressing the SYSTEM MODE - CEASE FIRE button. It may be released upon the completion of task 45 and requires resource 1. The parameters for the task performance time are stored in distribution set 7.

Moderator function 8 is called to trace the actions of the operator.

Information attribute 3 is set to the value 4 indicating to the fire unit section that the information is a cease fire message.

Upon completion of this task, the operator is directed to task 1 and a message is sent to task 46.

Task 24: Search Branch B (SEARCHB)

The purpose of this task is to continue the branching originating from task 1. It may be released upon the completion of task 1. The task performance time is 0.

The possible branchings are:

system attribute 1 = 4 - task 25  
system attribute 1 = 5 - task 28

Task 25: Observe Hostile Track (OBSSHOST)

This task represents the operator's observance and recognition of a hostile track. It may be released upon the completion of task 24 and requires resource 1. The parameters for the task performance time are stored in distribution set 9.

Moderator function 8 is called to trace the actions of the operator. Moderator function 10 is called to collect statistics.

The probabilities for branching are stored in system attributes 1, 2, and 3 by user function 13. The distance the track is from the center of the system and the fact that the system is in the automatic engagement mode are used to determine these probabilities. The data used in determining the effect

of the range factor is stored in the user-defined task characteristics. In addition, system attribute 7 is set to the value -1. This is used by task 15 and task 19 to determine the branching of the operator at that time.

The task statistic BET, STA is collected.

Upon completion of this task, probabilistic branching directs the operator to task 1, 15 or 26.

Task 26: Press Assign (PASSIGN)

This task represents the operator pressing the TASK SELECTION - ASSIGN button. It may be released upon the completion of task 25 or 27 and requires resource 1. The parameters for the task performance time are stored in distribution set 7.

Moderator function 8 is called to trace the actions of the operator.

System attribute 4 is set to the value 5, the return address from the hooking procedures. System attribute 5 is set to the value 0, indicating to the hooking procedure that a track is being hooked.

Upon completion of this task, the operator is directed to task 35.

Task 27: Clear Hold Fire (CLEARHF)

This task represents the operator pressing the TASK FUNCTION - CLEAR HOLD FIRE button. It may be released upon the completion of task 45 and requires resource 1. The parameters for the task performance time are stored in distribution set 7.

Moderator function 8 is called to trace the actions of the operator.

User function 14 is called to record the associated fire unit number. The task also assigns to information attribute 3 the value 5, which indicates to the fire unit section that the information is a clear hold fire message.

Upon completion of this task, the operator is directed to task 1 or 26 and a message is sent to task 46.

#### Task 28: Observing Fire Unit (OBFU)

This task represents the operator's observance and recognition of a fire unit symbol. It may be released upon the completion of task 24. The parameters for the task performance time are stored in distribution set 4.

Moderator function 8 is called to trace the actions of the operator. Moderator function 10 is called to collect statistics.

The probabilities for branching are stored in system attributes 1, 2, and 3 by user function 15. This function checks the fire unit symbol for a blinking condition. The task also assigns to system attribute 4 the value 6, the return address from the hooking procedures and assigns to system attribute 5 the value 1, indicating that the hooking procedures will hook a fire unit.

The task statistic BET, STA is collected.

Upon completion of this task, probabilistic branching directs the operator to task 1, 35 or 33.

Task 29: Read Fire Unit AN Block (READOOAC)

This task represents the operator reading information from the fire unit AN block. It may be released upon the completion of task 45. The parameters for the task performance time are stored in distribution set 9.

Moderator function 8 is called to trace the actions of the operator.

User function 16 is called to set the value of system attribute 1. This value is then used for the conditional branching. The assignment is based on whether the fire unit has tracks currently attached. A value of 4 is assigned to information attribute 3; this will be used by the fire unit section to indicate that this track should be dropped. System attribute 5 is set to the value 0, indicating to the hooking procedures that a track is being hooked. System attribute 4 is set to the value 4, the return address when the operator has completed the hooking procedures.

Upon completion of this task, conditional branching directs the operator to task 30 if system attribute is equal to 0. This indicates that no tracks were assigned to the fire unit. The operator is directed to task 35 if the value of system attribute 1 is equal to 1. This indicates that there was only a primary track assigned to the fire unit. The operator is directed to task 31 if the value of system attribute 1 is equal to 2. This indicates that there was both a primary and secondary assignment made to this fire unit.

Task 30: Drop A Site (DROPSITE)

This task represents the operator pressing the TASK FUNCTION - DROP button. It may be released upon the completion of task 29. The parameters for the task performance time are stored in distribution set 7.

Moderator function 8 is called to trace the actions of the operator.

The task calls user function 17 to update the status of the tracks.

Upon completion of the task, the operator is directed to task 1.

Task 31: Clear Secondary Assignment (C2ASSIGN)

This task represents the operator recognizing a secondary assignment and initiating action to clear the secondary assignment. It may be released upon the completion of task 29.

Moderator function 8 is called to trace the actions of the operator.

System attribute 3 is set to the value 4, indicating to the fire unit section to update their status.

Upon completion of this task, the operator is directed to task 35 and a message is sent to task 46.

Task 32: Clear Primary Assignment (CLASSIGN)

This task represents the operator recognizing and initiating steps to clear a primary assignment. It may be released upon the completion of task 45. The parameters for the task performance time is stored in distribution set 7.

Moderator function 8 is called to trace the actions of the operator.

User function 19 is called to update the status arrays. Information attribute 3 is set to the value 4, indicating to the fire unit section to update their arrays and check for a secondary assignment.

Upon completion of this task, the operator is directed to task 30 and a message is sent to task 46.

### Task 33: Observing DDG (OBSDDG)

This task represents the operator observing and evaluating the data contained on the DDG. It may be released upon the completion of task 28 or 34. The parameters for the task performance time are stored in distribution set 9.

Moderator function 8 is called to trace the actions of the operator.

The probabilities for branching are stored in system attributes 1 and 2 by user function 8. These probabilities are based on the status of all fire units. If there is an effective status showing for a fire unit, the probabilities will exhibit a tendency toward directing the operator to clear the status. System attribute 4 is set to the value 8, the return address from the hooking procedures. System attribute 5 is set to the value 1, indicating to the hooking procedure that a fire unit is being hooked.

Upon completion of this task, the operator is directed to task 35 or 1.

Task 34: Clear Effective Status (PCLEFF)

This task represents the operator pressing the TASK FUNCTION - CLEAR EFFECT button. It may be released upon the completion of task 45. The parameters for the task performance time are stored in distribution set 7.

Moderator function 8 is called to trace the actions of the operator.

User function 9 is called to initialize the fire unit message. A value of 1 is assigned to information attribute 3 to indicate that this message is a clear effective message.

Upon completion of this task, the operator is directed to task 33 and a message is sent to task 46.

Task 35: Type of Hook (TYPEHOOK)

The purpose of this task is to determine what type of hooking procedures will be used. It may be released upon the completion of task 10, 22, 15, 18, 26, 28, 29, 31 or 33. The task performance time is 0.

Moderator function 8 is called to trace the actions of the operator. Moderator function 10 is called to collect operator statistics.

The value of system attribute 1 is set by user function 20. This function determines if a sequence hook, a tab hook, or a location/position hook will be used. This decision is based on the type of symbol being hooked and the hooking policy specified at input.

A task statistical MARK is set.

Upon completion of this task, the operator is directed to task 36, 39 or 42.

Task 36: Type of Sequence (TYPESEQ)

This task represents the decision whether or not a new special category must be entered through the keyboard. It may be released upon the completion of task 35 and requires resource 2. The parameters for the task performance time are stored in distribution set 7.

The value of system attribute 1 is assigned by user function 21. This function determines whether the category matches the type of symbol being hooked.

Upon completion of this task, the operator is directed to task 37 if the value of system attribute 1 is equal to 0, indicating that a new category needs to be entered or the operator is directed to task 38 if the value of system attribute 1 equals 1, indicating that the category does not need to be changed.

Task 37: Enter Category (ENTCATSQ)

This task represents the operator entering a new hooking category on the keyboard. It may be released upon the completion of task 36 and requires resource 2. The parameters for the task performance time are stored in distribution set 11.

User function 22 is called to update the status of the category.

Upon completion of this task, the operator is directed to task 38.

Task 38: Press Sequence Hook (PSEQHOOK)

This task represents the operator pressing the TASK FUNCTION - SEQ HOOK button. It may be released upon the completion of task 36, 37, or 38 and requires resource 2. The parameters for the task performance time are stored in distribution set 7.

A value is assigned to system attribute 1 by user function 23. This function determines if the item that was hooked by pressing the sequence hook button is the desired item.

Upon completion of this task, the operator may be directed to task 38 if the value of system attribute 1 equals 0, indicating that the item is not the desired item; to task 1 if the value of system attribute 1 is equal to 1, indicating that there are no items of the given type; or the operator may be directed to task 45 if the value of system attribute 1 is equal to 2, indicating that the desired item has been found.

Task 39: Enter Number/Position (ENTNUM)

This task represents the operator entering the track number, fire unit or site address through the AN keyboard, or the operator entering the GEOREF coordinates of the symbols through the AN keyboard. It may be released upon the completion of task 35 or 41 and requires resource 2. The parameters for the task performance time are stored in distribution set 11.

Upon completion of this task, the operator is directed to task 40.

Task 40: Press Number Hook (PNUMHOOK)

This task represents the operator pressing the TASK FUNCTION - NUMBER HOOK button or the operator pressing the TASK FUNCTION - POSN ENTRY button. It may be released upon the completion of task 39 and requires resource 2. The parameters for the task performance time are stored in distribution set 7.

Upon completion of this task, probabilistic branching directs the operator to task 41, indicating that an error has been made in the entry or to task 45 to return to the completion of his tasks.

Task 41: Press Dehook (PDEHOOK)

This task represents the operator pressing the TASK FUNCTION - DE HOOK button. It may be released upon the completion of task 40 and requires resource 2. The parameters for the task performance time are stored in distribution set 7.

Upon completion of this task, the operator is directed to task 39.

Task 42: Removing the Tab (MOVETAB)

This task represents the positioning of the tab on the symbol to be hooked. It may be released upon the completion of task 35 or 44 and requires resource 2. The parameters for the task performance time are stored in distribution set 6.

Upon completion of this task, the operator is directed to task 43.

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Task 43: Position Hook (PSNHOOK)

This task represents the operator pressing the TASK FUNCTION - POSN HOOK button. It may be released upon the completion of task 42 and requires resource 2. The parameters for the task performance time are stored in distribution set 7.

Upon completion of this task, the probabilistic branching directs the operator to task 44, indicating that an error has been made in position hook or to task 45 directing the operator to the completion of his tasks.

Task 44: Press Dehook (PDEHOOK)

This task simulates the operator pressing the TASK FUNCTION - DE HOOK button. It may be released upon the completion of task 43 and requires resource 2. The parameters for the task performance time are stored in distribution set 7.

Upon completion of this task, the operator is directed to task 42.

Task 45: Return from Hook (RETHOOK)

This task directs the operator to the sequence of events he left to enter the hooking procedures section. It may be released upon the completion of task 38, 40 or 43. The task performance time is 0.

Moderator function 10 is called to collect statistics.

Branching from this task is based on system attribute 4 which was previously set before branching to the hooking procedures. The possible branchings are:

system attribute 4 = 1 - task 11  
system attribute 4 = 2 - task 18  
system attribute 4 = 3 - task 19  
system attribute 4 = 4 - task 32  
system attribute 4 > 4 - task 70

Task 46: Fire Unit Router (FUROUTER)

The purpose of this task is to send the fire unit message to the appropriate task for execution. It may be released upon the completion of task 19, 20, 23, 27, 31, 32, 34, 63 or 64. The task performance time is 0.

Moderator function 11 is called to collect fire unit statistics.

Branching from this task is based on information attribute 3, which was set in the operator task section. The possible branches are:

information attribute 3 = 1 - clear effective status - task 53  
information attribute 3 = 2 - engage track - task 47  
information attribute 3 = 3 - hold fire - task 54  
information attribute 3 = 4 - cease fire - task 57  
information attribute 3 > 4 - other - task 59

Task 47: Attaching Fire Unit (ATTACH)

This task represents the fire unit receiving an engagement message and the initial steps taken by the fire unit to attach the track to their fire unit. It may be released upon the completion of task 46. The parameters for the task performance time are stored in distribution set 12.

Moderator function 3 is called to initialize these activities.

Branching is based on system attribute 8 which is set by user function 24. The value is based on whether or not a cease fire message has been received.

Upon completion of this task, the fire unit is directed to task 48 if the value of system attribute 8 is equal to 1, indicating that the engagement should continue or the fire unit

is directed to task 83 if the value of system attribute 8 is equal to 0, indicating that the engagement should be terminated.

Task 48: Engagement Part A (ENGAGEA)

This task represents the initial tracking activities of the fire unit on the assigned track. It may be released upon the completion of task 47. The parameters for the task performance time are stored in distribution set 13.

The conditional branching from this task is governed by system attribute 8 which is set by user function 25. This function checks to see if the fire unit received a cease fire message, if the track is a primary or secondary assignment, or if the track is within the firing range.

The possible branchings upon completion of the task are:

system attribute 8 > 0 - continue engagement - task 49  
system attribute 8 > -1 - out of range - task 84  
system attribute 8 > -2 - secondary track - task 85  
system attribute 8 > -3 - cease engagement - task 83

Task 49: Engagement Part B (ENGAGEB)

This task represents the final portion of the tracking process. It may be released upon the completion of task 48, 51, 53, 55 or 58. The parameters for the task performance time are stored in distribution set 1.

Moderator function 4 is called to update fire unit status. Moderator function 11 is called to collect statistics.

Branching is based on system attribute 8 which is set by user function 26. This function checks to see if the fire unit has received a cease fire or hold fire message. Upon completion

of this task, the possible branches are:

```

system attribute 8 > 0 - fire - task 50
system attribute 8 > -1 - hold fire - task 86
system attribute 8 > -2 - cease fire - task 83

```

Task 50: Fire (FIRE)

This task represents the fire unit firing a missile at the target. It may be released upon the completion of task 49. The parameters for the task performance time are stored in distribution set 14.

Moderator function 2 is called to collect statistics.

Upon completion of this task, the fire unit proceeds to task 51.

Task 51: Evaluation of Firing (EVALFIRE)

This task controls the evaluation and branching that results from the evaluation of a firing of a missile at a target. It may be released upon the completion of task 50. The task performance time is 0.

Moderator function 12 is called to collect statistics.

Branching is based on system attribute 8 which is set by user function 27. This function checks to see if the missile destroyed the target. If it did not, it further checks to see if the target is still within the range and if the fire unit still has weapons. The conditional branching for this task directs the fire unit to:

```

system attribute 8 > 1 - effective, ineffective out - task 53
                        of range: check for
                        secondary track
system attribute 8 > 0 - ineffective within range - task 49
system attribute 8 > -1 - out of missiles - task 74

```

Task 53: Check for Secondary Track (CKFOR2)

This task represents the fire unit checking for a secondary track to continue with an engagement. It may be released upon the completion of task 46, 51 or 57. The task performance time is 0.

Branching is based on system attribute 8 which is set by user function 28. This function updates both the fire unit and track status. It also checks for a secondary assignment.

Upon completion of this task, the fire unit is directed to task 49 if system attribute 8 is greater than 0, indicating there is a secondary assignment to engage, or the fire unit is directed to task 88 if system attribute 8 is greater than -1, indicating that the fire unit should return to an unused status.

Task 54: Hold Fire (HOLDFIRE)

This task represents the fire unit receiving a hold fire message. It may be released upon the completion of task 46. The task performance time is 0.

User function 29 is called to update the fire unit status and acknowledge the receipt of the hold fire message.

There is no branching from this task.

Task 55: Clear Hold Fire (CLEARHF)

This task represents the fire unit receiving a clear hold fire message and its resulting activity. It may be released upon the completion of task 59. The task performance time is 0.

The resulting action may involve the reengagement of a track if a hold fire message had been received. If the fire unit is not currently holding fire, no action is taken.

Branching is based on system attribute 8 which is set by user function 30. This function checks to see if a clear hold fire message has been received.

Upon completion of this task, the fire unit is directed to task 50 if system attribute 8 is greater than 0, indicating there had been a hold fire message or to task 87 if system attribute 8 is greater than -1, indicating no action was necessary.

Task 57: Cease Fire Message (CEASEF)

This task represents the fire unit receiving a cease fire message. It may be released upon the completion of task 46. The task performance time is 0.

Three possible actions may result from a cease fire message. First, the fire unit may simply cease fire on a secondary track. Second, the fire unit may cease fire on a primary track, then proceed to check for a secondary track to engage. Third, the fire unit may not be engaging any track in which case no action is taken.

Branching is based on system attribute 8 which is set by user function 31. This function checks for the appropriate conditions and sets the appropriate value to system attribute 8.

Upon completion of this task, the fire unit is directed to task 53 if system attribute 8 is equal to 0, indicating that a secondary target exists and an engagement should be made on that track or to task 87 if system attribute 8 is equal to 1, indicating that no further action is necessary.

Task 58: In Range (INRANGE)

This task represents the fire unit's determining that a target that was out of range now is in range; at this time the engagement will continue. It may be released upon the completion of task 59. The task performance time is 0.

Upon completion of this task, the message to reengage the track is forwarded to task 49.

Task 59: Fire Unit Router B (FUROUTB)

This task continues the branching originated in task 46. It may be released upon the completion of task 46. The task performance time is 0.

The possibilities for branching on the completion of this task are:

information attribute 3 = 5 - clear hold fire - task 55  
information attribute 3 = 6 - in range - task 58

Task 61: Update Auto (UDAUTO)

This task is a system task and is used to initiate automatic updating of the track and fire unit status. This is a source task and is released at time 0. It may also be released upon the completion of task 63. The task performance time is 0.

Moderator function 10 is called for fire unit statistics.

User function 32 is called to initiate the counter used by task 63.

Upon completion of this task, the system is directed to task 62.

Task 62: Range Timer (RANGETIM)

This task is used for system control to regulate the frequency with which the automatic updates are made. It may be released upon the completion of task 61.

Upon completion of this task, the system is directed to task 63.

Task 63: Automatic Update (AUTOUD)

This task is used for system control to update the system status in four areas. It may be released upon the completion of task 62 or 63. The task performance time is 0.

First, it checks to see if a friendly track has been engaged. If it has, it sends a cease fire message. Second, it checks for tracks that are being held by a fire unit because they are out of firing range. If it is within firing range, it reinitiates the engagement. Third, it checks on those engaged tracks that are under a hold fire order. If the track has changed to a hostile target, it reengages the track. If the unknown track has come within a specified range and the system is under free attack policy, the target is reengaged. Fourth, if the target is not engaged and it has come within range and it is either unknown or hostile, it may be engaged. These checks are made for one track every time this task is executed.

The branching for this task is determined by system attribute 6 which is set by user function 33. This function checks for each of the conditions described above and sets the branching and status variables accordingly.

