

6400/6600

SYSTEMS BULLETIN

3

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# 6400/6600 SYSTEMS AVAILABILITY REPORT

The systems listed below are currently available from Program Distribution in Palo Alto. Please submit requests to your local CONTROL DATA representative.

## CHIPPEWA OPERATING SYSTEM

<u>System</u>	<u>Version</u>	<u>Maint. Doc. Available</u>	<u>Price Per Copy</u>
Chippewa Operating System* (Specify 3000 or 6000 controllers)	1.1	X	3.76
FORTTRAN*	1.1		
ASCENT*	1.1	X	5.20
CDCKWIC	1.1	X	.75
MATRIX ALGEBRA SUBROUTINES	1.0	X	.52
PERT/TIME**	1.0	X	1.50

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\*The system library and source are distributed on one reel of tape. Please reference 64/6600 Systems Bulletin 2 for a description of the contents of the tape. 64/6600 Systems Bulletin 2 is part of the materials distributed with the above systems.

\*\*Please specify when ordering that this product is to be used with Chippewa Operating System.

	<u>SCOPE</u>		
<u>System</u>	<u>Version</u>	<u>Maint. Doc. Available</u>	<u>Price Per Copy</u>
SCOPE*	2.0		
ASCENT/ASPER*	2.0		
FORTTRAN*	2.0		
COPYN*	1.0		
PERT/TIME**	1.0		

The above systems were tested on a 6400 updated through Engineering Change Order (ECO) number 39.

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\*The system library and source are distributed on one reel of tape. Please reference 64/6600 Systems Bulletin 3 for a description of the contents of the tape. 64/6600 Systems Bulletin 3 is part of the materials distributed with the above systems.

\*\*Please specify when ordering that this product is to be used with SCOPE.

6400/6600



**LIBRARY  
SYSTEMS  
INSTALLATION**

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SCOPE Version 2.0 along with ASCENT Version 2.0, FORTRAN Version 2.0 and COPYN Version 1.0 has now been released. The release consists of:

Verification decks for SCOPE Version 2.0, ASCENT Version 2.0, FORTRAN Version 2.0 and COPYN Version 1.0.

A master tape containing the following nine files recorded in binary mode:

- File 1. The system file (binary)
- File 2. System routines (COSY) (STL, DSD, MTR, CMR)
- File 3. CM resident CP routines (COSY)
- File 4. CM resident PP routines (COSY)
- File 5. Disk resident PP routines (COSY)
- File 6. Disk resident utility routines (COSY)
- File 7. Disk resident FORTRAN object time routines (COSY)
- File 8. ASCENT (COSY)
- File 9. FORTRAN (COSY)

#### RELEASE DESCRIPTION

##### The System File

Each routine in the system appears on the system file as one or more binary logical records. These binary records are separated by zero length records into logical groups. RSL (and RPL) is no longer one logical record nor are the zero word terminators (3,7,9 card) used.

- Group 1. System Routines (STL, DSD, MTR, CMR)
- Group 2. Resident Subroutine Library (RSL)
- Group 3. Resident Peripheral Library (RPL)
- Group 4. Peripheral Library Directory Routines (PLD)
- Group 5. Central Library Directory Routines (CLD)

The ordering of routines within these groups is given in Figure 1.

The system file is represented as a binary card deck as follows:

STL	}	system routines
7-8-9 card		
DSD		
7-8-9 card		
MTR		
7-8-9 card		
CMR		
7-8-9 card		
7-8-9 card		

ACGOER	}	RSL
7-8-9 card		
DBLE		
7-8-9 card		
⋮		
TAN		
7-8-9 card		
XRCL		
7-8-9 card		
7-8-9 card		

1AJ	}	RPL
7-8-9 card		
1BJ		
7-8-9 card		
⋮		
MSG		
7-8-9 card		
7-8-9 card		

007	}	PLD
7-8-9 card		
1CO		
7-8-9 card		
⋮		
TIM		
7-8-9 card		
WBR		
7-8-9 card		
7-8-9 card		

ASCENT	}	CLD
7-8-9 card		
ASCENT1		
7-8-9 card		
⋮		
TANH		
7-8-9 card		
TIME		
7-8-9 card		
7-8-9 card		



Figure 1. Catalog of the System Tape

RECORD	LENGTH	PACKAGE	CKSUM	LENGTH
1	401	STL	2743	401
2	767	DSD	6747	750
3	775	MTR	152	756
4	5017	CMR	7535	5000
5	0			
6	46	ACGOER	7511	27
7	34	DBLE	4061	15
8	114	EXP	1161	75
9	51	GETBA	2036	32
10	64	IRAIEX	3355	45
11	35	LOCF	3345	16
12	144	SINCOS	1617	125
13	33	SNGL	6007	14
14	101	SORT	4764	62
15	1076	SYSTEM	6300	1057
16	154	TAN	564	135
17	37	XRCL	1006	20
18	0			
19	125	1AJ	35	106
20	151	1BJ	4036	132
21	226	1LJ	4641	207
22	272	1OT	5645	253
23	140	2BD	6534	121
24	133	2BP	406	114
25	73	2CF	352	54
26	107	2DF	1514	70
27	65	2DT	6700	46
28	234	2LP	4643	215
29	223	2RC	4044	204
30	136	2RD	5004	117
31	175	2TB	5653	156
32	126	2TJ	3373	107
33	250	2TR	1441	231
34	340	2TS	1665	321
35	250	2TW	4663	231
36	144	2WD	6720	125
37	54	7DP	1763	35
38	62	7TP	533	43
39	46	CHK	7741	27
40	113	CIO	7056	74
41	45	MSG	6063	26
42	0			
43	1257	007	3334	1240
44	67	1CO	6523	50
45	145	1DF	746	126
46	41	1DS	6541	22
47	35	1FM	172	16
48	133	1LT	672	114
49	35	1PL	16	16
50	273	1PO	2466	254
51	137	1RF	6636	120
52	171	1RI	1176	152
53	145	1RO	4603	126
54	173	1TD	2526	154
55	153	2BT	10	134
56	72	2EF	7563	53
57	330	2LA	6101	311
58	416	2LB	7116	377
59	254	2LE	710	235
60	242	2PC	1440	223
61	222	2RT	326	203
62	217	2WT	3762	200

63	270	30T	7121	251
64	117	3SD	4000	100
65	104	4SD	403	65
66	1241	DIS	1567	1222
67	675	DMP	666	656
68	45	HLP	204	26
69	121	LBC	6350	102
70	1305	LDR	3767	1266
71	176	LOC	736	157
72	231	LOD	5474	212
73	100	PBC	664	61
74	173	PBS	3123	154
75	52	RBR	36	33
76	43	RFL	6320	24
77	54	SOS	7213	35
78	35	TIM	3275	16
79	53	WBR	6151	34
80	0			
81	265	ASCENT	1632	244
82	11545	ASCENT1	4157	11524
83	265	RUN	3324	244
84	22140	RUN1	530	22117
85	741	QBDIAGP	4716	720
86	66	BKSP	6072	47
87	426	CATALOG	5722	407
88	113	COPY	1123	74
89	132	COPYBF	3274	113
90	120	COPYSBF	461	101
91	1233	COPYN	41	1214
92	3304	LOADER	7130	3265
93	77	OVERLOD	5443	60
94	54	REWIND	3400	35
95	610	VERIFY	4220	571
96	132	ALNLOG	324	113
97	207	ASINCOS	3473	170
98	135	ATAN	7532	116
99	156	ATAN2	1431	137
100	111	BACKSP	2032	72
101	160	BUFFEI	7532	141
102	137	BUFFEO	2732	120
103	72	CABS	7675	53
104	103	CBAIEX	3712	64
105	103	CCOS	3720	64
106	74	CEXP	337	55
107	71	CLOG	7013	52
108	103	CSIN	1170	64
109	75	CSQRT	1764	56
110	50	DABS	7711	31
111	255	DATAN	4417	236
112	166	DBADEX	5626	147
113	57	DBAIEX	2450	40
114	204	DEXP	2531	165
115	325	DISPLA	676	306
116	251	DLNLOG	7723	232
117	103	DMOD	3223	64
118	55	DSIGN	1467	36
119	247	DSINCOS	1745	230
120	114	DSQRT	5250	75
121	164	DUMP	6744	145
122	36	DVCHK	2630	17
123	76	ENDFIL	6503	57
124	62	IDINT	374	43
125	65	IFENDF	6074	46
126	166	INPUTB	1621	147
127	227	INPUTC	2256	210
128	136	INPUTS	3634	117

129	33	IOCHEK	2643	14
130	200	IOCHEK	5033	161
131	1271	KODER	761	1252
132	1200	KRAKER	3621	1161
133	56	LENGTH	136	37
134	134	OUTPTB	2326	115
135	213	OUTPTC	644	174
136	140	OUTPTS	4777	121
137	35	OVERFL	6045	16
138	107	OVERLAY	1007	70
139	54	PAUSE	5727	35
140	42	RANE	7647	23
141	66	RBAIEX	3370	47
142	124	RBAREX	5340	105
143	56	REMARK	3730	37
144	106	REWIND	713	67
145	55	SECOND	2677	36
146	200	SEGMENT	7745	161
147	50	SLITE	6070	31
148	55	SLITET	6056	36
149	52	SSWTCH	4133	33
150	37	START	3751	20
151	105	TANH	7011	66
152	55	TIME	136	36
153	0			

END OF FILE

The Cosy Files

The content of each of the cosy files is as follows:

File 2. System Routines

1. STL
2. DSD
3. MTR
4. CMR

File 3. CM Resident CP Routines

1. ACGOER
2. DBLE
3. EXP
4. GETBA
5. IBAIEX
6. LOCF
7. SINCOS
8. SNGL
9. SQRT
10. SYSTEM
11. TAN
12. XRCL

File 4. CM Resident PP Routines

1. 1AJ
2. 1BJ
3. 1LJ
4. 1OT
5. 2BD
6. 2BP
7. 2CF
8. 2DF
9. 2DT
10. 2LP

11. 2RC
12. 2RD
13. 2TB
14. 2TJ
15. 2TR
16. 2TS
17. 2TW
18. 2WD
19. 7DP
20. 7TP
21. CHK
22. CIO
23. MSG

File 5. Disk Resident PP Routines

1. 007
2. 1CO
3. 1DF
4. 1DS
5. 1FM
6. 1LT
7. 1PL
8. 1PO
9. 1RF
10. 1RI
11. 1RO
12. 1TD
13. 2BT
14. 2EF
15. 2LA
16. 2LB

17. 2LE
18. 2PC
19. 2RT
20. 2WT
21. 3OT
22. 3SD
23. 4SD
24. DIS
25. DMP
26. HLP
27. LBC
28. LDR
29. LOC
30. LOD
31. PBC
32. PBS
33. RBR
34. RFL
35. SOS
36. TIM
37. WBR

File 6. Disk Resident Utility Routines

1. BKSP
2. CATALOG
3. COPY
4. COPYBF
- 6-5. COPYN *→*
- 5-6. COPYSBF *→*
7. LOADER
8. OVERLOD
9. REWIND
10. VERIFY

File 7. Disk Resident FORTRAN Object Time Routines

1. ALNLOG
2. ASINCOS
3. ATAN
4. ATAN2
5. BACKSP
6. BUFPEI
7. BUFPEO
8. CABS
9. CBAIEX
10. CCOS
11. CEXP
12. CLOG
13. CSIN
14. CSQRT
15. DABS
16. DATAN
17. DBADEX
18. DBAIEX
19. DEXP
20. DISPLA
21. DLNLOG
22. DMOD
23. DSIGN
24. DSINCOS
25. DSQRT
26. DUMP
27. DVCHK
28. ENDFIL
29. IDINT
30. IFENDF
31. INPUTB

32. INPUTC  
33. INPUTS  
34. IOCHEC  
35. IOCHEK  
36. KODER  
37. KRAKER  
38. LENGTH  
39. OUTPTB  
40. OUTPTC  
41. OUTPTS  
42. OVERFL  
43. OVERLAY  
44. PAUSE  
45. RANF  
46. RBAIEX  
47. RBAREX  
48. REMARK  
49. REWINM  
50. SECOND  
51. SEGMENT  
52. SLITE  
53. SLITET  
54. SSWTCH  
55. START  
56. TANH  
57. TIME

File 8. ASCENT

1. ASCENT (overlay 0,0)  
2. ASCENT1 (overlay 1,0)

File 9. FORTRAN

1. RUN (overlay 0,0)  
2. RUN1 (overlay 1,0)  
3. Q8DIAGP (overlay 1,1)

### The List Tape

The composite list tape contains the following routines and is written in packed display code:

- File 1 System routines (STL, DSD, MTR, CMR)
- File 2 CM resident CP routines
- File 3 CM resident PP routines
- File 4 Disk resident PP routines
- File 5 Disk resident utility routines
- File 6 Disk resident FORTRAN object time routines
- File 7 ASCENT
- File 8 FORTRAN

### INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

#### Modifying CMR

The only modifications which may be necessary to the system file are changes to the Equipment Status Table (EST). Memory size is automatically assigned by MTR at dead start time. The EST modifications may be made in a number of ways:

1. Changing EST (locations 2100-2200) from the console after dead start.
2. Use CMR from COSY file with appropriate modification cards.

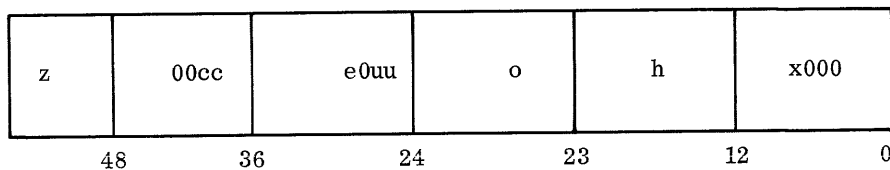
A COSY deck of CMR has been included in this release (file 1 record 4). CMR is composed of sixteen elements in one ASPER program.

