

AD-A070 093

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

F/G 9/2

ATHENA: A SYSTEM TO INTERACTIVELY ANALYZE LARGE SCALE OPTIMIZAT--ETC(U)

MAR 79 P I GALATAS

UNCLASSIFIED

OF 2

AD A070093



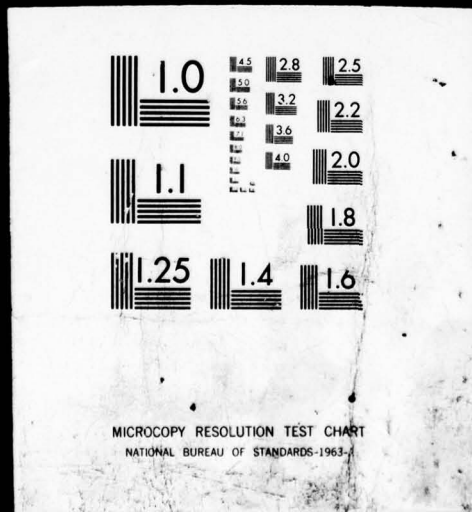
NL



TESTED

1 OF 2

AD
A070093



LEVEL #

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL
Monterey, California

2

ADA 070093



DDC
RECEIVED
JUN 20 1979
A

THESIS

DDC FILE COPY

ATHENA: A SYSTEM TO INTERACTIVELY ANALYZE
LARGE SCALE OPTIMIZATION MODELS

by

Panagiotis Ioannou Galatas

March 1979

Thesis Advisor: G. Bradley

Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.

79 06 20 064

UNCLASSIFIED

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE (When Data Entered)

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE		READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING FORM
1. REPORT NUMBER	2. GOVT ACCESSION NO.	3. RECIPIENT'S CATALOG NUMBER
4. TITLE (and Subtitle)		5. TYPE OF REPORT & PERIOD COVERED
ATHENA: A System to Interactively Analyze Large Scale Optimization Models		Master's Thesis, March 1979
7. AUTHOR(s)		6. PERFORMING ORG. REPORT NUMBER
Panagiotis Ioannou/Galatas		8. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER(s)
9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS		10. PROGRAM ELEMENT, PROJECT, TASK AREA & WORK UNIT NUMBERS
11. CONTROLLING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS		12. REPORT DATE
Naval Postgraduate School Monterey, California 93940		March 1979
14. MONITORING AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS (if different from Controlling Office)		13. NUMBER OF PAGES
Naval Postgraduate School Monterey, California 93940		101
		15. SECURITY CLASS. (of this report)
		Unclassified
		15a. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE
16. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of this Report)		
Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.		
17. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of the abstract entered in Block 20, if different from Report)		
18. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES		
19. KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number)		
Optimization Model		
20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number)		
The analysis of the solutions of large scale optimization models is very difficult without computer aids because typical outputs may exceed 40,000 lines. A computer system to allow efficient storage and interactive analysis of the solution file was designed and implemented in FORTRAN. This		

DD FORM 1473
1 JAN 73
(Page 1)

EDITION OF 1 NOV 68 IS OBSOLETE
S/N 0102-014-6001

UNCLASSIFIED

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE (When Data Entered)

251 450

1

JOB

(20. ABSTRACT Continued)

system, called ATHENA, has been initially designed for problems with up to 30,000 rows and columns; tests show the system has fast response time for these large problems. A description of the system, its data structures and commands as well as a user's manual is included.

Accession For	
NTIS G&A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DDC TAB	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unannounced	<input type="checkbox"/>
Justification	<input type="checkbox"/>
By _____	
Distribution/ _____	
Availability Codes	
Dist	Avail and/or special
A	

Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.

ATHENA: A System to Interactively Analyze
Large Scale Optimization Models

by

Panagiotis Ioannou Galatas
Captain, Hellenic Army
B.S., Military Academy of Greece, 1965
M.S., Highest School of Economic Sciences of Athens, 1976

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the degrees of

MASTER OF SCIENCE IN OPERATIONS RESEARCH
MASTER OF SCIENCE IN COMPUTER SCIENCE

from the

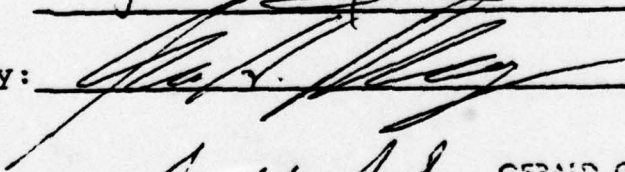
NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL

March 1979

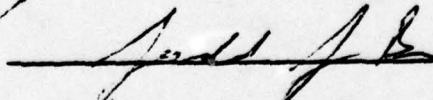
Author



Approved by:



Thesis Advisor



GERALD G. BROWN

Second Reader



Chairman, Department of Operations Research



Chairman, Department of Computer Science



Dean of Information and Policy Science

ABSTRACT

↓
The analysis of the solutions of large scale optimization models is very difficult without computer aids because typical outputs may exceed 40,000 lines. A computer system to allow efficient storage and interactive analysis of the solution file was designed and implemented in FORTRAN. This system, called ATHENA, has been initially designed for problems with up to 30,000 rows and columns; tests show the system has fast response time for these large problems. A description of the system, its data structures and commands as well as a user's manual is included. ↗

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	INTRODUCTION -----	8
II.	SOFTWARE DESCRIPTION -----	12
	A. GENERAL -----	12
	1. Parser - Code Generator -----	12
	2. Input -----	12
	3. Interpreter -----	12
	B. LANGUAGE -----	12
	1. Host Language -----	12
	2. Query Language -----	14
	C. DATA STRUCTURES -----	15
	1. Preview -----	15
	2. SPARSE Data Structure -----	17
	3. SUPERSPARSE Data Structure -----	22
III.	USER'S MANUAL -----	24
	A. INTRODUCTION -----	24
	B. QUERY LANGUAGE -----	24
	1. Control Queries -----	25
	a. VERIFY -----	25
	b. NOVERIFY -----	25
	c. PROMPT -----	25
	d. NOPROMPT -----	26
	e. H Any String -----	26
	f. * Any String -----	26
	g. END -----	26

2.	Command Queries -----	26
a.	TYPE Field -----	27
b.	SELECT Field -----	29
c.	MASK Field -----	30
d.	CONDITION Field -----	31
e.	PRINT OPTION Field -----	34
3.	The SET Command -----	35
C.	ERROR MESSAGES -----	37
D.	LIMITATIONS - EXTENSIONS -----	40
E.	SYSTEM INTERFACE -----	42
1.	Preview -----	42
2.	Input File -----	43
3.	Packed File -----	44
F.	EXAMPLE OF SYSTEM USE -----	45
1.	Obtaining the Unpacked File -----	45
2.	Using the System under CP/CMS -----	46
	APPENDIX: COMPUTER PROGRAM LISTING -----	54
	LIST OF REFERENCES -----	100
	INITIAL DISTRIBUTION LIST -----	101

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The author would like to acknowledge the contributions of Professor Gordon Bradley whose mathematical programming expertise was of invaluable assistance in analyzing this problem, Professor Gerald Brown for his valuable guidance and the author's wife Lina Galatas who provided the encouragement and secretarial skills necessary for successful completion. The system name ATHENA has been chosen for several reasons. First, ATHENA is the goddess of wisdom from ancient Greece. Second, it is the Greek name of the capital of my country. Finally, ATHENA is my mother's name.

I. INTRODUCTION

The generation, solution and analysis of large scale mathematical programming models presents significant problems in data handling. For a typical large scale model the output from the computer may exceed 40,000 lines and it is very difficult and time consuming for the user to go through that much paper to extract the information he needs. Space is also needed to store all these outputs and it is difficult to provide routine access to old solution files.

Over the past several years, faculty and students at the Naval Postgraduate School and the University of California at Los Angeles have been cooperatively developing theory and algorithms to solve large scale linear, nonlinear and integer optimization problems. This research has been furthered by the development of several software systems to solve large scale optimization problems. ATHENA is part of that development and was built to satisfy a pressing need to be able to quickly and easily analyze solutions to these large problems.

The research in large scale optimization at the Naval Postgraduate School has concentrated on providing economic solutions to current Department of Defense problems. One such project that was going on concurrent with the development of ATHENA was a large, medium range capital budgeting problem that required the solution of a mixed integer programming

problem with 11,687 constraints and variables [6]. ATHENA was used successfully with this project, and performance of ATHENA on this problem is reported below.

System ATENA has been developed to handle output from these large optimization problems by enabling the user to get the information he needs interactively through a computer terminal and by economically storing the large files in packed form in low cost media. The features of the system may be summarized as follows:

1. Quick and accurate answers to simple questions that are tedious and error prone to address manually, e.g.,

How many of a set of variables are = 1.0?

or How many are greater than 0?

or What variables are in a specified range?

or What constraints are satisfied exactly? Etc.

2. In large scale mathematical programming models the names of rows and columns are constructed systematically so that groups of variables with relationships in the real world have similar names. Using the system one can have automatic, easy and accurate answers for many interesting properties of these groups. (For instance, the average value of all the variables whose names begin with X, etc.)

3. ATHENA can also be used as a basis for a simple report writer.

4. The system provides very compact computer storage: the original solution file is typically packed into 1/10 of its normal volume. For example, a solution file from the

IBM MPS/360 package of a linear programming model with 12,000 rows and columns occupies 1.5 magnetic tapes 2400 feet long at 800 BPI in original unblocked form, but in packed form the solution occupies approximately 31 feet of magnetic tape.

5. There is systematic and economic file organization with easy and accurate access.

6. A file structure for multiple runs of the problem for comparisons is available.

7. The system requires modest resources (core, time) in a time sharing environment for a large amount of data.

8. The system has portability and allows easy change or expansion since the whole system has been developed in FORTRAN.

ATHENA was inspired by a similar system developed for the Department of Energy by O'Neil and Sanders [5] called PERUSE. PERUSE was developed to aid in the analysis of large linear programming energy models. A study of the needs of Naval Postgraduate School students and faculty showed that additional capacities beyond those in PERUSE were necessary to support current and future research in large scale optimization. In addition to the standard MPS output, it was determined that ATHENA should support the experimental optimization system XS [3]; the output of this system contains in addition to standard MPS output, upper and lower penalties that implement the 'elastic formulation' of linear models that is unique to XS. ATHENA also had to support the

use of a preprocessor PREP [2] that reformulates the original optimization problem to an equivalent reduced problem with fewer rows and/or columns. A study of past and current modeling efforts at the Naval Postgraduate School identified additional commands that would help in the analysis of large models.

ATHENA was designed to be as much as possible a direct extension of PERUSE. Almost all the commands and options of PERUSE have been included with the identical names and syntax whenever possible. A summary of the extensions is listed under the section LIMITATIONS - EXTENSIONS, of the user's manual.

II. SOFTWARE DESCRIPTION

A. GENERAL

The whole system consists of 3 basic subsystems (see Figure 1).

1. PARSER - Code Generator

This subsystem accepts as input a Query, parses it examining the syntax according to the productions of the Query Language and generates the corresponding internal code or gives information for syntax errors. The internal codes for each Query are shown in the program list.

2. Input

This subsystem accepts as input either (1) an unpacked solution file in 'standard' format which it packs and saves for future reference, or (2) an L.P. solution file in packed form from a previous session.

3. Interpreter

This subsystem, using the code generated from the PARSER, searches the packed solution file and prints out the information requested.

B. LANGUAGE

1. Host Language

The system has been developed in a portable subset of FORTRAN IV. FORTRAN was chosen for the following reasons:

a. FORTRAN is a general language available at almost any computer installation, so the system can be used with

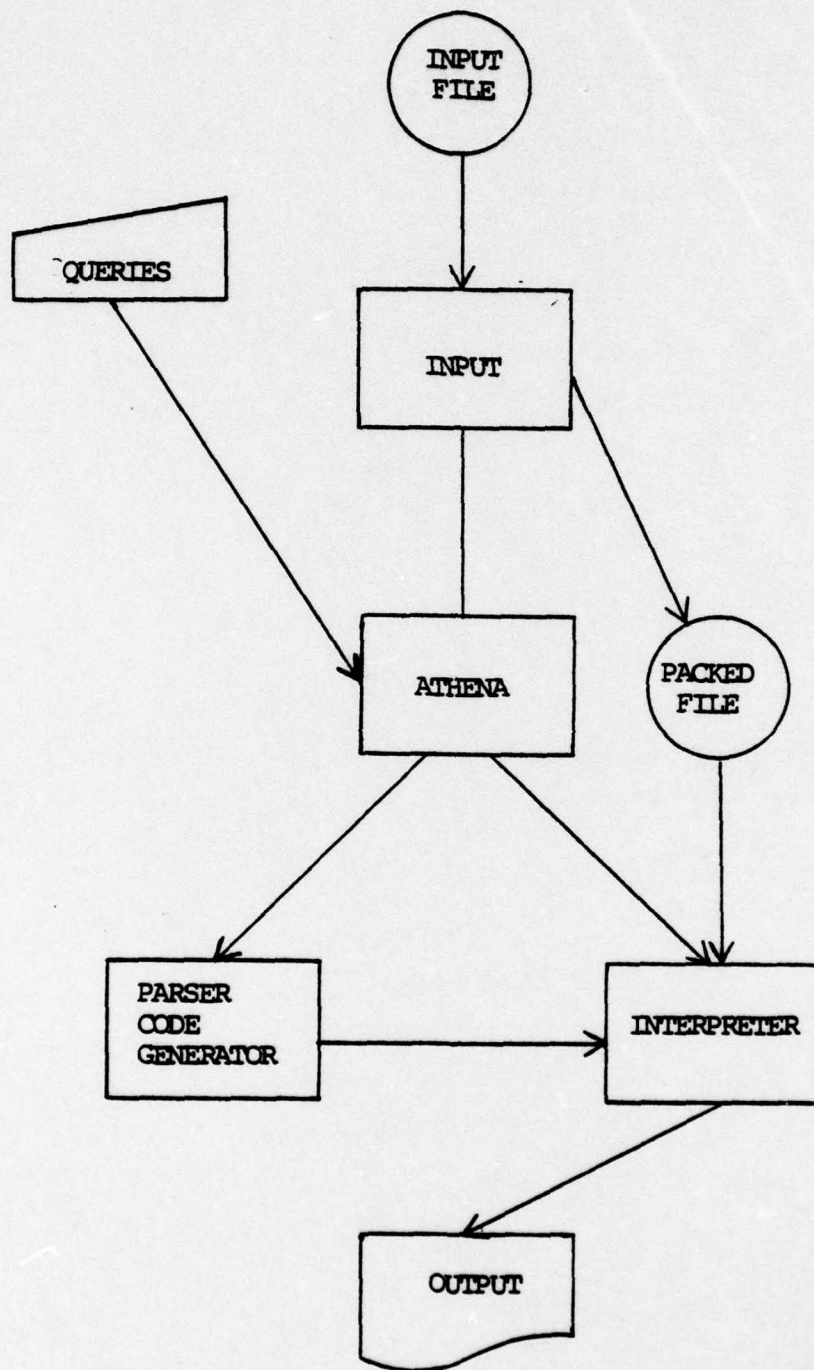


FIGURE 1. System ATHENA

any contemporary hardware. Non-IBM systems may require some program modifications.

b. Since FORTRAN is a high level language, the development time was low.

c. The response time for each Query is acceptable and there is little need for faster responses or enhanced efficiency.

d. Extensions and changes of the system can be easily implemented.

e. There is good system support for FORTRAN. In particular, ATHENA was developed with the FORTRAN G compiler of IBM 360/67.

2. Query Language

The set of acceptable Queries is divided into two main categories:

a. Control Queries

Control Queries provide commands to the system to perform specific tasks, but usually do not use the solution file. Examples of Control Queries are those that accept comments for self documentation of the output, print headings for the output, terminate the use of system, etc.

b. Command Queries

Command Queries use the solution file to extract the information asked for. Each Command Query consists of various fields separated by at least one blank. Some of the fields are optional, while others are required. An internal code number is generated by parsing the Command Query for

each field depending upon the analysis of that field and the previous fields in the Command Query.

The code generated by the PARSER is executed by the INTERPRETER which consists of a set of programs (subroutines) activated by the code numbers, to get the required information from the file.

C. DATA STRUCTURES

1. Preview

There are some observations about the solution file of a linear program, especially of a large scale one, that lead to the use of a special data structure for storing a solution file in less memory space than it would otherwise require.

For each row or column the following information is usually included in the solution file.

NUMBER of row or column.

NAME, usually 6-8 alphanumeric characters.

STATUS, usually 2 characters, e.g., BS for BASIC, LL for LOWER LIMIT, etc.

ACTIVITY LEVEL, for each row or column.

SLACK ACTIVITY for rows or INPUT COST for columns.

LOWER LIMIT

UPPER LIMIT

DUAL ACTIVITY for rows or REDUCED COST for columns.

UPPER PENALTY and

LOWER PENALTY for the elastic linear programming system, XS [3].

There is redundant information in each record. Some of these redundancies are the following:

The explicit number for each row or column may be represented implicitly by the ordinal position of the row or column in the file. Rows usually precede columns in solution files.

A large number of the ACTIVITY LEVEL values will be zero. The same is true for the SLACK ACTIVITY, LOWER LIMIT, DUAL ACTIVITY and PENALTY values.

In many cases there will not be LOWER or UPPER LIMITS or PENALTIES.

PENALTIES in some cases may be infinite.

When the status of a row or column is 'fixed', then ACTIVITY LEVEL, LOWER and UPPER LIMITS are all the same number.

Each row or column can be in only one of its possible states.

Moreover, analysts who have experience with large scale Linear Programming have observed that most of the numbers of the solution file are the same. For example, most of the numbers for LIMITS are the same for a large number of rows or columns. For purposes of analysis, it is rarely necessary to have more than five decimal digits of precision for problem values. Indeed, some large problems cannot be solved with even this degree of significance. Accordingly, IBM single precision REAL*4 representation

is adequate for our purposes. Conversion to REAL*8 extended precision requires trivial program modifications.

Based on the above observations, two types of data structures for storing the solution file have been developed. The first one (SPARSE) exploits the redundant information into each individual record. The second (SUPERSPARSE) takes advantage of the last observation by storing each distinct number only once for the entire file. It is the responsibility of the user to select the data structure type that is appropriate for each solution file. SUPERSPARSE is probably superior for problems with less than half of all numbers possessing distinct real values. What follows is a detailed description of these two data structures.

2. SPARSE Data Structure

The entire solution file is stored in contiguous memory (8-bit bytes) as a one-dimension array called SOLFIL, in the following way:

a. The first 16 bytes (Four 4-byte words) are used to keep information for:

(1) The size of the file in 4-byte words.

(2) The type of data structure used to pack the file (SPARSE or SUPERSPARSE).

(3) The number of rows and columns of the file.

b. For each row or column, 12 sequential bytes are required, organized as follows (see Figure 2).

(1) The first 8 bytes hold the name of the row or column left justified, one character per byte.