Each time a change is found, a message is sent to the fire unit section and a signal is sent to reexecute this task. This is continued until no changes have been made at which time a signal is sent to task 61 and the automatic cycle continues. In addition, a signal is sent to task 75 if an unassigned track has been engaged by a fire unit. Also, if the track was an unknown track and it was engaged under the tight engagement condition, a hold fire message will automatically be sent to the fire unit by task 64. The possible branches from this task are:

```

system attribute 6 ≤ 1 - task 63
system attribute 6 ≤ 1 - task 46
system attribute 6 ≤ 0 - task 64
system attribute 6 > 1 - task 61
system attribute 10 > 0 - task 75

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#### Task 64: Automatic Hold Fire (AUTOHF)

This task is used for system control to send a hold fire message to the fire units when an unknown track has been engaged with the tight engagement policy in effect. It may be released upon the completion of task 63. The task performance time is 0.

The value of information attribute 3 is set to 3 to indicate to the fire unit that this is a hold fire message.

Upon completion of this task, the message is sent to task 46.

#### Task 65: Start Tracks (STTRACK)

This task is used for system control and generates the information packet used to control the aircraft flight. The task is released once for each track that will be flown during

the mission. This is a source task and is released at time 0. It may also be released upon the completion of itself. The task performance time is 0.

Branching is based on system attribute 9 which is set by user function 34. This function counts the number of tracks that are to be used and initiates the information packet associated with each aircraft. It sets the value of system attribute 9 to 0 if there are more planes to be generated. After all planes have been generated, the value of system attribute 9 is set to 1.

Upon the completion of this task, the system is directed to task 66 or back to itself.

Task 66: Initiate Tracks (INITRAK)

This task is used for system control to initiate the tracks at the time they are scheduled to appear on the scope. It may be released upon the completion of task 65. The task performance time is set by moderator function 5.

User function 35 is called at the completion of this task to initiate the SS variables and the track status.

Upon completion of this task, the system is directed to task 67 and 68.

Task 67: Route Update (ROUTUD)

This task is used for system control to update the flight path of the aircraft. It is released at each turning point for all flight paths and upon the completion of task 66 and itself.

The task performance time is set to the time of the next turning point by user function 38.

The status of the flight is updated by a call to user function 36.

Upon completion of this task, the system is directed to itself, task 67.

Task 68: Status Update (STATUD)

This task is used for system control to update the identification status of the aircraft. It may be released upon the completion of task 66 and itself. The task performance time is set by user function 39 so that the task is completed each time a status update is necessary.

The status of the tracks is updated by a call to user function 37.

Moderator function 10 is called to collect statistics on this update.

Upon completion of this task, the system is directed to task 68. It may also be directed to task 75, if the change produced by this task is reflected on the scope. This is accomplished by branching to task 68 if the value of system attribute 10 is less than or equal to 1 and by branching to task 75 if the value of system attribute 10 is greater than 0.

Task 70: Return from Hooking B (RHOOKB)

This task is used to return the operator to the standard sequence of events. It may be released upon the completion of task 45. The task performance time is 0.

The branching from this task is controlled by system attribute 4. The possible branchings are:

system attribute 4 = 5 - task 27  
system attribute 4 = 6 - task 29  
system attribute 4 = 7 - task 23  
system attribute 4 = 8 - task 34

Task 71: Timer (TIMER)

This system timer is used to control the length of the simulation. This task is a source task and is released at time 0. The task performance is the length of the simulation and should be set by the user.

Upon completion of this task, the system is directed to task 72.

Task 72: Sink (SINK)

This task is used to indicate to the system that the simulation has ended. It may be released upon the completion of task 71. The task performance time is 0.

This is a sink task and the simulation is terminated upon completion of this task.

Task 75: Branch for Clearing (BRCEARA)

This system task is used to determine if the operator could be processing (not including hooking) a track whose identification status has concurrently been altered. It is assumed that the operator would recognize the change and begin processing the symbol under its new form. This task may be released upon the completion of task 63 or 68. The task performance time is 0.

Branching from this task is based on system attribute 5 which is set by user function 45. This function checks to see if the operator is currently processing the track symbol that has just been updated. If it is, an appropriate branch is made to clear the resource. This clearing represents the operator interrupting his processing of the track symbol. If the operator might currently be in the process of hooking the track, the system is directed to task 79.

The possible branches from this task are:

system attribute 5 = 2 - to unknown - task 76  
system attribute 5 = 3 - to friendly - task 77  
system attribute 5 = 4 - to hostile - task 78  
system attribute 5 = 5 - other - task 79

Task 76: Clear to Unknown (CLUNKA)

This task is used for system control to terminate the operator's processing of a track under a status different from unknown and to initiate processing of the track under the unknown status. It may be released upon the completion of task 75. The task performance time is 0.

Resource number 1 is cleared and a signal is sent to task 9.

Task 77: Clear to Friendly (CLFRNA)

This task is used for system control to terminate the operator's processing of a track under a status different from friendly and to initiate his processing of the track under the friendly status. It may be released upon the completion of task 75. The task performance time is 0.

Resource 1 is cleared and a signal is sent to task 21.

Task 78: Clear to Hostile (CLHOSA)

This task is used for system control to terminate the operator's processing of a track with a status different from hostile and to initiate his processing of the track under the hostile status. It may be released upon the completion of task 75. The task performance time is 0.

Resource 1 is cleared and a signal is sent to task 25.

Task 79: Branch for Clearing (BRCLEARB)

This system task is used to determine if the operator could be processing (including hooking) a track whose identification status has concurrently been altered. It is assumed that the operator would recognize the change and begin processing the symbol under its new form. This task may be released upon the completion of task 75. The task performance time is 0.

The value of system attribute 5 is used for this branching and is set by user function 46.

The possible branchings from this task are:

system attribute 5 = 2 - task 80  
system attribute 5 = 3 - task 81  
system attribute 5 = 4 - task 82

Task 80: Clear to Unknown (CLUNKB)

This task is used for system control and performs the same function as task 76. It may be released upon the completion of task 79.

Resource 1 is cleared and a signal is sent to task 9.  
Resource 2 is cleared and a signal is sent to task 9.

Task 81: Clear to Friendly (CLFRNB)

This task is used for system control and has the same function as task 77. It may be released upon the completion of task 79. The task performance time is 0.

Resource 1 is cleared and a signal is sent to task 21.  
Resource 2 is cleared and a signal is sent to task 21.

Task 82: Clear to Hostile (CLHOSB)

This task is used for system control and has the same function as task 78. It may be released upon the completion of task 79. The task performance time is 0.

Resource 1 is cleared and a signal is sent to task 25.  
Resource 2 is cleared and a signal sent to task 25.

Task 83: Cease Fire Trap (CSTRAP)

This task represents the conclusion of the processing of a cease fire message. It may be released upon the completion of tasks 47, 48, or 49. The task performance time is 0.

There is no branching from this task.

Task 84: Out of Range Trap (ORANTRAP)

This task is called when a target has finished the first part of the engagement but is still out of range for missile firing and represents the holding action of a fire unit during this process. It may be released upon the completion of task 48. The task performance time is 0.

There is no branching from this task.

Task 85: Hold Secondary Assignment (HLD2TRAP)

This task represents the delaying of the engagement when the secondary target has been processed to a point before firing. It may be released upon the completion of task 48. The task performance time is 0.

No branching is taken from this task.

Task 86: Hold Fire Trap (HFTRAP)

This task represents the halting of the engagement due to a hold fire message. It may be released upon the completion of task 49. The task performance time is 0.

There is no branching from this task.

Task 87: Message Trap (MSGTRAP)

This task absorbs the messages to the fire units that require no further action. It may be released upon the completion of task 55 or 57. The task performance time is 0.

There is no branching from this task.

Task 88: Fire Unit Trap (FUTRAP)

This task represents the fire unit returning to the unused state. It may be released upon the completion of task 53. The task performance time is 0.

There is no branching from this task.

Table I

DISTRIBUTION SETS

The distribution sets included in the SAINT model are used as the basis for generating the operator performance times, the fire unit performance times, and fire unit engagement ranges. In this table, M-n refers to moderator function n, U-n refers to user function n and T-n refers to task n.

<u>Distribution Set Number</u>	<u>Location of Use</u>	<u>Definition</u>
1	M-1, BUZY, NHOOK	Random number generator
2	M-1(2)	Search, scanning time
3		Not used
4	T-3, T-9, T-21, T-22, T-28	Observing and recognizing display data
5	U-3, T-4	Radar sweep rate
6	T-7, T-42	Position tap
7	U-18, T-8, T-10, T-11, T-13, T-15, T-19, T-20, T-23, T-26, T-27, T-30, T-32, T-34, T-35, T-40, T-41, T-43, T-44	Pressing single button
8	T-12	Read ARO message
9	T-25, T-27, T-33	Read DDG message
10	T-49	B engagement time for FU
11	T-37, T-39	Enter data via keyboard
12	T-47	Attachment time for FU
13	T-48	A engagement time for FU

Table I (continued)

<u>Distribution Set Number</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Definition</u>
14	T-50	Firing time for FU
15	U-33(2)	Auto engagement range for hostile targets
16	U-33(2),U-28	Auto engagement range for unknown targets

Table II  
VISUAL VALUES

The visual values given here are used by moderator function 1 to pick the next object for the operator to process. They represent a significance value (VAL) and a stimulation value (STI) that each type of symbol exhibits.

			<u>VAL</u>	<u>STI</u>
	<u>RAW/PROCESS VIDEO</u>			
*	1	Auto Init.	1	2
*	2	Man Init.	6	2
	<u>TRACKS</u>			
	<u>Unknown</u>			
*	3	New	4	3
*	4	Old > 60	2	3
*	5	Old < 60	7	3
	<u>Friendly</u>			
	New			
	6	H → F	9	3
*	7	U → F	4	3
*	8	Old	1	3
	<u>Hostile</u>			
	New			
*	9	U → H	5	4
	10	F → H	7	4
*	11	Old > 60	3	4
*	12	Old < 60	8	4
	<u>Special</u>			
	13	Blinking	9	6
	14	N-B > 60	7	5
	15	N-B < 60	5	5
	<u>FIRE UNITS</u>			
*	16	Blinking Non-Blinking	9	6
*	17	No Host.	1	1
	18	Host. No Eng.	3	3
	19	Engagements	6	9

Table III

SAINT ATTRIBUTES

## Information Attributes

- 1: Track number
- 2: Fire unit number
- 3: Fire unit message indicator
  - 1 = clear effective status
  - 2 = engage fire unit to track
  - 3 = hold fire
  - 4 = cease fire
  - 5 = clear hold fire
  - 6 = in range

## System Attributes

- 1-3: Operator branching
- 4: Hooking procedures - return address
- 5: Hooking procedures - tape symbol
- 6: Auto system branching
- 7: Operator assignment branching
- 8: Fire unit branching
- 9: Flight system branching
- 10-11: Interrupt system branching

## SECTION III

DOCUMENTATION OF USER-WRITTEN SUBPROGRAMS

This section presents the program documentation for the user-written subprograms of the SAINT model of the AN/TSQ-73 system. A functional breakdown of the subprograms is given in Table IV. The categories included in the table are:

1. Echo Check (EC) - listing mission input.
2. Operator Processing (OP) - controls simulated actions of operator/repairman.
3. System Processing (SP) - controls simulation of the system's computer operation and the operation of the fire units.
4. Aircraft Processing (AP) - maintains the simulated tracks.
5. Model Operation (MO) - maintains the actual operation of the model, i.e., initializes and rests variables.

Figures 1, 2, and 3 provide a complete listing of all user-written support subprograms, function USERF, and subroutine MODRF, respectively. Figure 1 also contains a listing of the BLOCK DATA subprogram. This subprogram is used to initialize selected variables that appear in the labeled COMMON blocks. In addition, Tables V and VI, appearing at the end of this section, provide definitions of variables used in the user-written subprograms.

Table IV

SUBPROGRAM FUNCTIONAL AREAS

	EC	OP	SP	AP	MO
AHEAD	x				
ASSIG			x		
BUZY		x			
CLOTR			x		
CONT		x			
ENDIT					x
ENG			x		
INTLC					x
LOC	x				
NEWTR		x			
NHOOK			x		
RANGF		x			
RSTART					x
SETTR		x			
SETV		x			
STATE				x	
STORP		x			
UECHO	x				
UIN					x
UPTR		x			
USERF		x	x	x	
MODRF		x	x	x	

Function AHEAD (X,Y)

This function returns the heading in degrees of an aircraft where the aircraft's velocity is given as x and y. This function is called from subroutine UECHO. This function makes use of the standard functions for Arcsine and Arccosine.

Function ASSIG (TR)

This function is used to assign a fire unit to a track for an engagement. It may be called from user function 33 to assign a track in the automatic mode or from user function 42 to assign a track in the manual mode.

The function checks all available fire units eliminating those that are out of commission and those for which the track will come no closer than 25 miles. It also eliminates the possibility of a secondary assignment if the target is not hostile. It assigns a penalty of 40 miles for those fire units that have a primary assignment and then picks the fire unit that is closest to the track at the present time. If no suitable units are available, a value of 0 is returned.

Function BUZY (B,T)

The purpose of this function is to assign a value that has a lower limit of B and an upper limit of T. This value will depend on the total number of tracks and types of tracks that are currently being observed on the scope (i.e., the total sum of values as figured in moderator function 1). This function value will be close to B if the system is busy and close to T if the system is not busy.

This function is called numerous times by different user functions.

Subroutine CLOTR (TR, IIFU, CLV, MIND, TMIN, DIS)

This subroutine returns the closing velocity, CLV, the minimum distance ever obtained, MIND, the time to this minimum distance, TMIN, and the current distance, DIS, of a track, TR, and a fire unit, IIFU. It is called by the function ASSIGN and user functions 30 and 33.

The subroutine first figures the distance between the fire unit and the track. Notice that this is not the value of the SS variable. For an unassigned track the SS variable represents the distance to the center of the system and not the distance to the fire unit. The current distance to the fire unit and the current speed of the aircraft are then computed. If the speed is 0 (or near 0), a special case is assumed and special values are returned. The same approach is used if the distance is 0 (or near 0), i.e., special values are returned. The closing velocity of the track to the site is then computed using the dot product. Finally, the minimum distance and time to this minimum distance are figured.

There are three special case messages returned by this subroutine via special values for the return variables. If the aircraft is flying away from the site, the minimum distance, MIND, is set to 5,000. Also TMIN is set to -1. For a track that is over the site the distance is set to 0, the closing velocity is set to 0 and the minimum distance and time to

minimum are set as if the aircraft were flying away from the site. If the target is not moving the distance to the site, DIS, is set to -1. The closing velocity, CLV, is set to 0 and the minimum distance and time to minimum are set as above.

Subroutine CONT (ITN)

This function is used to set a flag so that the search task will continue on with this target under a new classification that is the result of the current task. This subroutine is called by user functions 6, 18, and 19.

Subroutine ENDIT (I)

This SAINT subroutine is used to print the statistics for each run and reset the variables needed for the next run. This is accomplished by calls to SAINT subroutines UCLCT, UHIST and UTMST as well as a call to the user subroutine RSTART.

Function ENG (ID)

This function is used to check if an engagement has been cancelled. It is a logical value function and returns the value of false if the track and fire units are no longer engaged. It returns the value of true otherwise. It also returns the value for ID equal to 0 if the track is a primary track and the value for ID equal to 1 if a secondary track.

This function is called from several locations in the fire unit section of the program.

Subroutine INTLC

This SAINT subroutine is called by the user subroutine UIN for the purpose of inputting user data. In addition, it initializes the SS variables to a value well outside the range of the radar screen.

Subroutine LOC (TA,TB,X,Y,VX,VY)

This subroutine is used to update the position of the aircraft for the purpose of the echo check. This subroutine is called by subroutine UECHO. The value of TA is the last time of update; the value of TB is the current time. The variables X and Y are input as the old location and output as the current location. Velocity is input through VX and VY.

Function NEWTR (PRN)

This function checks to see if the identification status of the track is the same as the last time the track was observed. It is a logical value function that returns a value true if they are different and false if they are the same. This function is called from the user functions associated with tasks 3, 9, 21, and 25.

Function NHOOK (IT,GTRN)

This function is used to find the next track or fire unit number that would be hooked by pressing the sequence hook button. This function returns the value of 1 if the fire unit or track is the same as that requested by the variable GTRN. It returns the value of 0 if the track or fire unit is different than that requested. It returns the value of -1 if no track or fire unit of the given type is

located. This function is called by user function 23 during the processing of a sequence hook.

The function proceeds through all symbols, both fire units and tracks, until one of the correct type is found. At that time a check is made to see if it is the track requested and a value for the function is assigned accordingly. The possible types for which a function can look are tracks, fire units, and high threat tracks.

#### Function RANGE (TR,TK)

This function is used to return a value of a piecewise linear function whose characteristics are stored in the user-generated task characteristics for task TK, values 3-6. This function is called by the user functions associated with tasks 9, 12, and 25.

The value of the function is the value of task characteristic 5 if the range of the track is less than task characteristic 3. The value is equal to task characteristic 6 if the range of the track is greater than the task characteristic 4. If the range is between the values of task characteristics 3 and 4, a value is computed that lies on the linear function between the two end points.

#### Subroutine RSTART

This subroutine is used to initialize values before each run. It is called by subroutine UIN before run 1 and by subroutine ENDIT before each subsequent run.

Subroutine SETTR (TFU)

This subroutine initializes the information packet and the system attribute that will be required upon completion of the search task.

This subroutine is called by moderator function 1.

Subroutine SETV

This subroutine is called by moderator function 1. It is used to assign observation values to each track. These values are based on three factors. The first depends on time. Its value increases the longer the fire unit or track is not processed by the operator. The second factor is a value that characterizes the type of symbol and therefore its importance. The third factor is a value that reflects the eye-catching ability of the particular type of symbol. For example, a hostile track will have a larger second value than a friendly track and a flashing fire unit will have a larger third value than a friendly track. In order to assign these values, the subroutine checks if the symbol is a track or fire unit, whether it is blinking or not, the type of track it is, whether the system is in an automatic or manual mode, whether the track is close to the center of the system and if the operator has previously processed that particular track under its current identification. (See Table II.)

Subroutine STATE

The SAINT subroutine STATE is used to maintain a continuous monitor on all track locations. Three SS variables are used

for each track. They represent:

SS(I) = location: X-coordinate  
SS(I+1) = location: Y-coordinate  
SS(I+2) = range to paired fire unit or to center of system

The location is defined by a linear difference equation.

Turning points require only an update of the pointer PTR to change the direction of flight. The range for all tracks is initially defined to the center of the system. When a track is engaged by a fire unit, the variable PAIR is updated and the value of the range changes to the distance the track is from the specific fire unit.

#### Function STORP (B,C,NT)

The purpose of this function is to record the probabilities used for branching in system attributes 1, 2, and 3. This function is called several times by numerous user functions.

The function first checks to see if the variable NT is equal to 0. If it is not equal to 0, the user defined task characteristics for task NT are used to modify the results. If it is equal to 0, no task characteristics are used. The values of B and C are then stored in system attributes 2 and 3, respectively and the function is given the value for system attribute 1, i.e.,  $1 - (B+C)$ .

#### Subroutine UECHO

This subroutine is used to print the data that is read by subroutine UIN. In addition, it prints out the meaning of

the symbols used and the operator job trace. It is called by subroutine UIN and subroutine ENDIT.

The logical variables that control the system procedures are converted to alphanumerics for printing. This data is then printed. Fire unit data is then printed with one line for each fire unit. Track information is then printed in the following manner. First, the track number, the initialization time and characteristics are printed. Then the remaining heading changes and status changes are sorted and printed in the proper chronological order without a track number. Since the turning points are determined by time, the location at each time is calculated by a call to LOC. Also, the speed in miles per hour and the heading in degrees are calculated and printed along with the information that was read as data.

#### Subroutine UIN

This subroutine is used to handle the user input data. It is called from subroutine INTLC. It can be divided into four sections. Section 1 reads the policy information; section 2 reads the fire unit information; section 3 reads track routing information; and section 4 reads the track identification information. Upon completion of the reading process, a call to RSTART is made to initialize values. Then a call is made to UECHO to print the user echo check of all the data read.

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Function UPTR (TRN)

This function updates the status of a track as a result of an interrogation process by the operator. It is a logical value function that returns the value FALSE if an update was made and a value of TRUE if no change occurred. This function is called from the user functions associated with tasks 8 and 12.

FUNCTION AHEAD(Y,X)	AHEAD	1
LOGICAL LS,LC	AHEAD	2
	AHEAD	3
R = (X**2 + Y**2)**.5	AHEAD	4
C = X/R	AHEAD	5
LC = C .GT. 0.	AHEAD	6
S = Y/R	AHEAD	7
LS = S .GT. 0.	AHEAD	8
S = ASIN(S)	AHEAD	9
C = ACOS(C)	AHEAD	10
IF(LS .AND. LC) AHEAD = IFIX((S*57.29577) + .5)	AHEAD	11
IF(LS .AND. .NOT. LC .OR. .NOT. LS .AND. .NOT. LC)	AHEAD	12
* AHEAD = IFIX(180.1 - (S * 57.29577))	ERR2	1
IF(.NOT. LS) .AND. LC	AHEAD	14
* AHEAD = IFIX(360.1 - (C * 57.29577))	ERR2	2
RETURN	AHEAD	16
END	AHEAD	17
FUNCTION ASSIG(TR)	ASSIG	1
LOGICAL LP	ASSIG	2
INTEGER TR,BFU	ASSIG	3
	ASSIG	4
REAL TRCLA(33,5),FUCLA(11,9)	UCOM1	1
COMMON /UCOM1/ TRCLA,FUCLA	UCOM1	2
	UCOM1	3
INTEGER NFU,NTRFU,NTRK	UCOM7	1
COMMON /UCOM7/ NFU,NTRFU,NTRK	UCOM7	2
	UCOM7	3
	UCOM7	4
	UCOM7	5
	ASSIG	7
C CHECK FOR POSSIBLE FU	ASSIG	8
BU = 10000000.	ASSIG	9
BFU = 0	ASSIG	10
DO 10 NF = 1,NFU	ASSIG	11
IF((FUCLA(NF,1) .EQ. 7.) .OR.	ASSIG	12
* (FUCLA(NF,1) .EQ. 0.) .OR.	ASSIG	13
* (FUCLA(NF,3) .NE. 0.)) GO TO 10	ASSIG	14
	ASSIG	15
C CHECK DISTANCES	ASSIG	16
CALL CLOTR(TR,NF,CU,DMIN,TMIN,DIS)	ASSIG	17
IF(DMIN .GT. 25.) GO TO 10	ASSIG	18
LP = FUCLA(NF,2) .NE. 0.	ASSIG	19
IF(LP .AND. (TRCLA(TR,1) .NE. 4.)) GO TO 10	ASSIG	20
IF(LP) DIS = DIS + 40.	ASSIG	21
IF(DIS .GT. BU) GO TO 10	ASSIG	22
	ASSIG	23
C RECORD BEST VALUES	ASSIG	24
BU = DIS	ASSIG	25
BFU = NF	ASSIG	26
10 CONTINUE	ASSIG	27
	ASSIG	28
C RECORD SELECTION IF 0 NO POSSIBLE	ASSIG	29
ASSIG = FLOAT(BFU)	ASSIG	30
RETURN	ASSIG	31
END	ASSIG	32

Figure 1(1). Program Listing: Support Programs

FUNCTION BUZY(B,T)	BUZY	1
REAL VALUE(20),STI(20),STOT	UCOMS	1
COMMON /UCOMS/ VALUE,STI,STOT	UCOMS	2
	UCOMS	3
	BUZY	3
BUZY = (T - B) * (1. - (AMIN1(1.,(STOT / 300.)) * * UNFRM(1))) + B	BUZY	4
RETURN	BUZY	5
END	BUZY	6
	BUZY	7
SUBROUTINE CLOTR(TR, IIFU, CLU, MIND, TMIN, DIS)	CLOTR	1
INTEGER TR, FU	CLOTR	2
REAL CLU, MIND, TMIN	CLOTR	3
	CLOTR	4
INTEGER PAIR(33), PTR(33), PTT(33), RSTAT(33)	CLOTR	5
COMMON /UCOM3/ PTR, PTT, RSTAT, PAIR	CLOTR	6
	CLOTR	7
REAL TRCLA(33,5), FUCLA(11,9)	UCOM1	1
COMMON /UCOM1/ TRCLA, FUCLA	UCOM1	2
	UCOM1	3
REAL TRSTA(44,3), TRROU(155,4), INROU(33,2), TRTYP(33,3)	UCOM2	1
COMMON /UCOM2/ TRSTA, TRROU, INROU, TRTYP	UCOM2	2
	UCOM2	3
	CLOTR	10
COMMON /COM17/ SS(100), SSL(100), DD(100), DDL(100), LLSUR(100,2)	COM17	1
	CLOTR	12
C FIGURE VECTOR BETWEEN TR AND FU	CLOTR	13
FU = IIFU	CLOTR	14
IF(FU .EQ. 0) FU = 11	CLOTR	15
ITR = TR * 3 - 2	CLOTR	16
FX = FUCLA(FU,4) - SS(ITR)	CLOTR	17
FY = FUCLA(FU,5) - SS(ITR + 1)	CLOTR	18
	CLOTR	19
C FIGURE DIST	CLOTR	20
DIS = (FX**2 + FY**2) **.5	CLOTR	21
	CLOTR	22
C FIGURE SPEED	CLOTR	23
UX = TRROU(PTR(TR),2)	CLOTR	24
UY = TRROU(PTR(TR),3)	CLOTR	25
SP = (UX**2 + UY**2) **.5	CLOTR	26
IF(ABS(SP) .LT. .005) GO TO 30	CLOTR	27
	CLOTR	28
C FIGURE CLOSING VELOCITY IF NOT AT SITE	CLOTR	29
IF(ABS(DIS) .LT. .1) GO TO 20	CLOTR	30
CLU = (FX * UX + FY * UY) / DIS	CLOTR	31
	CLOTR	32
C FIGURE MIND	CLOTR	33
IF(CLU .LT. 0.) GO TO 10	CLOTR	34
CO = CLU / SP	CLOTR	35
SI = (1. - CO**2) **.5	CLOTR	36
MIND = DIS * SI	CLOTR	37
TMIN = CO * DIS / SP	CLOTR	38
RETURN	CLOTR	39
	CLOTR	40
C GOING AWAY FROM SITE	CLOTR	41
10 MIND = 5000.	CLOTR	42
TMIN = -1	CLOTR	43
RETURN	CLOTR	44
	CLOTR	45
C TR OVER SITE	CLOTR	46
20 DIS = 0.	CLOTR	47
CLU = 0.	CLOTR	48
GO TO 10	CLOTR	49
	CLOTR	50
C TR NOT MOVING	CLOTR	51
30 DIS = -1	CLOTR	52
CLU = 0.	CLOTR	53
GO TO 10	CLOTR	54
END	CLOTR	55

Figure 1(2). Program Listing: Support Programs

SUBROUTINE CONT(ITN)	CONT	1
INTEGER NFU,NTRFU,NTRK	UCOM7	1
COMMON /UCOM7/ NFU,NTRFU,NTRK	UCOM7	2
	UCOM7	3
	UCOM7	4
	UCOM7	5
REAL TRSTA(44,3),TRROU(155,4),INROU(33,2),TRTYP(33,3)	UCOM2	1
COMMON /UCOM2/ TRSTA,TRROU,INROU,TRTYP	UCOM2	2
	UCOM2	3
	CONT	4
	CONT	5
DO 10 I = 1,NTRFU	CONT	6
IF(IFIX(TRSTA(I,1)) .EQ. ITN) TRSTA(I,3) = -1	CONT	7
10    CONTINUE	CONT	8
RETURN	CONT	9
END	CONT	10
-----		
SUBROUTINE ENDIT(I)	ENDIT	1
CALL RSTART	ENDIT	2
CALL UCLCT(1.,0)	ENDIT	3
CALL UHIST(1.,0)	ENDIT	4
CALL UTMST(1.,A,0)	ENDIT	5
RETURN	ENDIT	6
END	ENDIT	7
FUNCTION ENG(ID)	ENG	1
LOGICAL ENG	ENG	2
	ENG	3
REAL TRCLA(33,5),FUCLA(11,9)	UCOM1	1
COMMON /UCOM1/ TRCLA,FUCLA	UCOM1	2
	UCOM1	3
	ENG	5
	ENG	6
C    CHECK IF ENGAGEMENT HAS BEEN CANCELED	ENG	7
CALL GETIA(1,TRN)	ENG	8
CALL GETIA(2,FN)	ENG	9
ITRN = TRN	ENG	10
IFUN = FN	ENG	11
ENG = .FALSE.	ENG	12
IF(((FUCLA(IFUN,2) .EQ. TRN) .AND.	ENG	13
*      (TRCLA(ITRN,4) .EQ. FN)) .OR.	ENG	14
*      ((FUCLA(IFUN,3) .EQ. TRN) .AND.	ENG	15
*      (TRCLA(ITRN,4) .EQ. FN))) ENG = .TRUE.	ENG	16
ID = 0	ENG	17
IF(FUCLA(IFUN,2) .NE. TRN) ID = 1	ENG	18
RETURN	ENG	19
END	ENG	20

Figure 1(3). Program Listing: Support Programs

	SUBROUTINE INTLC	INTLC	1
	INTEGER NFU,NTRFU,NTRK	UCOM7	1
	COMMON /UCOM7/ NFU,NTRFU,NTRK	UCOM7	2
		UCOM7	3
		UCOM7	4
		UCOM7	5
	COMMON /COM17/ SS(100),SSL(100),DD(100),DDL(100),LLSUR(100,2)	INTLC	3
		COM17	1
		INTLC	5
	CALL UIN	INTLC	6
	K = 3 * NTRK	INTLC	7
	DO 10 I = 1,K	INTLC	8
	SS(I) = 5000.	INTLC	9
10	CONTINUE	INTLC	10
	RETURN	INTLC	11
	END	INTLC	12
		INTLC	13
	SUBROUTINE LOC(TA,TB,X,Y,UX,UY)	LOC	1
	T = TB - TA	LOC	2
	X = X + UX * T	LOC	3
	Y = Y + UY * T	LOC	4
	RETURN	LOC	5
	END	LOC	6
	FUNCTION NEWTR(TRN)	NEWTR	1
	INTEGER TRN	NEWTR	2
	LOGICAL NEWTR	NEWTR	3
		NEWTR	4
	REAL TRCLA(33,5),FUCLA(11,9)	UCOM1	1
	COMMON /UCOM1/ TRCLA,FUCLA	UCOM1	2
		UCOM1	3
		NEWTR	6
		NEWTR	7
C	CHECK IF OBSERVED .EQ. LAST	NEWTR	8
	IF(TRCLA(TRN,1) .NE. TRCLA(TRN,3)) GO TO 10	NEWTR	9
		NEWTR	10
C	THEY ARE THE SAME	NEWTR	11
	NEWTR = .FALSE.	NEWTR	12
	RETURN	NEWTR	13
		NEWTR	14
C	THEY ARE DIFFERENT	NEWTR	15
10	NEWTR = .TRUE.	NEWTR	16
	TRCLA(TRN,3) = TRCLA(TRN,1)	NEWTR	17
	RETURN	NEWTR	18
	END	NEWTR	19

Figure 1(4). Program Listing: Support Programs

FUNCTION NHOOK(IT,GTRN)	NHOOK	1
INTEGER SHPT,SHBPT	NHOOK	2
	NHOOK	3
	NHOOK	4
COMMON /COM17/ SS(100),DDDX(500)	NHOOK	5
REAL TRSTA(44,3),TRROU(155,4),INROU(33,2),TRTYP(33,3)	UCOM2	1
COMMON /UCOM2/ TRSTA,TRROU,INROU,TRTYP	UCOM2	2
	UCOM2	3
INTEGER NFU,NTRFU,NTRK	UCOM7	1
COMMON /UCOM7/ NFU,NTRFU,NTRK	UCOM7	2
	UCOM7	3
	UCOM7	4
	UCOM7	5
	NHOOK	8
DATA SHPT/1/	NHOOK	9
	NHOOK	10
C STORE BEGINNING POINTER	NHOOK	11
SHBPT = SHPT	NHOOK	12
SHPT = SHPT + 1	NHOOK	13
	NHOOK	14
C LOOK FOR NEXT POSSIBLE SITE	NHOOK	15
10 IF(SHPT .GT. NTRFU) SHPT = 1	NHOOK	16
IF(GTRN .NE. 0.) GO TO 11	NHOOK	17
IF(UNFRM(1) .GT. .6) GO TO 15	NHOOK	18
GO TO 30	NHOOK	19
11 CONTINUE	NHOOK	20
IF(IT .GT. 0) GO TO 50	NHOOK	21
	NHOOK	22
C LOOKING FOR TRACK	NHOOK	23
IF(TRSTA(SHPT,1) .LE. 0.) GO TO 20	NHOOK	24
C FOUND TRACK	NHOOK	25
IF(TRSTA(SHPT,1) .NE. GTRN) GO TO 30	NHOOK	26
	NHOOK	27
C FOUND CORRECT TRACK	NHOOK	28
15 NHOOK = 1	NHOOK	29
RETURN	NHOOK	30
	NHOOK	31
C NOT A TRACK OR INCORRECT TRACK	NHOOK	32
20 IF(SHBPT .EQ. SHPT) GO TO 40	NHOOK	33
SHPT = SHPT + 1	NHOOK	34
GO TO 10	NHOOK	35
	NHOOK	36
C FOUND INCORRECT TRACK	NHOOK	37
30 NHOOK = 0	NHOOK	38
RETURN	NHOOK	39
	NHOOK	40
C FOUND NO TRACK	NHOOK	41
40 NHOOK = -1	NHOOK	42
RETURN	NHOOK	43
50 IF(IT .GT. 1) GO TO 60	NHOOK	44
	NHOOK	45
C LOOKING FOR FIRE UNIT	NHOOK	46
IF(TRSTA(SHPT,1) .GE. 0.) GO TO 20	NHOOK	47
	NHOOK	48
C FOUND FIRE UNIT	NHOOK	49
IF(TRSTA(SHPT,1) .EQ. GTRN) GO TO 15	NHOOK	50
GO TO 30	NHOOK	51
	NHOOK	52
C LOOKING FOR HT	NHOOK	53
60 IF(TRSTA(SHPT,1) .LE. 0.) GO TO 20	NHOOK	54
	NHOOK	55
C FOUND TRACK	NHOOK	56
IR = TRSTA(SHPT,1) * 3.	NHOOK	57
IF(SS(IR) .GT. 60.) GO TO 20	NHOOK	58
	NHOOK	59
C FOUND HOSTIL TRACK	NHOOK	60
IF(TRSTA(SHPT,1) .EQ. GTRN) GO TO 15	NHOOK	61
GO TO 30	NHOOK	62
END	NHOOK	63

Figure 1(5). Program Listing: Support Programs

	FUNCTION RANGF(TR,TK)	RANGF	1
	INTEGER TR,TK	RANGF	2
		RANGF	3
	COMMON /COM17/ SS(100),SSL(100),DD(100),DDL(100),LLSUR(100,2)	COM17	1
		RANGF	5
		RANGF	6
C	GET RANGES AND PROPABILITIES	RANGF	7
	R = SS(3 * TR)	RANGF	8
	CALL GETTC(TK,3,R1)	RANGF	9
	CALL GETTC(TK,4,R2)	RANGF	10
	CALL GETTC(TK,5,P1)	RANGF	11
	CALL GETTC(TK,6,P2)	RANGF	12
		RANGF	13
C	CHECK RANGE SIZE	RANGF	14
	IF(R .GE. R2) GO TO 10	RANGF	15
	IF(R .LE. R1) GO TO 20	RANGF	16
		RANGF	17
C	RANGE IN MIDDLE SECTION	RANGF	18
	RANGF = ((R - R1)/(R2 - R1)) * (P2 - P1) + P1	RANGF	19
	RETURN	RANGF	20
		RANGF	21
C	RANGF IN UPPER SECTION	RANGF	22
10	RANGF = P2	RANGF	23
	RETURN	RANGF	24
		RANGF	25
C	RANGF IN LOWER SECTION	RANGF	26
20	RANGF = P1	RANGF	27
	RETURN	RANGF	28
	END	RANGF	29

Figure 1(6). Program Listing: Support Programs

SUBROUTINE RSTART	RSTART	1
REAL TRCLA(33,5),FUCLA(11,9)	UCOM1	1
COMMON /UCOM1/ TRCLA,FUCLA	UCOM1	2
	UCOM1	3
REAL TRSTA(44,3),TRROU(155,4),INROU(33,2),TRTYP(33,3)	UCOM2	1
COMMON /UCOM2/ TRSTA,TRROU,INROU,TRTYP	UCOM2	2
	UCOM2	3
INTEGER PAIR(33),PTR(33),PTT(33),RSTAT(33)	UCOM3	1
COMMON /UCOM3/ PTR,PTT,RSTAT,PAIR	UCOM3	2
	UCOM3	3
LOGICAL AUTOI,AUTOR,AUTOE,TIGH	UCOM4	1
COMMON /UCOM4/ AUTOI,AUTOR,AUTOE,TIGH	UCOM4	2
	UCOM4	3
REAL VALUE(20),STI(20),STOT	UCOM5	1
COMMON /UCOM5/ VALUE,STI,STOT	UCOM5	2
	UCOM5	3
INTEGER TYHOOK,SEQT,PSEQ	UCOM6	1
COMMON /UCOM6/ TYHOOK,SEQT,PSEQ	UCOM6	2
	UCOM6	3
INTEGER NFU,NTRFU,NTRK	UCOM7	1
COMMON /UCOM7/ NFU,NTRFU,NTRK	UCOM7	2
	UCOM7	3
	UCOM7	4
	UCOM7	5
REAL CX(33),CY(33)	UCOM8	1
INTEGER IPTR(33),IPTT(33)	UCOM8	2
COMMON /UCOM8/ CX,CY,IPTR,IPTT,IPC	UCOM8	3
	UCOM8	4
LOGICAL TRCH	UCOM9	1
REAL TRMOD(33),TOTRT(33),TMARK,TMARE	UCOM9	2
INTEGER NOLDTY,LPAGE	UCOM9	3
COMMON /UCOM9/ TRCH,TRMOD,TOTRT,TMARK,TMARE,LPAGE,NOLDTY	UCOM9	4
COMMON /COM17/ SS(100),SSL(100),DD(100),DDL(100),LLSUR(100,2)	COM17	1
REAL TFUN(10)	RSTART	4
COMMON /UCOM0/ TFUN	RSTART	5
IPC = 0	RSTART	6
LPAGE = 0	RSTART	7
TMARK = 0.	RSTART	8
TMARE = 0.	RSTART	9
NOLDTY = 1	RSTART	10
TRCH = .FALSE.	RSTART	11
DO 10 I = 1,33	RSTART	12
TRMOD(I) = 1.	RSTART	13
10    TOTRT(I) = 0.	RSTART	14
DO 20 I = 1,NTRK	RSTART	15
RSTAT(I) = 4.	RSTART	16
TRMOD(I) = 0.	RSTART	17
PAIR(I) = 11	RSTART	18
PTR(I) = IPTR(I)	RSTART	19
PTT(I) = IPTT(I)	RSTART	20
TRROU(PTR(I),2) = CX(I)	RSTART	21
20    TRROU(PTR(I),3) = CY(I)	RSTART	22
DO 30 I = 1,NTRFU	RSTART	23
TRSTA(I,2) = 0.	RSTART	24
30    DO 40 I = 1,NFU	RSTART	25
FUCLA(I,8) = TFUN(I)	RSTART	26
FUCLA(I,1) = 1.	RSTART	27
TRSTA(I,1) = -I	ERR2	1
FUCLA(I,2) = 0.	ERR2	2
FUCLA(I,3) = 0.	RSTART	28
FUCLA(I,6) = 0.	RSTART	29
40    FUCLA(I,7) = 0.	RSTART	30
DO 50 I = 1,NTRK	RSTART	31
DO 50 J = 1,5	RSTART	32
50    TRCLA(I,J) = 0.	RSTART	33
J = NTRK * 3	RSTART	34
DO 60 I = 1,J	RSTART	35
SS(I) = 5000.	RSTART	36
60 CONTINUE	RSTART	37
RETURN	RSTART	38
END	RSTART	39
	RSTART	40

Figure 1(7). Program Listing: Support Programs

	SUBROUTINE SETTR(TFU)	SETTR	1
	REAL TRCLA(33,5),FUCLA(11,9)	UCOM1	1
	COMMON /UCOM1/ TRCLA,FUCLA	UCOM1	2
		UCOM1	3
		SETTR	3
C	CHECK FOR FU OR TRACK	SETTR	4
	IF(TFU .GT. 0.) GO TO 10	SETTR	5
		SETTR	6
		SETTR	7
C	IT IS A FU NUMBER	SETTR	8
	CALL PUTIA(2,-TFU)	SETTR	9
	CALL PUTSA(1,5.)	SETTR	10
	RETURN	SETTR	11
		SETTR	12
C	IT IS A TRACK NUMBER	SETTR	13
10	CALL PUTIA(1,TFU)	SETTR	14
	CALL PUTSA(1,TRCLA(IFIX(TFU),1))	SETTR	15
	RETURN	SETTR	16
	END	SETTR	17
	SUBROUTINE SETU	SETU	1
	LOGICAL LDIS,LOLD	SETU	2
		SETU	3
	COMMON /COM17/ SS(100),DDDX(500)	SETU	4
	REAL TRCLA(33,5),FUCLA(11,9)	UCOM1	1
	COMMON /UCOM1/ TRCLA,FUCLA	UCOM1	2
		UCOM1	3
	REAL TRSTA(44,3),TRROU(155,4),INROU(33,2),TRTYP(33,3)	UCOM2	1
	COMMON /UCOM2/ TRSTA,TRROU,INROU,TRTYP	UCOM2	2
		UCOM2	3
	LOGICAL AUTOI,AUTOR,AUTOE,TIGH	UCOM4	1
	COMMON /UCOM4/ AUTOI,AUTOR,AUTOE,TIGH	UCOM4	2
		UCOM4	3
	REAL VALUE(20),STI(20),STOT	UCOM5	1
	COMMON /UCOM5/ VALUE,STI,STOT	UCOM5	2
		UCOM5	3
	INTEGER NFU,NTRFU,NTRK	UCOM7	1
	COMMON /UCOM7/ NFU,NTRFU,NTRK	UCOM7	2
		UCOM7	3
		UCOM7	4
		UCOM7	5
		SETU	10
	COMMON /COM06/ TNOW,TTNEX,MFAD,SEED,ISEED,NCRDR,NPRNT,NPUNCH,	COM06	1
	* NRNIT,NRENT,MNDC,NDC,NDTN,NNTC	COM06	2
		SETU	12
		SETU	13
C	FOR ALL TR AND FU	SETU	14
	DO 80 I = 1,NTRFU	SETU	15
	TRSTA(I,3) = 0.	SETU	16
	NTF = TRSTA(I,1)	SETU	17
	TVAL = (TNOW - TRSTA(I,2)) / 50.	SETU	18
		SETU	19
C	DECIDE IF TR OR FU	SETU	20
	IF(NTF .EQ. 0) GO TO 80	SETU	21
	IF(NTF .GT. 0) GO TO 20	SETU	22
		SETU	23
		SETU	24
C	IT IS A FU	SETU	25
	NTF = -NTF	SETU	26
	IF(FUCLA(NTF,1) .NE. 10.) GO TO 10	SETU	27
		SETU	28

Figure 1(3). Program Listing: Support Programs

C	BLINKING FU	SETU	29
	J = 13	SETU	30
	GO TO 70	SETU	31
C	NON -- BLINKING FU	SETU	32
10	J = 18	SETU	33
	GO TO 70	SETU	34
		SETU	35
		SETU	36
C	IT IS A TRACK	SETU	37
20	IR = NTF * 3	SETU	38
	LDIS = SS(IR) .GT. 60	SETU	39
	LOLD = TRCLA(NTF,1) .EQ. TRCLA(NTF,3)	SETU	40
	ITY = TRCLA(NTF,1)	SETU	41
	IF(ITY .EQ. 0) GO TO 80	SETU	42
	GO TO (30,40,50,60), ITY	SETU	43
		SETU	44
C	IT IS RAW VIDEO	SETU	45
30	J = 2	SETU	46
	IF(AUTOI) J = 1	SETU	47
	GO TO 70	SETU	48
		SETU	49
C	IT IS UNKNOWN	SETU	50
40	J = 3	SETU	51
	IF(LOLD) J = 4	SETU	52
	IF(LOLD .AND. LDIS) J = 5	SETU	53
	GO TO 70	SETU	54
		SETU	55
C	IT IS FRIENDLY	SETU	56
50	J = 7	SETU	57
	IF(LOLD) J = 8	SETU	58
	GO TO 70	SETU	59
		SETU	60
C	IT IS HOSTILE	SETU	61
60	J = 9	SETU	62
	IF(LOLD) J = 11	SETU	63
	IF(LOLD .AND. LDIS) J = 12	SETU	64
		SETU	65
70	TRSTA(I,3) = (TVAL + .1) * (VALUE(J) + STI(J))	SETU	66
		SETU	67
80	CONTINUE	SETU	68
	RETURN	SETU	69
	END	SETU	70

Figure 1(9). Program Listing: Support Programs



SUBROUTINE UECHO	UECHO	1
REAL TRCLA(33,5),FUCLA(11,9)	UECHO	2
COMMON /UCOM1/ TRCLA,FUCLA	UCOM1	1
	UCOM1	2
	UCOM1	3
REAL TRSTA(44,3),TRROU(155,4),INROU(33,2),TRTYP(33,3)	UCOM2	1
COMMON /UCOM2/ TRSTA,TRROU,INROU,TRTYP	UCOM2	2
	UCOM2	3
INTEGER PAIR(33),PTR(33),PTT(33),RSTAT(33)	UCOM3	1
COMMON /UCOM3/ PTR,PTT,RSTAT,PAIR	UCOM3	2
	UCOM3	3
LOGICAL AUTOI,AUTOR,AUTOE,TIGH	UCOM4	1
COMMON /UCOM4/ AUTOI,AUTOR,AUTOE,TIGH	UCOM4	2
	UCOM4	3
REAL VALUE(20),STI(20),STOT	UCOM5	1
COMMON /UCOM5/ VALUE,STI,STOT	UCOM5	2
	UCOM5	3
INTEGER TYHOOK,SEQT,PSEQ	UCOM6	1
COMMON /UCOM6/ TYHOOK,SEQT,PSEQ	UCOM6	2
	UCOM6	3
INTEGER NFU,NTRFU,NTRK	UCOM7	1
COMMON /UCOM7/ NFU,NTRFU,NTRK	UCOM7	2
	UCOM7	3
	UCOM7	4
	UCOM7	5
REAL CX(33),CY(33)	UCOM8	1
INTEGER IPTR(33),IPTT(33)	UCOM8	2
COMMON /UCOM8/ CX,CY,IPTR,IPTT,IPC	UCOM8	3
	UCOM8	4
LOGICAL TRCH	UCOM9	1
REAL TRMOD(33),TOTRT(33),TMARK,TMARE	UCOM9	2
INTEGER NOLDTY,LPAGE	UCOM9	3
COMMON /UCOM9/ TRCH,TRMOD,TOTRT,TMARK,TMARE,LPAGE,NOLDTY	UCOM9	4
	UECHO	4
1000 FORMAT(1H1///49X,31HSAINT SIMULATION/49X,	FORMAT	1
* 9(1H-),3X,19(1H-)//59X,11HOF THE/59X,3H---,3X,	FORMAT	2
* 5H-----//56X,17HAN /TSQ - 7 3/56X,17(1H-)//	FORMAT	3
* 32X,36HGUIDED MISSILE AIR,	FORMAT	4
* 29H DEFENSE SYSTEM/	FORMAT	5
* 32X,11(1H-),3X,13(1H-),3X,5H-----,3X,13(1H-),3X,11(1H-)//	FORMAT	6
*)	FORMAT	7
	FORMAT	8
1001 FORMAT(///27X,77(1H-)/27X,77(1H-)//49X,	FORMAT	9
* 31HOPERATIONAL DATA/49X,21(1H-),3X,7(1H-)	FORMAT	10
//49X,34HINITIAL OPERATIONAL MODES/POLICIES//	FORMAT	11
* 49X,20HAUTO/MANUAL INITIATE,6X,2A4/	FORMAT	12
* 49X,23HAUTO/MANUAL INTERROGATE,3X,2A4/	FORMAT	13
* 49X,22HAUTO/MANUAL ENGAGEMENT,4X,2A4/	FORMAT	14
* 49X,24HTIGHT/FREE ENGAGEMENT,5X,2A4/	FORMAT	15
* 49X,14HHOOKING POLICY,12X,2A4/	FORMAT	16
* 78X,2A4)	FORMAT	17
1002 FORMAT(///27X,77(1H-)/27X,77(1H-)//	FORMAT	18
* 32X,30HASSOCIATED FIRE,	FORMAT	19
* 33H UNIT INFORMATION/	FORMAT	20
* 32X,19(1H-),3X,7(1H-),3X,7(1H-),3X,21(1H-)/	FORMAT	21
* 54X,33HLOCATION QUANTITY EFFECT/	FORMAT	22
* 48X,39HNO X-CORD Y-CORD WEAPONS RATIO/)	FORMAT	23
	FORMAT	24
1003 FORMAT(48X,I2,F10.2,F9.2,I7,F10.3)	FORMAT	25
	FORMAT	26
1004 FORMAT(1H1///49X,33HTRACK INFORMATION/	FORMAT	27
* 49X,9(1H-),3X,21(1H-)/	FORMAT	28
* 50X,32HLOCATION VELOCITY/	FORMAT	29
* 23X,2HNO,6X,4HTIME,7X,2HID,6X,	FORMAT	30
* 31HX-CORD Y-CORD X-VEL Y-VEL,5X,	FORMAT	31
* 20HSP E E D HEADING/	FORMAT	32
* 68X,29H(MILES / SEC) (MILES / HOUR)/)	FORMAT	33

Figure 1(11). Program Listing: Support Programs

1005	FORMAT(23X,I2,F11.2,3X,2A4,2F9.2,2F8.3,5X,F8.3,7X,I3)	FORMAT	34
1105	FORMAT(25X,F11.2,3X,2A4,2F9.2,2F8.3,5X,F8.3,7X,I3)	FORMAT	35
		FORMAT	36
		FORMAT	37
1006	FORMAT(1H )	FORMAT	38
1007	FORMAT(1H1//)	FORMAT	39
1008	FORMAT(1H1/////40X,26HM I S S I O N T R A C E ,	FORMAT	40
*	23H I N F O R M A T I O N/40X,13(1H-),3X,9(1H-),3X,21(1H-)	FORMAT	41
*	//41X,41HFIELDS SYMBOL USE / M E A N I N G//	FORMAT	42
*	43X,3H1,2,15X,27HTIME IN MINUTES AND SECONDS//	FORMAT	43
*	44X,1H3,16X,25HCURRENT OPERATOR JOB AREA)	FORMAT	44
1009	FORMAT(53X,3HSER,8X,12HSEARCH SCOPE/	FORMAT	45
*	53X,3HIDL,8X,9HIDLE TIME/	FORMAT	46
*	53X,3HOBV,8X,21HOBSERVE/PROCESS VIDEO/	FORMAT	47
*	53X,3HOBV,8X,29HOBSERVE/PROCESS UNKNOWN TRACK/	FORMAT	48
*	53X,3HOBV,8X,30HOBSERVE/PROCESS FRIENDLY TRACK/	FORMAT	49
*	53X,3HOBV,8X,29HOBSERVE/PROCESS HOSTILE TRACK/	FORMAT	50
*	53X,3HASS,8X,25HASSIGN FIRE UNIT TO TRACK/	FORMAT	51
*	53X,3HOFU,8X,25HOBSERVE/PROCESS FIRE UNIT/	FORMAT	52
*	56X,1H*,7X,23HHOOKING A SITE OR TRACK)	FORMAT	53
		FORMAT	54
1010	FORMAT(/44X,1H4,16X,17HSAINT TASK NUMBER//	FORMAT	55
*	44X,1H5,8X,2HTR,6X,35HTRACK NUMBER ASSOCIATED WITH ACTION/	FORMAT	56
*	44X,9X,2HFU,6X,35HFIRE UNIT NO ASSOCIATED WITH ACTION//	FORMAT	57
*	44X,1H6,16X,15HSTATUS OF TRACK/	FORMAT	58
*	54X,1HR,9X,5HVIDEO/	FORMAT	59
*	54X,1HU,9X,13HUNKNOWN TRACK)	FORMAT	60
1011	FORMAT(54X,1HF,9X,14HFRIENDLY TRACK/	FORMAT	61
*	54X,1HH,9X,13HHOSTILE TRACK/	FORMAT	62
*	54X,1HS,9X,14HSPECIAL SYMBOL//	FORMAT	63
*	61X,19HSTATUS OF FIRE UNIT/	FORMAT	64
*	54X,1HU,9X,6HUNUSED/	FORMAT	65
*	54X,1HA,9X,8HACCESSED/	FORMAT	66
*	54X,1HX,9X,7HENGAGED)	FORMAT	67
1012	FORMAT(54X,1HF,9X,6HFIRING/	FORMAT	68
*	54X,1HE,9X,9HEFFECTIVE/	FORMAT	69
*	54X,1HI,9X,11HINEFFECTIVE/	FORMAT	70
*	54X,1HZ,9X,15HNOT OPERATIONAL/	FORMAT	71
*	54X,1HD,9X,9HDISENGAGE/	FORMAT	72
*	54X,1HC,9X,10HCEASE FIRE/	FORMAT	73
*	54X,1H*,9X,24HBLINKING (OUT OF ACTION))	FORMAT	74
1013	FORMAT(/44X,1H7,16X,16HTRACK - DISTANCE/	FORMAT	75
*	61X,30HFIRE UNIT - PRIMARY ASSIGNMENT//	FORMAT	76
*	44X,1H8,16X,26HTRACK - ATTACHED FIRE UNIT/	FORMAT	77
*	61X,32HFIRE UNIT - SECONDARY ASSIGNMENT//	FORMAT	78
*	44X,1H9,7X,26H(SEE 6) ALL TRACKS STATUS//	FORMAT	79
*	43X,2H10,7X,30H(SEE 6) ALL FIRE UNITS STATUS)	FORMAT	80
		UECHO	6
REAL DAT(5)		UECHO	7
INTEGER IDC(8),ID(2),ALO(12),ALP(26),IT(6)		UECHO	8
		UECHO	9
DATA IDC/4H VID,4HEO ,4HUNKN,4HOWN ,4HFRIE,4HNDLY,		UECHO	10
* 4HHOST,4HILE /		UECHO	11
DATA ALP/4HAUTO,4H ,4HMANU,4HAL ,4HTIGH,4HT ,4HFREE,4H ,		UECHO	12
* 4HSEQU,4HENCE,4HPOSI,4HTION,4HTAB ,4H ,4HFU ,4H ,		UECHO	13
* 4HTR ,4H ,4HHT ,4H ,4HTR -,4H FU ,4HHT -,4H FU ,		UECHO	14
* 4H ,4H /		UECHO	15
		UECHO	16
IT(1) = 3		UECHO	17
IF(AUTOI) IT(1) = 1		UECHO	18
IT(2) = 3		UECHO	19
IF(AUTOR) IT(2) = 1		UECHO	20
IT(3) = 3		UECHO	21
IF(AUTOE) IT(3) = 1		UECHO	22
IT(4) = 7		UECHO	23
IF(TIGH) IT(4) = 5		UECHO	24
IT(5) = 13		UECHO	25
IF(TYHOOK .EQ. 0) IT(5) = 9		UECHO	26
IF(TYHOOK .EQ. 1) IT(5) = 11		UECHO	27
IT(6) = 17		UECHO	28
IF(SEQT .EQ. 0) IT(6) = 21		UECHO	29
IF(SEQT .EQ. 2) IT(6) = 15		UECHO	30
IF(SEQT .EQ. 3) IT(6) = 23		UECHO	31
IF(SEQT .EQ. 4) IT(6) = 19		UECHO	32
IF(TYHOOK .NE. 0) IT(6) = 25		UECHO	33

Figure 1(12). Program Listing: Support Programs

		UECHO	34
		UECHO	35
		UECHO	36
		UECHO	37
		UECHO	38
		UECHO	39
		UECHO	40
		UECHO	41
		UECHO	42
		UECHO	43
		UECHO	44
		UECHO	45
		UECHO	46
		UECHO	47
		UECHO	48
		UECHO	49
		UECHO	50
		UECHO	51
		UECHO	52
		UECHO	53
		UECHO	54
		UECHO	55
		UECHO	56
		UECHO	57
		UECHO	58
		UECHO	59
		UECHO	60
		UECHO	61
		UECHO	62
		UECHO	63
		UECHO	64
		UECHO	65
		UECHO	66
		UECHO	67
		UECHO	68
		UECHO	69
		UECHO	70
		UECHO	71
		UECHO	72
		UECHO	73
		UECHO	74
		UECHO	75
		UECHO	76
		UECHO	77
		UECHO	78
		UECHO	79
		UECHO	80
		UECHO	81
		UECHO	82
		UECHO	83
		UECHO	84
		UECHO	85
		UECHO	86
		UECHO	87
		UECHO	88
		UECHO	89
		UECHO	90
		ERR2	1
		UECHO	91
		UECHO	92
		UECHO	94
		UECHO	95
		UECHO	96
		UECHO	97
		UECHO	98
		UECHO	99