	<u>Location (octal)</u>	
1. POINTERS	0-30	
2. DATE LINE	31-36	Preset in CMR
3. START	37-57	
4. PPCOM	60-177	
5. CPAREA	200-1777	
6. CPRES	2000-2077	
7. EST	2100-2177	
8. CLD	2200-2377	
9. PLD	2400-2477	
10. TRT0	2500-2577	
11. TRT1	2600-2677	
12. TRT2	2700-2777	
13. TRT3	3000-3077	
14. TRT4	3100-3177	
15. FNT/FST	aaaa-3777	
16. DFB	4000-4777	

aaaa may vary from 2600 to 3200 depending on the number of disks in the system. Each disk requires a 100g word TRT (TRT0, TRT1, TRT2, TRT3, TRT4). When the system contains fewer than 5 disks, the origin of FNT/FST may be moved back into the space reserved for the unused TRT tables. CMR is provided in ASPER source language. This is necessary in order that the binary text be free of loader tables.

Equipment Status Table (EST)

The format of EST for 6000 equipment is as follows:





z=2000           Signifies an empty EST entry. The remaining bytes are zero.  
 =0000           Signifies the entry defines a piece of equipment in the system. The remaining  
 bytes are significant.

cc               Channel on which the equipment is attached.  
 e               6000 synchronizer number.  
 uu               Unit number  
 o               On/off bit; 0 indicates off, 1 indicates on. This bit can be changed with the  
 ONnn/OFFnn statements from the console.  
 h               Equipment type in display code:

DA	Channel 0 disk unit
DB	Channel 1 disk unit
DC	Channel 2 disk unit
DD	Channel 3 disk unit
DE	Channel 4 disk unit
CR	Card reader
CP	Card punch
DS	Display console
LP	Line printer
MT	607 magnetic tape
WT	626 magnetic tape

x               Zero indicates 6000 equipment.

The format of EST for 3000 equipment is as follows:

Z	BB AA	DD CC	O HH	SEUU
---	-------	-------	------	------

where   Z = 2000           Signifies an empty EST entry. The remaining bytes are zero. (12 bits)  
           = 0000           Signifies the entry defines a piece of equipment.  
 AA, BB, CC, DD are channels connected. (6 bits each)  
 O is the on/off bit. (1 bit)  
 HH is the equipment type (11 bits) in display code as listed above.  
 S is the 6681 number. (3 bits)  
 E is the equipment number. (3 bits)  
 UU is the unit number. (6 bits).

```

ASPER CMR                                00001
,*****                                00002
!                                         00003
!                                         00004
!           CMR -- CENTRAL MEMORY RESIDENT 00005
!                                         00006
,*****                                00007
!                                         00008
!           ALL CENTRAL MEMORY TABLES ARE POSITIONED
!           AND POINTERS ARE SET ACCORDING TO
!           THE STARTING ADDRESSES SET BELOW -- 00009
!                                         00010
!                                         00011
!                                         00012
000200      CPAREA EQU 200B      ,CONTROL POINT AREAS
002000      CPRES EQU 2000B     ,CP RESIDENTS
002100      EST EQU 2100B      ,EQUIPMENT STATUS TABLE
002200      CLD EQU 2200B      ,CENTRAL LIBRARY DIRECTORY
002400      PLD EQU 2400B      ,PERIPHERAL LIBRARY DIRECTORY
002500      TKT0 EQU 2500B     ,TRACK RESERVATION TABLE -- DISK 0
003200      FNT EQU 3200B      ,FILE NAME + STATUS TABLE
004000      DFB EQU 4000B      ,DAYFILE BUFFER
005000      RSL EQU 5000B      ,RESIDENT CP SUBROUTINE LIBRARY
007000      RPL EQU 7000B      ,RESIDENT PERIPHERAL LIBRARY
!                                         00022
!                                         00023
!                                         00024
004003      DFBIN EQU DFB+3     ,INPUT POINTER FOR DFB
002600      TKT1 EQU TKT0+100B ,TRACK RESERVATION TABLE -- DISK 1
002700      TKT2 EQU TKT1+100B ,TRACK RESERVATION TABLE -- DISK 2
003000      TKT3 EQU TKT2+100B ,TRACK RESERVATION TABLE -- DISK 3
003100      TKT4 EQU TKT3+100B ,TRACK RESERVATION TABLE -- DISK 4
007777      LTRK EQU 7777B     ,LAST TRACK NO. (DISK POSITION)
000100      SLOZ EQU 0100B     ,SECTOR LIMIT FOR OUTER ZONE HALF=TRACKS
000062      SLIZ EQU 0062B     ,SECTOR LIMIT FOR INNER ZONE HALF=TRACKS
!                                         00032
!           POINTERS TO CM TABLES
!                                         00033
!                                         00034
! CON 0015B,2200B,0,0,5000B SYSTEM LABEL --CMR, 00035
!
0000      0315
0001      2200
0002      0000
0003      0000
0004      5000
0005      7000      CON RPL,0,0,0,0      RPL POINTER,      00036
0006      0000
0007      0000
0010      0000
0011      0000
0012      2400      CON PLD,TKT0,0,0,0      PLD POINTER,      00037
0013      2500
0014      0000
0015      0000
0016      0000
0017      4000      CON DFB,R,DFB,N,DFB,RSL,0      DFB POINTER,      00038
0020      4003
0021      4000
0022      5000
0023      0000
0024      3200      CON FNT,DFB,0,0,0      FNT POINTER,      00039
0025      4000

```

Figure 2. Listing of CMR

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CMR

ED 2

ASCENT - VERSION 2,0

PAGE NO,

3

0026	0000				
0027	0000				
0030	0000				
0031	2100	CON	EST,CLD,0,0,0	EST POINTER,	00040
0032	2200				
0033	0000				
0034	0000				
0035	0000				
0036	5000	CON	RSL,RPL,0,0,0	RSL POINTER,	00041
0037	7000				
0040	0000				
0041	0000				
0042	0000				
0043	2200	CON	CLD,PLD,0,0,0	CLD POINTER,	00042
0044	2400				
0045	0000				
0046	0000				
0047	0000				
0050	2500	CON	TMT0,LTRK,0,SLOZ,SLIZ	TRT DISK 0.	00043
0051	7777				
0052	0000				
0053	0100				
0054	0062				
0055	2600	CON	TMT1,LTRK,0,SLOZ,SLIZ	TRT DISK 1.	00044
0056	7777				
0057	0000				
0060	0100				
0061	0062				
0062	2700	CON	TMT2,LTRK,0,SLOZ,SLIZ	TRT DISK 2.	00045
0063	7777				
0064	0000				
0065	0100				
0066	0062				
0067	3000	CON	TMT3,LTRK,0,SLOZ,SLIZ	TRT DISK 3.	00046
0070	7777				
0071	0000				
0072	0100				
0073	0062				
0074	3100	CON	TMT4,LTRK,0,SLOZ,SLIZ	TRT DISK 4.	00047
0075	7777				
0076	0000				
0077	0100				
0100	0062				
0101	0000	BSSZ	1>	CHANNEL STATUS TABLE(CST),	00048
0120	0003	CON	3,0,0,0,0	STATUS FOR PSEUDO-CONTROL POINT,	00049
0121	0000				
0122	0000				
0123	0000				
0124	0000				
0125	1517	CON	1>17B,1611B,2417B,2200B,0	JOB NAME FOR CONTROL POINT 0	00050
0126	1611				
0127	2417				
0130	2200				
0131	0000				
0132	0000	BSSZ	2>	IDLE TIMES,	00051
0163	0001	CON	1,0,0,0,0	INITIAL P ADR. FOR SIMULATOR,	00052

CMR

ED 2

ASCENT - VERSION 2,0

PAGE NO,

4

0164	0000				
0165	0000				
0166	0000				
0167	0000				
0170	5533	DPC	* 00,00,00,*	TIME	00053
0171	3357				
0172	3333				
0173	5733				
0174	3357				
0175	5523	DPC	* SCOPE OPERATING SYSTEM - VERSION 2,0, JULY 1966 *		00054
0176	0317				
0177	2005				
0200	5517				
0201	2005				
0202	2201				
0203	2411				
0204	1607				
0205	5523				
0206	3123				
0207	2405				
0210	1555				
0211	4655				
0212	2605				
0213	2223				
0214	1117				
0215	1655				
0216	3557				
0217	3356				
0220	5512				
0221	2514				
0222	3155				
0223	3444				
0224	4141				
0225	5555				
0226	0000	CON	0,0,0,0,0		00055
0227	0000				
0230	0000				
0231	0000				
0232	0000				
0233	0000	BSSZ	490	STARTING TIMES,COMUNICATION AREA	00056
1205	0001	CON	1,4000B,0,0,0	RA=CONTROL POINT ,	00057
1206	4000				
1207	0000				
1210	0000				
1211	0000				
1212	0000	BSSZ	70	EXCHANGE JUMP PACKAGE	00058
1320	0000	CON	0,0,0,140B,0		00059
1321	0000				
1322	0000				
1323	0140				
1324	0000				
1325	0000	BSSZ	560		00060
2405	0001	CON	1,4000B,0,0,0	RA=CONTROL POINT ,	00061
2406	4000				
2407	0000				
2410	0000				

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2411	0000				
2412	0000	BSSZ	70	EXCHANGE JUMP PACKAGE	00062
2520	0000	CON	0,0,0,140B,0		00063
2521	0000				
2522	0000				
2523	0140				
2524	0000				
2525	0000	BSSZ	560		00064
3605	0001	CON	1,4000B,0,0,0	RA=CONTROL POINT ,	00065
3606	4000				
3607	0000				
3610	0000				
3611	0000				
3612	0000	BSSZ	70	EXCHANGE JUMP PACKAGE	00066
3720	0000	CON	0,0,0,140B,0		00067
3721	0000				
3722	0000				
3723	0140				
3724	0000				
3725	0000	BSSZ	560		00068
5005	0001	CON	1,4000B,0,0,0	RA=CONTROL POINT ,	00069
5006	4000				
5007	0000				
5010	0000				
5011	0000				
5012	0000	BSSZ	70	EXCHANGE JUMP PACKAGE	00070
5120	0000	CON	0,0,0,140B,0		00071
5121	0000				
5122	0000				
5123	0140				
5124	0000				
5125	0000	BSSZ	560		00072
6205	0001	CON	1,4000B,0,0,0	RA=CONTROL POINT ,	00073
6206	4000				
6207	0000				
6210	0000				
6211	0000				
6212	0000	BSSZ	70	EXCHANGE JUMP PACKAGE	00074
6320	0000	CON	0,0,0,140B,0		00075
6321	0000				
6322	0000				
6323	0140				
6324	0000				
6325	0000	BSSZ	560		00076
7405	0001	CON	1,4000B,0,0,0	RA=CONTROL POINT ,	00077
7406	4000				
7407	0000				
7410	0000				
7411	0000				
7412	0000	BSSZ	70	EXCHANGE JUMP PACKAGE	00078
7520	0000	CON	0,0,0,140B,0		00079
7521	0000				
7522	0000				
7523	0140				
7524	0000				
7525	0000	BSSZ	560		00080

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Z	0605	0001	CON	1,4000B,0,0,0	RA=CONTROL POINT	00081
Z	0606	4000				
Z	0607	0000				
Z	0610	0000				
Z	0611	0000				
Z	0612	0000	BSSZ	70	EXCHANGE JUMP PACKAGE	00082
Z	0720	0000	CON	0,0,0,140B,0		00083
Z	0721	0000				
Z	0722	0000				
Z	0723	0140				
Z	0724	0000				
Z	0725	0000	BSSZ	525		00084
Z	002022		EQU	2022B		00085
Z	2000	0000	CON	0,MOVE,0,0,0	START OF STORAGE MOVE PROGRAM,	00086
Z	2001	2022				
Z	2002	0000				
Z	2003	0000				
Z	2004	0000				
Z	2005	0000	BSSZ	5		00087
Z	2012	0040	CON	40B,0,0,0,0	SET EXIT MODE,	00088
Z	2013	0000				
Z	2014	0000				
Z	2015	0000				
Z	2016	0000				
Z	2017	0000	BSSZ	75	EXCHANGE JUMP PACKAGE,	00089
Z			C	* STORAGE MOVE PROGRAM *		00090
Z			ENTRY	EQ	B1=B2,EXIT \$ SB7 =1	00091
Z	2132	0412	CON	0412B,0,61B,7000B,1		00092
Z	2133	0000				
Z	2134	0061				
Z	2135	7000				
Z	2136	0001				
Z			C	NG	B3,DOWN \$ SB5 =-2	00093
Z	2137	0730	CON	730B,20B,2561B,5077B,7775B		00094
Z	2140	0020				
Z	2141	2561				
Z	2142	5077				
Z	2143	7775				
Z			C	SA1	B2=B7 \$ SA2 B2+B5 \$ JP LOOP	00095
Z	2144	5712	CON	5712B,7562B,2502B,0,2026B		00096
Z	2145	7562				
Z	2146	2502				
Z	2147	0000				
Z	2150	2026				
Z			C	SB5	B7+B7 \$ SA1 B1 \$ SA2 B1+B7	00097
Z	2151	6657	CON	6657B,7561B,1056B,2174B,6000B		00098
Z	2152	7561				
Z	2153	1056				
Z	2154	2174				
Z	2155	6000				
Z			C	SA3	A1+B3 \$ SA4 A2+B5 \$ BX6 X1 \$ LX7 X2	00099
Z	2156	5431	CON	5431B,5544B,2510B,6102B,2702B		00100
Z	2157	5544				
Z	2160	2510				
Z	2161	6102				
Z	2162	2702				