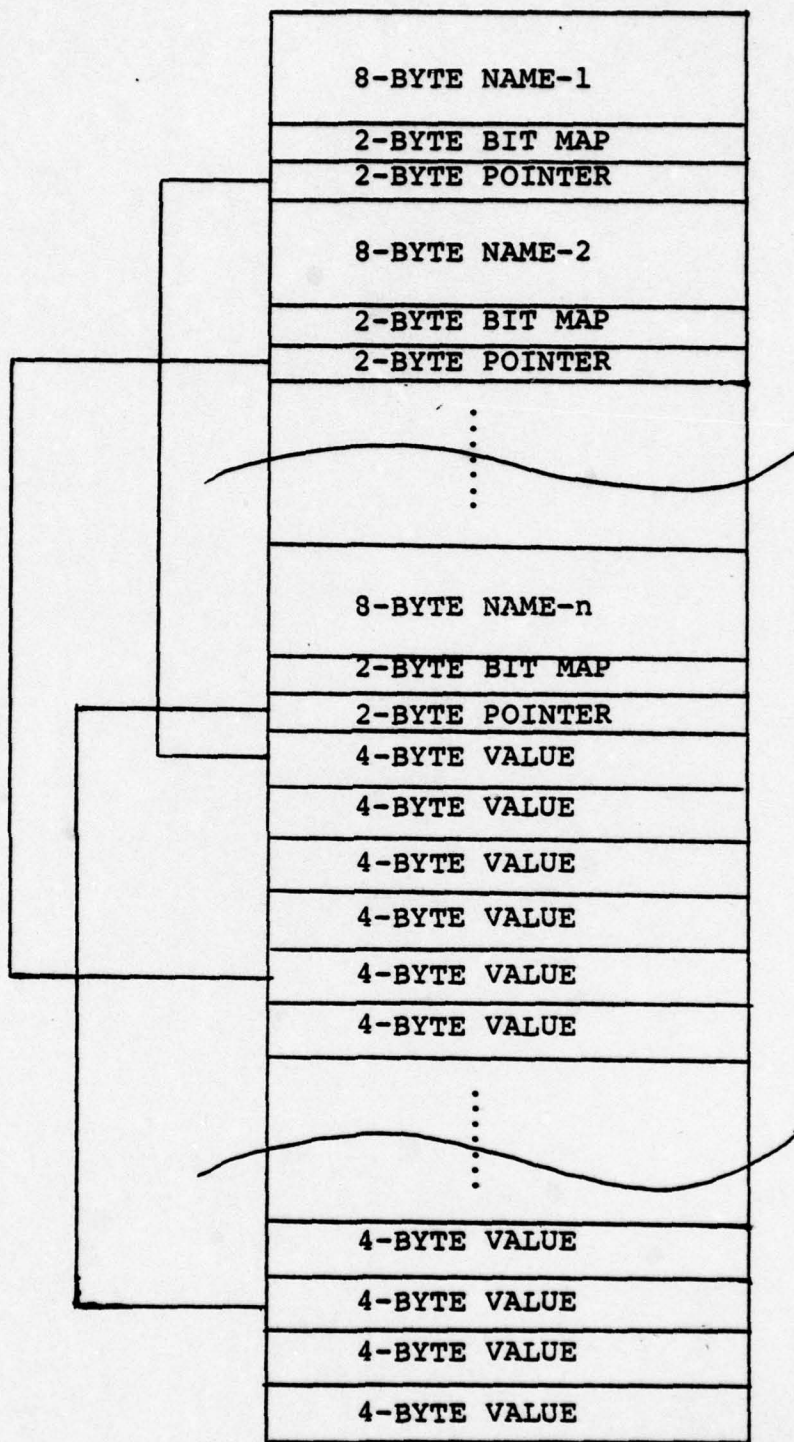


FIGURE 2. SPARSE Data Structure

(2) The next 2 bytes are used (as 16 bits) to represent various characteristics associated with that row or column.

(3) The last 2 bytes are used as a pointer to the first number stored from the current record.

c. The 16 bits from (2) above are organized in 4 groups of 4, 7, 4 and 1 bits, respectively, taken from higher to lower order.

The first group of 4 bits represents the status of the current row or column.

<u>BIT</u>	<u>PATTERN</u>	<u>STATUS</u>
0 0 0 0		IN (INFEASIBLE)
0 0 0 1		BS (BASIC)
0 0 1 0		LL (LOWER LIMIT)
0 0 1 1		UL (UPPER LIMIT)
0 1 0 0		EQ (FIXED)

The following status indicators are reserved for use with the program PREP [2]

0 1 0 1	VC (VOID COLUMN)
0 1 1 0	SC (SINGLETON COLUMN)
0 1 1 1	FC (FIX COLUMN)
1 0 0 0	BC (BOUND CHANGED)
1 0 0 1	VR (VOID ROW)
1 0 1 0	SR (SINGLETON ROW)
1 0 1 1	RR (REDUNDANT ROW)
1 1 0 0	FR (ROW FIXES VAR. AT BOUND)
1 1 0 1	ER (DOUBLETON EQUATION)

1 1 1 0

TR (TIGHTEN RANGE)

1 1 1 1

PP Reserved for PREP[2]

The next group of 7 bits represents the characteristic of zero or nonzero values for the record.

<u>BIT NO:</u>	<u>BIT VALUE:</u>	<u>CHARACTERISTIC</u>
11	0	ACTIVITY LEVEL NONZERO
	1	ACTIVITY LEVEL ZERO
10	0	SLACK/COST NONZERO
	1	SLACK/COST ZERO
0	0	LOWER LIMIT NONZERO
	1	LOWER LIMIT ZERO
8	0	UPPER LIMIT NONZERO
	1	UPPER LIMIT ZERO
7	0	DUAL/RED. COST NONZERO
	1	DUAL/RED. COST ZERO
6	0	LOWER LIMIT EXISTS
	1	LOWER LIMIT DOESN'T EXIST
5	0	UPPER LIMIT EXISTS
	1	UPPER LIMIT DOESN'T EXIST

The next group of 4 bits represents the characteristics for PENALTIES.

<u>BIT PATTERN</u>	<u>UPPER PENALTY</u>	<u>LOWER PENALTY</u>
0 0 0 0	ZERO	ZERO
0 0 0 1	ZERO	NUMBER
0 0 1 0	ZERO	INFINITY
0 0 1 1	NUMBER	ZERO

0 1 0 0	NUMBER	NUMBER
0 1 0 1	NUMBER	INFINITY
0 1 1 0	INFINITY	ZERO
0 1 1 1	INFINITY	NUMBER
1 0 0 0	INFINITY	INFINITY

The rest of the bit permutations are not used.

The last (0 bit) is used by the interpreter to mark the active and nonactive records when the user uses the ACTIVE or DEACTIVE commands to avoid searching of the entire file.

All the above groups of bits are stored together as a 16 bit binary number, which is stored in 2-byte halfword. ATHENA has provisions for the use of 16 bit halfwords representing absolute magnitudes of 0 - 65535, and can extract any component bits of the halfwords as necessary. (In this sense, the usual signed magnitude of IBM/360 halfword integers is ignored.)

d. The (nonzero, noninfinite) number values which must be stored are located immediately after all the information above. If the file represents a problem with M rows and N columns, then location INDEX - where $INDEX = (N+M) * 3 + 4 + 1$ - of the SOLFIL array is the first eligible location for storing number values. The value of INDEX is kept in a 2-byte pointer associated with each row and indicates for that row the location of the first value stored. The sequence for storing these numbers for each row is:

ACTIVITY LEVEL, SLACK/INPUT COST, LOWER LIMIT, UPPER LIMIT,
DUAL/REDUCED COST, UPPER PENALTY, LOWER PENALTY.

3. SUPERSPARSE Data Structure

This type of data structure takes advantage of the fact that in most problems many number values in the solution file are the same. Each distinct value is stored only once and a 2-byte pointer is used to access this value when needed. This is the only difference from the SPARSE representation (see Figure 3).

The array with the packed solution file is now separated into 3 parts:

- a. The first part is exactly the same as in SPARSE.
- b. The second part is substantially the same with the following differences:

- (1) It consists of 2-byte halfwords instead of 4-byte words.

- (2) Each halfword is a pointer to the third part of the array where the distinct number values are stored.

- c. The third part consists of a pool of 4-byte words, each representing a distinct real number value. The pointers to the distinct real number values are relative addresses in the real number pool, so a file which is packed with a different array size can be used with the current pointers providing the array size is large enough to hold the file.

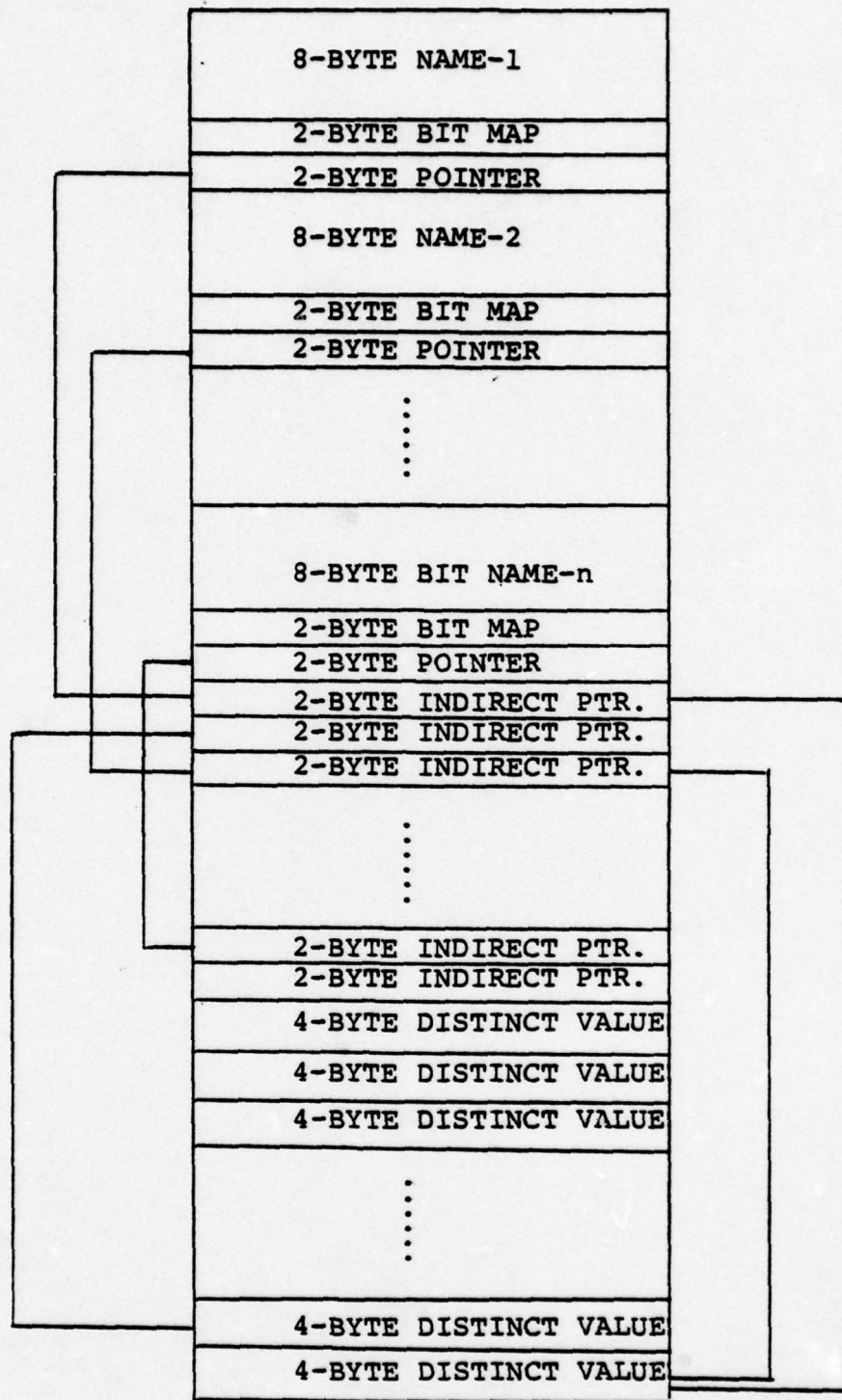


FIGURE 3. SUPERSPARSE Data Structure

III. USER'S MANUAL

A. INTRODUCTION

The system ATHENA is a set of programs which accepts as input a linear programming solution file, packs it in a special data structure and interactively extracts specific information from that file through a set of Queries.

The size of memory which is required to run the system depends on the size of the file to be accommodated, and thus on the size of the original optimization problem. The user extracts information from the solution file with a Query Language, asking questions related to the solution of the problem represented in the file.

The entire system has been developed in FORTRAN language for portability and better coordination with other Linear Programming procedures which are also written in FORTRAN.

The Queries are self-documenting and their syntax follows closely the syntax of the English language. To avoid typing effort for experienced ATHENA users, short forms of Queries are provided. Only the characters comprising the short forms are interpreted by the system, with all subsequent contiguous nonblank characters ignored.

B. QUERY LANGUAGE

The Query Language consists of three subsets of Queries:

1. The Control Queries:

With this subset of Queries the user controls mainly the output of the system, inserting comments, headings, etc.

2. The Command Queries:

With these the user communicates with the solution file and extracts the specific information he needs.

3. The SET Command.

This command qualifies the ATHENA queries to access only a subset of the problem file.

1. Control Queries

- a. VERIFY (Short Form V)

All the following Queries will be displayed with the output. This Control Query is useful when the OFFLINE printer is used for the output instead of the terminal, or when the system is used under Batch Processing; in these cases answers are transmitted to the output device without the corresponding questions if the system is not in VERIFY mode.

- b. NOVERIFY (NOV)

The following Queries do not appear with the output. This Control Query is most frequently used when a terminal is used for all output. The DEFAULT mode of the ATHENA system is NOVERIFY.

- c. PROMPT (P)

The system responds with the prompt:

' INPUT A COMMAND '

whenever it is ready to accept a Query. PROMPT is a DEFAULT mode of the system.

d. NOPROMPT (NOP)

Used to avoid the prompting phrase in the output, especially when the OFFLINE printer or the Batch Processing is used.

e. H Any Character String

When the first column of a Query is the letter H, then the character string is printed as is in the output. H is used to insert comments or headings in the output.

f. * Any Character String

When the first column of a Query is the character *, no action takes place. This is considered as a comment and is ignored. * is useful to insert comments and/or headings on the terminal output.

g. END (E)

Used to end the current session.

2. Command Queries

A Command Query consists of several fields. Some fields are required and must always appear in a Command Query and others are optional. Each field is separated from the others by at least one blank character. The number of blanks between fields is not significant and a Query may start at any character position in the command. The length of a Query cannot exceed 80 characters including the spaces between the fields.

The possible fields that can be included in a Command Query are:

- a. TYPE
- b. SELECT
- c. MASK
- d. CONDITION
- e. PRINT OPTION

The fields in a Command Query must appear in the above sequence and the first 3 of them must always appear, with only 2 exceptions. A detailed description follows of each individual field and the way that it may be used.

a. TYPE field

This is the first field of the Query and may start at any character position. This field can be one of the following:

(1) DISPLAY (D)

Used when all the records which meet the requirements of the other fields are to be displayed in the output in the sequence they are encountered starting from the beginning of the solution file.

What portion of each individual record will be displayed depends on the PRINT OPTION field.

(2) COUNT (C)

Used when only the number of records which meet the requirements of the other fields is desired. COUNT is especially useful immediately preceding a DISPLAY command so the user will know in advance the size of output, avoiding

unpredictably extensive printouts. For this Query the PRINT OPTION is ignored as meaningless.

(3) ADD (A)

Used when some numerical quantities of the qualified records are to be summed. The names of the numeric quantities of each record that will be added are given in the PRINT OPTION field. If no PRINT OPTION appears, all the numeric quantities of each record are added and their sums are displayed with appropriate labels.

Since it is mathematically meaningless to add LOWER or UPPER LIMITS, or PENALTIES, they can not be summed or displayed.

(4) AVERAGE (AV)

Used exactly as the ADD command to display arithmetic averages. The sums are divided by the total number of the qualified records.

(5) ACTIVATE (AC) (Syn. ACTIVE)

With the ACTIVATE command the user can indicate a subset of the records of the solution file with specific qualifications determined by the other fields so that subsequent Queries will implicitly refer only to that subset. The user can expand the initial subset by using the ACTIVE command repeatedly to add new records to the active subset.

The command ACTIVATE can minimize the searching time for the required information in the active subset. Each time the ACTIVATE command is issued, the system

responds with the number of records added to the active subset and the current total number of active records.

(6) DEACTIVATE (DE) (Syn. DEACTIVE)

Used to delete records with specific qualifications from the current active subset - created by the ACTIVE commands - or to eliminate any active file. The system responds with the number of records deactivated and the total number of records remaining active.

The entire active file can be deactivated by:

' DEACTIVATE ALL or DE A'.

With this Query all the currently active records will be deactivated and the message:

' F I L E D E A C T I V E '

will be printed out. Subsequent queries will refer to the entire solution file.

b. SELECT field

This field is mandatory and specifies whether the qualified records are ROWS, COLUMNS or BOTH. It may consist of one of the following:

(1) ALL (A)

Specifies that the entire file must be searched for the qualified records starting from the first ROW and continuing to the last COLUMN.

(2) COLUMNS (C)

Specifies that the COLUMNS only will be searched for the qualified records starting with the first COLUMN and continuing to the last COLUMN.

(3) ROWS (R)

Specifies that the ROWS only will be searched for the qualified records starting with the first ROW and continuing to the last ROW.

c. MASK field

Specifies that any record is qualified for processing if the name of the record fits the MASK field. The MASK field is left justified and may contain 1 to 8 characters. All the right unfilled positions up to 8 characters are assumed to be the character *. The MASK is matched against the name, starting from the left, character by character. Any character in the name is matched with a * in the MASK field. The MASK field is mandatory.

EXAMPLES

i. The MASK 'X*****Y' specifies all the names starting with the letter X and having as the 8th (last) character the letter Y.

ii. The MASK 'X' is equivalent with the MASK 'X*****' and means all the names starting with the letter X.

iii. The MASK '*****Y' specifies all the names ending with the letter Y and it is NOT equivalent with the MASK 'Y'.

iv. The MASK 'ABCDEFXY' specifies only this name and since the names of ROWS and COLUMNS are assumed to be inclusively unique, the searching of the file stops when the first match is made.

v. The MASK '*' specifies ALL the names and may be used when no particular mask is desired.

d. CONDITION field

The syntax of this field is:

FOR (<conditional phrase>)

The word FOR, left parenthesis and right parenthesis must always appear when the CONDITION field appears in a Query.

There are two kinds of conditional phrases:

The simple conditional phrase and the compound conditional phrase.

(1) Simple Conditional Phrase

There are 3 kinds of simple conditional phrases: The Relational, the Status and the Bound simple conditional phrases.

(a) Relational Simple Conditional Phrase

The syntax is:

<Arg1> <Relop> <Arg2>

where Arg1, Arg2 and Relop are one of the following:

i. Arg1

X	for	ACTIVITY LEVEL
S or C	for	SLACK ACTIVITY or INPUT COST

L	for	LOWER LIMIT
U	for	UPPER LIMIT
D	for	DUAL ACTIVITY or REDUCED COST
P	for	UPPER PENALTY
W	for	LOWER PENALTY

ii. Relop

Relational operators EQ, NE, GT, GE, LT, LE with the same meaning as in FORTRAN. (Note, however, that there are not imbedding decimal characters as in FORTRAN.)

iii. Arg2

Arg2 is defined exactly as Arg1 with the enhancement that Arg2 may also be any integer or real number. Arg2 cannot be expressed as a floating point number in exponential notation.

(b) Status Simple Conditional Phrase

The syntax is:

STATUS <Flag> or ST <Flag>

where Flag is one of the following:

BS	for	BASIC
LL	for	LOWER LIMIT
UL	for	UPPER LIMIT
EQ	for	FIXED
VC	for	VOID COLUMN
SC	for	SINGLETON COLUMN

FC	for	FIXED COLUMN
BC	for	BOUND CHANGED
VR	for	VOID ROW
SR	for	SINGLETON ROW
RR	for	REDUNDANT ROW
FR	for	FREE ROW
ER	for	DOUBLETON EQUATION
TR	for	TIGHTEN RANGE

(c) Bound Simple Conditional Phrase

The syntax is:

<Arg1> MINIMUM or <Arg1> MAXIMUM

where Arg1 is specified as in Relational Simple Conditional Phrase. The words MAXIMUM or MINIMUM can be abbreviated as MAX or MIN, respectively. This is used to extract those records which have the MAXIMUM or MINIMUM value in the specified field with the specified MASK. The system responds with the first record encountered with the maximum or minimum value associated with Arg1, and the total number of records that meet the requirements. This phrase may not be used with ACTIVE or DEACTIVE options in the TYPE field of the Query.