```

DO 5 I = 1,6
  J = I + I - 1
  ALO(J) = ALP(IT(I))
  ALO(J + 1) = ALP(IT(I) + 1)
5 CONTINUE
WRITE(6,1000)
WRITE(6,1001) ALO
WRITE(6,1002)
DO 10 I = 1,NFU
  IA = FUCLA(I,8)
10 WRITE(6,1003) I,FUCLA(I,4),FUCLA(I,5),IA,FUCLA(I,9)
JLEG = 1
WRITE(6,1004)
LPAGE = 5

DO 31 I = 1,NTRK
  IF(JLEG .NE. 1) GO TO 20
  WRITE(6,1006)
  IF(LPAGE .GT. 50) LPAGE = 0
  IF(LPAGE .EQ.0) WRITE(6,1007)
  ITPR = PTR(I)
  ITPT = PTT(I)
  T = TRROU(ITPR,1)
  ID(1) = IDC(1)
  ID(2) = IDC(2)
  DAT(1) = TRROU(ITPR,2)
  DAT(2) = TRROU(ITPR,3)
  ITPR = TRROU(ITPR,4)
  DAT(3) = TRROU(ITPR,2)
  DAT(4) = TRROU(ITPR,3)
  DAT(5) = ((DAT(3)**2 + DAT(4)**2)**.5) * 3600.
  IA = AHEAD(DAT(3),DAT(4))
  JLEG = 2
  ST = TRROU(ITPR,1)
ITT = 0
IF(LPAGE.EQ. 0) LPAGE = 2
GO TO 29
20 CONTINUE
IF(ITT .EQ. 1) GO TO 23
IF(ST .LE. TRTYP(ITPT,1)) GO TO 22
21 TL = T
T = TRTYP(ITPT,1)
IF(T .GT. 4000.) GO TO 31
IK = (TRTYP(ITPT,2) * 2.) - 1.
ID(1) = IDC(IK)
ID(2) = IDC(IK + 1)
CALL LOC(TL,T,DAT(1),DAT(2),DAT(3),DAT(4))
ITPT = TRTYP(ITPT,3)
ST = TRTYP(ITPT,1)
ITT = 1
GO TO 30
22 CONTINUE
TL = T
T = TRROU(ITPR,1)
IF(T .GT. 4000.) GO TO 31
ITPR = TRROU(ITPR,4)
CALL LOC(TL,T,DAT(1),DAT(2),DAT(3),DAT(4))
DAT(3) = TRROU(ITPR,2)
DAT(4) = TRROU(ITPR,3)
DAT(5) = ((DAT(3)**2 + DAT(4)**2)**.5) * 3600.
IA = AHEAD(DAT(3),DAT(4))
ST = TRROU(ITPR,1)
ITT = 0
GO TO 30

```

Figure 1(13). Program Listing: Support Programs

23	CONTINUE	UECHO	100
	IF(ST.LT. TRROU(ITPR,1)) GO TO 21	UECHO	101
	GO TO 22	UECHO	102
29	WRITE(6,1005)I,T, ID,DAT,IA	UECHO	103
	LPAGE = LPAGE + 1	UECHO	104
	GO TO 20	UECHO	105
30	WRITE(6,1105) T, ID,DAT,IA	UECHO	106
	LPAGE = LPAGE + 1	UECHO	107
	GO TO 20	UECHO	108
31	JLEG = 1	UECHO	109
	LPAGE = 0	UECHO	110
	WRITE(6,1008)	UECHO	111
	WRITE(6,1009)	UECHO	112
	WRITE(6,1010)	UECHO	113
	WRITE(6,1011)	UECHO	114
	WRITE(6,1012)	UECHO	115
	WRITE(6,1013)	UECHO	116
	RETURN	UECHO	117
	END	UECHO	118
		UECHO	119

SUBROUTINE UIN	UINPT	1
REAL TRCLA(33,5),FUCLA(11,9)	UCOM1	1
COMMON /UCOM1/ TRCLA,FUCLA	UCOM1	2
	UCOM1	3
REAL TRSTA(44,3),TRROU(155,4),INROU(33,2),TRTYP(33,3)	UCOM2	1
COMMON /UCOM2/ TRSTA,TRROU,INROU,TRTYP	UCOM2	2
	UCOM2	3
INTEGER PAIR(33),PTR(33),PTT(33),RSTAT(33)	UCOM3	1
COMMON /UCOM3/ PTR,PTT,RSTAT,PAIR	UCOM3	2
	UCOM3	3
LOGICAL AUTOI,AUTOR,AUTOE,TIGH	UCOM4	1
COMMON /UCOM4/ AUTOI,AUTOR,AUTOE,TIGH	UCOM4	2
	UCOM4	3
REAL VALUE(20),STI(20),STOT	UCOM5	1
COMMON /UCOM5/ VALUE,STI,STOT	UCOM5	2
	UCOM5	3
INTEGER TYHOOK,SEQT,PSEQ	UCOM6	1
COMMON /UCOM6/ TYHOOK,SEQT,PSEQ	UCOM6	2
	UCOM6	3
INTEGER NFU,NTRFU,NTRK	UCOM7	1
COMMON /UCOM7/ NFU,NTRFU,NTRK	UCOM7	2
	UCOM7	3
	UCOM7	4
	UCOM7	5
REAL CX(33),CY(33)	UCOM8	1
INTEGER IPTR(33),IPTT(33)	UCOM8	2
COMMON /UCOM8/ CX,CY,IPTR,IPTT,IPC	UCOM8	3
	UCOM8	4
LOGICAL TRCH	UCOM9	1
REAL TRMOD(33),TOTRT(33),TMARK, TMARE	UCOM9	2
INTEGER NOLDTY,LPAGE	UCOM9	3
COMMON /UCOM9/ TRCH,TRMOD,TOTRT, TMARK, TMARE,LPAGE,NOLDTY	UCOM9	4
REAL TFUN(10)	UINPT	3
COMMON /UCOM0/ TFUN	UINPT	4
	UINPT	5
DATA IFI/0/	UINPT	6
	UINPT	7

Figure 1(14). Program Listing: Support Programs

PSEQ = 0	UINPT	8
IF(IFI .GT. 0) GO TO 60	UINPT	9
IFI = 1	UINPT	10
READ(S,1000) AUTOI,AUTOR,AUTOE,TIGH	UINPT	11
READ(S,1001) TYHOOK,SEQT	UINPT	12
READ(S,1001) NFU,NTRK	UINPT	13
NTRFU = NFU + NTRK	UINPT	14
DO 10 I = 1,NFU	UINPT	15
READ(S,1002) FUCLA(I,4),FUCLA(I,5),FUCLA(I,8),FUCLA(I,9)	UINPT	16
TFUN(I) = FUCLA(I,8)	UINPT	17
FUCLA(I,1) = 1.	UINPT	18
10 TRSTA(I,1) = -I	UINPT	19
	UINPT	20
	UINPT	21
K = 0	UINPT	22
I = 0	UINPT	23
30 K = K + 1	UINPT	24
READ(S,1003) J,TRROU(K,1),TRROU(K,2),TRROU(K,3)	UINPT	25
TRROU(K,4) = K + 1	UINPT	26
IF(J .EQ. I) GO TO 30	UINPT	27
IF(J .GT. NTRK) GO TO 40	UINPT	28
I = J	UINPT	29
IPTR(I) = K	UINPT	30
CX(I) = TRROU(K,2)	UINPT	31
CY(I) = TRROU(K,3)	UINPT	32
GO TO 30	UINPT	33
	UINPT	34
40 K = 0	UINPT	35
I = 0	UINPT	36
50 K = K + 1	UINPT	37
READ(S,1003) J,TRTYP(K,1),TRTYP(K,2)	UINPT	38
TRTYP(K,3) = K + 1	UINPT	39
IF(J .EQ. I) GO TO 50	UINPT	40
IF(J .GT. NTRK) GO TO 60	UINPT	41
I = J	UINPT	42
IPTT(I) = K	UINPT	43
GO TO 50	UINPT	44
	UINPT	45
60 CONTINUE	UINPT	46
CALL RSTART	UINPT	47
CALL UECHO	UINPT	48
RETURN	UINPT	49
	UINPT	50
1000 FORMAT(4L1)	UINPT	51
1001 FORMAT(2I5)	UINPT	52
1002 FORMAT(4F10.0)	UINPT	53
1003 FORMAT(I2,3F10.0)	UINPT	54
	UINPT	55
END	UINPT	56
SUBROUTINE UINPT	UINPT	57
RETURN	UINPT	58
END	UINPT	59

Figure 1(15). Program Listing: Support Programs

	FUNCTION UPTR(TRN)	UPTR	1
	INTEGER TRN	UPTR	2
	LOGICAL UPTR	UPTR	3
		UPTR	4
	REAL TRCLA(33,5),FUCLA(11,9)	UCOM1	1
	COMMON /UCOM1/ TRCLA,FUCLA	UCOM1	2
		UCOM1	3
		UPTR	6
		UPTR	7
C	CHECK IF OBSERVED .EQ. REAL	UPTR	8
	UPTR = .FALSE.	UPTR	9
	IF(TRCLA(TRN,1) .NE. TRCLA(TRN,2)) GO TO 10	UPTR	10
		UPTR	11
C	THEY ARE THE SAME	UPTR	12
	UPTR = .TRUE.	UPTR	13
	RETURN	UPTR	14
C	THEY ARE DIFFERENT	UPTR	15
10	TRCLA(TRN,1) = TRCLA(TRN,2)	UPTR	16
	CALL CONT(TRN)	UPTR	17
	RETURN	UPTR	18
	END	UPTR	19
		UPTR	20

Figure 1(16). Program Listing: Support Programs

BLOCK DATA	BLOCK	1
	BLOCK	2
REAL TRCLA(33,5),FUCLA(11,9)	UCOM1	1
COMMON /UCOM1/ TRCLA,FUCLA	UCOM1	2
	UCOM1	3
REAL TRSTA(44,3),TRROU(155,4),INROU(33,2),TRTYP(33,3)	UCOM2	1
COMMON /UCOM2/ TRSTA,TRROU,INROU,TRTYP	UCOM2	2
	UCOM2	3
INTEGER PAIR(33),PTR(33),PTT(33),RSTAT(33)	UCOM3	1
COMMON /UCOM3/ PTR,PTT,RSTAT,PAIR	UCOM3	2
	UCOM3	3
LOGICAL AUTOI,AUTOR,AUTOE,TIGH	UCOM4	1
COMMON /UCOM4/ AUTOI,AUTOR,AUTOE,TIGH	UCOM4	2
	UCOM4	3
REAL VALUE(20),STI(20),STOT	UCOM5	1
COMMON /UCOM5/ VALUE,STI,STOT	UCOM5	2
	UCOM5	3
INTEGER TYHOOK,SEQT,PSEQ	UCOM6	1
COMMON /UCOM6/ TYHOOK,SEQT,PSEQ	UCOM6	2
	UCOM6	3
INTEGER NFU,NTRFU,NTRK	UCOM7	1
COMMON /UCOM7/ NFU,NTRFU,NTRK	UCOM7	2
	UCOM7	3
	UCOM7	4
	UCOM7	5
REAL CX(33),CY(33)	UCOM8	1
INTEGER IPTR(33),IPTT(33)	UCOM8	2
COMMON /UCOM8/ CX,CY,IPTR,IPTT,IPC	UCOM8	3
	UCOM8	4
LOGICAL TRCH	UCOM9	1
REAL TRMOD(33),TOTRT(33),TMARK,TMARE	UCOM9	2
INTEGER NOLDTY,LPAGE	UCOM9	3
COMMON /UCOM9/ TRCH,TRMOD,TOTRT,TMARK,TMARE,LPAGE,NOLDTY	UCOM9	4
DATA VALUE/1.,6.,4.,2.,7.,9.,4.,1.,5.,7.,3.,	BLOCK	4
* 8.,9.,7.,5.,9.,1.,3.,6.,0./	BLOCK	5
	BLOCK	6
	BLOCK	7
DATA STI/2.,2.,6*3.,4*4.,6.,5.,	BLOCK	8
* 5.,6.,1.,3.,9.,0./	BLOCK	9
	BLOCK	10
DATA TRCLA/165*0./	BLOCK	11
	BLOCK	12
DATA FUCLA/99*0./	BLOCK	13
	BLOCK	14
DATA TRSTA/132*0./	BLOCK	15
	BLOCK	16
DATA PAIR/33*11/	BLOCK	17
	BLOCK	18
DATA RSTAT/33*4/	BLOCK	19
	BLOCK	20
DATA TYHOOK,SEQT,PSEQ/2,0,0/	BLOCK	21
	BLOCK	22
DATA AUTOI,AUTOR,AUTOE,TIGH/4*.TRUE./	BLOCK	23
	BLOCK	24
END	BLOCK	25

Figure 1(17). Program Listing: Support Programs

### User Function 1

User function 1 is called at the completion of task 3. It is used to assign the probabilities used in branching from task 3. If the video data has been observed at a previous time, one set of probabilities is figured. A second set of probabilities is figured if this is the first time this data has been observed. This is determined by a call to function NEWTR. The function makes use of the function BUZY to vary these probabilities. It also uses function STORP to store the set of three probabilities. One value is assigned to the function value, while the other two are stored in system attributes 2 and 3.

### User Function 2

User function 2 is called at the completion of task 5 to assign the branching probabilities to the system attributes 1, 2, and 3. There are two sets of probabilities that may be assigned. If the system is operating in the auto-initialization mode, one set of probabilities is figured. A second set of probabilities is assigned if the system is in the manual mode. The probabilities are varied through a call to function BUZY and stored in system attributes 2 and 3, and the function value, through a call to function STORP.

### User Function 3

User function 3 is called at the release of task 6. It calculates the performance time of this task. The value

returned is uniformly distributed and has a maximum value of two radar sweeps.

#### User Function 4

User function 4 is called at the completion of task 8. It is used to update the status of the track on the scope. It calls function UPTR which checks if the observed status is equal to the actual status. If there is a difference, the status is updated. In addition, the value of TRCH is set to true so that the proper statistics can be collected when the operator returns to task 1.

#### User Function 5

User function 5 is called at the completion of task 9. It is used to assign the branching probabilities to system attributes 1 and 2. One set of probabilities is used if the system is not in automatic identification mode. These probabilities are varied by the function BUZY and by the function RANGE; combining these functions gives probabilities for branching to task 10 that range from small, if the system is very busy and the range is greater than 60 miles, to a value near 1.0, if the system is not busy and the range is less than 40 miles. A second set of probabilities is used if the system is in the automatic identification mode. Here the range of values is from extremely small, if the system is very busy and the range is greater than 60 miles, to a moderate value, if the system is not busy and the range is less than 40 miles.

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### User Function 6

User function 6 is called at the completion of task 12 to assign the branching probabilities to system attributes 1, 2, and 3. The first set of probabilities reflects no identification change, that is, the track is still an unknown target. This is determined by a call to function UPTR. This first set of probabilities will cause the operator to proceed to either task 14 or task 1. There is a 0 probability of proceeding to task 13. The probabilities are varied through a call to function BUZY and a call to function RANGF. The current engagement mode is also taken into account in calculating the probabilities. A second set of probabilities is used when a change has been made in the classification of the track. In this case, the operator will proceed to task 13 100 percent of the time. In addition, a call to subroutine CONT is made to insure that the operator will continue processing this track under its new classification. The variable TRCH is set to TRUE so that statistics can be collected upon returning to task 1.

### User Function 7

User function 7 is called at the completion of task 14 to assign the branching probabilities to system attributes 1 and 2. There is only one set of probabilities that may be assigned. They are varied by a call to BUZY and a factor that is dependent on the current engagement mode status of the system. In addition, the tight/free engagement policy is checked.

System attribute 7 is set to 0 if that policy is free and it is set to 1 if that policy is tight.

#### User Function 8

User function 8 is called at the completion of task 33 to assign the branching probabilities to system attributes 1 and 2. This function checks all fire units to find one that has an effective status showing on the DDG. If no effective status is found, the probability of returning to task 1 is very high. This is set by a call to STORP. If a fire unit is found with an effective status, the value that is assigned to system attribute 2 is very small. Therefore, the chance of returning to task 1 is very small and the operator is more likely to proceed to tasks 35 and 34 to clear the effective status of the fire unit.

#### User Function 9

User function 9 is called at the completion of task 34. It has two functions. First, it clears the effective status from the fire unit status table. Second, it stores the fire unit number in information attribute 2. This is used by the fire unit section to clear effective status and possibly initiate a secondary engagement.

#### User Function 10

User function 10 is called at the completion of task 18 to assign the branching probabilities to system attributes 1, 2, and 3. These values are set by a call to function STORP.

User Function 11

User function 11 is called at the completion of task 21 to assign branching probabilities to system attributes 1 and 2. The function checks to see if the track was last classified as a hostile track. If it was, the probability is high that the operator will proceed with tasks 22 and 23 to determine if the track was assigned to a fire unit. If the track was not previously a hostile track, the operator will return to task 1 by assigning the value of 1 to system attribute 1. In either case, the last observed status is updated to the current status.

User Function 12

User function 12 is called at the completion of task 22 to assign branching probabilities to system attributes 1 and 2. This function checks to see if a fire unit has been assigned to this friendly track. If it has, a high probability is set in system attribute 2 so that the operator will proceed and clear the engagement. If no fire unit has been assigned, a low probability is set in system attribute 2 so that the operator will return to task 1.

User Function 13

User function 13 is called at the completion of task 25 to assign branching probabilities to system attributes 1, 2, and 3. This function updates the last observed status of this track. It then checks to see if the track is currently assigned to a fire unit or if the track is currently under a hold fire order. The hold fire order would have originated if

the track was engaged as an unknown while the system was in the tight engagement mode. Since the track is now hostile, the operator should clear this status.

There are three sets of probabilities that may be assigned. The first would reflect the fact that the target is not engaged. The probability is varied by a call to function RANGF and by multiplication by an automatic-engaged factor. The probability that the operator will proceed with an assignment may vary from 0 if the target is outside 50 miles to relative certainty if the target is within 50 miles. The second set of probabilities is assigned if the system determines that the track has received a hold fire order. In this case, the operator will be sent to task 26 with a very high probability. This will insure that the operator clears the hold fire status. The third set of probabilities is when the track is already engaged. In this case, the probability of 1.0 is given to system attribute 1 insuring that the operator will return to task 1.

#### User Function 14

User function 14 is called at the completion of task 27. This function is used to store the fire unit number in information attribute 2. This will then be used by the fire unit section to process the clear hold fire message that is sent from this task.

#### User Function 15

User function 15 is called at the completion of task 28 to assign branching probabilities to system attributes 1, 2, and 3.

This function first checks to see if the fire unit is operational. If it is, it will direct the operator back to task 1. Second, it checks to see if the fire unit is blinking. If it is, it will direct the operator to task 35 and then to task 29 to reassign the tracks that are currently engaged by this fire unit. In addition, it will change the condition from blinking to not operational. If the site is not blinking, it will assign probabilities so that there is a large possibility of proceeding to task 33 to observe the DDG and clear any effective status.

#### User Function 16

User function 16 is called at the completion of task 29. It is used to assign values to system attribute 1, which is used for the conditional branching from this task. The value of system attribute 1 will be 0 if there are no tracks assigned to this fire unit, 1 if there is a primary site only assigned to this fire unit, and 2 if there are both primary and secondary tracks assigned to this fire unit.

#### User Function 17

User function 17 is called at the completion of task 30. This function clears the fire unit from the fire unit status array.

#### User Function 18

User function 18 is called at the release of task 31 to assign a task performance time. This time is uniformly distri-

buted so that the maximum value is the time of 2 radar sweeps. In addition, the track is flagged so that the operator will continue to process the unassigned track after completing the current task of dropping the fire unit. This is to insure that the track will be reengaged if necessary. The function also assigns the track and fire unit numbers to information attributes 1 and 2 so that the disengagement message can be processed by the fire unit section.

#### User Function 19

User function 19 is called at the completion of task 32. It is used to flag the primary track for continued processing by the operator. It also assigns the track and fire unit numbers to information attributes 1 and 2 so that the fire unit section can process the cease engagement message correctly.

#### User Function 20

User function 20 is called at the completion of task 35 to assign a value to system attribute 1. This value is then used in the conditional branching from this task. The function sets a value of 2 if the operator will use the tab hook method. It sets a value of 1 if the method is the number or position hook. If a sequence hook is to be used, it checks to see if the unit to be hooked is of the proper type. That is, it may be requesting a sequence hook for tracks but the site being hooked is indeed a fire unit. In this case, the method defaults to tab hook. If the type of sequence hook matches

the object being hooked, a value of 0 is set to route the operator to the sequence hook procedures.

#### User Function 21

User function 21 is called at the completion of task 36. It is used to assign values to system attribute 1 which is used for the conditional branching. The function returns a value of 1 if the object being hooked matches the category currently being used by this system. If the category does not match, then a value of 0 is assigned.

#### User Function 22

User function 22 is called at the completion of task 37. This function records the category required for the sequence hook.

#### User Function 23

User function 23 is called at the completion of task 38. It assigns a value to system attribute 1 which is used for the conditional branching from this task. By a call to function NHOOK the action of pressing TASK FUNCTION - SEQHOOK is simulated. If no symbols of the category requested are found, the function is set to 1. If a symbol of the correct type is found but it is not the track or fire unit desired, the function is set to 0. If the correct track is found, the function is set to 2.

User Function 24

User function 24 is called at the completion of task 47. It assigns a value to system attribute 8 which is used for the conditional branching from this task. The function first checks to see if there was actually a fire unit assigned. If information attribute 2 is equal to 0, then there were no fire units available at the time of assignment and nothing further is done. If there was a fire unit assigned, the fire unit and track are paired. This causes the range of the SS variables to change from giving the distance of the track to the center of the system to giving the distance of the track to the fire unit. Next, the function checks to see if the fire unit is still assigned to the track. If it is not, the function value is set to 0 and variable RSTAT is set to 4, indicating that the track is not attached. If the fire unit is still attached, the value of the function is set to 1 and the fire unit status is set to 3, engaged.

User Function 25

User function 25 is called at the completion of task 48. It assigns a value to system attribute 8 which is used in the conditional branching from this task. This function checks to see if the track is still engaged to the fire unit. If it is not, the value of the function is set to -2 and the value of variable RSTAT is set to 4, indicating that the track is no longer engaged. If the track is engaged, a check is made to see if it is a secondary or primary track. If it is a primary track, a further check is made to see if it is within

firing range. If the track is within firing range, the function is set to 1. If it is a secondary track, the fire unit status is updated to indicate the holding of a track and the function is set to -1. If the track is primary but not within firing range, variable RSTAT is set to 2, indicating that the track is being held for distance reasons and the function is set to 0.

#### User Function 26

User function 26 is called at the completion of task 49. It assigns a value to system attribute 8 which is used for the conditional branching from this task. The function first checks to see if the fire unit and track are still assigned. If they are not, then the function is set to -1 and variable RSTAT is set to 4. If the fire unit is still engaged to the track, then the fire unit is checked for a hold fire message. If there is a hold fire message, the fire unit status is updated and variable RSTAT is set to 3. In addition, the function is set to 0. If the engagement is to continue, the fire unit status is set to 4, indicating the firing process, and the function is set to 1.

#### User Function 27

User function 27 is called at the completion of task 51. It assigns a value to system attribute 8 which is used for the conditional branching from this task. This function first checks to see if a cease fire message was received. If no cease fire message was received, it makes a random check to

see if the firing of the missile was effective. This is done by comparing the effectiveness ratio with a uniformly distributed random variable. When the firing was effective an effective status is set in the fire unit status array and the track status is set to 0. If the firing was not effective, a check is made to see if the minimum distance is greater than 35. This check will determine if the target is out of range due to a change in course or flying past the firing unit. If the missile is still within range and the firing was ineffective, a second firing is initiated. This is accomplished by setting the function value to 1. If the track is no longer in range or a cease fire message was received, the value of the function is set to 2; the track status and the fire unit status are updated and the value of variable RSTAT is set to 4 to indicate that the track is no longer engaged. After all of these checks have been made, the fire unit is checked to see if it has any missiles remaining. If there are none, the status of the fire unit is changed to blinking. If this is done, the value of the function is reset to 0. This evaluation overrides any of the previous evaluations but does not change the status of the track as it was previously set.

#### User Function 28

User function 28 is called at the completion of task 53. It assigns a value to system attribute 8 which is used for the conditional branching from this task. The function first reclassifies the primary track as not assigned. This may not be necessary if the primary track was effectively shot down in

task 51, however, if this task is the result of a clear cease fire message, this will not have been done. Next, the function checks to see if there is a secondary track that is being held by the firing unit. If there is, the fire unit status is updated by changing the secondary assignment to the primary assignment and reengaging the track by setting the function value to 1. If there is no secondary assignment, the primary assignment is cleared and the function value is set to 0.

#### User Function 29

User function 29 is called at the completion of task 54. This function sets a flag in the fire unit status array. This flag will later indicate that a hold fire message has been received.

#### User Function 30

User function 30 is called at the completion of task 55. It assigns a value to system attribute 8 which is used for the conditional branching from this task. This function first checks to see if the fire unit status array indicates that a target is currently being held under a hold fire order. If nothing is being held, the hold fire flag is cleared and the function value is set to 0. If a track is being held, information attribute 1 is given the track number, the value of subroutine RSTAT is set to 1, indicating that the track is engaged and the value of the function is set to 1 to route a message to task 49 for the reengagement.

User Function 31

User function 31 is called at the completion of task 57. It assigns a value to system attribute 8 which is used for the conditional branching from this task. The function clears the track status array and then checks to see if the track is the primary or secondary assignment for the fire unit. If it is the primary assignment, a further check is made to see if the fire unit is currently firing at the target. If it is not firing at the target, the value of the function is set to 0 which will send a message to task 53 for the possible engagement of the secondary assignment. If it is firing at the target, a flag is set in the fire unit status array and the function value is set to 1. This will cause task 54, the evaluation of the firing, to make that evaluation under the restrictions of the cease fire message. If the target is the secondary track, the fire unit status array is cleared, the value of variable RSTAT is set to 4 indicating that the target is no longer assigned and the value of the function is set to 1.

User Function 32

User function 32 is called at the completion of task 61. This function is used to initialize the value of variable ITRN which is a counter used in task 63. It represents the track numbers to this system processing area.

User Function 33

User function 33 is called at the completion of task 63. It assigns a value to system attribute 6 which is used for the conditional branching from this task. This function represents four automatic procedures that the system or fire unit may be using. The first area checks all engaged tracks. If the engaged track is friendly, a situation that would result from a change of identification, a cease fire message is initiated to the fire unit. The second section represents a fire unit action. If the fire unit is holding fire because the target is currently not within its firing range, then a check is made to see if the minimum distance is greater than 30 miles. This is to see if the track has changed course and will no longer pass within range of the fire unit or that the track has flown past the fire unit. Next, the check is made to see if the target is within range. This is a random check that is governed by distribution set 16. If these conditions are satisfied, a reengagement message is sent. This is accomplished by assigning to information attribute 1 the track number, information attribute 2 the fire unit number and information attribute 3 the value 6. If the track will not come within range, a message is sent to the fire units to engage a possible secondary target. This is accomplished by setting information attribute 3 to the value 1. The third section is used to check and possibly update the status of an engaged track that is currently under a hold fire order. If the status is now free, a cancel hold fire message is sent. If the identification of the target had changed from unknown

to hostile and the target is within range, a clear hold fire message is sent. This message is indicated by assigning the value 5 to information attribute 3. The fourth section of this function checks nonengaged tracks for possible engagement. This would be true if they are hostile and within the range defined by distribution set 15. It would also be true if they are an unknown track and within the range defined by distribution set 16. If no action was taken, a value of 2 is returned. This sends the system back to task 61. If any action was taken, a value of 1 or 0 is returned. This will send a message to the fire unit section and it will also route the system back to this task, task 63. In addition, if a hold fire message is needed, that is, the target is an unknown target and the system is tight, the value will be set to 0 which will route the system to task 64 to send a hold fire message. In addition, the value of system attribute 10 will be set to 1 if an engagement message of any type is sent to the fire units. This will direct the system to task 75.