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Z			C	SA6 A1+B3 \$ SA7 A2+B3 \$ BX6 X3 \$ LX7 X4	00101
Z	2163	5461		CON 5+61B,3547B,2310B,6302B,2704B	00102
Z	2164	3547			
Z	2165	2310			
Z	2166	6302			
Z	2167	2704			
Z			C	SA6 A3+B3 \$ SA7 A4+B3 \$ SB1 B1+4	00103
Z	2170	5463		CON 5463B,3547B,4361B,1100B,4	00104
Z	2171	3547			
Z	2172	4361			
Z	2173	1100			
Z	2174	0004			
Z			C	SA1 A3+B3 \$ SA2 A4+B5 \$ LT B1,B2 LOOP	00105
Z	2175	5413		CON 5413B,5542B,4507B,1200B,2026B	00106
Z	2176	5542			
Z	2177	4507			
Z	2200	1200			
Z	2201	2026			
Z			C	JP EXIT	00107
Z	2202	0200		CON 0200B,0,0,0,0	00108
Z	2203	0000			
Z	2204	0000			
Z	2205	0000			
Z	2206	0000			
Z	2207	0000		BSSZ 2>	00109
Z	2240	0000		CON 0,2,0,0,0	00110
Z	2241	0002			
Z	2242	0000			
Z	2243	0000			
Z	2244	0000			
Z	2245	0000		CON 0,2060B,0,0,0	00111
Z	2246	2060			
Z	2247	0000			
Z	2250	0000			
Z	2251	0000			
Z	2252	0000		CON 0,20B,0,0,0	00112
Z	2253	0020			
Z	2254	0000			
Z	2255	0000			
Z	2256	0000			
Z	2257	0000		BSSZ 6>	00113
Z	2360	3333		CON 3333B,3300B,0,0,0	00114
Z	2361	3300			
Z	2362	0000			
Z	2363	0000			
Z	2364	0000			
Z	2365	0000		CON 0,0,0,0,0	00115
Z	2366	0000			
Z	2367	0000			
Z	2370	0000			
Z	2371	0000			
Z	2372	0400		CON 0400B,0,0200B,0,0	00116
Z	2373	0000			
Z	2374	0200			
Z	2375	0000			
Z	2376	0000			

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Z 2377 0000

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Z	2504	0000			
Z	2505	2000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0	00172
Z	2506	0000			
Z	2507	0000			
Z	2510	0000			
Z	2511	0000			
Z	2512	2000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0	00173
Z	2513	0000			
Z	2514	0000			
Z	2515	0000			
Z	2516	0000			
Z	2517	2000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0	00174
Z	2520	0000			
Z	2521	0000			
Z	2522	0000			
Z	2523	0000			
Z	2524	2000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0	00175
Z	2525	0000			
Z	2526	0000			
Z	2527	0000			
Z	2530	0000			
Z	2531	0000	CON	IN,CR1C,0,CR,CR1E	CARD READER1,
Z	2532	0012			00176
Z	2533	0000			
Z	2534	0322			
Z	2535	0400			
Z	2536	2000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0	00177
Z	2537	0000			
Z	2540	0000			
Z	2541	0000			
Z	2542	0000			
Z	2543	0000	CON	IN,CPCH,0,CP,CPEQ	CARD PUNCH,
Z	2544	0013			00178
Z	2545	0000			
Z	2546	0320			
Z	2547	0700			
Z	2550	0000	CON	IN,DS1C,DSYN,DS,0	DISPLAY SCOPE,
Z	2551	0010			00179
Z	2552	7000			
Z	2553	0423			
Z	2554	0000			
Z	2555	2000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0	00180
Z	2556	0000			
Z	2557	0000			
Z	2560	0000			
Z	2561	0000			
Z	2562	2000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0	00181
Z	2563	0000			
Z	2564	0000			
Z	2565	0000			
Z	2566	0000			
Z	2567	2000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0	00182
Z	2570	0000			
Z	2571	0000			
Z	2572	0000			
Z	2573	0000			

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Z	2574	2000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0		00183
Z	2575	0000				
Z	2576	0000				
Z	2577	0000				
Z	2600	0000				
Z	2601	2000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0		00184
Z	2602	0000				
Z	2603	0000				
Z	2604	0000				
Z	2605	0000				
Z	2606	2000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0		00185
Z	2607	0000				
Z	2610	0000				
Z	2611	0000				
Z	2612	0000				
Z	2613	2000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0		00186
Z	2614	0000				
Z	2615	0000				
Z	2616	0000				
Z	2617	0000				
Z	2620	0000	CON	IN,LP1C,0,LP,LP1E	LINE PRINTER 1,	00187
Z	2621	0011				
Z	2622	0000				
Z	2623	1420				
Z	2624	0600				
Z	2625	0000	CON	IN,LP2C,0,LP,LP2E	LINE PRINTER 2,	00188
Z	2626	0011				
Z	2627	0000				
Z	2630	1420				
Z	2631	0700				
Z	2632	2000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0		00189
Z	2633	0000				
Z	2634	0000				
Z	2635	0000				
Z	2636	0000				
Z	2637	2000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0		00190
Z	2640	0000				
Z	2641	0000				
Z	2642	0000				
Z	2643	0000				
Z	2644	2000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0		00191
Z	2645	0000				
Z	2646	0000				
Z	2647	0000				
Z	2650	0000				
Z	2651	2000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0		00192
Z	2652	0000				
Z	2653	0000				
Z	2654	0000				
Z	2655	0000				
Z	2656	2000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0		00193
Z	2657	0000				
Z	2660	0000				
Z	2661	0000				
Z	2662	0000				
Z	2663	2000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0		00194

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Z	2664	0000			
Z	2665	0000			
Z	2666	0000			
Z	2667	0000			
Z	2670	2000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0	00195
Z	2671	0000			
Z	2672	0000			
Z	2673	0000			
Z	2674	0000			
Z	2675	2000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0	00196
Z	2676	0000			
Z	2677	0000			
Z	2700	0000			
Z	2701	0000			
Z	2702	2000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0	00197
Z	2703	0000			
Z	2704	0000			
Z	2705	0000			
Z	2706	0000			
Z	2707	2000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0	00198
Z	2710	0000			
Z	2711	0000			
Z	2712	0000			
Z	2713	0000			
Z	2714	2000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0	00199
Z	2715	0000			
Z	2716	0000			
Z	2717	0000			
Z	2720	0000			
Z	2721	2000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0	00200
Z	2722	0000			
Z	2723	0000			
Z	2724	0000			
Z	2725	0000			
Z	2726	2000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0	00201
Z	2727	0000			
Z	2730	0000			
Z	2731	0000			
Z	2732	0000			
Z	2733	2000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0	00202
Z	2734	0000			
Z	2735	0000			
Z	2736	0000			
Z	2737	0000			
Z	2740	2000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0	00203
Z	2741	0000			
Z	2742	0000			
Z	2743	0000			
Z	2744	0000			
Z	2745	2000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0	00204
Z	2746	0000			
Z	2747	0000			
Z	2750	0000			
Z	2751	0000			
Z	2752	2000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0	00205
Z	2753	0000			

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Z	2754	0000			
Z	2755	0000			
Z	2756	0000			
Z	2757	2000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0	00206
Z	2760	0000			
Z	2761	0000			
Z	2762	0000			
Z	2763	0000			
Z	2764	2000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0	00207
Z	2765	0000			
Z	2766	0000			
Z	2767	0000			
Z	2770	0000			
Z	2771	2000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0	00208
Z	2772	0000			
Z	2773	0000			
Z	2774	0000			
Z	2775	0000			
Z	2776	2000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0	00209
Z	2777	0000			
Z	3000	0000			
Z	3001	0000			
Z	3002	0000			
Z	3003	2000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0	00210
Z	3004	0000			
Z	3005	0000			
Z	3006	0000			
Z	3007	0000			
Z	3010	0000	CON	IN,MTCH,0,MT,MT1E	MAG TAPE 1,
Z	3011	0012			00211
Z	3012	0000			
Z	3013	1524			
Z	3014	0500			
Z	3015	0000	CON	IN,MTCH,0,MT,MT2E	MAG TAPE 2,
Z	3016	0012			00212
Z	3017	0000			
Z	3020	1524			
Z	3021	0501			
Z	3022	0000	CON	IN,MTCH,0,MT,MT3E	MAG TAPE 3,
Z	3023	0012			00213
Z	3024	0000			
Z	3025	1524			
Z	3026	0502			
Z	3027	0000	CON	IN,MTCH,0,MT,MT4E	MAG TAPE 4,
Z	3030	0012			00214
Z	3031	0000			
Z	3032	1524			
Z	3033	0503			
Z	3034	2000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0	00215
Z	3035	0000			
Z	3036	0000			
Z	3037	0000			
Z	3040	0000			
Z	3041	2000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0	00216
Z	3042	0000			
Z	3043	0000			

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Z	3044	0000			
Z	3045	0000			
Z	3046	2000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0	00217
Z	3047	0000			
Z	3050	0000			
Z	3051	0000			
Z	3052	0000			
Z	3053	2000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0	00218
Z	3054	0000			
Z	3055	0000			
Z	3056	0000			
Z	3057	0000			
Z	3060	2000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0	00219
Z	3061	0000			
Z	3062	0000			
Z	3063	0000			
Z	3064	0000			
Z	3065	2000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0	00220
Z	3066	0000			
Z	3067	0000			
Z	3070	0000			
Z	3071	0000			
Z	3072	2000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0	00221
Z	3073	0000			
Z	3074	0000			
Z	3075	0000			
Z	3076	0000			
Z	3077	2000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0	00222
Z	3100	0000			
Z	3101	0000			
Z	3102	0000			
Z	3103	0000			
Z	3104	2000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0	00223
Z	3105	0000			
Z	3106	0000			
Z	3107	0000			
Z	3110	0000			
Z	3111	2000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0	00224
Z	3112	0000			
Z	3113	0000			
Z	3114	0000			
Z	3115	0000			
Z	3116	2000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0	00225
Z	3117	0000			
Z	3120	0000			
Z	3121	0000			
Z	3122	0000			
Z	3123	2000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0	00226
Z	3124	0000			
Z	3125	0000			
Z	3126	0000			
Z	3127	0000			
Z	3130	2000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0	00227
Z	3131	0000			
Z	3132	0000			
Z	3133	0000			

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Z	3134	0000					
Z	3135	2000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0			00228
Z	3136	0000					
Z	3137	0000					
Z	3140	0000					
Z	3141	0000					
Z	3142	2000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0			00229
Z	3143	0000					
Z	3144	0000					
Z	3145	0000					
Z	3146	0000					
Z	3147	2000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0			00230
Z	3150	0000					
Z	3151	0000					
Z	3152	0000					
Z	3153	0000					
Z	3154	2000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0			00231
Z	3155	0000					
Z	3156	0000					
Z	3157	0000					
Z	3160	0000					
Z	3161	2000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0			00232
Z	3162	0000					
Z	3163	0000					
Z	3164	0000					
Z	3165	0000					
Z	3166	2000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0			00233
Z	3167	0000					
Z	3170	0000					
Z	3171	0000					
Z	3172	0000					
Z	3173	2000	CON	OUT,0,0,0,0			00234
Z	3174	0000					
Z	3175	0000					
Z	3176	0000					
Z	3177	0000					
Z	3200	0000	BSSZ	2560			00235
Z	0200	0401	CON	0401B,3106B,1114B,0500B,0020B	DAYFILE		00236
Z	0201	3106					
Z	0202	1114					
Z	0203	0500					
Z	0204	0020					
Z	0205	0000	BSSZ	1915			00237
Z	4000	5533	JPC	* 00.00,00, DEAD=STAR*	INITIAL DAYFILE ENTRY		00238
Z	4001	3357					
Z	4002	3333					
Z	4003	5733					
Z	4004	3357					
Z	4005	5504					
Z	4006	0501					
Z	4007	0446					
Z	4010	2324					
Z	4011	0122					
Z	4012	2455	CON	2455B,0,0,0,0			00239
Z	4013	0000					
Z	4014	0000					

BSSZ 2245  
END

00240  
00241

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00,00,59, ACMR000, READ,  
00,00,59, ACMR000, PP 000 SEC,  
00,00,59, ACMR000, ACMR,10,1000,70000,  
00,01,13, ACMR000, REQUEST COSTAPE,  
00,01,13, ACMR000, (52 ASSIGNED)  
00,01,13, ACMR000, COPYN(,DISC,COSTAPE)  
00,01,23, ACMR000, ASCENT(LIST,C1,DISC)  
00,01,27, ACMR000, 508 ERRORS IN CMR  
00,01,28, ACMR000, CP 008,238 SEC,  
00,01,28, ACMR000, PP 013,108 SEC,  
SCOPE OPERATING SYSTEM = VERSION 2,0, JULY 1966

## Dead Start Panel Settings

The dead start panel is set as follows:

### 3000 Tape Controller Version

0001	75xx
0002	77xx
0003	e00u
0004	77xx
0005	0010
0006	77xx
0007	1400
0010	74xx
0011	2001
0012	0000
0013	71xx
0014	0015

where e=controller number, u=unit number, and xx=channel number on which the system tape is mounted. (For 3000 systems, xx may only be channels 12 or 13.)

Word 14 has been changed from that in Version 1.1 to make the panel the same as for the engineer's tape.

## Preparing The System File From COSY Files

ASCENT Version 2.0 produces a new COSY format. It accepts as input either the old format or the new. The new format allows for COSY output on files other than P80C. The COSY decks in this release are in the new format and must be assembled with Version 2.0. The ASCENT control card and identification of COSY alter cards have also been changed to allow for more flexible file manipulation.