(2) Compound Conditional Phrase

The syntax of this phrase is:

<Relational Cond. Phrase> <Log. Oper.> <Relational Cond. Phrase>

or

<Relational Cond. Phrase Log. Oper. Status Cond. Phrase>

where Log. Oper. is OR or AND with the meaning of the corresponding logical operators. Note that the Bound Simple Conditional Phrase is not compatible for use in a Compound Conditional Phrase, since it exhibits no boolean value. Also, the Status Conditional Phrase must always appear after the logical operator.

The CONDITION field as a field must be separated by at least one blank from the other fields of the Query. The word FOR, the left parenthesis, and the first element of the conditional phrase do not require separation by blank characters, nor do the last element of the conditional phrase and the right parenthesis.

The CONDITION field is optional and need not appear in the Query. If it is not present, any record is qualified if the MASK field is satisfied. Using the ACTIVATE and DEACTIVATE commands the user can actually have unlimited length conditional phrases, by adding qualified subsets of records in the ACTIVE file.

e. PRINT OPTION field

This is the last field of a Query. It is optional, and if it does not appear the entire record which satisfy both the MASK and the CONDITION fields are printed out.

The elements of the PRINT OPTION field may be any combination of the following:

X, C or S, L, U, D, P, W

with meanings as described in the CONDITION field. The output will include information described in the PRINT OPTION with corresponding headings. The elements of the field can be separated by any number of blanks, by commas, or not at all. If both C and S appear in the PRINT OPTION neither of them is printed out. For the commands ADD and AVERAGE the default PRINT OPTION is X, C or S, D since there is no meaning for LIMITS and PENALTIES.

For all Queries that potentially require more than one output record for the answer (i.e., all Queries except COUNT, ACTIVE, DEACTIVE and SET), the output will include the following entries for each record: NUMBER, NAME, STATUS and the entries specified in the PRINT OPTION field in the sequence in which they appear. At the end of the answer output for each Query the total number of qualified records is given. The heading for the output is determined by the SELECT field. If for this field the option ALL is used, the heading will be the one for ROWS although COLUMNS may also be included in the output.

3. The SET Command

By default each time a Command Query is issued the whole solution file is searched starting at the first ROW or

COLUMN and continuing by examining sequentially all the records.

Queries may sometimes apply only to a small part of the solution file or to records whose relative position in the file is known. In these cases the SET command can cause searching to be initiated at a particular entry in the file and continued to another particular entry. Also a fixed step size can be specified for the search. Thus much computational effort can be avoided.

The syntax for the SET Command is:

```
SET <number 1> <number 2> <number 3>
```

where;

number 1 is the number of the starting record

number 2 is the number of the record to stop
searching

number 3 is the step for searching.

All these numbers must be integers separated by at least one blank and the presence of all of them is required. These numbers also must be in the range of total number of records for the file. The SET limits apply to qualify any subsequent search of the file even if ROW or COLUMN subsets are specified by a Query.

EXAMPLE

Suppose the solution file has 300 rows and 2000 columns and the following SET command is issued:

SET 18 1500 10

For all subsequent Queries:

If the SELECT field of the Query is ALL then the searching starts at the 18th record and continues through the 1500th record with step 10 (i.e., Record numbers 18, 28, 38, are examined).

If the SELECT field is ROWS then the searching will start at the 18th row through the last row (300th) with step 10.

If the SELECT field is COLUMNS then the searching will start at 18th column through the 1500th column (or equivalently the 318th record through the 1800th record) since the number of columns is greater than 1500.

To restore default settings, use:

'SET DEFAULT' or 'SET D'

C. ERROR MESSAGES

The following error messages are typed at the terminal as soon as they are detected. If the error is only in syntax, the system is immediately ready to accept a new query, otherwise execution is terminated. Errors have been grouped with one message for each group. Messages are self explanatory.

<u>ERROR NO</u>	<u>POSSIBLE REASON</u>
1	: Attempt to parse a blank query.
101	: Invalid TYPE field. One of the characters D,V,C or blank was expected after A.

- 102 : Invalid TYPE field. One of the characters
O,E was expected after S.
- 103 : Invalid TYPE field. One of the characters
P,V was expected after NO.
- 104 : Invalid TYPE field. No command starts
with the given letter.
- 201 : Missing character or somewhere in the
query there is no space delimiter.
- 202 : There is no space delimiter.
- 301 : Invalid SELECT field. SELECT field is
missing or there is no space delimiter
between TYPE and SELECT fields.
- 502 : Invalid CONDITION field. the word FOR is
missing (the string OR was expected after
F), or invalid PRINT field.
- 503 : Missing left parenthesis in CONDITION field.
- 504 : Incomplete condition field or missing
space delimiter.
- 505 : Missing right parenthesis in condition field.
- 506 : Invalid OR logical operator. Character R
R was expected after O.
- 507 : Invalid AND logical operator. The string
ND was expected after A.
- 508 : Invalid logical operator. Only OR and
AND are accepted.
- 511 : Invalid operand for status. The character
C or S was expected after B.

512 : Invalid operand for status. The character
L was expected after L.

513 : Invalid operand for status. The character
L was expected after U.

514 : Invalid operand for status. The character
Q or R was expected after E.

515 : Invalid operand for status. The character
V, S, F or B was expected before C.

516 : Invalid operand for status. The character
V, S, R, F, E or T was expected before R.

517 : Invalid operand for status. The character
P was expected before P.

518 : Invalid operand for status. The character
I, A, C or D was expected before E.

519 : Missing space delimiter after status
operand.

520 : Non recognizable operand for status.

601 : Invalid first operand for relational
operator in condition field.

602 : Missing space delimiter in a simple
conditional phrase.

603 : Invalid relational operator. The character
T or E was expected after G.

604 : Invalid relational operator. The character
T or E was expected after L.

605 : Invalid relational operator. The character
Q was expected after E.

- 606 : Invalid relational operator. The character
E was expected after N.
- 607 : Invalid operand in bound conditional
phrase. The character N was expected
after string MI.
- 608 : Invalid operand in bound conditional
phrase. The string AX was expected after M.
- 609 : Unrecognizable relational operator in
simple conditional phrase.
- 701 : Invalid print field, or missing word FOR
in condition field.
- 1001 : Error in input data. Unrecognizable
status code.
- 1002 : Error in input data. Data encountered
has less than the expected number of rows
and columns.

D. LIMITATIONS - EXTENSIONS

As mentioned in the introduction, ATHENA is a direct expansion of the PERUSE system. It includes all the features of PERUSE, except the weighted average command and has the following differences and extensions:

1. ATHENA supports two distinct data structures, each different from that of PERUSE. This was necessary in order to support efficient access to individual records or group of records. The SUPERSPARSE data structure is unique to ATHENA.

2. ATHENA accepts as input a simple file which can be easily obtained from the solution file of any linear programming package on tape, disk or cards.

3. ATHENA supports the commands SET, ACTIVATE, DEACTIVATE and COUNT, in addition to the commands of PERUSE, allowing the user to construct logical subsets of the solution and efficiently access these subsets as independent files with very small access time.

4. ATHENA supports compound conditional phrases for extraction of more specific information and the bound conditional phrase for maximum and minimum values.

5. ATHENA uses object time variable format allowing better appearance of output and uses the words NONE and INFINITY instead of the number 0.7273E76 for better readability.

6. ATHENA accepts reduced problems from PREP [2] and can be used to pass the PREP status file with the solution file of any optimization system to permit recovery of the original problem solution.

ATHENA has been designed to handle solution files with up to 30,000 records. The actual limit is imposed by the number of real number values that must be stored explicitly. This number cannot presently exceed 65536 since this is the largest integer pointer value which can be stored by ATHENA in a 2-byte halfword. Experience has shown that the average number of stored values for each record, excluding penalties

is 1.5 [7]. Adding to this another 0.5 per record for penalties, the problem size limit may be as large as 30,000 rows and columns.

A rough estimation of the space needed for the packed file in 4-byte words can be obtained by multiplying the sum of rows and columns of the solution file by 5 for the SPARSE data structure and by 4 for SUPERSPARSE. Before using ATHENA, adjust the size of the SOLFIL array in common block SOLPAC to this number. To avoid passing problems with common areas under the IBM 360/67 Operating System, use an array size that is an exact multiple of 4096 larger than the number calculated above. Also make corresponding adjustments to the DEFINE FILE statement of the main program. Other computers will require analogous modifications to this array size.

ATHENA has been developed in modular form and can be easily changed or extended to support future needs. Commands which can be easily implemented include the weighted average, the sort of output, or further calculations needed for the analysis of the solution file. ATHENA can also be used as part of an integrated system for sensitivity analysis of optimization problems.

E. SYSTEM INTERFACE

1. Preview

Linear Programming packages give differing forms of output so that it is difficult for a system to be interfaced

with all of these solution formats. ATHENA accepts as input a solution file in a 'standard' form which can be easily obtained from any other solution file form.

ATHENA is best utilized in an interactive system such as CP/CMS, although it can also be used in batch processing. On the other hand, most L.P. packages run only in batch processing. Moreover, in some systems there is no integration of interactive and batch processing (as is currently the case at the Naval Postgraduate School Computer Center). In these cases, the solution files may be transferred manually from one system to the other using magnetic tapes or cards.

A simple input file has been designed which can be punched in cards or entered on tape, disk, or other storage media.

2. Input File

The input file consists of records with the following structure:

a. The first record always contains the number of ROWS, the number of COLUMNS, and in position 51 the character '1' if each ROW record contains PENALTIES or '0' otherwise. The FORMAT of the first record is

(I5,30X,I5,10X,I1).

b. Each subsequent record contains explicitly all the information associated with each ROW and COLUMN, with

the following format:

NAME	Format	2A4	(left justified)
STATUS	Format	A2	

X, C or S, L, U, and D numeric field values with Format 5E14.5 or 5F14.5. (The meanings of each of these fields is described in the previous section.) If the solution file includes PENALTIES, then two records will be associated with each ROW. The first will be exactly that described above, and the second will have the FORMAT(E14.5,16X,E14.5) for P, and W, the UPPER and LOWER PENALTIES. In all cases, INFINITE values will be represented explicitly by the number $\pm 0.1E76$. The total number of records must agree with the sum of ROWS plus COLUMNS, with the records of ROWS preceding those of COLUMNS; otherwise an Input error will occur. The file is read in and packed one record at a time.

3. Packed File

a. Packed File as Input

If the input file is already packed from a previous use of the system, it will be read in unformatted binary format. The system will provide the user information for memory requirements before reading the file. The packed file may be on a tape or disk but cannot be on cards. The system will ask the user at the beginning of a session for the number of the file.

b. Packed File as Output

If an unpacked file is used as input, the system will ask for the file number where a packed file is to be

written. Of course, a DEFINE FILE FORTRAN statement must be included right after the declarations of the main program.

E. EXAMPLE OF SYSTEM USE

The procedure follows for use of ATHENA at the Naval Postgraduate School Computer Center with the IBM 360/67. The solution file here is produced by the MPS/360 package and ATHENA is used under CP/CMS. Similar procedures can be followed for any other installation.

1. Obtaining the Unpacked Solution

a. Submit the problem to be solved using the usual Control Cards required for the MPS/360 package inserting before the Control Card:

```
//MPS2.SYSIN DD *
```

the following cards:

```
//MPS2.SYSPRINT DD DSN=Sxxxxx.nnnnnn,  
// UNIT=3330,VOL=SER=DISK04,  
// SPACE=(CYL,(1,1)),DISP=(NEW,KEEP),  
// DCB=(RECFM=UA,BLKSIZE=133)
```

With these cards the output of MPS will go to the DISK instead of the printer.

xxxx is the user's number and
nnnnnn is the file name on the disk.

If the solution file is too big or disk space is not available use tape or tapes to store the output.

b. Use the program REWRITE (page 98) to transform the MPS/360 tape or cards to the format required for the ATHENA unpacked Input file.

c. Now the unpacked file for ATHENA is available and can be used to analyze the solution.

2. Using the System Under CP/CMS

ATHENA in CP/CMS TEXT form requires about 67K bytes. The space needed for the packed file depends on the number of records, the method used for packing and the density of the original file. 200K bytes would be sufficient to hold a packed file with up to 13,000 rows and columns. After sufficient space has been secured, the following procedure may be applied:

a. Ask OPERATOR to connect the tape with the Input file created by the REWRITE to the private disk as device 181. As soon as the tape is connected, the message 'DEVICE 181 ATTACHED' will be printed at the terminal.

b. Before using the tape, type ALWAYS under CMS the command 'TAPE SKIP 1'. This command will position the tape at the first record of the file. This command is required because the tape created by IBM O.S./360.

c. Type \$ ATHENA

ATHENA will ask for information about the file identifiers for input-output, whether the file is packed and method of packing and will give the size of the packed

file. For input file ordinal use any number between 01 and 99 excluding the numbers 03 - 06. For output file ordinal give the number 03 or 04. These are the numbers used by the DEFINE FILE FORTRAN statement and they can be changed. The system will be ready to accept QUERIES as soon as the prompt phrase 'INPUT A COMMAND' is typed by ATHENA at the terminal. The packed file can be saved on a tape using the 'TAPE DUMP' command under CMS.

In the next few pages a demonstration of using ATHENA with a solution file of 766 rows and 10921 columns is given. This problem is a mixed integer optimization model with 963 binary variables for medium term capital budgeting of the Naval Air Test Center [6]. For this problem, a query may require as much as one and a half minutes of clock time if the interactive system on the IBM 360/67 is under heavy use and the query is difficult to answer. However, most queries are answered almost immediately. Response time is especially good when the user makes use of ACTIVATE, MASK and SET features to qualify necessary searching.

\$ ATHENA
WHAT IS THE FILE NO OF THE SOLUTION FILE ? (FORMAT I2)
04
IS THE FILE ALREADY PACKED ? ENTER YES OR NO :
YES
MEMORY REQUIRMENTS FOR THE PACKED FILE :47749 4-BYTE
WORDS

IF YOU HAVE SUFFICIENT MEMORY SPACE ENTER YES

OTHERWISE ENTER NO MAKE ADJUSTMENTS AT COMMON AND TRY
AGAIN
YES

INPUT A COMMAND

* USING THE CHARACTER * AS THE FIRST COLUMN OF THE QUERY *
* THE QUERY IS IGNORED AND THIS IS A CONVENIENT WAY TO *
* INSERT COMMENTS IN THE OUTPUT FROM A TERMINAL. *
* COMMENTS IN THE OUTPUT FROM THE OFFLINE PRINTER ARE *
* INSERTED USING THE LETTER H INSTEAD OF *. *
* TO AVOID THE PROMPTNESS PHRASE 'INPUT A COMMAND' AT *
* THE OUTPUT USE THE COMMAND 'NOPROMPT'. *
* BECAUSE OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE APPEARANCE OF THE *
* THESIS THE PRINT OPTION FIELD OF THE DISPLAY COMMAND *
* IS USED ONLY WITH AT MOST TWO OPTIONS. *

*
*
* HERE IS A DEMONSTRATION OF USING THE SYSTEM ATHENA.
*
*
* HOW MANY ROWS HAS THE FILE ?
*
COUNT ROWS *

766 ROWS OR COLUMNS WITH MASK : *****
SATISFY THE CONDITIONS

*
* HOW MANY COLUMNS ?
*
COUNT COLUMNS *

10921 ROWS OR COLUMNS WITH MASK : *****
SATISFY THE CONDITIONS

*
* HOW MANY OF THEM ARE BASIC ?
*
C C * FOR(ST BS)

506 ROWS OR COLUMNS WITH MASK : *****
SATISFY THE CONDITIONS

*
* HOW MANY OF THEM ARE EQUAL ZERO ?
*
C C * FOR(X EQ 0. AND ST BS)

55 ROWS OR COLUMNS WITH MASK : *****
SATISFY THE CONDITIONS

*
* USING THE COMMAND 'ACTIVATE' ONLY THE ACTIVATED
* RECORDS ARE SEARCHED TO ANSWER THE QUESTION.
* THIS IS A GOOD WAY TO AVOID SEARCH OF THE WHOLE
* FILE.

*
ACTIVATE COLUMNS X0

73 RECORDS ACTIVATED
TOTAL RECORDS ACTIVE : 73

*
* HOW MANY ROWS NOW ?
*
C R *

0 ROWS OR COLUMNS WITH MASK : *****
SATISFY THE CONDITIONS

*
* THERE ARE NO ROWS SINCE ONLY COLUMNS ACTIVATED.
* HOW MANY OF THEM ARE BASIC ?
*

C C * FOR(ST BS)

1 ROWS OR COLUMNS WITH MASK : *****
SATISFY THE CONDITIONS

*
* DISPLAY THEM
*

DISPLAY C * FOR(ST BS) X L
THE FOLLOWING ROWS OR COLUMNS SATISFY CONDITIONS

NUMBER	.NAME..	AT	...ACTIVITY...	..LOWER LIMIT.
803	X041	BS	0.12910	0.00000

1 ROWS OR COLUMNS WITH MASK : *****
SATISFY THE CONDITIONS

*
* WHAT IS THE AVERAGE OF NONZERO ACTIVITIES ?
*
AVERAGE C * FOR(X NE 0)
THE FOLLOWING ROWS OR COLUMNS SATISFY CONDITIONS

NUMBER .NAME.. AT ...ACTIVITY... ..INPUT COST..
SUMS OR AVERAGES : . 0.98773 0.76576

71 ROWS OR COLUMNS WITH MASK : *****
SATISFY THE CONDITIONS

*
* THE SUM OF ACTIVITIES AND INPUT COST ?
*

ADD C * FOR (X NE 0)
THE FOLLOWING ROWS OR COLUMNS SATISFY CONDITIONS

NUMBER .NAME.. AT ...ACTIVITY... ..INPUT COST..
SUMS OR AVERAGES : 70.12909 54.36882

71 ROWS OR COLUMNS WITH MASK : *****

SATISFY THE CONDITIONS

*
* ADD SOME NEW COLUMNS AT THE ACTIVE FILE
*

ACT C YM01

175 RECORDS ACTIVATED
TOTAL RECORDS ACTIVE : 248

*
* BASIC ?
*
C C * FOR (ST BS)

7 ROWS OR COLUMNS WITH MASK : *****
SATISFY THE CONDITIONS

*
* DISPLAY BASIC AND ZERO ACTIVITY
*

D C * FOR (X EQ 0 AND STATUS BS) X C
THE FOLLOWING ROWS OR COLUMNS SATISFY CONDITIONS

NUMBER .NAME.. AT ...ACTIVITY... ..INPUT COST..
5568 YM01061 BS 0.00000 -0.01000

1 ROWS OR COLUMNS WITH MASK : *****
SATISFY THE CONDITIONS

*
* HOW MANY INPUT COSTS ARE ZERO ?
*

C C * FOR (C EQ 0)

5 ROWS OR COLUMNS WITH MASK : *****
SATISFY THE CONDITIONS

*
* HOW MANY AT LOWER LIMIT ?
*
C C * FOR(STATUS LL)

171 ROWS OR COLUMNS WITH MASK : *****
SATISFY THE CONDITIONS

*
* ELIMINATE SOME RECORDS FROM THE ACTIVE FILE
*
DEACTIVATE C X

73 RECORDS DEACTIVATED
TOTAL RECORDS ACTIVE : 175

*
* CHECK FOR THE ELIMINATION
*
C C X

0 ROWS OR COLUMNS WITH MASK : X*****
SATISFY THE CONDITIONS

*
* ELIMINATION O.K.
*

* HOW MANY AT LOWER LIMIT (LL) NOW ?
*
C C * FOR (ST LL)

169 ROWS OR COLUMNS WITH MASK : *****
SATISFY THE CONDITIONS

*
* WHAT IS THERE AVERAGE ?
*

AV C * FOR(ST LL)
THE FOLLOWING ROWS OR COLUMNS SATISFY CONDITIONS

NUMBER	.NAME..	AT	...ACTIVITY...	..INPUT COST..
SUMS OR AVERAGES :			0.00000	-0.01000

169 ROWS OR COLUMNS WITH MASK : *****
SATISFY THE CONDITIONS

*
* RETURN TO THE ORIGINAL BIG FILE
*
DEACTIVATE ALL
F I L E D E A C T I V E

*
 * DISPLAY THE 5 FIRST ROWS
 *

SET 1 5 1
 D R * X S
 THE FOLLOWING ROWS OR COLUMNS SATISFY CONDITIONS

NUMBER	.NAME..	AT	...ACTIVITY...	SLACK ACTIVITY
1	BENEFITS	BS	449.49902	-449.49902
2	RC1011	UL	0.00000	0.00000
3	RC1021	UL	0.00000	0.00000
4	RC1031	UL	0.00000	0.00000
5	RC1041	BS	0.00000	0.00000

5 ROWS OR COLUMNS WITH MASK : *****
 SATISFY THE CONDITIONS

*
 * THE FIRST 5 COLUMNS
 *

D C * C D
 THE FOLLOWING ROWS OR COLUMNS SATISFY CONDITIONS

NUMBER	.NAME..	AT	..INPUT COST..	.REDUCED COST.
767	X001	UL	0.99994	0.36312
768	X002	UL	0.89108	0.77450
769	X003	UL	0.45629	0.23338
770	X004	UL	0.45483	0.36919
771	X005	UL	0.73440	0.60813

5 ROWS OR COLUMNS WITH MASK : *****
 SATISFY THE CONDITIONS

*
 * RETURN TO THE ORIGINAL FILE
 *

SET DEFAULT

*
 * DISPLAY VARIABLES IN A SPECIFIC RANGE
 *

D C YM FOR (X GT 10.5 AND X LT 25.5) X L
 THE FOLLOWING ROWS OR COLUMNS SATISFY CONDITIONS

NUMBER	.NAME..	AT	...ACTIVITY...	..LOWER LIMIT.
5708	YM05061	BS	14.00000	0.00000
6139	YM17171	BS	11.54310	0.00000
6247	YM20201	BS	17.13029	0.00000
6758	YM35061	BS	17.29999	0.00000
7472	YM20202	BS	18.98279	0.00000
7983	YM35062	BS	11.90000	0.00000
8697	YM20203	BS	21.00000	0.00000
9208	YM35063	BS	16.59999	0.00000
9378	YM05014	BS	11.90000	0.00000
9922	YM20204	BS	13.00000	0.00000
10433	YM35064	BS	23.06062	0.00000
10608	YM05065	BS	14.00000	0.00000
11147	YM20205	BS	13.00000	0.00000
11658	YM35065	BS	19.50000	0.00000

14 ROWS OR COLUMNS WITH MASK : YM*****
SATISFY THE CONDITIONS

*

* WHAT IS THE MAXIMUM OF THE ACTIVITY LEVEL ?