#### User Function 34

User function 34 is called at the completion of task 65. It assigns a value to system attribute 9 which is used for the conditional branching from this task. This task assigns the aircraft number to information attribute 1 for each aircraft. It does this by branching to itself if the count on the aircraft is less than the total number of aircraft required. This is accomplished by assigning 0 to the value of the function.

Once the total number of aircraft has been processed, the value of 1 is assigned to the function to terminate this activity.

#### User Function 35

User function 35 is called at the completion of task 66. This function assigns the initial SS values for each aircraft, that is, the location where the aircraft first appears on the radar screen. It also updates the pointer for this track which will cause the track to begin movement and it assigns a video status to each track.

#### User Function 36

User function 36 is called at the completion of task 67. This function updates the pointer so that the velocity vectors for the next leg will be used by subroutine STATE.

#### User Function 37

User function 37 is called at the completion of task 68. It assigns a value to system attribute 9 which is used for the conditional branching from this task. This function updates the true identification of the track as well as updating the status on the screen if the proper automatic modes are in effect. In addition, if the change is reflected on the radar screen, a value of 1 is given to system attribute 10. This will direct the system to task 75.

User Function 38

User function 38 is called at the release of task 67 to assign the task performance time. This task performance time is the difference in time until the next route update is required.

User Function 39

User function 39 is called at the release of task 68 to assign the task performance time. This task performance time is the difference in time until the next identification status update is required.

User Function 40

User function 40 is called at the release of task 2 to assign the task performance time. At present, the task performance time is uniformly distributed 0 to 10.

User Function 41

User function 41 is called at the completion of task 6. It assigns a value to system attribute 1 which is used for the conditional branching from this task. This function returns the current track identification.

User Function 42

User function 42 is called at the completion of task 18. It is used to assign a track to a fire unit by returning the fire unit number to be attached. This is accomplished by

calling subroutine ASSIG. A value of 0 would indicate no fire unit was available.

User Function 43

User function 43 is not used.

User Function 44

User function 44 is not used.

User Function 45

User function 45 is called at the completion of task 75. It assigns a value to system attribute 5 which is used for the conditional branching from this task. This function determines if the current track being processed by the operator is the same as the one that was automatically updated by tasks 63 or 68. It also checks if the hooking procedures were used. If the first condition was satisfied, the function returns the value 2, 3 or 4 depending on the updated identification status of the aircraft. If both conditions were satisfied, the function returns the value 5, if neither condition was satisfied, the function returns the value 6.

User Function 46

User function 46 is called at the completion of task 79. This function makes use of user function 45 to make the same check on the tracks being processed and returns the same values if the first condition is satisfied. If this condition is not satisfied, the function returns the value 5.

FUNCTION USERF(JJ)	USERF	1
REAL TRCLA(33,5),FUCLA(11,9)	UCOM1	1
COMMON /UCOM1/ TRCLA,FUCLA	UCOM1	2
	UCOM1	3
REAL TRSTA(44,3),TRROU(155,4),INROU(33,2),TRTYP(33,3)	UCOM2	1
COMMON /UCOM2/ TRSTA,TRROU,INROU,TRTYP	UCOM2	2
	UCOM2	3
INTEGER PAIR(33),PTR(33),PTT(33),RSTAT(33)	UCOM3	1
COMMON /UCOM3/ PTR,PTT,RSTAT,PAIR	UCOM3	2
	UCOM3	3
LOGICAL AUTOI,AUTOR,AUTOE,TIGH	UCOM4	1
COMMON /UCOM4/ AUTOI,AUTOR,AUTOE,TIGH	UCOM4	2
	UCOM4	3
REAL VALUE(20),STI(20),STOT	UCOM5	1
COMMON /UCOM5/ VALUE,STI,STOT	UCOM5	2
	UCOM5	3
INTEGER TYHOOK,SEQT,PSEQ	UCOM6	1
COMMON /UCOM6/ TYHOOK,SEQT,PSEQ	UCOM6	2
	UCOM6	3
INTEGER NFU,NTRFU,NTRK	UCOM7	1
COMMON /UCOM7/ NFU,NTRFU,NTRK	UCOM7	2
	UCOM7	3
	UCOM7	4
	UCOM7	5
REAL CX(33),CY(33)	UCOM8	1
INTEGER IPTR(33),IPTT(33)	UCOM8	2
COMMON /UCOM8/ CX,CY,IPTR,IPTT,IPC	UCOM8	3
	UCOM8	4
LOGICAL TRCH	UCOM9	1
REAL TRMOD(33),TOTRT(33),TMARK,TMARE	UCOM9	2
INTEGER NOLDTY,LPAGE	UCOM9	3
COMMON /UCOM9/ TRCH,TRMOD,TOTRT,TMARK,TMARE,LPAGE,NOLDTY	UCOM9	4
	USERF	3
COMMON /COM06/ TNOW,TTNEX,MFAD,SEED,ISEED,NCRDR,NPRNT,NPUNCH,	COM06	1
* NRNIT,NRENT,MNDC,NDC,NDTN,NNTC	COM06	2
COMMON /COM17/ SS(100),SSL(100),DD(100),DDL(100),LLSUR(100,2)	COM17	1
COMMON /COM22/ TTIME,PFIRB	COM22	1
	USERF	7
LOGICAL DURL,UPTR,ENG,NEWTR	USERF	8
	USERF	9
GO TO (100,200,300,400,500,600,700,800,900,1000,	USERF	10
* 1100,1200,1300,1400,1500,1600,1700,1800,1900,2000,	USERF	11
* 2100,2200,2300,2400,2500,2600,2700,2800,2900,3000,	USERF	12
* 3100,3200,3300,3400,3500,3600,3700,3800,3900,4000,	USERF	13
* 4100,4200,4300,4400,4500,4600),JJ	USERF	14
	USERF	15
	USERF	16
	USERF	17
	USERF	18
C USER FUNCTION 1	USERF	19
	USERF	20
C CHECK IF NEW VIDEO	USERF	21
100 CALL GETIA(1,TRN)	USERF	22
IF(NEWTR(IFIX(TRN))) GO TO 110	USERF	23
	USERF	24
C NOT NEW	USERF	25
USERF = STORP(0.,BUZY(.75,1.),0)	USERF	26
RETURN	USERF	27
	USERF	28
C NEW	USERF	29
110 USERF = STORP(BUZY(.3,.8),0.,0)	USERF	30
RETURN	USERF	31
	USERF	32
	USERF	33
C USER FUNCTION 2	USERF	34
	USERF	35
C CHECK IF AUTO INITIALIZE	USERF	36
200 IF(AUTOI) GO TO 210	USERF	37
	USERF	38
C NOT AUTO MODE	USERF	39
USERF = STORP(0.,BUZY(.8,1.),0)	USERF	40
RETURN	USERF	41
210 CONTINUE	USERF	42
	USERF	43

Figure 2(1). Program Listing: USERF(JJ)

C	AUTO MODE	USERF	44
	USERF = STORP(BUZY(.25,.75),0.,0)	USERF	45
	RETURN	USERF	46
C	USER FUNCTION 3	USERF	47
		USERF	48
C	TWO SWEEP ROTATIONS	USERF	49
300	USERF = 2. * UNFRM(5)	USERF	50
	RETURN	USERF	51
		USERF	52
		USERF	53
		USERF	54
		USERF	55
C	USER FUNCTION 4	USERF	56
		USERF	57
C	UPDATE SYMBOL STATUS	USERF	58
400	CALL GETIA(1,TRN)	USERF	59
	DURL = UPTR(IFIX(TRN))	USERF	60
	USERF = 0.	USERF	61
	TRCH = .TRUE.	USERF	62
	RETURN	USERF	63
		USERF	64
		USERF	65
C	USER FUNCTION 5	USERF	66
		USERF	67
		USERF	68
C	CHECK FOR AUTO INTERROGATE	ERR2	1
500	CALL GETIA(1,TRN)	USERF	70
	ITRN = TRN	USERF	71
	TRCLA(ITRN,3) = TRCLA(ITRN,1)	USERF	72
	IF(AUTOR) GO TO 510	ERR2	2
		USERF	74
C	NOT AUTO ID	USERF	75
	USERF = STORP((BUZY(.9,1.) * RANGF(ITRN,9)),0.,0)	USERF	76
	RETURN	USERF	77
		USERF	78
C	AUTO ID	USERF	79
510	USERF = STORP((BUZY(.1,.5) * RANGF(ITRN,9)),0.,0)	USERF	80
	RETURN	USERF	81
		USERF	82
		USERF	83
C	USER FUNCTION 6	USERF	84
		USERF	85
C	CHECK FOR ID CHANGE	USERF	86
600	CALL GETIA(1,TRN)	USERF	87
	ITRN = TRN	USERF	88
	IF(.NOT. UPTR(ITRN)) GO TO 610	USERF	89
		USERF	90
C	NO ID CHANGE	USERF	91
		USERF	92
C	AUTO ENGAGE FACTOR	USERF	93
	AF = 1.	USERF	94
	IF(AUTOE) AF = .8	USERF	95
		USERF	96
	USERF = STORP(0.,BUZY(.9,1.) * AF * RANGF(ITRN,12),0)	USERF	97
	RETURN	USERF	98
		USERF	99
C	ID CHANGE	USERF	100
610	CALL CONT(IFIX(TRN))	USERF	101
	TRCH = .TRUE.	USERF	102
	USERF = STORP(1.,0.,0)	USERF	103
	RETURN	USERF	104
		USERF	105
		USERF	106
C	USER FUNCTION 7	USERF	107
		USERF	108
C	SET AUTO ENGAGE FACTOR	USERF	109
700	AF = 1.	USERF	110
	IF(AUTOE) AF = .9	USERF	111
		USERF	112
C	CHECK IF TIGHT OF FREE STATUS	USERF	113
	IF(TIGH) GO TO 710	USERF	114
		USERF	115

Figure 2(2). Program Listing: USERF(JJ)

C	FREE	USERF	116
	CALL PUTSA(7,0.)	USERF	117
	USERF = STORP((BUZY(.9,1.) * AF),0.,0)	USERF	118
	RETURN	USERF	119
C	TIGHT	USERF	120
710	CALL PUTSA(7,1.)	USERF	121
	USERF = STORP((BUZY(.9,1.) * AF),0.,0)	USERF	122
	RETURN	USERF	123
		USERF	124
		USERF	125
		USERF	126
C	USER FUNCTION 8	USERF	127
		USERF	128
C	CHECK FOR EFFECTIVE STATUS	USERF	129
800	DO 810 I = 1,NFU	USERF	130
	IF(FUCLA(I,1) .EQ. 5.) GO TO 820	USERF	131
810	CONTINUE	USERF	132
	GO TO 830	USERF	133
		USERF	134
C	THERE IS AN EFFECTIVE STATUS	USERF	135
820	USERF = STORP(.1,0.,0)	USERF	136
	RETURN	USERF	137
		USERF	138
C	THERE IS NO EFF STATUS	USERF	139
830	USERF = STORP(1.,0.,0)	USERF	140
	RETURN	USERF	141
		USERF	142
		USERF	143
C	USER FUNCTION 9	USERF	144
		USERF	145
C	CLEAR EFFECTIVE STATUS	USERF	146
900	DO 910 I = 1,NFU	USERF	147
	IF(FUCLA(I,1) .NE. 5.) GO TO 910	USERF	148
	FUCLA(I,1) = 1.	USERF	149
	GO TO 920	USERF	150
910	CONTINUE	USERF	151
920	CALL PUTIA(2,FLOAT(I))	USERF	152
	CALL PUTIA(1,FUCLA(I,2))	ERR2	3
	RETURN	USERF	153
		USERF	154
		USERF	155
C	USER FUNCTION 10	USERF	156
		USERF	157
C	STORE BRANCH PROBABILITY	USERF	158
1000	USERF = STORP(.8,.15,0)	USERF	159
	RETURN	USERF	160
		USERF	161
		USERF	162
C	USER FUNCTION 11	USERF	163
		USERF	164
C	CHECK IF LAST HOSTIL	USERF	165
1100	CALL GETIA(1,TRN)	USERF	166
	ITRN = TRN	USERF	167
	IF(TRCLA(IFIX(TRN),3) .NE. 4.) GO TO 1110	USERF	168
		USERF	169
C	HOSTILE	USERF	170
	USERF = STORP(.95,0.,0)	USERF	171
	TRCLA(IFIX(TRN),3) = TRCLA(IFIX(TRN),1)	USERF	172
	RETURN	USERF	173
		USERF	174
C	NON HOSTILE	USERF	175
1110	USERF = STORP(0.,0.,0)	USERF	176
	TRCLA(ITRN,3) = TRCLA(ITRN,1)	USERF	177
	RETURN	USERF	178
		USERF	179
		USERF	180
C	USER FUNCTION 12	USERF	181
		USERF	182
C	CHECK FOR ASSIGNED FU	USERF	183
1200	FU = 0.	USERF	184
	CALL GETIA(1,TRN)	USERF	185
	IF(TRCLA(IFIX(TRN),4) .EQ. 0.) GO TO 1210	USERF	186
		USERF	187

Figure 2(3). Program Listing: USERF(JJ)

110

C	FIRE UNIT ASSIGNED	USERF	188
	USERF = STORP(1.,0.,0)	USERF	189
	TRCLA(IFIX(TRN),4) = 0.	USERF	190
	RETURN	USERF	191
C	NO FU ASSIGNED	USERF	192
1210	USERF = STORP(0.,0.,0)	USERF	193
	RETURN	USERF	194
		USERF	195
		USERF	196
C	USER FUNCTION 13	USERF	197
		USERF	198
C	SET RANGF FACTOR AND AUTO EXCHANGE FACTOR	USERF	199
1300	AF = 1.	USERF	200
	CALL GETIA(1,TRN)	USERF	201
	ITRN = TRN	USERF	202
	TRCLA(ITRN,3) = TRCLA(ITRN,1)	USERF	203
	IF(TRCLA(IFIX(TRN),4) .NE. 0.) GO TO 1320	USERF	204
	IF(AUTOE) AF = .2	USERF	205
		USERF	206
		USERF	207
C	CHECK FOR HF	USERF	208
	IFUNP = IFIX(TRCLA(IFIX(TRN),4))	USERF	209
	IH = 0	USERF	210
	IF(FUCLA(IFUNP,1) .EQ. 9.) IH = IH + 2	USERF	211
	IF(IH .GT. 0) GO TO 1310	USERF	212
		USERF	213
C	NO HOLD FIRE	USERF	214
	USERF = STORP(AF * RANGF(IFIX(TRN),25),0.,0)	USERF	215
	RETURN	USERF	216
		USERF	217
C	CLEAR HOLD FIRE	USERF	218
1310	USERF = STORP(0.,1.,0)	USERF	219
	RETURN	USERF	220
		USERF	221
C	ATTACHED RETURN TO SEARCH	USERF	222
1320	USERF = STORP(0.,0.,0)	USERF	223
	RETURN	USERF	224
		USERF	225
		USERF	226
C	USER FUNCTION 14	USERF	227
		USERF	228
1400	CONTINUE	USERF	229
C	PRIMARY ONLY	USERF	230
	CALL PUTIA(2,FLOAT(IFUNP))	USERF	231
	USERF = 0.	USERF	232
	RETURN	USERF	233
		USERF	234
		USERF	235
		USERF	236
		USERF	237
C	USER FUNCTION 15	USERF	238
		USERF	239
C	CHECK FU STATUS	USERF	240
C	CHECK IF OPERATIONAL	USERF	241
1500	CALL GETIA(2,FM)	USERF	242
	IFUN = FN	USERF	243
	IF(FUCLA(IFUN,1) .NE. 7.) GO TO 1510	USERF	244
	USERF = STORP(0.,0.,0)	USERF	245
	RETURN	USERF	246
		USERF	247
C	SOTRE TR NO	USERF	248
1510	CALL PUTIA(1,FUCLA(IFUN,2))	USERF	249
		USERF	250
C	CHECK IF BLINKING SET TO NOT OPERATIONAL	USERF	251
	IF(FUCLA(IFUN,1) .NE. 10.) GO TO 1520	USERF	252
	USERF = STORP(1.,0.,0)	USERF	253
	FUCLA(IFUN,1) = 7.	USERF	254
	RETURN	USERF	255
		USERF	256
C	ALL OTHERS	USERF	257
1520	USERF = STORP(0.,.7,0)	USERF	258
	RETURN	USERF	259
		USERF	260
		USERF	261
		USERF	262

Figure 2(4). Program Listing: USERF(JJ)

C	USER FUNCTION 16	USERF	263
C	SET BRANCH IF P OR S ASSIGN EXISTS	USERF	264
1600	USERF = 0.	USERF	265
	IF(FUCLA(IFUN,2) .NE. 0.) USERF = 1.	USERF	266
	IF(FUCLA(IFUN,3) .NE. 0.) USERF = 2.	USERF	267
	RETURN	USERF	268
		USERF	269
		USERF	270
		USERF	271
C	USER FUNCTION 17	USERF	272
		USERF	273
C	SET FIRE UNIT STATUS	USERF	274
1700	FUCLA(IFUN,1) = 0.	USERF	275
	TRSTA(IFUN,1) = 0.	USERF	276
	RETURN	USERF	277
		USERF	278
		USERF	279
		USERF	280
C	USER FUNCTION 18	USERF	281
		USERF	282
C	SET TIME AT TWO SWEEPS	USERF	283
1800	USERF = UNFRM(7) * 2.	USERF	284
		USERF	285
C	CLEAR SECONDARY ASSIGN	USERF	286
	ITRN = FUCLA(IFUN,3)	USERF	287
	TRCLA(ITRN,4) = 0.	USERF	288
	IF(TRCLA(ITRN,1) .NE. 0.) CALL CONT(ITRN)	USERF	289
		ERR2	4
C	SET MESSAGE	USERF	291
	CALL PUTIA(1,FLOAT(ITRN))	USERF	292
	CALL PUTIA(2,FN)	USERF	293
	RETURN	USERF	294
		USERF	295
		USERF	296
		USERF	297
		USERF	298
C	USER FUNCTION 19	USERF	299
		USERF	300
C	CLEAR FU	USERF	301
1900	ITRN = FUCLA(IFUN,2)	USERF	302
	TRCLA(ITRN,4) = 0	USERF	303
	IF(TRCLA(ITRN,1) .NE. 0.) CALL CONT(ITRN)	ERR2	5
		USERF	305
C	SET MESSAGE	USERF	306
	CALL PUTIA(1,FLOAT(ITRN))	USERF	307
	CALL PUTIA(2,FN)	USERF	308
	RETURN	USERF	309
		USERF	310
		USERF	311
		USERF	312
C	USER FUNCTION 20	USERF	313
		USERF	314
C	CHECK IF TAB OR NUM HOOK IS ALWAYS USED	USERF	315
2000	IF(TYHOOK .EQ. 0) GO TO 2010	USERF	316
		USERF	317
C	NUMBER OR SEQUENCE HOOK	USERF	318
	USERF = TYHOOK	USERF	319
	RETURN	USERF	320
		USERF	321
C	SEQUENCE HOOK	USERF	322
C	CHECK IF FOR REQUIRED TYPE	USERF	323
2010	CALL GETSA(5,RESQT)	USERF	324
	USERF = 2.	USERF	325
		USERF	326
C	CHECK TRACK	USERF	327
	IF((SEQT .LE. 1) .AND. (RESQT .EQ. 0.)) USERF = 0.	ERR2	6
		USERF	329
C	CHECK FU	USERF	330
	IF((SEQT .EQ. 0 .OR. SEQT .EQ. 2 .OR. SEQT .EQ. 3)	USERF	331
	* .AND. (RESQT .EQ. 1.)) USERF = 0.	USERF	332
		USERF	333

Figure 2(5). Program Listing: USERF(JJ)

C	CCECK HT	USERF	334
	IF((SEQT .GE. 3) .AND. (RESQT .EQ. 0)) USERF = 0.	USERF	335
	RETURN	USERF	336
		USERF	337
		USERF	338
		USERF	339
		USERF	340
C	USER FUNCTION 21	USERF	341
		USERF	342
C	CHECK IF CORRECT TYPE	USERF	343
2100	USERF = 1	USERF	344
	IF(SEQT .GE. 3) GO TO 2110	USERF	345
		USERF	346
C	NON HOSTIL TARGET	USERF	347
	IF((PSEQ .EQ. 0) .AND. (RESQT .GT. 0.)) USERF = 0.	USERF	348
	IF((PSEQ .GT. 0) .AND. (RESQT .LT. 1.)) USERF = 0.	USERF	349
	RETURN	USERF	350
		USERF	351
C	HOSTIL TARGET	USERF	352
2110	IF((PSEQ .EQ. 2) .AND. (RESQT .GT. 0.)) USERF = 0.	USERF	353
	IF((PSEQ .EQ. 1) .AND. (RESQT .LT. 1.)) USERF = 0.	USERF	354
	RETURN	USERF	355
		USERF	356
		USERF	357
		USERF	358
C	USER FUNCTION 22	USERF	359
		USERF	360
C	UPDATE THE SEQUENCE TYPE	USERF	361
2200	USERF = 0.	USERF	362
	PSEQ = IFIX(RESQT)	USERF	363
	IF((SEQT .GE.3) .AND. (PSEQ .EQ. 0)) PSEQ = 2	USERF	364
	RETURN	USERF	365
		USERF	366
		USERF	367
		USERF	368
C	USER FUNCTION 23	USERF	369
		USERF	370
C	GET THE NEXT HOOKED ITEM	USERF	371
2300	CALL GETIA(1,TRN)	USERF	372
	CALL GETIA(2,FNF)	USERF	373
	IF(PSEQ .EQ. 1) TRN = -FNF	USERF	374
	IF(NHOOK(PSEQ,TRN)) 2310,2320,2330	USERF	375
		USERF	376
C	NOTHING OF THAT TYPE	USERF	377
2310	USERF = 1.	USERF	378
	RETURN	USERF	379
		USERF	380
C	NOT THE CORRECT TRACK	USERF	381
2320	USERF = 0.	USERF	382
	RETURN	USERF	383
		USERF	384
C	CORRECT TRACK	USERF	385
2330	USERF = 2.	USERF	386
	RETURN	USERF	387
		USERF	388
		USERF	389
		USERF	390
C	USER FUNCTION 24	USERF	391
		USERF	392
C	CHECK IF FU AVALIABLE	USERF	393
2400	CALL GETIA(2,FNF)	USERF	394
	IF(FNF .EQ. 0.) RETURN	USERF	395
	CALL GETIA(1,TRNF)	USERF	396
	PAIR(IFIX(TRNF)) = IFIX(FNF)	USERF	397
		USERF	398
C	CHECK IF TRACK IS STILL ENGAGED	USERF	399
	USERF = 0.	USERF	400
	IF(ENG(IPS)) GO TO 2410	USERF	401
	RSTAT(IFIX(TRNF)) = 4	USERF	402
	RETURN	USERF	403
		USERF	404

Figure 2(6). Program Listing: USERF(JJ)

C	STILL ACTIVE UPDATE STATUS IF PRIMARY	USERF	405
2410	USERF = 1.	USERF	406
	IF(IPS .GT. 0) GO TO 2420	USERF	407
	FUCLA(IFIX(FNF),1) = 3.	USERF	408
2420	RETURN	USERF	409
		USERF	410
		USERF	411
		USERF	412
C	USER FUNCTION 25	USERF	413
		USERF	414
C	CHECK IF TRACK IS STILL ENGAGED	USERF	415
2500	USERF = 0.	USERF	416
	IF(ENG(IPS)) GO TO 2510	USERF	417
	CALL GETIA(1,TRNF)	USERF	418
	RSTAT(IFIX(TRNF)) = 4	USERF	419
	USERF = -2.	USERF	420
	RETURN	USERF	421
		USERF	422
C	STILL ACTIVE UPDATE STATUS IF PRIMARY HOLD SECONDARY	USERF	423
2510	IF(IPS .GT. 0) GO TO 2520	USERF	424
	CALL GETIA(1,TRNF)	USERF	425
	IR = TRNF * 3.	USERF	426
	IF(SS(IR) .GT. 35.) GO TO 2530	USERF	427
	USERF = 1.	USERF	428
	RETURN	USERF	429
		USERF	430
C	HOLD SECONDARY	USERF	431
2520	CALL GETIA(2,FNF)	USERF	432
	FUCLA(IFIX(FNF),3) = -FUCLA(IFIX(FNF),3)	USERF	433
	USERF = -1.	USERF	434
	RETURN	USERF	435
		USERF	436
2530	CALL GETIA(2,FNF)	USERF	437
	CALL GETIA(1,TRNF)	USERF	438
	RSTAT(IFIX(TRNF)) = 2	USERF	439
	RETURN	USERF	440
		USERF	441
		USERF	442
		USERF	443
C	USER FUNCTION 26	USERF	444
		USERF	445
C	CHECK FOR CANCEL	USERF	446
2600	USERF = 0.	USERF	447
	IF(ENG(IPS)) GO TO 2605	USERF	448
	CALL GETIA(1,TRNF)	USERF	449
	RSTAT(IFIX(TRNF)) = 4	USERF	450
	USERF = -1.	USERF	451
	RETURN	USERF	452
		USERF	453
C	STILL ACTIVE CHECK FOR HOLD FIRE	USERF	454
2605	CALL GETIA(2,FNF)	USERF	455
	IF(FUCLA(IFIX(FNF),7) .EQ. 0) GO TO 2610	USERF	456
		USERF	457
C	IS HOLD FIRE HOLD FU	USERF	458
	FUCLA(IFIX(FNF),7) = -1.	USERF	459
	CALL GETIA(1,TRNF)	USERF	460
	RSTAT(IFIX(TRNF)) = 3	USERF	461
	RETURN	USERF	462
		USERF	463
C	PROCEED UPDATE STATUS	USERF	464
2610	FUCLA(IFIX(FNF),1) = 4.	USERF	465
	USERF = 1.	USERF	466
	RETURN	USERF	467
		USERF	468
		USERF	469
C	USER FUNCTION 27	USERF	470
		USERF	471
C	CHECK IF EFFECTIVE	USERF	472
2700	CALL GETIA(2,FNF)	USERF	473
	CALL GETIA(1,TRNF)	USERF	474
	PAIR(IFIX(TRNF)) = 11	USERF	475
	IF(FUCLA(IFIX(FNF),6) .EQ. 1.) GO TO 2720	ERR2	7
		USERF	476
		USERF	477

Figure 2(7). Program Listing: USERF(JJ)

	IF(UNFRM(1) .GT. FUCLA(IFIX(FNF),9)) GO TO 2710	USERF	478
		USERF	479
C	STATUS EFFECTIVE	USERF	480
	FUCLA(IFIX(FNF),1) = 5.	USERF	481
	USERF = 0.	USERF	482
	TRCLA(IFIX(TRNF),2) = 0.	USERF	483
	TRCLA(IFIX(TRNF),1) = 0.	USERF	484
	TRCLA(IFIX(TRNF),4) = -1.	USERF	485
	GO TO 2730	USERF	486
		USERF	487
		USERF	488
C	CHECK RANGF AND CEASE FIRE STATUS	USERF	489
2710	CALL GETIA(1,TRNF)	USERF	490
	IR = TRNF * 3.	USERF	491
	IFUNF = FNF	USERF	492
	ITRN = TRNF	USERF	493
	CALL CLOTR(ITRN,IFUNF,CLU,DMIN,TMIN,DIS)	USERF	494
	IF(DMIN .GT. 35) GO TO 2720	USERF	495
		USERF	496
C	STILL IN RANGF CONTINUE TO FIRE	USERF	497
	USERF = 1.	USERF	498
	GO TO 2730	USERF	499
		USERF	500
C	NOT IN RANGE OR CEASE FIRE	USERF	501
2720	USERF = 2.	USERF	502
	TRCLA(IFIX(TRNF),4) = 0.	USERF	503
	FUCLA(IFIX(FNF),1) = 1.	USERF	504
	RSTAT(ITRN) = 4	USERF	505
	FUCLA(IFIX(FNF),6) = 0.	USERF	506
		USERF	507
C	CHECK IF OUT OF MISSLES	USERF	508
2730	FUCLA(IFIX(FNF),8) = FUCLA(IFIX(FNF),8) - 1.	USERF	509
	IF(FUCLA(IFIX(FNF),8) .GE. 1.) GO TO 2740	USERF	510
	FUCLA(IFIX(FNF),1) = 10.	USERF	511
	USERF = 0.	USERF	512
2740	RETURN	USERF	513
		USERF	514
		USERF	515
		USERF	516
C	USER FUNCTION 28	USERF	517
		USERF	518
C	CHECK FOR SECONDARY	USERF	519
2800	CALL GETIA(2,FNF)	USERF	520
	CALL GETIA(1,TRNF)	USERF	521
	RSTAT(IFIX(TRNF)) = 4	USERF	522
	IFUNF = FNF	USERF	523
	IF(FUCLA(IFUNF,3) .GE. 0) GO TO 2810	USERF	524
		USERF	525
C	THERE IS A SEC ASSIGN	USERF	526
C	SET NEW FU STATUS	USERF	527
	FUCLA(IFUNF,2) = -FUCLA(IFUNF,3)	USERF	528
	FUCLA(IFUNF,3) = 0.	USERF	529
	CALL PUTIA(1,FUCLA(IFUNF,2))	USERF	530
	USERF = 1.	USERF	531
	ITRNF = FUCLA(IFUNF,2)	ERR2	8
	PAIR(ITRNF) = IFUNF	ERR2	9
	CALL CLOTR(ITRNF,IFUNF,DA,DB,DC,DIS)	ERR2	10
	IF(DIS .LT. UNFRM(16)) RETURN	ERR2	11
C	SECONDARY OUT OF RANGE	ERR2	12
	RSTAT(ITRNF) = 2.	ERR2	13
	USERF = 0.	ERR2	14
	RETURN	ERR2	15
	RETURN	USERF	532
		USERF	533
C	NO SEC STORED	USERF	534
2810	FUCLA(IFUNF,2) = FUCLA(IFUNF,3)	USERF	535
	FUCLA(IFUNF,3) = 0.	USERF	536
	PAIR(IFIX(TRNF)) = 11	ERR2	16
	USERF = 0.	USERF	537
	RETURN	USERF	538
		USERF	539
		USERF	540
		USERF	541

Figure 2(8). Program Listing: USERF(JJ)

C	USER FUNCTION 29	USERF	542
		USERF	543
C	SET HOLD FIRE MESSAGE	USERF	544
2900	CALL GETIA(2,FNF)	USERF	545
	IF(FNF .EQ. 0.) RETURN	USERF	546
	FUCLA(IFIX(FNF),7) = 1.	USERF	547
	RETURN	USERF	548
		USERF	549
		USERF	550
		USERF	551
C	USER FUNCTION 30	USERF	552
		USERF	553
C	CLEAR HF MESSAGE	USERF	554
3000	CALL GETIA(2,FNF)	USERF	555
	IF(FUCLA(IFIX(FNF),7) .EQ. -1.) GO TO 3010	USERF	556
		USERF	557
C	NOTHING HAS BEEN HELD CLEAR	USERF	558
	FUCLA(IFIX(FNF),7) = 0.	USERF	559
	USERF = 0	USERF	560
	RETURN	USERF	561
		USERF	562
C	RESTART HELD TRACK	USERF	563
3010	CALL PUTIA(1,FUCLA(IFIX(FNF),2))	USERF	564
	CALL GETIA(1,TRNF)	USERF	565
	RSTAT(IFIX(TRNF)) = 1	USERF	566
	USERF = 1.	USERF	567
	RETURN	USERF	568
		USERF	569
		USERF	570
		USERF	571
C	USER FUCNTION 31	USERF	572
		USERF	573
C	PROCESS CEASE FIRE/ENGAGEMENT	USERF	574
3100	CALL GETIA(1,TRNF)	USERF	575
	CALL GETIA(2,FNF)	USERF	576
	ITRNF = TRNF	USERF	577
	IFUNF = FNF	USERF	578
	PAIR(ITRNF) = 11	ERR2	17
	TRCLA(ITRNF,4) = 0.	USERF	579
		USERF	580
C	PRIMARY OR SECONDARY TARGET	USERF	581
	IF(FUCLA(IFUNF,2) .EQ. TRNF) GO TO 3110	USERF	582
	IF(FUCLA(IFUNF,3) .EQ. TRNF) GO TO 3130	USERF	583
		USERF	584
C	NEITHER DISREGARD	USERF	585
	USERF = 1.	USERF	586
	RETURN	USERF	587
		USERF	588
C	PRIMARY TARGET	USERF	589
3110	IF(FUCLA(IFUNF,1) .GT. 3) GO TO 3120	USERF	590
C	NOT YET FIRED CHANGE SED TO PRI	USERF	591
	USERF = 0.	USERF	592
	RETURN	USERF	593
		USERF	594
C	FIRE CEASE FIRE	USERF	595
3120	FUCLA(IFUNF,6) = 1.	USERF	596
	USERF = 1.	USERF	597
	RETURN	USERF	598
		USERF	599
C	SECONDARY TARGET CLEAR	USERF	600
3130	FUCLA(IFUNF,3) = 0.	USERF	601
	RSTAT(ITRNF) = 4.	USERF	602
	USERF = 1.	USERF	603
	RETURN	USERF	604
		USERF	605
		USERF	606
		USERF	607
C	USER FUNCTION 32	USERF	608
		USERF	609
C	BRANCH ON AUTO ENGAGE	USERF	610
3200	USERF = 1.	USERF	611
	LTRN = 0	USERF	612
	RETURN	USERF	613
		USERF	614

Figure 2(9). Program Listing: USERF(JJ)

		USERF	615
		USERF	616
		USERF	617
		USERF	618
C	USER FUNCTION 33	USERF	619
C	CHECK ALL TRACKS	USERF	620
3300	USERF = 1.	USERF	621
	LTRN = LTRN + 1	USERF	622
	IF(LTRN .GT. NTRK) GO TO 3309	USERF	623
	IF(RSTAT(LTRN) .GE. 3 .AND. .NOT.AUTOE) GO TO 3300	USERF	624
	GO TO(3301,3302,3303,3306), RSTAT(LTRN)	USERF	625
C	ENGAGED CHECK IF FRIENDLY	USERF	626
3301	IF(TRCLA(LTRN,1) .NE. 3) GO TO 3300	USERF	627
C	SEND CEASE FIRE	USERF	628
	CALL PUTIA(1,FLOAT(LTRN))	USERF	629
	CALL PUTIA(2,TRCLA(LTRN,4))	USERF	630
	CALL PUTIA(3,4.)	USERF	631
	GO TO 3312	USERF	632
C	ENG/OUT OF RANGE CHECK IF IN RANGE	USERF	633
3302	IR = LTRN * 3	USERF	634
	CALL CLOTR(LTRN, IFIX(TRCLA(LTRN,4)), CLM, DMIN, TMIN, DIS)	USERF	635
	IF(DMIN .GT. 30.) GO TO 3310	USERF	636
	IF(SS(IR) .GT. UNFRM(16)) .OR.	USERF	637
	IFIX(FUCLA(IFIX(TRCLA(LTRN,4)),2)) .NE. LTRN)	USERF	638
	GO TO 3300	USERF	639
	* * *	USERF	640
C	SEND IN RANGE	USERF	641
	CALL PUTIA(1,FLOAT(LTRN))	USERF	642
	CALL PUTIA(2,TRCLA(LTRN,4))	USERF	643
	CALL PUTIA(3,6.)	USERF	644
	GO TO 3312	USERF	645
		USERF	646
		USERF	647
C	ENG/HF CHECK IF UNK OR HOST	USERF	648
3303	IF(TRCLA(LTRN,1) .NE. 2) GO TO 3305	USERF	649
C	UNKNOWN TARGET	USERF	650
	IF(TIGH) GO TO 3300	USERF	651
		USERF	652
		USERF	653
C	FREE STATUS CANCEL HF	USERF	654
3304	CALL PUTIA(1,FLOAT(LTRN))	USERF	655
	CALL PUTIA(2,TRCLA(LTRN,4))	USERF	656
	CALL PUTIA(3,5.)	USERF	657
	GO TO 3312	USERF	658
		USERF	659
		USERF	660
C	POSSIBLE HOSTILE TARGET	USERF	661
3305	IR = LTRN * 3	USERF	662
	IF((TRCLA(LTRN,1) .NE. 4) .OR.	USERF	663
	(SS(IR) .GT. UNFRM(15))) GO TO 3300	USERF	664
	GO TO 3304	USERF	665
		USERF	666
C	NOT ENGAGED CHECK IF NOT HOSTIL	USERF	667
3306	IF(TRCLA(LTRN,1) .NE. 4) GO TO 3308	USERF	668
	IR = LTRN * 3	USERF	669
	IF(SS(IR) .GT. UNFRM(15)) GO TO 3300	USERF	670
		USERF	671
C	WITHIN RANGE	USERF	672
3307	CALL PUTIA(1,FLOAT(LTRN))	USERF	673
	A = ASSIG(LTRN)	USERF	674
	IF(A .EQ. 0.) GO TO 3300	USERF	675
	CALL PUTIA(2,A)	USERF	676
	CALL PUTIA(3,2.)	USERF	677
	CALL PUTSA(10,1.)	USERF	678
	GO TO 3312	USERF	679
		USERF	680
C	CHECK IF NOT UNK OR NOT IN RANGE	USERF	681
3308	IR = LTRN * 3	USERF	682
	IF((SS(IR) .GT. UNFRM(16)) .OR.	USERF	683
	(TRCLA(LTRN,1) .NE. 2.)) GO TO 3300	USERF	684
	USERF = 0.	USERF	685
	GO TO 3307	USERF	685

Figure 2(10). Program Listing: USERF(JJ)

3310	TRCLA(LTRN,4) = 0.	USERF	686
	RSTAT(LTRN) = 4	USERF	687
	CALL PUTIA(1,FLOAT(LTRN))	USERF	688
	CALL PUTIA(2,TRCLA(LTRN,4))	USERF	689
	CALL PUTIA(3,1.)	USERF	690
	GO TO 3312	USERF	691
3309	USERF = 2.	USERF	692
3312	RETURN	USERF	693
		USERF	694
		USERF	695
		USERF	696
C	USER FUNCTION 34	USERF	697
		USERF	698
C	ADVANCE TRACK COUNT RETURN FOR ALL TRACKS	USERF	699
3400	IPC = IPC + 1	USERF	700
	USERF = 0.	USERF	701
	IF(IPC .GE. NTRK) USERF = 1.	USERF	702
		USERF	703
C	STORE TRACK NO	USERF	704
	CALL PUTIA(1,FLOAT(IPC))	USERF	705
	RETURN	USERF	706
		USERF	707
		USERF	708
		USERF	709
C	USER FUNCTION 35	USERF	710
		USERF	711
C	INITIALIZE STATE VARIABLES	USERF	712
3500	CALL GETIA(1,TRNK)	USERF	713
	ITRNK = TRNK	USERF	714
	K = (ITRNK * 3) - 2	USERF	715
		USERF	716
	SS(K) = INROU(ITRNK,1)	USERF	717
	SS(K + 1) = INROU(ITRNK,2)	USERF	718
		USERF	719
C	UPDATE POINTER	USERF	720
	PTR(ITRNK) = TRROU(PTR(ITRNK),4)	USERF	721
	USERF = 0.	USERF	722
		USERF	723
C	START UNKNOWN STATUS	USERF	724
	TRCLA(ITRNK,2) = 2.	USERF	725
	TRCLA(ITRNK,3) = -1.	USERF	726
	TRCLA(ITRNK,1) = 1.	USERF	727
	RETURN	USERF	728
		USERF	729
		USERF	730
C	USER FUNCTION 36	USERF	731
		USERF	732
C	ADVANCE TRACK ROUTE AT TIME	USERF	733
3600	CALL GETIA(1,TRNK)	USERF	734
	PTR(IFIX(TRNK)) = TRROU(PTR(IFIX(TRNK)),4)	USERF	735
	RETURN	USERF	736
		USERF	737
		USERF	738
		USERF	739
		USERF	740
C	USER FUNCTION 37	USERF	741
		USERF	742
C	UPDATE STATUS IF NOT IN AUTO MODES	USERF	743
3700	CALL GETIA(1,TRNK)	USERF	744
	ITRNK = TRNK	USERF	745
	IF(TRCLA(ITRNK,4) .EQ. -1.) RETURN	USERF	746
	TYP = TRTYP(PTT(ITRNK),2)	USERF	747
	TRCLA(ITRNK,2) = TYP	USERF	748
	IF((TYP .EQ. 2. .AND. AUTOI) .OR.	USERF	749
	* (TYP .EQ. 3. .AND. AUTOR) .OR.	USERF	750
	* (TYP .EQ. 4. .AND. AUTOR)) TRCLA(ITRNK,1) = TYP	USERF	751
		USERF	752
	IF(TYP .NE. 0.) GO TO 3710	USERF	753
	TRCLA(ITRNK,1) = 0.	USERF	754
	TRCLA(ITRNK,2) = 0.	USERF	755
	TRCLA(ITRNK,3) = 0.	USERF	756
	TRCLA(ITRNK,4) = 0.	USERF	757
	TRMOD(ITRNK) = 0.	USERF	758

Figure 2(11). Program Listing: USERF(JJ)

3710	CONTINUE	USERF	759
	IF(TYP .EQ. TRCLA(ITRNK,1)) CALL PUTSA(10,1.)	USERF	760
	PTT(ITRNK) = TRTYP(PTT(ITRNK),3)	USERF	761
	RETURN	USERF	762
		USERF	763
		USERF	764
C	USER FUNCTION 38	USERF	765
		USERF	766
C	GET NEXT TIME FROM STORAGE	USERF	767
3800	CALL GETIA(1,TRNI)	USERF	768
	USERF = TRROU(PTR(IFIX(TRNI)),1) - TNOW	USERF	769
	RETURN	USERF	770
		USERF	771
		USERF	772
		USERF	773
		USERF	774
C	USER FUNCTION 39	USERF	775
		USERF	776
C	GET NEXT TIME FROM STORAGE	USERF	777
3900	CALL GETIA(1,TRNI)	USERF	778
	USERF = TRTYP(PTT(IFIX(TRNI)),1) - TNOW	USERF	779
	RETURN	USERF	780
		USERF	781
		USERF	782
		USERF	783
C	USER FUNCTION 40	USERF	784
		USERF	785
C	IDLE TIME	USERF	786
4000	USERF = 10 * UNFRM(1)	USERF	787
	RETURN	USERF	788
		USERF	789
		USERF	790
		USERF	791
C	USER FUNCTION 41	USERF	792
		USERF	793
C	S1 = TRK TYPE RETURN IF NOT RAW DATA	USERF	794
4100	USERF = TRCLA(IFIX(TRN),1)	USERF	795
	RETURN	USERF	796
		USERF	797
		USERF	798
		USERF	799
C	USER FUNCTION 42	USERF	800
		USERF	801
C	ASSIGN FU TO TRACK	USERF	802
4200	USERF = ASSIG(IFIX(TRN))	USERF	803
	RETURN	USERF	804
		USERF	805
		USERF	806
		USERF	807
C	USER FUNCTION 43	USERF	808
		USERF	809
4300	CALL GETSA(1,TR)	USERF	810
	IF((TR .EQ. 5.).OR.(TR .EQ. 0.)) GO TO 4310	ERR2	18
	CALL GETIA(1,TRN)	USERF	812
	USERF = TRCLA(IFIX(TRN),1)	USERF	813
	RETURN	USERF	814
4310	USERF = TR	ERR2	19
	RETURN	USERF	816
		USERF	817
		USERF	818
		USERF	819
C	USER FUNCTION 44	USERF	820
		USERF	821
4400	RETURN	USERF	822
		USERF	823
		USERF	824
		USERF	825

Figure 2(12). Program Listing: USERF(JJ)

C	USER FUCNTION 45	USERF	826
C	CHECK IF POSSIBLE HOOK CLEARING	USERF	827
4500	USERF = 6.	USERF	828
	CALL PUTSA(10,0.)	USERF	829
	CALL GETSA(4,CFU)	USERF	830
	ICFU = CFU	USERF	831
	IF(ICFU .EQ. 4 .OR.	USERF	832
*	ICFU .EQ. 6 .OR.	USERF	833
*	ICFU .EQ. 8) GO TO 4510	USERF	834
	USERF = 5.	USERF	835
	RETURN	USERF	836
C	CHECK FOR SAME TRACK	USERF	837
4510	CALL GETIA(1,CTR)	USERF	838
	ICTR = CTR	USERF	839
	IF(CTR .NE. TRN) RETURN	USERF	840
	IF(TRCLA(ICTR,1) .EQ. 2. .OR.	USERF	841
*	TRCLA(ICTR,1) .EQ. 3. .OR.	USERF	842
*	TRCLA(ICTR,1) .EQ. 4.) USERF = TRCLA(ICTR,1)	USERF	843
	RETURN	USERF	844
C	USER FUNCTION 46	USERF	845
C	CHECK FOR SAME TRACK	USERF	846
4600	USERF = 5.	USERF	847
	GO TO 4510	USERF	848
	END	USERF	849
		USERF	850
		USERF	851
		USERF	852
		USERF	853
		USERF	854
		USERF	855

Figure 2(13). Program Listing: USERF(JJ)

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### Moderator Function 1