All binary and COSY decks produced by ASCENT and RUN contain an identification header before the binary text. The purpose of this header is to provide a uniform means for identifying the program. The ID header has the following format:

word 1-- 7700 0016 0000 0000 0000B

word 2-- seven or less character name in display code, left justified.

word 3 through 15-- reserved for future use.

COPYN, a new routine provided to aid in library preparation, uses the name in word 2 to identify the logical record. The ID header is stripped off at dead start time by STL. However, STL itself must not contain the header. It must either be stripped off by COPYN or it must be removed physically from a card deck (first card). For decks produced by ASCENT the name is the name found in the operand field of an ASCENT or ASPER pseudo operation. For a FORTRAN program the name is the program name.

FORTRAN and ASCENT are on the library in overlay format. Therefore, whenever changes are made to the programs a new absolute overlay must be generated. This requires assembling the overlay to be corrected, inserting the appropriate overlay card in front of the binary output and then having the loader generate the absolute overlays.

It is possible to create a complete binary system tape without producing binary decks. The following listing shows the control cards along with the associated ASCENT and COPYN directives that are necessary to create such a tape.

LBUILD,10,4000,55000.	
REQUEST COSY.	LIBRARY TAPE
REQUEST LIBRARY.	NEW LIBRARY TAPE
REWIND (COSY)	
COPYBF (COSY,XX)	SKIP OVER BINARY LIBRARY
ASCENT (PO,F1,CI,COSY)	ASSEMBLE 8 COSY FILES
ASCENT (LGO,F2,CI,COSY)	
ASCENT (PO,F3,CI,COSY)	
ASCENT (PO,F4,CI,COSY)	
ASCENT (LGO,F5,CI,COSY)	
ASCENT (LGO,F6,CI,COSY)	
ASCENT (LGO,F7,CI,COSY)	
ASCENT (LGO,F8,CI,COSY)	
COPYN (,F9,F7)	INSERT OVERLAY DIRECTIVES
COPYN (,F10,F8)	
LOAD (F9)	GENERATE ABSOLUTE OVERLAYS
NOGO.	
LOAD(F10)	
NOGO.	
COPYN (1,LIBRARY,F1)	STRIP ID FROM STL
COPYN (,LIBRARY,F1)	GENERATE NEW LIBRARY TAPE
CATALOG (LIBRARY)	CATALOG NEW TAPE
UNLOAD (LIBRARY)	
7-8-9 card	END OF CONTROL CARDS
IDENT	ASCENT DIRECTIVES TO
7-8-9 card	ASSEMBLE 8 FILES
IDENT	
7-8-9 card	COSY MODS TO ROUTINES MAY
IDENT	BE INCLUDED HERE.
7-8-9 card	
IDENT	
7-8-9 card	
IDENT	
7-8-9 card	
IDENT	

7-8-9 card  
     IDENT  
 7-8-9 card  
     IDENT  
 7-8-9 card  
 REWIND (F7)  
   1,,INPUT  
   1,,F7  
   1,,INPUT  
   1,,F7  
 WEOF (F9)  
 7-8-9 card  
 OVERLAY(F11,0,0)  
 7-8-9 card  
 OVERLAY(F11,1,0)  
 7-8-9 card  
 REWIND(F8)  
   1,,INPUT  
   1,,F8  
   1,,INPUT  
   1,,F8  
   1,,INPUT  
   1,,F8  
 WEOF (F10)  
 7-8-9 card  
 OVERLAY(F12,0,0)  
 7-8-9 card  
 OVERLAY(F12,1,0)  
 7-8-9 card  
 OVERLAY(F12,1,1)  
 7-8-9 card  
 REWIND (LIBRARY)  
 REWIND (F1)  
 REWIND (F2)  
 REWIND (F3)  
 REWIND (F4)  
 REWIND (F5)  
 REWIND (F6)  
 REWIND (F11)  
 REWIND (F12)  
 STL,,F1  
 7-8-9 card  
   1\*,F1  
 SKIPF(LIBRARY,-1)  
   1,,INPUT  
   1\*,F2  
 SKIPF(LIBRARY,-1)  
   1,,INPUT  
   1\*,F3  
 SKIPF(LIBRARY,-1)

COPYN DIRECTIVES TO INSERT  
 OVERLAY CARDS

END COPYN DIRECTIVES  
 INPUT TO COPYN  
 ASCENT OVERLAY CARDS

COPYN DIRECTIVES TO INSERT  
 OVERLAY CARDS

END COPYN DIRECTIVES  
 INPUT TO COPYN  
 FORTRAN OVERLAY CARDS

COPYN DIRECTIVES

END COPYN DIRECTIVES  
 COPY FILE THRU END OF FILE  
 SKIP BACK OVER FILE MARK  
 COPY ZERO LENGTH RECORD

```

1,,INPUT
1*,F4
SKIPF(LIBRARY,-1)
1,,INPUT
1*,F11
SKIPF(LIBRARY,-1)
1*,F12
SKIPF(LIBRARY,-1)
1*,F5
SKIPF(LIBRARY,-1)
1*,F6
SKIPF(LIBRARY,-1)
1,,INPUT
WEOF(LIBRARY)
REWIND(LIBRARY)
7-8-9 card
7-8-9 card
7-8-9 card
7-8-9 card
7-8-9 card
7-8-9 card
7-8-9 card
6-7-8-9 card

```

The following example illustrates how to assemble a program (1BJ), with modification, from the master deck and generate a modified library.

JOB,10,400,60000.	
REQUEST MASTER.	
COPYN (,NEWCOSY,MASTER)	FETCH 1BJ
ASCENT (L,PO,XX,CI,NEWCOSY)	ASSEMBLE 1BJ
REQUEST OLDLIB.	
REWIND (OLDLIB)	
REQUEST NEWLIB.	
REWIND (NEWLIB)	
COPYN (,NEWLIB, OLDLIB,XX)	MERGE OLDLIB AND 1BJ ONTO NEWLIB
CATALOG (NEWLIB)	
UNLOAD (NEWLIB)	
7-8-9 card	
REWIND (MASTER)	COPYN DIRECTIVES
SKIPF (MASTER,3)	1BJ IN 4th FILE
1BJ,,MASTER	1BJ COSY TO NEWCOSY
REWIND (NEWCOSY)	
7-8-9 card	END COPYN DIRECTIVES
COSY mods	MODIFICATIONS TO 1JB
COSY	COSY (column 11) TERM. MODS
7-8-9 card	
1,1AJ, OLDLIB	COPY ROUTINES UP TO 1BJ
1BJ,,XX	COPY NEW 1BJ
2,*,OLDLIB	SKIP OLD 1BJ,COPY REST

REWIND (OLDLIB)  
REWIND (NEWLIB)  
7-8-9 card  
6-7-8-9 card

This example illustrates how to modify ASCENT1, generate new overlays for ASCENT, and prepare a new library.

JOB, 10,200,60000.  
REQUEST NEWLIB.  
REWIND (NEWLIB)  
REQUEST OLDLIB.  
REWIND (OLDLIB)  
REQUEST MASTER.  
REWIND (MASTER)  
COPYBF (MASTER,YY,7)  
ASCENT(L,PO,XX,CI,MASTER)  
COPYN (,L1,XX)  
LOAD (L1)  
NOGO.  
COPYN (,NEWLIB,OLDLIB,L2)  
CATALOG (NEWLIB)  
UNLOAD (NEWLIB)  
7-8-9 card  
    IDENT ASCENT1  
    (COSY Mods)  
    COSY  
    FINIS  
7-8-9 card  
REWIND (XX)  
1,,INPUT  
1,,XX  
1,,INPUT  
1,,XX  
7-8-9 card  
OVERLAY (L2,0,0)  
7-8-9 card  
OVERLAY (L2,1,0)  
7-8-9 card  
1,ASCENT,OLDLIB  
SKIPR (NEWLIB,-1)  
REWIND (L2)  
1,2,L2  
2,\*,OLDLIB  
REWIND (OLDLIB)  
REWIND (NEWLIB)  
7-8-9 card  
6-7-8-9 card

SKIP 7 FILES.  
ASSEMBLE ASCENT, ASCENT1  
INSERT OVERLAY CARDS  
GENERATE OVERLAYS

MERGE OLDLIB AND ASCENT

Mods to ASCENT1

COPYN DIRECTIVES  
OVERLAYS TO L1

END COPYN DIRECTIVES  
INPUT TO COPYN.

COPYN DIRECTIVES  
COPY UP TO ASCENT

COPY ASCENT, ASCENT1  
COPY REST OF FILE



```

CORE MAP 00,01.48. NORMAL CONTROL
---TIME---LOAD MODE --L1--L2---TYPE---USER---CALL---FWA LOAD--LWA LOAD--BLNK COMN--LENGTH--
FWA LOADER 125123 FWA TABLES 125111
PROGRAM---ADDRESS-- --Labeled--COMMON--
DECK1 000100
--ENTRY---ADDRESS-- REFERENCES
START 000105 REFERENCES
----UNSATISFIED EXTERNALS-----

```

SCOPE WORKS OK.



00.01.42. JOB1001. READ.  
00.01.44. JOB1001. PP 002 SEC,  
00.01.44. JOB1001. JOB1,17,100,130000,  
00.01.45. JOB1001. ASCENT(LIST,PB,LGU,FILE1)  
00.01.47. JOB1001. FILE1,  
00.01.48. JOB1001. CP 000.440 SEC,  
00.01.48. JOB1001. PP 002.422 SEC,  
SCOPE OPERATING SYSTEM - VERSION 2.0, JULY 1966

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```

ASCENT
ENTRY TEST
MACRO REVEAL,CC,NN,FF,II,OO,LL
SX6 FF
SA6 FIRST
SX6 II
SA6 IN
SX6 OO
SA6 OUT
SX6 LL
SA6 LIMIT
SA5 CC
SX6 NN
BX6 X5+X6
SA6 CBP
SX5 031117B
LX5 42
SX6 CBP
BX6 X5+X6
SA6 1
SA1 1
NZ X1,*
SA1 CBP
LX1 59
NG X1,++3
SX6 220314B
LX6 42
SA6 1
JP **4
*
NO
ENDM
000000 00000000000000000000 CBP BSS 1
000001 00000000000000000000 FIRST BSS 1
000002 00000000000000000000 IN BSS 1
000003 00000000000000000000 OUT BSS 1
000004 00000000000000000000 LIMIT BSS 1
000005 11162025240000000000 INPUT VFD D30/INPUT
000006 17252420252400000000 OUTPUT VFD D36/OUTPUT
MACRO WRITE,FIRSTWA,LASTWA
REVEAL OUTPUT,24B,FIRSTWA,LASTWA,FIRSTWA,LASTWA+1
ENDM
: FINAL IS A MACRO WHICH TERMINATES A PROGRAM
MACRO FINAL
SA1 EXIT
BX6 X1
SA6 1
PS
ENDM
000007 05160400000000000000 EXIT VFD D18/END
:
TEST WRITE MESS1,MESS2
FIN13001
FINAL002
FINAL003
FINAL004
FINAL005
FINAL006
FINAL007
FINAL008
FINAL009
FINAL010

```

Figure 4. ASCENT Verification Program

000010	7160000112		R	TEST	SX6 MESS1	
		5160000001	R		SA6 FIRST	
000011	7160000120		R		SX6 MESS2	
		5160000002	R		SA6 IN	
000012	7160000112		R		SX6 MESS1	
		5160000003	R		SA6 OUT	
000013	7160000121		R		SX6 MESS2+1	
		5160000004	R		SA6 LIMIT	
000014	5150000006		R		SA5 OUTPUT	
		7160000024			SX6 24B	
000015	12656				BX6 X5+X6	
		5160000000	R		SA6 CBP	
000016	7150031117				SX5 31117B	
		20552			LX5 52B	
000017	7160000000		R		SX6 CBP	
		12656			BX6 X5+X6	
000020	5160000001				SA6 1	
000021	5110000001			+	SA1 1	
		0311000021	R		NZ X1, *	
000022	5110000000		R		SA1 CBP	
		20173			LX1 73B	
000023	0331000026		R		NG X1, **3	
		7160220314			SX6 220314B	
000024	20652				LX6 52B	
		5160000001			SA6 1	
000025	0200000021		R		JP *-4	
000026	46000			+	NO	
		5110000007	R		FINAL	
		10610			SA1 EXIT	
000027	5160000001				BX6 X1	
		0000000000			SA6 1	
					PS	
					ORG	**50
000112	34012303051624550116	MESS1			DPC	501ASCENT AND LOADER SEEM TO WORK
000113	04551417010405225523					
000114	05051555241755271722					
000115	13555555555555555555					
000116	55555555555555555555					
000117	00000000000000000000				CON	0
000120	00000000000000000000	MESS2			CON	0
					END	TEST

37

NUMBER OF LINES WITH DIAGNOSTICS ---

0

```

CORE MAP 00.02.02, NORMAL CONTROL 000100 000221 000000 000000
---TIME---LOAD MODE --L1--L2---TYPE-----USER---+---CALL-----FWA LOAD--LWA LOAD--BLNK COMN--LENGTH--
FWA LOADER 045123 FWA TABLES 045111
*PROGRAM---ADDRESS- --LBELED---COMMON--
TEST 000100
--ENTRY-----ADDRESS- REFERENCES
TEST 000110 REFERENCES
---UNSATISFIED EXTERNALS-----

```

ASCENT AND LOADER SEEM TO WORK

00.01.52, TEST002. READ.  
00.01.55, TEST002. PP 003 SEC.  
00.01.56, TEST002. TEST,17,100,50000.  
00.01.56, TEST002. COMMENT, ASSEMBLE AND EXECUTE TO  
00.01.56, TEST002. COMMENT, VERIFY THAT ASCENT IS  
00.01.57, TEST002. ASCENT,L,LGO,PROG.  
00.02.01, TEST002. PROG.  
00.02.03, TEST002. CP 000.638 SEC.  
00.02.03, TEST002. PP 005.543 SEC.  
SCOPE OPERATING SYSTEM - VERSION 2.0, JULY 1966

	CMR	ED 2
Z	4015	0000
Z	4016	0000
Z	4017	0000

NUMBER OF LINES WITH DIAGNOSTICS ---