*

D C * FOR(X MAX) X C

1 YM18184 BS 88.63869 0.00000

1 ROWS OR COLUMNS WITH MASK : *****
SATISFY THE CONDITIONS

*

* THE MINIMUM LOWER LIMIT FOR THE ROWS ?

*

D R * FOR(L MIN) L U

766 BENEFITS BS NONE NONE

766 ROWS OR COLUMNS WITH MASK : *****
SATISFY THE CONDITIONS

*

* THE MAXIMUM ACTIVITY LEVEL FROM VARIABLES

* STARTING WITH LETTER Y ?

*

D C Y FOR (X MAX) XC

1 YM18184 BS 88.63869 0.00000

1 ROWS OR COLUMNS WITH MASK : Y*****
SATISFY THE CONDITIONS

*

* ARE THERE INFEASIBILITIES ?

*

COUNT ALL * FOR (ST IN)

0 ROWS OR COLUMNS WITH MASK : *****

SATISFY THE CONDITIONS

*

* EXIT FROM THE SYSTEM

*

END

APPENDIX

The whole program consists of 3 main parts: The input part, the parser-code generation part and the interpreter part (see Figure 1). The main program calls these 3 parts according to the instructions from the user. More detailed information for the main subroutines of each part are given below.

1. Input Part.

There are 2 almost identical subroutines named READF and READD. READF is used to pack the solution file in SPARSE data structure and READD in SUPERSPARSE.

a. Input Parameters

(1) IFLR: The file number of the solution file. This can be any number between 1 - 99 excluding the numbers 3, 4, 5, and 6.

(2) IFLW: The file number where the packed file will be written. Currently this number can be 3 or 4 since the DEFINE FILE statement in the main program defines the files 3 and 4 only.

b. Output Parameters

(1) NROWS, NCOL; The number of rows and columns of the solution file respectively.

(2) IER: If this value is different from zero an error has been encountered in the input data.

The solution file is read in standard format, as explained in user's manual, one record at a time, filling the array SOLFIL in the common area SOLPAC with the packed file. The name of the record is read directly into SOLFIL and the associated values into the array DATA. The 2 character status code is read into the INTEGER*2 variable STAT. The INTEGER*2 array CSTAT has all possible values for status, and their location in this array, minus one, gives the corresponding value of the first bit group in the 16 bit map as explained in the data structure section.

The variable INDEX always points to the next available location for storing the next nonzero, noninfinite number. The value of INDEX at the beginning of the processing of each record is stored in the 2-byte pointer after the name. Each number in the array DATA is examined and if it is eligible for storage it is stored at the location SOLFIL(INDEX) and INDEX is increased by one. At this point, for the subroutine READD, the end of the array SOLFIL, where the distinct real number values are stored, is searched and if the value sought is found the location of this value, counting from the end of the array is stored at the location SOLFIL(INDEX); otherwise, a new entry is made and the location of this entry is stored at the location SOLFIL(INDEX). Notice that SOLFIL(INDEX) is a 4-byte location for READF but 2-byte for READD as explained earlier. After the last record has been packed, READD shifts the distinct real number values

down to the end of 2-byte indirect pointers. When the system is to be used under batch processing the CALL TAPSET statement from READF and READD must be removed and the input file must be described using the usual DD statement.

2. Parser - Code Generator

There are several subroutines in this part of the system. There is one subroutine for each field of the query, the control subroutine PARSE and various others to perform specific tasks like getting the numerical value of a string of decimal characters, etc. The subroutine PARSE is described below. The numerical codes used for each case have been inserted as comments at the beginning of each subroutine where they are used.

a. Input Parameters

(1) QRY: INTEGER*2 array with the query to be parsed in A format.

b. Output Parameters

(1) CODE: INTEGER*2 array with the numerical code for query as follows:

QRY(1)	: TYPE	field
QRY(2)	: SELECT	field
QRY(3)	: MASK	field
QRY(4) - QRY(10)	: CONDITION	field
QRY(11) - QRY(18)	: PRINT	field

(2) MASK: INTEGER*2 array with the mask from the query, one character per location.

(3) ARG2, ARG4 : numerical values from the condition field, if any.

(4) IER : Code number for syntax error. If IER=0 the query has been parsed correctly.

Subroutine PARSE calls sequentially the corresponding subroutines to parse each field of the query. Before calling it positions the pointer ICOLL at the location of the QRY where the field starts using the subroutine GETNCH.

3. Interpreter Part

There are several subroutines called by the main subroutine INTERP of this part.

a. Input Parameters

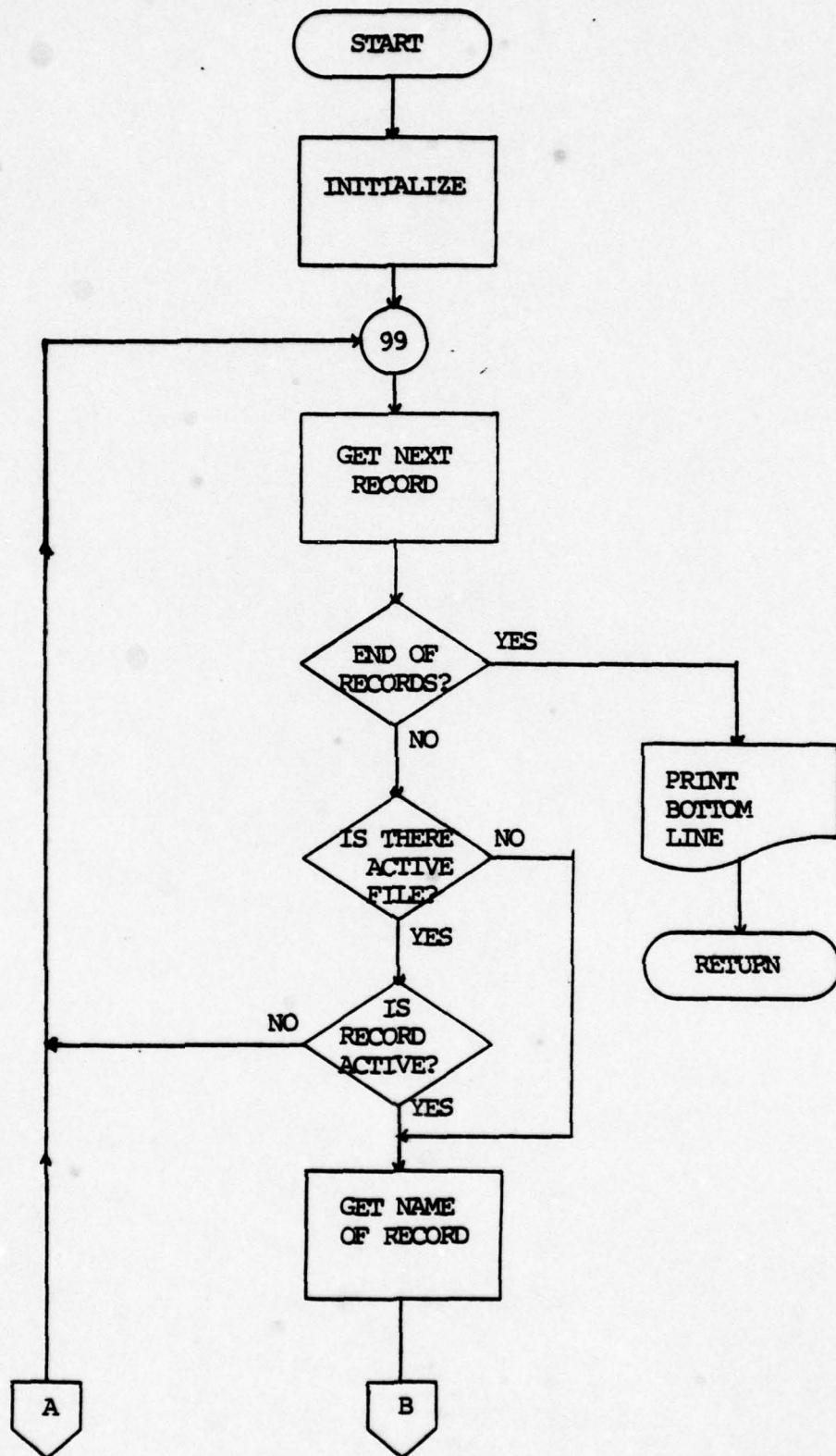
(1) CODE, MASK, ARG2, ARG4, NROWS, NCOL, IER as described previously.

(2) K1, K2, K3 : Record number to start searching, to stop searching and searching step respectively. Default values are 1, (NROWS + NCOL), 1.

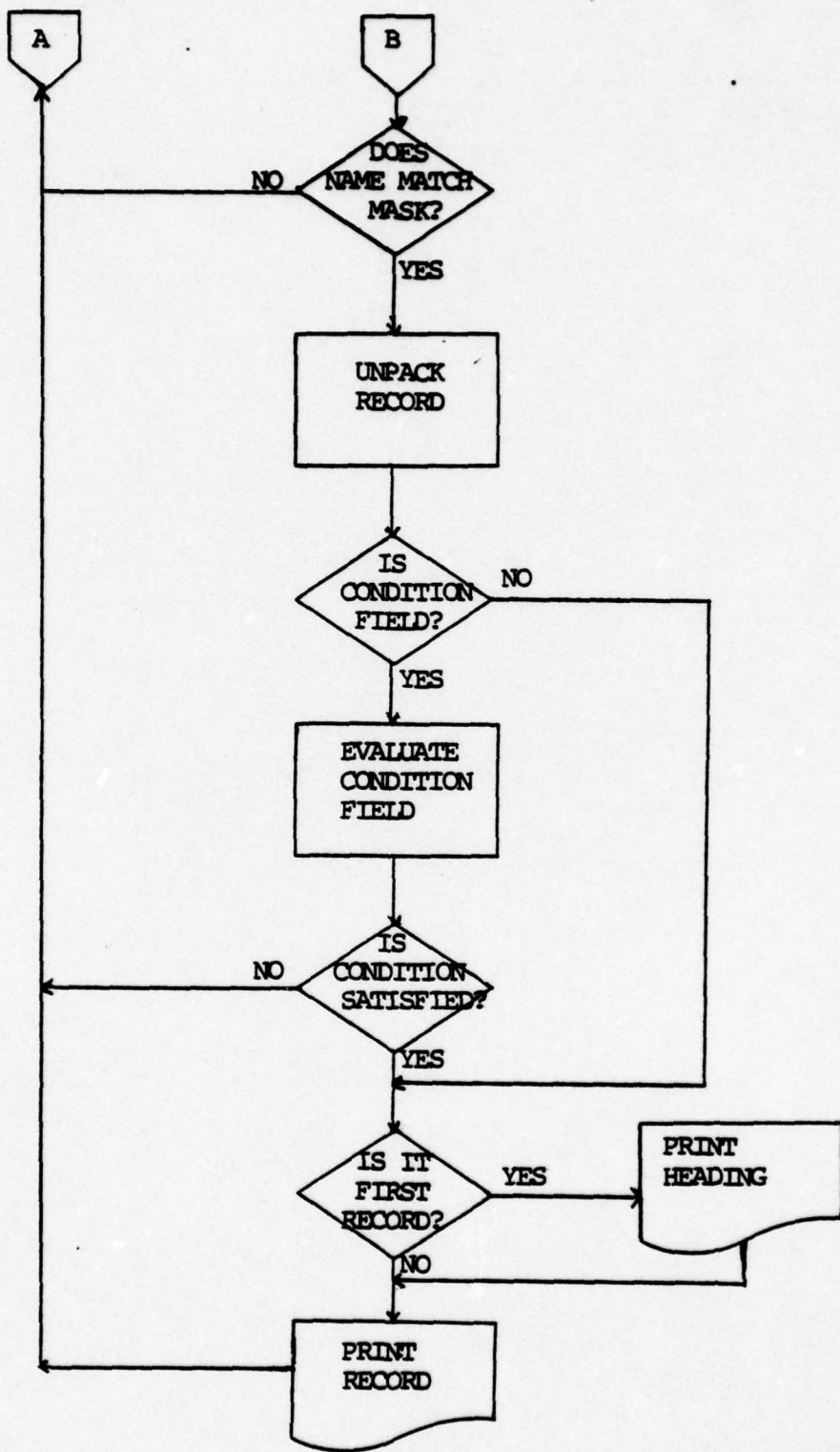
(3) IFLG : Flag to determine the data structure type of the packed file. If IFLG=0, data structure SPARSE otherwise SUPERSPARSE.

(4) IACT : Passed through the INIT common area and, if 0, the searching is done as determined by K1, K2, K3, otherwise there is an active file created by the user through the ACTIVATE command and only the members of this file are searched.

The logic of this subroutine is shown in the flowchart on the next two pages.



INTERPRETER



MAI00840
 MAI00850
 MAI00860
 MAI00870
 MAI00880
 MAI00890
 MAI00900
 MAI00910
 MAI00920
 MAI00930
 MAI00940
 MAI00950
 MAI00960
 MAI00970
 MAI00980
 MAI00990
 MAI01000
 MAI01010
 MAI01020
 MAI01030
 MAI01040
 MAI01050
 MAI01060
 MAI01070
 MAI01080
 MAI01090
 MAI01100
 MAI01110
 MAI01120
 MAI01130
 MAI01140
 MAI01150
 MAI01160
 MAI01170
 MAI01180
 MAI01190
 MAI01200
 MAI01210
 MAI01220
 MAI01230
 MAI01240
 MAI01250
 MAI01260
 MAI01270
 MAI01280
 MAI01290
 MAI01300
 MAI01310

```

1099 IF( IER, NE, 0 ) GO TO 999
      GO TO 1020
      CONTINUE
      READ( IFLR, 1 ) ( SOLFIL( IK ), IK=1, 100 )
      IK= SOLFIL( 1 )
      WRITE( 6, 1066 ) IK
1066 FORMAT( 5X, 'MEMORY REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PACKED FILE :', I5, ' 4-BYTE
      - WORDS: ', //, 3X, 'IF YOU HAVE IT ENTER YES, //, 3X, 'OTHERWISE ENTER NO
      - MAKE ADJUSTMENTS AT COMMON AND TRY AGAIN.' )
      READ( 5, 1002 ) K1
      IF( K1, EQ, KK ) GO TO 99
1020 READ( IFLR, 1 ) ( SOLFIL( IL ), IL=1, IK )
      NROWS= SOLFIL( 3 )
      NCOL= SOLFIL( 4 )
      ISIZE= SOLFIL( 1 )
      IFLG= SOLFIL( 2 )

C      INITIALIZE FLAGS - CALCULATE LIMITS
C
C
92  IER= .FALSE.
      VER= .TRUE.
      PROM= .TRUE.
      HEAD= .FALSE.
      K1= 1
      K2= NROWS+NCOL
      K3= 1
10  CONTINUE
      DO 2 J= 1, 18
2  CODE( J )= 0
      CALL TIMER
100 IF( PROM ) WRITE( 6, 100 )
      FORMAT( 15X, ' INPUT A COMMAND ' )
C  READ THE QUERY
C
C  READ( 5, 200 ) QRY
C
C  CHECK IF IT IS HEADING
C
      IF( QRY( 1 ), EQ, H ) GO TO 61
      IF( VER ) WRITE( 6, 300 ) QRY
      FORMAT( 80A1 )
200
C  CALL THE PARSER TO PARSE THE QUERY
C
      CALL PARSE( QRY, CODE, MASK, ARG2, ARG4, ICOL1, IER )

```

MA I 01320
 MA I 01330
 MA I 01340
 MA I 01350
 MA I 01360
 MA I 01370
 MA I 01380
 MA I 01390
 MA I 01400
 MA I 01410
 MA I 01420
 MA I 01430
 MA I 01440
 MA I 01450
 MA I 01460
 MA I 01470
 MA I 01480
 MA I 01490
 MA I 01500
 MA I 01510
 MA I 01520
 MA I 01530
 MA I 01540
 MA I 01550
 MA I 01560
 MA I 01570
 MA I 01580
 MA I 01590
 MA I 01600
 MA I 01610
 MA I 01620
 MA I 01630
 MA I 01640
 MA I 01650
 MA I 01660
 MA I 01670
 MA I 01680
 MA I 01690
 MA I 01700
 MA I 01710
 MA I 01720
 MA I 01730
 MA I 01740
 MA I 01750
 MA I 01760
 MA I 01770
 MA I 01780
 MA I 01790

```

IF (IER.NE.0) GO TO 999

C CHECK WHAT KIND OF QUERY IS IT
C IF IT IS CONTROL PROCESS IT HERE OTHERWISE CALL INTERPRETER
C
C
30 IF (CODE(1).GT.10) GO TO 20
   IF (CODE(1).EQ.10) GO TO 10
   IF (CODE(1).NE.1) GO TO 30
   VER=.TRUE.
   GO TO 10
   IF (CODE(1).NE.2) GO TO 40
   VER=.FALSE.
   GO TO 10
   IF (CODE(1).NE.3) GO TO 50
   PROM=.TRUE.
   GO TO 10
   IF (CODE(1).NE.4) GO TO 60
   PROM=.FALSE.
   GO TO 10
   IF (CODE(1).NE.5) GO TO 70
   QRY(1)=BLANK
   WRITE(6,300) QRY
   FORMAT(1X,80A1)
   GO TO 10
70 IF (CODE(1).EQ.6) GO TO 99
   IF (CODE(1).NE.7) GO TO 80
   CALL GETNCH(QRY,ICOLL,BLANK,IER)
   IF (IER.NE.0) GO TO 999
   IF (QRY(ICOLL).EQ.D) GO TO 92
   MET=0
   MET=MET+1
   DO 1 J=ICOLL,80
   ITEMP=J
   IF (QRY(J).EQ.BLANK) GO TO 91
   CONTINUE
91 IF (MET.GT.3) GO TO 10
   ITEMP=ITEMP-1
   IF (MET.EQ.1) K1=VAL(QRY,ICOLL,ITEMP)
   IF (MET.EQ.2) K2=VAL(QRY,ICOLL,ITEMP)
   IF (MET.EQ.3) K3=VAL(QRY,ICOLL,ITEMP)
   IF (K2.GT.(NROWS+NCOL)) K2=NROWS+NCOL
   ICOLL=ITEMP
   CALL GETNCH(QRY,ICOLL,BLANK,IER)
   GO TO 90
   IER=1
   GO TO 999
  
```


PAR00210
 PAR00220
 PAR00230
 PAR00240
 PAR00250
 PAR00260
 PAR00270
 PAR00280
 PAR00290
 PAR00300
 PAR00310
 PAR00320
 PAR00330
 PAR00340
 PAR00350
 PAR00360
 PAR00370
 PAR00380
 PAR00390
 PAR00400
 PAR00410
 PAR00420
 PAR00430
 PAR00440
 PAR00450
 PAR00460
 PAR00470
 PAR00480
 PAR00490
 PAR00500
 PAR00510
 PAR00520
 PAR00530
 PAR00540
 PAR00550
 PAR00560
 PAR00570
 PAR00580
 PAR00590
 PAR00600
 PAR00610
 PAR00620
 PAR00630
 PAR00640
 PAR00650
 PAR00660
 PAR00670
 PAR00680

```

C C IF COMMENTS IGNORE THE QUERY
C C IF(QRY(1).NE.STAR) GO TO 10
C C CODE(1)=10
C C RETURN
C C DO I J=1,80
C C IF(QRY(J).EQ.BLANK) GO TO 1
C C ICOL1=J
C C GO TO 20
C C CONTINUE
C C IER=1
C C RETURN
C C PRJESS THE TYPE FIELD OF THE COMMAND
C C CALL TYPE(QRY,ICOL1,CODE,IER)
C C IF(IER.NE.0) RETURN
C C IF CONTROL TYPE COMMAND RETURN OTHERWISE EXAMINE
C C THE REMAINING FIELDS.
C C IF(CODE(1).LT.10) RETURN
C C CALL GETNCH(QRY,ICOL1,BLANK,IER)
C C IF(IER.NE.0) RETURN
C C CALL QJAL(QRY,ICOL1, CODE, IER)
C C IF(IER.NE.0) RETURN
C C CALL GETNCH(QRY,ICOL1,BLANK,IER)
C C IF(IER.NE.0.AND.CODE(1).NE.17.AND.CODE(2).NE.1) RETURN
C C IF(IER.EQ.0) GO TO 21
C C IER=0
C C RETURN
C C CALL MASKA(QRY,ICOL1, CODE,MASK,STAR,BLANK,IER)
C C IF(IER.NE.0) RETURN
C C CALL GETNCH(QRY,ICOL1,BLANK,IER)
C C IF(IER.EQ.0) GO TO 30
C C IF(IER.EQ.201) IER=0
C C RETURN
C C CALL COND(QRY,ICOL1, CODE,ARG2,ARG4,IER)
C C IF(IER.EQ.501) GO TO 40
C C IF(IER.NE.0) RETURN
C C CALL GETNCH(QRY,ICOL1,BLANK,IER)
C C IF(IER.EQ.0) GO TO 40
C C IF(IER.EQ.201) IER=0
C C RETURN
C C CALL PRINT(QRY,ICOL1, CODE,IER)
C C RETURN
C C END

```

```

PAR00690
PAR00700
PAR00710
PAR00720
PAR00730
PAR00740
PAR00750
PAR00760
PAR00770
PAR00780
PAR00790
PAR00800
PAR00810
PAR00820
PAR00830
PAR00840
PAR00850
PAR00860
PAR00870
PAR00880
PAR00890
PAR00900
PAR00910
PAR00920
PAR00930
PAR00940
PAR00950
PAR00960
PAR00970
PAR00980
PAR00990
PAR01000
PAR01010
PAR01020
PAR01030
PAR01040
PAR01050
PAR01060
PAR01070
PAR01080
PAR01090
PAR01100
PAR01110
PAR01120
PAR01130
PAR01140
PAR01150
PAR01160

```

```

*****
* SUBROUTINE TYPE PARSSES THE TYPE FIELD OF THE COMMAND
*
* INTERNAL
*-----
*   CODES
*
*   1
*   2
*   3
*   4
*   5
*   6
*   7
*
*   11
*   12
*   13
*   14
*   15
*   16
*   17
*
*   D-I SPLAY
*   C O U N T
*   A - D D
*   A V - E R A G E
*   - O R T
*   A C - T I V A T E
*   D E - A C T I V A T E
*
*****

```

```

CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC

```

```

SUBROUTINE TYPE (QRY, ICOLL, CODE, IER)
INTEGER *2 QRY(80), CODE(20)
COMMON /CHAR/ A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X,
- BLANK, COMMA, STAR, LPAR, RPAR,
INTEGER *2 A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X,
- BLANK, COMMA, STAR, LPAR, RPAR
IER=0
IF(QRY(ICOLL).NE.D) GO TO 10
CODE(1)=11
IF(QRY(ICOLL+1).EQ.E) CODE(1)=17
RETURN
IF(QRY(ICOLL).NE.C) GO TO 20
CODE(1)=12
RETURN
IF(QRY(ICOLL).NE.A) GO TO 30
IF(QRY(ICOLL+1).NE.V) GO TO 25
CODE(1)=14
RETURN
CODE(1)=13
IF(QRY(ICOLL+1).EQ.D.OR.QRY(ICOLL+1).EQ.BLANK) RETURN
CODE(1)=16
IF(QRY(ICOLL+1).EQ.C) RETURN

```

```

10
20
25

```

```

PAR01170
PAR01180
PAR01190
PAR01200
PAR01210
PAR01220
PAR01230
PAR01240
PAR01250
PAR01260
PAR01270
PAR01280
PAR01290
PAR01300
PAR01310
PAR01320
PAR01330
PAR01340
PAR01350
PAR01360
PAR01370
PAR01380
PAR01390
PAR01400
PAR01410
PAR01420
PAR01430
PAR01440
PAR01450
PAR01460
PAR01470
PAR01480
PAR01490
PAR01500
PAR01510
PAR01520
PAR01530
PAR01540
PAR01550
PAR01560
PAR01570
PAR01580
PAR01590
PAR01600
PAR01610
PAR01620
PAR01630
PAR01640

```

```

30 IER=101
   RETURN
   IF (QRY(ICOLL),NE.S) GO TO 40
   CODE(1)=15
   IF (QRY(ICOLL+1).EQ.O.OR.QRY(ICOLL+1).EQ.BLANK) RETURN
   CODE(1)=7
   IF (QRY(ICOLL+1).EQ.E.AND.QRY(ICOLL+2).EQ.T) RETURN
   IER=102
   RETURN
   IF (QRY(ICOLL),NE.V) GO TO 50
   CODE(1)=1
   RETURN
   IF (QRY(ICOLL),NE.P) GO TO 60
   CODE(1)=3
   RETURN
   IF (QRY(ICOLL),NE.H) GO TO 70
   CODE(1)=5
   RETURN
   IF (QRY(ICOLL),NE.N.AND.QRY(ICOLL+1),NE.O) GO TO 80
   CODE(1)=2
   IF (QRY(ICOLL+2).EQ.V) RETURN
   CODE(1)=4
   IF (QRY(ICOLL+2).EQ.P) RETURN
   IER=103
   RETURN
   CODE(1)=6
   IF (QRY(ICOLL),EQ.E) RETURN
   IER=104
   RETURN
   END

```

```

*****
* SUBROUTINE QVAL PARSSES THE QUALIFIED FIELD
* INTERNAL CODES
* -----
* A-L-L : 1
* C-O-L-U-M-N-S : 2
* R-O-W-S : 3
*
*****
SUBROUTINE QVAL(QRY,ICOLL,CODE,IER)
INTEGER #2 QRY(80),CODE(20)
COMMON /CHAR/A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I,L,M,N,O,P,Q,R,S,T,U,V,W,X,
-BLANK,COMMA,STAR,LPAR,RPAR

```

```

INTEGERS 2 A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I,L,M,N,O,P,Q,R,S,T,U,V,W,X,
-BLANK,COMMA,STAR,LPAR,RPAR
IF(QRY(ICOL1).NE.A) GO TO 10
CODE(2)=1
RETURN
IF(QRY(ICOL1).NE.C) GO TO 20
CODE(2)=2
RETURN
IF(QRY(ICOL1).NE.R) IER=301
CODE(2)=3
RETURN
END

```

10

20

CCCCCCCC

```

*****
* SUBROUTINE MASKA PROCESS THE MASK FIELD OF THE COMMAND
* INTERNAL
*-----
* MASK ALL * : 1
* MASK NOT ALL * : 2
* MASK WITHOUT ANY * : 3
*****

```

```

SUBROUTINE MASKA(QRY,ICOL1,CODE,MASK,STAR,BLANK,IER)
INTEGER*2 QRY(1),CODE(1),MASK(1),STAR,BLANK
IFLAG1=0
IFLAG2=0
DO 1 I=1,8
  MASK(I)=STAR
  IF(IFLAG1.NE.0) GO TO 1
  IF(QRY(ICOL1+I-1).NE.BLANK) GO TO 10
  IFLAG1=1
  GO TO 1
  IF(QRY(ICOL1+I-1).NE.STAR) IFLAG2=IFLAG2+1
  MASK(I)=QRY(ICOL1+I-1)
CONTINUE
CODE(3)=2
IF(IFLAG2.EQ.0) CODE(3)=1
IF(IFLAG2.EQ.8) CODE(3)=3
RETURN
END

```

10

1

CCCC

PAR01650
PAR01660
PAR01670
PAR01680
PAR01690
PAR01700
PAR01710
PAR01720
PAR01730
PAR01740
PAR01750
PAR01760
PAR01770
PAR01780
PAR01790
PAR01800
PAR01810
PAR01820
PAR01830
PAR01840
PAR01850
PAR01860
PAR01870
PAR01880
PAR01890
PAR01900
PAR01910
PAR01920
PAR01930
PAR01940
PAR01950
PAR01960
PAR01970
PAR01980
PAR01990
PAR02000
PAR02010
PAR02020
PAR02030
PAR02040
PAR02050
PAR02060
PAR02070
PAR02080
PAR02090
PAR02100
PAR02110
PAR02120

PAR02130
 PAR02140
 PAR02150
 PAR02160
 PAR02170
 PAR02180
 PAR02190
 PAR02200
 PAR02210
 PAR02220
 PAR02230
 PAR02240
 PAR02250
 PAR02260
 PAR02270
 PAR02280
 PAR02290
 PAR02300
 PAR02310
 PAR02320
 PAR02330
 PAR02340
 PAR02350
 PAR02360
 PAR02370
 PAR02380
 PAR02390
 PAR02400
 PAR02410
 PAR02420
 PAR02430
 PAR02440
 PAR02450
 PAR02460
 PAR02470
 PAR02480
 PAR02490
 PAR02500
 PAR02510
 PAR02520
 PAR02530
 PAR02540
 PAR02550
 PAR02560
 PAR02570
 PAR02580
 PAR02590

SUBROUTINE COND PARSES THE CONDITION FIELD OF THE
 QUERY AND GENERATES THE CORRESPONDING CODE.
 THERE ARE 3 KINDS OF SIMPLE CONDITIONAL PHRASES :

1. <ARG1> <RELOP> <ARG2>
 INTERNAL CODES

ARG1	----	RELOP	----
X S, OR C	:1	EO	: 1
L U D P W	:3	GT	: 3
	:4	GE	: 4
	:5	LT	: 5
	:6	LE	: 6
	:7		

ARG2

A: AS ARG1 OR INTEGER NUMBER
 B: ANY REAL <M IN> OR <ARG1> <MAX>
 2. INTERNAL CODES

MIN : 7
 MAX : 8

3. STATUS <ARG> OR ST <ARG>
 INTERNAL CODES

STATUS OR ST : 9

IN : 00	FC : 07	TR : 14
BS : 01	BC : 08	PP : 15
LL : 02	VR : 09	IE : 16
UL : 03	SR : 10	AE : 17
EQ : 04	RR : 11	CE : 18
VC : 05	FR : 12	DE : 19
SC : 06	ER : 13	

THERE ARE 2 KINDS OF COMPOUND CONDITIONAL PHRASES :

1. <1ST SIMP> <RELOP> <1ST SIMP>
 2. <1ST SIMP> <RELOP> <2ND SIMP>
 INTERNAL CODES

OR : 1
 AND : 2

FOR MORE DETAILS SEE USER'S MANUAL

CC

```

SUBROUTINE COND(QRY, ICOLL, CODE, ARG2, ARG4, IER)
INTEGER *2 QRY(80), CODE(20)
COMMON /CHAR/A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I,L,M,N,O,P,Q,R,S,T,U,V,W,X,
- BLANK, COMMA, STAR, LPAR, RPAR
INTEGER *2 A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I,L,M,N,O,P,Q,R,S,T,U,V,W,X,
- BLANK, COMMA, STAR, LPAR, RPAR
REAL ARG2, ARG4
IER=0

```

```

C
C
C CHECK IF WORD 'FOR' EXIST

```

```

C
C
C IF(QRY(ICOLL),EQ.F) GO TO 10
IER=501
RETURN
10 IF(QRY(ICOLL+1).EQ.O.AND.QRY(ICOLL+2).EQ.R) GO TO 20
IER=502
RETURN
20 ICOLL=ICOLL+3
IF(QRY(ICOLL).EQ.BLANK) CALL GETNCH(QRY,ICOLL,BLANK,IER)
IF(IER.NE.0) RETURN

```

```

C
C
C CHECK FOR LEFT PARENTHESIS
IF(QRY(ICOLL).EQ.LPAR) GO TO 30
IER=503
RETURN
30 ICOLL=ICOLL+1
IF(QRY(ICOLL).EQ.BLANK) CALL GETNCH(QRY,ICOLL,BLANK,IER)
IF(IER.NE.0) RETURN

```

```

C
C
C IF 1ST KIND OF CONDITIONAL PHRASE CALL SIMCOD

```

```

C
C
C INDEX=4
IF(QRY(ICOLL).EQ.S.AND.QRY(ICOLL+1).EQ.T) GO TO 40
CALL SIMCOD(QRY,ICOLL,CODE,ARG2,INDEX,IER)
IF(IER.NE.0) RETURN
DO J=1,15
IF(QRY(ICOLL+J).NE.BLANK) GO TO 1
ICOLL=ICOLL+J-1
GO TO 50
CONTINUE
IER=504
RETURN
1 IF(QRY(ICOLL).EQ.RPAR) RETURN
CALL GETNCH(QRY,ICOLL,BLANK,IER)
IF(IER.NE.0) RETURN
50

```

```

PAR02610
PAR02620
PAR02630
PAR02640
PAR02650
PAR02660
PAR02670
PAR02680
PAR02690
PAR02700
PAR02710
PAR02720
PAR02730
PAR02740
PAR02750
PAR02760
PAR02770
PAR02780
PAR02790
PAR02800
PAR02810
PAR02820
PAR02830
PAR02840
PAR02850
PAR02860
PAR02870
PAR02880
PAR02890
PAR02900
PAR02910
PAR02920
PAR02930
PAR02940
PAR02950
PAR02960
PAR02970
PAR02980
PAR02990
PAR03000
PAR03010
PAR03020
PAR03030
PAR03040
PAR03050
PAR03060
PAR03070
PAR03080

```

PAR03090
 PAR03100
 PAR03110
 PAR03120
 PAR03130
 PAR03140
 PAR03150
 PAR03160
 PAR03170
 PAR03180
 PAR03190
 PAR03200
 PAR03210
 PAR03220
 PAR03230
 PAR03240
 PAR03250
 PAR03260
 PAR03270
 PAR03280
 PAR03290
 PAR03300
 PAR03310
 PAR03320
 PAR03330
 PAR03340
 PAR03350
 PAR03360
 PAR03370
 PAR03380
 PAR03390
 PAR03400
 PAR03410
 PAR03420
 PAR03430
 PAR03440
 PAR03450
 PAR03460
 PAR03470
 PAR03480
 PAR03490
 PAR03500
 PAR03510
 PAR03520
 PAR03530
 PAR03540
 PAR03550
 PAR03560

IF(QRY(ICOLL).EQ.RPAR) RETURN
 IER=505
 IF(CODE(5).EQ.7.OR.CODE(5).EQ.8) RETURN
 IER=0

C
C
C

FIND WHAT RELOP (OR , AND) EXIST
 IF(QRY(ICOLL).NE.0) GO TO 60
 CODE(I)=1
 IF(QRY(ICOLL+1).EQ.R) GO TO 61
 IER=506
 RETURN

60

IF(QRY(ICOLL).NE.A) GO TO 70
 CODE(I)=2
 IF(QRY(ICOLL+1).EQ.N.AND.QRY(ICOLL+2).EQ.D) GO TO 61
 IER=507
 RETURN
 IER=508
 RETURN
 CALL GETNCH(QRY,ICOLL,BLANK,IER)
 IF(IER.NE.0) RETURN
 INDEX=8

70

61

IF COMPOUND COMDITON CALL SIMCOD
 IF(QRY(ICOLL).EQ.S.AND.QRY(ICOLL+1).EQ.T) GC TO 40
 CALL SIMCOD(QRY,ICOLL,CODE,ARG4,INDEX,IER)
 IF(IER.NE.0) RETURN
 GO TO 301

C
C
C

PARSE THE 2ND KIND OF CONDITION. FIND THE OPERAND OF
 STATUS

C
C
C
C
40

CCDE(INDEX)=9
 CALL GETNCH(QRY,ICOLL,BLANK,IER)
 IF(IER.NE.0) RETURN
 IF(QRY(ICOLL).NE.8) GO TO 110
 CODE(INDEX+1)=1
 IF(QRY(ICOLL+1).EQ.S) GO TO 301
 IF(QRY(ICOLL+1).EQ.C) GO TO 143
 IER=511
 RETURN
 IF(QRY(ICOLL).NE.L) GO TO 120
 CODE(INDEX+1)=2
 IF(QRY(ICOLL+1).EQ.L) GO TO 301

110

PAR03570
 PAR03580
 PAR03590
 PAR03600
 PAR03610
 PAR03620
 PAR03630
 PAR03640
 PAR03650
 PAR03660
 PAR03670
 PAR03680
 PAR03690
 PAR03700
 PAR03710
 PAR03720
 PAR03730
 PAR03740
 PAR03750
 PAR03760
 PAR03770
 PAR03780
 PAR03790
 PAR03800
 PAR03810
 PAR03820
 PAR03830
 PAR03840
 PAR03850
 PAR03860
 PAR03870
 PAR03880
 PAR03890
 PAR03900
 PAR03910
 PAR03920
 PAR03930
 PAR03940
 PAR03950
 PAR03960
 PAR03970
 PAR03980
 PAR03990
 PAR04000
 PAR04010
 PAR04020
 PAR04030
 PAR04040

IER=512
 RETURN
 IF(ORY(ICOLL).NE.U) GO TO 130
 CODE(INDEX+1)=3
 IF(ORY(ICOLL+1).EQ.L) GO TO 301
 IER=513
 RETURN
 IF(ORY(ICOLL).NE.E) GO TO 140
 CODE(INDEX+1)=4
 IF(ORY(ICOLL+1).EQ.O) GO TO 301
 IF(ORY(ICOLL+1).EQ.R) GO TO 131
 IER=514
 RETURN
 IF(ORY(ICOLL+1).NE.C) GO TO 150
 IF(ORY(ICOLL).NE.V) GO TO 141
 CODE(INDEX+1)=5
 GO TO 301
 IF(ORY(ICOLL).NE.S) GO TO 142
 CODE(INDEX+1)=6
 GO TO 301
 IF(ORY(ICOLL).NE.F) GO TO 143
 CODE(INDEX+1)=7
 GO TO 301
 CODE(INDEX+1)=8
 IF(ORY(ICOLL).EQ.B) GO TO 301
 IER=515
 RETURN
 IF(ORY(ICOLL+1).NE.R) GO TO 160
 IF(ORY(ICOLL).NE.V) GO TO 151
 CODE(INDEX+1)=9
 GO TO 301
 IF(ORY(ICOLL).NE.S) GO TO 152
 CODE(INDEX+1)=10
 GO TO 301
 IF(ORY(ICOLL).NE.R) GO TO 153
 CODE(INDEX+1)=11
 GO TO 301
 IF(ORY(ICOLL).NE.F) GO TO 154
 CODE(INDEX+1)=12
 GO TO 301
 IF(ORY(ICOLL).NE.E) GO TO 155
 CODE(INDEX+1)=13
 GO TO 301
 CODE(INDEX+1)=14
 IF(ORY(ICOLL).EQ.T) GO TO 301
 IER=516
 RETURN
 IF(ORY(ICOLL+1).NE.P) GO TO 170

120
 130
 140
 141
 142
 143
 150
 151
 152
 153
 154
 131
 155
 160

PAR04050
 PAR04060
 PAR04070
 PAR04080
 PAR04090
 PAR04100
 PAR04110
 PAR04120
 PAR04130
 PAR04140
 PAR04150
 PAR04160
 PAR04170
 PAR04180
 PAR04190
 PAR04200
 PAR04210
 PAR04220
 PAR04230
 PAR04240
 PAR04250
 PAR04260
 PAR04270
 PAR04280
 PAR04290
 PAR04300
 PAR04310
 PAR04320
 PAR04330
 PAR04340
 PAR04350
 PAR04360
 PAR04370
 PAR04380
 PAR04390
 PAR04400
 PAR04410
 PAR04420
 PAR04430
 PAR04440
 PAR04450
 PAR04460
 PAR04470
 PAR04480
 PAR04490
 PAR04500
 PAR04510
 PAR04520

```

CODE(INDEX+1)=15
IF(QRY(ICOL1).EQ.P) GO TO 301
IER=517
RETURN
IF(QRY(ICOL1+1).NE.E) GO TO 180
IF(QRY(ICOL1).NE.I) GO TO 171
CODE(INDEX+1)=16
GO TO 301
IF(QRY(ICOL1).NE.A) GO TO 172
CODE(INDEX+1)=17
GO TO 301
IF(QRY(ICOL1).NE.C) GO TO 173
CODE(INDEX+1)=18
GO TO 301
CODE(INDEX+1)=19
IF(QRY(ICOL1).EQ.D) GO TO 301
IER=518
RETURN
DO 2 J=1,15
IF(QRY(ICOL1+J).NE.BLANK) GO TO 2
ICOL1=ICOL1+J-1
GO TO 80
CONTINUE
IER=519
RETURN

CHECK FOR RIGHT PARENTHESIS
IF(QRY(ICOL1).EQ.RPAR) RETURN
CALL GETNCH(QRY(ICOL1),BLANK,IER)
IF(IER.NE.0) RETURN
IF(QRY(ICOL1).EQ.RPAR) RETURN
IF(QRY(ICOL1).EQ.I.AND.QRY(ICOL1+1).EQ.N) RETURN
IER=520
RETURN
END

*****
* SUBROUTINE SIMCOD PARSES AND GENERATES THE
* CORRESPONDING CODE FOR SIMPLE CONDITIONAL PHRASES 1ST
* AND 2ND KIND.
*****

```

170
 171
 172
 173
 301
 2
 C
 C
 C
 80
 180
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C

PAR04530
 PAR04540
 PAR04550
 PAR04560
 PAR04570
 PAR04580
 PAR04590
 PAR04600
 PAR04610
 PAR04620
 PAR04630
 PAR04640
 PAR04650
 PAR04660
 PAR04670
 PAR04680
 PAR04690
 PAR04700
 PAR04710
 PAR04720
 PAR04730
 PAR04740
 PAR04750
 PAR04760
 PAR04770
 PAR04780
 PAR04790
 PAR04800
 PAR04810
 PAR04820
 PAR04830
 PAR04840
 PAR04850
 PAR04860
 PAR04870
 PAR04880
 PAR04890
 PAR04900
 PAR04910
 PAR04920
 PAR04930
 PAR04940
 PAR04950
 PAR04960
 PAR04970
 PAR04980
 PAR04990
 PAR05000

```

C *****
C SUBROUTINE SIMCOD(QRY,ICOL1, CODE, ARG2, INDEX, IER)
C INTEGER *2 QRY(80), CODE(20)
C COMMON /CHAR/A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I,L,M,N,O,P,Q,R,S,T,U,V,W,X,
C -BLANK,COMMA,STAR,LPAR,RPAR
C INTEGER *2 A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I,L,M,N,O,P,Q,R,S,T,U,V,W,X,
C -BLANK,COMMA,STAR,LPAR,RPAR
C REAL ARG2,ARG4
C IER=0
C IFLAG=0
C
C FINE ARG1 AND ARG2.
C
C 99 IF(QRY(ICOL1).NE.X) GO TO 20
C CODE(INDEX+IFLAG)=1
C GO TO 100
C 20 IF(QRY(ICOL1).NE.S.AND.QRY(ICOL1).NE.C) GO TO 30
C CODE(INDEX+IFLAG)=2
C GO TO 100
C 30 IF(QRY(ICOL1).NE.L) GO TO 40
C CODE(INDEX+IFLAG)=3
C GO TO 100
C 40 IF(QRY(ICOL1).NE.U) GO TO 50
C CODE(INDEX+IFLAG)=4
C GO TO 100
C 50 IF(QRY(ICOL1).NE.D) GO TO 60
C CODE(INDEX+IFLAG)=5
C GO TO 100
C 60 IF(QRY(ICOL1).NE.P) GO TO 70
C CODE(INDEX+IFLAG)=6
C GO TO 100
C 70 IF(QRY(ICOL1).NE.W) GO TO 80
C CODE(INDEX+IFLAG)=7
C GO TO 100
C 80 IF(IFLAG.NE.0) GO TO 90
C IER=601
C RETURN
C DO 1 J=1,2
C IF(QRY(ICOL1+J).NE.BLANK) GO TO 1
C ICOL2=ICOL1+J-1
C GO TO 91
C CONTINUE
C IER=602
C RETURN
C IF(QRY(ICOL2).EQ.RPAR) ICOL2=ICOL2-1
C ARG2=VAL(QRY,ICOL1,ICOL2)
C CODE(INDEX+2)=9
C RETURN

```

PAR05010
 PAR05020
 PAR05030
 PAR05040
 PAR05050
 PAR05060
 PAR05070
 PAR05080
 PAR05090
 PAR05100
 PAR05110
 PAR05120
 PAR05130
 PAR05140
 PAR05150
 PAR05160
 PAR05170
 PAR05180
 PAR05190
 PAR05200
 PAR05210
 PAR05220
 PAR05230
 PAR05240
 PAR05250
 PAR05260
 PAR05270
 PAR05280
 PAR05290
 PAR05300
 PAR05310
 PAR05320
 PAR05330
 PAR05340
 PAR05350
 PAR05360
 PAR05370
 PAR05380
 PAR05390
 PAR05400
 PAR05410
 PAR05420
 PAR05430
 PAR05440
 PAR05450
 PAR05460
 PAR05470
 PAR05480

C FIND RELATIONAL OPERATOR (GT, EQ, E.T.C.)
 C 100 IF (IFLAG.NE.0) RETURN
 IFLAG=2
 CALL GETNCH(QRY, ICOLL, BLANK, IER)
 IF (IER.NE.0) RETURN
 IF (QRY(ICOLL).NE.G) GO TO 11
 IF (QRY(ICOLL+1).NE.T) GO TO 12
 CODE(INDEX+1)=3
 GO TO 101
 12 CODE(INDEX+1)=4
 IF (QRY(ICOLL+1).EQ.E) GO TO 101
 IER=603
 RETURN
 11 IF (QRY(ICOLL).NE.L) GO TO 21
 IF (QRY(ICOLL+1).NE.T) GO TO 22
 CODE(INDEX+1)=5
 GO TO 101
 22 CODE(INDEX+1)=6
 IF (QRY(ICOLL+1).EQ.E) GO TO 101
 IER=604
 RETURN
 21 IF (QRY(ICOLL).NE.E) GO TO 31
 CODE(INDEX+1)=1
 IF (QRY(ICOLL+1).EQ.O) GO TO 101
 IER=605
 RETURN
 31 IF (QRY(ICOLL).NE.N) GO TO 41
 CODE(INDEX+1)=2
 IF (QRY(ICOLL+1).EQ.E) GO TO 101
 IER=606
 RETURN
 41 IF (QRY(ICOLL).NE.M) GO TO 51
 IF (QRY(ICOLL+1).NE.I) GO TO 52
 CODE(INDEX+1)=7
 IF (QRY(ICOLL+2).EQ.N) RETURN
 IER=607
 RETURN
 52 CODE(INDEX+1)=8
 IF (QRY(ICOLL+1).EQ.A.AND.QRY(ICOLL+2).EQ.X) RETURN
 IER=608
 RETURN
 51 IER=609
 RETURN
 101 CALL GETNCH(QRY, ICOLL, BLANK, IER)
 IF (IER.EQ.0) GO TO 99
 RETURN
 END

PAR05970
 PAR05980
 PAR05990
 PAR06000
 PAR06010
 PAR06020
 PAR06030
 PAR06040
 PAR06050
 PAR06060
 PAR06070
 PAR06080
 PAR06090
 PAR06100
 PAR06110
 PAR06120
 PAR06130
 PAR06140
 PAR06150
 PAR06160
 PAR06170
 PAR06180
 PAR06190
 PAR06200
 PAR06210
 PAR06220
 PAR06230
 PAR06240
 PAR06250
 PAR06260
 PAR06270
 PAR06280
 PAR06290
 PAR06300
 PAR06310
 PAR06320
 PAR06330
 PAR06340
 PAR06350
 PAR06360
 PAR06370
 PAR06380
 PAR06390
 PAR06400
 PAR06410
 PAR06420
 PAR06430
 PAR06440

```

RETURN
IER=701
RETURN
END
*****
* SUBROUTINE GETNCH POTIONS THE POINTER ICOL1 TO THE
* FIRST LETTER OF THE FIELD RIGHT AFTER IT CURRENTLY IS.
* *****
*****
SUBROUTINE GETNCH(QRY,ICOL1,BLANK,IER)
INTEGER#2 QRY(I),BLANK
ITEMP=ICOL1
DO 1 I=ITEMP,80
IF(QRY(I).NE.BLANK) GO TO 1
DO 2 J=1,80
IF(QRY(J).EQ.BLANK) GO TO 2
ICOL1=J
WRITE(6,100) (QRY(K),K=1,ICOL1)
FORMAT(2X,80A1)
RETURN
CONTINUE
IER=201
RETURN
CONTINUE
IER=202
RETURN
END
*****
* FUNCTION VAL GETS A CHARACTER STRING IN AN I-DIMENSION
* ARRAY X FROM 'IST' LOCATION UP TO 'IED' LOCATION AND RETURNS
* THE CORRESPONDING VALUE.
* *****
*****
REAL FUNCTION VAL#8(X,IST,IED)
INTEGER#2 BLANK,ZERO,MINUS,DECIM,X(80)
REAL IFN
DATA LL/256/
VAL=0.000
IEXP=0
ISIGN=1
IFN=C.000
ITEMP=0

```

70

C C C C C C

C 100

2

1

C C C C C C C

```

PAR06450
PAR06460
PAR06470
PAR06480
PAR06490
PAR06500
PAR06510
PAR06520
PAR06530
PAR06540
PAR06550
PAR06560
PAR06570
PAR06580
PAR06590
PAR06600
PAR06610
PAR06620
PAR06630
PAR06640
PAR06650
REAA00010
REAA00020
REAA00030
REAA00040
REAA00050
REAA00060
REAA00070
REAA00080
REAA00090
REAA00100
REAA00110
REAA00120
REAA00130
REAA00140
REAA00150
REAA00160
REAA00170
REAA00180
REAA00190
REAA00200
REAA00210
REAA00220
REAA00230
REAA00240
REAA00250
REAA00260
REAA00270

```

```

MET=0
DO 1 I=JST,IED
  IF(X(I).EQ.MINUS) GO TO 10
  IF(X(I).EQ.BLANK) GO TO 1
  MET=MET+1
  IF(X(I).NE.DECIM) GO TO 20
  IEXP=MET
  GO TO 1
  ITEMP=X(I)-ZERO
  ITEMP=ITEMP/LL
  WRITE(6,100) IFN,ITEMP
  FORMAT(5X,I10,I10)
  IFN=IFN*10+ITEMP
  GO TO 1
  SIGN=-1.
  CONTINUE
  IEXP=IEXP-IEXP
  IF(IEXP.EQ.0) LEXP=0
  VAL=SIGN*IFN*10.**(-LEXP)
  RETURN
END
*****
SUBROUTINE READF ACCEPTS AS INPUT A FILE IN 'STANDARD'
FORMAT WITH FILE NUMBER 'IFLR', PACKS IT IN SPARSE DATA
STRUCTURE AND WRITES IT IN A DIRECT ACCESS FILE 'IFLW' IN PACKED
FORM AND RETURNS THE PACKED FILE IN 'SOLFIL' WITH INFORMATIONS
ABOUT THE SIZE OF FILE:
  SOLFIL(1) = SIZE OF FILE IN 4-BYTE WORDS
  SOLFIL(2) = 0 (DATA STRUCTURE SPARSE)
  SOLFIL(3) = NUMBER OF ROWS
  SOLFIL(4) = NUMBER OF COLUMNS
*****
SUBROUTINE READF(NROWS,NCOL,IER,IFLR,IFLW)
  REAL DATA(7),SOLIST(1)
  INTEGER*2 CSTAT(15),SOF(1),STAT
  LOGICAL *1 BITS(16)
  COMMON /INIT/ZERO,TINF,IACT,MEMOR
  COMMON /SOLPAC/SOLFIL(81920)
  EQUIVALENCE (SOLFIL(5),SOF(1),SOLIST(1))
  DATA CSTAT/2HIN,2HBS,2HLL,2HUL,2HEQ,2HVC,2HSC,2HFC,2HBC,
  -2HVR,2HHR,2HFR,2HER,2HTR/
  IER=0
  SEE TAPSET SUBROUTINE IN CP/CMS MANUAL.

```

```

20
C 100
10
1
CCCCCCCCCCCC
CC

```

```

REA00280
REA00290
REA00300
REA00310
REA00320
REA00330
REA00340
REA00350
REA00360
REA00370
REA00380
REA00390
REA00400
REA00410
REA00420
REA00430
REA00440
REA00450
REA00460
REA00470
REA00480
REA00490
REA00500
REA00510
REA00520
REA00530
REA00540
REA00550
REA00560
REA00570
REA00580
REA00590
REA00600
REA00610
REA00620
REA00630
REA00640
REA00650
REA00660
REA00670
REA00680
REA00690
REA00700
REA00710
REA00720
REA00730
REA00740
REA00750

```

```

C CALL TAPSET (2,IFLR,80,17,1,80)
C READ IN NR0WS, NCOL AND IFLP
C IF IFLP=0 THERE ARE NOT PENALTIES IN THE FILE
C
100 READ(IFLR,100) NR0WS,NCOL,IFLGP
FORMAT(15,30X,15,10X,11)
SOLFIL(2)=1
SOLFIL(3)=NR0WS
SOLFIL(4)=NCOL
NRCOL=NR0WS+NCOL
ICFFS=3*NRCC1
INDEX=IOFFS+1
DO 1 I=1,NCOL
J=I*3-2
DATA(6)=0.
DATA(7)=0.
C READ ONE RECORD AT A TIME
C IOFFS= THE LAST WORD USED BY NAMES AND FLAGS.
C INDEX= NEXT AVAILABLE LOCATION TO STORE A NUMBER.
C
201 READ(IFLR,200,END=99) SOLIST(J), SOLIST(J+1), STAT, (DATA(L),L=1,5)
IF(IFLGP.NE.0) READ(IFLR,201,END=99) DATA(6),DATA(7)
FCRMT(E14.5,16X,E14.5)
JM=J
K=I*6
FORMAT(2A4,A2,5E14.5)
SCFLAG(K)=INDEX-IOFFS-1
C FIND THE STATUS OF THE CURRENT RECORD.
C DO 2 J=1,15
IF(STAT.NE.CSTAT(J)) GO TO 2
ICOD=J-1
GO TO 90
CONTINUE
IER=1001
RETURN
1HELP=ICOD
90 UPDATE THE 4 FIRST BITS.
C DO 3 J=1,4
C BITS(5-J)=.FALSE.
C IF(MOD(1HELP,2).EQ.1) BITS(5-J)=.TRUE.
C 1HELP=1HELP/2
C CONTINUE
3

```

C
C
C
C

CHECK IF VALUES ARE ELIGIBLE FOR STORAGE AND
UPDATE THE CORRESPONDING BITS.

10
20

```

BITS(5) = .TRUE. EQ. 0.) GO TO 10
IF(DATA(1) = .FALSE.) GO TO 10
SOLIST(INDEX) = DATA(1)
INDEX = INDEX + 1
BITS(6) = .TRUE. EQ. 0.) GO TO 20
IF(DATA(2) = .FALSE.) GO TO 20
SOLIST(INDEX) = DATA(2)
INDEX = INDEX + 1
BITS(7) = .TRUE. EQ. 0.) GO TO 30
IF(DATA(3) = .FALSE.) GO TO 30
IF(ICOD.EQ.2.JR.ICOD.EQ.4) GO TO 30
IF(DATA(3) = .FALSE. EQ. T.INF) GO TO 25
SOLIST(INDEX) = DATA(3)
INDEX = INDEX + 1
GO TO 30

```

25
30

```

BITS(10) = .TRUE. EQ. 0.) GO TO 40
IF(DATA(4) = .FALSE.) GO TO 40
IF(ICOD.EQ.3.JR.ICOD.EQ.4) GO TO 40
IF(DATA(4) = .FALSE. EQ. T.INF) GO TO 35
SOLIST(INDEX) = DATA(4)
INDEX = INDEX + 1
GO TO 40
BITS(11) = .TRUE. EQ. 0.) GO TO 50
IF(DATA(5) = .FALSE.) GO TO 50
SOLIST(INDEX) = DATA(5)
INDEX = INDEX + 1

```

35
40

C
C
C
50

CHECK THE STATUS OF PENALTIES.

```

HELP=10
IF(DATA(6) = .FALSE. EQ. 0.) GO TO 60
HELP=30
IF(DATA(6) = .FALSE. EQ. T.INF) GO TO 60
HELP=20
SOLIST(INDEX) = DATA(6)

```

REA00760
REA00770
REA00780
REA00790
REA00800
REA00810
REA00820
REA00830
REA00840
REA00850
REA00860
REA00870
REA00880
REA00890
REA00900
REA00910
REA00920
REA00930
REA00940
REA00950
REA00960
REA00970
REA00980
REA00990
REA01000
REA01010
REA01020
REA01030
REA01040
REA01050
REA01060
REA01070
REA01080
REA01090
REA01100
REA01110
REA01120
REA01130
REA01140
REA01150
REA01160
REA01170
REA01180
REA01190
REA01200
REA01210
REA01220
REA01230

```

REA01240
REA01250
REA01260
REA01270
REA01280
REA01290
REA01300
REA01310
REA01320
REA01330
REA01340
REA01350
REA01360
REA01370
REA01380
REA01390
REA01400
REA01410
REA01420
REA01430
REA01440
REA01450
REA01460
REA01470
REA01480
REA01490
REA01500
REA01510
REA01520
REA01530
REA01540
REA01550
REA01560
REA01570
REA01580
REA01590
REA01600
REA01610
REA01620
REA01630
REA01640
REA01650
REA01660
REA01670
REA01680
REA01690
REA01700
REA00010

```

```

INDEX=INDEX+1
IHELP1=1
IF(DATA(7).EQ.0.) GO TO 70
IF(HELP1=3)
IF(DATA(7).EQ.TINF) GO TO 70
IHELP1=2
SOLIST(INDEX)=DATA(7)
INDEX=INDEX+1
IHELP=IHELP+IHELP1
ICOD=IHELP-11
IF(IHELP.LE.13) GO TO 80
ICOD=IHELP-18
IF(IHELP.LE.23) GO TO 80
ICOD=IHELP-25
DO 4 J=1,4
BITS(16-J)=.FALSE.
IF(MOD(ICOD,2).EQ.1) BITS(16-J)=.TRUE.
ICOD=ICOD/2
CONTINUE
BITS(16)=.FALSE.
IHELP=0
60
70
80
4
C
C
C
FIND THE CORRESPONDING DECIMAL NUMBER TO THE
BITS PATTERN AND STORE IT.
DO 5 J=1,16
IF(BITS(17-J)) IHELP=IHELP+2**(J-1)
CONTINUE
SCFLAG(K-1)=IHELP
CONTINUE
INDEX=INDEX+4
C
C
C
GIVE INFORMATIONS FOR THE SIZE OF PACKED FILE.
WRITE(6,300) INDEX
FORMAT(5X,'WORDS REQUIRED FOR PACKED FILE: ',I6)
SOLFIL(1)=INDEX
C
C
C
WRITE THE PACKED FILE
WRITE(IFLW'1) (SOLFIL(IJ),IJ=1,INDEX)
RETURN
WRITE(6,999) SOLIST(JW), SOLIST(JW+1),STAT,(DATA(L),L=1,5)
FORMAT(2X,A2,A2,5F14.5)
IER=1002
RETURN
END
99
999
C
*****

```

```

SUBROUTINE READD IS EXACTLY AS THE SUBROUTINE READD
WITH THE ONLY DIFFERENCE THAT IT PACKS THE SOLUTION FILE
INTO THE SUPERSPARSE DATA STRUCTURE.
*****
SUBROUTINE READD(NROWS,NCOL,IER,IPLR,IPLW)
REAL DATA(7),SOLIST(1)
INTEGER*2 CSTAT(15),SOFLAG(1),STAT
LOGICAL*1 BITS(16)
COMMON /INIT/ZERO,TINF,IACI,MEMOR
EQUIVALENCE (SOLFIL(5),SOLIST(1),SOFLAG(1))
DATA CSTAT/2HIN,2HBS,2HLL,2HUL,2HEQ,2HVC,2HSC,2HFC,2HBC,
-2HVR,2HHR,2HFR,2HER,2HTR/
IER=0
CALL TAPSET (2,IPLR,80,17,1,80)
READ(IPLR,100) NROWS,NCOL,IPLG
FORMAT(15,30X,15,10X,11)
IEND=MEMOR-4
II=IEND
NRCOL=NROWS+NCOL
IOFFS=6*NRCOL
INDEX=IOFFS+1
DO 1 I=1,NRCOL
J=I*3-2
DATA(6)=0.
DATA(7)=0.
READ(IPLR,200) SOLIST(J),SOLIST(J+1),STAT,DATA(L),L=1,5)
IF(IPLG.NE.0) READ(IPLR,201,END=99) DATA(6),DATA(7)
FORMAT(E14.5,16X,E14.5)
JW=J
DO 7 J=1,7
IF(DATA(J).EQ.0..OR.DATA(J).GE.TINF) GO TO 7
DO 8 K=1,7
IF(DATA(K).NE.SOLIST(K)) GO TO 8
GO TO 7
CONTINUE
SOLIST(II)=DATA(J)
DATA(J)=II
II=II-1
CONTINUE
FORMAT(2A4,A2,5E14.5)
K=I*6
SOFLAG(K)=INDEX-IOFFS-1
DO 2 J=1,15

```

```

100
201
8
7
200

```

```

PEA00020
PEA00030
PEA00040
PEA00050
PEA00060
PEA00070
PEA00080
PEA00090
PEA00100
PEA00110
PEA00120
PEA00130
PEA00140
PEA00150
PEA00160
PEA00170
PEA00180
PEA00190
PEA00200
PEA00210
PEA00220
PEA00230
PEA00240
PEA00250
PEA00260
PEA00270
PEA00280
PEA00290
PEA00300
PEA00310
PEA00320
PEA00330
PEA00340
PEA00350
PEA00360
PEA00370
PEA00380
PEA00390
PEA00400
PEA00410
PEA00420
PEA00430
PEA00440
PEA00450
PEA00460
PEA00470
PEA00480
PEA00490

```

```

REA00500
REA00510
REA00520
REA00530
REA00540
REA00550
REA00560
REA00570
REA00580
REA00590
REA00600
REA00610
REA00620
REA00630
REA00640
REA00650
REA00660
REA00670
REA00680
REA00690
REA00700
REA00710
REA00720
REA00730
REA00740
REA00750
REA00760
REA00770
REA00780
REA00790
REA00800
REA00810
REA00820
REA00830
REA00840
REA00850
REA00860
REA00870
REA00880
REA00890
REA00900
REA00910
REA00920
REA00930
REA00940
REA00950
REA00960
REA00970

```

```

IF (STAT.NE.CSTAT(J)) GO TO 2
ICOD=J-1
GO TO 90
CONTINUE
IER=1001
RETURN
IHELP=ICOD
DO 3 J=1,4
  BITS(5-J)=.FALSE
  IF (MOD(IHELP,2).EQ.1) BITS(5-J)=.TRUE.
  IHELP=IHELP/2
CONTINUE
IF (DATA(1).EQ.0.) GO TO 10
BITS(5)=.FALSE
SOFLAG(INDEX)=IEND-DATA(1)
INDEX=INDEX+1
IF (DATA(2).EQ.0.) GO TO 20
BITS(6)=.TRUE
SOFLAG(INDEX)=IEND-DATA(2)
INDEX=INDEX+1
IF (DATA(3).EQ.0.) GO TO 30
BITS(10)=.FALSE
IF (ICOD.EQ.2.OR.ICOD.EQ.4) GO TO 30
IF (DATA(3).EQ.-1) GO TO 25
BITS(7)=.FALSE
SOFLAG(INDEX)=IEND-DATA(3)
INDEX=INDEX+1
GO TO 30
BITS(10)=.TRUE
BITS(8)=.TRUE
IF (DATA(4).EQ.0.) GO TO 40
IF (ICOD.EQ.3.OR.ICOD.EQ.4) GO TO 40
IF (DATA(4).EQ.-1) GO TO 35
BITS(8)=.FALSE
SOFLAG(INDEX)=IEND-DATA(4)
INDEX=INDEX+1
GO TO 40
BITS(11)=.TRUE
BITS(9)=.TRUE
IF (DATA(5).EQ.0.) GO TO 50
BITS(9)=.FALSE
SOFLAG(INDEX)=IEND-DATA(5)
INDEX=INDEX+1
IHELP=10

```

REA00980
 REA00990
 REA01000
 REA01010
 REA01020
 REA01030
 REA01040
 REA01050
 REA01060
 REA01070
 REA01080
 REA01090
 REA01100
 REA01110
 REA01120
 REA01130
 REA01140
 REA01150
 REA01160
 REA01170
 REA01180
 REA01190
 REA01200
 REA01210
 REA01220
 REA01230
 REA01240
 REA01250
 REA01260
 REA01270
 REA01280
 REA01290
 REA01300
 REA01310
 REA01320
 REA01330
 REA01340
 REA01350
 REA01360
 REA01370
 REA01380
 REA01390
 REA01400
 REA01410
 REA01420
 REA01430
 REA01440
 REA01450

```

IF(DATA(6).EQ.0.) GO TO 60
IHELP=30
IF(DATA(6).EQ.TINF) GO TO 60
IHELP=20
SOFIAG(INDEX)=IEND-DATA(6)
INDEX=INDEX+1
IHELP=1
IF(DATA(7).EQ.0.) GO TO 70
IF(DATA(7).EQ.TINF) GO TO 70
IHELP=3
SOFIAG(INDEX)=IEND-DATA(7)
INDEX=INDEX+1
IHELP=IHELP+IHELP1
ICOD=IHELP-11
IF(IHELP.LE.13) GO TO 80
ICOD=IHELP-18
IF(IHELP.LE.23) GO TO 80
ICOD=IHELP-25
DC 4 J=1,4
BITS(16-J)=.FALSE.
IF(MOD(ICOD,2).EQ.1) BITS(16-J)=.TRUE.
ICOD=ICOD/2
CONTINUE
BITS(16)=.FALSE.
IHELP=0
DO 5 J=1,16
IF(BITS(17-J)) IHELP=IHELP+2**(J-1)
CONTINUE
SOFIAG(K-1)=IHELP
CONTINUE
INDEX=INDEX+4
WRITE(6,300) INDEX
FORMAT(5X,'WORDS REQUIRED FOR PACKED FILE: ',I6)
SOLFIL(1)=INDEX
SOLFIL(2)=0
SOLFIL(3)=NROWS
SOLFIL(4)=NCOL
WRITE(1,FLW,1) (SOLFIL(I),I=1,INDEX)
RETURN
99 WRITE(6,999) SOLIST(JW),SOLIST(JW+1),STAT,(DATA(L),L=1,5)
999 FORMAT(2X,2A4,A2,5F14.5)
  
```

```

REA01460
REA01470
REA01480
INT00010
INT00020
INT00030
INT00040
INT00050
INT00060
INT00070
INT00080
INT00090
INT00100
INT00110
INT00120
INT00130
INT00140
INT00150
INT00160
INT00170
INT00180
INT00190
INT00200
INT00210
INT00220
INT00230
INT00240
INT00250
INT00260
INT00270
INT00280
INT00290
INT00300
INT00310
INT00320
INT00330
INT00340
INT00350
INT00360
INT00370
INT00380
INT00390
INT00400
INT00410
INT00420
INT00430
INT00440
INT00450

```

```

*****
** SUBROUTINE INTERP EXECUTES THE QUERY USING THE CODE
** GENERATED BY THE PARSE SUBROUTINE.
** CODE - THE CODE GENERATED BY THE PARSE
** MASK - THE MASK FIELD OF THE QUERY
** ARG2, ARG4 - THE VALUES OF ARG1, ARG2 OF CONDITION FIELD
** K1, K2, K3 - AS THEY ARE SET BY THE SET CMMAND
** K1, START K2=END K3=STEP
*****
SUBROUTINE INTERP(CODE, MASK, ARG2, ARG4, K1, K2, K3, NROWS, NCOL, BLANK, ST
-AR, IER, IFLAG)
COMMON /INT/ ZERO, IACT
INTEGER #2 BLANK, STAR, CODE(20), NAME(8), MASK(8), SNAME(8), SOFLAG(1)
COMMON /SOLPAC/ SOLFIL(81920)
EQUIVALENCE (SOLFIL(5), SOLIST(1), SOFLAG(1))
INTEGER PROP(7)
REAL SOLIST(1), RECORD(7), RECAD(7)
LOGICAL EVCOD, EVMN
IER=0
SET UP INFORMATIONS FOR PRINT RESULTS.
INITIALIZE VALUES FOR MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM.
IPRINT=2
SMIN=.7273E74
SMAX=-SMIN
DO 4 J=1,7
RECAD(J)=0.
PROP(J)=0.
IF(CODE(11).EQ.0) PROP(J)=J
CONTINUE
IF(CODE(11).EQ.0) GO TO 12
DO 5 I=1,7
JSAVE=0
DO 6 J=12,18
IF(CODE(J).NE.I) GO TO 6
JSAVE=J
GO TO 11
CONTINUE
IF(JSAVE.EQ.0) GO TO 12
PROP(I)=JSAVE-11
CONTINUE

```

```

IER=1002
RETURN
END

```

CCCCCCCCCCCC

CC

4

6 11 5 C

```

C          SET UP LIMITS FOR SEARCHING.
C          C
12         NEND=K2
           NCUR=K1
           IF(CODE(2).EQ.3.AND.K2.GT.NROWS) NEND=NROWS
           IF(CODE(2).NE.2) GO TO 91
           NCUR=NROWS+K3+K1-1
           NEND=NROWS+K2
           IF(NEND.GT.(NROWS+NCOL)) NEND=NROWS+NCOL
           IF(CODE(2).EQ.3) IPRINT=3
           NCUR=NCUR-K3
           ICOUNT=0
           NCUR=NCUR+K3
           IF(NCUR.LE.NEND) GO TO 10
C          C
C          IF END OF SEARCHING PRINT BOTTOM LINE.
           IF(CODE(1).NE.17.OR.CODE(2).NE.1) GO TO 105
           IACT=0
           WRITE(6,500)
           FORMAT(10X,' F I L E   D E A C T I V E ',//)
           RETURN
           IF(CODE(4).NE.9.AND.CODE(5).GT.6)CALL PRRES(CODE,SNAME,RECAD,ICODM,
105        -X,ICOUNT,PROP)
           -CALL PRBOT(CODE,RECORD,RECAD,ICOUNT,MASK,PRCP,IPRINT)
           RETURN
           IF(IACT.EQ.0) GO TO 102
C          C
C          CHECK IF ACTIVE FILE EXISTS.
           IF IT IS CHECK IF CURRENT RECORD ACTIVE.
           IF NOT GET THE NEXT RECORD IF ANY.
           IHELP=SOFIAG(NCUR*6-1)
           IF(MOD(IHELP,2).EQ.0.AND.CODE(1).NE.16) GO TO 99
           IF(MOD(IHELP,2).EQ.1.AND.CODE(1).EQ.16) GO TO 99
           IF(CODE(1).NE.17.OR.CODE(2).NE.1) GO TO 102
           SOFLAG(NCUR*6-1)=SOFIAG(NCUR*6-1)-1
           GO TO 99
C          C
C          PUT BLANKS TO THE NAME.
           DO 2 J=1,8
           NAME(J)=BLANK
           CONTINUE
102        GET THE NAME OF CURRENT RECORD.
           CALL CURNAM(MASK,NAME,NCUR,BLANK,STAR)
C          C

```

```

INT00460
INT00470
INT00480
INT00490
INT00500
INT00510
INT00520
INT00530
INT00540
INT00550
INT00560
INT00570
INT00580
INT00590
INT00600
INT00610
INT00620
INT00630
INT00640
INT00650
INT00660
INT00670
INT00680
INT00690
INT00700
INT00710
INT00720
INT00730
INT00740
INT00750
INT00760
INT00770
INT00780
INT00790
INT00800
INT00810
INT00820
INT00830
INT00840
INT00850
INT00860
INT00870
INT00880
INT00890
INT00900
INT00910
INT00920
INT00930

```

```

C      CHECK IF NAME MATCHES TO THE MASK.
C      IF NOT GET THE NEXT RECORD.
C      CC 1 I=1,8
C      IF (MASK(I)).EQ.STAR) GO TO 1
C      IF (MASK(I)).NE.NAME(I)) GO TO 99
C      CONTINUE
C      IF IFLG=0 (SPARSE STRUCTURE) CALL DEPACK TO GET
C      THE VALUES OF CURRENT RECORD ELSE CALL DPAC.
C      IF (IFLG.EQ.0) GO TO 201
C      CALL DEPACK(CODE, ICOD, RECORD, NCUR, BLANK, NROWS, NCOL, IER)
C      GO TO 202
C      CALL DPAC(CODE, ICOD, RECORD, NCUR, BLANK, NROWS, NCOL, IER)
C      IF (IER.NE.0) RETURN
C      IF NO CONDITION FIELD SKIP
C      ELSE EVALUATE CONDITION USING EVCOD AND EVMN.
C      IF (CODE(4).EQ.0) GO TO 60
C      IF (CODE(4).EQ.9) GO TO 50
C      IF (CODE(5).LT.7) GO TO 21
C      IF (CODE(5).NE.7) GO TO 22
C      EVALUATE BOUND CONDITION. (MAX OR MIN)
C      IF (RECORD(CODE(4)).GT.SMIN) GO TO 99
C      IF (RECORD(CODE(4)).EQ.SMIN) GO TO 24
C      $MIN=RECORD(CODE(4))
C      GO TO 23
C      IF (RECORD(CODE(4)).LT.SMAX) GO TO 99
C      IF (RECORD(CODE(4)).EQ.SMAX) GO TO 24
C      ICOUNT=0
C      DO 7 I=1,7
C      RECAD(I)=RECORD(I)
C      SNAME(I)=NAME(I)
C      CONTINUE
C      SNAME(8)=NAME(8)
C      ICDMX=ICOD
C      ICOUNT=ICOUNT+1
C      GO TO 99
C      IF (EVCOD(CODE, ICOD, RECORD, ARG2, ARG4, IER)) GO TO 60
C      GO TO 99
C      INDEX=5
C      IF (.NOT.EVMN(CODE, ICOD, RECORD, INDEX, MIN, MAX, ICOUNT, IER)) GO TO 99

```

```

INT00940
INT00950
INT00960
INT00970
INT00980
INT00990
INT01000
INT01010
INT01020
INT01030
INT01040
INT01050
INT01060
INT01070
INT01080
INT01090
INT01100
INT01110
INT01120
INT01130
INT01140
INT01150
INT01160
INT01170
INT01180
INT01190
INT01200
INT01210
INT01220
INT01230
INT01240
INT01250
INT01260
INT01270
INT01280
INT01290
INT01300
INT01310
INT01320
INT01330
INT01340
INT01350
INT01360
INT01370
INT01380
INT01390
INT01400
INT01410

```


DE P00320
 DE P00330
 DE P00340
 DE P00350
 DE P00360
 DE P00370
 DE P00380
 DE P00390
 DE P00400
 DE P00410
 DE P00420
 DE P00430
 DE P00440
 DE P00450
 DE P00460
 DE P00470
 DE P00480
 DE P00490
 DE P00500
 DE P00510
 DE P00520
 DE P00530
 DE P00540
 DE P00550
 DE P00560
 DE P00570
 DE P00580
 DE P00590
 DE P00600
 DE P00610
 DE P00620
 DE P00630
 DE P00640
 DE P00650
 DE P00660
 DE P00670
 DPA00010
 DPA00020
 DPA00030
 DPA00040
 DPA00050
 DPA00060
 DPA00070
 DPA00080
 DPA00090
 DPA00100
 DPA00110
 DPA00120

```

IHELP=0
ICODP=0
DO 2 I=1,4 IHELP=IHELP+2** (I-1)
IF (BITS(5-I)) ICODP=ICODP+2** (I-1)
CONTINUE
ICOD=IHELP
INDEX=IOFFS+SOFLAG (IBITS+1)
IF (SOFLAG (IBITS+1).LT.0) INDEX=INDEX+65536
DO 3 I=1,5
  RECORD(I)=0
  IF (I.EQ.3.AND.(ICOD.EQ.2.OR.ICOD.EQ.4)) GO TO 10
  IF (I.EQ.4.AND.(ICOD.EQ.3.OR.ICOD.EQ.4)) GO TO 10
  IF (BITS(4+I)) GO TO 3
  RECORD(I)=SOLIST (INDEX)
  INDEX=INDEX+1
  GO TO 3
RECORD(I)=RECORD(I)
CONTINUE
IF (BITS(10)) RECORD(3)=-TINF
IF (BITS(11)) RECORD(4)=TINF
RECORD(6)=0
IF (ICODP.LE.2) GO TO 20
IF (ICODP.GT.5) GO TO 30
RECORD(6)=SOLIST (INDEX)
INDEX=INDEX+1
GO TO 20
RECORD(6)=TINF
RECORD(7)=0
IF (ICODP.EQ.0.OR.ICODP.EQ.3.OR.ICODP.EQ.6) RETURN 40
IF (ICODP.EQ.2.OR.ICODP.EQ.5.OR.ICODP.EQ.8) GO TO 40
RECORD(7)=SCLIST (INDEX)
RETURN
RECORD(7)=TINF
RECORD(7)=TINF
END
*****
* SUBROUTINE DPAC RETURNS THE SAME VALUES AS DEPACK
* BUT USING THE SUPER SPARSE DATA STRUCTURE.
* *****
SUBROUTINE DPAC (CODE, ICOD, RECORD, NCUR, BLANK, NROWS, NCOL, IER)
REAL RECORD(7), SOLIST(1)
INTEGER #2 CODE(20), SOFLAG(1)
LOGICAL #1 BITS(16), SONAME(1)
COMMON /INIT/ZERO, TINF, IACT, MEMOR, ISIZE
COMMON /SOLPAC/SOLFIL(81920)

```

2

10
3

30
20

40

C
C
C
C
C

DPA00130
 DPA00140
 DPA00150
 DPA00160
 DPA00170
 DPA00180
 DPA00190
 DPA00200
 DPA00210
 DPA00220
 DPA00230
 DPA00240
 DPA00250
 DPA00260
 DPA00270
 DPA00280
 DPA00290
 DPA00300
 DPA00310
 DPA00320
 DPA00330
 DPA00340
 DPA00350
 DPA00360
 DPA00370
 DPA00380
 DPA00390
 DPA00400
 DPA00410
 DPA00420
 DPA00430
 DPA00440
 DPA00450
 DPA00460
 DPA00470
 DPA00480
 DPA00490
 DPA00500
 DPA00510
 DPA00520
 DPA00530
 DPA00540
 DPA00550
 DPA00560
 DPA00570
 DPA00580
 DPA00600

```

EQUIVALENCE (SOLF IL(5), SOLIST(1), SOFLAG(1), SONAME(1))
IER=0
IOFFS=6*(NRQMS+NCOL)+1
IEND=ISIZE-4
IBITS=NCUR*6-1
IHELP=SOFLAG(IBITS)
IF(IHELP.LT.0) IHELP=IHELP+65536
DO 1 I=1,16
  BITS(17-I)=.FALSE
  IF(MOD(IHELP,2).EQ.1) BITS(17-I)=.TRUE.
  IHELP=IHELP/2
CONTINUE
ICODP=0
DO 2 I=1,4
  IHELP=IHELP+2**((I-1)
  IF(BITS(16-I)) ICODP=ICODP+2**((I-1))
CONTINUE
ICOD=IHELP
INDEX=IOFFS+SOFLAG(IBITS+1)
IF(SOFLAG(IBITS+1).LT.0) INDEX=INDEX+65536
DO 3 I=1,5
  RECORD(I)=0
  IF(I.EQ.3.AND.(ICOD.EQ.2.OR.ICOD.EQ.4)) GO TO 10
  IF(I.EQ.4.AND.(ICOD.EQ.3.OR.ICOD.EQ.4)) GO TO 10
  IF(BITS(4+I)) GO TO 3
  RECORD(I)=SOLIST(IEND-SOFLAG(INDEX))
  INDEX=INDEX+1
GO TO 3
RECORD(1)=RECORD(1)
CONTINUE
IF(BITS(10)) RECORD(3)=.TINF
IF(BITS(11)) RECORD(4)=.TINF
RECORD(6)=0
IF(ICODP.LE.2) GO TO 20
IF(ICODP.GT.5) GO TO 30
RECORD(6)=SOLIST(IEND-SOFLAG(INDEX))
INDEX=INDEX+1
GO TO 20
RECORD(6)=.TINF
RECORD(7)=0
IF(ICODP.EQ.0.OR.ICODP.EQ.3.OR.ICODP.EQ.6) RETURN
IF(ICODP.EQ.2.OR.ICODP.EQ.5.OR.ICODP.EQ.8) GO TO 40
RECORD(7)=SOLIST(IEND-SOFLAG(INDEX))
RETURN
RECORD(7)=.TINF
RETURN
END
  
```

1
 2
 10
 3
 30
 20
 40


```

LOGICAL FUNCTION EVMN(CODE, ICOD, RECORD, INDEX, MIN, MAX, ICOUNT, IER)
INTEGER*2 CODE(20)
REAL RECORD(7)
IER=0
EVMN=.FALSE.
IF(CODE(INDEX).EQ.ICOD) EVMN=.TRUE.
RETURN
END
*****
** SUBROUTINE PRHEAD PRINT HEADINGS FOR COLUMNS IF IPRINT=3
** OR HEADINGS FOR ROWS IF IPRINT=2.
*****
** SUBROUTINE PRHEAD(CODE, PROP, IPRINT)
INTEGER*2 CODE(20)
INTEGER HEAD(36), BUFF(33), PROP(7)
DATA BUFF/4HNUMB,4HERTI,4HNAM,4HE..,4H AT ,28*.,4H I,4HNPUT,4H COS,4HT,
-4H L,4HOWER,4H LIM,4HIT,4H .U,4HPPER,4H LIM,4HIT,4H .RE,4HDPRR,4H
--4HTY,4H CO,4HST,4H SLA,4HCK A,4HCTIV,4HTY,4H .DU,4HAL A,4HCTIV,4HTY /
WRITE(6,100)
FORMAT(2X,/, THE FOLLOWING ROWS OR COLUMNS SATISFY CONDITIONS',/)
DO 1 I=1,7
ISAVE=I
IF(PROP(I).EQ.0) GO TO 10
INDEX=PROP(I)*4-4
IF(IPRINT.NE.3) GO TO 11
IF(PROP(I).EQ.2) INDEX=28
IF(PROP(I).EQ.5) INDEX=32
DO 1 J=1,4
BUFF(IHELP+J)=HEAD(INDEX+J)
CONTINUE
ISAVE=ISAVE+1
ISAVE=(ISAVE-1)*4+5
WRITE(6,200) (BUFF(I), I=1, ISAVE)
FORMAT(1H, 33A4)
RETURN
END
*****
** SUBROUTINE PRRES PRINTS THE QUALIFIED RECORDS ACCORDING
** TO THE PRINT FIELD OF THE QUERY.
** IT USES VARIABLE OBJECT CODE FORMAT.
*****

```

C C C C C

100

11

1

10

200

C C C C C C C

EVM00080
EVM00090
EVM00100
EVM00110
EVM00120
EVM00130
EVM00140
EVM00150
PRH00010
PRH00020
PRH00030
PRH00040
PRH00050
PRH00060
PRH00070
PRH00080
PRH00090
PRH00100
PRH00110
PRH00120
PRH00130
PRH00140
PRH00150
PRH00160
PRH00170
PRH00180
PRH00190
PRH00200
PRH00210
PRH00220
PRH00230
PRH00240
PRH00250
PRH00260
PRH00270
PRH00280
PRH00290
PRH00300
PRH00310
PRH00320
PRH00330
PRR00010
PRR00020
PRR00030
PRR00040
PRR00050
PRR00060
PRR00070

PRR000080
PRR000090
PRR000100
PRR000110
PRR000120
PRR000130
PRR000140
PRR000150
PRR000160
PRR000170
PRR000180
PRR000190
PRR000200
PRR000210
PRR000220
PRR000230
PRR000240
PRR000250
PRR000260
PRR000270
PRR000280
PRR000290
PRR000300
PRR000310
PRR000320
PRR000330
PRR000340
PRR000350
PRR000360
PRR000370
PRR000380
PRR000390
PRR000400
PRR000410
PRR000420
PRR000430
PRR000440
PRR000450
PRR000460
PRR000470
PRR000480
PRR000490
PRR000500
PRR000510
PRR000520
PRR000530
PRR000540
PRR000550

```

SUBROUTINE PRRES ( CODE NAME , RECORD , ICOD , ICOUNT , PROP )
INTEGER *2 NAME ( 8 ) , CODE ( 20 ) , HDCOD ( 15 )
REAL RECORD ( 7 ) , FMT1 ( 18 ) , FMT2 ( 18 ) , FMT3 ( 18 ) , FMTN ( 7 )
TINF = 0.1E74
DATA HDCOD / 2HIN , 2HBS , 2HLL , 2HUL , 2HEQ , 2HVC , 2HSC , 2HFC , 2HRC , 2HVR ,
- 2HRS , 2HRR , 2HFR , 2HER , 2HTR /
DATA FMT1 / 4H ( 1H + , 4H , 4H , 2X , , 4HF14 , , 4H5 ) / , 4H N ,
DATA FMT2 / 4H ( 1H + , 4H , 4H , 2X , , 4H , 4H , 4H ) / , 4H N ,
- 4H ONE , 4H ) /
DATA FMT3 / 4H ( 1H + , 4H , 4H , 2X , , 4H , 4H , 4H ) / , 4H I , 4HNFIN ,
- 4HITY , , 4H ) /
DATA FMTN / 7 * 4H2 /
DATA FMTN / 4H21 , 4H37 , 4H53 , 4H69 , 4H85 , 4H101 , 4H117 /
IF ( CODE ( 1 ) .NE. 13 .AND. CODE ( 1 ) .NE. 14 ) GO TO 4C
WRITE ( 6 , 300 )
FORMAT ( 1H + , 1 SUMS OR AVERAGES : ' )
GO TO 41
WRITE ( 6 , 100 ) ICOUNT , ( NAME ( I ) , I = 1 , 8 ) , HDCOD ( ICOD + 1 )
FORMAT ( 1H + , 15 , 2X , 8A1 , 2X , A2 )
DO 11 I = 1 , 7
IHELP = PROP ( I )
IF ( IHELP .EQ. 0 ) GO TO 10
GO TO ( 1 , 1 , 2 , 2 , 1 , 3 , 3 ) , IHELP
FMT1 ( 3 ) = FMTN ( I )
IF ( RECORD ( IHELP ) .EQ. 0.0 ) RECORD ( IHELP ) = 0.00C0001
WRITE ( 6 , FMT1 ) RECORD ( IHELP )
GO TO 11
FMT1 ( 3 ) = FMTN ( 1 )
IF ( ABS ( RECORD ( IHELP ) ) .GT. TINF ) GO TO 21
IF ( RECORD ( IHELP ) .EQ. 0.0 ) RECORD ( IHELP ) = 0.0000001
WRITE ( 6 , FMT1 ) RECORD ( IHELP )
FORMAT ( 1H + , A4 )
GO TO 11
FMT2 ( 3 ) = FMTN ( 1 )
WRITE ( 6 , FMT2 )
GO TO 11
FMT1 ( 3 ) = FMTN ( 1 ) .EQ. 0.0 ) GO TO 31
IF ( RECORD ( IHELP ) .GT. TINF ) GO TO 32
IF ( RECORD ( IHELP ) .EQ. 0.0 ) RECORD ( IHELP ) = 0.0000001
WRITE ( 6 , FMT1 ) RECORD ( IHELP )
GO TO 11
FMT2 ( 3 ) = FMTN ( 1 )
WRITE ( 6 , FMT2 )
GO TO 11
FMT3 ( 3 ) = FMTN ( 1 )
WRITE ( 6 , FMT3 )

```

```

11 CONTINUE
10 WRITE(6,200)
200 FORMAT('H')
RETURN
END
*****
C SUBROUTINE PRBOT PRINTS THE TOTAL NUMBER OF QUALIFIED
C RECORDS AFTER THE LAST RECORD PRINTED BY PRRES SUBROUTINE.
C ALSO IT PRINTS THE RESULTS FROM ADD AND AVERAGE COMMANDS.
C *****
C SUBROUTINE PRBOT(CCODE,RECORD,RECAD,ICOUNT,MASK,PRGP,IPRINT)
C COMMON /IN IT/ZERO,TINF,IACT
C INTEGER*2 CODE(20),MASK(8)
C INTEGER PROP(7)
C REAL RECORD(7),RECAD(7)
C IF(CODE(1).GT.15) GO TO 30
C
C IF ADD OR AVERAGE COMMANDS SKIP TO 10
C
C IF(CODE(1).EQ.13.OR.CODE(1).EQ.14) GO TO 10
C FORMAT(2X,7F10.3)
C WRITE(6,100) ICOUNT,(MASK(I),I=1,8)
100 FORMAT(2X,/,2X,15,2X,'ROWS OR COLUMNS WITH MASK : ',8A1,/,2X,'SATI
-SEY THE CONDITIONS')
RETURN
C IF(CODE(1).EQ.13) GO TO 20
C DO I=1,7
C RECAD(I)=RECAD(I)/ICOUNT
C CONTINUE
C PROP(1)=1
C PROP(2)=2
C PROP(3)=5
C PROP(4)=0
C CALL PRHEAD(CODE,PROP,IPRINT)
C CALL PRRES(CODE,MASK,RECAD,ICOD,ICOUNT,PROP)
C GO TO 21
C IF(CODE(1).EQ.16) GO TO 31
C IACT=IACT-ICOUNT
C WRITE(6,300) ICOUNT,IACT
300 FORMAT(5X,/,5X,16,' RECORDS DEACTIVATED',/,5X,' TOTAL RECORDS
- ACTIVE :',16)
RETURN
C IACT=IACT+ICOUNT
C WRITE(6,400) ICOUNT,IACT
400 FORMAT(5X,/,5X,16,' RECORDS ACTIVATED',/,5X,' TOTAL RECORDS ACTI
PRR00560
PRR00570
PRR00580
PRR00590
PRR00600
PRR00010
PRR00020
PRR00030
PRR00040
PRR00050
PRR00060
PRR00070
PRR00080
PRR00090
PRR00100
PRR00110
PRR00120
PRR00130
PRR00140
PRR00150
PRR00160
PRR00170
PRR00180
PRR00190
PRR00200
PRR00210
PRR00220
PRR00230
PRR00240
PRR00250
PRR00260
PRR00270
PRR00280
PRR00290
PRR00300
PRR00310
PRR00320
PRR00330
PRR00340
PRR00350
PRR00360
PRR00370
PRR00380
PRR00390
PRR00400
PRR00410
PRR00420
PRR00430

```

AD-A070 093

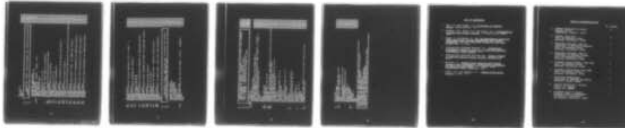
NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA
ATHENA: A SYSTEM TO INTERACTIVELY ANALYZE LARGE SCALE OPTIMIZAT--ETC(U)
MAR 79 P I GALATAS

F/G 9/2

UNCLASSIFIED

NL

2 of 2
AD
A070093



END
DATE
FILMED

7-79
DDC



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A


```

ERR00460
ERR00470
ERR00480
ERR00490
ERR00500
ERR00510
ERR00520
ERR00530
ERR00540
ERR00550
ERR00560
ERR00570
ERR00580
ERR00590
ERR00600
ERR00610
ERR00620
ERR00630
ERR00640
ERR00650
ERR00660
ERR00670
ERR00680
ERR00690
ERR00700
ERR00010
ERR00020
ERR00030
ERR00040
ERR00050
ERR00060
ERR00070
ERR00080
ERR00090
ERR00100
ERR00110
ERR00120
ERR00130
ERR00140
ERR00150
ERR00160

```

```

56 WRITE(6,505)
505 FORMAT(5X,'INVALID LOGICAL OPERATOR ''OR'',''AND'', '' )
RETURN
57 WRITE(6,506)
506 FORMAT(5X,'INVALID OPERAND FOR STATUS')
RETURN
600 IF(IHELP.EQ.2) GO TO 54
IF(IHELP.EQ.1) GO TO 61
WRITE(6,601)
601 FORMAT(5X,'INVALID RELATIONAL OPERATOR IN CONDITION FIELD')
RETURN
61 WRITE(6,602)
602 FORMAT(5X,'INVALID FIRST OPERAND FOR RELOP IN CONDITION FIELD')
RETURN
700 WRITE(6,701)
701 FORMAT(5X,'INVALID PRINT FIELD')
RETURN
999 IF(IER.NE.1001) GO TO 900
WRITE(6,801)
801 FORMAT(5X,'ERROR IN INPUT DATA - INVALID STATUS CODE')
RETURN
900 WRITE(6,901)
901 FCRMAT(5X,'ERROR IN INPUT DATA - DATA LESS THAN REQUIRED')
RETURN
END
*****
* * SUBROUTINE TIMER PRINTS THE TIME IN SECONDS THE VIRTUAL * *
* * MACHINE WAS USED SINCE THE LAST CALL. * *
* * *****
SUBROUTINE TIMER
COMMON ITM(6),TIME
CALL IXCLOCK(ITM)
SEC=ITM(5)/76800.
EL=SEC-TIME
TIME=SEC
WRITE(6,100) EL
FORMAT(10X,'EXECUTION TIME FOR QUERY =',F8.4,' SECONDS')
RETURN
END
100

```


REW00470
 REW00480
 REW00490
 REW00500
 REW00510
 REW00520
 REW00530
 REW00540
 REW00550
 REW00560
 REW00570
 REW00580
 REW00590
 REW00600
 REW00610
 REW00620

```

99 GC TO 30
    NCOL=MET-NROWS
    WRITE(2,1,600) NROWS,NCOL,IFLGP
    FORMAT(15,30X,15,10X,11)
600 IA=1
    READ(2,1A,600) NROWS,NCOL,IFLGP
    ITOT=NRCS+NCOL
    WRITE(9,600) NROWS,NCOL,IFLGP
    DO 6 I=1,ITOT
700 READ(2,1A,700) A
    WRITE(9,700) A
    FORMAT(20A4)
    CONTINUE
    END FILE 9
    STOP
    END
    //GO.FT01F001 DD DISP=OLD,UNIT=3400-4,VOL=SER=(NPS251,NPS631),
    //DSNAME=MP5 LIST,DCB=(RECFM=UA,BLKSIZE=133,DEN=2)
    //GO.FT02F001 DD DSN=S1951,STADFM,
    //UNIT=3330,VOL=SER=DISK04,
    //SPACE=(CYL,(6,1)),DISP=(NEW,KEEP),
    //DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=6400)
    //GO.FT09F001 DD UNIT=2400,VOL=SER=NPS713,DISP=(,KEEP),
    //LABEL=(,SL),DSN=TAPFOR,DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,PLKSIZE=6400,DEN=2)
  
```

LIST OF REFERENCES

1. Aho, A.V. and Ullman, J.D., Principles of Compiler Design, Addison-Wesley, 1977.
2. Bradley, G.H., Brown, G.G. and Graves, G.W., Preprocessing of Large Scale Linear Programs (in preparation), March 1979.
3. Brown, G. and Graves, G., XS - An Experimental System for LARGE SCALE MIXED INTEGER OPTIMIZATION with Elastic Programming, National ORSA/TIMS convention, Las Vegas, Nevada, Nov. 17, 1975.
4. International Business Machines Inc., Mathematical Programming System/360 Version 2, Linear and Separable Programming - User's Manual, 1971.
5. International Business Machines Inc., Control Program 67/Cambridge Monitor System (CP/CMS), Version 3.25, 1974.
6. Mavrikas, C., Optimal 5-year Planning Using Mixed-Integer Linear Programming. Three Models Implemented for Naval Air Test Center, M.S. Thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, 1979.
7. O'Neil, R.P. and Sanders, R.C., PERUSE System Manual Version 2, Sept. 1977.

INITIAL DISTRIBUTION LIST

	No. Copies
1. Defense Documentation Center Cameron Station Alexandria, Virginia 22314	2
2. Library, Code 0142 Naval Postgraduate School Monterey, California 93940	2
3. Department Chairman, Code 55 Department of Operations Research Naval Postgraduate School Monterey, California 93940	2
4. Department Chairman, Code 52 Department of Computer Science Naval Postgraduate School Monterey, California 93940	2
5. Professor Gordon Bradley, Code 52BZ Naval Postgraduate School Monterey, California 93940	2
6. Professor Gerald Brown, Code 55BW Naval Postgraduate School Monterey, California 93940	1
7. Greek Army Headquarters Department of Research and Design Holargos, Athens, GREECE	2
8. Captain Panagiotis I. Galatas Alketou 19, Pagrati Athens 506, GREECE	3
9. Professor Glenn W. Graves Graduate School of Management University of California Los Angeles, California 90024	1