Moderator function 1 is called by task 1. It calculates the task performance time and determines which symbol the operator will process next. The function first checks to see if there are any continuation tracks, that is, those that the operator was processing and caused the ID to change and so will continue processing under the new ID. If there are any tracks of this type, the task performance time is set to 0 and the subroutine SETTR is called to store the choice. If there are no continuation jobs, subroutine SETV is called. This assigns a value to each symbol. These values are then summed and stored in the variable STOP. An additional value is added to reflect not selecting any symbol. The partial sums of the values are compared to a random number in order to choose the specific symbol to process. If no symbol is found, the moderator function chooses the idle time task. Task performance time is then computed and is based on the total value which reflects the number and importance of the symbols appearing on the scope.

### Moderator Function 2

Moderator function 2 is called by task 50. This function records the firing of missiles.

### Moderator Function 3

Moderator function 3 is called by task 47. This function attaches the track to a fire unit. It updates the fire unit and track status arrays. To do this, it first determines whether the track is a primary or secondary assignment for the fire unit and updates the corresponding cells in the array.

#### Moderator Function 4

Moderator function 4 is called by task 49. It updates the status of the fire unit engaged. In addition, it resets the value of RSTAT to 1 indicating that the track is engaged. This function would not be necessary except for the reengagement or restarted engagements that are processed by the firing unit. For example, tracks that are being held because of the distance factor will be sent to this task to be reengaged when they are within range. This function then updates their status so that the system immediately knows that they are being processed.

#### Moderator Function 5

Moderator function 5 is called by task 66. This function is used to partially initialize the tracks. It is done at time 0 and sets the task performance time so that task 66 is finished when the track is scheduled to appear on the scope. It adjusts the SS variables so that they are well out of range of the scope and saves the initial location where the track will appear on the scope. It sets the velocities to 0 so that the target will remain stationary until it appears.

#### Moderator Function 6

Moderator function 6 is called by all tasks. It is used to keep a running account of the operator's procedures. The function first checks to see if the task is indeed an operator task. If it is not, the function returns. If it is an operator task, it is classified into eight possible categories. These categories are saved as well as the task number that caused the action;

if a track is involved, the track number is recorded; or if a fire unit is involved, the fire unit number is recorded. The function then returns control to the calling task.

#### Moderator Function 7

Moderator function 7 may be called by task 73. It is used when an operator trace output is desired at regular intervals. The function first checks all tracks and records their status. It then does the same for all fire units. The time is changed from seconds to minutes and seconds. It then decides if the operator is currently looking at a track or a fire unit, since there is a different output format for each. Once these are printed, the function returns control to the calling task.

#### Moderator Function 8

Moderator function 8 may be called by any task to cause the operator trace to be printed out at the beginning of each task. This function branches to moderator function 7, so the output is identical. At present, moderator function 8 is called by tasks 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, and 35.

#### Moderator Function 9

Moderator function 9 is called by tasks 8 and 13. It sets the value of TRCH to true, which indicates to moderator function 10 that there is a possible change in the status of the track.

Moderator Function 10

Moderator function 10 is called by tasks 1, 3, 9, 15, 21, 25, 28, 35, 45, 61, and 68. It is used to collect the user statistics. First, a branching is made according to the calling task. Then, the time since the last event is figured and recorded by calls to subroutines UCLCT and UHIST. The new time is set and the new classification is stored. If there is no possible change in track status, the function returns to the calling task. If there was a possible change, the function checks all tracks for an actual change. If there was a change in status, statistics are collected by a call to subroutine UCLCT recording how much time has elapsed from the time the target originally appeared as video data. A call is made to subroutine UTMST to record operator efficiency. In addition, this moderator function is used by tasks 61 and 68 for initializing the track statistics.

Moderator Function 11

Moderator function 11 is called by tasks 46 and 49. It is used to update the status of the fire unit to record their overall usage. This is done by a call to UTMST.

Moderator Function 12

Moderator function 12 is called by tasks 51 and 53. It is used to record the amount of time a fire unit is used. This is done by a call to subroutine UTMST.

Moderator Function 13

Moderator function 13 is called by task 74. It is used to record the number of effective firings that a fire unit has on all targets assigned to it during the run. This is accomplished by a call to subroutine UHIST.

Moderator Function 14

Moderator function 14 is called by task 74. It is used to record the time to the effective shooting of the track. It uses that portion of moderator function 10 that dealt with track changes.

SUBROUTINE MODRF(MFN,NNODE)	MODRF	1
REAL TRCLA(33,5),FUCLA(11,9)	UCOM1	1
COMMON /UCOM1/ TRCLA,FUCLA	UCOM1	2
	UCOM1	3
REAL TRSTA(44,3),TRROU(155,4),INROU(33,2),TRTYP(33,3)	UCOM2	1
COMMON /UCOM2/ TRSTA,TRROU,INROU,TRTYP	UCOM2	2
	UCOM2	3
INTEGER PAIR(33),PTR(33),PTT(33),RSTAT(33)	UCOM3	1
COMMON /UCOM3/ PTR,PTT,RSTAT,PAIR	UCOM3	2
	UCOM3	3
LOGICAL AUTOI,AUTOR,AUTOE,TIGH	UCOM4	1
COMMON /UCOM4/ AUTOI,AUTOR,AUTOE,TIGH	UCOM4	2
	UCOM4	3
REAL VALUE(20),STI(20),STOT	UCOM5	1
COMMON /UCOM5/ VALUE,STI,STOT	UCOM5	2
	UCOM5	3
INTEGER TYHOOK,SEQT,PSEQ	UCOM6	1
COMMON /UCOM6/ TYHOOK,SEQT,PSEQ	UCOM6	2
	UCOM6	3
INTEGER NTFU,NTRFU,NTRK	UCOM7	1
COMMON /UCOM7/ NTFU,NTRFU,NTRK	UCOM7	2
	UCOM7	3
	UCOM7	4
	UCOM7	5
REAL CX(33),CY(33)	UCOM8	1
INTEGER IPTR(33),IPTT(33)	UCOM8	2
COMMON /UCOM8/ CX,CY,IPTR,IPTT,IPC	UCOM8	3
	UCOM8	4
LOGICAL TRCH	UCOM9	1
REAL TRMOD(33),TOTRT(33),TMARK,TMARE	UCOM9	2
INTEGER NOLDTY,LPAGE	UCOM9	3
COMMON /UCOM9/ TRCH,TRMOD,TOTRT,TMARK,TMARE,LPAGE,NOLDTY	UCOM9	4
	MODRF	3
COMMON /COM06/ TNOW,TTNEX,MFAD,SEED,ISEED,NCRDR,NPRNT,NPUNCH,	COM06	1
* NRNIT,NRENT,MNDC,NDC,NDTN,NNTC	COM06	2
COMMON /COM17/ SS(100),SSL(100),DD(100),DDL(100),LLSUR(100,2)	COM17	1
COMMON /COM22/ TTIME,PFIRB	COM22	1
	MODRF	7
INTEGER LJFUL(11),LJTRL(6),LJTRK(33),LJFU(10)	MODRF	8
DATA LJFUL/1H,1HU,1HA,1HX,1HF,1HE,1HI,1HZ,1HD,	MODRF	9
* 1HC,1H*/	MODRF	10
DATA LJTRL/1H,1HR,1HU,1HF,1HH,1HS/	MODRF	11
DATA LJTRK/33*1H /	MODRF	12
DATA LJFU/10*1H /	MODRF	13
	MODRF	14
INTEGER MROUT(100),IRTY(5)	MODRF	15
DATA MROUT(1),MROUT(2),MROUT(3),MROUT(9),MROUT(21),MROUT(25),	MODRF	16
* MROUT(28),MROUT(15),MROUT(35),MROUT(45),MROUT(61),	MODRF	17
* MROUT(68)/1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12/	MODRF	18
DATA IRTY/13,99,10,11,12/	MODRF	19
	MODRF	20
	MODRF	21
GO TO (100,200,300,400,500,600,700,800,900,	MODRF	22
* 1000,1100,1200,1300,1400), MFN	MODRF	23
	MODRF	24
	MODRF	25
	MODRF	26
C MODERATOR FUNCTION 1	MODRF	27
C FIND CONTINUE TRACKS	MODRF	28
100 DO 110 I = 1,NTRFU	MODRF	29
TRN = TRSTA(I,1)	MODRF	30
110 IF(TRSTA(I,3) .LT. 0.) 140	MODRF	31
	MODRF	32
C NO CONTINUE JOBS FIND TOTALS	MODRF	33
CALL SETU	MODRF	34
	MODRF	35
C SUM TOTALS	MODRF	36
STOT = 0.	MODRF	37
DO 120 I = 1,NTRFU	MODRF	38
120 STOT = TRSTA(I,3) + STOT	MODRF	39

Figure 3(1). Program Listing: MODRF(MFN,NNODE)

C	ADD IDLE TIME	MODRF	40
	STOT = STOT + 10.	MODRF	41
C	FIND NEXT TRN	MODRF	42
	DIS = UNFRM(1) * STOT	MODRF	43
	UAL = 0.	MODRF	44
	DO 130 I = 1, NTRFU	MODRF	45
	UAL = UAL + TRSTA(I,3)	MODRF	46
	IF(UAL .LT. DIS) GO TO 130	MODRF	47
C	STORE TRACK AND ROUTE	MODRF	48
	CALL SETTR(TRSTA(I,1))	MODRF	49
	TTIME = UNFRM(2) * (100. / STOT)	MODRF	50
	TRSTA(I,2) = TNOW	MODRF	51
	RETURN	MODRF	52
130	CONTINUE	MODRF	53
C	DEFAULTS TO IDLE TIME	MODRF	54
	CALL PUTSA(1,0.)	MODRF	55
	TTIME = UNFRM(2) * (100. / STOT)	MODRF	56
	RETURN	MODRF	57
C	CONTINUATION JOB	MODRF	58
140	J = IFIX(TRN) + NFU	MODRF	59
	TRSTA(J,3) = 0.	MODRF	60
	TTIME = 0.	MODRF	61
	CALL SETTR(TRN)	MODRF	62
	RETURN	MODRF	63
C	MODERATOR FUNCTION 2	MODRF	64
200	CALL GETIA(2, FN)	MODRF	65
	CALL UHIST(FN, 2)	MODRF	66
	RETURN	MODRF	67
	RETURN	MODRF	68
C	MODERATOR FUNCTION 3	MODRF	69
C	DETERMINE IF PRIMARY OR SECONDARY TRACK	MODRF	70
300	CALL GETIA(1, TRN)	MODRF	71
	CALL GETIA(2, FN)	MODRF	72
	ITRN = TRN	MODRF	73
	IFUN = FN	MODRF	74
	IF(IFUN .EQ. 0) GO TO 320	MODRF	75
	PAIR(ITRN) = IFUN	ERR2	1
	RSTAT(ITRN) = 1	ERR2	2
		MODRF	89
	IF(FUCLA(IFUN, 2) .NE. 0.) GO TO 310	MODRF	90
C	THIS IS PRIMARY SET STATUS RECORD TR AND FU	MODRF	91
	FUCLA(IFUN, 1) = 2.	MODRF	92
	FUCLA(IFUN, 2) = TRN	MODRF	93
	TRCLA(ITRN, 4) = FN	MODRF	94
	RETURN	MODRF	95
C	SECONDARY TRACK RECORD TR AND FU	MODRF	96
310	FUCLA(IFUN, 3) = TRN	MODRF	97
	TRCLA(ITRN, 4) = FN	MODRF	98
	RETURN	MODRF	99
C	NO FU WAS AVAILABLE	MODRF	100
320	TTIME = 0.	ERR2	3
	RETURN	ERR2	4
		ERR2	5
		MODRF	103
		MODRF	104
		MODRF	105

Figure 3(2). Program Listing: MODRF (IFUN, NNODE)

C	MODERATOR FUNCTION 4	MODRF	106
C	SET FU STATUS	MODRF	107
400	CALL GETIA(2, FN)	MODRF	108
	FUCLA(IFIX(FN), 1) = 3.	MODRF	109
	CALL GETIA(1, TRN)	MODRF	110
	RSTAT(IFIX(TRN)) = 1	MODRF	111
	RETURN	MODRF	112
		MODRF	113
		MODRF	114
		MODRF	115
		MODRF	116
C	MODERATOR FUNCTION 5	MODRF	117
C	SET TIME FOR TRACK TO APPPEAR	MODRF	118
500	CALL GETIA(1, TRN)	MODRF	119
	ITRN = TRN	MODRF	120
	TTIME = TRROU(PTR(IFIX(TRN)), 1)	MODRF	121
		MODRF	122
		MODRF	123
C	SET STATE VARIABLES	MODRF	124
	K = (ITRN * 3) - 2	MODRF	125
	SS(K) = 1000.	MODRF	126
	SS(K + 1) = 1000.	MODRF	127
	SS(K + 2) = 1000000.	MODRF	128
		MODRF	129
C	SET TRACK STATUS	MODRF	130
	K = NFU + ITRN	MODRF	131
	TRSTA(K, 1) = TRN	MODRF	132
	TRSTA(K, 2) = TTIME	MODRF	133
		MODRF	134
C	SET TRACK CLASIFICATION	MODRF	135
	DO 510 I = 1, 5	MODRF	136
510	TRCLA(ITRN, I) = 0.	MODRF	137
		MODRF	138
C	SET INITIAL COORD	MODRF	139
	INROU(ITRN, 1) = TRROU(PTR(ITRN), 2)	MODRF	140
	INROU(ITRN, 2) = TRROU(PTR(ITRN), 3)	MODRF	141
	TRROU(PTR(ITRN), 2) = 0.	MODRF	142
	TRROU(PTR(ITRN), 3) = 0.	MODRF	143
	RETURN	MODRF	144
		MODRF	145
		MODRF	146
		MODRF	147
C	MODERATOR FUNCTION 6	MODRF	148
600	CONTINUE	MODRF	149
	LJHOK = 1H	MODRF	150
	IF(NNODE .GT. 34) GO TO 610	MODRF	151
	GO TO (601, 602, 603, 603, 603, 603, 603, 603, 604, 604, 604, 604, 604, 604,	MODRF	152
	* 605, 605, 605, 605, 605, 605, 606, 606, 606, 606, 607, 607, 607,	MODRF	153
	* 608, 608, 608, 608, 608, 608, 608), NNODE	MODRF	154
		MODRF	155
		MODRF	156
601	LJTYP = 3HSER	MODRF	157
	LJTRN = 0	MODRF	158
	LJTSK = NNODE	MODRF	159
	RETURN	MODRF	160
		MODRF	161
602	LJTYP = 3HIDL	MODRF	162
	LJTRN = 0	MODRF	163
	LJTSK = NNODE	MODRF	164
	RETURN	MODRF	165
		MODRF	166
603	LJTYP = 3HOBR	MODRF	167
	CALL GETIA(1, A)	MODRF	168
	LJTSK = NNODE	MODRF	169
	LJTRN = A	MODRF	170
	RETURN	MODRF	171
		MODRF	172
604	LJTYP = 3HOBV	MODRF	173
	LJTSK = NNODE	MODRF	174
	CALL GETIA(1, A)	MODRF	175
	LJTRN = A	MODRF	176
	RETURN	MODRF	177

Figure 3(3). Program Listing: MODRF(MFN, NNODE)

605	LJTYP = 3HASS	MODRF	178
	CALL GETIA(1,A)	MODRF	179
	LJTRN = A	MODRF	180
	LJTSK = NNODE	MODRF	181
	RETURN	MODRF	182
606	LJTYP = 3HOBF	MODRF	183
	CALL GETIA(1,A)	MODRF	184
	LJTRN = A	MODRF	185
	LJTSK = NNODE	MODRF	186
	RETURN	MODRF	187
607	LJTYP = 3HOBH	MODRF	188
	CALL GETIA(1,A)	MODRF	189
	LJTRN = A	MODRF	190
	LJTSK = NNODE	MODRF	191
	RETURN	MODRF	192
608	LJTYP = 3HOFU	MODRF	193
	CALL GETIA(2,A)	MODRF	194
	LJTRN = -A	MODRF	195
	IF(A .EQ. 0.) LJTRN = -11	MODRF	196
	LJTSK = NNODE	MODRF	197
	RETURN	MODRF	198
610	IF(NNODE .LT. 46) LJHOK = 1H*	MODRF	199
	RETURN	MODRF	200
		MODRF	201
		MODRF	202
		MODRF	203
		MODRF	204
		MODRF	205
		MODRF	206
		MODRF	207
		MODRF	208
C	MODERATOR FUNCTION 7	MODRF	209
700	DO 710 I = 1,NTRK	MODRF	210
710	LJTRK(I) = LJTRL(IFIX(TRCLA(I,1)) + 1)	MODRF	211
		MODRF	212
		MODRF	213
		MODRF	214
720	DO 720 I = 1,NFU	MODRF	215
	LJFU(I) = LJFUL(IFIX(FUCLA(I,1)) + 1)	MODRF	216
		MODRF	217
		MODRF	218
	ALJTA = AMOD(TNOW,60.)	MODRF	219
	LJTB = IFIX(TNOW) / 60	MODRF	220
	IF(LPAGE .GT. 55) LPAGE = 0	MODRF	221
	IF(LPAGE .EQ. 0) WRITE (6,5002)	MODRF	222
	LPAGE = LPAGE + 1	MODRF	223
	IF(LJTRN .LT. 0) GO TO 730	MODRF	224
	LJA = LJTRN	MODRF	225
	LJB = LJTRL(IFIX(TRCLA(LJA,1)) + 1)	MODRF	226
	LJC = SS(LJA * 3)	MODRF	227
	LJD = TRCLA(LJA,4)	MODRF	228
	WRITE(6,5000) LJTB,ALJTA,LJTYP,LJHOK,LJTSK,	MODRF	229
	*       LJA,LJB,LJC,LJD,LJTRK,LJFU	MODRF	230
	RETURN	MODRF	231
730	CONTINUE	MODRF	232
	LJA = -LJTRN	MODRF	233
	IF(LJTRN .EQ. -11) LJA = 0.	MODRF	234
	LJB = LJFUL(IFIX(FUCLA(LJA,1)) + 1)	MODRF	235
	LJC = FUCLA(LJA,2)	MODRF	236
	LJD = FUCLA(LJA,3)	MODRF	237
	WRITE(6,5001) LJTB,ALJTA,LJTYP,LJHOK,LJTSK,	MODRF	238
	*       LJA,LJB,LJC,LJD,LJTRK,LJFU	MODRF	239
	RETURN	MODRF	240
5000	FORMAT(1H ,I4,F6.2,3X,A3,A1,I4,5H TR-,I2,2X,A1,4H D-,	MODRF	241
	*       I3,6H AFU-,I2,7X,33A1,5X,10A1)	MODRF	242
5001	FORMAT(1H ,I4,F6.2,3X,A3,A1,I4,5H FU-,I2,2X,A1,4H P-,	MODRF	243
	*       I2,5H S-,I2,9X,33A1,5X,10A1)	MODRF	244
		MODRF	245
		MODRF	246
		MODRF	247
C	MODERATOR FUNCTION 8	MODRF	248
C	PRINT OUT TASK STARTS	MODRF	249
800	GO TO 700	MODRF	250

Figure 3(4). Program Listing: MODRF(MFN,NNODE)

		MODRF	251
		MODRF	252
		MODRF	253
C	MODERATOR FUNCTION 9	MODRF	254
		MODRF	255
C	SET BRANCH FOR POSSIBLE TRACK TYPE CHANGE	MODRF	256
900	TRCH = .TRUE.	MODRF	257
	RETURN	MODRF	258
		MODRF	259
		MODRF	260
C	MODERATOR FUNCTION 10	MODRF	261
		MODRF	262
		MODRF	263
C	BRANCH FOR CORRECT NODE	MODRF	264
1000	GO TO(1001,1002,1003,1004,1005,1006,1007,1008,1009,	MODRF	265
*	1010,1030,1040), MROUT(NNODE)	MODRF	266
		MODRF	267
1001	NNEWTY = 1	MODRF	268
	GO TO 1020	MODRF	269
1002	NNEWTY = 2	MODRF	270
	GO TO 1020	MODRF	271
1003	NNEWTY = 3	MODRF	272
	GO TO 1020	MODRF	273
1004	NNEWTY = 4	MODRF	274
	GO TO 1020	MODRF	275
1005	NNEWTY = 5	MODRF	276
	GO TO 1020	MODRF	277
1006	NNEWTY = 6	MODRF	278
	GO TO 1020	MODRF	279
1007	NNEWTY = 7	MODRF	280
	GO TO 1020	MODRF	281
1008	NNEWTY = 8	MODRF	282
	GO TO 1020	MODRF	283
1009	TMARH = TNOW	MODRF	284
	RETURN	MODRF	285
		MODRF	286
1010	TMARH = TNOW - TMARH	MODRF	287
	CALL UCLCT(TMARH,9)	MODRF	288
	CALL UHIST(9.,1)	MODRF	289
	RETURN	MODRF	290
		MODRF	291
1020	TMARK = TNOW - TMARK	MODRF	292
	CALL UCLCT(TMARK,NOLDTY)	MODRF	293
	CALL UHIST(FLOAT(NOLDTY),1)	MODRF	294
	TMARK = TNOW	MODRF	295
	NOLDTY = NNEWTY	MODRF	296
	IF(TRCH) GO TO 1030	MODRF	297
	RETURN	MODRF	298
		MODRF	299
1030	TRCH = .FALSE.	MODRF	300
	T = 0.	MODRF	301
	DO 1034 I = 1,NTRK	MODRF	302
	K = 3 * I	MODRF	303
	IF(SS(K) .GT. 500) GO TO 1034	MODRF	304
	IF(TRMOD(I) .EQ. TRCLA(I,1)) GO TO 1033	MODRF	305
	TMARE = TNOW - TOTRT(I)	MODRF	306
	TRMOD(I) = TRCLA(I,1)	MODRF	307
	DO 1031 J = 1,5	MODRF	308
	RJ = J - 1	MODRF	309
	ITY = IRTY(J)	MODRF	310
	IF(TRMOD(I) .EQ. RJ) GO TO 1032	MODRF	311
1031	CONTINUE	MODRF	312
1032	CALL UCLCT(TMARE,ITY)	MODRF	313
1033	IF(TRCLA(I,1) .NE. TRCLA(I,2)) T = 1.	MODRF	314
1034	CONTINUE	MODRF	315
	CALL UTMST(T,TNOW,1)	MODRF	316
	RETURN	MODRF	317
		MODRF	318
1040	CALL GETIA(1,TN)	MODRF	319
	ITN = TN	MODRF	320
	IF(TRCLA(ITN,3) .NE. -1.) GO TO 1030	MODRF	321
	TRCLA(ITN,3) = 0.	MODRF	322
	CALL UTMST(1.,TNOW,1)	MODRF	323

Figure 3(5). Program Listing: MODRF(MFN,NNODE)

1041	TRMOD(ITN) = 1. TOTRT(ITN) = TNOW RETURN	MODRF 324 MODRF 325 MODRF 326 MODRF 327 MODRF 328 MODRF 329 MODRF 330 MODRF 331 MODRF 332 MODRF 333 MODRF 334 MODRF 335 MODRF 336 MODRF 337 MODRF 338 MODRF 339 MODRF 340 MODRF 341 MODRF 342 MODRF 343 MODRF 344 MODRF 345 MODRF 346 MODRF 347 MODRF 348 MODRF 349 MODRF 350 MODRF 351 MODRF 352 MODRF 353 MODRF 354 MODRF 355 MODRF 356 MODRF 357 MODRF 358 MODRF 359 MODRF 360 MODRF 361 MODRF 362 MODRF 363 MODRF 364 MODRF 365 MODRF 366 MODRF 367 MODRF 368 MODRF 369 MODRF 370 MODRF 371
C	MODERATOR FUNCTION 11	
C	START ALL FIRE UNITS	
1100	CALL GETIA(2, FN) IFN = FN IF(IFN .EQ. 0) RETURN CALL UTMST(1., TNOW, (IFN + 1)) RETURN	
C	MODERATOR FUNCTION 12	
C	STOP ALL FIRE UNITS	
1200	CALL GETIA(2, FN) IFN = FN IF(IFN .EQ. 0) RETURN CALL UTMST(0., TNOW, (IFN + 1)) RETURN	
C	MODERATOR FUNCTION 13	
C	RECORD EFFECTIVE FIRE UNITS	
1300	CALL GETIA(2, FN) IFN = FN IF(IFN .EQ. 0) RETURN CALL UHIST(FN, 3) RETURN	
C	MODERATOR FUNCTION 14	
C	RECORD AUTO TRACK CHANGES	
1400	GO TO 1030	
5002	FORMAT(1H1/19X, 4HTASK, 40X, 10(1H1), 10(1H2), 4H3333, 14X, 1H1/ * 4X, 18HT I M E JOB NO, 32X, 3(10H1234567890), 3H123, 5X, * 10H1234567890/) END	

Figure 3(6). Program Listing: MODRF(MFN, NNODE)

Table V

GLOBAL USER VARIABLES

<u>Variable Name</u>	<u>User Common Block</u>	<u>Definition</u>
AUTOE	4	The auto/manual track engagement indicator.
AUTOI	4	The auto/manual track initiate indicator.
AUTOR	4	The auto/manual track interrogate indicator.
CX(I) I=1,33	8	Stores the initial X-coordinate of track I for multiple runs.
CY(I) I=1,33	8	Stores the initial Y-coordinate of track I for multiple runs.
FUCLA(I,J) I=1,11 J=1,9	1	The status array for fire unit I, I=1,10. J=1: fire unit status 1:U = unused 2:A = accessed 3:X = engaged 4:F = firing 5:E = effective 6:I = ineffective 7:Z = not operational 8:D = disengage 9:C = hold fire 10:* = blinking J=2: primary track number J=3: secondary track number J=4: location of X-coordinate J=5: location of Y-coordinate J=6: cease fire flag J=7: hold fire flag J=8: initial weapons count J=9: effectiveness ratio
INROU(I,J) I=1,33 J=1,2	2	The initial location of the track. J=1: X-coordinate J=2: Y-coordinate
IPC	8	Used by task 61 to count tracks initialized.
IPTR(I) I=1,33	8	Stores the initial route pointer for track I for multiple runs.

Table V (continued)

<u>Variable Name</u>	<u>Common Block</u>	<u>Definition</u>
IPTT(I) I=1,33	8	Stores the initial status pointer for track I for multiple runs.
LPAGE	9	Used to count page lines.
NFU	7	The total number of fire units.
NOLDTY	9	Stores operator task classification to collect statistics.
NTRFU	7	The total number of fire units (NFU) plus the total number of tracks (NTRK).
NTRK	7	The total number of tracks.
PAIR(I) I=1,33	3	The fire unit number that is attached with track I. (11 - not attached)
PSEQ	6	The current sequence category for the system.
PTR(I) I=1,33	3	The current pointer to the routing information (TRROU) for track I.
PTT(I) I=1,33	3	The current pointer to the identification status update information (TRTYP) for track I.
RSTAT(I) I=1,33	3	The automatic status used by task 63. 1 = engaged 2 = range-hold fire 3 = hold fire message 4 = other
SEQT	6	The sequence hook category. 0 = track and fire unit 1 = track 2 = fire unit 3 = hostile track and fire unit 4 = hostile track
SS(I)	COM17	I = 1 mod 3: location (X-coordinate) I = 2 mod 3: location (Y-coordinate) I = 0 mod 3: range (center/fire unit)
STI(I) I=1,20	5	The visual stimulation provided by each type of symbol (see "Visual Value" page).
STOT	5	The total value figured in moderator function 1.

<u>Variable Name</u>	<u>Common Block</u>	<u>Definition</u>
TIGH	4	The tight/free policy indicator.
TMARE	9	Interval marker for collecting statistics on track status.
TMARK	9	Interval marker for collecting statistics on operator tasks.
TOTRT(I) I=1,33	9	Stores the time the track appeared on the scope to collect statistics.
TRCH	9	Indicator for possible track update.
TRCLA(I,J) I=1,33 J=1,5	1	The status array for track I. J=1: observed classification J=2: real classification J=3: last observed classification J=4: assigned fire unit number
TRMOD(I) I=1,33	9	Stores track identification status to collect statistics.
TRROU(I,J) I=1,155 J=1,4	2	The routing information for all tracks. J=1: next turn time J=2: current velocity (X-coordinate) J=3: current velocity (Y-coordinate) J=4: pointer to next line
TRSTA(I,J) I=1,44 J=1,3	2	The current value of each symbol. J=1: track/fire unit number J=2: time last observed J=3: value of symbol
TRTYP(I,J) I=1,33 J=1,3	2	The identification status update information. J=1: next change time J=2: next type J=3: pointer to next line
TYHOOK	6	The hooking policy used during a simulation run. 0 = sequence 1 = position/number 2 = tab
VALUE(I) I=1,20	5	The significant value associated with each type of symbol (see "Visual Value" page).

LOCAL USER VARIABLES

<u>Variable Name</u>	<u>Subroutine</u>	<u>Definition</u>
BFU	ASSIG	The fire unit with the smallest distance to the given track.
BV	ASSIG	The smallest distance from the given track to a usable fire unit.
CLV	CLOTR	The closing velocity between the given track and fire unit.
DIS	CLOTR	The current distance between the given track and fire unit.
FN	MODRF	Fire unit number being processed. (Real)
FN	USERF	<u>Operator's</u> fire unit number. (Real)
FNF	USERF	<u>Fire unit's</u> fire unit number. (Real)
GTRN	NHOOK	Track or fire unit number of the desired symbol. (Real)
IFUN	MODRF	Fire unit number being processed. (Integer)
IFUN	USERF	<u>Operator's</u> fire unit number. (Integer)
IFUNF	USERF	<u>Fire unit's</u> fire unit number. (Integer)
ITRN	MODRF	Track number being processed. (Integer)
ITRN	USERF	<u>Fire unit/operator</u> track number. (Integer)
ITRNK	USERF	<u>System's</u> track number. (Integer)
LDIS	SETV	An occurrence flag used to calculate the symbol value. TRUE = long range
LJFU(I) I=1,10	MODRF	Used to print status of all ten possible fire units in trace output.
LJFUL(I) I=1,11	MODRF	Contains the possible fire unit status symbols used in trace output.
LJTRN	MODRF	Stores track number operator is processing for trace output.

Table VI (continued)

<u>Variable Name</u>	<u>Subroutine</u>	<u>Definition</u>
LJTSK	MODRF	Stores the operator task number for trace output.
LJTRIL(I) I=1,33	MODRF	Used to print status of all 33 possible tracks in trace output.
LJTRL(I) I=1,6	MODRF	Contains the possible track status symbols used in trace output.
LJTYP	MODRF	Stores type job operator is starting for trace output.
LOLD	SETV	An occurrence flag used to calculate the symbol value. TRUE = has been observed in this status before
LP	ASSIG	Flag - TRUE if the fire unit already has a primary assignment.
MIND	CLOTR	The minimum distance achieved by the given track and fire unit (same as DMIN as used in ASSIG and USERF). (Real)
SHBPT	NHOOK	Starting symbol for a sequence hook.
SHPT	NHOOK	Symbol pointer for sequence hook.
TMIN	CLOTR	The time until the minimum distance achieved by the given track and fire unit (MIND) occurs.
TRN	MODRF	Track number being processed. (Real)
TRN	USERF	<u>Operator's track number.</u> (Real)
TRNF	USERF	<u>Fire unit's track number.</u> (Real)
TRNK	USERF	<u>System's track number</u> (also TRNI). (Real)
TVAL	SETV	The time factor used in task 1 (SEARCH).

SECTION IV  
DATA INPUT PROCEDURES

This section describes the input data required for the SAINT model. The data requirements are divided into two categories: SAINT model input and AN/TSQ-73 mission input.

SAINT Model Input

The SAINT model input provides the SAINT simulation program with a description of the model described in Section II. A detailed description of the SAINT model input requirements is found in The SAINT User's Manual [5]. A complete listing of the SAINT model input appears in Figure 4.

AN/TSQ-73 Mission Input

The AN/TSQ-73 mission input data describes the specifics of the mission under study. This data defines the system operating modes, the characteristics of all fire units, and the flight paths and identification of all tracks. A sample listing of mission input data appears in Figure 5. A summary of mission input requirements appears in Table VII.

The following is an explanation of the mission input data shown in Figure 5. The data was used to generate the output discussed in Section V. The first three lines (cards) are used for general mission information.

Line 1: T - Automatic initiate mode (F - manual)  
T - Automatic interrogate mode (F - manual)  
T - Automatic engagement mode (F - manual)  
T - Tight engagement policy (F - free)

Line 2: 1 - Position or number hooking by the operator  
(0,2 - other: see Table VII)  
] - N/A (used only for sequence hooking)

Line 3: 2 - Two fire units are specified for this mission.  
10 - Ten tracks (both hostile and friendly) are specified for this mission.

The next two lines (4,5) define the characteristics of the two fire units used in the mission. In general, there will be one line for each fire unit specified on line 3.

Line 4: 10 - The x-coordinate of the location of fire unit one is 10.0 miles from the origin.  
(The origin should be selected to reflect the "center" of the system.)

10. - The y-coordinate of the location of fire unit one is 10.0 miles from the origin.

4. - The fire unit starts the simulation with 4 missiles.

.99 - 99% of the missiles fired result in an effective engagement.

Line 5: The location (10.,-10), number of missiles (4) and the site's effectiveness (99%) is given for fire unit two.

The next 22 lines define the flight paths for all tracks. Each track requires at least two lines to represent a flight path. A single line must be added for each additional leg of the track (lines 8, 9, and 10 provide an example of a track with two legs). Note that the meaning of the variables in the first flight path line for each track is different from the remaining. If the data contains more than two lines, all those lines after the first have the same meaning.

Line 6: 1 - Flight path for track 1.  
50. - Track 1 will appear at time 50 seconds.  
80. - The x-coordinate where track 1 will first appear (at time 50).  
0 - The y-coordinate where track 1 will first appear.

Line 7: 1 - Flight path for track 1.  
5000: - The time of the next turn (5000 is too large to occur, therefore there is no turn).  
-1. - The x-velocity for track 1 in miles per second until time 5000.  
-03. - The y-velocity for track 1 in miles per second until time 5000.

Line 8: Track 2 will appear at time 50 at location (80.,0.).

Line 9: Until time 500., the velocity vector for track 2 will be x-velocity = -.1 and y-velocity = -.03.

Line 10: Until time 5000. (beginning at the 500. by line 9), the velocity vector for track 2 will be x-velocity = -.075 and y-velocity = -.075.

Line 11, 12: Flight path information for track 3.

Line 13 - 26: Flight path information for tracks 4-10.

Line 27: 99 - Stops processing of flight paths. (Note this must only be a number larger than the total number of tracks specified on line 3.)

The next 23 lines define the track identification information.

Each track requires at least two lines and both have the same meaning. This information reflects the highest level of identification for the system. If the appropriate automatic mode of operation is initialized, these updates will be made automatically. However, if a manual mode is chosen, the data will be stored for future use by the operator. The tracks defined in lines 6-27 will first 'appear' as video data. This may be updated at any time manually to a track, but will not be initialized automatically until the time specified in the input data (see line 28).

Line 28: 1 - Identification information for track 1.  
75. - The time (75 seconds) for the information update given on this line for track 1.  
2. - The status may now be given as an unknown track. (This is used only in the automatic initiate track mode.)

- Line 29: 1 - Identification information for track 1.  
250. - The time (250 seconds) for the information update.  
4. - The status of the track may now (250 seconds) be given as hostile.
- Line 30: 1 - Identification information for track 1.  
5000. - The time (never reached) for the information update.  
- - May be left blank since it is not used.
- Line 31 - 33: The identification information for track 2.  
At time 100 - unknown track.  
At time 200 - hostile track (for the duration).
- Line 34 - 49: The identification information for tracks 3 - 10 (note tracks 9 and 10 are identified as friendly).
- Line 50: 99 - Stops processing of track identification information (see line 27).
- 140