```
REWIND(MAGTAPE)
1,,INPUT
WEOF(MAGTAPE)
1,6,INPUT
WEOF(MAGTAPE)
WEOF(MAGTAPE)
REWIND(MAGTAPE)
```

Page 1 of printout

COPYN TEXT CARDS

```
SKIPF(MAGTAPE,1)
SKIPR(MAGTAPE,4)
REC3,,MAGTAPE
SKIPR(MAGTAPE,2)
1,,MAGTAPE
SKIPR(DISC,-1)
```

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Page 2 of printout

\*\*\*\*\* WARNING - NO ENTRY POINTS \*\*\*\*\*

ASCENT REC6

.THE COPYN ROUTINE PERFORMED CORRECTLY A TEST WHICH  
.INCLUDED REWIND FILE, WRITE END OF FILE, SEARCH FILE BY  
.NAME AND NUMBER, AND COPY A RECORD.  
END

00001  
00002  
00003  
00004  
00005

NUMBER OF LINES WITH DIAGNOSTICS --- 0

42

15.50.59. COPY011. READ.  
15.51.01. COPY011. PP 002 SEC.  
15.51.02. COPY011. COPYNT,10,100,50000. 2  
15.51.02. COPY011. 42,MCMURRAY,4M654  
15.51.02. COPY011. COMMENT.PROGRAM COPYNT TESTS COPYN AND  
15.51.02. COPY011. COMMENT.OUTPUTS A MESSAGE TO PRINTER  
15.51.03. COPY011. COMMENT.GIVING STATUS OF COPYN  
15.51.17. COPY011. REQUEST MAGTAPE.  
15.51.17. COPY011. (51 ASSIGNED)  
15.51.18. COPY011. COPYN(0,MAGTAPE,INPUT)  
15.51.20. COPY011. COPYN(0,DISC,MAGTAPE)  
15.51.25. COPY011. ASCENT(LIST,C1,DISC)  
15.51.26. COPY011. CP 001.104 SEC.  
15.51.26. COPY011. PP 007.651 SEC.  
SCOPE OPERATING SYSTEM - VERSION 2.0, JULY 1966



```
PROGRAM FNVALID (TAPE 1)
DOUBLE PRECISION X
000003 ITAPE=1
000003 WRITE(ITAPE,100)
000004 100 FORMAT(* FORTRAN VALIDATION *)
000010 X=DSQRT(100.0D+000)
000010 IF(DABS(X-10.0D),LE.,0000001D)GO TO 1
000013 WRITE(ITAPE,101)X
000026 101 FORMAT(* ERROR,TEST FAILED, X=*, D30.11)
000034 CALL EXIT
000034 1 WRITE(ITAPE,102)
000035 102 FORMAT(* TEST SUCCESSFUL *)
000041 END
000041
```

Figure 6. FORTRAN Verification Program

PROGRAM LENGTH INCLUDING I/O BUFFERS  
002117

FUNCTION ASSIGNMENTS

STATEMENT ASSIGNMENTS

1 - 000035 100 - 000050 101 - 000062 102 - 000067

BLOCK NAMES AND LENGTHS

VARIABLE ASSIGNMENTS

ITAPE - 000105 X - 000103

START OF CONSTANTS

000043

START OF TEMPORARIES

000073

START OF INDIRECTS

000103

UNUSED COMPILER SPACE

013300

```

CORE MAP 00.00.40. NORMAL CONTROL
---TIME---LOAD MODE --L1--L2---TYPE-----USER---+---CALL-----FWA LOAD--LWA LOAD--BLNK COMN--LENGTH--
FWA LOADER 042123 FWA TABLES 041757.
-PROGRAM---ADDRESS- --Labeled---COMMON--
FNVALID 000100
SYSTEM 002217
OUTPTC 003132
DSQRT 003526
DABS 003603
GETBA 003620
KODER 003637
XRCL 004714
--ENTRY---ADDRESS-
FNVALID 000101
QENTRY 002220
SYSTEM 002365
SYSTEMC 002332
SYSTEMP 002360
END 002257
STOP 002306
EXIT 002300
ABNORML 002315
OUTPTC 003134
DSQRT 003527
DABS 003604
GETBA 003620
KODER 003640
XRCL 004714
FNVALID 000102
OUTPTC 003146
DSQRT 003564
DABS 003612
KODER 004530
FNVALID 000142
FNVALID 000134
OUTPTC 003147
KODER 004531
FNVALID 000106 000107 000130 000132 000133 000137 000140
FNVALID 000111
FNVALID 000122
OUTPTC 003142
OUTPTC 003136 003161
OUTPTC 003153 003204 003214 003217 003242
-----UNSATISFIED EXTERNALS-----

```

REFERENCES

REFERENCES

FORTRAN VALIDATION  
TEST SUCCESSFUL

~~00.00,34, FNVA000. READ.~~  
00.00,34, FNVA000. PP 000 SEC.  
00.00,34, FNVA000. FNVALID,12,777,45000.  
~~00.00,35, FNVA000. RUN(S)~~  
00.00,39, FNVA000. LGO(OUTPUT)  
00.00,43, FNVA000. END FNVALID  
~~00.00,43, FNVA000. CP 000.201 SEC.~~  
00.00,43, FNVA000. PP 002.841 SEC.

6400/6600

# SUPPLEMENTARY SYSTEMS INSTALLATION

## PERT/TIME VERSION 1.0

6400/6600 PERT/TIME operating under SCOPE Version 2.0 has now been released. The release consists of:

A tape containing a compiled absolute binary file, two end-of-files, and the source file of the program

A sample test deck consisting of two data decks type "A" and type "B" input

Two verification decks

PERT/TIME under SCOPE Version 2.0 differs from PERT/TIME under SCOPE Version 1.1 internally only. Overlays have been implemented and chains removed. When requesting PERT/TIME Version 1.0, the operating system under which it is to operate must be specified.

The following document is available for 6000 PERT/TIME:

64/6600 PERT/TIME Reference Manual, Pub. No. 60133600

### INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

To load the absolute binary overlay program from tape to F<sub>N</sub> PERT66, common PERT66, and execute data, the following control and data cards are required.

```
PERT, 1, 1000, 150000.  
REQUEST TAPE 5.  
REWIND (TAPE 5)  
COPYBF (TAPE 5, PERT66)  
COMMON PERT66.  
REWIND (PERT66)  
PERT66.  
R/S  
PERT network  
R/S  
EOF
```

R/S=record separator 7-8-9 in column 1

EOF=end-of-file 6-7-8-9 in column 1

To execute additional networks, the following control cards are required:

```
PERT 2, 1, 1000, 150000.  
COMMON PERT66.  
REWIND (PERT66)  
*  
PERT66.  
**  
R/S  
PERT network  
EOF
```

\*If tapes are required, insert as follows:

```
REQUEST TAPE 4.           To input old master tape  
REQUEST TAPE 6.           To make and save new master file
```

\*\*If TAPE 4 and TAPE 6 are used, these cards should follow PERT66. also.

```
REWIND (TAPE 4)  
REWIND (TAPE 6)
```

To unload and save tapes the cards required are:

```
UNLOAD (TAPE 4)  
UNLOAD (TAPE 6)
```

following the rewinds.

To list or punch the PERT source file, the following control cards are required:

```
PERT, 1, 200, 70000.  
REQUEST TAPE.  
REWIND (TAPE)  
COPYBF (TAPE, X, 3)  
COPYBF (TAPE, OPERATOR)  
REWIND (TAPE)  
R/S  
EOF  
OPERATOR=PUNCH for punched output  
=OUTPUT for listing
```

To execute or compile the source file, the following control cards are required:

```
PERT, 1, 500, 70000.  
REQUEST TAPE.  
REWIND (TAPE)  
COPYBF (TAPE, XX, 3)  
COPYBF (TAPE, TAPE 5)  
REWIND (TAPE 5)  
RUN (S, 150000,, TAPE 5,,, 70000)  
*  
LOAD (LGO)
```

NOGO.  
\*\*  
PERT66.  
R/S  
PERT network  
EOF

\*To save load-and-go file insert:

REQUEST TAPE 8.  
REWIND (LGO)  
COPYBF (LGO, TAPE 8)  
REWIND (LGO)

\*\*To save overlay tape insert:

REQUEST TAPE 9.  
REWIND (PERT66)  
COPYBF (PERT66, TAPE 9)  
REWIND (PERT66)

For larger test cases of 1000 activities or more, CPU time may be saved by assigning TAPE 1, TAPE 2, and TAPE 3 to magnetic tapes.

CLASSIFICATION

PERT/TIME  
ACTIVITY REPORT  
REPORTING ORGN. CONTRACT NO.  
333

PERT TEST (VARIOUS SORT KEYS) N  
1ST SORT KEY PREDECESSOR EVENT NO.  
2ND SORT KEY SUCCESSOR EVENT NO.  
3RD SORT KEY LEAST SLACK  
4TH SORT KEY EXPECTED DATE (TE)

TERM-  
REPORT DATE- 9/17/64  
RELEASE DATE- 9/17/64

EVENT	PRFD.	SUCC.	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	PROB.	ACTIV. TIME	DATE EXPECTED	DATE ALLOWED	DATE COMP/SCHED	SLACK	REMAINING TIME	ORG.	ACCOUNT NO.
	00	01		0	0,0		9/30/64	A 9/17/64	1,7	0,0	ORG1	012345678900
I	01	02		,99	7,6	11/10/64	11/23/64		1,7	7,6	ORG4	01
I	01	03		,99	3,6	10/13/64	11/24/64		5,9	3,6	ORG3	001257567890
I	01	04		,99	5,3	10/26/64	11/19/64		3,7	5,3	ORG1	51
	02	05		,88	4,3	12/11/64	12/23/64		1,7	11,9	ORG4	02
	02	09		,99	4,3	12/11/64	4/28/65		19,2	11,9	ORG1	31
	03	05		,99	4,1	11/11/64	12/23/64		5,9	7,7	ORG4	03
	03	06		,99	4,1	11/11/64	12/30/64		6,6	7,7	ORG1	01
	04	07		,99	2,3	11/10/64	12/ 8/64		3,7	7,6	ORG2	53
	04	08		,99	3,8	11/20/64	1/18/65		7,7	9,1	ORG1	52
	05	10		,86	4,0	1/12/65	1/22/65		1,7	15,9	ORG5	023456718560
	06	10		,99	3,0	12/ 3/64	1/22/65		6,9	10,7	ORG1	03
	06	11		,99	3,0	12/ 3/64	1/21/65		6,6	10,7	ORG2	81
	07	11		,99	6,0	12/23/64	1/21/65		3,7	13,6	ORG2	52
	08	12		,99	4,3	12/22/64	2/17/65		7,7	13,4	ORG1	54
	09	13		,99	0,0	12/11/64	4/28/65		19,2	11,9	ORG1	31
	10	15		,85	5,0	2/16/65	2/26/65		1,7	20,9	ORG2	01
	11	16		,99	3,5	1/20/65	2/15/65		3,7	17,1	ORG2	81
	12	14		,99	3,1	1/15/65	3/10/65		7,7	16,5	ORG5	51
	13	18		,99	1,1	12/18/64	5/ 5/65		19,2	13,0	ORG4	71
	14	17		,99	4,6	2/17/65	4/12/65		7,7	21,1	ORG2	41
	15	19		,84	2,8	3/ 8/65	3/18/65		1,7	23,7	ORG5	61
	15	22		,99	6,8	4/ 5/65	6/17/65		10,6	27,7	ORG1	71
	16	20		,99	4,6	2/22/65	3/18/65		3,7	21,7	ORG2	82
	17	21		,99	2,5	3/ 5/65	4/29/65		7,7	23,6	ORG1	42
	18	22		,99	6,1	2/ 3/65	6/17/65		19,2	19,1	ORGJ	72
	19	20		,84	0,0	3/ 8/65	3/18/65		1,7	23,7	ORG2	82
	20	22		,99	7,6	4/29/65	6/17/65		7,0	31,3	ORG4	71
	20	25		,80	14,5	6/16/65	6/29/65		1,7	38,2	ORG1	11
	20	27		,99	13,6	6/10/65	8/ 5/65		8,1	37,3	ORG4	21
	20	30		,99	8,6	5/ 6/65	9/24/65		20,0	32,3	ORG2	91
	21	24		,99	3,0	3/26/65	5/20/65		7,7	26,6	ORG2	41
	22	23		,99	-0,0	4/29/65	6/17/65		7,0	31,3	ORG2	72
	23	26		,99	4,1	5/27/65	7/15/65		7,0	35,4	ORG2	22
	23	27		,99	5,1	6/ 3/65	8/ 5/65		9,0	36,4	ORG1	21
	24	25		,99	5,6	5/ 5/65	6/29/65		7,7	32,2	ORG5	42
	25	27		,78	5,5	7/26/65	8/ 5/65		1,7	43,7	ORG1	11
	25	29		,99	2,0	6/30/65	8/19/65		7,1	40,2	ORG4	12
	26	27		,99	3,0	6/17/65	8/ 5/65		7,0	38,4	ORG5	23
	26	28		,99	3,1	6/18/65	8/20/65		9,0	38,5	ORG1	22
	27	28		,78	2,1	8/ 9/65	8/20/65		1,7	45,8	ORG2	23

Figure 7. Partial Sample of Type A PERT/TIME Verification Deck







**SCOPE  
VERSION 2.0**NEW FEATURES AND MODIFICATIONS

64/6600 SCOPE Version 2.0 contains a powerful relocatable loader which allows subprograms to be assembled or compiled independently and then brought together prior to execution in one of three fashions: normal loading, segmentation, overlays. A new library utility routine, 64/6600 COPYN, has been provided to aid in program file updating. The utility routine, CATALOG, has been modified to allow for the new binary formats. SCOPE Version 2.0, including COPYN and CATALOG, is described in the SCOPE Reference Manual, Pub. No. 60173800.

## DMP

1. The SCOPE 2.0 version of DMP reformats the Exchange package to label the P, RA, EM, and FL parts, as well as the individual A, B, and X registers.
2. DMP eliminates the last  $n - 1$  words of an  $n$ -word block of identical words in central memory. It also eliminates the last  $n - 1$  words of an  $n$ -word block of the form  $yyyyyy\ 6000000000000000yyyyy$  in central memory. In this case,  $(Y)_{17-0}$  is compared to  $Y$  for identity. If they are not identical, no elimination takes place.
3. Up to four words per line are printed. Less than four words will be printed under the following conditions:
  - a. If the initial address (first dump argument) is not divisible by four, the line is truncated in such a way that the next line begins with a word whose address is divisible by 4.
  - b. If there are  $n$ -word blocks of the sort described above, either that line or the next one is truncated to make the addresses in the left column divisible by 4. The line on which this occurs is a function of the addresses which occur after deletions and the number of renumberings which may take place on the same line. Addresses are printed down the left column only, unless there have been deletions on the line. In this case, the address of the first word after the deleted block is printed to flag the presence of a deletion. In columns 2, 3, and 4 the address is separated by a special character (Display Code 65) which prints as a blank if the printer drivers in use have not been modified for a 64-character set.
4. DMP provides an automatic dump of the area around a stop location if the exchange dump is requested. If  $P > 77$  then  $(RA + P - 77)$  through  $(RA + P + 77)$  is dumped. If  $P = 0$  and  $RA > 77$  then  $(RA - 77)$  through  $(RA + 77)$  is dumped. In all other cases  $(RA + 0)$  through  $(RA + 100)$  is dumped.
5. The entire control point area of the requesting program is dumped if a card of the form

DMP(n,n) n  $\neq$  0

is encountered. The label reads DMPC.

6. Absolute core dumps are produced by a

DMP(4xxxxx,4yyyyy)

where  $xxxxx$  defines the lower bound and  $yyyyy$  defines the upper bound of the absolute core locations wanted. For example:

DMP(400000,413777)

.dumps the entire central resident (0 to 13777). Label reads DMPA.

7. The contents of A1 through A7 are printed on the same line with the corresponding A register.

8. The output buffer is emptied before the DMP output is produced. DMPs will not be lost if the output file is busy.
9. This version works with up to 5 disks. It has been checked out on a 1 disk machine.

### Catalog

Catalog is a 2.0 library routine that accepts any file in the format described below as input and gives a listing of the packages contained in that file. The listing includes the length of each logical record, the names of the packages contained in each record, the length of each of these packages, and a checksum of each package.

Packages input to catalog must be divided into tables with header words conforming to one of the following four descriptions:

1. The first table has a control number (CN) of 7700 and the second table has a CN of 3400 (Standard format for ASCENT deck).
2. The first table has a CN of 7700 but the second does not have 3400 (ASPER deck).
3. The first table has a CN of 3400 (ASCENT deck with 77 table missing).
4. The first table has neither 7700 nor 3400 (ASPER deck with first table missing).

The output listing contains the following five sorts of information:

1. RECORD — The number of the logical record with respect to its position on the tape. Zero-length records produce a record number.
2. LENGTH — The entire length of the logical record, including all 77 tables of the packages on the record.
3. PACKAGE — The name of the package found at a well-defined location within the file. Any name beginning with a character which is nonalphanumeric or blank or zero is illegal and a minus sign (-) will replace the name in the listing. When this occurs no package length or checksum will appear.
4. CHKSUM — Computed by adding together all the words of the package and along with each word adding a counter that is decremented each time a new word is added in. This insures a unique checksum in the event that the program gets out of sequence. The final answer is then folded into 12 bits.
5. LENGTH — The length of the package. LENGTH contains all the words except those in a 77 table, if one appears.

Catalog input/output is accomplished using the Circular Buffer I/O routine.

To call the routine use: CATALOG (file1, file2). Information is taken from file1 and listed on file2. If the parameters are omitted, LIBRARY and OUTPUT are assumed.

## COPYCR

COPYCR has been changed to correspond as closely as possible to the concept of a coded record. Internally, a coded record is a string of display coded characters terminated by a zero byte. It is usually produced by reading a card or preparing a line image destined for the printer or a display. However, coded records may be grouped together into a binary record.

COPYCR copies the requested number of the next available coded records. If the copy is from disk it reads binary records until it has copied the requested number of coded records, leaving the file positioned at the binary record following that which contained the last coded record. If the copy is from coded tape the requested number of records are copied but the tape may be left positioned beyond these records, depending on buffer size.

Example:

```
JOB, 10,1000,40000.  
COPYCR (INPUT, OUTPUT, 3)  
COPYCR (INPUT, OUTPUT, 1)  
7, 8, 9  
CARD1  
CARD2  
CARD3  
CARD4  
7, 8, 9  
CARD5  
6, 7, 8, 9
```

Produces on output

```
CARD1  
CARD2  
CARD3  
CARD5
```

Note that CARD4 in this example is not output because it is contained in the binary record read by the first copy.

## LIMITATIONS AND KNOWN DEFICIENCIES

1. All PSR's have been corrected through PSR 72 except for 61, 65, 66, 67, 71.

2. When a user call contains a list of segments and single program names to be loaded, and the program names follow the segment names, the single programs are not loaded by the PPU routine LDR. LOADER produces the message "REQUESTED SEGMENT INCOMPLETE" and a fatal error flag is returned. Thus, when a segment is composed of more than a single named segment (which should be unusual since the structure permits the formation of a segment with sections and programs), the user must place all single program names in the SL list before the segment name.
3. When a user call requests a named segment or section containing a program of which there is more than one copy on the requested file, or when such a program is named in the SL list along with other programs, it is then possible for more than one copy of the program to be loaded into core. This happens if the file is positioned in such a manner that more than one copy of the program is encountered before the named segment, section or list of programs has been completely loaded from the file. Please note that the order of loading from an SL list is: named segment, named section, individual programs. Further, the load of each named segment or named section is treated independently.

If there is a danger of the above situation occurring, the user should assign the program name to a separate section or segment to isolate the search for it from other program loading. If this is not observed, and more than one copy of a program is loaded accidentally, the first copy is linked to all programs at the same or lower level, while the last copy loaded is linked to all higher level segments.

4. COPYN gets into a loop if the current input file is positioned at end of information and a record specified ( $p_1$  or  $p_2$ ) on the record identification card is either a non-existent record or record one of the file.
5. When in segment mode, labeled COMMON is local to the segment that declared it and can not be used as universal storage. This is not explicitly stated in the reference manual.
6. It is the user's responsibility to change the size of the FNT when necessary. If a large number of programs are being run at once and the size of the FNT is not reset appropriately, the FNT will fill up. No recovery is then possible.
7. When no file name is given on a BKSP card, a preset file name and number are used, and that file backspaced. This does not affect the user's program.

## ASCENT VERSION 2.0

### NEW FEATURES AND MODIFICATIONS

Version 2.0 of ASCENT is described in the ASCENT ADB, Pub. No. 60175400.

#### Conversion of ASCENT Programs

On Page 5-11 in the Chippewa Operating System Reference Manual (Publication No. 60134400) rules are given for coding a subroutine in such a way as to define the relocatable parts, and the point at which execution is to begin. These rules are also valid for coding a single independent program in ASCENT 1.1. They provide that the first two words of the assembled routine should be:

```
VFD      D24/NAME,N18/0,A18/end
VFD      A18/reloc,A18/end,N24/params
```

(Note that "D24" and "N18" in the first word are based on the assumption that the name of the program has four characters; "NAME" is used in the example.)

"params" is an integer defining the number of locations that are to be left vacant by the loader before the first instruction; at load time the parameters from the control card are normally loaded into successive locations beginning at RA+2; the space for these parameters ends at RA+params+1; and execution will begin at the first instruction, in location RA+params+3.

All the instructions in the routine, i.e., the words whose addresses may be subject to relocation, lie in the area from RA+params+3 through reloc-1. "reloc" is the address of the first constant, i.e., the first word that must not be relocated, and the last constant must be at end-1.

These rules do not hold for SCOPE 2.0. In order to convert a program coded in ASCENT machine language for Chippewa 1.1 into a program for SCOPE 2.0, remove the two VFD cards described above, the "params EQU n" card, (which is now unnecessary) the "SUBRT" card, if any (as this is not a valid pseudo-op in ASCENT 2.0), the "reloc EQU \*\*1+1" card, and the "end EQU \*\*1" card, if any (as it is no longer necessary to define the areas respectively occupied by instructions and constants). Immediately after the ASCENT card at the beginning of the program, insert the card:

```
ENTRY    start
```

where "start" is the symbol in the location field of the instruction at which execution is to begin. Every program in ASCENT 2.0 must have at least one entry point. Execution of a program can only begin at an entry point.

Replace the END card that terminates the program with the card:

```
END      start
```

where "start" is the name of the entry point at which execution is to begin. This is the simplest way of specifying the point for beginning execution of a single independent program.



Both under Chippewa 1.1 and under SCOPE 2.0, the parameters from the control card are to be found in locations RA+2, RA+3, etc. If the program addresses these by number, or by symbolic constants that are equated to 2, 3, etc., no further change has to be made. But if they are addressed by symbols that have been defined through BSS, BSSZ, or CON cards at the beginning of the program, so as to occupy space in the area whose length was defined by params, then one of the following two changes should be made:

1. Remove those defining cards, and replace them with EQU cards that directly equate the symbols to integers 2, 3, etc.
2. Leave the defining cards in the program; immediately before the first one insert the card:

ORG            2

and immediately after the last one insert the card:

ORG            \*

Suppose the following is a program for Chippewa 1.1:

	ASCENT	TRYME
PARAMS	EQU	5
	VFD	D30/TRYME,N12/0,A18/TERMIN
	VFD	A18/RELIC,A18/TERMIN,N24/PARAMS
PARAM1	BSS	1
PARAM2	BSS	1
PARAM3	BSS	4
GOMAN	SA1	CONA
	SA2	CONB
	FX6	X1*X2
	SA3	PARAM2
	ZR	X3,PUT
	FX6	X1/X2
PUT	SA6	CONA
	PS	
RELIC	EQU	**1+1
CONA	CON	1.
CONB	CON	2.
TERMIN	EQU	**1+1
	END	

For SCOPE 2.0, this should be changed to one of the following:

Example 1:

	ASCENT	TRYME
	ENTRY	GOMAN
PARAM1	EQU	2
PARAM2	EQU	3
PARAM3	EQU	4
GOMAN	SA1	CONA
	SA2	CONB
	FX6	X1*X2
	SA3	PARAM2
	ZR	X3,PUT
	FX6	X1/X2
PUT	SA6	CONA
	PS	
CONA	CON	1.
CONB	CON	2.
	END	GOMAN

Example 2:

	ASCENT	TRYME
	ENTRY	GOMAN
	ORG	2
PARAM1	BSS	1
PARAM2	BSS	1
PARAM3	BSS	4
	ORG	*
GOMAN	SA1	CONA
	SA2	CONB
	FX6	X1*X2
	SA3	PARAM2
	ZR	X3,PUT
	FX6	X1/X2

PUT	SA6	CONA
	PS	
CONA	CON	1.
CONB	CON	2.
	END	GOMAN

In ASCENT 1.1, the pseudo-op ORG had no function in ASCENT programs (though it did work in ASPER programs), because a program would ordinarily be loaded starting at location RA+0.

In ASCENT 2.0, ORG does have a function, but previous ASCENT programs can be successfully modified without using ORG. In the absence of an ORG card, ASCENT 2.0 assumes that the program begins with:

```
ORG      *
```

which means, "assemble the following for loading into the lowest-numbered available section of relocatable storage;" initially, that is, into relocatable 0. So the program will be assembled with addresses beginning at 0, and at load time it will be loaded into locations beginning at RA+100<sub>8</sub>; all the relocatable addresses in the program will be modified accordingly. The parameters from the control card will be stored at run time, as before, starting at location RA+2, so there is no need for the user's program to explicitly reserve space for them.

In the second suggested version of the program for SCOPE 2.0, the

```
ORG      2
```

card causes everything between it and the next ORG card to be loaded into locations beginning at RA+2; thus PARAM1, PARAM2, and PARAM3 are defined correctly. The program itself must be preceded by

```
ORG      *
```

so that it will be assembled as relocatable code, for eventual loading in an area beginning at RA+100<sub>8</sub>.

When two or more programs are to be assembled separately, but are expected to be loaded together at some time, they can be coded according to either of the suggested models given above. They can both find the parameter string starting at location RA+2. The first program will be loaded at RA+100<sub>8</sub>, but the others will be loaded higher up in memory.

#### LIMITATIONS AND KNOWN DEFICIENCIES

1. All PSR's through PSR 19 have been corrected except PSR 18.
2. Macros do not pass the names of parameters that are themselves other macro names.
3. DPC instructions do not expand correctly within macros.
4. The use of literal names results in UU diagnostics at the END card.

## **FORTRAN VERSION 2.0**

### NEW FEATURES AND MODIFICATIONS

Version 2.0 of 64/6600 FORTRAN is an improvement of Version 1.1. Some changes were necessary to allow the system to operate under the 2.0 SCOPE relocatable operating system. Many new features have been added and deficiencies present in 64/6600 FORTRAN Version 1.1 have been corrected. The following is a list of changes made to the system. For a more thorough description of the additions to the system see the Conversion Guide, FORTRAN Version 1.1 to 2.0, Pub. No. 60175500.

1. The compiler now compiles subprograms independently, and produces a relocatable record on a specified file. The 2.0 SCOPE loader now takes care of loading and linking subprograms together.
2. The compiler no longer recognizes a SEGMENT card nor does it interpret CALL CHAIN as a special library call. The chaining available in Version 1.1 has been replaced by the more versatile OVERLAY and SEGMENTATION capabilities of the 2.0 operating system.
3. The compiler now recognizes overlay and segment control cards if they appear between subprograms and if they begin after column six. When finding such a control card, the compiler lists it and transfers it to the binary output file(s). This is done to aid the programmer in overlay and segment preparation.
4. The format of the beginning of each subprogram has been modified and the zero words previously saved for every subroutine argument are now only saved for each argument after the sixth. The format of subprograms is as follows.