```

GEN,ARI,3,1,1978,1,2,(11)N*
SGE,0,39,1.,1000.*
POP,2,0,3,11,14*
OUT,0,(S)0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,N,Y,Y,Y*
DIS,1,UN,,0.,1.*
DIS,2,UN,,1.,5.*
DIS,3,UN,,1.,10.*
DIS,4,UN,,.5,1.5*
DIS,5,UN,,2.,06.*
DIS,6,UN,,1.,05.*
DIS,7,UN,,2.,04.*
DIS,8,UN,,2.,05.*
DIS,9,UN,,04.,08.*
DIS,10,UN,,10.,20.*
DIS,11,UN,,04.,09.*
DIS,12,UN,,10.,20.*
DIS,13,UN,,10.,20.*
DIS,14,UN,,20.,40.*
DIS,15,UN,,45.,65.*
DIS,16,UN,,30.,45.*
UBO,1,SEARCHT,
      2,IDLET,
      3,VIDEOT,
      4,UNKT,
      5,FRIENDT,
      6,HOSTILET,
      7,FIREUT,
      8,ASSIGNT,
      9,HOOKINGT,
      10,TIMETRAK,
      11,TIMEFRND,
      12,TIMEHOST,
      13,KILLT*
UTI,1,QBEFF,,
      2,FU1,,
      3,FU2,,
      4,FU3,,
      5,FU4,,
      6,FU5,,
      7,FU6,,
      8,FU7,,
      9,FU8,,
      10,FU9,,
      11,FU10*
UHI,1,OPERATOR,12,0.,1.,
      2,FUOPERAT,12,0.,1.,
      3,FUEFFECT,12,0.,1.*
IMO,6,A*
TAS,1,SEARCH,0,1,SC,0,(10)SO*
MOD,1,1,A,,
      8,A,,
      10,A*
ATA,1,COM,SA,0,1,UF,43*
CFI,1,2,ALU,0.,1,SA,,
      3,ALU,1.,1,SA,,
      9,ALU,2.,1,SA,,
      21,ALU,3.,1,SA,,
      24,ALU,9.,1,SA*
TAS,2,IDLETIME,1,1,UF,40*
MOD,2,8,A,,
      10,A*
STA,2,(5)BET,STA,10,0.,30.*
DET,2,1*
TAS,3,OBSVIDEO,1,1,DS,4,(16)1*
MOD,3,8,A,,
      10,A*
STA,3,(5)BET,STA,10,0.,30.*
ATA,3,COM,SA,0,1,UF,1*
PRO,3,SA,0,1,1,
      4,2,
      5,3*

```

Figure 4(1). SAINT Model Input

TAS, 4, WAITONE, 1, 1, DS, 5,  
 (16)1\*  
 MOD, 4, 8, A\*  
 DET, 4, 3\*  
 TAS, 5, AUTOMANN, 1, 1, SC, 0,  
 (16)1\*  
 ATA, 5, COM, SA, 0, 1, UF, 2\*  
 PRO, 5, SA, 0, 1, 1,  
 6, 2,  
 7, 3\*  
 TAS, 6, WATCHUID, 1, 1, UF, 3,  
 (16)1\*  
 MOD, 6, 8, A\*  
 ATA, 6, COM, SA, 0, 1, UF, 41\*  
 CFI, 6, 1, AGU, 1, 1, SA, ,  
 7, ALU, 1, 1, SA\*  
 TAS, 7, POSTAB, 1, 1, DS, 6,  
 (16)1\*  
 MOD, 7, 8, A\*  
 DET, 7, 8\*  
 TAS, 8, PINDICAT, 1, 1, DS, 7,  
 (16)1\*  
 MOD, 8, 8, A, ,  
 9, A\*  
 ATA, 8, COM, SA, 0, 1, UF, 4\*  
 DET, 8, 1\*  
 TAS, 9, OBSUNK, 1, 1, DS, 4,  
 (16)1\*  
 MOD, 9, 8, A, ,  
 10, A\*  
 STA, 9, (5)BET, STA, 10, 0, , 30.\*  
 UTC, 9, , , 40, , 60, , 1, , 2\*  
 ATA, 9, COM, SA, 0, 1, UF, 5\*  
 PRO, 9, SA, 0, 1, 1,  
 10, 2\*  
 TAS, 10, PIDIFF, 1, 1, DS, 7,  
 (16)1\*  
 MOD, 10, 8, A\*  
 ATA, 10, COM, SA, 0, 4, SC, 1,  
 SA, 0, 5, SC, 0\*  
 DET, 10, 35\*  
 TAS, 11, PINTERRD, 1, 1, DS, 7,  
 (16)1\*  
 MOD, 11, 8, A\*  
 DET, 11, 12\*  
 TAS, 12, READMSG, 1, 1, DS, 8,  
 (16)1\*  
 MOD, 12, 8, A\*  
 UTC, 12, , , 50, , 50, , 1, , 1\*  
 ATA, 12, COM, SA, 0, 1, UF, 6\*  
 PRO, 12, SA, 0, 1, 1,  
 13, 2,  
 14, 3\*  
 TAS, 13, PFH, 1, 1, DS, 7,  
 (16)1\*  
 MOD, 13, 8, A, ,  
 9, A\*  
 DET, 13, 1\*  
 TAS, 14, TIGHGREE, 1, 1, SC, 0,  
 (16)1\*  
 ATA, 14, COM, SA, 0, 1, UF, 7\*  
 PRO, 14, SA, 0, 1, 1,  
 15, 2\*  
 TAS, 15, PASSIGN, 1, 1, DS, 7,  
 (16)1\*  
 MOD, 15, 8, A, ,  
 10, A\*  
 ATA, 15, COM, SA, 0, 4, SC, 2,  
 SA, 0, 5, SC, 0\*  
 CFI, 15, 35, ALU, -5, 7, SA, ,  
 18, ALU, 5, 7, SA\*

Figure 4(2). SAINT Model Input

TAS, 18, BRANCH, 1, 1, SC, 0,  
 (16)1\*  
 ATA, 18, COM, SA, 0, 1, UF, 10,  
 IA, 0, 2, UF, 42,  
 SA, 0, 4, SC, 3,  
 SA, 0, 5, SC, 1\*  
 PRO, 18, SA, 0, 35, 1,  
 19, 2,  
 1, 3\*  
 TAS, 19, PENGACC, 1, 1, DS, 7,  
 (16)1\*  
 MOD, 19, 8, A\*  
 ATA, 19, COM, IA, 0, 3, SC, 2\*  
 CAL, 19, 1, ALU, .5, 7, SA,,  
 20, AGU, .5, 7, SA,,  
 46, AGU, 0., 2, IA\*  
 TAS, 20, PHOLDF, 1, 1, DS, 7\*  
 MOD, 20, 8, A\*  
 ATA, 20, COM, IA, 0, 3, SC, 3\*  
 DET, 20, 1, 46\*  
 TAS, 21, OBSFRIEND, 1, 1, DS, 4,  
 (16)1\*  
 MOD, 21, 8, A,,  
 10, A\*  
 STA, 21, (5) BET, STA, 10, 0., 30.\*  
 ATA, 21, COM, SA, 0, 1, UF, 11\*  
 PRO, 21, SA, 0, 1, 1,  
 22, 2\*  
 TAS, 22, CKFU, 1, 1, DS, 4,  
 (16)1\*  
 MOD, 22, 8, A\*  
 ATA, 22, COM, SA, 0, 1, UF, 12,  
 SA, 0, 4, SC, 7,  
 SA, 0, 5, SC, 0\*  
 PRO, 22, SA, 0, 1, 1,  
 35, 2\*  
 TAS, 23, PCFIRE, 1, 1, DS, 7,  
 (16)1\*  
 MOD, 23, 8, A\*  
 ATA, 23, COM, IA, 0, 3, SC, 4\*  
 DET, 23, 1, 46\*  
 TAS, 24, SEARCHB, 1, 1, SC, 0\*  
 CFI, 24, 25, ALU, 4., 1, SA,,  
 28, ALU, 5., 1, SA,,  
 1, ALU, 99., 1, SA\*  
 TAS, 25, OBSHOST, 1, 1, DS, 9,  
 (16)1\*  
 MOD, 25, 8, A,,  
 10, A\*  
 STA, 25, (5) BET, STA, 10, 0., 30.\*  
 UTC, 25, ., 50., 50., 8, 0.\*  
 ATA, 25, COM, SA, 0, 1, UF, 13,  
 SA, 0, 7, SC, -1\*  
 PRO, 25, SA, 0, 1, 1,  
 15, 2,  
 26, 3\*  
 TAS, 26, PASSIGN, 1, 1, DS, 7,  
 (16)1\*  
 MOD, 26, 8, A\*  
 ATA, 26, COM, SA, 0, 4, SC, 5,  
 SA, 0, 5, SC, 0\*  
 DET, 26, 35\*  
 TAS, 27, CLEARHF, 1, 1, DS, 7,  
 (16)1\*  
 MOD, 27, 8, A\*  
 ATA, 27, COM, SA, 0, 1, UF, 14,  
 IA, 0, 3, SC, 5\*  
 CAL, 27, 1, ALU, 0., 1, SA,,  
 26, AGU, 0., 1, SA,,  
 46, ALU, 2., 1, SA\*

Figure 4(3). SAINT Model Input

TAS, 28, OBFU, 1, 1, DS, 4\*  
 MOD, 28, 8, A, ,  
     10, A\*  
 STA, 28, (5)BET, STA, 10, 0, , 30.\*  
 ATA, 28, COM, SA, 0, 1, UF, 15,  
     SA, 0, 4, SC, 6,  
     SA, 0, 5, SC, 1\*  
 PRO, 28, SA, 0, 1, 1,  
     35, 2,  
     33, 3\*  
 TAS, 29, READOAC, 1, 1, DS, 9\*  
 MOD, 29, 8, A\*  
 ATA, 29, COM, SA, 0, 1, UF, 16,  
     SA, 0, 4, SC, 4,  
     IA, 0, 3, SC, 4,  
     SA, 0, 5, SC, 0\*  
 CFI, 29, 30, ALU, 0, , 1, SA, ,  
     35, ALU, 1, , 1, SA, ,  
     31, ALU, 2, , 1, SA\*  
 TAS, 30, DROPSITE, 1, 1, DS, 7\*  
 MOD, 30, 8, A\*  
 ATA, 30, COM, SA, 0, 1, UF, 17\*  
 DET, 30, 1\*  
 TAS, 31, C2ASSIGN, 1, 1, UF, 18\*  
 MOD, 31, 8, A\*  
 ATA, 31, COM, IA, 0, 3, SC, 4\*  
 DET, 31, 35, 46\*  
 TAS, 32, C1ASSIGN, 1, 1, DS, 7\*  
 MOD, 32, 8, A\*  
 ATA, 32, COM, SA, 0, 1, UF, 19,  
     IA, 0, 3, SC, 4\*  
 DET, 32, 46, 30\*  
 TAS, 33, OBSDDG, 1, 1, DS, 9\*  
 MOD, 33, 8, A\*  
 ATA, 33, COM, SA, 0, 1, UF, 8,  
     SA, 0, 4, SC, 8,  
     SA, 0, 5, SC, 1\*  
 PRO, 33, SA, 0, 35, 1,  
     1, 2\*  
 TAS, 34, PCLENG, 1, 1, DS, 7\*  
 MOD, 34, 8, A\*  
 ATA, 34, COM, SA, 0, 1, UF, 9,  
     IA, 0, 3, SC, 1\*  
 DET, 34, 46, 33\*  
 TAS, 35, TYPEHOOK, 1, 1, SC, 0\*  
 MOD, 35, 8, A, ,  
     10, A\*  
 STA, 35, M\*  
 ATA, 35, COM, SA, 0, 1, UF, 20\*  
 CFI, 35, 36, ALU, 0, , 1, SA, ,  
     39, ALU, 1, , 1, SA, ,  
     42, ALU, 2, , 1, SA\*  
 TAS, 36, TYPESEQ, 1, 1, DS, 7,  
     (16)2\*  
 ATA, 36, COM, SA, 0, 1, UF, 21\*  
 CFI, 36, 37, ALU, 0, , 1, SA, ,  
     38, ALU, 1, , 1, SA\*  
 TAS, 37, ENTCATSQ, 1, 1, DS, 11,  
     (16)2\*  
 ATA, 37, COM, SA, 0, 1, UF, 22\*  
 DET, 37, 38\*  
 TAS, 38, PSEQHOOK, 1, 1, DS, 7,  
     (16)2\*  
 ATA, 38, COM, SA, 0, 1, UF, 23\*  
 CFI, 38, 38, ALU, 0, , 1, SA, ,  
     1, ALU, 1, , 1, SA, ,  
     45, ALU, 2, , 1, SA\*  
 TAS, 39, ENTNUM, 1, 1, DS, 11,  
     (16)2\*  
 DET, 39, 40\*

Figure 4(4). SAINT Model Input

```

TAS, 40, PNUMHOOK, 1, 1, DS, 7,
(16)2*
PRO, 40, NO, 0, 41, .1,
45, .9*
TAS, 41, PDEHOOK, 1, 1, DS, 7,
(16)2*
DET, 41, 39*
TAS, 42, MOUETAB, 1, 1, DS, 6,
(16)2*
DET, 42, 43*
TAS, 43, PSNHOOK, 1, 1, DS, 7,
(16)2*
PRO, 43, NO, 0, 44, .1,
45, .9*
TAS, 44, PDEHOOK, 1, 1, DS, 7,
(16)2*
DET, 44, 42*
TAS, 45, RETHOOK, 1, 1, SC, 0*
MOD, 45, 10, A*
STA, 45, (5)INT, STA, 10, 0, .15.*
CFI, 45, 11, ALU, 1, .4, SA, ,
18, ALU, 2, .4, SA, ,
19, ALU, 3, .4, SA, ,
32, ALU, 4, .4, SA, ,
70, ALU, 20, .4, SA*
TAS, 70, RHOOKB, 1, 1, SC, 0*
CFI, 70, 27, ALU, 5, .4, SA, ,
29, ALU, 6, .4, SA, ,
23, ALU, 7, .4, SA, ,
34, ALU, 8, .4, SA*
TAS, 46, FURROUTER, 1, 1, SC, 0*
MOD, 46, 11, A*
CFI, 46, 53, ALU, 1, .3, IA, ,
47, ALU, 2, .3, IA, ,
54, ALU, 3, .3, IA, ,
57, ALU, 4, .3, IA, ,
59, ALU, 20, .3, IA*
TAS, 59, FUROUTB, 1, 1, SC, 0*
CFI, 59, 55, ALU, 5, .3, IA, ,
58, ALU, 6, .3, IA*
TAS, 47, ATTACH, 1, 1, DS, 12*
ATA, 47, COM, SA, 0, 8, UF, 24*
MOD, 47, 3, A*
CFI, 47, 48, AGU, 0, .8, SA, ,
83, AGU, -1, .8, SA*
TAS, 48, ENGAGEA, 1, 1, DS, 13*
ATA, 48, COM, SA, 0, 8, UF, 25*
CFI, 48, 49, AGU, 0, .8, SA, ,
84, AGU, -1, .8, SA, ,
85, AGU, -2, .8, SA, ,
83, AGU, -3, .8, SA*
TAS, 49, ENGAGEB, 1, 1, DS, 1*
MOD, 49, 4, A, ,
11, A*
ATA, 49, COM, SA, 0, 8, UF, 26*
CFI, 49, 50, AGU, 0, .8, SA, ,
86, AGU, -1, .8, SA, ,
83, AGU, -2, .8, SA*
TAS, 50, FIRE, 1, 1, DS, 14*
MOD, 50, 2, A*
DET, 50, 51*
TAS, 51, EVALFIRE, 1, 1, SC, 0*
MOD, 51, 12, A*
ATA, 51, COM, SA, 0, 8, UF, 27*
CFI, 51, 53, AGU, 1, .8, SA, ,
49, AGU, 0, .8, SA, ,
74, AGU, -1, .8, SA*
TAS, 53, CKFOR2, 1, 1, SC, 0*
MOD, 53, 12, A*
ATA, 53, COM, SA, 0, 8, UF, 28*
CFI, 53, 49, AGU, 0, .8, SA, ,
88, AGU, -1, .8, SA*

```

Figure 4(5). SAINT Model Input

TAS, 54, HOLDFIRE, 1, 1, SC, 0\*  
 ATA, 54, COM, SA, 0, 8, UF, 29\*  
 TAS, 55, CLEARHF, 1, 1, SC, 0\*  
 ATA, 55, COM, SA, 0, 8, UF, 30\*  
 CFI, 55, 50, AGU, 0., 8, SA,,  
     87, AGU, -1., 8, SA\*  
 TAS, 57, CEASEF, 1, 1, SC, 0\*  
 ATA, 57, COM, SA, 0, 8, UF, 31\*  
 CFI, 57, 53, ALU, 0., 8, SA,,  
     87, ALU, 1., 8, SA\*  
 TAS, 58, INRANGE, 1, 1, SC, 0\*  
 DET, 58, 49\*  
 TAS, 61, UDAUTO, 0, 1, SC, 0, (10)SO\*  
 MOD, 61, 10, A\*  
 ATA, 61, COM, SA, 0, 6, UF, 32\*  
 CFI, 61, 62, AGU, 0., 6, SA\*  
 TAS, 62, RANGETIM, 1, 1, SC, 10\*  
 DET, 62, 63\*  
 TAS, 63, AUTOUD, 1, 1, SC, 0\*  
 ATA, 63, COM, SA, 0, 6, UF, 33\*  
 CAL, 63, 63, ALU, 1., 6, SA,,  
     46, ALU, 1., 6, SA,,  
     64, ALU, 0., 6, SA,,  
     61, AGU, 1., 6, SA,,  
     75, AGU, 0., 10, SA\*  
 TAS, 64, AUTOHF, 1, 1, SC, 0\*  
 ATA, 64, COM, IA, 0, 3, SC, 3\*  
 DET, 64, 46\*  
 TAS, 65, STTRACK, 0, 1, SC, 0, (9)2., SO\*  
 ATA, 65, COM, SA, 0, 9, UF, 34\*  
 CAL, 65, 65, ALU, 0., 9, SA,,  
     66, ALU, 1., 9, SA\*  
 TAS, 66, INITTRAK, 1, 1, SC, 0, (9)3.\*  
 ATA, 66, COM, SA, 0, 9, UF, 35\*  
 MOD, 66, 5, A\*  
 DET, 66, 67, 68\*  
 TAS, 67, ROUTUD, 1, 1, UF, 38\*  
 ATA, 67, COM, SA, 0, 9, UF, 36\*  
 DET, 67, 67\*  
 TAS, 68, STATUD, 1, 1, UF, 39\*  
 MOD, 68, 10, A\*  
 ATA, 68, COM, SA, 0, 9, UF, 37\*  
 CAL, 68, 68, ALU, 1., 10, SA,,  
     75, AGU, 0., 10, SA\*  
 TAS, 73, OUTPUT, 0, 1, SC, 800, (10)SO\*  
 DET, 73, 73\*  
 TAS, 71, TIMER, 0, 1, SC, 800, (10)SO\*  
 DET, 71, 72\*  
 TAS, 72, SINK, 1, 1, (10)SI\*  
 TAS, 74, RECEFFEC, 1, 1, SC, 0\*  
 MOD, 74, 13, A,,  
     14, A\*  
 TAS, 75, BRCEARA, 1, 1, SC, 0\*  
 ATA, 75, COM, SA, 0, 11, UF, 45\*  
 CFI, 75, 76, ALU, 2., 11, SA,,  
     77, ALU, 3., 11, SA,,  
     78, ALU, 4., 11, SA,,  
     79, ALU, 5., 11, SA\*  
 TAS, 76, CLUNKA, 1, 1, SC, 0\*  
 RCL, 76, 1, 9\*  
 TAS, 77, CLFRNA, 1, 1, SC, 0\*  
 RCL, 77, 1, 21\*  
 TAS, 78, CLHOSA, 1, 1, SC, 0\*  
 RCL, 78, 1, 25\*  
 TAS, 79, BRCLARB, 1, 1, SC, 0\*  
 ATA, 79, COM, SA, 0, 11, UF, 46\*  
 CFI, 79, 80, ALU, 2., 11, SA,,  
     81, ALU, 3., 11, SA,,  
     82, ALU, 4., 11, SA\*  
 TAS, 80, CLUNKB, 1, 1, SC, 0\*  
 RCL, 80, 1, 9, 2, 9\*

Figure 4(6). SAINT Model Input

TAS,81,CLFRNB,1,1,SC,0\*  
RCL,81,1,21,2,21\*  
TAS,82,CLHOSB,1,1,SC,0\*  
RCL,82,1,25,2,25\*  
TAS,83,CFTRAP,1,1,SC,0\*  
TAS,84,ORANTRAP,1,1,SC,0\*  
TAS,85,HLI2TRAP,1,1,SC,0\*  
TAS,86,HFTRAP,1,1,SC,0\*  
TAS,87,MSGTRAP,1,1,SC,0\*  
TAS,88,FUTRAP,1,1,SC,0\*  
FIN\*

Figure 4(7). SAINT Model Input

TTTT					
	1	1			
	2	10			
	10.	10.	4.	.99	
5	10.	-10.	4.	.99	
	1 50.	80.	0.		
	1 5000.	-.1	-.03		
	2 50.	80.	0.		
	2 500.	-.1	.03		
10	2 5000.	-.075	-.075		
	3 0.	40.	0.		
	3 5000.	-.1	0.		
	4 60.	40.	0.		
	4 5000.	-.1	0.		
15	5 120.	40.	0.		
	5 5000.	-.1	0.		
	6 180.	40.	0.		
	6 5000.	-.1	0.		
	7 240.	40.	0.		
20	7 5000.	-.1	0.		
	8 300.	40.	0.		
	8 5000.	-.1	0.		
	9 360.	0.	0.		
	9 5000.	.075	.075		
25	10 420.	0.	0.		
	10 5000.	.075	-.075		
	99				
	1 75.	2.			
	1 250.	4.			
30	1 5000.				
	2 100.	2.			
	2 200.	4.			
	2 5000.				
	3 10.	4.			
35	3 5000.				
	4 70.	4.			
	4 5000.				
	5 130.	4.			
	5 5000.				
40	6 190.	4.			
	6 5000.				
	7 250.	4.			
	7 5000.				
	8 310.	4.			
45	8 5000.				
	9 370.	3.			
	9 5000.				
	10 430.	3.			
	10 5000.				
50	99				

Figure 5. Mission Input Data

Table VII

MISSION INPUT DATA

<u>Card</u>	<u>Columns</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Definition</u>
1	1	L1	Auto/manual initiate
	2	L1	Auto/manual interrogate
	3	L1	Auto/manual engagement
	4	L1	Tight/free policy
2	1-5	I5	Hooking policy 0 = sequence hook 1 = position/number hook 2 = tab hook
	6-10	I5	Form of sequence hook 0 = track and fire unit 1 = track 2 = fire unit 3 = hostile track and fire unit 4 = hostile track
3	1-5	I5	Number of fire units in mission
	6-10	I5	Number of tracks in mission
F1-FN	1-10	F10.0	Location of fire unit N (x coordinate in miles)
	11-20	F10.0	Location of fire unit N (y coordinate in miles)
	21-30	F10.0	Number of missiles at fire unit N
	31-40	F10.0	Effectiveness of fire unit N ( $0 < E \leq 1$ )
TR1/1	1-2	I2	Track number (1)
	3-12	F10.0	Time track 1 appears on screen (in seconds)
	13-22	F10.0	Initial location of track 1 (x coordinate in miles)
	23-32	F10.0	Initial location of track 1 (y coordinate in miles)
TR1/2- TR1/m	1-2	I2	Track number (1)
	3-12	F10.0	Time track 1 makes its (m-1) turn (in seconds)

Table VIII (cont.)

<u>Card</u>	<u>Columns</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Definition</u>
	13-22	F10.0	X velocity <u>before</u> the time in field 1 (miles/second)
	23-32	F10.0	Y velocity <u>before</u> the time in field 1 (miles/second)
	(TR2/1-TR2/m) - (TRn/1-TRm/m)		Same as track 1
S1	1-2	I2	Any value larger than the number of tracks (used to signal the end of TR cards)
TS1/1	1-2	I2	Track number (1)
	3-12	F10.0	Time of first ID change for track 1
	13-22	F10.0	New ID for track 1 (0 = track disappeared) 1 = video data 2 = unknown track 3 = friendly track 4 = hostile track
TS1/2- TS1/m	2-3	I2	Track number (1)
	3-12	F10.0	Time for m <sup>th</sup> ID change for track 1
	13-22	F10.0	New ID for track 1
	(TS2/1-TS2/m) - (TSn/1-TSn/m)		Same as track 1
S2	1-2	I2	Any value larger than the total number of tracks (used to signal the end of TS cards)

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## SECTION V

EXAMPLE OF SAINT SIMULATION OUTPUT

This section presents examples of output generated by the SAINT simulation of the AN/TSQ-73 system. There are three categories of output. The first, presented in Figure 5, is an echo check of the SAINT model input. The second, shown in Figure 7, is an echo check of the AN/TSQ-73 mission input. The information contained in these two output categories was discussed in the previous sections. The third category of output, shown in Figure 8, is mission-related output generated by the simulation. Both a detailed mission output (trace) and a statistical summary output are provided.

Mission Trace Output

The mission trace provides a step-by-step account of the simulation as it progresses. A small section of the mission trace is shown here for purposes of explanation:

1 4.10	OBH	25	TR- 3	H	D- 25	AFU- 2	RRHR	UF
1 9.57	SER	1	TR- 0		D- 0	AFU- 0	PP P	UE
1 15.17	OFU	28	FU- 1	A	P- 4	S- 0	UR H	AE
1 15.63	OFU	33	FU- 1	A	P- 4	S- 0	UR H	AE
1 21.37	OFU*	33	FU- 1	A	P- 4	S- 0	UR H	AE
1 31.05	OFU	33	FU- 1	X	F- 4	S- 0	UR H	XE
1 33.85	OFU	34	FU- 2	U	P- 3	S- 0	UR H	XU
1 40.20	SER	1	TR- 0		D- 0	AFU- 0	UU H	FU

The first line above represents the simulation at time 1 minute 4.10 seconds. The current job (task) of the operator is OBH (observing hostile track), task 25. The track number associated with this target is 3; it is classified as H (hostile) and the distance to the assigned fire unit two is 25 miles. The letters, RRHR, indicate that targets one, two and four are not yet assigned as tracks, whereas target three is classified as a hostile track. The letters, UF, at the far right, indicate that fire unit one is unassigned

(U) and fire unit two is in the process of firing (F) a missile (at track 3).

At time 1 minute 21.33 seconds, the operator is OFU\* (hooking an observed fire unit). The asterisk (\*) is used to indicate the hooking process. This is task number 33. As there is a delay in the output at this time, the fire unit information on the current line does not correspond to the fire unit being hooked. The operator is hooking FU-2 (fire unit 2) in order to release the effective status. The letters at the far right, AE, indicate that fire unit one is attached and fire unit two is showing an effective status. This effective status is also reflected by the condition of track three. It has been removed as a track, indicating its elimination. The remainder of the line gives the information that FU-1 (fire unit one) is A (attached) with P-4 (primary assignment to track 4) and S-0 (no second assignment). Track one is U (unknown), track two is R (video) and track four is H (hostile).

As the mission proceeds (see Figure 8), the fire units eliminate all hostile tracks, but in doing so expend all their missiles. This is represented by an \* (blinking fire unit) followed by a Z (out of action). At this point, the operator drops the fire unit from the scope. These events occur at times 6 minutes 11.55 seconds, 6 minutes 19.21 seconds and 6 minutes 50.85 seconds, respectively.

#### Statistical Summary Output

The mission trace output is followed by a series of statistical summaries that represent a variety of system performance

measures. At the present time, there are seven SAINT-generated task statistics collected, thirteen user-generated statistics based on observation, three user-generated histograms, and eleven user-generated statistics for time-persistent variables. These statistics are representative of the types that can be collected, but are by no means all inclusive. The statistics currently collected are:

1. SAINT task statistics.
  - a. Task 2: The time between occurrences when the operator enters an idle period.
  - b. Task 3: The time between occurrences when the operator processes video data.
  - c. Task 9: The time between occurrences when the operator processes unknown tracks.
  - d. Task 21: The time between occurrences when the operator processes friendly tracks.
  - e. Task 25: The time between occurrences when the operator processes hostile tracks.
  - f. Task 28: The time between occurrences when the operator processes fire unit sites.
  - g. Task 45: The interval of time that has occurred since task 35. It represents the amount of time spent in the hooking procedures.
2. User-generated statistics for variables based on observation.
  - a. SEARCHT: The amount of time spent scanning the scope in the search task.

- b. IDLET: The time spent as idle time.
  - c. VIDEOT: The time spent processing video data.
  - d. UNKT: The time spent processing unknown tracks.
  - e. FRIENDT: The time spent processing friendly tracks.
  - f. HOSTILET: The time spent processing hostile tracks.
  - g. FIREUT: The time the operator is working with the fire units.
  - h. ASSIGNT: The time the operator spent assigning fire units to tracks.
  - i. HOOKINGT: The time spent by the operator in the hooking procedures.
  - j. TIMETRK: The time the system or operator spent in assigning a track to video data.
  - k. TIMEFRND: The time the system or operator spent in identifying a track as friendly.
  - l. TIMEHOST: The time the system or operator spent in identifying a track as hostile.
  - m. KILLT: The time from initial appearance to effective kill.
3. User-generated histograms.
- a. Histogram 1: The number of occurrences that have been recorded by the operator in each of the nine possible categories.
- The categories are:
- (i) 1 = Search
  - (ii) 2 = Idle Time
  - (iii) 3 = Processing Video
  - (iv) 4 = Processing Unknown Track

- (v) 5 = Processing Friendly Track
- (vi) 6 = Processing Hostile Track
- (vii) 7 = Observing Fire Unit
- (viii) 8 = Hooking Procedures

- b. Histogram 2: The number of missiles fired by each unit. Each line represents a single fire unit, where the upper cell limit is the fire unit number.
  - c. Histogram 3: The number of effective kills each fire unit has had. Each line represents a single fire unit, where the upper cell limit is the fire unit number.
4. User-generated statistics for time-persistent variables.
- a. OBEFF: The effectiveness of the system and operator. The value gives the percentage of time that the system or operator was not up-to-date in its identification. Therefore, the smaller the value, the more efficient the system or operator was.
  - b. FU1-FU10: The percentage of time that the fire units were active.

SAINT SIMULATION PROJECT 1 BY ARI  
DATE 3/ 1/ 1978

## \*RUN PARAMETERS\*

PARAMETER	VALUE
NUMBER OF ITERATIONS	1
NUMBER OF SINK TASKS TO END ITERATION	1
INTEGER RANDOM NUMBER SEED	71268659
SCALE FACTOR FOR FUNCTION SC	1.000

## \*PROGRAM OPTIONS\*

OPTION	CODE
NUMBER OF RESOURCES	2
NUMBER OF RESOURCE ATTRIBUTES PER RESOURCE	0
NUMBER OF INFORMATION ATTRIBUTES	3
NUMBER OF SYSTEM ATTRIBUTES	11
NUMBER OF MODERATOR FUNCTIONS	14
NETWORK MODIFICATION	
DISTRIBUTION SET MODIFICATION	
RANKING OF TASKS AWAITING SCHEDULING	3

## \*OUTPUT OPTIONS\*

OPTION	CODE
DETAILED ITERATION OUTPUT (BEGIN)	0
DETAILED ITERATION OUTPUT (END)	0
RESOURCE UTILIZATION SUMMARY (BEGIN)	0
RESOURCE UTILIZATION SUMMARY (END)	0
STATISTICS TASK SUMMARY (BEGIN)	0
STATISTICS TASK SUMMARY (END)	0
INITIAL/FINAL STATE VARIABLE VALUES (BEGIN)	0
INITIAL/FINAL STATE VARIABLE VALUES (END)	0
STATE VARIABLE STATISTICS (BEGIN)	0
STATE VARIABLE STATISTICS (END)	0
STATE VARIABLE PLOTS/TABLES (BEGIN)	0
STATE VARIABLE PLOTS/TABLES (END)	0
RESOURCE UTILIZATION SUMMARY REPORT	NO
STATISTICS TASK SUMMARY REPORT	YES
HISTOGRAM OUTPUT FOR STATISTICS TASKS	
SUMMARY FOR ITERATION 1	YES
SUMMARY REPORT	YES

Figure 6(1). SAINT Echo Check

## \*USER-GENERATED STATISTICS FOR VARIABLES BASED ON OBSERVATION\*

VARIABLE NUMBER	VARIABLE LABEL
1	SEARCHT
2	IDLET
3	VIDEOT
4	UNKT
5	FRIENDT
6	HOSIET
7	FIREUT
8	ASSIGNT
9	HOOINGT
10	TIMETRAK
11	TIMEFRND
12	TIMEHOST
13	KILLT

Figure 6(2). SAINT Echo Check

## \*USER-GENERATED STATISTICS FOR TIME-PERSISTENT VARIABLES\*

VARIABLE NUMBER	VARIABLE LABEL	INITIAL VALUE
1	OBEFF	0
2	FU1	0
3	FU2	0
4	FU3	0
5	FU4	0
6	FU5	0
7	FU6	0
8	FU7	0
9	FU8	0
10	FU9	0
11	FU10	0

Figure 6(3). SAINT Echo Check

## \*USER-GENERATED HISTOGRAMS\*

VARIABLE NUMBER	VARIABLE LABEL	NUMBER OF CELLS	UPPER LIMIT OF FIRST CELL	CELL WIDTH
1	OPERATOR	12	0	1.0000E+00
2	FUOPERAT	12	0	1.0000E+00
3	FUEFFECT	12	0	1.0000E+00

Figure 6(4). SAINT Echo Check

## \*INITIAL MODERATOR FUNCTION STATUS\*

MODERATOR FUNCTION	INITIAL STATUS
1	INAC
2	INAC
3	INAC
4	INAC
5	INAC
6	ACT
7	INAC
8	INAC
9	INAC
10	INAC
11	INAC
12	INAC
13	INAC
14	INAC

Figure 6(5). SAINT Echo Check

SET NUMBER	DISTRIBUTION TYPE	*DISTRIBUTION SETS*			
		-----PARAMETERS-----			
		1	2	3	4
1	UN	0	0	1.0000	0
2	UN	0	1.0000	5.0000	0
3	UN	0	1.0000	10.0000	0
4	UN	0	.5000	1.5000	0
5	UN	0	2.0000	6.0000	0
6	UN	0	1.0000	5.0000	0
7	UN	0	2.0000	4.0000	0
8	UN	0	2.0000	5.0000	0
9	UN	0	4.0000	8.0000	0
10	UN	0	10.0000	20.0000	0
11	UN	0	4.0000	9.0000	0
12	UN	0	10.0000	20.0000	0
13	UN	0	10.0000	20.0000	0
14	UN	0	20.0000	40.0000	0
15	UN	0	45.0000	65.0000	0
16	UN	0	30.0000	45.0000	0

Figure 6(6). SAINT Echo Check

## \*RESOURCE DESCRIPTIONS\*

RESOURCE NUMBER	RESOURCE LABEL	ATTRIBUTE NUMBER	ATTRIBUTE VALUE
1	----		
2	----		

Figure 6(7). SAINT Echo Check

## \*INITIAL SYSTEM ATTRIBUTE VALUES\*

ATTRIBUTE NUMBER	ATTRIBUTE VALUE
1	0
2	0
3	0
4	0
5	0
6	0
7	0
8	0
9	0
10	0
11	0

Figure 6(8). SAINT Echo Check

\*TASK DEFINITIONS\*

TASK NUMBER	TASK LABEL	SPEC CHAR	PREDECESSOR FIRST	SUBS	REQTS DIFF	PERFORMANCE FUNC	TIME PMTR	TASK PRTY	INFO CODE	CHOICE ATRIB	COMP PREC	RESR CODE	RESOURCES ASSOCIATED WITH THIS TASK
1	SEARCH	SOU	0	1	1	SC	0	0	LAS		0	AND	1
2	IDLETIME		1	1	1	UF	40	0	LAS		0	AND	1
3	OBSVIDEO		1	1	1	DS	4	0	LAS		0	AND	1
4	WAITONE		1	1	1	DS	5	0	LAS		0	AND	1
5	AUTOMANN		1	1	1	SC	0	0	LAS		0	AND	1
6	WATCHUID		1	1	1	UF	3	0	LAS		0	AND	1
7	POSTAB		1	1	1	DS	6	0	LAS		0	AND	1
8	PINDICAT		1	1	1	DS	7	0	LAS		0	AND	1
9	OBSJUNK		1	1	1	DS	4	0	LAS		0	AND	1
10	PIDIFF		1	1	1	DS	7	0	LAS		0	AND	1
11	PINTERRO		1	1	1	DS	7	0	LAS		0	AND	1
12	READMSG		1	1	1	DS	8	0	LAS		0	AND	1
13	PFH		1	1	1	DS	7	0	LAS		0	AND	1
14	TIGHREE		1	1	1	SC	0	0	LAS		0	AND	1
15	PASSIGN		1	1	1	DS	7	0	LAS		0	AND	1
18	BRANCH		1	1	1	SC	0	0	LAS		0	AND	1
19	PENGACC		1	1	1	DS	7	0	LAS		0	AND	1
20	PHOLDF		1	1	1	DS	7	0	LAS		0	AND	1
21	OBSFREND		1	1	1	DS	4	0	LAS		0	AND	1
22	CKFU		1	1	1	DS	4	0	LAS		0	AND	1
23	PCFIRE		1	1	1	DS	7	0	LAS		0	AND	1
24	SEARCB		1	1	1	SC	0	0	LAS		0	AND	1
25	OBSHOST		1	1	1	DS	9	0	LAS		0	AND	1
26	PASSIGN		1	1	1	DS	7	0	LAS		0	AND	1
27	CLEARHF		1	1	1	DS	7	0	LAS		0	AND	1
28	OBFU		1	1	1	DS	4	0	LAS		0	AND	1
29	READDOAC		1	1	1	DS	9	0	LAS		0	AND	1
30	DROPSITE		1	1	1	DS	7	0	LAS		0	AND	1
31	CRASSIGN		1	1	1	UF	18	0	LAS		0	AND	1
32	C1ASSIGN		1	1	1	DS	9	0	LAS		0	AND	1
33	OBSDDG		1	1	1	DS	9	0	LAS		0	AND	1
34	PCLENG		1	1	1	DS	7	0	LAS		0	AND	1
35	TYPEHOOK		1	1	1	SC	0	0	LAS		0	AND	1
36	TYPESEQ		1	1	1	DS	7	0	LAS		0	AND	1
37	ENTCATSQ		1	1	1	DS	11	0	LAS		0	AND	1
38	PSEQHOOK		1	1	1	DS	7	0	LAS		0	AND	1
39	ENTNUM		1	1	1	DS	11	0	LAS		0	AND	1
40	PNUMHOOK		1	1	1	DS	7	0	LAS		0	AND	1
41	PDEHOOK		1	1	1	DS	7	0	LAS		0	AND	1
42	MOVETAB		1	1	1	DS	6	0	LAS		0	AND	1
43	PSNHOOK		1	1	1	DS	7	0	LAS		0	AND	1
44	PDEHOOK		1	1	1	DS	7	0	LAS		0	AND	1
45	RETHOOK		1	1	1	SC	0	0	LAS		0	AND	1
46	FURROUTER		1	1	1	SC	0	0	LAS		0	AND	1
47	ATTACH		1	1	1	DS	12	0	LAS		0	AND	1
48	ENGAGEA		1	1	1	DS	13	0	LAS		0	AND	1
49	ENGAGEB		1	1	1	DS	1	0	LAS		0	AND	1
50	FIRE		1	1	1	DS	14	0	LAS		0	AND	1

2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

Figure 6(9). SAINT Echo Check



## \*MARK AND STATISTICS TASKS\*

TASK NUMBER	MARK POINT	STATISTICS TYPE	COLLECTION POINT	-----HISTOGRAM-----		
				NO. CELLS	UPPER LIMIT	CELL WIDTH
2		BET	STA	10	0	30.00
3		BET	STA	10	0	30.00
9		BET	STA	10	0	30.00
21		BET	STA	10	0	30.00
25		BET	STA	10	0	30.00
28		BET	STA	10	0	30.00
35	COM					
45		INT	STA	10	0	15.00

Figure 6(11). SAINT Echo Check

## \*USER DEFINED TASK CHARACTERISTICS\*

TASK NUMBER	CHARACTERISTIC NUMBER	CHARACTERISTIC VALUE
9	1	0
	2	0
	3	40.00
	4	60.00
	5	1.00
	6	.20
12	1	0
	2	0
	3	50.00
	4	50.00
	5	1.00
	6	.10
25	1	0
	2	0
	3	50.00
	4	50.00
	5	.80
	6	0

Figure 6(12). SAINT Echo Check

## \*MODERATOR FUNCTION STATUS UPDATES\*

TASK NUMBER	-----UPDATE-----		
	FUNCTION	STATUS	DURATION
1	1	ACT	TASK
	8	ACT	TASK
	10	ACT	TASK
2	8	ACT	TASK
	10	ACT	TASK
3	8	ACT	TASK
	10	ACT	TASK
4	8	ACT	TASK
6	8	ACT	TASK
7	8	ACT	TASK
8	8	ACT	TASK
	9	ACT	TASK
9	8	ACT	TASK
	10	ACT	TASK
10	8	ACT	TASK
11	8	ACT	TASK
12	8	ACT	TASK
13	8	ACT	TASK
	9	ACT	TASK
15	8	ACT	TASK
	10	ACT	TASK
19	8	ACT	TASK
20	8	ACT	TASK
21	8	ACT	TASK
	10	ACT	TASK
22	8	ACT	TASK
23	8	ACT	TASK
25	8	ACT	TASK
	10	ACT	TASK
26	8	ACT	TASK
27	8	ACT	TASK
28	8	ACT	TASK
	10	ACT	TASK

Figure 6(13). SAINT Echo Check

29	8	ACT	TASK
30	8	ACT	TASK
31	8	ACT	TASK
32	8	ACT	TASK
33	8	ACT	TASK
34	8	ACT	TASK
35	8	ACT	TASK
	10	ACT	TASK
45	10	ACT	TASK
46	11	ACT	TASK
47	3	ACT	TASK
49	4	ACT	TASK
	11	ACT	TASK
50	2	ACT	TASK
51	12	ACT	TASK
53	12	ACT	TASK
61	10	ACT	TASK
66	5	ACT	TASK
68	10	ACT	TASK
74	13	ACT	TASK
	14	ACT	TASK

Figure 6(14). SAINT Echo Check

## \*ATTRIBUTE ASSIGNMENT INFORMATION\*

TASK NUMBER	ASSIGNMENT POINT	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	RESR NUMBER	ATRIB NUMBER	FUNCTION TYPE	PARAMETER SPEC
1	COM	SA		1	UF	43
3	COM	SA		1	UF	1
5	COM	SA		1	UF	2
6	COM	SA		1	UF	41
8	COM	SA		1	UF	4
9	COM	SA		1	UF	5
10	COM	SA		4	SC	1
		SA		5	SC	0
12	COM	SA		1	UF	6
14	COM	SA		1	UF	7
15	COM	SA		4	SC	2
		SA		5	SC	0
18	COM	SA		1	UF	10
		IA		2	UF	42
		SA		4	SC	3
		SA		5	SC	1
19	COM	IA		3	SC	2
20	COM	IA		3	SC	3
21	COM	SA		1	UF	11