```
[Zero words for each argument  
after the sixth  
[NAME                NN]  
[ENTRY/EXIT LINE]
```

Routines written in machine language should be in this format as the error traceback routine (SYSTEM) which has been implemented depends on this.

5. The FORTRAN compiler is called by the control card:

```
RUN (cm,fl,bl,if,of,rf,lc,as,cs)
```

cm compiler mode option; (if omitted, assume G; if unrecognized, assume S)

- G compile and execute with no source list, unless explicit LIST cards appear in the deck or unless errors are present in the source deck
- S compile with source list, no execute
- P compile with source list and punch deck on file PUNCHB, no execute
- L compile with source and object code list, no execute
- M compile with source and object code list, produce a punch deck on file PUNCHB, no execute

- fl object program field length (octal); if omitted, it is set equal to the field length at compile time.
  - bl object program I/O buffer lengths (octal); if omitted, assumed to be 2011B
  - if file name for compiler input; if omitted assumed to be INPUT
  - of file name for compiler output; if omitted, assumed to be OUTPUT
  - rf file name on which the binary information is always written; if omitted, assumed to be LGO
  - lc line-limit (octal) on the OUTPUT file of an object program. If omitted, assumed to be 10000<sub>8</sub>.
  - as ASA switch; non-blank selects option.
  - cs cross reference; non-blank selects option.
6. The storage necessary for I/O buffers is now made part of the PROGRAM.
  7. The operational characteristics of the compiler have been slightly modified to have more meaning under a relocatable system.
    - The length of each subprogram is written in the output file.
    - The unused compiler space for each subprogram is written in the output file.
    - The name and length of each common block is placed in the output file.
    - When the variable map is produced, if the variable is in common, the address given is relative to the start of the common block. Therefore after the address a "C" along with the octal ordinal of the common block, under block assignments, is given.
    - When the compiler has processed all input, the total number of errors detected during that compilation process is placed in the Dayfile.
    - When fatal errors are detected in a subprogram, no binary output for that subprogram is produced and no variable map is written. If the compilation mode was "G", the program will not be automatically executed.
  8. The compiler is now sectioned into three overlays, (0,0), (1,0), (1,1). The (0,0) overlay, whose entry point is RUN, contains the code necessary to terminate all output buffers at the end of compilation and the code necessary to transfer to both level (1,0) of the RUN compiler and to level (1,0) of the ASCENT assembler. Level (1,0) is the main body of the compiler.
 

Level (1,1) of the FORTRAN compiler is called when it becomes necessary to list full line diagnostics.
  9. The compiler transfers control to the ASCENT assembly system when an ASCENT or ASPER header card is detected. This provides the programmer with easy linkage to and from a powerful assembly system. When the assembler completes its processing, control returns to level (0,0) of FORTRAN. If no more input is present, level (0,0) terminates the compilation. Otherwise, level (1,0) is reloaded and the compilation process continues. The assembly routines included on the Version 1.1 compiler (ASCENTF, MACHINE) are no longer part of the RUN compiler.

10. Non fatal diagnostics have been implemented. Each error results in a two or three letter diagnostic listed at the point of error detection. All two letter codes are non fatal while all three letter codes (which usually have an F suffixed to them) are fatal. If a listing is requested or if fatal errors are detected, full line diagnostics, indicating the address at which the error occurred are listed at the end of the subprogram.
11. The ENTRY statement has been implemented under the following rules.
  - It cannot appear with the range of a DO.
  - It cannot be labeled.
  - The name may not be followed by a list of arguments as it is assumed to have the same number of arguments as the subprogram in which it occurs.
  - It assumes the same type as the subprogram in which it appears.
12. LIST, NOLIST option has been implemented. If a LIST card, starting after column six appears between subprograms, listing takes place from that point until a NOLIST card, starting after column six is detected. After a NOLIST card is detected no listing takes place until another LIST card appears or a fatal error occurs. If fatal errors occur all subprograms after the NOLIST card will be then listed, as under the G compilation mode. This is due to the extremely costly backspace problem with disk files.
13. Variable format may now be a simply subscripted integer variable.
14. The routine SYSTEM has been expanded to list all diagnostics the object routines require and to provide full error traceback information. Capabilities exist for producing non-standard error recovery and for changing the status of errors from non-fatal to fatal or vice versa.
15. The initialization code formerly compiled when a PROGRAM card was being processed is now in a routine called Q8NTRY. This was done in order to incorporate overlays, replacing the former usage of a SEGMENT header card.
16. Since a certain number of routines are always required at execution time, such as END, Q8NTRY, and SYSTEM, these have all been included as entry points to the routine SYSTEM.
17. All object routines have been modified to call the SYSTEM routine when it becomes necessary to give diagnostics.
18. The I/O routines have been split into several routines so the coder and cracker routines only appear once. G conversion has been implemented. An ASA switch has been implemented which allows for proper ASA format re-scan and ASA P. scaling.
19. Two routines, OVERLAY and SEGMENT, have been included to provide linkage between the FORTRAN and the 2.0 loader. Basically, they translate the FORTRAN call into a recognizable call to the loader.
20. Multiple entry points have been implemented in Version 2.0 so many of the library routines have been combined. Table 1 is a list of the library routines, the entry points they contain, and the external routines they reference. SCOPE Version 2.0 allows library routines to reference other library routines. In order to take advantage of this facility, many of the object time library routines have been reorganized so that all repetitive coding is a separate routine. For example, the BCD format cracker (KRAKER) which was previously contained within both INPUTS and INPUTC is now a separate routine and can be referenced by both of the input routines. Not only have the I/O routines been divided but the mathematical library

Table 1. FORTTRAN Library Routine Entry Points

Routine	Entry Points	Externals
ACGOER	ACGOER	SYSTEM, ABNORML
ALNLOG	ALOG, ALOG10	SYSTEM
ASINCOS	ASIN, ACOS	SYSTEM
ATAN	ATAN	SYSTEM
ATAN2	ATAN2	SYSTEM
BACKSP	BACKSP	SYSTEM, ABNORML, GETBA, XRCL
BUFFEI	BUFFEI	SYSTEM, ABNORML, GETBA, XRCL
BUFFEO	BUFFEO	SYSTEM, ABNORML, GETBA, XRCL
CABS	CABS	SYSTEM
CBAIEX	CBAIEX	SYSTEM
CCOS	CCOS	COS, SIN, EXP, SYSTEM
CEXP	CEXP	COS, SIN, EXP, SYSTEM
CLOG	CLOG	ALOG, ATAN2, CABS, SYSTEM
CSIN	CSIN	COS, SIN, EXP, SYSTEM
CSQRT	CSQRT	CABS, SQRT, SYSTEM
DABS	DABS	SYSTEM
DATAN	DATAN, DATAN2	SYSTEM
DBADEX	DBADEX, DBAREX, RBADEX	DLOG, DEXP, SYSTEM
DBAIEX	DBAIEX	SYSTEM
DBLE	DBLE	
DEXP	DEXP	SYSTEM
DISPLA	DISPLA	
DLNLOG	DLOG, DLOG10	SYSTEM
DMOD	DMOD	SYSTEM
DSIGN	DSIGN	SYSTEM
DSINCOS	DSIN, DCOS	SYSTEM
DSQRT	DSQRT	SYSTEM
DUMP	DUMP, PDUMP	OUTPUTC, STOP
DVCHK	DVCHK	
ENDFIL	ENDFIL	SYSTEM, ABNORML, GETBA, XRCL

Routine	Entry Points	Externals
EXP	EXP	SYSTEM
GETBA	GETBA	SYSTEM, ABNORML
IBAIEX	IBAIEX	SYSTEM
IDINT	IDINT	SYSTEM
IFENDF	IFENDF	SYSTEM, ABNORML, GETBA
INPUTB	INPUTB	SYSTEM, ABNORML, GETBA, XRCL
INPUTC	INPUTC	SYSTEM, ABNORML, GETBA, XRCL, KRAKER
INPUTS	INPUTS	SYSTEM, ABNORML, KRAKER
IOCHEK	IOCHEK	SYSTEM, ABNORML, GETBA, XRCL
IOCHEC	IOCHEC	
KODER	KODER	SYSTEM, ABNORML
KRAKER	KRAKER	SYSTEM, ABNORML
LENGTH	LENGTH	SYSTEM, ABNORML, GETBA
LOCF	LOCF, XLOCF	
OUTPTB	OUTPTB	SYSTEM, ABNORML, GETBA, XRCL
OUTPTC	OUTPTC	SYSTEM, ABNORML, GETBA, XRCL, KODER
OUTPTS	OUTPTS	SYSTEM, ABNORML, KODER
OVERFL	OVERFL	
OVERLAY	OVERLAY	LOADER, SYSTEM, ABNORML
PAUSE	PAUSE	
RANF	RANF	
RBAIEX	RBAIEX	SYSTEM
RBAREX	RBAREX	ALOG, EXP, SYSTEM
REMARK	REMARK	
REWINM	REWINM	SYSTEM, ABNORML, GETBA, XRCL
SECOND	SECOND	
SEGMENT	SEGMENT	LOADER, SYSTEM, ABNORML
SINCOS	SIN, COS	SYSTEM
SLITE	SLITE	SYSTEM
SLITET	SLITET	SYSTEM
SNGL	SNGL	



Routine	Entry Points	Externals
SQRT	SQRT	SYSTEM
SSWTCH	SSWTCH	SYSTEM
SYSTEM	SYSTEM,SYSTEMC,SYSTEMP, Q8NTRY, STOP,END,EXIT,ABNORML	
TAN	TAN	SYSTEM
TANH	TANH	EXP,SYSTEM
TIME	TIME	
XRCL	XRCL	

has also been revised. CEXP, the routine which raises a complex number to a power, references the exponential routine and the SIN COS routine both of which may be called individually. Even though more features and diagnostics have been added, significant storage reduction will be noticed if several of the I/O routines are used by a single program.

21. The FORTRAN object routines test for many of the more common cases of incorrect arguments and call the subroutine SYSTEM to handle the error in the standard fashion. The table below lists, for each routine that makes such tests, the condition detected, the standard recovery action (either the answer supplied, or the word "fatal" for fatal errors), and the error number.

Table 2. FORTRAN Object Routine Error Diagnostics

The symbols INF and IND below denote the infinite and indefinite internal words, respectively.

Where an error condition is preceded by "also:" it indicates that the routine in question calls on a subordinate library routine, giving it the arguments indicated, and therefore the subordinate routine may detect some errors of its own and report them under its own error number.

Routine	Condition	Standard Recovery	Error Number
AGGOER	This routine is only called upon detection of a computed or assigned GO TO error.	Fatal	1
ACOS (R)	R = INF or R = IND or abs (R) .GT. 1.0	+IND +IND	2
ALOG (R)	R = INF or R = IND or R .LT. 0 R = 0	+IND -INF	3
ALOG10 (R)	R = INF or R = IND or R .LT. 0 R = 0	+IND -INF	4
ASIN (R)	R = INF or R = IND or abs (R) .GT. 1.0	+IND	5

Routine	Condition	Standard Recovery	Error Number
ATAN (R)	R = INF or R = IND	+IND	6
ATAN2 (R1, R2)	(R1 or R2) = (INF or IND) R1 = R2 = 0	+IND +IND	7
CABS (Z)	(real (Z) or imag (Z) ) = (INF or IND)	+IND	8
CBAIEX:Z**I	(real (Z) or imag (Z) ) = (INF or IND) Z = (0,0) and I .LE. 0	(+IND,+IND) (+IND,+IND)	9
CCOS (Z)	(real (Z) or imag (Z) ) = (INF or IND) also: COS (real (Z) ) and EXP (imag (Z) )	(+IND,+IND)	10
CEXP (Z)	(real (Z) or imag (Z) ) = (INF or IND) also: SIN(imag (Z) ) and EXP (real (Z) )	(+IND,+IND)	11
CLOG (Z)	(real (Z) or imag (Z) ) = (INF or IND) also: ALOG (CABS(Z) ) and ATAN2 (imag (Z), real (Z) )	(+IND,+IND)	12
COS (R)	R = INF or R = IND or abs (R) .GT.1.1E14	+IND	13
CSIN (Z)	(real (Z) or imag (Z) ) = (INF or IND) also: SIN(real(Z) ) and EXP (imag (Z) )	(+IND,+IND)	14
CSQRT (Z)	(real (Z) or imag(Z) ) = (INF or IND)	(+IND,+IND)	15
DABS (D)	D = INF D = IND	+INF +IND	16
DATAN (D)	D = INF or D = IND	+IND	17
DATAN2 (D1, D2)	(D1 or D2) = (INF or IND) D1 = D2 = 0	+IND +IND	18
DBADEX: D1**D2	(D1 or D2) = (INF or IND) D1 = 0 and D2 .LE. 0 D1 .LT. 0	+IND +IND +IND	19
DBAIEX: D1**I2	D1 = INF or D1 = IND D1 = 0 and I2 .LE. 0	+IND +IND	20
DBAREX: D1**R2	(D1 or R2) = (INF or IND) D1 = 0 and R2 .LE. 0 D1 .LT. 0	+IND +IND +IND	21
DCOS (D)	D = INF or D = IND or abs (D) .GT.1.1E14	+IND	22
DEXP (D)	D = INF or D = IND D .GT. 741.67	+IND +INF	23
DLOG (D)	D = INF or D = IND or D .LT. 0 D = 0	+IND -INF	24
DLOG10 (D)	D = INF or D = IND or D .LT. 0 D = 0	+IND - INF	25

Routine	Condition	Standard Recovery	Error Number
DMOD (D1,D2)	(D1 or D2) = (INF or IND) D2 = 0 D1 / D2 .GE. 2 ** 96	+IND +IND +IND	26
DSIGN (D1,D2)	D1 = IND or D2 = ( 0 or INF or IND) D1 = INF	+IND INF with sign of D2	27
DSIN (D)	D = INF or D = IND or abs (D) .GT.1.1E14	+IND	28
DSQRT (D)	D = INF or D = IND or D .LT. 0	+IND	29
EXP (R)	R = INF or R = IND R .GT. 741.67	+IND +INF	30
IBAIEX: I1**I2	I1 = 0 and I2 .LE. 0 I1 ** I2 .GE. 2** 48	0 0	31
IDINT (D)	D = +INF or D = IND or D .GE. 2**59 D = -INF or D .LE. -2**59	2**59-1 1-2**59	32
RBADEX: R1**D2	(R1 or D2) = (INF or IND) R1 = 0 and D2 .LE. 0 R1 .LT. 0	+IND +IND +IND	33
RBAIEX: R1**I2	R1 = INF or R1 = IND R1 = 0 and I2 .LE. 0	+IND +IND	34
RBAREX: R1**R2	(R1 or R2) = (INF or IND) R1 = 0 and R2 .LE. 0 R1 .LT. 0	+IND +IND +IND	35
SIN (R)	R = INF or R = IND or abs (R) .GT.1.1E14	+IND	36
SLITE (I)	I .GT. 6 or I .LT. 0	Proceed	37
SLITET (I1,I2)	I1 .GT. 6 or I1 .LE. 0	I2 =2	38
SQRT (R)	R = INF or R = IND or R .LT. 0	+IND	39
SSWTCH (I1,I2)	I1 .GT. 6 or I1 .LE. 0	I2 = 2	40
TAN (R)	R = INF or R = IND or abs (R) .GT.8.4E14	+IND	41
TANH (R)	R = INF or R = IND	+IND	42
OVERLAY	Fatal error reported by LOADER	Fatal	50
SEGMENT	Fatal error reported by LOADER Non-fatal error reported by LOADER	Fatal Proceed	51 52

Routine	Condition**	Standard Recovery	Error Number
BACKSP	Unassigned medium*	FATAL	53
BUFFEI	Unassigned medium*	FATAL	54
	Attempt to read past EOF on Buffer In.	FATAL	55
	Last operation was a write, no data available to read.	FATAL	56
	Starting address greater than terminal address.	FATAL	57
BUFFEO	Unassigned medium*	FATAL	58
	Starting address greater than terminal address.	FATAL	59
ENDFIL	Unassigned medium*	FATAL	60
IFENDF	Unassigned medium*	FATAL	61
INPUTB	Unassigned medium*	FATAL	62
	Attempt to read past EOF - coded input.	FATAL	65
INPUTS	Attempt to transfer more than 150 characters/rec. on DECODE processing.	FATAL	66
IOCHEK	Unassigned medium* for IF UNIT statement.	FATAL	67
KODER (Coded output)	Illegal Letter used as format specification.	FATAL	68
	Format specification with more than 2 levels of parentheses (3 levels under ASA).	FATAL	69

---

\* The execution time diagnostic "Unassigned medium" is a result of a variable file name being undefined. The diagnostic printed out is actually "Unassigned medium," file xxxxxxx (where xxxxxxx is the name of the undefined file)

\*\*All Input/Output errors at execution time are fatal errors. Therefore the standard error recovery for all of the above cases is (after standard error tracing is provided) to abort the job.

Routine	Condition**	Standard Recovery	Error Number
KRAKER (Coded input)	Coded write past end of record.	FATAL	70
	Field width specified as zero.	FATAL	71
	Field width specified is less than or equal to the specified decimal width.	FATAL	72
	Attempt to output data under Hollerith format.	FATAL	73
	Illegal letter used as format specification.	FATAL	74
	Format specification with more than 2 levels of parentheses.	FATAL	75
	Field width specified as zero.	FATAL	76
	Coded read past end of record.	FATAL	77
	Illegal data in the external field.	FATAL	78
	Data converted is out of range.	FATAL	79
Attempt to input data under Hollerith format.	FATAL	80	
LENGTH	Unassigned medium*	FATAL	81
OUTPTB	Unassigned medium*	FATAL	82
OUTPTC	Unassigned medium*	FATAL	83
	Line limit as specified on RUN card exceeded.	FATAL	84
OUTPTS	Attempt to transfer more than 150 characters/record on ENCODE processing.	FATAL	85
REWINT	Unassigned medium*	FATAL	86
KODER (Coded output)	Attempt to output a single array under "D" format specification.	FATAL	87

\* The execution time diagnostic "Unassigned medium" is a result of a variable file name being undefined. The diagnostic printed out is actually "Unassigned medium," file xxxxxxx (where xxxxxxx is the name of the undefined file).

\*\*All Input/Output errors at execution time are fatal errors. Therefore the standard error recovery for all of the above cases is (after standard error tracing is provided) to abort the job.

## LIMITATIONS AND KNOWN DEFICIENCIES

1. The following description of BUFFER IN/BUFFER OUT is intended to clarify their use.

When a BUFFER IN is performed on any medium, besides BCD 1/2-inch tape, one and only one logical record is read each time BUFFEI is called. If the block length specified by the call is longer than the logical record, the excess block locations will not be changed by the read. If the logical record is longer than one block, the excess words in the logical record are passed over. They will be counted but not transmitted to the program area. The number of central memory words in the logical record may be obtained by referencing LENGTH.

Since there is no logical record concept per se on BCD 1/2-inch tape, the above must be modified slightly. In this case as many 136-character physical records will be read as is necessary to fill the block. If not all of the last physical record read is needed, the physical record will be passed over and counted, but the excess words will not be transmitted to the program area.

When a BUFFER OUT is performed on any medium, besides BCD 1/2-inch tape, one logical record is written each time the routine is called. The record consists of a number of standard physical records (the size depending upon the medium) and a short record, or just a short record if the block length is less than the physical record size.

For BCD output on 1/2-inch tape the record consists of 136-character physical records. If the block length is less than 136 characters the physical record is blank-filled to 136 characters. If the block length requires several physical records the last record is blank-filled to 136 characters if necessary.

There are two restrictions on the use of BUFFER IN/BUFFER OUT:

- a. BUFFER IN does not read a mixed mode (both binary and BCD) file on 1/2-inch tape, although BUFFER OUT will write it. Parity errors occur while reading tape.
  - b. When buffering out more than 136 characters on BCD 1/2-inch tape every fourteenth word loses its last 4 characters. Since the tape driver is designed to write only 136-character records, it picks up 14 words and writes the first 136 characters; the second physical record begins with the fifteenth word. When buffering in more than 136 characters the same process occurs. Every fourteenth word is zero-filled for its last 24 bits. The number of central memory words obtained by referencing LENGTH counts every physical record as 14 words.
2. The 64/6600 FORTRAN Version 2.0 compiler has been corrected through PSR number 213 with the following exceptions: 13, 208.
  3. The 64/6600 FORTRAN Version 2.0 object time routines have been corrected through PSR 213 with the following exceptions: 162, 192.

4. The following DO loop compiles incorrectly if A and Z are TYPE COMPLEX.

```
DO 1 I = 1,3
DO 1 J = 1,3
A (I,J) = Z (I,J) ** K
```

5. A DATA declaration such as the following, which attempts to store excess elements into an array, receives a non-fatal \*\*DR\*\* diagnostic, as per specifications. However, an arithmetic error may occur during the compilation of the program.

```
DIMENSION A (3)
DATA A/1., 2., 3., 4./
```

6. If an ASCENT subroutine precedes the main FORTRAN program, the job will abort at execution time with a buffer argument error.
7. DBAIEX does not do the published error testing.
8. Non-standard error recovery for the \*\* power routines is of limited usefulness because the arguments of the routines are not available to the non-standard recovery, and the contents of A0 is destroyed in transferring to the non-standard recovery. Therefore, return should not be made to the place the power routine was called.
9. The interpretation of the fourth argument in calls to SEGMENT is backwards. If the argument is zero, unsatisfied externals are not satisfied from the library, if it is non-zero, they are satisfied from the library.
10. A mode 4 arithmetic error may occur in EXP for a very large negative argument. (This is also present in the 1.1 EXP routine.)
11. DATA statements of the CDC form:

```
DATA (l = n,n), . . . , (m = n,n . . . n)
```

are illegally flagged if a complex constant is the last element in a parenthetical group other than the last group. For example:

```
DATA (C = (1.,2.)), (R = 3.), where C is complex
```

does not compile whereas:

```
DATA (A = 1.), (C = (1.,2.))
```

does compile. (This also happened in Version 1.1.)

12. Inaccuracies in the results of calls to TAN may occur if the result is very large. (This is also present in the Version 1.1 TAN routine.)

13. The format conversion specification:

k (nH...) or k (\*...\*)

fails if the associated PRINT or WRITE statement contains no list or if the above specification appears after all list elements have been converted. For example:

```
WRITE (10,500)
500  FORMAT (50(1H*))
```

outputs only one asterisk whereas:

```
WRITE (10,500) A
500  FORMAT (1X,3(1H*), E10.3,5(2HXX))
```

terminates output with only one of the five "XX".

14. End-file marks are not always detected if both binary and BCD operations have been performed on the same unit. In the following example, the end-file at statement 500 is not detected.

```
WRITE (10,1) A
ENDFILE 10
WRITE (10) I
ENDFILE 10
REWIND 10
READ (10,1) A
READ (10)
500  IF (EOF, 10) 2,3
```

15. The printer carriage control character + suppresses spacing after, rather than before, printing.
16. BUFPEI does not give a diagnostic when an attempt is made to read past an EOF. Every BUFFER I/O operation must be followed by an IF (UNIT, i) statement to check this.
17. The use of an erroneous file name in the RUN card causes the compiler to revert to the system name which would otherwise have been assumed for that parameter.



**PERT TIME  
VERSION 1.0**

LIMITATIONS AND KNOWN DEFICIENCIES

1. Erroneous completion dates are entered for the beginning event of the network if conflicting actual and scheduled dates are input. This can be corrected by the user by removing the scheduled date on the beginning event.

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Page 3-2 Under PUNCHB change the fifth line of the example to read:

COPYBR (DAYFILE,A)

Page 7-10 The following error messages replace those in Section 7.3.8:

GF1 A PARAMETER IS GREATER THAN 7 CHARACTERS

The first separator or parameter terminator appears after eight alphanumeric characters. GF1 can appear for any of the three parameters.

GF2 A NUMERIC EXTENDS BEYOND AN END OF FILE

P2 is numeric and is too large. The double end of file is reached before P2 is satisfied.

COPYN writes all the existing records, one end of file, and then rewinds the file.

GF3 AN ID(P1) IS REQUIRED ON ALL TEXT CARDS

A comma or separator is the first character, causing the first parameter to be a zero.

GF4 TEXT CARD CONTAINS AN ILLEGAL SEPARATOR

Only , . blank + - / \* are acceptable in addition to the alphanumeric characters.

GF5 CONTROL CARD REWIND (INPUT) IS ILLEGAL

COPYN could not reposition INPUT. Therefore the card is rejected and the message printed. INPUT is left unchanged.

GF6 TOO MANY INPUT FILE NAMES ON COPYN

The current limit is ten files.

COPYN gives an error message, attempts to use the first 10 parameters, and begins execution of the program.

GF7 NO OUTPUT FILE ON THE COPYN CONTROL CARD

The second parameter on the COPYN control card is zero. COPYN sets a disk file, TEMP, as the output file and continues to process the control card.

- GF8      FIELD IS NON NUMERIC ILLEGAL TEXT CARD  
The SKIPR and SKIPF requests cause this error message to be given when I is not numeric.
- GF9      NO INPUT FILE ON THE COPYN CONTROL CARD  
Parameters three through ten on the COPYN card are zero. A disk file, TEMP, is set as the only file searched when P3 is zero (exception—an existing P3 will be searched first).
- GF10     BINARY RECORD MISSING FROM INPUT  
P3 is INPUT and the next record on INPUT is not the expected binary record.
- GF11     ID NAME NOT IN INPUT FILES SEARCHED  
The P1 parameter was not found in either P3 or any of the input files listed on the COPYN control card.
- GF12     TOO MANY TEXT CARDS IN THE INPUT RECORD  
BUFF is the size of the input buffer. If there are more TEXT cards than are allocated by BUFF, all the cards in the buffer are processed, then the error message is printed.
- GF13     P2 IS NOT IN THE FILE OR IS UNDEFINED  
Either P2 was not found in the file or it began with \* or /. P2 was not \*, \*\* or /.
- GF14     A DOUBLE EOF WAS FOUND BEFORE A /  
When P2 is a / and the end-of-file is encountered before a zero length record, G14 is printed and all records to the EOF are written on the output file.
- GF15     A PARAMETER BEGINS BEYOND AN EOF-EOF  
P1 is numeric and causes a skipping to the double end of file before P1 is satisfied. The tape is positioned before the double end of file.