22	COM	SA		1	UF	12
		SA		4	SC	7
		SA		5	SC	0
23	COM	IA		3	SC	4
25	COM	SA		1	UF	13
		SA		7	SC	-1
26	COM	SA		4	SC	5
		SA		5	SC	0
27	COM	SA		1	UF	14
		IA		3	SC	5
28	COM	SA		1	UF	15
		SA		4	SC	6
		SA		5	SC	1
29	COM	SA		1	UF	16
		SA		4	SC	4
		IA		3	SC	4

Figure 6(15). SAINT Echo Check

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		SA	5	SC	0
30	COM	SA	1	UF	17
31	COM	IA	3	SC	4
32	COM	SA	1	UF	19
		IA	3	SC	4
33	COM	SA	1	UF	8
		SA	4	SC	8
		SA	5	SC	1
34	COM	SA	1	UF	9
		IA	3	SC	1
35	COM	SA	1	UF	20
36	COM	SA	1	UF	21
37	COM	SA	1	UF	22
38	COM	SA	1	UF	23
47	COM	SA	8	UF	24
48	COM	SA	8	UF	25
49	COM	SA	8	UF	26
51	COM	SA	8	UF	27
53	COM	SA	8	UF	28
54	COM	SA	8	UF	29
55	COM	SA	8	UF	30
57	COM	SA	8	UF	31
61	COM	SA	6	UF	32
63	COM	SA	6	UF	33
64	COM	IA	3	SC	3
65	COM	SA	9	UF	34
66	COM	SA	9	UF	35
67	COM	SA	9	UF	36
68	COM	SA	9	UF	37
75	COM	SA	11	UF	45
79	COM	SA	11	UF	46

Figure 6(16). SAINT Echo Check

## \*DETERMINISTIC BRANCHING\*

TASK NUMBER	-----SUCCESSOR TASKS-----	
2	1	
4	3	
7	8	
8	1	
10	35	
11	12	
13	1	
20	1	46
23	1	46
26	35	
30	1	
31	35	46
32	46	30
34	46	33
37	38	
39	40	
41	39	
42	43	
44	42	
50	51	
58	49	
62	63	
64	46	
66	67	68
67	67	
71	72	
73	73	

Figure 6(17). SAINT Echo Check

## \*PROBABILISTIC BRANCHING\*

TASK NUMBER	SUCC TASK	PROB/ ATRIB	ATRB TYPE	RESR NUMBER
3	1	1	SA	
	4	2	SA	
	5	3	SA	
5	1	1	SA	
	6	2	SA	
	7	3	SA	
9	1	1	SA	
	10	2	SA	
12	1	1	SA	
	13	2	SA	
	14	3	SA	
14	1	1	SA	
	15	2	SA	
18	35	1	SA	
	19	2	SA	
	1	3	SA	
21	1	1	SA	
	22	2	SA	
22	1	1	SA	
	35	2	SA	
25	1	1	SA	
	15	2	SA	
	26	3	SA	
28	1	1	SA	
	35	2	SA	
	33	3	SA	
33	35	1	SA	
	1	2	SA	
40	41	.1000		
	45	.9000		
43	44	.1000		
	45	.9000		

Figure 6(18). SAINT Echo Check

## \*CONDITIONAL BRANCHING\*

TASK NUMBER	BRANCH TYPE	SUCC TASK	CONDITION CODE	ATRIB/ VALUE	ATRIB TYPE	RESR NUMBER	COMPARED ATTRIBUTE
1	FIR	2	ALU	0	SA		1
		3	ALU	1.00	SA		1
		9	ALU	2.00	SA		1
		21	ALU	3.00	SA		1
		24	ALU	9.00	SA		1
6	FIR	1	AGU	1.00	SA		1
		7	ALU	1.00	SA		1
15	FIR	35	ALU	- .50	SA		7
		18	ALU	5.00	SA		7
19	ALL	1	ALU	.50	SA		7
		20	AGU	.50	SA		7
		46	AGU	0	IA		2
24	FIR	25	ALU	4.00	SA		1
		28	ALU	5.00	SA		1
		1	ALU	99.00	SA		1
27	ALL	1	ALU	0	SA		1
		26	AGU	0	SA		1
		46	ALU	2.00	SA		1
29	FIR	30	ALU	0	SA		1
		35	ALU	1.00	SA		1
		31	ALU	2.00	SA		1
35	FIR	36	ALU	0	SA		1
		39	ALU	1.00	SA		1
		42	ALU	2.00	SA		1
36	FIR	37	ALU	0	SA		1
		38	ALU	1.00	SA		1
38	FIR	38	ALU	0	SA		1
		1	ALU	1.00	SA		1
		45	ALU	2.00	SA		1
45	FIR	11	ALU	1.00	SA		4
		18	ALU	2.00	SA		4
		19	ALU	3.00	SA		4
		32	ALU	4.00	SA		4
		70	ALU	20.00	SA		4
46	FIR	53	ALU	1.00	IA		3
		47	ALU	2.00	IA		3
		54	ALU	3.00	IA		3
		57	ALU	4.00	IA		3
		59	ALU	20.00	IA		3
47	FIR	48	AGU	0	SA		8
		83	AGU	-1.00	SA		8
48	FIR	49	AGU	0	SA		8

Figure 6(19). SAINT Echo Check

		84	AGU	-1.00	SA	8
		85	AGU	-2.00	SA	8
		83	AGU	-3.00	SA	8
49	FIR	50	AGU	0	SA	8
		86	AGU	-1.00	SA	8
		83	AGU	-2.00	SA	8
51	FIR	53	AGU	1.00	SA	8
		49	AGU	0	SA	8
		74	AGU	-1.00	SA	8
53	FIR	49	AGU	0	SA	8
		88	AGU	-1.00	SA	8
55	FIR	50	AGU	0	SA	8
		87	AGU	-1.00	SA	8
57	FIR	53	ALU	0	SA	8
		87	ALU	1.00	SA	8
59	FIR	55	ALU	5.00	IA	3
		58	ALU	6.00	IA	3
61	FIR	62	AGU	0	SA	6
63	ALL	63	ALU	1.00	SA	6
		46	ALU	1.00	SA	6
		64	ALU	0	SA	6
		61	AGU	1.00	SA	6
		75	AGU	0	SA	10
65	ALL	65	ALU	0	SA	9
		66	ALU	1.00	SA	9
68	ALL	68	ALU	1.00	SA	10
		75	AGU	0	SA	10
70	FIR	27	ALU	5.00	SA	4
		29	ALU	6.00	SA	4
		23	ALU	7.00	SA	4
		34	ALU	8.00	SA	4
75	FIR	76	ALU	2.00	SA	11
		77	ALU	3.00	SA	11
		78	ALU	4.00	SA	11
		79	ALU	5.00	SA	11
79	FIR	80	ALU	2.00	SA	11
		81	ALU	3.00	SA	11
		82	ALU	4.00	SA	11

Figure 6(20). SAINT Echo Check

## \*RESOURCE CLEARING\*

TASK NUMBER	CLEAR RESR	SIGNAL TASK	CLEAR RESR	SIGNAL TASK	CLEAR RESR	SIGNAL TASK	CLEAR RESR	SIGNAL TASK
76	1	9						
77	1	21						
78	1	25						
80	1	9	2	9				
81	1	21	2	21				
82	1	25	2	25				

Figure 6(21). SAINT Echo Check

## \*STATE VARIABLE GENERAL INFORMATION\*

NUMBER OF EQUATIONS WRITTEN IN DD	=	0
NUMBER OF EQUATIONS WRITTEN IN SS	=	39
INTEGRATION ERROR OPTION	=	WARN
ABSOLUTE INTEGRATION ERROR ALLOWED	=	1.0000E-05
RELATIVE INTEGRATION ERROR ALLOWED	=	1.0000E-05
MINIMUM STEP SIZE	=	1.0000E+00
MAXIMUM STEP SIZE	=	1.0000E+03
COMMUNICATION INTERVAL	=	1.0000E+20

Figure 6(22). SAINT Echo Check

## \*STATE VARIABLE DESCRIPTIONS\*

STATE VARIABLE NUMBER	STATE VARIABLE LABEL
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	----

Figure 6(23). SAINT Echo Check

SAINT SIMULATION  
OF THE  
AN/TSQ-73  
GUIDED MISSILE AIR DEFENSE SYSTEM

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OPERATIONAL DATA

INITIAL OPERATIONAL MODES/POLICIES

AUTO/MANUAL INITIATE	AUTO
AUTO/MANUAL INTERROGATE	AUTO
AUTO/MANUAL ENGAGEMENT	AUTO
TIGHT/FREE ENGAGEMENT	TIGHT
HOOING POLICY	POSITION

---

ASSOCIATED FIRE UNIT INFORMATION

NO	LOCATION		QUANTITY WEAPONS	EFFECT RATIO
	X-CORD	Y-CORD		
1	10.00	10.00	4	.990
2	10.00	-10.00	4	.990

Figure 7(1). Mission Echo Check

TRACK INFORMATION								
NO	TIME	ID	LOCATION		VELOCITY		SPEED (MILES / HOUR)	HEADING
			X-CORD	Y-CORD	X-VEL (MILES / SEC)	Y-VEL (MILES / SEC)		
1	50.00	VIDEO	80.00	0	-.100	-.030	375.851	253
	75.00	UNKNOWN	77.50	-.75	-.100	-.030	375.851	253
	250.00	HOSTILE	60.00	-6.00	-.100	-.030	375.851	253
2	50.00	VIDEO	80.00	0	-.100	.030	375.851	286
	100.00	UNKNOWN	75.00	1.50	-.100	.030	375.851	286
	200.00	HOSTILE	65.00	4.50	-.100	.030	375.851	286
	500.00	HOSTILE	35.00	13.50	-.075	-.075	381.838	225
3	0	VIDEO	40.00	0	-.100	0	360.000	270
	10.00	HOSTILE	39.00	0	-.100	0	360.000	270
4	60.00	VIDEO	40.00	0	-.100	0	360.000	270
	70.00	HOSTILE	39.00	0	-.100	0	360.000	270
5	120.00	VIDEO	40.00	0	-.100	0	360.000	270
	130.00	HOSTILE	39.00	0	-.100	0	360.000	270
6	180.00	VIDEO	40.00	0	-.100	0	360.000	270
	190.00	HOSTILE	39.00	0	-.100	0	360.000	270
7	240.00	VIDEO	40.00	0	-.100	0	360.000	270
	250.00	HOSTILE	39.00	0	-.100	0	360.000	270
8	300.00	VIDEO	40.00	0	-.100	0	360.000	270
	310.00	HOSTILE	39.00	0	-.100	0	360.000	270
9	360.00	VIDEO	0	0	.075	.075	381.838	45
	370.00	FRIENDLY	.75	.75	.075	.075	381.838	45
10	420.00	VIDEO	0	0	.075	-.075	381.838	135
	430.00	FRIENDLY	.75	-.75	.075	-.075	381.838	135

Figure 7(2). Mission Echo Check

MISSION TRACE INFORMATION

FIELDS	SYMBOL	USE / MEANING
1,2		TIME IN MINUTES AND SECONDS
3		CURRENT OPERATOR JOB AREA
	SER	SEARCH SCOPE
	IDL	IDLE TIME
	OBR	OBSERVE/PROCESS VIDEO
	OBU	OBSERVE/PROCESS UNKNOWN TRACK
	OFB	OBSERVE/PROCESS FRIENDLY TRACK
	OBH	OBSERVE/PROCESS HOSTILE TRACK
	ASS	ASSIGN FIRE UNIT TO TRACK
	OFU	OBSERVE/PROCESS FIRE UNIT
	*	HOOING A SITE OR TRACK
4		SAINT TASK NUMBER
5	TR	TRACK NUMBER ASSOCIATED WITH ACTION
	FU	FIRE UNIT NO ASSOCIATED WITH ACTION
6		STATUS OF TRACK
	R	VIDEO
	U	UNKNOWN TRACK
	F	FRIENDLY TRACK
	H	HOSTILE TRACK
	S	SPECIAL SYMBOL
		STATUS OF FIRE UNIT
	U	UNUSED
	A	ACCESSED
	X	ENGAGED
	F	FIRING
	E	EFFECTIVE
	I	INEFFECTIVE
	Z	NOT OPERATIONAL
	D	DISENGAGE
	C	CEASE FIRE
	*	BLINKING (OUT OF ACTION)
7		TRACK - DISTANCE FIRE UNIT - PRIMARY ASSIGNMENT
8		TRACK - ATTACHED FIRE UNIT FIRE UNIT - SECONDARY ASSIGNMENT
9	(SEE 6)	ALL TRACKS STATUS
10	(SEE 6)	ALL FIRE UNITS STATUS

Figure 8(1). Mission Output







\*\*HISTOGRAM OF THE FIRST ITERATION VALUES OF THE BET STA STATISTIC FOR TASK 2 (IDLETIME)\*\*

OBSU FREQ	RELA FREQ	CUML FREQ	UPPER CELL LIMIT	0	20	40	60	80	100		
0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+		
7	.500	.500	3.0000E+01	+*****						+	+
3	.214	.714	6.0000E+01	+*****						C	+
1	.071	.786	9.0000E+01	+****						C	+
2	.143	.929	1.2000E+02	+*****							+
0	0	.929	1.5000E+02	+							+
0	0	.929	1.8000E+02	+							+
0	0	.929	2.1000E+02	+							+
1	.071	1.000	2.4000E+02	+****							+
0	0	1.000	2.7000E+02	+							+
0	0	1.000	3.0000E+02	+							+
0	0	1.000	INF	+							+
14				0	20	40	60	80	100		

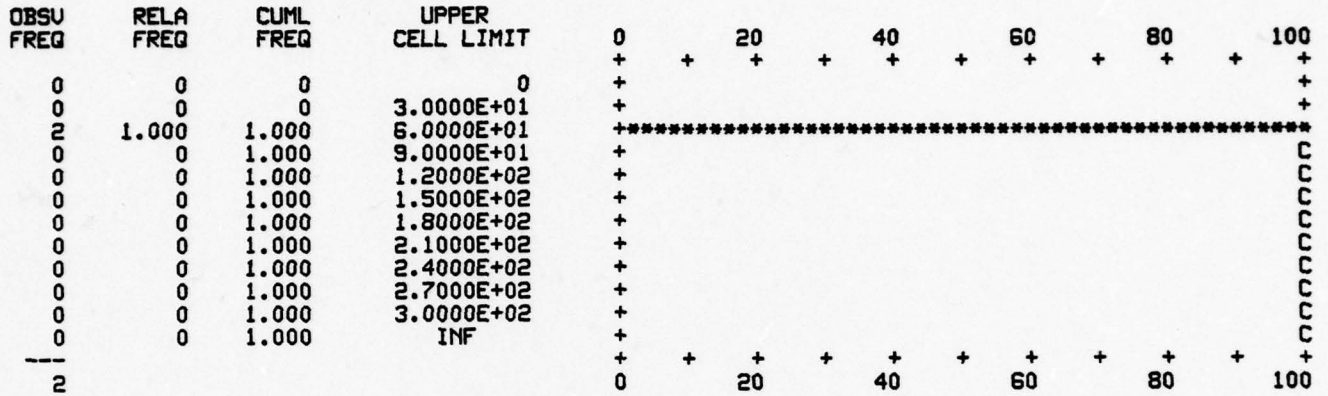
\*\*HISTOGRAM OF THE FIRST ITERATION VALUES OF THE BET STA STATISTIC FOR TASK 3 (OBSUIDED)\*\*

OBSU FREQ	RELA FREQ	CUML FREQ	UPPER CELL LIMIT	0	20	40	60	80	100
				+	+	+	+	+	+

NO VALUES RECORDED

Figure 8(5). Mission Output

\*\*HISTOGRAM OF THE FIRST ITERATION VALUES OF THE BET STA STATISTIC FOR TASK 9 (OBSUNK)\*\*



\*\*HISTOGRAM OF THE FIRST ITERATION VALUES OF THE BET STA STATISTIC FOR TASK 21 (OBSFREND)\*\*

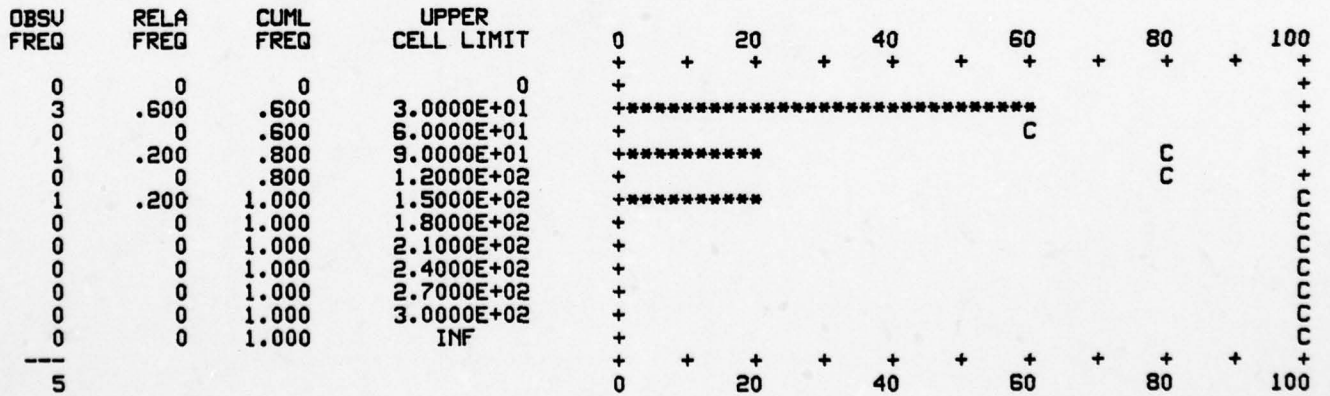


Figure 8(6). Mission Output

\*\*HISTOGRAM OF THE FIRST ITERATION VALUES OF THE BET STA STATISTIC FOR TASK 25 (OBSHOST)\*\*

OBSU FREQ	RELA FREQ	CUML FREQ	UPPER CELL LIMIT	0	20	40	60	80	100
0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+
2	.286	.286	3.0000E+01	+	+	+	+	+	+
2	.286	.571	6.0000E+01	+	+	+	C	+	+
1	.143	.714	9.0000E+01	+	+	+	+	C	+
1	.143	.857	1.2000E+02	+	+	+	+	+	C
1	.143	1.000	1.5000E+02	+	+	+	+	+	C
0	0	1.000	1.8000E+02	+	+	+	+	+	C
0	0	1.000	2.1000E+02	+	+	+	+	+	C
0	0	1.000	2.4000E+02	+	+	+	+	+	C
0	0	1.000	2.7000E+02	+	+	+	+	+	C
0	0	1.000	3.0000E+02	+	+	+	+	+	C
0	0	1.000	INF	+	+	+	+	+	C
7				+	+	+	+	+	+
				0	20	40	60	80	100

\*\*HISTOGRAM OF THE FIRST ITERATION VALUES OF THE BET STA STATISTIC FOR TASK 28 (OBFU)\*\*

OBSU FREQ	RELA FREQ	CUML FREQ	UPPER CELL LIMIT	0	20	40	60	80	100
0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+
2	.222	.222	3.0000E+01	+	+	+	+	+	+
4	.444	.667	6.0000E+01	+	+	+	+	C	+
2	.222	.889	9.0000E+01	+	+	+	+	+	C
1	.111	1.000	1.2000E+02	+	+	+	+	+	C
0	0	1.000	1.5000E+02	+	+	+	+	+	C
0	0	1.000	1.8000E+02	+	+	+	+	+	C
0	0	1.000	2.1000E+02	+	+	+	+	+	C
0	0	1.000	2.4000E+02	+	+	+	+	+	C
0	0	1.000	2.7000E+02	+	+	+	+	+	C
0	0	1.000	3.0000E+02	+	+	+	+	+	C
0	0	1.000	INF	+	+	+	+	+	C
9				+	+	+	+	+	+
				0	20	40	60	80	100

Figure 8(7). Mission Output

\*\*HISTOGRAM OF THE FIRST ITERATION VALUES OF THE INT STA STATISTIC FOR TASK 45 (RETHOOK)\*\*

OBSV FREQ	RELA FREQ	CUML FREQ	UPPER CELL LIMIT	0	20	40	60	80	100	
0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	
9	.818	.818	1.5000E+01	+	+	+	+	+	+	
2	.182	1.000	3.0000E+01	+*****						+
0	0	1.000	4.5000E+01	+					+	
0	0	1.000	6.0000E+01	+					+	
0	0	1.000	7.5000E+01	+					+	
0	0	1.000	9.0000E+01	+					+	
0	0	1.000	1.0500E+02	+					+	
0	0	1.000	1.2000E+02	+					+	
0	0	1.000	1.3500E+02	+					+	
0	0	1.000	1.5000E+02	+					+	
0	0	1.000	INF	+					+	
11				+	+	+	+	+	+	
				0	20	40	60	80	100	

Figure 8(8). Mission Output

\*\*USER-GENERATED HISTOGRAM NUMBER 1\*\*

				OPERATOR						
OBSU FREQ	RELA FREQ	CUML FREQ	UPPER CELL LIMIT	0	20	40	60	80	100	
0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	
42	.442	.442	1.0000E+00	+*****						+
15	.158	.600	2.0000E+00	+*****						+
0	0	.600	3.0000E+00				C		+	
3	.032	.632	4.0000E+00				C		+	
6	.063	.695	5.0000E+00	+					+	
8	.084	.779	6.0000E+00	+				C	+	
10	.105	.884	7.0000E+00	+					+	
0	0	.884	8.0000E+00						+	
11	.116	1.000	9.0000E+00	+*****						+
0	0	1.000	1.0000E+01						+	
0	0	1.000	1.1000E+01						+	
0	0	1.000	1.2000E+01						+	
0	0	1.000	INF						+	
95				+	+	+	+	+	+	
				0	20	40	60	80	100	

\*\*USER-GENERATED HISTOGRAM NUMBER 2\*\*

				FUOPERAT						
OBSU FREQ	RELA FREQ	CUML FREQ	UPPER CELL LIMIT	0	20	40	60	80	100	
0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	
4	.500	.500	1.0000E+00	+*****						+
4	.500	1.000	2.0000E+00	+*****						+
0	0	1.000	3.0000E+00						C	
0	0	1.000	4.0000E+00						C	
0	0	1.000	5.0000E+00						C	
0	0	1.000	6.0000E+00						C	
0	0	1.000	7.0000E+00						C	
0	0	1.000	8.0000E+00						C	
0	0	1.000	9.0000E+00						C	
0	0	1.000	1.0000E+01						C	
0	0	1.000	1.1000E+01						C	
0	0	1.000	1.2000E+01						C	
0	0	1.000	INF						C	
8				+	+	+	+	+	+	
				0	20	40	60	80	100	

Figure 8(9). Mission Output

\*\*USER-GENERATED STATISTICS FOR VARIABLES BASED ON OBSERVATION\*\*

	MEAN	STD DEV	SD OF MEAN	CV	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	OBS
SEARCHT	9.4106E+00	6.6326E+00	1.0234E+00	7.0480E-01	0	3.6149E+01	42
IDLET	5.2069E+00	2.1708E+00	5.6050E-01	4.1692E-01	2.7128E+00	8.8757E+00	15
UVIDEO			NO VALUES RECORDED				
UNKT	7.6395E+00	1.1464E+01	6.6187E+00	1.5006E+00	5.7577E-01	2.0867E+01	3
FRIENDT	9.7459E-01	3.4272E-01	1.3992E-01	3.5166E-01	6.4074E-01	1.4979E+00	6
HOSTILET	5.5773E+00	1.9279E+00	6.8160E-01	3.4566E-01	1.4100E+00	7.2836E+00	8
FIREUT	2.4584E+01	1.7280E+01	5.4645E+00	7.0289E-01	8.6150E-01	5.0952E+01	10
ASSIGNT			NO VALUES RECORDED				
HOOKINGT	1.2148E+01	5.9079E+00	1.7813E+00	4.8633E-01	6.6546E+00	2.5720E+01	11
TIMEFRND	3.7500E+01	1.7678E+01	1.2500E+01	4.7140E-01	2.5000E+01	5.0000E+01	2
TIMEFRND	1.0000E+01	0	0	0	1.0000E+01	1.0000E+01	2
TIMEHOST	5.1250E+01	7.7540E+01	2.7415E+01	1.5130E+00	1.0000E+01	2.0000E+02	8
KILLT	1.4788E+02	1.1955E+02	4.2268E+01	8.0845E-01	6.2057E+01	3.4345E+02	8

Figure 8(10). Mission Output

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\*\*USER-GENERATED HISTOGRAM NUMBER 3\*\*

FUEFFECT

OBSV FREQ	RELA FREQ	CUML FREQ	UPPER CELL LIMIT	0	20	40	60	80	100	
0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	
4	.500	.500	1.000E+00	*****						+
4	.500	1.000	2.000E+00	*****						C
0	0	1.000	3.000E+00	+					C	
0	0	1.000	4.000E+00	+					C	
0	0	1.000	5.000E+00	+					C	
0	0	1.000	6.000E+00	+					C	
0	0	1.000	7.000E+00	+					C	
0	0	1.000	8.000E+00	+					C	
0	0	1.000	9.000E+00	+					C	
0	0	1.000	1.000E+01	+					C	
0	0	1.000	1.100E+01	+					C	
0	0	1.000	1.200E+01	+					C	
0	0	1.000	INF	+					C	
8				+	+	+	+	+	+	
				0	20	40	60	80	100	

Figure 8(11). Mission Output

**\*\*USER-GENERATED STATISTICS FOR TIME-PERSISTENT VARIABLES\*\***  

	MEAN	STD DEV	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	TIME INTERVAL	CUR. VALUE
OBEFF	8.2010E-02	2.7438E-01	0	1.0000E+00	8.0000E+02	0
FU1	5.6999E-01	4.9508E-01	0	1.0000E+00	8.0000E+02	1.0000E+00
FU2	7.4232E-01	4.3736E-01	0	1.0000E+00	8.0000E+02	1.0000E+00
FU3			NO VALUES RECORDED			
FU4			NO VALUES RECORDED			
FU5			NO VALUES RECORDED			
FU6			NO VALUES RECORDED			
FU7			NO VALUES RECORDED			
FU8			NO VALUES RECORDED			
FU9			NO VALUES RECORDED			
FU10			NO VALUES RECORDED			

Figure 8(12). Mission Output



T I M E	JOB	TASK		111111111122222222223333										1
		NO	NO	123456789012345678901234567890123	1234567890									
5 22.27	OBH	25	TR- 1	H	D- 42	AFU- 2	HH	H	AE					
5 28.61	SER	1	TR- 0		D- 0	AFU- 0	HH	H	AE					
5 33.75	IDL	2	TR- 0		D- 0	AFU- 0	HH	H	XE					
5 43.53	SER	1	TR- 0		D- 0	AFU- 0	HH	H	FE					
5 48.23	IDL	2	TR- 0		D- 0	AFU- 0	HH	H	FE					
5 58.00	SER	1	TR- 0		D- 0	AFU- 0	HH	H	FE					
6 1.02	OBH	25	TR- 8	H	D- 25	AFU- 1	HH	HR	FE					
6 8.52	SER	1	TR- 0		D- 0	AFU- 0	HH	HR	FE					
6 13.37	OBH	25	TR- 2	H	D- 37	AFU- 1	HH	HF	FE					
6 19.11	SER	1	TR- 0		D- 0	AFU- 0	HH	HF	FE					
6 24.79	OFU	28	FU- 1	E	P- 8	S- 2	HH	F	EE					
6 26.08	OFU	33	FU- 1	E	P- 8	S- 2	HH	F	EE					
6 34.04	OFU*	33	FU- 1	E	P- 8	S- 2	HH	F	EE					
6 43.32	OFU	34	FU- 1	E	P- 8	S- 2	HH	F	EE					
6 46.76	OFU	33	FU- 1	U	P- 8	S- 2	HH	F	UE					
6 54.27	OFU*	33	FU- 1	F	P- 2	S- 0	HH	F	FE					
7 4.36	OFU	34	FU- 1	F	P- 2	S- 0	HH	FR	FE					
7 7.90	OFU	33	FU- 2	U	P- 7	S- 1	HH	FR	FU					
7 15.48	SER	1	TR- 0		D- 0	AFU- 0	HH	FF	FF					
7 20.00	OFU	28	FU- 1	F	P- 2	S- 0	HH	FF	FF					
7 21.02	OFU	33	FU- 1	F	P- 2	S- 0	HH	FF	FF					
7 26.89	SER	1	TR- 0		D- 0	AFU- 0	H	FF	*F					
7 34.05	IDL	2	TR- 0		D- 0	AFU- 0	H	FF	*F					
7 42.58	SER	1	TR- 0		D- 0	AFU- 0	H	FF	*F					
7 44.13	IDL	2	TR- 0		D- 0	AFU- 0	H	FF	*F					
7 52.07	SER	1	TR- 0		D- 0	AFU- 0		FF	**					
7 54.93	OFU	28	FU- 2	*	P- 1	S- 0		FF	**					
7 55.98	OFU*	28	FU- 2	Z	P- 1	S- 0		FF	*Z					
8 3.64	OFU	29	FU- 2	Z	P- 1	S- 0		FF	*Z					
8 8.04	OFU*	29	FU- 2	Z	P- 1	S- 0		FF	*Z					
8 20.49	OFU	32	FU- 2	Z	P- 1	S- 0		FF	*Z					
8 23.09	OFU	30	FU- 2	Z	P- 1	S- 0		FF	*Z					
8 26.39	SER	1	TR- 0		D- 0	AFU- 0		FF	*					
8 30.07	OBF	21	TR- 9	F	D- 15	AFU- 0		FF	*					
8 30.59	SER	1	TR- 0		D- 0	AFU- 0		FF	*					
8 39.53	OFU	28	FU- 1	*	P- 2	S- 0		FF	*					
8 40.92	OFU*	28	FU- 1	Z	P- 2	S- 0		FF	Z					
8 48.33	OFU	29	FU- 1	Z	P- 2	S- 0		FF	Z					
8 55.95	OFU*	29	FU- 1	Z	P- 2	S- 0		FF	Z					
9 6.99	OFU	32	FU- 1	Z	P- 2	S- 0		FF	Z					
9 10.72	OFU	30	FU- 1	Z	P- 2	S- 0		FF	Z					
9 14.25	SER	1	TR- 0		D- 0	AFU- 0		FF	Z					
9 28.04	OBF	21	TR- 10	F	D- 15	AFU- 0		FF	Z					
9 28.64	SER	1	TR- 0		D- 0	AFU- 0		FF	Z					
9 48.94	OBF	21	TR- 9	F	D- 24	AFU- 0		FF	Z					
9 49.83	SER	1	TR- 0		D- 0	AFU- 0		FF	Z					
10 1.57	OBF	21	TR- 9	F	D- 25	AFU- 0		FF	Z					
10 2.23	SER	1	TR- 0		D- 0	AFU- 0		FF	Z					
10 33.62	IDL	2	TR- 0		D- 0	AFU- 0		FF	Z					
10 34.80	SER	1	TR- 0		D- 0	AFU- 0		FF	Z					
10 46.21	OBF	21	TR- 10	F	D- 23	AFU- 0		FF	Z					
10 47.64	SER	1	TR- 0		D- 0	AFU- 0		FF	Z					
10 56.84	OBF	21	TR- 9	F	D- 31	AFU- 0		FF	Z					
10 57.39	SER	1	TR- 0		D- 0	AFU- 0		FF	Z					
11 24.82	IDL	2	TR- 0		D- 0	AFU- 0		FF	Z					
11 28.62	SER	1	TR- 0		D- 0	AFU- 0		FF	Z					

Figure 8(14). Mission Output

T I M E	J O B	T A S K N O	111111111122222222223333						1	
			1234567890	1234567890	1234567890	123	456	7890123		1234567890
11 53.50	IDL	2	TR- 0		D- 0	AFU- 0				FF
11 59.11	SER	1	TR- 0		D- 0	AFU- 0				FF
12 17.61	OBF	21	TR-10	F	D- 33	AFU- 0				FF
12 18.76	SER	1	TR- 0		D- 0	AFU- 0				FF
12 28.71	IDL	2	TR- 0		D- 0	AFU- 0				FF
12 28.73	SER	1	TR- 0		D- 0	AFU- 0				FF
12 49.17	OBF	21	TR-10	F	D- 37	AFU- 0				FF
12 50.23	SER	1	TR- 0		D- 0	AFU- 0				FF
12 56.60	OBF	21	TR- 9	F	D- 44	AFU- 0				FF
12 57.27	SER	1	TR- 0		D- 0	AFU- 0				FF

Figure 8(15). Mission Output

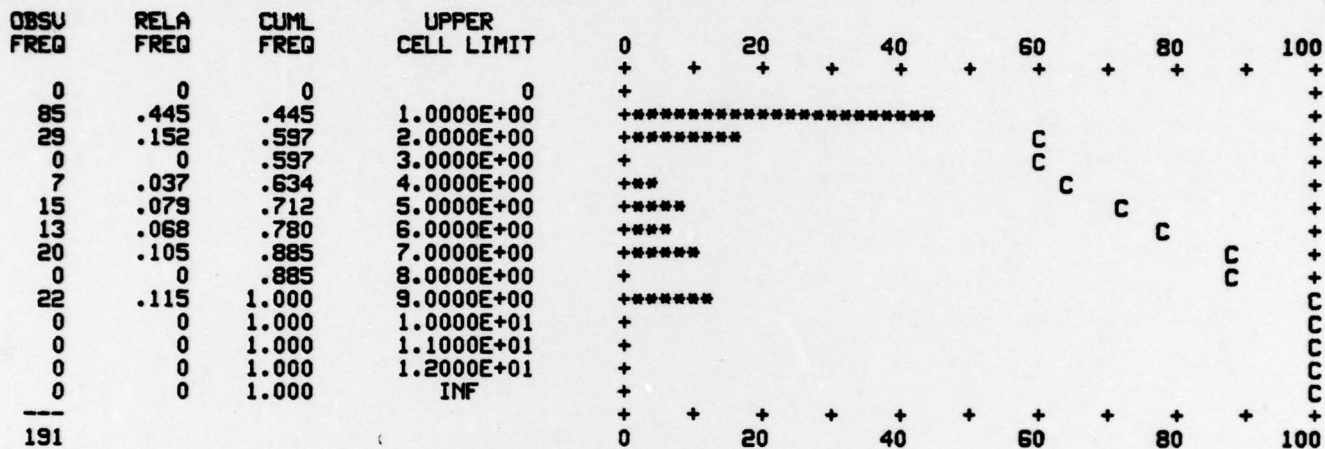
## \*\*USER-GENERATED STATISTICS FOR VARIABLES BASED ON OBSERVATION\*\*

	MEAN	STD DEV	SD OF MEAN	CV	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	OBS
SEARCHT	9.4118E+00	7.4524E+00	8.0833E-01	7.9181E-01	0	3.6149E+01	85
IDLET	5.4775E+00	2.8334E+00	5.2615E-01	5.1728E-01	1.6342E-02	9.7881E+00	29
UIDEOT			NO VALUES RECORDED				
UNKT	6.9423E+00	9.7308E+00	3.6779E+00	1.4017E+00	5.7577E-01	2.1486E+01	7
FRIENDT	8.9266E-01	3.2348E-01	8.3522E-02	3.6238E-01	5.1529E-01	1.4979E+00	15
HOSITLET	5.6994E+00	1.6167E+00	4.4840E-01	2.8367E-01	1.4100E+00	7.5040E+00	13
FIREUT	2.3746E+01	1.7874E+01	3.9868E+00	7.5273E-01	8.6150E-01	5.0952E+01	20
ASSIGNT			NO VALUES RECORDED				
HOOKINGT	1.0957E+01	4.3653E+00	9.3058E-01	3.9840E-01	6.6546E+00	2.5720E+01	22
TIMEFRND	3.7500E+01	1.4434E+01	7.2169E+00	3.8490E-01	2.5000E+01	5.0000E+01	4
TIMEFRND	1.0000E+01	0	0	0	1.0000E+01	1.0000E+01	4
TIMEHOST	5.1250E+01	7.4911E+01	1.8728E+01	1.4617E+00	1.0000E+01	2.0000E+02	16
KILLT	1.5157E+02	1.3403E+02	3.3508E+01	8.8428E-01	6.2057E+01	4.1719E+02	16

Figure 8(16). Mission Output

\*\*USER-GENERATED HISTOGRAM NUMBER 1\*\*

OPERATOR



\*\*USER-GENERATED HISTOGRAM NUMBER 2\*\*

FUOPERAT

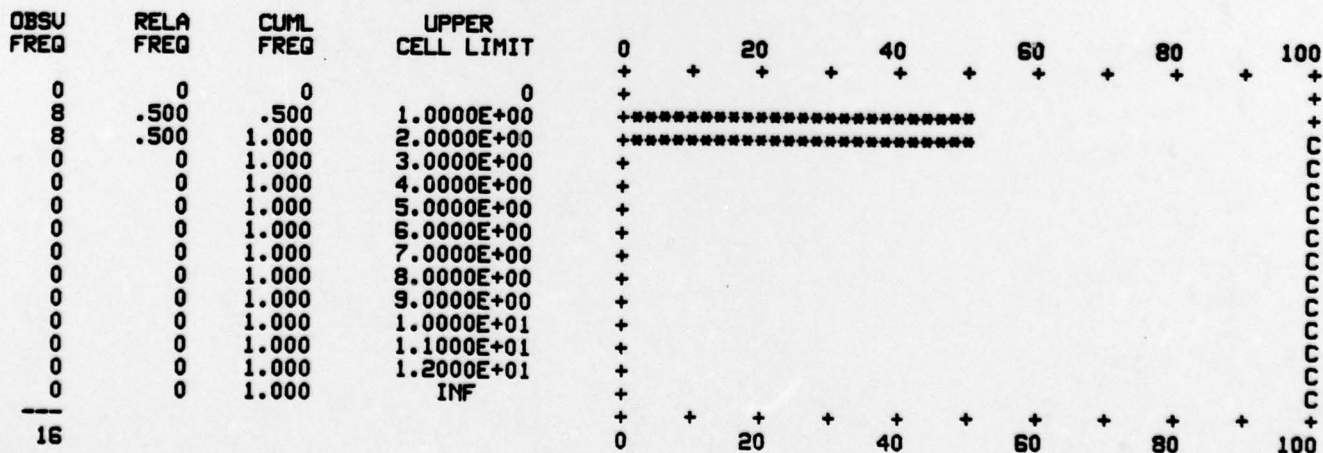


Figure 8(17). Mission Output

\*\*USER-GENERATED HISTOGRAM NUMBER 3\*\*

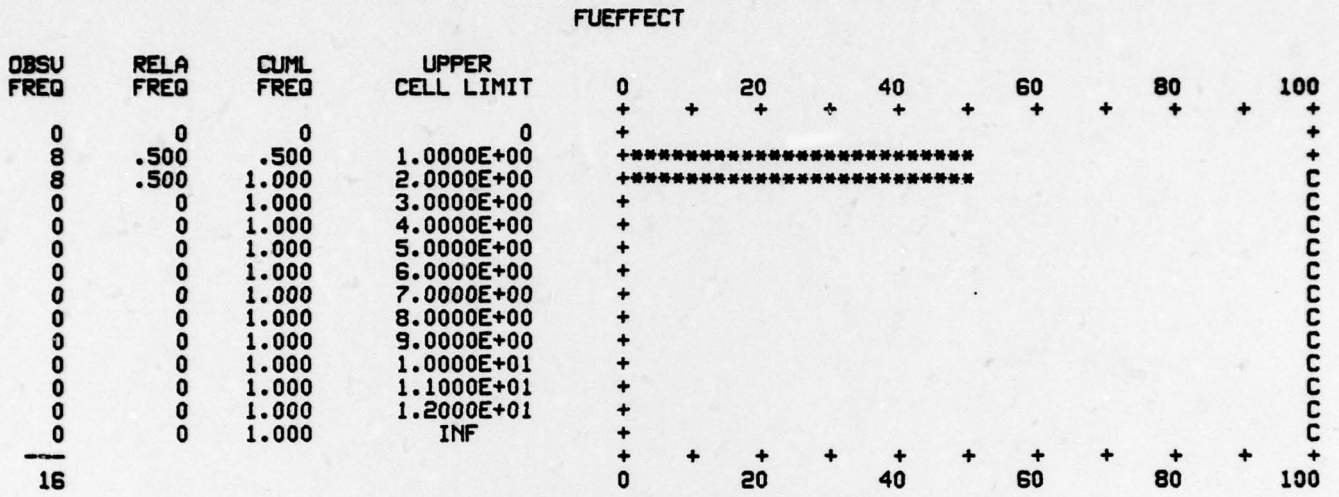


Figure 8(18). Mission Output

\*\*USER-GENERATED STATISTICS FOR TIME-PERSISTENT VARIABLES\*\*

	MEAN	STD DEV	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	TIME INTERVAL	CUR. VALUE
OBEFF	7.0833E-02	2.5655E-01	0	1.0000E+00	8.0000E+02	0
FU1	6.7716E-01	4.6756E-01	0	1.0000E+00	8.0000E+02	1.0000E+00
FU2	6.6086E-01	4.7342E-01	0	1.0000E+00	8.0000E+02	1.0000E+00
FU3			NO VALUES RECORDED			
FU4			NO VALUES RECORDED			
FU5			NO VALUES RECORDED			
FU6			NO VALUES RECORDED			
FU7			NO VALUES RECORDED			
FU8			NO VALUES RECORDED			
FU9			NO VALUES RECORDED			
FU10			NO VALUES RECORDED			

\*\*\*STATISTICS TASK SUMMARY REPORT\*\*\*

\*AVERAGES OF THE STATISTICS COLLECTED FOR 2 ITERATIONS\*

TASK NUMBER	TASK LABEL	STAT TYPE	COLCT POINT	STATISTICS ON THE AVERAGE VALUE PER ITERATION	
				AVERAGE	STD DEV
2	IDLETIME	BET	STA	5.4288E+01	8.1057E-01
3	OBSUIDEO	BET	STA	4.7815E+01	5.3720E+00
9	OBSUNK	BET	STA	4.3563E+01	1.4490E+01
21	OBSFRIEND	BET	STA	4.3252E+01	2.2153E+01
25	OBSHOST	BET	STA	5.3159E+01	2.5304E+00
28	OBFU	BET	STA	1.0957E+01	1.6843E+00
45	RETHOOK	INT	STA		

Figure 8(19). Mission Output

REFERENCES

1. DTM 9-1425-650-12; Operator's and Organizational Maintenance Manual: Overall System Description (Guided Missile Air Defense System AN/TSQ-73), 3 October 1977.
2. DEP TM 9-1430-652-10-3; Operator's Manual: Chapter 4 - Operating Procedures (Guided Missile Air Defense System AN/TSQ-73), 3 October 1977.
3. ST 44-196-73A; Operation and Maintenance Reference Handbook (AN/TSQ-73), January, 1976.
4. Wortman, D.B., S.D. Duket, R.L. Hann, G.P. Chubb, and D.J. Seifert, Simulation Using SAINT: A User-Oriented Instruction Manual, AMRL-TR-77-61, Aerospace Medical Research Laboratory, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio.
5. Wortman, D.B., S.D. Duket, D.J. Seifert, R.L. Hann, and G.P. Chubb, The SAINT User's Manual, AMRL-TR-77-62, Aerospace Medical Research Laboratory, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio.
6. Duket, S.D., D.B. Wortman, D.J. Seifert, R.L. Hann, and G.P. Chubb, Documentation for the SAINT Simulation Program, AMRL-TR-77-63, Aerospace Medical Research Laboratory, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio.