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COMBO: A General-Purpose Program for Searching, Annotating, Encoding-Decoding, and Reformatting Data Files

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COMBO:

**A General-Purpose Program
For Searching, Annotating,
Encoding-Decoding, and Reformatting
Data Files**

Robert McClenon and Joseph Hilsenrath

Data Systems Design Group
Office of Standard Reference Data
National Bureau of Standards
Washington, D.C. 20234

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COMBO: A General-Purpose Program for Searching, Annotating, Encoding-Decoding and Reformatting Data Files

by

Robert McClenon and Joseph Hilsenrath

COMBO, a FORTRAN program for searching magnetic tape files, generating reports, and reformatting the file, is described and listed. The program is capable of reading separate card images from a file blocked in physical records and recognizing logical blocks marked by a fixed-field ID. Up to 99 different types of lines, each with its own format, can be recognized by examining a special code or label. The program can be instructed to search for the occurrence of each of certain character strings, using a different list for each type of line and two levels of Boolean logic. Lines can be broken into pieces, using either a fixed-field format or a single separator or flags to define the pieces, and the pieces can be rearranged, with labels or comments optionally inserted between them. Editing, in which specified strings are replaced by other strings, can also be performed. The program can accommodate a variable number of cards of each type per block. It was assembled from general-purpose subroutines of modular design and is substantially machine-independent.

Keywords: Alphanumeric data files; data retrieval; editing program; file editor; FORTRAN program; general-purpose modular programming; reformatting program; report generator; searching program.

1. Introduction

Conventional methods of computer software development involve determining the specific needs which the program being written is to serve, and designing it specially to meet those needs. Usually care is taken to optimize the efficiency of the program. Such custom-made programs are specialized to the particular problem and must be modified if any changes in operation are desired. Such changes generally require familiarity with the program and the same degree of skill as the writing of the original program. This custom approach may be suitable for massive systems programs such as compilers, which are designed for versatility, or for other programs which will be used hundreds or thousands of times. But for more modest applications work it has drawbacks. One is the limited utility of programs written in this manner. While a compiler is intended to process an unlimited variety of source programs, an ordinary applications program can usually solve only one specific problem. If another problem, similar but not identical, must be solved later, extensive changes in the original program are required. Since many applications programs are run only a few times after they are debugged, or even only once, a large amount of programming and debugging time is spent in proportion to the amount of useful output.

Our own involvement in general-purpose programming dates back to 1961 with the design and implementations of OMNIFORM I [1] and OMNITAB [2,3,4]. The latter is one of the more extensive and successful general-purpose

programs developed for numerical and statistical analysis. OMNITAB has found interesting and important applications in fields almost as diverse as FORTRAN itself has. More modest general-purpose programming efforts here have produced SUBSTITUTE [5], which replaces specified character strings from a data file by other strings as indicated on control cards; and REFORM [6] which rearranges fixed-field records and inserts strings according to a user defined plan.

Our preoccupation with general-purpose programs arises from our need to cope with a large number of diverse data files and systems. Only recently, since the advent of the software industry, have there appeared for sale or lease a number of programs of a general-purpose nature. Prominent among these are a variety of data management and management informations systems [7,8,9].

It is our view that many application programmers' and systems analysts' views on program efficiency are unduly colored by early experience with primitive compilers and computer systems. As computers have become faster and as core have grown larger and cheaper, over-all man-machine efficiency considerations often outweigh consideration of optimum machine use. While these classical concerns are still important for long repetitive computer runs or for processing large files, they are really not important for a large fraction of the day to day operations on a modern computer. Moreover, we have found that, for nonnumerical applications, on the whole, a special-purpose program written to solve a specific problem will be no simpler than a general-purpose program capable of solving it and many other related although not identical problems.

General-purpose programming is greatly facilitated by the use of subroutines of modular design. This resembles the construction of a house from prefabricated parts. Just as certain kinds of wall or flooring components are common to buildings of very different design, certain types of subroutines are widely used in a variety of differing applications. Scientific programmers have largely recognized that the same matrix package may be used for both linear programming and quantum mechanics, and that it is not necessary to write two separate specialized program. Persons writing programs for such applications as file management, selective dissemination of information, information storage and retrieval, and text editing, on the other hand, have made minimal use of modular subroutines. Most of them have preferred to write their programs from scratch, much like a builder refusing to use prefab parts on the assumption they will be the wrong size or shape.

We have found that in non-numerical file manipulation and information retrieval, modular subroutines can be as useful and as versatile as in scientific programming. For example, the SUBSTITUTE program, adapted as a subroutine, can be used for such varied jobs as report generation, correction of errors, and computer-assisted typesetting. [5,10]

2. Overall Design of COMBO

This report describes a program, COMBO, developed by the Data Systems Design Group in line with our objectives which include preparing computer programs for handling the varied data file formats used by the Data Centers of the National Standard Reference Data System (NSRDS).

COMBO provides a searching capability and a report generation facility for use on magnetic tape files having a certain structure. A listing of part of such a file, in this case, a file of bibliographic information on molten salts, is shown in Figure 1. The file is blocked in physical records each consisting of a fixed number of lines or card images. Each card image contains an identification number in a fixed position (in Figure 1, columns 1 through 5). All those consecutive records having the same ID number make up one item, or entry, or logical block. One entry may include up to 99 different types of lines, each of them having its own format and referring to different attributes. Each line contains a code in a fixed position (in Figure 1, columns 6 and 7) which tells which type it is. (A 0 in column 6 means the line lists properties covered in a bibliographic reference. A 30 in columns 6 and 7 indicates a journal card; a 32, a card listing authors; and an 11, a compound discussed in the paper cited.)

It should be noted that the number of compound cards for one entry is variable. Many such files, in which several of the same type of line may occur in one entry, are used in NSRDS and elsewhere. COMBO was designed to handle such files. It processes each card image independently and is thus able to accept any number of the same type of lines in one entry. Some of the reformatting programs developed by DSDG [3] interchange pieces between lines: They permit only one line of each type in an entry, and hence are not directly applicable to files structured in the above manner.

The program reads all those records referring to one item prior to searching. Then it searches to see whether certain words, phrases, or combinations of phrases are to be found. Two levels of Boolean logic are provided: One can accept all those items for which one or more lines satisfied the search, or only those for which at least one line of each type satisfied it; similarly, one can accept any record containing any search string, or only a record containing all the search strings provided for the line type. The user has the option of suppressing searching, in which case every record will be accepted.

If an item satisfies the search it may be edited record by record. This may be done in two stages. In the first stage, a record is divided into fields, either by scanning for a specified field delimiter or by using a fixed origin and width as the field definition. The fields can then be rearranged, and insert strings may be placed between them. Separate reformatting instructions may be provided for records referring to each of the different types of lines.

In the second phase of editing, each line is scanned for the occurrence of specified strings. If any of these strings are found, they will be replaced by substitution strings. This feature can be used, for instance, to expand abbreviations or replace numerical codes by alphabetic information prior to report generation. Once again, separate instructions for each line type may be provided as to what string substitutions are to be performed. Both stages of editing are optional. (As a trivial case, searching, reformatting, and string substitution may all be suppressed. In that case COMBO will act as a tape print utility.)

After reformatting and string substitution, the selected items will be printed as a report. Each type of line may also be written onto one or more magnetic tapes. The ability to direct different types of lines to different tape units permits division of a file, or simultaneous abridgment into several differently abridged files. An item that does not satisfy the search is skipped, and the program resumes reading the input tape.

010061102IN			
010061103LICL-KCL			
0100630J. ELECTROCHEM. SOC.			107 7051960
0100632LAITINEN H.A.	BHATIA B.B.		
010070EMF			
010071101RACL2			
010071102KCL			
010071103MCL2			

010071180WCL2			
010071181MOCL5			
010071182RHCL3			
010071183RHCL2			
010071184PTCL			
010071185PTCL2			
010071186WCL4			
010071187RUCL3			
010071188WCL5			
010071189RHCL			
010071190WCL6			
010071191PTCL3			
010071192PTCL4			
010071193AUCL3			
010071194AUCL			
010071195CCL4			
0100730J. ELECTROCHEM. SOC.			103,8 1956
0100732MALMBERG M.S.	RUBIN B.	HAMER W.J.	
010080CMPF			
010081101AGCL-AGNO3			
0100830CAN. J. CHEM.			32 8641954
0100832WETMORE F.E.	HILL S.		
010090EMF			
010091101AGNO3-NACL-NAAO3			
0100930J. PHYS. CHEM.			6410381960
0100932BLANDER M.	BRAUNSTEIN J.	HILL D.G.	
010100EMF			
010101101AGNO3(NANO3-KNO3)			
010101102NACL(NANO3-KNO3)			
0101030J. PHYS. CHEM.			6518661961
0101032BLANDER M.	HILL D.G.		
010110KA			
010111101AGCL(KNO3)			
010111102AGCL2(KNO3)			
0101130J. PHYS. CHEM.			6620691962
0101132MANNING D.L.	BLANDER M.	BRAUNSTEIN J.	
010120DECEPFM			

Figure 1. Part of a listing of a bibliographic file on molten salts, suitable for input to COMBO. The tape is blocked in physical records of 45 80-character images each. The first five characters of each line are a logical block ID; the next two are a line type code. Note that the paper by Laitinen and Bhatia contains data on 95 compounds.


```

(01006) JRNL:J.ELEC. SOC. VOL.107 7051960
(01006) AUTHORS:LAITINEN H.A. ,BHATIA B.B. ,

(01013) DECP
(01013) SYSTEM #01 NACL
(01013) SYSTEM #02 NACL-KCL
(01013) SYSTEM #03 NACL-LICL
(01013) SYSTEM #04 NABR-KBR
(01013) SYSTEM #05 NAI-KI
(01013) SYSTEM #06 KCL-NACL
(01013) SYSTEM #07 KI-RBI
(01013) SYSTEM #08 KI-CSI
(01013) SYSTEM #09 KCL
(01013) SYSTEM #10 KCL-LICL
(01013) SYSTEM #11 KI-NAI
(01013) SYSTEM #12 KBR-NABR
(01013) SYSTEM #13 RBCL
(01013) SYSTEM #14 RBBR
(01013) SYSTEM #15 RBI
(01013) SYSTEM #16 CSCL
(01013) SYSTEM #17 CSI
(01013) JRNL:Z. ELEKTROCHEM. VOL. 31 2871925
(01013) AUTHORS:NEUMANN B. ,RICHTER H. ,

(01014) DECP
(01014) SYSTEM #01 AL2O3
(01014) JRNL:Z. ELEKTROCHEM. VOL. 36 1791930
(01014) AUTHORS:DROSSBACH P. ,

(01015) EMF
(01015) SYSTEM #01 AGCL
(01015) SYSTEM #02 PBCL2
(01015) SYSTEM #03 ZNCL2
(01015) SYSTEM #04 CDCL2
(01015) SYSTEM #05 MGCL2
(01015) JRNL:Z. ELEKTROCHEM. VOL. 40 3521934
(01015) AUTHORS:RAU E.A. ,GRUBE G. ,

(01023) DHSI
(01023) SYSTEM #01 NARE04-NAN03
(01023) SYSTEM #02 KRE04-KN03
(01023) SYSTEM #03 RBRE04-RBN03
(01023) SYSTEM #04 CSRE04-CSN03
(01023) SYSTEM #05 KCL04-KN03
(01023) SYSTEM #06 NAS04-NAN03
(01023) SYSTEM #07 NACR04-NAN03
(01023) SYSTEM #08 NAN004-NAN03
(01023) JRNL:J. PHYS. CHEM. VOL. 6727501963
(01023) AUTHORS:KLEPPA O.J. ,MESCHEL S.V. ,

```

Figure 2. Part of the report generated by COMBO in response to the control cards shown in Figure 3. A portion of the tape file used as input to the program is shown in Figure 1.

3. Discussion of the Subroutines

COMBO consists of a main program and eleven subroutines. The main program primarily handles communication between subroutines and the production of final output. Nine of the subroutines are called by the main program and can be used separately as part of another system.

The first subroutine called by the main program is called UNBLOK. It is used to read blocked physical records from a tape and decompose them into 80-character card images. The tape, of which a partial listing is shown in Figure 1, is actually formatted in 3600-character (600-word) blocks. UNBLOK is machine-dependent on the 1108 and its FORTRAN compiler. It can be replaced with a FORTRAN READ if the input tape is in records of not more than 132 characters.

UNBLOK returns one card image at a time to the main program. The card images are then transmitted to a subroutine called BSENS. It scans the ID field and collects card images end-to-end in a block buffer until it detects a change of ID, indicating a new item. It then signals the main program and returns the number of lines in the block buffer.

The main program then takes one card image at a time and determines which type of line it is. It does this by calling a subroutine LINTYP, which compares the card type code against each of the entries in a dictionary. A number corresponding to the code is returned. If the code has not been defined, an error message is printed.

The card image is then transmitted with the "type" number to the search subroutine MSERCH, which scans it for the presence of specified strings. MSERCH, which was originally written to search a Chemical Abstracts condensate tape, is adapted from the SEARCH program written by Carla G. Messina [2]; the main difference is that it provides for up to 99 independent search tables (one for each type of line) rather than one table. Each table can be set up either for an and-search, which is satisfied only if every string in the table is found in the line at least once, or for an or-search, which is satisfied when any one string in the table is found.

There are two levels of Boolean logic for the search. The first level is that of the individual table. The second is the overall search strategy. If the overall search logic is "and," the search ends unsatisfied when one record on an item fails to satisfy the search, or continues until at least one card image of each type is searched successfully. An overall "or" search is satisfied when any record satisfies the criteria, or continues until every record has been unsuccessfully searched. The overall search logic is written into the main program.

If the search is unsuccessful, the item is skipped and COMBO proceeds with the reading of the input tape. If the search is successful, the main program transmits each line to two editing routines, MXREFM and MSUBS. MXREFM is an expanded and modified subroutine version of the authors' REFORM program [3]. It accepts as input a line of text; breaks it into fragments defined either by fixed columns, or by specified delimiters separating the pieces, or by a flag preceding each piece; and rearranges the fragments as directed, placing insert strings between them if desired. A capability is provided to place each of the fragments, which may be of variable width, in a fixed-width field, either flush left, flush right, or

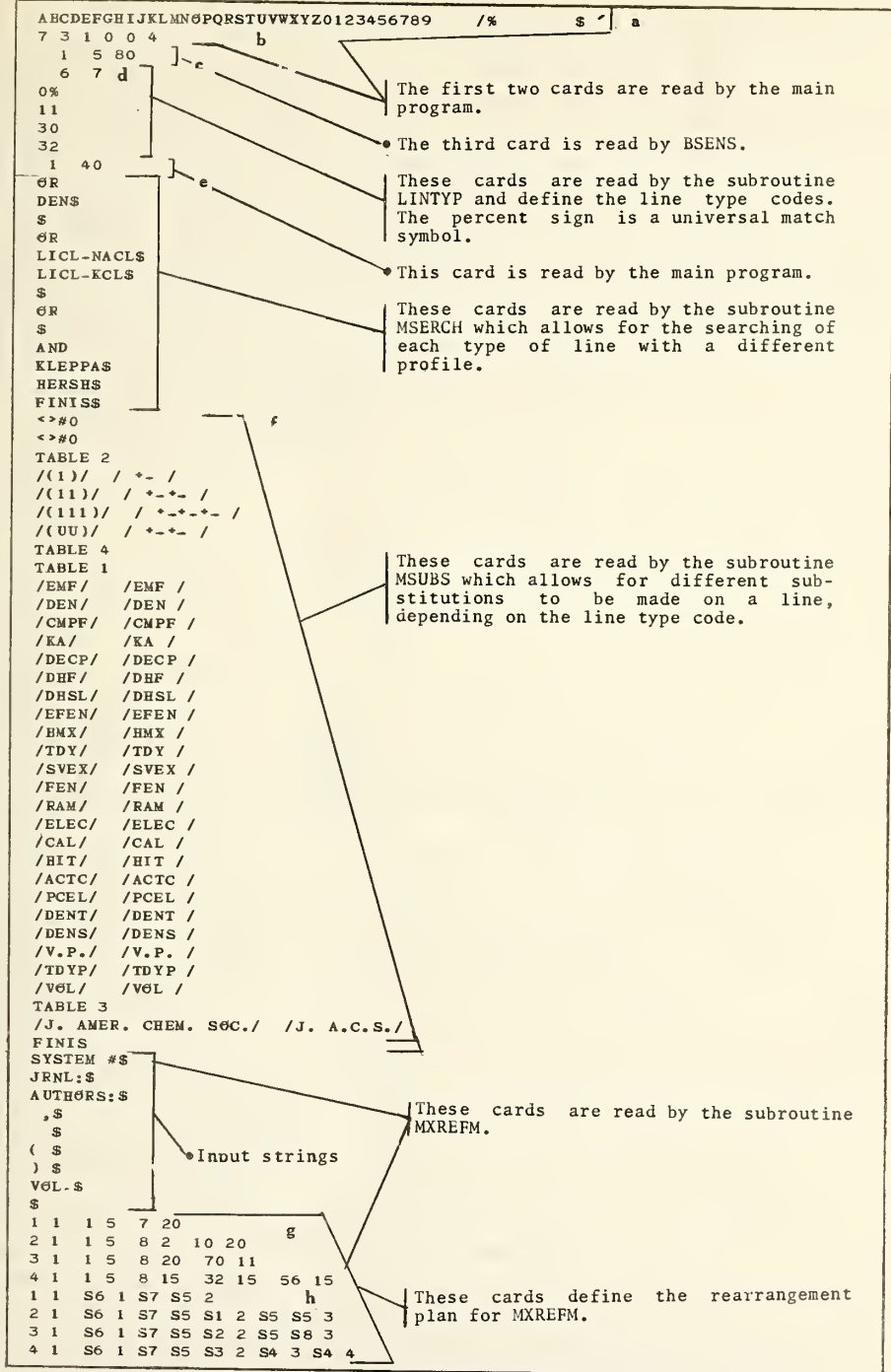


Figure 3. Control cards used to print the report shown in Figure 2 from the molten salts file. A lower case bold face letter refers to a detailed explanation of a control card in Appendix II.

centered. MXREFM, unlike REFORM, reformats only one line at a time, selecting the format for the particular type of line.

MSUBS is called after MXREFM. It is a string substitution routine adapted from a program known as AMSUB, written by Robert C. Thompson for computerized typesetting, which used the structure and logic of Mrs. Messina's SUBSTITUTE. Like SUBSTITUTE, MSUBS scans for specified strings which it replaces with substitution strings. MSUBS differs from the earlier program in that it can accommodate up to 99 different tables and uses the one specified for the particular line type. Some features of AMSUB for typesetting use have been retained in MSUBS but not checked out. Among these is provision for use of a special character to shift to upper case or shift to lower case. Two subroutines, SUNLK and SULOCK, are used to handle the shifting.

```

0000204 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1YESYESREPORT 10OFFICE 08REPORT 02NO 00
0000205NO 00YES-1YES-1NO 00NO 00NO 00YES-1NO 00 -5 -5NO -1
0000206NONE HOSP -1- -106TRYING TO START AUTO
0000207OWN ACTION08NONE NONENOT ALONE -3SMOTHERED RAN(PANIC)
0000208REMOVED MIN 002 -3MIN 002 -1 -1 -3 -1 -1
0000209 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -160CARBURETOR/AUTO SPARK/BACKFIRE 0101
0000210GASOLINE EXPLOSION -3 -3 -3ONLY -3 -3
0000211AIR16SHIRT -4-11STNO -1 -1 -1 -1YES 1A
0000212A1-1 -1-1-1-1-1 -1NONE -4 0 1A
0000213A1-1 -1-1-1-1-1 -1 -4 -4 -4 1A
0000214A1-1 -1-1-1-1-1 -1 -4 -4 -4 1A
0000215A1-1 -1-1-1-1-1 -1 -4 -4 -4 1A
0000216A1-1 -1-1-1-1-1 -1 -4 -4 -4 1A
0000217A1 -1-1 -1 -1 -4 -4 -4 1A
0000218A1 -1-1 -1 -1 0 -4 -4 -4 -4 1A
0000219A1 -1 -1 1A
0000301D/18 08COLODENVER -11N DIHOME 02BASEMENT
000030202BASEMENT YES1145FR109176509/20/6509/20/65YESNO NO NO NO
000030329F WHITE SINGLE 06HOMEMAKER EXACT 1692-1-3 -3-3
0000304EXACT 1692RENTEXACT,R 65YESYESREPORT 08REPORT 00YES-1
***** 280 WORDS IN BLOCK 4 *****

0000305NO 00NO 00YES-1YES-1NO 00NO 00NO 00NO 00 -5 -5NO NONE
0000306NONE T&R NO -3 -320LIGHTING COAL FURNACE
0000307OWN ACTION08NONE NONENOT ALONE -3SMOTHERED -3
0000308 -3EXACT 0 -3 -3 -3 -3 -1 -1 -3 -1 -1
0000309 -1 -1 -1 -1-1EXACT 00DIFURNACE/COAL EMBER 0101
0000310KEROSENE EXPLOSION -3 -3 -3ONLY -3 -3
0000311AIR37SOCKS -4-11STNO -1 -1 -1 -1YES 1A
0000312A101 -1-1-1-1-1COTTON NONE -4 0 1A
0000313A1-1 -1-1-1-1-1 -1 -4 -4 -4 1A
0000314A1-1 -1-1-1-1-1 -1 -4 -4 -4 1A
0000315A1-1 -1-1-1-1-1 -1 -4 -4 -4 1A
0000316A1-1 -1-1-1-1-1 -1 -4 -4 -4 1A
0000317A1 -1-1 -1 -1 -4 -4 -4 1A
0000318A1 -1-1 -1 -1 0 -4 -4 -4 -4 1A
0000319A1 -1 -1 1A
0000401D/19 08COLODENVER -11N DIHOME 02BASEMENT

```

Figure 4. A listing of a magnetic tape file used as input to COMBO. The information on this tape had been recorded in blocks of 20 84 character card images. The lines starting with "***** 280 WORDS IN BLOCK" were inserted in the printout by the tape listing utility program. The first five columns of each card image contain a case number. The next two contain a line type code.

A general-purpose subroutine, INPUT, is used in COMBO to interpret the control cards. INPUT accepts an 80-character card image in (80A1) format. Any strings of digits are converted to integers. It returns a vector 30 words long containing either alphabetic characters or integers, and a second, parallel vector indicating whether a word is to be read as a character or as an integer. INPUT may be used by any program for reading free-form control cards containing integers, punctuation (which is usually ignored), and alphabetic characters.

After editing, the main program calls the subroutine TAPOUT to write the edited output line on any tape units or other peripheral devices. If the particular type of line is not to be written on tape, or if there is no tape output in this run, TAPOUT returns without action. It writes all the output on a single unit if this was specified. If different types of lines are being written on different units, the line is written on the appropriate devices. (In this case, special instruction cards must have been read providing the list of units to be used.)

```

0000109 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -140MATCHES OPEN FLAME 00-3
0000110 -3 -3-3 -3 -3ONLY -3 -3
0000111AIR51PAJAMA -4-11STNO -1 -1INCREASED -1NO
**002010/12 OACOLOOENVER -1OUTO1HOME 17YARD
000020217YARD YES1700MONO9136509/14/6509/14/65YESNO NO NO NO
000020316M MEX.AMSINGLE 07STUENT EXACT 96010-1 -1-1
0000204 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1YESYESREPORT 10OFFICE 08REPORT 02NO 00
0000205NO 00YES-1YES-1NO 00NO 00NO 00YES-1NO 00 -5 -5NO -1
0000206NONE HOSP -1-1 -106TRYING TO START AUTO
0000207OWN ACTIONDBNONE NONENOT ALONE -3SMOTHERED RAN(PANICI
0000208REMOVED MIN 002 -3 -3MIN 002 -1 -1 -3 -3 -1 -1
0000209 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -160CARBURETOR/AUTO SPARK/BACKFIRE 0101
0000210GASOLINE EXPLOSION -3 -3 -3ONLY -3 -3
0000211AIR16SHIRT -4-11STNO -1 -1 -1 -1YES
**003010/18 OACOLOOENVER -11N 01HOME 02BASEMENT
000030202BASEMENT YES1145FR109176509/20/6509/20/65YESNO NO NO NO
000030329F WHITE SINGLE 06HOMEMAKER EXACT 1692-1-3 -3-3
0000304EXACT 1692RETEXACT,R 65YESYESREPORT 08REPORT 06REPORT 00YES-1
0000305NO 00NO 00YES-1YES-1NO 00NO 00NO 00NO 00 -5 -5NO NONE
0000306NONE T&R NO -3 -320LIGHTING COAL FURNACE
0000307OWN ACTIONDBNONE NONENOT ALONE -3SMOTHERED -3
0000308 -3EXACT 0 -3 -3 -3 -3 -1 -1 -3 -3 -1 -1
0000309 -1 -1 -1 -1EXACT 001FURNACE/COAL EMBER 0101
0000310KEROSENE EXPLOSION -3 -3 -3ONLY -3 -3
0000311AIR37SOCKS -4-11STNO -1 -1 -1 -1YES
**004010/19 OACOLOOENVER -11N 01HOME 02BASEMENT
000040202BASEMENT YES1145FR109176509/20/6509/20/65NO YESNO NO NO
000040303F WHITE CHILO 10CHILO -3 -30006HOMEMAKER -1
0000404EXACT 1692RETEXACT,R 65YESYESREPORT 08REPORT 06REPORT 02NO 00
0000405NO 00NO 00NO 00YES-1NO 00YES-1NO 00NO 00 -5 -5NO -1
0000406NONE HOSP -1-1 -120WATCHING MOM LIGHT FURN.
0000407BYSTANOE RNONE NONENOT ALONE YESSCREAMED -3
0000408 -3MIN 04 -3 -3 -3 -3 -1 -1 -3 -3 -1 -1
0000409 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -101FURNACE/COAL EMBER 0101
0000410KEROSENE EXPLOSION -3 -3 -3ONLY -3 -3
0000411AIR16SHIRT -4-10U NO -1 -1 -1 -1YES

```

Figure 5. The abridged file produced from operation of COMBO on the file shown in Figure 4, as instructed by the cards shown in Figure 6.

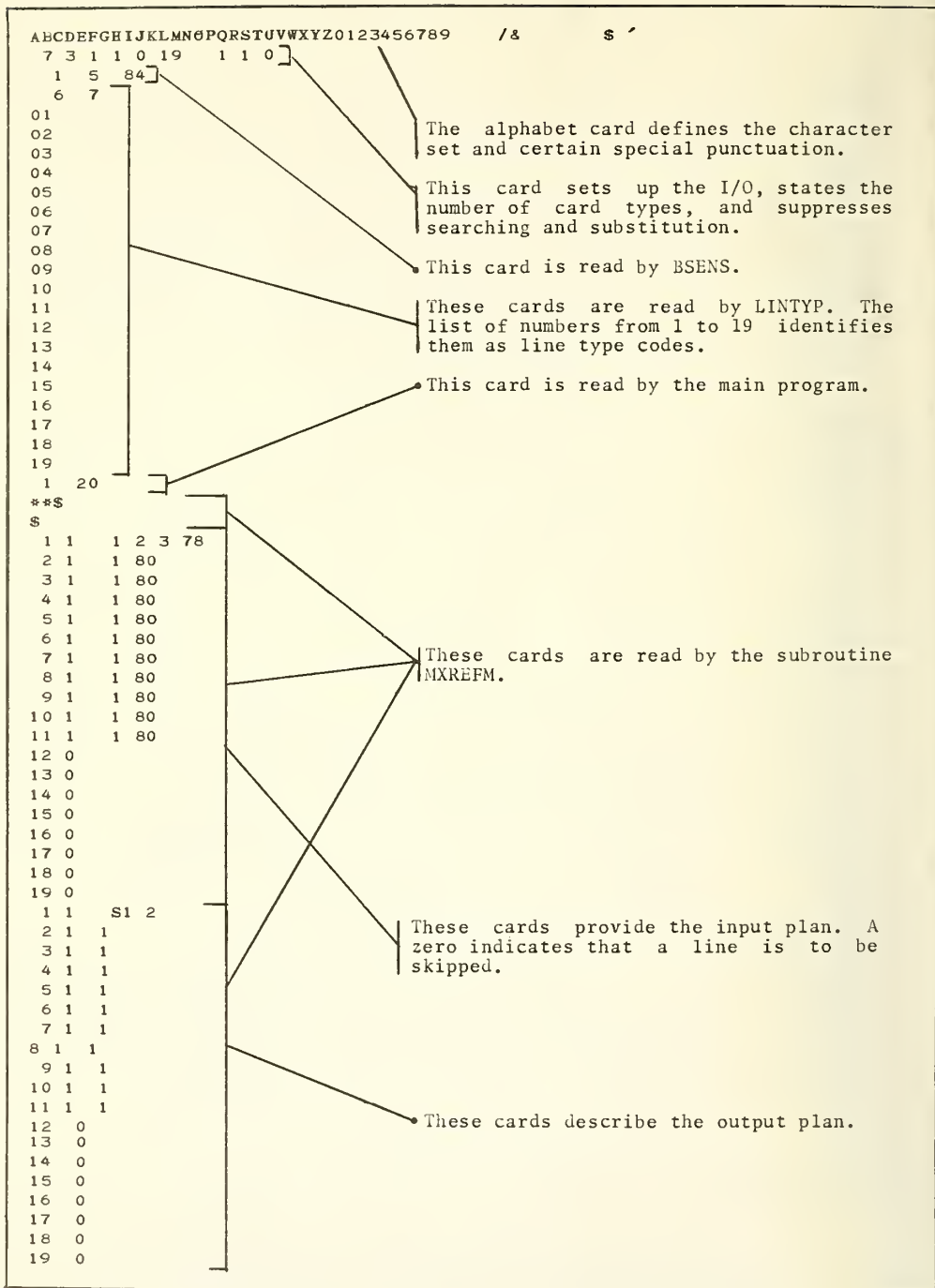


Figure 6. Control cards used to abridge the file shown in Figure 4, by retaining only the type 1 through type 11 records. Figure 5 shows the abridged file.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ0123456789 /% \$ ' .

7 8 1 1 0 19 1 1 0

1 5 84

6 7

01

02

16

17

18

19

1 50

**\$

*\$

#\$

\$

\$

1 1 1 5 6 7 8 10 18 2 20 4 24 13 37 7 44 3 47 2 49 15 64 2 66 13

2 0

3 0

4 0

5 0

6 0

7 0

8 0

9 0

10 0

11 0

12 0

13 0

14 0

15 0

16 0

17 0

18 0

19 0

1 1 S3 1 S4 2 S4 3 S1 4 S4 5 S4 6 S2 7 S4 8 S4 9 S2 11 S4 12 ←

2 0

3 0

4 0

5 0

6 0

7 0

8 0

9 0

10 0

11 0

12 0

13 0

14 0

15 0

16 0

17 0

18 0

19 0

Figure 7. Control cards used to print the first line (card images) of each case from the file shown in Figure 4, inserting asterisks between items. Output is shown in Figure 8. The card marked with the arrow was changed to produce the alternate output shown in Figure 9.

4. Applications of COMBO

The COMBO program was originally written to search and edit the magnetic tape file of bibliographic information on molten salts, part of which is listed in Figure 1. This file was blocked in physical records consisting of 45 80-character card images each. Control cards shown in Figure 3 were used to specify the strings for which the records will be searched, and the substitution and reformatting instructions. An explanation of the control cards is given below in the section on "Discussion of the Control Cards." The examples cited in that section refer to Figure 3. The report printed by COMBO is shown in Figure 2.

Appendix I shows printout produced by COMBO as it interpreted the control cards shown in Figure 3. This output, printed before it began to read from the input tape, provides much the same information as does Figure 3, but in some cases a less compact format has been used, and sometimes the program has added comments or explanations to the listing.

The application of COMBO to that file utilized all of its capabilities: searching, string substitution, and reformatting. But the program can also be used for applications using only some of its capabilities. Figure 4 shows a partial listing of a magnetic tape file of case reports on ignition of clothing. It was desired to abridge, reformat, and print the file without searching or substituting. Figure 6 shows control cards used to print the first 11 types of card images for each case report. Figure 5 shows part of the abridged listing produced in this manner.

Figure 7 shows another COMBO operation on the same file. Here it was desired to print only the first line of each case from that file, inserting delimiters between different items of information. This was done twice, using the asterisk as the usual separator in one run, and the space in the other. Only one control card, marked with an arrow in Figure 7, had to be changed. The results of these operations are shown in Figure 8 and 9.

The change just described is one of a number of possible changes in the operation of COMBO that can be made by changing only one control card. In this case, calls for one string, consisting of an asterisk, were replaced with calls for a different string, consisting of a space. Here we wished to change only some of the asterisks to spaces. If we had wished to replace all the asterisks with spaces, it would have been even simpler. The card defining String 2 as an asterisk could have been replaced with one providing for a space.

Other changes involving only one control card include changing the order in which fragments of an input line are printed, or the columns which define a fixed input field. One could also change a pair of substitution strings or a search phrase by changing only one card.

In the two data bases just discussed the block or case number and the card type number are contiguous and at the beginning of each image. Figure 10 shows cards making up one logical block of a data base on cases heard by an Italian court. In this data base the case number is in columns 73-79 and the card type code in column 1. COMBO can be used on this file to abridge it for purposes of storing it on disc for on-line query. In addition, the substitution capability of COMBO could be used to replace a limited vocabulary of Italian words with their English equivalents.


```

#00001#010/8   #D/8      **08#COLD#DENVER      *   -1#IN #01#HOME OF GRANDMA#03#BEORDDM
#00002#010/12  #0/12     **08#COLO#DENVER      *   -1#OUT#01#HOME          #17#YARD
#00003#010/18  #0/18     **08#COLO#DENVER      *   -1#IN #01#HOME          #02#BASEMENT
#00004#010/19  #D/19     **08#COLO#DENVER      *   -1#IN #01#HOME          #02#BASEMENT
#00005#010/37  #0/37     **08#CDLO#WALTON      *   -1#OUT#08#SIDE OF ROAD #19#SIDE OF ROAD
#00006#010/26  #D/26     **08#COLO#DENVER      *   -1#OUT#01#HOME          #17#BACK YARD
#00007#010/23  #0/23     **08#COLO#DENVER      *   -1#IN #01#HOME          #05#LIVING ROOM
#00008#010/43  #0/43     **08#COLO#DENVER      *   -1#IN #02#MOTEL RESIDENCE#02#BOILER ROOM
#00009#010/58  #0/58     **08#COLD#DENVER      *   -1#DUT#20#HUNTING COUNTRY#19#CANYDN
#00010#010/62  #0/62     **08#COLO#DENVER      *   -1#OUT#01#HOME          #17#BACK YARD
#00011#010/96  #0/96     **08#COLO#DENVER      *   -1#IN #01#HOME          #08#KITCHEN
#00012#010/85  #0/85     **08#COLO#DENVER      *   -1#DUT#01#HOME          #17#BACK YARD
#00013#010/81  #0/81     **08#COLO#DENVER      *   -1#OUT#08#ALLEY NR. HOME #19#ALLEY
#00014#010/87  #0/87     **08#COLO#TRINIDAD    *   -1#OUT#09#WOODDED AREA #19#PATH IN WOODS
#00015#010/102#0/102 **08#COLO#DENVER      *   -1#OUT#01#HOME          #17#BACKYARD
#00016#010/113#0/113 **08#COLD#DENVER      *   -1#IN #01#APARTMENT     #08#KITCHEN
#00017#010/109#0/109 **08#COLO#DENVER      *   -1#IN #01#HOME          #02#BASEMENT
#00018#010/120#0/120 **08#COLO#DENVER      *   -1#IN #01#HOME          #02#BASEMENT
#00019#010/127#0/127 **08#COLO#DENVER      *   -1#IN #01#HOME          #05#LIVING ROOM
#00021#010/116#0/116 **08#COLO#DENVER      *   -1#OUT#02#NEIGHBDR'S YARD#17#NEIGHBOR YARD
#00022#010/123#0/123 **08#COLO#AURORA      *   -1#IN #01#HOME/MOTEL UNIT#03#BEDROOM
#00023#010/131#0/131 **08#COLO#DENVER      *   -1#IN #01#HOME/APARTMENT #05#LIVING ROOM
#00024#010/150#0/150 **08#COLO#DENVER      *   -1#IN #01#HOME          #08#KITCHEN
#00025#010/145#0/145 **08#COLO#FREDERICK   *   -1#IN #01#HOME          #08#KITCHEN
#00026#010/169#0/169 **08#COLO#DENVER      *   -1#IN #01#HOME/APARTMENT #03#BEDROOM
#00027#010/172#0/172 **08#COLO#DENVER      *   -1#IN #01#HOME          #08#KITCHEN
#00028#010/293#0/293 **08#COLO#DENVER      *   -1#IN #01#HOME          #03#BEDROOM
#00029#010/196#0/196 **08#COLO#DENVER      *   -1#IN #01#HOME/APARTMENT #05#LIVING ROOM

```

Figure 8. A printout of the first card image of each case from the file in Figure 4. After seeing this output it was decided to use a blank space rather than an asterisk to separate fields. This was done by changing one control card, as shown in Figure 9.

```

#00001 D10/8   D/8      **08 COLD DENVER      *   -1 IN 01 HOME OF GRANDMA#03 BEDROOM
#00002 D10/12  D/12     **08 COLD DENVER      *   -1 OUT 01 HOME          #17 YARD
#00003 D10/18  D/18     **08 COLD DENVER      *   -1 IN 01 HOME          #02 BASEMENT
#00004 D10/19  D/19     **08 COLD DENVER      *   -1 IN 01 HOME          #02 BASEMENT
#00005 D10/37  D/37     **08 CDLO WALTON      *   -1 OUT 08 SIDE OF ROAD #19 SIDE OF ROAD
#00006 D10/26  D/26     **08 CDLO DENVER      *   -1 OUT 01 HOME          #17 BACK YARD
#00007 D10/23  D/23     **08 COLD DENVER      *   -1 IN 01 HOME          #05 LIVING RDDM
#00008 D10/43  D/43     **08 COLD DENVER      *   -1 IN 02 MOTEL RESIDENCE#02 BOILER ROOM
#00009 D10/58  D/58     **08 COLD DENVER      *   -1 DUT 20 HUNTING COUNTRY#19 CANYON
#00010 D10/62  D/62     **08 COLD DENVER      *   -1 OUT 01 HOME          #17 BACK YARD
#00011 D10/96  D/96     **08 COLD DENVER      *   -1 IN 01 HOME          #08 KITCHEN
#00012 D10/85  D/85     **08 COLD DENVER      *   -1 OUT 01 HOME          #17 BACK YARD
#00013 D10/81  D/81     **08 COLD DENVER      *   -1 DUT 08 ALLEY NR. HOME #19 ALLEY
#00014 D10/87  D/87     **08 COLD TRINIDAD    *   -1 DUT 09 WDDDED AREA #19 PATH IN WOODS
#00015 D10/102 D/102    **08 COLD DENVER      *   -1 OUT 01 HOME          #17 BACKYARD
#00016 D10/113 D/113    **08 COLD DENVER      *   -1 IN 01 APARTMENT     #08 KITCHEN
#00017 D10/109 D/109    **08 COLD DENVER      *   -1 IN 01 HOME          #02 BASEMENT
#00018 D10/120 D/120    **08 COLD DENVER      *   -1 IN 01 HOME          #02 BASEMENT
#00019 D10/127 D/127    **08 COLD DENVER      *   -1 IN 01 HOME          #05 LIVING RDDM
#00021 D10/116 D/116    **08 COLD DENVER      *   -1 OUT 02 NEIGHBOR'S YARD#17 NEIGHBOR YARD
#00022 D10/123 D/123    **08 COLD AURORA      *   -1 IN 01 HOME/MOTEL UNIT#03 BEDROOM
#00023 D10/131 D/131    **08 COLD DENVER      *   -1 IN 01 HOME/APARTMENT #05 LIVING ROOM
#00024 D10/150 D/150    **08 COLD DENVER      *   -1 IN 01 HOME          #08 KITCHEN
#00025 D10/145 D/145    **08 COLD FREDERICK   *   -1 IN 01 HOME          #08 KITCHEN
#00026 D10/169 D/169    **08 COLD DENVER      *   -1 IN 01 HOME/APARTMENT #03 BEDROOM
#00027 D10/172 D/172    **08 COLD DENVER      *   -1 IN 01 HOME          #08 KITCHEN
#00028 D10/293 D/293    **08 COLD DENVER      *   -1 IN 01 HOME          #03 BEDROOM

```

Figure 9. Printout of the first card image of each case, using a space as the separator. The control cards were the same as in Figure 7, except that the control card marked with the arrow was changed to
1 1 S3 1 S4 2 S4 3 S1 4 S4 5 S4 6 S2 7 S4 8 S4 9 S2 11 S4 12

Figures 11-13 illustrate the use of multiple tape units for output. The control cards shown in Figure 11 caused the tape file listed in Figure 1 to be divided into two abridged files, which were written onto units 8 and 9. Figure 12 lists part of the output written to tape 8. Figure 13 lists the corresponding output written to tape 9.

4	PROGR.	S(=CONF. 976-65).*														2175134					
2/4	T.S.K.	TITOLO O MASSIMA														COD. PROGRESSIVO					
4	PROGR.	SCRITTO DALL'ART. 29, QUARTO COMMA, DELLA LEGGE 13 GIUGNO 1942, N. 794.														2175134					
2/4	T.S.K.	TITULO O MASSIMA														COD. PROGRESSIVO					
4	PROGR.	ESPERIMENTO, DA PARTE DEL GIUDICE, DEL TENTATIVO DI CONCILIAZIONE PRE-														2175134					
2/4	T.S.K.	TITOLO O MASSIMA														COD. PROGRESSIVO					
4	PROGR.	AVOCATO NEI CONFRONTI DEL CLIENTE, NON E MOTIVO DI NULLITA IL MANCATO														2175134					
2/4	T.S.K.	TITOLO O MASSIMA														COD. PROGRESSIVO					
4	PROGR.	NELLO SPECIALE PROCEDIMENTO PER LA LIQUIDAZIONE DEGLI ONORARI DI AV-														2175134					
2/4	T.S.K.	TITULO O MASSIMA														COD. PROGRESSIVO					
3	PROGR.	130619420794029														2175134					
3	T.S.K.	185												130619420794029	2175134						
		TO	ART.	COMMA	ART.	COMMA	ART.	COMMA	DATA	NUM.	ART.	ART.	DATA	NUM.	ALL	ART.	ART.	C	N		
									G	M	ANNO		G	M	ANNO	NUM.	TAB				
																				X	
		LEGGESPECIALE																		LEGGESPECIALE	
21	PROGR.	329597 PROCEDIMENTO CIVILE - CONCILIAZIONE - TENTATIVO.*																		2175134	
2/4	T.S.K.	TITOLO O MASSIMA																		COD. PROGRESSIVO	
20	PROGR.	CONCILIAZIONE - NULLITA - ESCLUSIONE.*																		2175134	
2/4	T.S.K.	TITOLO O MASSIMA																		COD. PROGRESSIVO	
20	PROGR.	ALLA L. 13 GIUGNO 1942 N. 794 - MANCATO ESPERIMENTO DEL TENTATIVO DI																		2175134	
2/4	T.S.K.	TITOLO O MASSIMA																		COD. PROGRESSIVO	
20	PROGR.	329597 AVVOCATO E PROCURATORE - ONORARI - PROCEDIMENTO SOMMARIO DI CU																		2175134	
2/4	T.S.K.	TITOLO O MASSIMA																		COD. PROGRESSIVO	
1	PROGR.	2349ED9106761ONFRIDA														FABI	NAPOLITANO			MARTINELLI	2175134
1	T.S.K.	NR	DATA	COLLEGIO GIUDICANTE				PARTI IN CAUSA				COD. PROGRESSIVO									
		VERIFICA	G	M	A		PRESIDENTE	ESTENSORE		RICORRENTE		RESISTENTE	NR POSIZIONE								

Figure 10. These cards are part of a data base on cases heard by an Italian superior court. This data base could be handled by COMBO, since card columns 73 through 79 contain a case number and the number in column 1 identifies the card type.

The number 2 in the fourth position on the second control card (shown in Figure 11) indicates that multiple tape units are being used for output. The number 1 in the seventh position of the cards suppresses searching. The tape unit table follows the input to LINTYP. It directs the system cards and the property code card for each entry to tape 8 to form a substance-property index, and the author and journal cards to tape 9 as a bibliography.

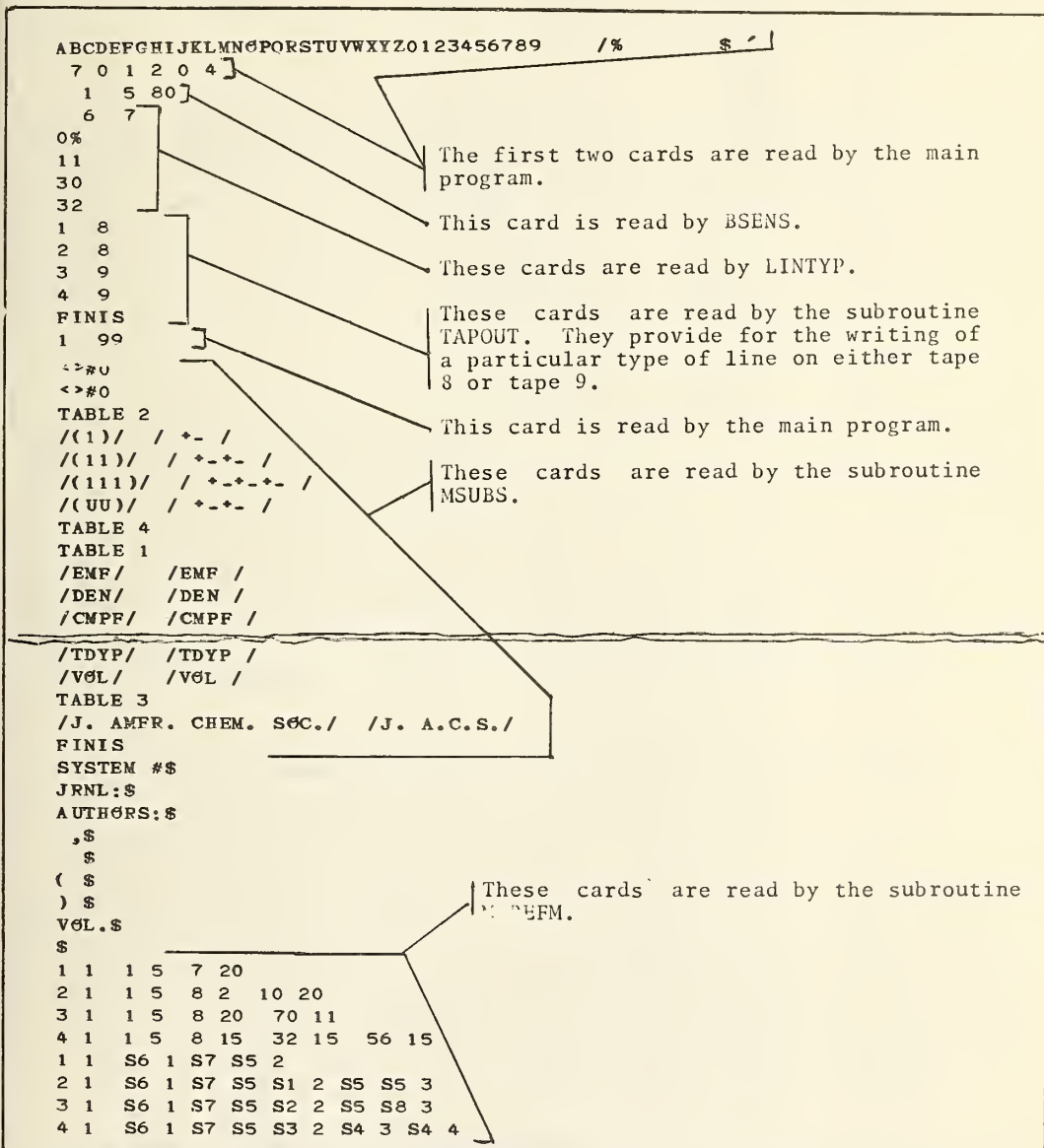


Figure 11. Control cards used to divide the file shown in Figure 1 into two abridged files. The two files produced are shown as Figure 12 and Figure 13.

```

( 01006 ) SYSTEM #02 IN
( 01006 ) SYSTEM #03 LTCL-KCL
( 01007 ) EMF
( 01007 ) SYSTEM #01 RAQL2
( 01007 ) SYSTEM #02 KCL
( 01007 ) SYSTEM #91 PTCL3
( 01007 ) SYSTEM #92 PTCL4
( 01007 ) SYSTEM #93 AUCL3
( 01007 ) SYSTEM #94 AUCL
( 01007 ) SYSTEM #95 CCL4
( 01008 ) CMPF
( 01008 ) SYSTEM #01 AGCL-AGN03
( 01009 ) EMF
( 01009 ) SYSTEM #01 AGN03-NACL-NAN03
( 01010 ) EMF
( 01010 ) SYSTEM #01 AGN03(NAN03-KN03)
( 01010 ) SYSTEM #02 NACL(NAN03-KN03)
( 01011 ) KA
( 01011 ) SYSTEM #01 AGCL(KN03)
( 01011 ) SYSTEM #02 AGCL2(KN03)
( 01012 ) DECP EMF
( 01012 ) SYSTEM #01 KCL
( 01013 ) DECP
( 01013 ) SYSTEM #01 NACL
( 01013 ) SYSTEM #02 NACL-KCL

```

Figure 12. The substance-property index produced from the molten salts data base by selecting only the system cards and the property codes card. The control cards which produced this file are shown in Figure 11.

```

( 01006 ) JRNL:J. ELECTROCHEM. SOC. VOL.107 7051960
( 01006 ) AUTHORS:LAITINEN H.A. ,BHATIA B.B. ,
( 01007 ) JRNL:J. ELECTROCHEM. SOC. VOL.103 81956
( 01007 ) AUTHORS:MALMBERG M.S. ,PUBIN B. ,HAMEP W.J.
( 01008 ) JRNL:CAN. J. CHEM. VOL. 32 8641954
( 01008 ) AUTHORS:WETMORE F.E. ,HILL S. ,
( 01009 ) JRNL:J. PHYS. CHEM. VOL. 6410381960
( 01009 ) AUTHORS:BLANDER M. ,BRAUNSTEIN J. ,HILL D.G.
( 01010 ) JRNL:J. PHYS. CHEM. VOL. 6518661961
( 01010 ) AUTHORS:BLANDER M. ,HILL D.G. ,
( 01011 ) JRNL:J. PHYS. CHEM. VOL. 6620691962
( 01011 ) AUTHORS:MANNING D.L. ,BLANDER M. ,BRAUNSTEIN J.
( 01012 ) JRNL:TRANS. ELECTROCHEM. VOL. 69 6611936
( 01012 ) AUTHORS:KIRK R.C. ,BRADT W.E. ,
( 01013 ) JRNL:Z. ELEKTROCHEM. VOL. 31 2871925
( 01013 ) AUTHORS:NEUMANN B. ,RICHTFR H. ,
( 01014 ) JRNL:Z. ELEKTROCHEM. VOL. 36 1791930
( 01014 ) AUTHORS:DRÖSSBACH P. ,
( 01015 ) JRNL:Z. ELFKTROCHEM. VOL. 40 3521934
( 01015 ) AUTHORS:RAU F.A. ,GRUBE G. ,
( 01016 ) JRNL:Z. ANORG. CHEM. VOL.185 3241930
( 01016 ) AUTHORS:ISBEKOW W. ,
( 01017 ) JRNL:Z. PHYSIK. CHEM. VOL.130 391927
( 01017 ) AUTHORS:LÖRENZ R. ,

```

Figure 13. The bibliography produced from the molten salts file (shown in Figure 1) by selecting only the author and journal lines. The control cards which produced this file are shown in Figure 11.

5. Control Cards

The main program and six of the subroutines -- BSENS, LINTYP, MSERCH, MSUBS, MXREFM, and TAPOUT -- each require one or more control cards. Each of those subroutines has a variable in its argument list which serves as a switch. When set to zero, it directs the subroutine to read control cards and initialize itself. A nonzero value indicates a production call. Sample control cards for the main program and subroutines are shown in Figure 2. A detailed analysis of the same control cards is shown in Appendix I.

The first two control cards are read by the main program. The first card, in (80A1) format, is used to make the program independent of the internal representation of Hollerith characters. It has the letters of the alphabet in columns 1 through 26 in order, and digits from 0 to 9 in columns 27 through 36. Column 4] contains a symbol used in the print output by MSUBS to bracket the strings. Column 42 contains a special character, the universal match symbol, the function of which will be explained shortly, used in LINTYP and MSERCH. Column 50 contains a string terminator used to delimit the strings on control cards read by MSERCH and MXREFM. Column 52 contains a character which MXREFM recognizes as a continuation symbol; it means that the next control card will be treated as a continuation. The 47th column of the alphabet card must be blank.

The next card contains not more than nine numbers, in free field. These are the logical unit number for the input tape, the logical unit number for an output tape or card punch if such output is desired, a switch indicating whether a printed report is wanted (0 for no, 1 for yes), another switch indicating whether tape or card output is wanted, the overall search strategy (0 for "or", 1 for "and"), and the number of possible line types for an item in the file. In the example shown, the input tape is on unit 7 and, if tape output were desired, it would be on unit 8. However, although printed output is desired, tape output is not. An overall "or" search strategy will be used. There are to be four line types and therefore four tables each for searching, reformatting, and substitution. The last three numbers are subroutine switches. If non-zero, they will suppress the use of MSERCH, MSUBS, or MXREFM respectively. Those subroutines will be used if the switches are set to zero, or if they are omitted.

The third control card is read by BSENS and is in (I3) format. It gives the starting and final columns of the ID field and the width of a record on tape, in characters. For instance, in Figure 2 the ID field is positions 1 through 5 in an 80-character record.

Special cards are required by TAPOUT at this point if the option to direct different types of lines to different output units is in effect. Each of these cards has a line type number followed by one or more logical units numbers. For instance, "2 3 8" means that each line type 2 should be output on units 3 and 8. Neither the printer nor any read-only device (e.g., card reader) should be specified; no check is made for this error. Line types must be listed in order -- 3 may not be followed by 2 -- but may be omitted from the list. If a type is omitted, no tape output for lines of that type will be generated. A card with FINIS flush left terminates the control cards for TAPOUT. These cards are not used if a single tape unit for all output is specified, or if no tape output has been requested.

The next control card is read by the main program. It contains two numbers in free format. The first is the number of the first logical block to be processed by COMBO. If this number is greater than 1, blocks preceding the first one to process will be read and ignored. The second

number is the last logical block to be processed. After processing it COMBO stops. The second number may be omitted, in which case COMBO will continue to the end-of-file.

The next group of control cards is read by LINTYP. The first one gives the starting and ending columns for the field identifying the line type. In this case it consists of columns 6 and 7. Then as many cards as there are record types follow. Each card has, beginning in column 1 (in this case in columns 1 and 2) the characters which serve as a code for an line type. For instance, the second type of record, for an item of the file shown in Figure 1, enumerating the compounds described, is indicated by "11" in columns 6 and 7. If a universal match character appears, any character may be in its place in the file. For instance, the code for the first record type is "0%", where the percent sign is the universal match character. A record of this type is indicated by a zero in column 6; anything may appear in column 7.

In Figure 2, codes of "30" and "32" indicate records giving the journal in which an article appeared and its authors, respectively. LINTYP expects one card for each type of record.

Cards are then read by MSERCH. One search table is read for each card type. The search table begins with the word AND or OR, stating the search logic for the table. Then come the search strings for the table, each ended by a period. A card with a period in column 1 marks the end of a table. Table 4 has no search strings, so there is to be no search for authors. The word FINIS left-adjusted signals the end of card input to MSERCH. If a string including a universal match character were in the input, it would indicate that any character would satisfy the search.

The next subroutine to read cards is MSUBS. The first two cards, in (3A1,11) format, give certain information about the input and output, respectively. The first character is a "shift up" symbol and the second a "shift down" symbol. If the text in the file does not have upper and lower case with shift symbols, characters which will not be found in the file, such as the lesser and greater signs, should be used. The third character is a universal match symbol for substitution. The number is a binary switch which, if 1, means the shift and lock convention is in use, or if 0, the shift and unlock convention. This number is unimportant if no shift convention is in force, but in that case should be zero for efficiency. Each substitution table is introduced by a card with the word TABLE in columns 1 through 5, and the table number in columns 7 and 8. Each table entry consists of two strings, a search string to be located in the text and its replacement or substitution string. Each of the strings is delimited on each side by the character in column 1 of the card. Figure 2 shows that each card may have its own delimiter. The word FINIS flush left on a card terminates the reading of substitution tables. Note that the tables need not be in order.

Control cards for MXREFM are read last. The first cards read are the insertion strings, each ended by a terminator (here, the dollar sign.) MXREFM assigns each string a number in order of appearance starting with 1. A card with a string terminator in column 1 ends the reading of strings.

The remaining MXREFM control cards are in free format. These are two groups of them, one defining the input format and one the output format, each consisting of one card (or one card and continuations) for each type of line. The input format card has the number of the table to which it refers as the first number on the card. As a check the cards must be arranged with these numbers in ascending order. The second number tells

which of three types of formats the record will be in. A 1 indicates fixed-field format, a 2 indicates a free-field structured format with a specified delimiter, while 3 indicates an unstructured format with a flag preceding each record. If the input is fixed-field, as shown in Figure 2, pairs of numbers follow, giving the starting column and width of each field. If the input is free-field, a delimiter, consisting of one to three characters, comes next, and then a number which is the maximum number of fields in the record. If no delimiter appears, one or more blanks separate the fields. If the input is unstructured but flagged, the list of flags follows, with each flag bracketed in the same manner as strings in MSUBS.

The fields of the input line are numbered by MXREFM. If the input is free-field but structured, the fields are numbered sequentially; otherwise they are numbered in the order in which they are defined. (A field is defined by stating its fixed columns or the flags associated with it.) These numbers are used to specify how to reassemble the pieces into an edited output line. Each card specifying the output plan has as its first number the number of the table, as a check; these must be in ascending order. The next number is either 1 or 2. If 1, it indicates that the width of a field in the output is to be the same as it was in the input. This should always be provided for fixed-field records. A 2 means that each variable-width field of the input record is to be inserted into a fixed-width output field. Then comes the output specifications. A field of the input is designated by its number. An insert string is indicated by the letter S and its number, e.g., S2 names the second string. If option 2 (the inclusion of variable-width fragments into fixed fields) is in effect, the number specifying an input piece is followed by two more numbers. The first one is a switch, 0, 1, or 2, telling how the input piece is to be adjusted or located in the fixed-width field. A 0 means the piece is to be centered, a 1 indicates flush left adjustment, and a 2 flush right adjustment. If the input piece is wider than the output field part of it will be lost. The second extra number is the width of the fixed field. For instance, "3 1 12" would mean that the third piece was to be left-adjusted in a 12-character field.

6. Special Characteristics of COMBO

It is the policy of the Data Systems Design Group to program in standard FORTRAN wherever possible, to reduce machine- or system-dependence. Since it is not always possible to make a program completely machine-independent, we have segregated non-standard features in special subroutines appropriate to the 1108, which can be replaced by ones required for a different machine.

The principal non-standard aspect of COMBO is the subroutine UNBLOK. This subroutine is used to read records longer than 132 characters, unpack from A6 to A1 format internally, and return 80-character card images. It makes use of NTRAN, a utility tape handler for the 1108, and the FLD statement, used to manipulate bits.

Two other features may require modification for other machines (or other installations using the same hardware). The units for the card reader and printer are equated to variables IN and IOUT in the main program. These values are currently 5 and 6, respectively, but should be set to the proper values for a user's system.

Calls are included to a subroutine CLOCK which is in the 1108 library and prints the time in hours, minutes, seconds, and milliseconds. On other machines it may be necessary to change the name of the routine in the calls or delete the calls.

The common block STR is used by MSERCH, MXREFM, and MSUBS for storage of character string data. Dynamic allocation of string storage is effected by an interesting technique. A pointer, ICNOW, indicates the next unused cell in the vector IC. A subroutine requiring string storage may use those cells in IC immediately beyond ICNOW, recording their location. ICNOW must be reset by the subroutine after using IC.

The present version of COMBO operates in about 50K words of core on the 1108 at NBS. This will, of course, vary not only from machine to machine but from system to system, since it includes the input-output package and depends on the machine language. If it is necessary to decrease the amount of storage required, the size of the common blocks IB and STR can be cut. The amount of storage used by certain arrays in the control sections MSUBS and MXREFM can also be reduced.

Certain limitations, which we hope will not be considered severe, have been imposed in COMBO. Three of these are worth mentioning. One is that only 250 characters have been provided for the dictionary of record type codes: The product of the number of record types and the width of the record type field may not exceed 250. (If the record type field is columns 69 through 72, for instance, there may be no more than 62 different record types.) Another is that COMBO cannot accept a logical block longer than 20000 characters. If standard 80-character card images make up the input, up to 250 of them will be allowed as one entry. (This rather lavish use of core will need to be reduced on a smaller machine. It was intended to take full advantage of the core capacity and charging algorithm of the NBS computer.) Third, no more than 8000 characters may be stored in the block STR. If any of these restrictions is violated, the program stops.

The COMBO program and subroutines, with the exception of the machine-dependent input routine UNBLOK, handle characters exclusively in A1 format. The opinion held by some programmers that FORTRAN is not a suitable language for character and string manipulation seems to result largely from

the habit of storing characters in A6 format. While the "discipline" of conserving memory in this fashion was often necessary ten years ago, when core was often limited to a few thousand words, it is seldom warranted any longer, at least not on large computers. Use of A1 format for reading, storing (one character per word), and outputting frees one from reliance on assembly language and permits character manipulation in standard FORTRAN.

7. Afterword

As indicated earlier, COMBO was designed with the view of handling data files having the general structure of the file on molten salts. The degree to which we succeeded in separating the general from the particular details of that file, can be judged by the ability of this program to cope with other files of similar structure but vastly different content and format. It seems pertinent therefore to point out that neither of the files shown in Figure 6 or Figure 10 came to our attention until a year after the completion of COMBO.

COMBO was designed for applications in which its searching, string substitution, and reformatting capabilities are all used on (nearly) every card type, such as the application shown in Figures 2 and 3. We recognize that for applications such as those illustrated in Figures 5-9, in which some or all of the pieces are to be accepted unchanged or ignored, the use of COMBO may seem cumbersome, because of the elaborate setup of control cards. The number of control cards required in such applications can be profitably reduced without major reprogramming. In particular, the requirement that instructions be given to MSERCH and MXREFM for every line type, even if these routines are not being used on some of the types, can be eliminated. Such modifications in COMBO are planned for the near future. We have however chosen to document COMBO in its present preliminary form rather than further delay publication, since it and its subroutines are useful in their present form.

The authors wish to express their appreciation for the assistance of several persons in the development of the program. Professor George H. Janz of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute provided a data tape which presented the challenge which we trust has been met by COMBO. Mrs. Carla G. Messina contributed the UNBLOK subroutine, and MSERCH is based on her SEARCH program. Special thanks are due Mr. Robert C. Thompson, both for his assistance in modifying his multiple table substitution program, and for assistance in the debugging of MXREFM, and for originally suggesting that COMBO be written.

We also wish to thank Mrs. D. W. Jones and Mrs. S. T. Moore for typing this report into a time-shared computer system from which camera-ready copy was produced.

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Appendix I
Control Card Printout

The following pages show printout produced by COMBO on reading the control cards shown in Figure 3. This printout was produced during initialization, before COMBO began reading from tape and generating the report shown in Figure 2. It generally parallels the listing of control cards (Figure 3), but is often in a less compact format, and sometimes includes comments or interpretive information.

REAL TIME CLOCK INTERRUPTED AT 18:08:53.0759
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNPOQRSTUVWXYZ0123456789 /8 S '

INPUT INTERPRETER INITIALIZED
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNPOQRSTUVWXYZ0123456789 /8 S '
7 3 I D O 4
1 5 80
6 7
1 08
2 11
3 30
4 32
1 40

*** SEARCH CONTROL CARDS FOLLOW ***

SEARCH TABLE 1
OR

THE PROGRAM IS SEARCHING FOR LINES CONTAINING ANY OF THE WORDS GIVEN BELOW.

DEN

SEARCH TABLE 2
OR

THE PROGRAM IS SEARCHING FOR LINES CONTAINING ANY OF THE WORDS GIVEN BELOW.

LICL-NACL
LICL-KCL

SEARCH TABLE 3
OR

THE PROGRAM IS SEARCHING FOR LINES CONTAINING ANY OF THE WORDS GIVEN BELOW.

SEARCH TABLE 4
AND

THE PROGRAM IS SEARCHING FOR LINES CONTAINING ALL OF THE WORDS GIVEN BELOW.

KLEPPA
HERSH

THERE ARE 4 TABLES

*** SUBSTITUTE CONTROL CARDS FOLLOW ***

<>#0

<>#0

TABLE 2

/(11)/

/+- /

0 0

/(111)/

/+--+ /

0 0

/(1111)/

/+--+--+ /

0 0

/DHF/

/DHF /

0 0

/DHSL/

/DHSL /

0 0

/EFEN/

/EFEN /

0 0

/HMX/

/HMX /

0 0

/TOY/

/TDY /

0 0

/SVEX/

/SVEX /

0 0

/FEN/

/FEN /

0 0

/RAM/

/RAM /

0 0

/ELEC/

/ELEC /

0 0

/CAL/

/CAL /

0 0

/HIT/

/HIT /

0 0

/ACTC/

/ACTC /

0 0

/PCEL/

/PCEL /

0 0

/DENT/

/DENT /

0 0

/DENS/

/DENS /

0 0

/V.P./

/V.P. /

0 0

/TDYP/

/TDYP /

0 0

/VOL/

/VOL /

0 0

/J. AMER. CHEM. SDC./

/J. A.C.S./

0 0

FINIS

TABLE 1 BEGINS AT 9 ENOS AT 56 FIRST CHAR IS 72

19/J. AMER. CHEM. SOC./ /J. A.C.S./

4/CMPF/ /CMPF /

4/DECP/ /DECP /

3/HIT/ /HIT /

3/VOL/ /VOL /

2/KA/ /KA /

0 0

0 0

0 0

0 0

0 0

0 0

TABLE 2 BEGINS AT 1 ENOS AT 8 FIRST CHAR IS 32

5/(III)/ / +--+ /

4/(II)/ / +--+ /

4/(UU)/ / +--+ /

3/(I)/ / +- /

0 0

0 0

0 0

0 0

TABLE 4 BEGINS AT 9 ENOS AT 8 FIRST CHAR IS 72

19/J. AMER. CHEM. SOC./ /J. A.C.S./

REAL TIME CLOCK INTERROGATED AT 18:08:54.2089

*** REFORM CONTROL CARDS FOLLOW ***

THERE ARE 8 STRINGS. THEY ARE --

S 1 8 CHARACTERS SYSTEM #

S 2 5 CHARACTERS JRNL:

S 3 8 CHARACTERS AUTHORS:

S 4 2 CHARACTERS ,

S 5 2 CHARACTERS

S 6 2 CHARACTERS (

S 7 2 CHARACTERS)

S 8 4 CHARACTERS VOL.

RECORD IS FIXED-FIELD. STARTING COLUMNS AND WIDTHS ARE --

1 5 7 20

RECORD IS FIXED-FIELD. STARTING COLUMNS AND WIDTHS ARE --

1 5 8 2 10 20

RECORD IS FIXED-FIELD. STARTING COLUMNS AND WIDTHS ARE --

1 5 8 20 70 11

RECORD IS FIXED-FIELD. STARTING COLUMNS AND WIDTHS ARE --

1 5 8 15 32 15 56 15

OUTPUT INSTRUCTIONS FOR RECORD 1

STRING 6

PIECE 1 OF RECORD 1

STRING 7

STRING 5

PIECE 2 OF RECORD 1

OUTPUT INSTRUCTIONS FOR RECORD 2

STRING 6

PIECE 1 OF RECORD 2

STRING 7

STRING 5

STRING 1

PIECE 2 OF RECORD 2

STRING 5

STRING 5

PIECE 3 OF RECORD 2

OUTPUT INSTRUCTIONS FOR RECORD 3

STRING 6

PIECE 1 OF RECORD 3

STRING 7

STRING 5

STRING 2

PIECE 2 OF RECORD 3

STRING 5

STRING 8

PIECE 3 OF RECORD 3

OUTPUT INSTRUCTIONS FOR RECORD 4

STRING 6

PIECE 1 OF RECORD 4

STRING 7

STRING 5

STRING 3

PIECE 2 OF RECORD 4

STRING 4

PIECE 3 OF RECORD 4

STRING 4

PIECE 4 OF RECORD 4

REAL TIME CLOCK INTERROGATED AT 18:08:54.4579

*** BEGIN RETRIEVAL

Appendix II
Annotated Control Cards

Columns 1-26 contain the letters of the alphabet

Columns 27-36 contain the ten digits

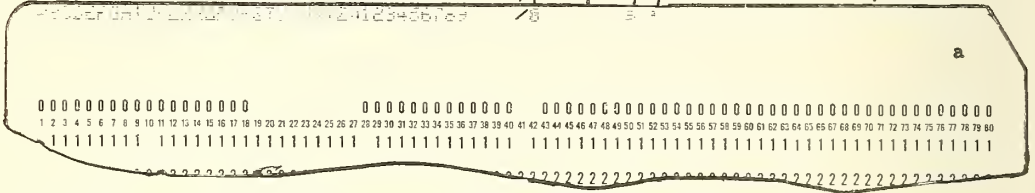
Column 41 contains the output string delimiter

Column 42 contains a universal match character

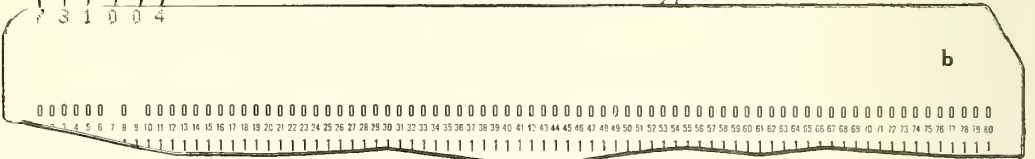
Column 47 must be blank

Column 50 contains the input string terminator

Column 52 contains the continuation symbol



Unit number for the input tape
 Unit number for the output tape
 Binary switch controlling printing of the report
 Three-way switch for output tape generation
 Binary switch indicating overall search strategy
 Number of record types



Starting column for block ID

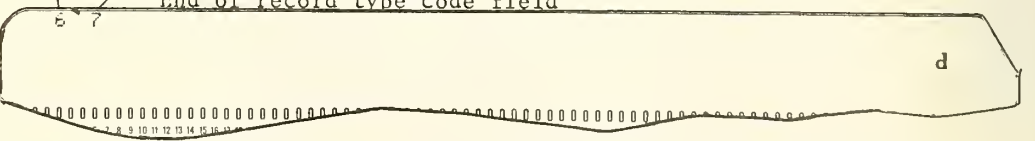
Last column for block ID

Length of one record



Beginning of record type code field

End of record type code field



Appendix III
Program Listings

```

C MAIN PROGRAM FOR READING THE RPI DATA TAPE AND PRINTING REPORTS C0M 5
C FROM IT C0M 10
C C0M 15
C THIS PROGRAM USES FOR INPUT A TAPE CONTAINING BLOCKED CARD IMAGES C0M 20
C CONTAINING A BLOCK ID IN A FIXED POSITION AND A CODE IDENTIFYING C0M 25
C THE TYPE OF INFORMATION OF EACH CARD IMAGE IN ANOTHER FIXED C0M 30
C POSITION. C0M 35
C THIS PROGRAM UNBLOCKS THE TAPE INTO CARD IMAGES AND COLLECTS THEM C0M 40
C IN A BUFFER UNTIL THE END OF A UNIT OF INFORMATION IS SENSED. C0M 45
C NOTE -- THE INFORMATION IS UNBLOCKED FROM THE FIXED-LENGTH C0M 50
C PHYSICAL BLOCKS IN WHICH IT IS WRITTEN ON THE TAPE, BUT IS THEN C0M 55
C REBLOCKED INTO LOGICAL BLOCKS, IDENTIFIED BY THE ID NUMBER IN A C0M 60
C FIXED POSITION ON THE CARD. C0M 65
C THEN IT SEARCHES THE BLOCK LINE-FOR-LINE FOR THE OCCURRENCE OF C0M 70
C SPECIFIED STRINGS (A SEPARATE SEARCH TABLE BEING USED FOR EACH C0M 75
C TYPE OF LINE). IF THE SEARCH CRITERIA ARE MET, IT REFORMATS EACH C0M 80
C LINE AND PERFORMS INDICATED SUBSTITUTIONS ON IT. THE EDITED LINE C0M 85
C IS PRINTED, THIS PROCEDURE IS FOLLOWED FOR THE NEXT LINE IN THE C0M 90
C BLOCK, AND THE PROGRAM PROCEEDS TO UNBLOCKING AND REBLOCKING C0M 95
C ANOTHER UNIT OF INFORMATION. C0M 100
C C0M 105
C CONTROL CARDS READ BY THE MAIN PROGRAM ARE AS FOLLOWS -- C0M 110
C THE FIRST CARD CONTAINS THE ALPHABET IN COLUMNS 1 THRU 26. A C0M 115
C CHARACTER TO BE READ AS THE UNIVERSAL MATCH SYMBOL BY LINTYP IS INC0M 120
C COLUMN 42. C0M 125
C THE SECOND CONTROL CARD READ BY THE MAIN PROGRAM IS IN I3 FORMAT. C0M 130
C IT CONTAINS THE NUMBER POF THE INPUT TAPE, THE NUMBER FOR THE C0M 135
C OUTPUT TAPE OR CARD PUNCH, IF OUTPUT IN ADDITION TO THE PRINTOUT C0M 140
C IS DESIRED, AND TWO SWITCHES INDICATING WHETHER THE EDITED OUTPUT C0M 145
C FROM THE PROGRAM IS TO BE PRINTED AND WHETHER IT IS TO BE WRITTEN C0M 150
C ON AN OUTPUT UNIT. THESE NUMBERS ARE 0 FOR NO AND 1 FOR YES. THEC0M 155
C FIFTH NUMBER IS 0 TO INDICATE AN 'OR' SEARCH IN WHICH THE PROGRAM C0M 160
C WILL SEARCH FOR BLOCKS IN WHICH AT LEAST ONE RECORD SATISFIES THE C0M 165
C SEARCH CRITERIA. IT IS 1 FOR AN 'AND' SEARCH IN WHICH THE PROGRAMC0M 170
C SEARCHES FOR BLOCKS IN WHICH AT LEAST ONE RECORD OF EACH TYPE C0M 175
C MEETS THE CRITERIA. C0M 180
C THE NEXT CONTROL CARD IS READ BY BSENS. IT GIVES THE FIRST AND C0M 185
C LAST CARD COLUMNS IN WHICH TO LOOK FOR THE BLOCK ID NUMBER. C0M 190
C THE CONTROL CARDS FOR LINTYP COME NEXT. C0M 195
C THEN FOLLOW CONTROL CARDS FOR THE SEARCH, SUBSTITUTION, AND C0M 200
C REFORMATTING ROUTINES, IN THAT ORDER. WHEN ALL CONTROL CARDS HAVEC0M 205
C BEEN READ, THE PROGRAM BEGINS READING FROM THE INPUT TAPE AND C0M 210
C PROCESSING THE INPUT RECORDS. C0M 215
C C0M 220
C THIS PROGRAM WRITTEN BY R. MCCLENON, NSRDS-NBS, FEB. 1970. C0M 225
C C0M 230
C DIMENSION LINE(400),IBL0K(8000),KARD(250),IABC(120),KBUF(250) C0M 235
C DIMENSION KSRCH(99),JDATA(60),KEY(60) C0M 240
C IN AND IOUT ARE THE LOGICAL UNIT NUMBERS FOR THE CARD READER AND C0M 245
C PRINTER, RESPECTIVELY. THEY MUST BE SET IN THE MAIN PROGRAM TO C0M 250
C THE APPROPRIATE VALUES FOR THE INSTALLATION. C0M 255
C C0MM0N /I0/ IN,I0UT C0M 260
C C0MM0N /IA/ IABC C0M 265
C C0MM0N /IB/ MAX,IBL0K C0M 270
C STR IS A C0MM0N BLOCK CONTAINING STRING BUFFER IC C0M 275
C IC MAY BE USED FOR THE STORAGE OF STRING DATA BY MORE THAN ONE C0M 280
C SUBROUTINE SIMULTANEOUSLY. ICLEN IS THE LENGTH OF IC. ICN0W IS AC0M 285
C POINTER INDICATING HOW MUCH OF IC HAS BEEN USED. IT POINTS TO THEC0M 290
C NEXT AVAILABLE CELL IN IC. ANY SUBROUTINE USING IC MUST RESET C0M 295
C ICN0W TO INDICATE ITS USE OF IC, AND MUST SAVE A POINTER TELLING C0M 300
C WHERE IN IC IT BEGAN STORAGE OF STRINGS. C0M 305
C C0MM0N /STR/ ICLEN,ICN0W,IC(8000) C0M 310
C C0MM0N /W/ IW,NTABL C0M 315
C C0MM0N /COUNT/ NPHYS,NCARD,NBL0K C0M 320
C ** THE NEXT TWO STATEMENTS ARE INSTALLATION-DEPENDENT ** C0M 325
C IN=5 C0M 330
C I0UT=6 C0M 335

```

C	**	CØM 340
	ICLEN=8000	CØM 345
	ICNØW=1	CØM 350
	CALL CLØCK	CØM 355
	READ (IN,380) (IABC(J),J=1,80)	CØM 360
	WRITE (IØUT,370) (IABC(J),J=1,80)	CØM 365
C	KRDLEN IS THE LENGTH ØF KARD ØR KBUF, WHICHEVER IS SHØRTER	CØM 370
	KRDLEN=200	CØM 375
	CALL INPUT (0,IABC,JDATA,KEY,MX)	CØM 380
	IF (MX.LT.-1) GØ TØ 360	CØM 385
	READ (IN,380) (KARD(J),J=1,80)	CØM 390
	WRITE (IØUT,370) (KARD(J),J=1,80)	CØM 395
	CALL INPUT (4,KARD,JDATA,KEY,80)	CØM 400
	ITAPE=JDATA(1)	CØM 405
	JTAPE=JDATA(2)	CØM 410
	ITST1=JDATA(3)	CØM 415
	ITST2=JDATA(4)	CØM 420
	ISRCH=JDATA(5)	CØM 425
	NTABL=JDATA(6)	CØM 430
	ISER=JDATA(7)	CØM 435
	ISUB=JDATA(8)	CØM 440
	IREF=JDATA(9)	CØM 445
	IF (NTABL.LT.1) GØ TØ 360	CØM 450
	NPHYS=0	CØM 455
	NCARD=0	CØM 460
	NBLØK=0	CØM 465
C	INITIALIZATION ØF SUBROUTINES	CØM 470
	CALL BSENS (IABC,0)	CØM 475
	CALL LINTYP (IBLØK,I1,0,M)	CØM 480
	CALL TAPØUT (0,JDATA,LL)	CØM 485
	READ (IN,380) (KARD(J),J=1,80)	CØM 490
	WRITE (IØUT,370) (KARD(J),J=1,80)	CØM 495
	CALL INPUT (4,KARD,JDATA,KEY,80)	CØM 500
	ISTART=JDATA(1)	CØM 505
	IFIN=JDATA(2)	CØM 510
	IF (IFIN.EQ.0) IFIN=99999	CØM 515
	IF (IFIN.LT.ISTART) GØ TØ 360	CØM 520
	IF (ISER.GT.0) GØ TØ 10	CØM 525
	WRITE (IØUT,400)	CØM 530
	CALL MSERCH (IBLØK,80,0)	CØM 535
	GØ TØ 20	CØM 540
10	WRITE (IØUT,470)	CØM 545
20	IF (ISUB.GT.0) GØ TØ 30	CØM 550
	WRITE (IØUT,410)	CØM 555
	CALL MSUBS (LINE,300,0)	CØM 560
	GØ TØ 40	CØM 565
30	WRITE (IØUT,480)	CØM 570
40	IF (IREF.GT.0) GØ TØ 50	CØM 575
	WRITE (IØUT,420)	CØM 580
	CALL MXREFM (0,KBUF,KARD,KRDLEN)	CØM 585
	GØ TØ 60	CØM 590
50	WRITE (IØUT,490)	CØM 595
60	CALL CLØCK	CØM 600
	WRITE (IØUT,390)	CØM 605
	L=0	CØM 610
C	READ A CARD IMAGE FRØM THE TAPE	CØM 615
70	CALL UNBLØK (ITAPE,LINE,IW,1R,L,IE)	CØM 620
	NCARD=NCARD+1	CØM 625
	DØ 80 J=1,NTABL	CØM 630
80	KSRCH(J)=0	CØM 635
C	CHECK TAPE STATUS - IF ABNØRMAL, GØ TØ END-ACTION	CØM 640
	IF (IE) 300,90,90	CØM 645
90	K=1	CØM 650
C	SEND LINE TØ BSENS TØ SEE IF BLØCK IS FINISHED	CØM 655
	CALL BSENS (LINE,K)	CØM 660
	IF (K) 70,70,100	CØM 665
C	NEW BLØCK - K IS NUMBER ØF CHARACTERS - NL IS NUMBER ØF LINES	CØM 670
100	NL=K/IW	CØM 675

	NBLØK=NBLØK+1	CØM 680
	IF (NBLØK.LT.ISTART) GØ TØ 70	CØM 685
	IF (NBLØK.GT.IFIN) GØ TØ 320	CØM 690
	IF (ISER.GT.0) GØ TØ 180	CØM 695
C	EXAMINE ØNE LINE AT A TIME	CØM 700
	DØ 150 J=1,NL	CØM 705
	I2=IW*J	CØM 710
	I1=I2+1-IW	CØM 715
C	SEE WHICH TYPE LINE IS	CØM 720
	CALL LINTYP (IBLØK,I1,IW,M)	CØM 725
	MM=M	CØM 730
	IF (M) 150,150,110	CØM 735
C	VALID TYPE	CØM 740
110	DØ 120 I=I1,I2	CØM 745
	JJ=I-I1+1	CØM 750
C	TRANSFER LINE TØ SEARCH AND SUBSTITUTIØN BUFFER	CØM 755
120	KBUF(JJ)=IBLØK(I)	CØM 760
	CALL MSERCH (KBUF,IW,M)	CØM 765
	IF (M) 150,150,130	CØM 770
C	SEARCH SUCCESSFUL	CØM 775
130	IF (ISRCH) 180,180,140	CØM 780
C	IN AND-MØDE - CØNTINUE SEARCHING AFTER MARKING SUCCESS	CØM 785
140	KSRCH(MM)=1	CØM 790
150	CØNTINUE	CØM 795
	IF (ISRCH) 70,70,160	CØM 800
C	SEE IF AND-SEARCH SATISFIED FØR EACH TABLE	CØM 805
160	DØ 170 J=1,NTABL	CØM 810
	IF (KSRCH(J)) 70,70,170	CØM 815
170	CØNTINUE	CØM 820
C	SEARCH SATISFIED	CØM 825
180	DØ 290 J=1,NL	CØM 830
	I2=IW*J	CØM 835
	I1=I2+1-IW	CØM 840
	CALL LINTYP (IBLØK,I1,IW,M)	CØM 845
	IF (M) 190,190,200	CØM 850
190	WRITE (IØUT,430) (IBLØK(I),I=I1,I2)	CØM 855
	GØ TØ 290	CØM 860
200	DØ 210 I=I1,I2	CØM 865
	JJ=I-I1+1	CØM 870
210	KBUF(JJ)=IBLØK(I)	CØM 875
C	SEND EACH LINE TØ SUBSTITUTIØN AND REFORMATTING	CØM 880
	LL=IW	CØM 885
	IF (IREF.GT.0) GØ TØ 220	CØM 890
	CALL MXREFM (M,KBUF,KARD,LL)	CØM 895
	IF (LL.LE.0) GØ TØ 290	CØM 900
	GØ TØ 240	CØM 905
220	DØ 230 I=1,IW	CØM 910
230	KARD(I)=KBUF(I)	CØM 915
240	IF (ISUB.GT.0) GØ TØ 250	CØM 920
	CALL MSUBS (KARD,LL,M)	CØM 925
250	CØNTINUE	CØM 930
	IF (ITST1) 260,270,260	CØM 935
260	WRITE (IØUT,370) (KARD(I),I=1,LL)	CØM 940
270	IF (ITST2) 280,290,280	CØM 945
280	CALL TAPØUT (M,KARD,LL)	CØM 950
290	CØNTINUE	CØM 955
	WRITE (IØUT,440)	CØM 960
C	GET NEXT BLØCK	CØM 965
	GØ TØ 70	CØM 970
C	TBAT WRAPS IT UP	CØM 975
300	IF (IE*3) 340,340,310	CØM 980
310	WRITE (IØUT,450)	CØM 985
320	IF (ITST2) 330,350,330	CØM 990
330	CALL TAPØUT (-1,KARD,LL)	CØM 995
	GØ TØ 350	CØM1000
340	WRITE (IØUT,460) IE	CØM1005
350	STØP	CØM1010
360	WRITE (IØUT,500)	CØM1015

CØM1020
 CØM1025
 CØM1030
 CØM1035
 CØM1040
 CØM1045
 CØM1050
 CØM1055
 CØM1060
 CØM1065
 CØM1070
 CØM1075
 CØM1080
 CØM1085
 CØM1090
 CØM1095
 CØM1100-

C
 370 FØRMAT (1X,120A1)
 380 FØRMAT (120A1)
 390 FØRMAT (21HØ*** BEGIN RETRIEVAL /1H1)
 400 FØRMAT (37HØ*** SEARCH CØNTRØL CARDS FØLLØW ***)
 410 FØRMAT (41HØ*** SUBSTITUE CØNTRØL CARDS FØLLØW ***)
 420 FØRMAT (37HØ*** REFØRM CØNTRØL CARDS FØLLØW ***)
 430 FØRMAT (26HØBAD LINE TYPE CØDE BELØW /1X,80A1)
 440 FØRMAT (1X)
 450 FØRMAT (2ØHØEND-ØF-FILE. STØP.)
 460 FØRMAT (22HØNTRAN ERRØR , STATUS ,I2,8H. STØP.)
 470 FØRMAT (45BØ *** SEARCHING ØMITTED - NØ SEARCH CARDS **)
 480 FØRMAT (52HØ *** SUBSTITUTION ØMITTED - NØ SUBSTITUTE CARDS **)
 490 FØRMAT (48BØ *** REFØRMATTING ØMITTED - NØ REFØRM CARDS **)
 500 FØRMAT (51BØ *** BAD PARAMETER ØR MISFØRMATTED CARD. STØP. *)
 END

SUBRØUTINE BSENS (LINE,L)
 BSENS

BSN 5
 BSN 10
 BSN 15
 BSN 20
 BSN 25
 BSN 30
 BSN 35
 BSN 40
 BSN 45
 BSN 50
 BSN 55
 BSN 60
 BSN 65
 BSN 70
 BSN 75
 BSN 80
 BSN 85
 BSN 90
 BSN 95
 BSN 100
 BSN 105
 BSN 110
 BSN 115
 BSN 120
 BSN 125
 BSN 130
 BSN 135
 BSN 140
 BSN 145
 BSN 150
 BSN 155
 BSN 160
 BSN 165
 BSN 170
 BSN 175
 BSN 180
 BSN 185
 BSN 190
 BSN 195
 BSN 200
 BSN 205
 BSN 210
 BSN 215
 BSN 220
 BSN 225
 BSN 230
 BSN 235
 BSN 240

C
 C
 C BSENS DETECTS THE END ØF A BLØCK ØF INFØRMATION IN A FILE WBERE
 C SEVERAL CARD IMAGES HAVING TBE SAME BLØCK IDENTIFICATION IN A
 C FIXED POSITION MAKE UP ØNE BLØCK.
 C BSENS IS CALLED WITH ØNE CARD IMAGE AT A TIME IN LINE. IT
 C COLLECTS THEM IN IBLØK UNTIL THE BEGINNING ØF A NEW BLØCK IS
 C DETECTED, WHEN IT SIGNALS THIS TØ THE MAIN PRØGRAM AND RETURNS
 C BLØCK.

C
 C BSENS MUST BE INITIALIZED BY CALLING IT WITH L=0. THIS WILL CAUSE
 C IT TØ READ A CØNTRØL CARD FRØM UNIT IN AND TØ SET CERTAIN SWITCHES
 C THE CØNTRØL CARD CØNTAINS IN I3 FØRMAT THE STARTING AND ENDING
 C CØLUMNS FØR THE BLØCK ID IN A RECØRD AND TBE WIDTH ØF A RECØRD.
 C IF THE RECØRDS ARE CARD IMAGES THE LAST NUMBER WILL BE 80.

C
 C LINE - THE VECTOR IN WHICH ØNE CARD IMAGE ØR RECØRD AT A TIME IS
 C TRANSMITTED TØ BSENS
 C L - IN THE CALL SET TØ 0 TØ INITIALIZE BSENS, ØTBERWISE TØ A
 C POSITIVE NUMBER. ØN RETURN SET TØ ZERO FØR END ØF BLØCK NØT FØUNDBSN
 C ØR TØ TBE LENGTH ØF TBE BLØCK (IN CBARACTERS) IF TBE END IS
 C SENSED
 C IBLØK - TBE ARRAY IN WHICH A BLØCK IS BUILT UP FRØM THE LINES
 C ALL TBE RECØRDS IN IBLØK WITH THE SAME ID WILL BE RETURNED TØ TBE
 C CALLING PRØGRAM WHEN THE END IS SENSED

C
 C IABC - CØNTAINS TBE STANDARD ALPBABETIC DICTIONARY CARD
 C IN AND IØUT - TBE LOGICAL UNIT NUMBERS FØR CARD READER AND PRINTER
 C
 C TBIS RØUTINE WRITTEN BY R. MCCLENØN , NSRDS-NBS, FEB. 1970

C
 C DIMENSION LINE(250),IBLØK(8000),IBUF(250),N(250)
 C DIMENSION IABC(120),JDATA(60),KEY(60)
 C CØMMØN /IØ/ IN,IØUT
 C CØMMØN /IB/ MAX,IBLØK
 C CØMMØN /IA/ IABC
 C CØMMØN /W/ KL,NTABL
 C CØMMØN /CØUNT/ NPBYS,NCARD,NBLØK
 10 FØRMAT (80A1)
 20 FØRMAT (1X,80A1)
 IF (L) 30,30,70
 C INITIALIZATION
 30 READ (IN,10) (IBUF(J),J=1,80)
 WRITE (IØUT,20) (IBUF(J),J=1,80)
 KLMAX=250
 IDLEN=10
 CALL INPUT (4,IBUF,JDATA,KEY,80)
 K1=JDATA(1)

	K2=JDATA(2)	BSN 245
	KL=JDATA(3)	BSN 250
	KW=K2-K1+1	BSN 255
	IF (KW-IDLEN) 40,40,240	BSN 260
40	DØ 50 J=1,KW	BSN 265
	N(J)=IABC(47)	BSN 270
50	IF (KL-KLMAX) 60,60,250	BSN 275
	IX=-1	BSN 280
60	I=0	BSN 285
	MAX=8000	BSN 290
	RETURN	BSN 295
C	CBECK NEXT RECORD	BSN 300
70	I1=I+1	BSN 305
	I2=I+KL	BSN 310
	IF (I2-MAX) 80,80,200	BSN 315
80	IF (IX) 170,110,90	BSN 320
90	DØ 100 J=1,KL	BSN 325
C	RECOVER A RECORD FROM TEMPORARY STORAGE IN IBUF	BSN 330
100	IBLØK(J)=IBUF(J)	BSN 335
	IX=0	BSN 340
110	DØ 120 J=I1,I2	BSN 345
	II=J-I1+1	BSN 350
C	TRANSFER THE RECORD TO IBLØK	BSN 355
120	IBLØK(J)=LINE(II)	BSN 360
	I=I+KL	BSN 365
	I3=I1+K1-1	BSN 370
	I4=I1+K2-1	BSN 375
	DØ 130 J=I3,I4	BSN 380
	JJ=J-I3+1	BSN 385
C	COMPARE THE ID FIELD AGAINST THAT OF THE LAST RECORD	BSN 390
	IF (IBLØK(J)-N(JJ)) 140,130,140	BSN 395
130	CONTINUE	BSN 400
	GØ TØ 190	BSN 405
C	FOUND START OF NEW RECORD	BSN 410
140	DØ 150 J=1,KW	BSN 415
	JJ=J+I3-1	BSN 420
C	SAVE ID AND SET SIGNAL TO MAIN PROGRAM	BSN 425
150	N(J)=IBLØK(JJ)	BSN 430
	L=I1-1	BSN 435
	DØ 160 J=I1,I2	BSN 440
	JJ=J-I1+1	BSN 445
C	STORE THE BEGINNING OF THE NEXT RECORD IN IBUF	BSN 450
160	IBUF(JJ)=IBLØK(J)	BSN 455
	I=KL	BSN 460
	IX=1	BSN 465
	RETURN	BSN 470
170	I3 = I1+K1-1	BSN 475
	DØ 180 J=1,KW	BSN 477
	JJ=J+I3-1	BSN 480
180	N(J) = LINE(JJ)	BSN 482
	DØ 185 J=1,KL	BSN 484
185	IBLØK(J) = LINE(J)	BSN 486
	I = KL	BSN 488
	IX=0	BSN 490
190	L=0	BSN 495
	RETURN	BSN 500
200	WRITE (IØUT,210) MAX	BSN 505
210	FORMAT (37HØLØGICAL BLØCK IS TØØ LØNG. LIMIT IS,I6,9H. STØP. /52BSN 510	
	1B THE FIRST AND LAST CARD IMAGES IN THE BUFFER ARE --)	BSN 515
220	FORMAT (1X,126A1)	BSN 520
	WRITE (IØUT,220) (IBLØK(J),J=1,KL)	BSN 525
	WRITE (IØUT,220) (LINE(J),J=1,KL)	BSN 530
	STØP	BSN 535
230	FORMAT (31HØID FIELD WIDTB MAY NØT EXCEED ,I3)	BSN 540
240	WRITE (IØUT,230) IDLEN	BSN 545
	KW=IDLEN	BSN 550
	GØ TØ 40	BSN 555

250	WRITE (IOUT,260) KLMAX	HSN 560
260	FORMAT (41BOHSENS RESTRICTS THE CARD IMAGE WIDTH TO ,14)	HSN 565
	KL=KLMAX	BSN 570
	GØ TØ 60	HSN 575
	END	HSN 580-
	 SUBROUTINE UNHLØK (IRTAPE, ID, LENGTH, IBLANK, K, IEND)	 UNB 5
C	UNHLØK	UNB 10
C		UNB 15
C	UNBLØK UNBLØCKS HCD RECORDS AND RETURNS THE ØRIGINAL RECORD IN	UNB 20
C	PIECES (LINES) ØF SPECIFIED LENGTH IN A1 FØRMAT. IT SERVES THE	UNB 25
C	SAME PURPOSE THAT AN A1 READ STATEMENT DØES FØR UNBLØCKED RECORDS.	UNB 30
C		UNB 35
C	IRTAPE IS THE UNIT ØN WHICH TØ EXPECT THE BLØCKED INFØRMATION.	UNB 40
C	ID() IS THE VARIABLE IN WHICH UNBLKS PLACES THE CURRENT LINE.	UNB 45
C	LENGTH IS THE NUMBER ØF CHARACTERS TØ BE RETURNED PER LINE. IF THE	UNB 50
C	LAST PIECE ØF THE ØRIGINAL RECORD IS SMALLER TBAN 'LENGTH'	UNB 55
C	THE REST ØF ID() IS FILED ØUT WITH 'IHLANK'.	UNB 60
C	USUALLY A BLANK. IF CØMPARISØNS ARE TØ BE MADE WITH	UNB 65
C	CHARACTERS READ IN UNDER A1 FØRMAT, IHLANK MUST ALSO HAVE	UNB 70
C	HEEN READ IN UNDER A1 FØRMAT.	UNB 75
C	IEND IS SET TØ A NØN-ZERØ INTEGER WHEN THE TAPE CANNØT HE READ FØRUNB	UNB 80
C	ANY REASON. IT IS SET TØ -3 ØR -4 ØN A TAPE READ ERRØR AND	UNB 85
C	TØ -2 ØN REACBING AN END ØF FILE.	UNB 90
C	K IS A CØUNTER WHICH MUST BE A VARIABLE IN THE CALL STATEMENT.	UNB 95
C	IT IS TBE CURRENT LINE HEING REQUESTED MINUS ØNE. IN THE	UNB 100
C	FIRST CALL TØ UNBLKS, 'K' MUST HE SET TØ ZERØ. TBE	UNB 105
C	SUBRØUTINE WILL ITSELF UP-DATE 'K' AND RESET IT TØ ZERØ	UNB 110
C	AT TBE END ØF EACH BLØCKED RECORD.	UNB 115
	DIMENSION ID(136), ISTRIN(4500), IB(750)	UNB 120
	IEND=0	UNB 125
C	IF K IS ZERØ, A NEW RECORD MUST BE READ	UNB 130
	IF (K) 10,10,80	UNB 135
10	K=0	UNB 140
	CALL NTRAN (IRTAPE,2,750,IH,L)	UNB 145
20	IF (L+1) 30,20,50	UNB 150
C	ABNØRMAL TERMINATION	UNB 155
30	IEND=L	UNB 160
40	RETURN	UNB 165
50	ICBAR=6*L	UNB 170
C	UNPACK CBARACTERS	UNB 175
	DØ 60 I=1,ICBAR	UNB 180
60	ISTRIN(I)=IHLANK	UNB 185
	DØ 70 I=1,ICBAR	UNB 190
	J=I-((I-1)/6)*6	UNB 195
	IZ=(I-1)/6+1	UNB 200
	FLD(0,6,ISTRIN(I))=FLD(6*(J-1),6,IB(IZ))	UNB 205
70	CØNTINUE	UNB 210
C	SET PØINTERS	UNB 215
80	L1=K*LENGTH+1	UNB 220
	L2=K*LENGTH+LENGTH	UNB 225
	I=0	UNB 230
	IF (L1-ICBAR) 90,90,10	UNB 235
90	IF (L2-ICBAR) 130,120,100	UNB 240
100	IZ=ICBAR+1	UNB 245
	DØ 110 J=IZ,L2	UNB 250
110	ISTRIN(J)=IHLANK	UNB 255
120	K=-1	UNB 260
C	TRANSFER CBARACTERS	UNB 265
130	DØ 140 J=L1,L2	UNB 270
	I=I+1	UNB 275
140	ID(I)=ISTRIN(J)	UNB 280
	K=K+1	UNB 285
	GØ TØ 40	UNB 290
	END	UNB 295-

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C          FREE-FIELD INPUT ROUTINE                               IN    5
C          SUBROUTINE INPUT (M,LINE,N,IT,MM)                       IN    10
C          SUBROUTINE INPUT (M,LINE,N,IT,MM)                       IN    15
C          SUBROUTINE INPUT (M,LINE,N,IT,MM)                       IN    20
C          THIS IS A FREE-FIELD INPUT ROUTINE FOR USE WITH REFORM AND RELATED IN 25
C          PROGRAMS. IT IS CALLED WITH A LINE OF 80 CHARACTERS IN A1 FORMAT, IN 30
C          IT ANALYZES THE LINE, DETERMINES WHETHER EACH NON-BLANK ITEM IS A IN 35
C          CHARACTER STRING OR AN INTEGER, AND RETURNS THE INFORMATION IN IN 40
C          ARRAY N. THE TYPE OF EACH ITEM IS INDICATED BY THE SETTING OF IT, IN 45
C          WHICH IS 1 FOR AN INTEGER AND 2 FOR A STRING CHARACTER. A ZERO IN 50
C          VALUE IN IT INDICATES THAT THE LINE HAS BEEN EXHAUSTED, A -1 THAT IN 55
C          A CONTINUATION SYMBOL HAS BEEN READ.                       IN 60
C          THE SWITCH M INDICATES WHICH OF SEVERAL MODES ARE TO BE USED TO IN 65
C          CONVERT THE LINE. THERE ARE AT PRESENT FOUR POSSIBLE MODES. IN 70
C          M = 1 ALL CHARACTERS ARE TO BE RETURNED TO THE CALLING PROGRAM IN 75
C          REGARDLESS OF WHETHER THEY ARE LETTERS OR PUNCTUATION. IN 80
C          CONTIGUOUS DIGITS ARE TO BE TREATED AS DISTINCT ONE-DIGIT IN 85
C          INTEGERS.                                               IN 90
C          M = 2 PUNCTUATION MARKS ARE TO BE RETURNED ON THE SAME BASIS AS IN 95
C          ALPHABETIC CHARACTERS. CONTIGUOUS DIGITS ARE TO BE TREATED IN 100
C          AS PART OF A SINGLE INTEGER.                             IN 105
C          M = 3 NON-NUMERIC CHARACTERS OTHER THAN LETTERS OF THE ALPHABET IN 110
C          (I.E., PUNCTUATION) ARE TO BE IGNORED. ADJOINING DIGITS IN 115
C          WILL BE TREATED AS PART OF A SINGLE INTEGER.           IN 120
C          M = 4 ALL NON-NUMERIC CHARACTERS WILL BE TREATED AS NOISE AND IN 125
C          IGNORED, INCLUDING ALPHABETIC LETTERS. CONTIGUOUS DIGITS IN 130
C          WILL BE TREATED AS PART OF A SINGLE INTEGER.           IN 135
C          OTHER MODES CAN BE PROVIDED BY MINOR REPROGRAMMING.     IN 140
C          OTHER MODES CAN BE PROVIDED BY MINOR REPROGRAMMING.     IN 145
C          IF INPUTS IS CALLED WITH M=-MX, MM WILL BE SET TO THE POSITION OR IN 150
C          CARD COLUMN IN WHICH N(M) STARTED ON THE PREVIOUS CARD READ. IN 155
C          IF INPUTS IS CALLED WITH M=-MX, MM WILL BE SET TO THE POSITION OR IN 160
C          CARD COLUMN IN WHICH N(M) STARTED ON THE PREVIOUS CARD READ. IN 160
C          THIS SUBROUTINE MUST BE INITIALIZED BY CALLING IT WITH M=0 AND THE IN 165
C          EDPAC DICTIONARY CARD IN THE ARRAY LINE. THIS CARD CONTAINS THE IN 170
C          NUMBERS IN COLUMNS 27-36. COLUMN 47 MUST BE BLANK. THE CHARACTER IN 175
C          IN COLUMN 50 WILL BE TREATED AS A SCAN TERMINATOR -- ANY IN 180
C          INFORMATION FOLLOWING IT WILL BE IGNORED ON A CARD. THE IN 185
C          CONTINUATION SYMBOL WILL BE FOUND IN COLUMN 52.         IN 190
C          THIS CARD IS STORED DURING THE INITIALIZATION AND DEFINES THE BCD IN 195
C          REPRESENTATIONS OF EACH OF THE CHARACTERS.             IN 200
C          THIS SUBROUTINE WRITTEN BY R. MCCLENON, NSRDS-NBS, SEPTEMBER 1968, IN 205
C          AND REWRITTEN AUGUST 1969.                               IN 210
C          AND REWRITTEN AUGUST 1969.                               IN 215
C          * * * * * FREE-FIELD INPUT ROUTINE * * * * *           IN 220
C          * * * * * FREE-FIELD INPUT ROUTINE * * * * *           IN 225
C          * * * * * FREE-FIELD INPUT ROUTINE * * * * *           IN 230
C          * * * * * FREE-FIELD INPUT ROUTINE * * * * *           IN 235
C          * * * * * FREE-FIELD INPUT ROUTINE * * * * *           IN 240
10         DIMENSION NUM(10),KA(26),L0C(61)                       IN 245
20         DIMENSION LINE(80),N(60),IT(60)                       IN 250
30         FORMAT (31H0INPUT INTERPRETER INITIALIZED )           IN 255
40         FORMAT (1X,80A1)                                       IN 260
50         FORMAT (25H0SCAN TERMINATOR OMITTED )                 IN 265
60         FORMAT (29H0CONTINUATION SYMBOL OMITTED )             IN 270
70         FORMAT (6H0MODE ,I4,32H REQUESTED IN INPUTS IS UNKNOWN ) IN 275
80         FORMAT (35H0 INPUTS CONFUSED, CANNOT CONTINUE )       IN 280
90         FORMAT (33H0INPUTS NOT PROPERLY INITIALIZED )         IN 285
          I0UT=6                                                 IN 290
          CHECK THE MODE                                         IN 295
          IF (M) 160,80,230                                       IN 300
          INITIALIZATION                                         IN 305
          WRITE (I0UT,10)                                         IN 310
          WRITE (I0UT,20) (LINE(JX),JX=1,80)                     IN 315
          KBL=LINE(47)                                           IN 320
          MM=0                                                    IN 325
          STORE THE NUMBERS AND LETTERS APPROPRIATELY           IN 330
          D0 90 J=1,26                                           IN 335
          KA(J)=LINE(J)                                          IN 340
          D0 100 J=1,10                                          IN 345

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100	NUM(J)=LINE(26+J)	IN	340
	KST=LINE(50)	IN	345
	IF (KST-KBL) 120,110,120	IN	350
110	KST=0	IN	355
C	ERROR, NO TERMINATOR PROVIDED	IN	360
	MM=MM-2	IN	365
	WRITE (IOUT,30)	IN	370
120	KCN=LINE(52)	IN	375
	IF (KCN-KBL) 140,130,140	IN	380
130	KCN=0	IN	385
C	ERROR, NO CONTINUATION SYMBOL PROVIDED	IN	390
	MM=MM-1	IN	395
	WRITE (IOUT,40)	IN	400
140	KZ=LINE(45)	IN	405
	DØ 150 J=1,31	IN	410
150	LØC(J)=0	IN	415
C	SET STATUS INDICATOR TO READY	IN	420
	MSTAT=1	IN	425
C	INITIALIZATION FINISHED	IN	430
	RETURN	IN	435
C	LOCATE POSITION OF FIELD	IN	440
160	IF (M+61) 190,190,170	IN	445
170	IF (MSTAT) 210,200,180	IN	450
180	MX=-M	IN	455
	MM=LØC(MX)	IN	460
	RETURN	IN	465
C	ERROR TERMINATION SECTION	IN	470
190	WRITE (IOUT,50) M	IN	475
	GØ TØ 210	IN	480
200	WRITE (IOUT,70)	IN	485
210	WRITE (IOUT,60)	IN	490
C	THE PROGRAM IS DISABLED TO PREVENT FURTHER OPERATION UNTIL	IN	495
C	RECOVERY IS MADE	IN	500
	MSTAT=-1	IN	505
	DØ 220 J=1,30	IN	510
	IT(J)=-2	IN	515
220	N(J)=0	IN	520
	RETURN	IN	525
C		IN	530
C	THIS IS THE OPERATIONAL PORTION OF INPUTS	IN	535
230	NMØDES=6	IN	540
	IF (M-NMØDES) 240,240,190	IN	545
240	IF (MSTAT) 210,200,250	IN	550
C	THE SWITCHES I1 AND I2 ARE SET DEPENDING ON THE VALUE OF M	IN	555
250	GØ TØ (260,270,280,290,300,190), M	IN	560
260	I1=0	IN	565
	I2=0	IN	570
	GØ TØ 310	IN	575
270	I1=1	IN	580
	I2=0	IN	585
	GØ TØ 310	IN	590
280	I1=1	IN	595
	I2=1	IN	600
	GØ TØ 310	IN	605
290	I1=1	IN	610
	I2=2	IN	615
	GØ TØ 310	IN	620
300	GØ TØ 190	IN	625
C	PREPARE TO CONVERT LINE	IN	630
C	K IS THE CURRENT POSITION OF THE SCAN	IN	635
C	NC IS THE CURRENT POSITION IN N	IN	640
310	K=1	IN	645
	NC=1	IN	650
	DØ 320 J=1,60	IN	655
C	ERASE THE ARRAYS	IN	660
	N(J)=0	IN	665
	IT(J)=0	IN	670

320	LØC(J)=0	IN	675
	L=0	IN	680
	KNT=0	IN	685
	MK=80	IN	690
C	MM, IF NON-ZERO, IS THE LINE WIDTH	IN	695
C	MK, THE LINE WIDTH, IS SET TO 80 IN DEFAULT	IN	700
	IF (MM) 210,340,330	IN	705
330	MK=MM	IN	710
C	TEST FOR LINE TERMINATOR	IN	715
340	IF (LINE(K)-KST) 350,530,350	IN	720
C	TEST FOR CONTINUATION SYMBOL	IN	725
350	IF (LINE(K)-KCN) 360,520,360	IN	730
360	IF (LINE(K)-KBL) 390,370,390	IN	735
C	IF THIS IS A BLANK, ADVANCE THE POINTER AND CONTINUE THE SCAN	IN	740
370	K=K+1	IN	745
	IF (L) 210,380,450	IN	750
380	IF (K-MK) 340,340,530	IN	755
390	CONTINUE	IN	760
	DØ 400 J=1,10	IN	765
C	CHECK FOR A NUMBER	IN	770
	IF (LINE(K)-NUM(J)) 400,410,400	IN	775
400	CONTINUE	IN	780
	GØ TØ 440	IN	785
C	NUMBER FOUND	IN	790
410	NN=J-1	IN	795
C	ADD NUMERICAL VALUE TO COUNT REGISTER	IN	800
	KNT=10*KNT+NN	IN	805
	L=1	IN	810
	IF (I1) 210,450,420	IN	815
420	IF (K-MK) 430,450,450	IN	820
430	K=K+1	IN	825
	GØ TØ 340	IN	830
440	IF (L) 210,460,450	IN	835
C	STORE THE NUMBER IN N	IN	840
450	N(NC)=KNT	IN	845
	IT(NC)=1	IN	850
	LØC(NC)=K-1	IN	855
	KNT=0	IN	860
	L=0	IN	865
	GØ TØ 510	IN	870
C	MUST DETERMINE WHETHER TO STORE OR REJECT CHARACTER	IN	875
460	IF (I2-1) 500,470,490	IN	880
470	DØ 480 J=1,26	IN	885
C	SEE IF CHARACTER IS A LETTER	IN	890
	IF (KA(J)-LINE(K)) 480,500,480	IN	895
480	CONTINUE	IN	900
	IF (KZ-LINE(K)) 490,500,490	IN	905
490	K=K+1	IN	910
C	CHARACTER IGNORED, POINTER ADVANCED, SCAN CONTINUES	IN	915
	GØ TØ 340	IN	920
C	STORE A NON-NUMERIC CHARACTER IN N	IN	925
500	N(NC)=LINE(K)	IN	930
	IT(NC)=2	IN	935
	LØC(NC)=K	IN	940
	K=K+1	IN	945
C	INCREASE COUNT OF CHARACTERS OR NUMBERS STORED	IN	950
510	NC=NC+1	IN	955
	IF (NC-60) 340,340,530	IN	960
C	CONTINUATION SYMBOL READ, STORE -1 IN N AND RETURN	IN	965
520	LØC(NC)=K	IN	970
	IT(NC)=-1	IN	975
	N(NC)=0	IN	980
	NC=NC+1	IN	985
C	INPUT RETURNS WHEN THE LINE IS EXHAUSTED OR WHEN A STOP OR	IN	990
C	CONTINUE SYMBOL IS READ	IN	995
530	RETURN	IN	1000
	END	IN	1005-

	SUBROUTINE LINTYP (IBUF,K,L,N)	LNT	5
	LINTYP	LNT	10
C		LNT	15
C	LINTYP DETERMINES THE FORMAT OR KIND OF INFORMATION OF A RECORD IN	LNT	20
C	A FILE CONTAINING SEVERAL DIFFERENT KINDS OF RECORDS, WHICH ARE	LNT	25
C	DISTINGUISHED FROM EACH OTHER BY A LABEL OR IDENTIFIER IN A FIXED	LNT	30
C	FIELD.	LNT	35
C	A NUMBER INDICATING THE TYPE OF RECORD IS RETURNED IN N.	LNT	40
C		LNT	45
C	WHEN L IS SET TO ZERO TO SIGNAL INITIALIZATION LINTYP READS	LNT	50
C	CONTROL CARDS FROM THE CARD READER	LNT	55
C	THE FIRST CONTROL CARD IS IN I3 FORMAT AND TELLS THE STARTING AND	LNT	60
C	ENDING POSITIONS OF THE IDENTIFIER FIELD WITHIN A RECORD	LNT	65
C	EACH SUBSEQUENT CONTROL CARD IS IN 10A1 FORMAT AND CONTAINS THE	LNT	70
C	CHARACTERS WHICH WILL BE USED AS AN IDENTIFIER SEQUENCE FOR A	LNT	75
C	RECORD TYPE. ANY RECORD HAVING THE IDENTIFIER SEQUENCE CONTAINED	LNT	80
C	ON THE FIRST OF THESE CARDS WILL BE CONSIDERED A TYPE 1 RECORD,	LNT	85
C	ANY CARD HAVING THE SAME IDENTIFIER AS THE SECOND SUCH CARD IS A	LNT	90
C	TYPE 2 RECORD, ETC. THE MATCH CHARACTER, IAHC(42), INDICATES THAT	LNT	95
C	ANY CHARACTER IS TO BE ACCEPTED IN THE LOCATION WHERE IT APPEARS	LNT	100
C	A BLANK CARD SIGNALS THE END OF THE CARD INPUT TO LINTYP	LNT	105
C		LNT	110
C	IHUF - A BLOCK WHICH INCLUDES THE LINE IN QUESTION. IHUF MAY BE	LNT	115
C	THE LINE ITSELF OR IT MAY BE AN ARRAY CONTAINING UNLOCKED DATA.	LNT	120
C	K - THE POINTER TELLING LINTYP THE POSITION IN IHUF WHERE THE LINE	LNT	125
C	BEGINS. IF THE DATA HAS BEEN UNLOCKED BY THE MAIN PROGRAM BEFORE	LNT	130
C	CALLING LINTYP K SHOULD BE SET TO 1.	LNT	135
C	L - IS SET TO ZERO TO INITIALIZE LINTYP OR TO A POSITIVE NUMBER TO	LNT	140
C	IDENTIFY A RECORD	LNT	145
C	N - ON RETURN CONTAINS THE NUMERIC TYPE OF THE RECORD IF IT HAD A	LNT	150
C	RECOGNIZABLE IDENTIFIER OR ZERO IF IT DID NOT	LNT	155
C	IAHC - THE STANDARD ALPHABETIC DICTIONARY CARD. IAHC(42) SHOULD	LNT	160
C	CONTAIN A MATCH CHARACTER WHICH IN A CONTROL CARD INDICATES THAT	LNT	165
C	ANY CHARACTER MAY APPEAR IN THIS POSITION FOR THIS IDENTIFIER	LNT	170
C	SEQUENCE	LNT	175
C	IN AND IOUT - LOGICAL UNIT NUMBERS FOR CARD READER AND PRINTER	LNT	180
C		LNT	185
C	THIS ROUTINE WRITTEN BY R. MCCLENNON , NSRDS-NHS, FEB. 1970	LNT	190
C		LNT	195
	COMMON /I0/ IN,IOUT	LNT	200
	DIMENSION IBUF(4000),IAHC(80),K0DE(250)	LNT	205
	COMMON /IA/ IAHC	LNT	210
	COMMON /W/ KL,NTAHL	LNT	215
	DIMENSION JDATA(60),KEY(60),KARD(80)	LNT	220
10	FORMAT (1X,80A1)	LNT	225
20	FORMAT (80A1)	LNT	230
30	FORMAT (1X,I2,1X,10A1)	LNT	235
	IF (L) 40,40,90	LNT	240
C	INITIALIZATION - READ CONTROL CARDS	LNT	245
40	READ (IN,20) (KARD(J),J=1,80)	LNT	250
	WRITE (IOUT,10) (KARD(J),J=1,80)	LNT	255
	CALL INPUT (4,KARD,JDATA,KEY,80)	LNT	260
	K1=JDATA(1)	LNT	265
	K2=JDATA(2)	LNT	270
	IW=K2-K1*1	LNT	275
	LIM=250	LNT	280
	IF (IW-10) 50,50,70	LNT	285
50	I1=1	LNT	290
	I2=IW	LNT	295
C	READ AN IDENTIFIER INTO K0DE	LNT	300
	D0 60 M=1,NTAHL	LNT	305
	READ (IN,20) (K0DE(J),J=I1,I2)	LNT	310
	WRITE (IOUT,30) M,(K0DE(J),J=I1,I2)	LNT	315

	I1=I1*IW	LNT 320
	I2=I2*IW	LNT 325
	IF (I2-LIM) 60,60,70	LNT 330
60	CONTINUE	LNT 335
	RETURN	LNT 340
70	WRITE (IOUT,80)	LNT 345
80	FORMAT (42HOSTORAGE LIMIT OF LINTYP EXCEEDED. STOP.)	LNT 350
	STOP	LNT 355
C	COMPARE RECORD AGAINST EACH STORED IDENTIFIER	LNT 360
90	D0 120 J=1,NTABL	LNT 365
	KK=K1*K-1	LNT 370
	D0 110 I=1,IW	LNT 375
	II=I+(J-1)*IW	LNT 380
	IF (IABC(42)-K0DE(II)) 100,110,100	LNT 385
100	IF (IBUF(KK)-K0DE(II)) 120,110,120	LNT 390
110	KK=KK+1	LNT 395
C	IDENTIFIER RECOGNIZED	LNT 400
	N=J	LNT 405
	RETURN	LNT 410
120	CONTINUE	LNT 415
C	RECORD DID NOT CONTAIN A RECOGNIZABLE IDENTIFIER	LNT 420
	N=0	LNT 425
	RETURN	LNT 430
	END	LNT 435-

	SUBROUTINE TAP0UT (M,LINE,LEN)	TAP 5
C	TAP0UT	TAP 10
C		TAP 15
C	THIS SUBROUTINE WRITES THE OUTPUT FROM COMBO ONT0 ONE OR MORE	TAP 20
C	TAPES. (CARD 0UTPUT MAY ALSO BE 0BTAINED FROM THIS SUBROUTINE.	TAP 25
C	N0 CHECK IS MADE T0 ASSURE THAT LOGICAL UNITS SPECIFIED ARE LEGAL	TAP 30
C	FOR THE INSTALLATION.)	TAP 35
C	THE FOURTH NUMBER 0N THE SECON0 C0NTR0L CARD T0 COMBO (THE 0NE	TAP 40
C	AFTER THE ALPHABET CARD) INDICATES THE TYPE 0F 0UTPUT DESIRED FROMTAP	TAP 45
C	THE ROUTINE TAP0UT	TAP 50
C	A 0 INDICATES N0 0UTPUT 0THER THAN A PRINTED REP0RT.	TAP 55
C	A 1 INDICATES A SINGLE 0UTPUT UNIT, 0N WHICH EVERY LINE WILL BE	TAP 60
C	WRITTEN. THIS IS ESSENTIALLY A TAPE COPY 0F THE PRINTED REP0RT.	TAP 65
C	A 2 INDICATES MULTIPLE 0UTPUT UNITS, 0R SELECTIVE 0UTPUT T0 TAPE.	TAP 70
C	ONLY IN THE EVENT THAT 2 IS SPECIFIED WILL SPECIAL C0NTR0L CARDS	TAP 75
C	BE READ BY TAP0UT.	TAP 80
C	THE C0NTR0L CARDS T0 TAP0UT ARE FREE-F0RM, VIA THE ROUTINE INPUT.	TAP 85
C	THERE IS 0NE FOR EACH TYPE 0F LINE WHICH IT IS DESIRED T0 WRITE T0TAP	TAP 90
C	TAPE (0R 0THER DEVICE BESIDES THE PRINTER). THE CARD FOR A GIVEN	TAP 95
C	LINE TYPE HAS THE TYPE NUMBER, F0LLOWED BY 0NE 0R MORE LOGICAL	TAP 100
C	UNITS. FOR INSTANCE, IF A CARD C0NTAINS	TAP 105
C	3 7 9	TAP 110
C	EVERY TYPE 3 LINE THAT SATISFIED THE SEARCH WILL, AFTER EDITING,	TAP 115
C	BE WRITTEN 0N UNITS 7 AND 9.	TAP 120
C	0NE RESTRICTION IS THAT THE C0NTR0L CARDS MUST BE IN 0RDER BY LINETAP	TAP 125
C	TYPE, THAT IS, LINE 4 MUST F0LL0W LINE 2 0R LINE 3.	TAP 130
C	LINES MAY BE 0MITTED FROM THE LIST. A LINE WHICH IS 0MITTED WILL	TAP 135
C	N0T BE WRITTEN I0 TAPE.	TAP 140
C	THE READING 0F A FINIS CARD TERMINATES THE LIST	TAP 145
C		TAP 150

C	ARGUMENTS --	TAP 155
C	M - IF ZERO, THIS IS INITIALIZATION. CONTROL CARDS WILL BE READ.	TAP 160
C	FOR INITIALIZATION, LINE MUST CONTAIN THE NUMBERS FROM THE COMB	TAP 165
C	PARAMETER CARD (JDATA). SEE THE LISTING OF COMB.	TAP 170
C	IF M IS POSITIVE, IT IS THE LINE TYPE.	TAP 175
C	IF M IS NEGATIVE, THIS IS PROGRAM TERMINATION. A FILE MARK IS	TAP 180
C	WRITTEN ON EACH TAPE.	TAP 185
C	LINE - THE BUFFER TO BE WRITTEN ON TO THE OUTPUT TAPE(S)	TAP 190
C	LEN - THE NUMBER OF CHARACTERS IN LINE	TAP 195
C	JUP0IN CONTAINS POINTERS TO THE UNIT DESIGNATIONS	TAP 200
C	JUNITS CONTAINS THE UNIT DESIGNATIONS	TAP 205
C		TAP 210
C	DIMENSION LINE(200),JUNITS(200),JUP0IN(100),KARD(80)	TAP 215
C	DIMENSION JDATA(60),KEY(60)	TAP 220
C	COMMON /W/ IW,NTABL	TAP 225
C	COMMON /IA/ IABC(120)	TAP 230
C	COMMON /IO/ IN,IOUT	TAP 235
C	THIS IS THE CARD PUNCH - IT IS NOT ENDFILED	TAP 236
C	DATA KPUNCH / 3 /	TAP 238
C	WHICH MODE	TAP 240
C	IF (M) 400,20,320	TAP 245
C	INITIALIZATION	TAP 250
20	MODE=LINE(4)	TAP 255
C	IF (LINE(4)-1) 240,40,60	TAP 260
C	SINGLE OUTPUT UNIT	TAP 265
40	JTAPE=LINE(2)	TAP 270
C	G0 T0 240	TAP 275
C	STORE MULTIPLE OUTPUT UNIT LIST	TAP 280
60	WRITE (IOUT,480)	TAP 285
C	K=1	TAP 290
C	II=0	TAP 295
80	READ (IN,500) (KARD(J),J=1,80)	TAP 300
C	WRITE (IOUT,520) (KARD(J),J=1,80)	TAP 305
C	CHECK FOR FINIS CARD	TAP 310
C	IF (KARD(1).NE.IABC(6)) G0 T0 100	TAP 315
C	IF (KARD(2).NE.IABC(9)) G0 T0 100	TAP 320
C	IF (KARD(3).NE.IABC(14)) G0 T0 100	TAP 325
C	IF (KARD(4).NE.IABC(9)) G0 T0 100	TAP 330
C	IF (KARD(5).NE.IABC(19)) G0 T0 100	TAP 335
C	G0 T0 200	TAP 340
100	CALL INPUT (4,KARD,JDATA,KEY,80)	TAP 345
C	I=JDATA(1)	TAP 350
C	IF (I.EQ.0) G0 T0 200	TAP 355
C	IF (I.LE.II) G0 T0 260	TAP 360
C	II=I-1	TAP 365
C	III=II+1	TAP 370
C	IF (III.GT.II) G0 T0 140	TAP 375
C	D0 120 J=III,I1	TAP 380
C	IF (J.GT.NTABL) G0 T0 260	TAP 385
120	JUP0IN(J)=K	TAP 390
140	L=2	TAP 395
160	JUP0IN(I)=K	TAP 400
C	CONTINUE	TAP 405
C	IF (KEY(L).LT.1) G0 T0 180	TAP 410
C	JUNITS(K)=JDATA(L)	TAP 415
C	K=K+1	TAP 420
C	L=L+1	TAP 425
C	IF (K-200) 160,280,280	TAP 430
180	II=I	TAP 435
C	G0 T0 80	TAP 440
200	JUP0IN(NTABL+1)=K	TAP 445
C	IF (II.GE.NTABL) G0 T0 240	TAP 450
C	III=II+1	TAP 455

220	DØ 220 J=III,NTABL	TAP 460
240	JUPØIN(J)=K	TAP 465
240	RETURN	TAP 470
260	WRITE (IØUT,540)	TAP 475
	GØ TØ 300	TAP 480
C	ERRØR	TAP 485
280	WRITE (IØU1,560)	TAP 490
300	STØP	TAP 495
C	ØPERATIØN - WRITE BUFFER LINE ØNTØ TAPE	TAP 500
C	CHECK FØR SINGLE ØUTPUT UNIT ØR MULTIPLE ØUTPUT UNITS	TAP 505
320	IF (MØDE-1) 240,340,360	TAP 510
C	WRITE ØN SINGLE ØUTPUT UNIT	TAP 515
340	WRITE (JTAPE,500) (LINE(J),J=1,LEN)	TAP 520
	GØ TØ 240	TAP 525
C	WRITE ØN MULTIPLE ØUTPUT UNITS	TAP 530
360	K1=JUPØIN(M)	TAP 535
C	SET PØINTERS	TAP 540
	K2=JUPØIN(M+1)-1	TAP 545
	IF (K2.LT.K1) GØ TØ 240	TAP 550
	DØ 380 J=K1,K2	TAP 555
	JTAPE=JUNITS(J)	TAP 560
380	WRITE (JTAPE,500) (LINE(I),I=1,LEN)	TAP 565
	GØ TØ 240	TAP 570
C	TERMINATIØN - WRITE FILE MARKS	TAP 575
400	IF (MØDE-1) 240,420,440	TAP 580
420	IF (JTAPE.EQ.KPUNCH) GØ TØ 240	TAP 585
	END FILE JTAPE	TAP 588
	GØ TØ 240	TAP 590
440	KK=K-1	TAP 595
	DØ 460 J=1,KK	TAP 600
	JTAPE=JUNITS(J)	TAP 605
	IF (JTAPE.EQ.KPUNCH) GØ TØ 460	TAP 608
	END FILE JTAPE	TAP 610
460	CØNTINUE	TAP 612
	GØ TØ 240	TAP 615
C		TAP 620
480	FØRMAT (49H0 * MULTIPLE ØUTPUT UNITS -- UNIT LIST FØLLØWS *)	TAP 625
500	FØRMAT (80A1)	TAP 630
520	FØRMAT (1X,80A1)	TAP 635
540	FØRMAT (49HØTAPE UNIT CARDS ØUT ØF ØRDER, ØR NØ FINIS CARD.)	TAP 640
560	FØRMAT (37HØTØØ MANY TAPE SPECIFICATIØNS. STØP.)	TAP 645
	END	TAP 650-

C	MULTIPLE TABLE SEARCH SUBROUTINE	MSR 5
C		MSR 10
C	MSERCH PERFORMS ANY OF UP TO 99 STRING SEARCHES, AND-MODE OR OR-	MSR 15
C	MODE, ON A LINE OF A1 CHARACTERS AND SIGNALS SUCCESS OR FAILURE.	MSR 20
C		MSR 25
C	SUBROUTINE MSERCH (ICOL,LEN,M)	MSR 30
C		MSR 35
C	THE ARGUMENTS FOR THIS ROUTINE ARE --	MSR 40
C	ICOL - A VECTOR OF A1 CHARACTERS TO BE SEARCHED	MSR 45
C	LEN - THE NUMBER OF CHARACTERS IN ICOL	MSR 50
C	M - ON ENTRY, THE NUMBER OF THE SEARCH TABLE TO BE USED	MSR 55
C	IF ZERO, INSTRUCTS MSERCH TO READ CONTROL CARDS	MSR 60
C	ON RETURN, 0 INDICATES AN UNSUCCESSFUL SEARCH, 1 SIGNALS SUCCESS	MSR 65
C		MSR 70
C	CONTROL CARDS ARE --	MSR 75
C	THE EDPAC DICTIONARY IS ALREADY IN COMMON BLOCK IA. IT HAS THE 26	MSR 80
C	LETTERS IN ORDER IN COLUMNS 1-26, AND THE DIGITS FROM 0 TO 9 IN	MSR 85
C	COLUMNS 27-36. COLUMN 47 SHOULD BE BLANK.	MSR 90
C	COLUMN 42 CONTAINS A CHARACTER, THE UNIVERSAL MATCH SYMBOL, WHOSE	MSR 95
C	APPEARANCE IN A SEARCH STRING INDICATES THAT ANY CHARACTER FOUND	MSR 100
C	IN THAT POSITION IN THE STRING WILL SATISFY THE SEARCH.	MSR 105
C	COLUMN 50 CONTAINS THE SEARCH STRING TERMINATOR WHICH DELIMITS THE	MSR 110
C	SEARCH STRINGS.	MSR 115
C		MSR 120
C	THE SEARCH TABLES ARE READ IN. EACH BEGINS WITH A CARD ON WHICH	MSR 125
C	EITHER THE WORD AND OR THE WORD OR IS PUNCHED STARTING IN COLUMN	MSR 130
C	1.	MSR 135
C	THE 'AND' DEMANDS THAT ALL SEARCH WORDS OR PHRASES MUST	MSR 140
C	BE FOUND IN A CARD IMAGE IN ORDER TO BE CHOSEN.	MSR 145
C	THE 'OR' REQUIRES ONLY THAT ONE OF THE SEARCH WORDS OR	MSR 150
C	PHRASES BE FOUND TO SATISFY THE SEARCH.	MSR 155
C	THE SEARCH STRINGS ARE EACH ON A SEPARATE CARD, STARTING IN COLUMN	MSR 160
C	1 AND ENDING WITH THE TERMINATOR.	MSR 165
C		MSR 170
C		MSR 175
C	EACH SEARCH TABLE HAS ITS END MARKED BY A CARD WITH THE TERMINATOR	MSR 180
C	IN COLUMN 1. THE PROGRAM THEN READS ANOTHER TABLE.	MSR 185
C	TABLES ARE NUMBERED IN ORDER OF APPEARANCE.	MSR 190
C		MSR 195
C	THE END OF SEARCH TABLES, AND OF CARD INPUT, IS MARKED BY A CARD	MSR 200
C	WITH THE WORD FINIS IN COLUMNS 1-5 AND A TERMINATOR IN COLUMN 6.	MSR 205
C		MSR 210
C		MSR 215
C	VARIABLES --	MSR 220
C	IC - A VECTOR SHARED WITH OTHER ROUTINES USED FOR STRING STORAGE	MSR 225
C	ICLEN - THE SIZE OF IC	MSR 230
C	ICNOW - THE FIRST AVAILABLE (UNUSED) POSITION IN IC. IT MUST BE	MSR 235
C	RESET AFTER STORING IN IC.	MSR 240
C	ITAPE - UNIT NUMBER FOR THE CARD READER	MSR 245
C	IOTAPE - UNIT NUMBER FOR THE PRINTER	MSR 250
C	IA - THE EDPAC DICTIONARY	MSR 255
C	IB - TEMPORARY STORAGE FOR INPUT FROM CARDS	MSR 260
C	N - THE LENGTH OF EACH SEARCH STRING	MSR 265
C	KS - POINTERS TO THE BEGINNING OF EACH TABLE IN N	MSR 270
C	KC - POINTERS TO THE BEGINNING OF EACH TABLE IN IC	MSR 275
C	IAND - THE SEARCH MODE (AND/OR) FOR EACH TABLE	MSR 280
C		MSR 285
C	CODE WRITTEN BY MRS CARLA G. MESSINA NSRDS NBS 1966	MSR 290
C		MSR 295
C	ADAPTED AS SUBROUTINE BY R. MCCLENNON NSRDS-NBS FEB. 1970	MSR 300
C		MSR 305
C	COMMON /STR/ ICLEN,ICNOW,IC	MSR 310
C	COMMON /I0/ ITAPE,IOTAPE	MSR 315
C	COMMON /IA/ IA(120)	MSR 320
C	DIMENSION IB(81),IC(8000),N(200),ICOL(4000)	MSR 325
C	DIMENSION KC(100),IAND(99),KS(100)	MSR 330
C	INITIALIZATION OR SEARCH	MSR 330

	IF (M) 240,10,240	MSR 335
C	READ DICTIONARY	MSR 340
10	CONTINUE	MSR 345
	N1=0	MSR 350
	N3=ICNØW	MSR 355
	NSTRIN=200	MSR 360
	L=1	MSR 365
	KS(1)=1	MSR 370
	KC(1)=1	MSR 375
20	READ (ITAPE,390) (IB(J),J=1,80)	MSR 380
	WRITE (IØTAPE,420) L	MSR 385
	WRITE (IØTAPE,400) (IB(J),J=1,80)	MSR 390
C	WHICH AND/ØR MØDE	MSR 395
	IF (IB(1)-IA(1)) 60,30,60	MSR 400
30	IF (IB(2)-IA(14)) 60,40,60	MSR 405
40	IF (IB(3)-IA(4)) 60,50,60	MSR 410
50	IAND(L)=1	MSR 415
	WRITE (IØTAPE,430) IA(1), IA(12), IA(12)	MSR 420
	GØ TØ 70	MSR 425
60	IAND(L)=0	MSR 430
	WRITE (IØTAPE,430) IA(1), IA(14), IA(25)	MSR 435
C	READ A STRING	MSR 440
70	READ (ITAPE,390) (IB(J),J=1,80)	MSR 445
	N2=0	MSR 450
	J=1	MSR 455
	IF (IB(1)-IA(6)) 130,80,130	MSR 460
80	IF (IB(2)-IA(9)) 130,90,130	MSR 465
90	IF (IB(3)-IA(14)) 130,100,130	MSR 470
100	IF (IB(4)-IA(9)) 130,110,130	MSR 475
110	IF (IB(5)-IA(19)) 130,120,130	MSR 480
120	IF (IB(6)-IA(50)) 130,230,130	MSR 485
130	DØ 140 I=1,80	MSR 490
	IF (IB(I)-IA(50)) 140,150,140	MSR 495
140	N2=I	MSR 500
150	IF (N2) 220,220,160	MSR 505
160	N1=N1+1	MSR 510
	N(N1)=N2	MSR 515
	N4=N3*N2-1	MSR 520
	IF (N4-ICLEN) 190,190,170	MSR 525
C	ØVERFLØW	MSR 530
170	WRITE (IØTAPE,440) N4,N1	MSR 535
180	STØP	MSR 540
190	IF (N1-200) 200,200,170	MSR 545
200	J=1	MSR 550
	DØ 210 I=N3,N4	MSR 555
	IC(I)=IB(J)	MSR 560
210	J=J+1	MSR 565
	N3=N3*N2	MSR 570
	WRITE (IØTAPE,400) (IB(J),J=1,N2)	MSR 575
	GØ TØ 70	MSR 580
C	END ØF TABLE - START NEW TABLE	MSR 585
220	KS(L+1)=N1+1	MSR 590
	KC(L+1)=N3	MSR 595
	L=L+1	MSR 600
	GØ TØ 20	MSR 605
C	END ØF STRINGS	MSR 610
230	KS(L+1)=N1+1	MSR 615
	ICNØW=N3	MSR 620
	WRITE (IØTAPE,410) L	MSR 625
	RETURN	MSR 630
C		MSR 635
C	SEARCH	MSR 640
240	IF (L-M) 260,250,250	MSR 645
250	IF (M) 260,260,270	MSR 650
260	WRITE (IØTAPE,450) M	MSR 655
	GØ TØ 180	MSR 660

270	IF (IAND(M)) 340,280,340	MSR 665
C	OR-SEARCH	MSR 670
280	N3=KC(M)	MSR 675
	NN=KS(M)	MSR 680
	N1=KS(M+1)	MSR 685
	DØ 320 K1=NN,N1	MSR 690
	N2=N(K1)	MSR 695
	N4=N3+N2-1	MSR 700
	I2=LEN+1-N2	MSR 705
	DØ 310 I=2,I2	MSR 710
	J1=1	MSR 715
C	DØES IT MATCH	MSR 720
	DØ 300 J=N3,N4	MSR 725
	K=I+J1-1	MSR 730
	IF (ICØL(K)-IA(42)) 290,300,290	MSR 735
290	IF (ICØL(K)-IC(J)) 310,300,310	MSR 740
300	J1=J1+1	MSR 745
C	SUCCESS	MSR 750
	GØ TØ 330	MSR 755
C	NØ MATCH, KEEP TRYING	MSR 760
310	CØNTINUE	MSR 765
320	N3=N3+N2	MSR 770
	M=0	MSR 775
	RETURN	MSR 780
330	M=1	MSR 785
	RETURN	MSR 790
C	AND-SEARCH	MSR 795
340	N3=KC(M)	MSR 800
	NN=KS(M)	MSR 805
	N1=KS(M+1)	MSR 810
	DØ 380 K1=NN,N1	MSR 815
	N2=N(K1)	MSR 820
	N4=N3+N2-1	MSR 825
	I2=LEN+1-N2	MSR 830
	DØ 370 I=2,I2	MSR 835
	J1=1	MSR 840
C	DØES IT MATCH	MSR 845
	DØ 360 J=N3,N4	MSR 850
	K=I+J1-1	MSR 855
	IF (ICØL(K)-IA(42)) 350,360,350	MSR 860
350	IF (ICØL(K)-IC(J)) 370,360,370	MSR 865
360	J1=J1+1	MSR 870
C	FAILURE	MSR 875
	GØ TØ 380	MSR 880
C	MATCH, KEEP TRYING	MSR 885
370	CØNTINUE	MSR 890
	M=0	MSR 895
	RETURN	MSR 900
380	N3=N3+N2	MSR 905
	M=1	MSR 910
	RETURN	MSR 915
C		MSR 920
390	FØRMAT (80A1)	MSR 925
400	FØRMAT (1X,80A1)	MSR 930
410	FØRMAT (11HØTHERE ARE ,I2,ØH TABLES)	MSR 935
420	FØRMAT (13HØSEARCH TABLE,I3)	MSR 940
430	FØRMAT (47HØTHE PRØGRAM IS SEARCHING FØR LINES CØNTAINING ,3A1,26HMSR 945	
	1 ØF THE WØRDS GIVEN BELOW.//)	MSR 950
440	FØRMAT (47HØLIST ØF SEARCH WØRDS TØØ LØNG. PLEASE SHØRTEN.,/68HØMAMSR 955	
	1XIMUM CHARACTER LENGTH IS 8000. MAXIMUM NUMBER ØF PHRASES IS 200 /MSR 960	
	221H CURRENT VALUES ARE ,216)	MSR 965
450	FØRMAT (28HØMSERCH HAS NØ SEARCH TABLE ,I5)	MSR 970
	END	MSR 975-

C	SUBROUTINE MSUBS (IB,IW,MODE)	MSB 5
C	MSUBS	MSB 10
C	MULTIPLE TABLE SUBSTITUTION SUBROUTINE	MSH 15
C		MSH 20
C	THIS PROGRAM IS A MODIFICATION OF AMSUB WRITTEN BY R.C. THOMPSON	MSB 25
C	AMSUB USES THE LOGIC OF SUBSTITUTE WRITTEN BY MRS. C. MESSINA	MSH 30
C	MODIFICATIONS MADE BY R. MCCLENNON, NSRDS-NHS, MARCH 1970.	MSB 35
C		MSH 40
C	THIS IS A MULTIPLE TABLE SUBSTITUTION SUBROUTINE. IT ACCEPTS AS	MSH 45
C	INPUT A LINE OF TEXT AND SEARCHES AND SUBSTITUTES ACCORDING TO ANY	MSH 50
C	OF 99 DIFFERENT TABLES	MSB 55
C	TBE ARGUMENTS ARE --	MSB 60
C	IB - THE LINE TO BE PROCESSED ON INPUT. ON RETURN FROM MSUBS IB	MSH 65
C	CONTAINS THE EDITED LINE.	MSH 70
C	IW - TBE LENGTH OF THE INPUT LINE IN IB (IN CHARACTERS). ON	MSB 75
C	RETURN IW IS TBE NEW LENGTH OF IB.	MSB 80
C	MODE - ZERO INDICATES THAT CONTROL CARDS ARE TO BE READ TO	MSB 85
C	INITIALIZE MSUBS. A POSITIVE NUMBER INDICATES THE NUMBER OF THE	MSB 90
C	SUBSTITUTION TABLE WHICH IS TO BE USED TO EDIT IB.	MSB 95
C		MSB 100
C	COMMON BLOCK IO CONTAINS ITAPE AND IOTAPE, THE LOGICAL UNITS FOR	MSB 105
C	THE CARD READER AND PRINTER, RESPECTIVELY.	MSB 110
C		MSB 115
C	COMMON BLOCK STR CONTAINS IC IN WHICH THE SUBSTITUTION TABLE IS	MSH 120
C	STORED. ICLEN IS THE LENGTH OF IC. ICNOW IS A POINTER TO TBE	MSB 125
C	NEXT AVAILABLE CELL IN IC. IT IS RESET BY EACH PROGRAM WHICH	MSB 130
C	STORES STRINGS IN IC.	MSB 135
C		MSB 140
C	THE CONTROL CARDS FOR MSUBS ARE AS FOLLOWS --	MSB 145
C	THE EDPAC DICTIONARY IS ALREADY IN COMMON IA. THE ALPHABET STARTS	MSB 150
C	WITH THE LETTER A IN COLUMN 1 THRU Z IN 26. TBE NUMBERS 0 TO 9	MSB 155
C	IN COLUMNS 27 TO 36. COLUMN 41 CONTAINS THE PRINTOUT STRING	MSB 160
C	DELIMITER. COLUMN 47 MUST BE BLANK.	MSB 165
C	THE NEXT TWO CARDS ARE IN (3A1,I1) FORMAT. THEY GIVE INFORMATION	MSB 170
C	FOR INPUT AND OUTPUT, RESPECTIVELY. TBE FIRST TWO CHARACTERS ON	MSH 175
C	EACB CARD ARE TBE SBIFT UP AND SBIFT DOWN SYMBOLS, RESPECTIVELY.	MSB 180
C	TBE THIRD CHARACTER IS TBE UNIVERSAL MATCH CHARACTER IN THE	MSB 185
C	SUBSTITUTION TABLES. THE NUMBER IS 1 FOR SBIFT AND LOCK MODE OR	MSB 190
C	ZERO FOR SBIFT AND UNLOCK MODE.	MSB 195
C	THE SUBSTITUTION TABLES FOLLOW. EACH TABLE IS PRECEDED BY A CARD	MSB 200
C	WITH THE WORD 'TABLE' IN COLUMNS 1 TO 5 AND THE TABLE NUMBER IN	MSB 205
C	COLUMNS 6 AND 7. IF THE FIRST SUBSTITUTION CARDS ARE NOT PRECEDED	MSB 210
C	BY A TABLE NUMBER TABLE 99 WILL BE ASSUMED.	MSB 215
C	A SUBSTITUTION CARD CONTAINS TBE STRING TO BE SEARCHED FOR	MSB 220
C	FOLLOWED BY THE REPLACEMENT STRING, WITH BOTH STRINGS BRACKETED	MSB 225
C	ANY CHARACTER NOT APPEARING IN EITHER STRING. FOR INSTANCE,	MSB 230
C	/YES/ /NO/ WILL CAUSE ALL OCCURRENCES OF 'YES' TO BE CHANGED TO	MSB 235
C	'NO' WHEN THAT TABLE IS USED.	MSB 240
C	THE READING OF SUBSTITUTION TABLES IS ENDED BY READING A CARD	MSB 245
C	WITH THE WORD 'FINIS' IN COLUMNS 1 THRU 5 AND COLUMN 6 BLANK	MSH 250
C		MSB 255
C	THIS PROGRAM SHOULD BE USED WITH SUBROUTINES SULOCK AND SUNLK	MSB 260
C		MSB 265
C	COMMON /IO/ ITAPE,IOTAPE	MSB 270
C	COMMON /STR/ ICLEN,ICNOW,IC	MSB 275
C	DIMENSION IC(8000),NS(1500),NFG1(100),NFG2(100),NT(750),NSFG(100)	MSB 280
C	DIMENSION NB(750),IX(20)	MSB 285

	DIMENSION IB(3000)	MSB 290
	COMMON /IA/ IA(120)	MSB 295
	IF (MODE) 660,10,660	MSB 300
10	IBLEN=2995	MSB 305
	IWRT=5	MSB 310
	ICLK=-1	MSB 315
	IEND=0	MSB 320
	ISHFT=0	MSB 325
	NSMAX=1496	MSB 330
	DØ 20 J=1,99	MSB 335
	NFG1(J)=0	MSB 340
20	NFG2(J)=0	MSB 345
	J1=0	MSB 350
	READ (ITAPE,1000) IA(83),IA(85),IA(89),LØCK1	MSB 355
	WRITE (IØTAPE,1010) IA(83),IA(85),IA(89),LØCK1	MSB 360
	READ (ITAPE,1000) IA(84),IA(86),IA(90),LØCK2	MSB 365
	WRITE (IØTAPE,1010) IA(84),IA(86),IA(90),LØCK2	MSB 370
	N1=0	MSB 375
	LG=9	MSB 380
	LF=9	MSB 385
	N3=ICNØW	MSB 390
C	START READING SUBSTITUTION TABLES	MSB 395
30	READ (ITAPE,1020) (IB(J),J=1,77),KB,KT	MSB 400
	N2=0	MSB 405
	N22=0	MSB 410
C	CHECK FØR FINISH CARD	MSB 415
	IF (IB(1)-IA(6)) 80,40,80	MSB 420
40	IF (IB(2)-IA(9)) 220,50,220	MSB 425
50	IF (IB(3)-IA(14)) 220,60,220	MSB 430
60	IF (IB(4)-IA(9)) 220,70,220	MSB 435
70	IF (IB(5)-IA(19)) 220,450,220	MSB 440
C	CHECK FØR TABLE CARD	MSB 445
80	IF (IB(1)-IA(20)) 220,90,220	MSB 450
90	IF (IB(2)-IA(1)) 220,100,220	MSB 455
100	IF (IB(3)-IA(2)) 220,110,220	MSB 460
110	IF (IB(4)-IA(12)) 220,120,220	MSB 465
120	IF (IB(5)-IA(5)) 220,130,220	MSB 470
C	DETERMINE TABLE NUMBER	MSB 475
130	NFG2(LT)=N1	MSB 480
	LT=0	MSB 485
	LTT=0	MSB 490
	DØ 140 J=27,36	MSB 495
	IF (IB(6)-IA(J)) 140,150,140	MSB 500
140	LT=LT+1	MSB 505
	LT=0	MSB 510
150	DØ 160 J=27,36	MSB 515
	IF (IB(7)-IA(J)) 160,170,160	MSB 520
160	LTT=LTT+1	MSB 525
	LTT=0	MSB 530
170	IF (LTT) 190,190,180	MSB 535
180	LT=10*LT+LTT	MSB 540
190	IF (LT) 200,200,210	MSB 545
200	WRITE (IØTAPE,1040) IA(6),IA(7)	MSB 550
	IEND=1	MSB 555
	GØ TØ 30	MSB 560
210	NFG1(LT)=N1+1	MSB 565
	NSFG(LT)=N3	MSB 570
	GØ TØ 440	MSB 575

C	FIND LENGTH OF SEARCH STRING N2	MSB 580
220	DØ 240 I=2,75	MSB 585
	IF (IB(I)-IB(1)) 240,230,240	MSB 590
230	IF (N2) 30,30,250	MSB 595
240	N2=I-1	MSB 600
250	J=N2+3	MSB 605
	IF (J-76) 270,260,260	MSB 610
260	WRITE (ØTAPÉ,1050) IB(1),(IB(I),I=1,77)	MSB 615
	IEND=1	MSB 620
	GØ TØ 30	MSB 625
270	K=J+1	MSB 630
C	FIND BEGINNING OF REPLACEMENT STRING	MSB 635
	DØ 280 I=J,76	MSB 640
	IF (IB(I)-IB(1)) 280,290,280	MSB 645
280	K=I+2	MSB 650
	GØ TØ 260	MSB 655
C	FIND LENGTH OF REPLACEMENT STRING N22	MSB 660
290	DØ 300 I=K,77	MSB 665
	IF (IB(I)-IB(1)) 300,310,300	MSB 670
300	N22=I-K+1	MSB 675
	GØ TØ 260	MSB 680
C	PLACE STRINGS IN BUFFER IC	MSB 685
310	N1=N1+2	MSB 690
	N4=N3*N2-1	MSB 695
	IF (N4-ICLEN*80) 330,330,320	MSB 700
320	WRITE (ØTAPÉ,1060) ICLEN,NSMAX,N4,N1	MSB 705
	IEND=1	MSB 710
	STØP	MSB 715
330	IF (N1-NSMAX) 340,340,320	MSB 720
340	J=2	MSB 725
	NS(N1-1)=N2	MSB 730
	NS(N1)=N22	MSB 735
	IN2=N1/2	MSB 740
	NT(IN2)=KT	MSB 745
	NB(IN2)=KB	MSB 750
	DØ 350 I=N3,N4	MSB 755
	IC(I)=IB(J)	MSB 760
350	J=J+1	MSB 765
	N3=N3+N2	MSB 770
	IF (N22) 380,380,360	MSB 775
360	N4=N3*N22-1	MSB 780
	J=K	MSB 785
	DØ 370 I=N3,N4	MSB 790
	IC(I)=IB(J)	MSB 795
370	J=J+1	MSB 800
C	MØVE REPLACEMENT STRING TØ CENTER OF PAGE FØR ØUTPUT	MSB 805
380	IF (N2-36) 390,390,400	MSB 810
390	K=40	MSB 815
400	K1=K*N22-1	MSB 820
	J=N2+3	MSB 825
	DØ 410 L=J,78	MSB 830
410	IB(L)=IA(47)	MSB 835
	IB(1)=IA(41)	MSB 840
	IB(N2+2)=IA(41)	MSB 845
	IB(K-1)=IA(41)	MSB 850
	IB(K1+1)=IA(41)	MSB 855
	IF (N22) 440,440,420	MSB 860
420	DØ 430 I=N3,N4	MSB 865

	IB(K)=IC(I)	MSB 870
430	K=K+1	MSB 875
	N3=N3+N22	MSB 880
440	WRITE (IOTAPE,1030) (IB(J),J=1,77),KB,KT	MSB 885
	GØ TØ 30	MSB 890
450	IF (IEND) 460,470,460	MSB 895
460	STØP	MSB 900
C	SØRT SUBSTITUTE TABLES TØ PUT LØNGEST STRING AT BEGINNING ØF TABLE	MSB 905
470	N44=N4	MSB 910
	ICNØW=N4+1	MSB 915
	NFG2(LT)=N1	MSB 920
	DØ 590 LT=1,99	MSB 925
	IF (NFG2(LT)-NFG1(LT)-4) 590,480,480	MSB 930
480	N1=NFG2(LT)	MSB 935
	NØ=NFG1(LT)	MSB 940
	NØ=NØ+3	MSB 945
	IF (N1-4) 600,490,490	MSB 950
490	N7=N1+2	MSB 955
500	N3=NSFG(LT)	MSB 960
	K1=0	MSB 965
	N7=N7-2	MSB 970
	IF (N7-4) 510,520,520	MSB 975
510	N7=N7+2	MSB 980
520	DØ 580 I=NØ,N7,2	MSB 985
	N2=NS(I-3)*NS(I-2)	MSB 990
	N22=NS(I-1)*NS(I)	MSB 995
	IF (NS(I-3)-NS(I-1)) 540,530,530	MSB 1000
530	N3=N3+N2	MSB 1005
	GØ TØ 580	MSB 1010
540	N4=NS(I-3)	MSB 1015
	NS(I-3)=NS(I-1)	MSB 1020
	NS(I-1)=N4	MSB 1025
	N4=NS(I)	MSB 1030
	NS(I)=NS(I-2)	MSB 1035
	NS(I-2)=N4	MSB 1040
	IN2=I/2	MSB 1045
	N4=NT(IN2)	MSB 1050
	NT(IN2)=NT(IN2-1)	MSB 1055
	NT(IN2-1)=N4	MSB 1060
	N4=NB(IN2)	MSB 1065
	K1=K1+1	MSB 1080
	N4=N3+N2-1	MSB 1085
	K=0	MSB 1090
	DØ 550 J=N3,N4	MSB 1095
	K=K+1	MSB 1100
550	IB(K)=IC(J)	MSB 1105
	DØ 560 J=1,N22	MSB 1110
	K=N3+J-1	MSB 1115
	N6=N4+J	MSB 1120
560	IC(K)=IC(N6)	MSB 1125
	N3=N3+N22	MSB 1130
	DØ 570 J=1,N2	MSB 1135
	K=N3+J-1	MSB 1140
570	IC(K)=IB(J)	MSB 1145
580	CØNTINUE	MSB 1150
	IF (K1) 590,590,500	MSB 1155
590	CØNTINUE	MSB 1160
600	WRITE (IOTAPE,990) ,IA(6) ,IA(9) ,IA(14) ,IA(9) ,IA(19)	MSB 1165

	DØ 640 J=1,99	MSB1170
	IF (NFG1(J)) 610,640,610	MSB1175
610	WRITE (IØTAPE,1070) J,NFG1(J),NFG2(J),NSFG(J)	MSB1180
C	IF ICHK = -1 WRITE ØUT SORTED SUBSTITUTE LIST	MSB1185
	IF (ICBK) 620,640,640	MSB1190
620	NGF1=NFG1(J)*1	MSB1195
	NGF2=NFG2(J)	MSB1200
	N3=NSFG(J)	MSB1205
	DØ 630 I=NGF1,NGF2,2	MSB1210
	N2=NS(I-1)	MSB1215
	N22=NS(I)	MSB1220
	N4=N3*N2-1	MSB1225
	N5=N4*1	MSB1230
	N6=N4*N22	MSB1235
	NI1=N2*N22*7	MSB1240
	I2=I/2	MSB1245
	WRITE (IØTAPE,1080) N2,IA(41),(IC(N),N*N3,N4),IA(41),IA(47),IA(47)	MSB1250
	1,IA(41),(IC(M),M=NS,N6),IA(41),(IA(47),L=NI1,80),NB(I2),NT(I2)	MSB1255
630	N3=N3*N2*N22	MSB1260
640	CØNTINUE	MSB1265
	CALL CLØCK	MSB1270
	DØ 650 I=1,500	MSB1275
650	IB(I)=IA(47)	MSB1280
C	END ØF INITIALIZATION, RETURN TØ MAIN PRØGRAM	MSB1285
	RETURN	MSB1290
C	CALLED WITH LINE IN IB TØ BE EDITED	MSB1295
660	IB(IW*1)=IA(47)	MSB1300
	LT=MØDE	MSB1305
	IF (LØCK1) 670,680,670	MSB1310
670	CALL SUNLK (IA,IB,IW,IØTAPE)	MSB1315
680	K2=1	MSB1320
	ILK=0	MSB1325
690	N6=0	MSB1330
	N7=0	MSB1335
	DØ 760 K=K2,IW	MSB1340
C	CHECK FØR EMPTY TABLE	MSB1345
	IF (NFG2(LT)-NFG1(LT)) 760,760,700	MSB1350
700	NGF1=NFG1(LT)*1	MSB1355
	NGF2=NFG2(LT)	MSB1360
	N3=NSFG(LT)	MSB1365
C	SEARCH FØR ØCCURRENCE ØF SEARCH STRINGS	MSB1370
	DØ 750 I=NGF1,NGF2,2	MSB1375
	IF (IB(K)-IC(N3)) 750,710,750	MSB1380
710	N2=NS(I-1)	MSB1385
	N22=NS(I)	MSB1390
	K1=K	MSB1395
	N4=N3*N2-1	MSB1400
	IZ=0	MSB1405
	DØ 740 J=N3,N4	MSB1410
	IF (IC(J)-IA(89)) 730,720,730	MSB1415
720	IZ=IZ+1	MSB1420
	IX(IZ)=IB(K1)	MSB1425
	GØ TØ 740	MSB1430
730	IF (IB(K1)-IC(J)) 750,740,750	MSB1435
740	K1=K1*1	MSB1440
	N7=I	MSB1445
	N6=N3	MSB1450
	GØ TØ 770	MSB1455
750	N3=N3*NS(I)+NS(I-1)	MSB1460
760	CØNTINUE	MSB1465
	GØ TØ 960	MSB1470
770	IF (K1-IW) 790,790,780	MSB1475
780	IW=K1	MSB1480
	ILK=1	MSB1485
790	K1=K	MSB1490
	IN2=I/2	MSB1495
	KB=NB(IN2)	MSB1500


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N2=NS(N7-1)
N22=NS(N7)
N3=N6+N2
N4=N3*N22-1
N5=N22-N2
IF (N5) 930,800,890
C INSERT REPLACEMENT STRING
800 DØ 850 J=N3,N4
    IF (IC(J)-IA(90)) 840,810,840
810 IY=IY+1
    IF (IY-IZ) 830,830,820
820 WRITE (IØTAPE,1090)
    IY=IZ
830 IB(K1)=IX(IY)
    GØ TØ 850
840 IB(K1)=IC(J)
850 K1=K1+1
860 IF (ILK) 870,870,960
870 K2=K1-KB
    IF (NT(I)) 880,690,880
880 LT=NT(I)
    GØ TØ 690
890 IF (IW+N5-2999) 910,910,900
900 WRITE (IØTAPE,1100)
    WRITE (IØTAPE,990) ,(IB(J),J=1,IW)
    STØP
C MAKE RØØM FØR LARGER STRING
910 IW=IW+N5
    K2=IW
    DØ 920 J=K1,IW
    K9=K2-N5
    IB(K2)=IB(K9)
920 K2=K2-1
    GØ TØ 800
C SHØRTEN RECØRD FØR SHØRTER STRING
930 DØ 940 J=K1,IW
    K9=J-N5
940 IB(J)=IB(K9)
    K9=IW+N5+1
    DØ 950 J=K9,IW
950 IB(J)=IA(47)
    IW=IW+N5
    IF (N22) 860,860,800
960 IF (LØCK2) 970,980,970
970 CALL SULØCK (IA,IB,IW,IØTAPE)
980 RETURN
C
990 FØRMAT (1X,131A1)
1000 FØRMAT (3A1,I1)
1010 FØRMAT (1X,3A1,I1)
1020 FØRMAT (77A1,I1,I2)
1030 FØRMAT (1X,77A1,2I2)
1040 FØRMAT (1X,2A1,23H IS A BAD TABLE NUMBER.)
1050 FØRMAT (15HØTHE CHARACTER ,A1,52H DID NØT APPEAR FØUR TIMES ØN THEM
1 CARD BELØW. STØP./1X,80A1)
1060 FØRMAT (65HØSUBSTITUTE LIST IS TØØ LØNG. MAXIMUM CHARACTER LENGTH
1 ØF IC IS ,I6,3ØH MAXIMUM NUMBER ØF PHRASES IS ,I5,9H CURRENT ,11H
2VALUES ARE ,2I8,7H STØP. )
1070 FØRMAT (6H TABLE,I3,1ØH BEGINS AT,I6,8H ENDS AT,I6,15H FIRST CHAR
1 IS,I6)
1080 FØRMAT (1X,I16,80A1,3I6)
1090 FØRMAT (3H ,/,65H ***YØU ARE WRITING MØRE MATCH CHARACTERS THAM
IN ØU READ. ***** )
1100 FØRMAT (87HØTHE LINE FØLLØWING WØULD HAVE EXCEEDED 3000 CHARACTERS
1 IF SUBSTITUTION HAD CØNTINUED )
END

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MSB1505
MSB1510
MSB1515
MSB1520
MSB1525
MSB1530
MSB1535
MSB1540
MSB1545
MSB1550
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MSB1560
MSB1565
MSB1570
MSB1575
MSB1580
MSB1585
MSB1590
MSB1595
MSB1600
MSB1605
MSB1610
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MSB1775
MSB1780
MSB1785
MSB1790
MSB1795
MSB1800
MSB1805
MSB1810
MSB1815
MSB1820
MSB1825
MSB1830-

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C

	SUBROUTINE SUNLK(IA,IB,IW,IOTAPE)	SSUK 10
	DIMENSION IA(86),IB(999)	SSUK 20
	MAXIW=998	SSUK 30
	L=0	SSUK 40
	J=0	SSUK 50
	K=0	SSUK 60
	DØ 60 I=1,IW	SSUK 70
	IF (IB(I)-IA(83)) 40,20,40	SSUK 80
20	L=L+1	SSUK 90
	IF (L-J-1) 30,60,30	SSUK 100
30	K=1	SSUK 110
	GØ TØ 60	SSUK 120
40	IF (IB(I)-IA(85)) 60,50,60	SSUK 130
50	J=J+1	SSUK 140
	IF (L-J) 30,60,30	SSUK 150
60	CØNTINUE	SSUK 160
	IF (L-J) 80,70,90	SSUK 170
70	IF (K) 80,120,80	SSUK 180
80	WRITE (IOTAPE,280)	SSUK 190
	GØ TØ 150	SSUK 200
90	IF (IA(83)-IA(85)) 80,100,80	SSUK 210
100	K=2*(L/2)-L	SSUK 220
	IF (K) 110,120,110	SSUK 230
110	IW=IW+1	SSUK 240
	IB(IW)=IA(85)	SSUK 250
120	J=1	SSUK 260
130	IF (IB(J)-IA(83)) 140,160,140	SSUK 270
140	J=J+1	SSUK 280
	IF (J-(IW+1)) 130,150,150	SSUK 290
150	RETURN	SSUK 300
160	IF (IB(J+1)-IA(85)) 190,170,190	SSUK 310
170	J=J+2	SSUK 320
	DØ 180 I=J,IW	SSUK 330
180	IB(I-1)=IB(I)	SSUK 340
	GØ TØ 220	SSUK 350
190	IF (IB(J+2)-IA(85)) 230,200,230	SSUK 360
200	J=J+3	SSUK 370
	DØ 210 I=J,IW	SSUK 380
210	IB(I-1)=IB(I)	SSUK 390
220	IW=IW-1	SSUK 400
	IB(IW+1)=IA(47)	SSUK 410
	J=J-1	SSUK 420
	GØ TØ 130	SSUK 430
230	IF ((IW+1)-MAXIW) 250,250,240	SSUK 440
240	WRITE (IOTAPE,270)	SSUK 450
	GØ TØ 150	SSUK 460
250	IW=IW+1	SSUK 470
	J=J+3	SSUK 480
	K=IW	SSUK 490
	DØ 260 L=J,IW	SSUK 500
	IB(K)=IB(K-1)	SSUK 510
260	K=K-1	SSUK 520
	J=J-1	SSUK 530
	IB(J)=IA(83)	SSUK 540
	GØ TØ 160	SSUK 550
270	FØRMAT (116ØTHE WØRK ØN THE FØLLØWING LINE WAS HALTED JUST BEFØRE	SSUK 560
	1 THE MAXIMUM CHARACTER LINE LIMIT WAS EXCEEDED IN SUNLK)	SSUK 570
280	FØRMAT (69ØTHE FØLLØWING LINE DID NØT CØNTAIN A BALANCED SET ØF	SSUK 580
	1HIFT SYMBØLS.)	SSUK 590
	END	SSUK 600

C	SUBROUTINE SULOCK(IA,IB,IW,IOTAPE)	SSLK 10
	DIMENSION IA(86),IB(999)	SSLK 20
	MAXIW=998	SSLK 30
	J=1	SSLK 40
20	IF (IB(J)-IA(84)) 30,60,30	SSLK 50
30	J=J+1	SSLK 60
	IF (J-(IW+1)) 20,20,50	SSLK 70
40	WRITE (IOTAPE,140)	SSLK 80
50	RETURN	SSLK 90
60	J=J+2	SSLK 100
70	IF (IB(J)-IA(84)) 110,80,110	SSLK 110
80	IW=IW-1	SSLK 120
	DØ 90 K=J,IW	SSLK 130
90	IB(K)=IB(K+1)	SSLK 140
	IB(IW+1)=IA(47)	SSLK 150
	J=J+1	SSLK 160
	IF (J-IW) 70,70,100	SSLK 170
100	IW=IW+1	SSLK 180
	IB(IW)=IA(86)	SSLK 190
	GØ TØ 50	SSLK 200
110	IF (IW-MAXIW) 120,100,40	SSLK 210
120	IW=IW+1	SSLK 220
	J=J+1	SSLK 230
	K=IW	SSLK 240
	IB(IW+1)=IA(47)	SSLK 250
	IB(IW+2)=IA(47)	SSLK 260
	IB(IW+3)=IA(47)	SSLK 270
	DØ 130 L=J,IW	SSLK 280
	IB(K)=IB(K-1)	SSLK 290
130	K=K-1	SSLK 280
	IB(J-1)=IA(86)	SSLK 290
	GØ TØ 20	
140	FORMAT(116HOTBE WORK ON THE FOLLOWING LINE WAS HALTED JUST BEFORE	
	1 THE MAXIMUM CHARACTER LINE LIMIT WAS EXCEEDED IN SULOCK)	SSLK 310
	END	SSLK 320

C	MULTIPLE TABLE EXTENDED REFORM SUBROUTINE	MXR 5
C		MXR 10
C	THIS REFORM PROGRAM ACCEPTS A LINE OF CHARACTERS, BREAKS IT INTO	MXR 15
C	PIECES, AND REARRANGES THE PIECES ACCORDING TO ONE OF 20 FORMATS,	MXR 20
C	INSERTING AD HOC STRINGS. INPUT RECORDS MAY BE FIXED-FIELD, FREE-	MXR 25
C	FIELD STRUCTURED, OR UNSTRUCTURED FLAGGED. OUTPUT MAY BE FIXED-	MXR 30
C	FIELD OR FREE-FIELD.	MXR 35
C		MXR 40
C	SUBROUTINE MXREFM (M,KARD,LBUF,JWIDTH)	MXR 45
C		MXR 50
C	THE ARGUMENTS IN THE CALL TO MXREFM ARE --	MXR 55
C	M - IF SET TO ZERO, THE ROUTINE INITIALIZES ITSELF BY READING	MXR 60
C	CONTROL CARDS. IF POSITIVE, IT IDENTIFIES THE FORMAT TO BE USED.	MXR 65
C	KARD - THE CARD IMAGE OR LINE TO BE REFORMATTED	MXR 70
C	LBUF - THE BUFFER WHICH RECEIVES THE REFORMATTED OUTPUT	MXR 75
C	JWIDTH - ON ENTRY, THE MAXIMUM AVAILABLE LENGTH OF LBUF, WHICH IF	MXR 80
C	EXCEEDED WILL CAUSE AN ERROR RETURN - ON RETURN, THE ACTUAL LENGTH	MXR 85
C	OF THE OUTPUT LINE.	MXR 90
C		MXR 95
C	STRINGS ARE NUMBERED IN THE ORDER OF THEIR DEFINITION BY THE	MXR 100
C	CONTROL CARDS. PIECES OF AN INPUT RECORD ARE NUMBERED (WITHIN THEM	MXR 105
C	RECORD) IN THE ORDER OF THEIR DEFINITION FOR A FIXED-FIELD OR	MXR 110
C	FLAGGED RECORD, AND FROM LEFT TO RIGHT FOR A STRUCTURED FREE-FIELD	MXR 115
C	RECORD.	MXR 120
C		MXR 125

THE CONTROL CARDS ARE AS FOLLOWS -- MXR 130
 THE FIRST CONTROL CARD SHOULD HAVE THE 26 LETTERS, FROM A TO Z, IN MXR 135
 COLUMNS 1 TO 26, AND THE DIGITS FROM 0 TO 9 IN COLUMNS 27-36. MXR 140
 COLUMN 47 IS BLANK. COLUMN 50 CONTAINS A SCAN TERMINATOR, WHICH MXR 145
 ENDS THE SCANNING OF A CARD. THE SYMBOL IN COLUMN 52 INDICATES MXR 150
 THAT THE CARD ON WHICH IT APPEARS IS CONTINUED ONTO THE NEXT CARD. MXR 155
 MXR 160
 THE SECOND CONTROL CARD SPECIFIES THE NUMBER OF DIFFERENT FORMATS MXR 165
 TO BE READ. MXR 170
 MXR 175
 THEN THE PROGRAM READS IN THE STRINGS. EACH IS ON A SEPARATE MXR 180
 CARD, WITH ITS END MARKED BY THE SCAN TERMINATOR. THERE MAY BE UP MXR 185
 UP TO 99 STRINGS. A CARD WITH A TERMINATOR IN COLUMN 1 ENDS THE MXR 190
 READING OF STRINGS. MXR 195
 MXR 200
 THEN THE INPUT FORMAT DEFINITION FOR EACH FORMAT IS READ. THE MXR 205
 FIRST NUMBER IS THE FORMAT NUMBER (1-20) - THESE SHOULD BE IN MXR 210
 ASCENDING ORDER. THE NEXT NUMBER SPECIFIES THE FORMAT TYPE. A 1 MXR 215
 INDICATES FIXED-FIELD RECORDS, A 2 FREE-FIELD RECORDS WITH A 1-3 MXR 220
 CHARACTER SEPARATOR, AND 3 OR 4 FOR FLAGGED RECORDS. MXR 225
 IF FIXED-FIELD RECORDS ARE SPECIFIED, PAIRS OF NUMBERS FOLLOW. MXR 230
 THE FIRST NUMBER IN THE PAIR IS THE CARD COLUMN IN WHICH THE FIELD MXR 235
 BEGINS. THE SECOND IS ITS WIDTH. FIELDS MAY BE CONTIGUOUS, MXR 240
 MAY OVERLAP, OR MAY FAIL TO MEET. MXR 245
 IF PIECES ARE DEFINED BY FLAGS, THE FLAGS FOLLOW. EACH MUST BE MXR 250
 BRACKETED BY SOME CHARACTER, AS /AUTHORS/ *CODEN* MXR 255
 IF THE RECORD IS TYPE 2, THE SEPARATOR (1-3 NON-NUMERIC MXR 260
 CHARACTERS) COMES NEXT. IF IT IS MISSING, FIELDS ARE DELIMITED BY MXR 265
 ONE OR MORE CONSECUTIVE BLANKS. THE SEPARATOR IS FOLLOWED BY THE MXR 270
 NUMBER OF FIELDS. MXR 275
 MXR 280
 THE LAST SET OF CONTROL CARDS DEFINES THE OUTPUT FORMAT. THE MXR 285
 FIRST NUMBER IS THE FORMAT OR TYPE NUMBER (ASCENDING ORDER). THE MXR 290
 NEXT NUMBER MAY BE 1 OR 2. IF 1, IT INDICATES THE INPUT FRAGMENT SMX
 ARE TO BE PLACED IN THE OUTPUT WITHOUT WIDTH CHANGE. IF 2, EACH MXR 300
 PIECE IS TO BE INSERTED IN A FIXED-WIDTH FIELD. MXR 305
 IF THE FIRST OPTION IS ELECTED, THE CARD THEN LISTS WHAT ITEMS ARE MXR 310
 TO BE ASSEMBLED. A NUMBER CALLS FOR A PIECE FROM THE INPUT. THE MXR 315
 LETTER S FOLLOWED BY A NUMBER CALLS FOR A STRING. MXR 320
 ON OPTION 2, THE SAME SYSTEM IS USED, BUT EACH CALL FOR AN INPUT MXR 325
 PIECE IS FOLLOWED BY TWO NUMBERS. THE FIRST IS THE WIDTH OF THE MXR 330
 OUTPUT FIELD. THE SECOND MAY BE 0, 1, OR 2. IF 0, IT SPECIFIES MXR 335
 THAT THE PIECE IS TO BE CENTERED IN THE FIELD. A 1 CALLS FOR LEFT MXR 340
 ADJUSTMENT AND A 2 FOR RIGHT ADJUSTMENT. MXR 345
 MXR 350
 A FREE-FIELD CONTROL CARD READER, INPUT, IS USED BY THIS PROGRAM, MXR 355
 FREEING THE USER FROM ARBITRARY FORMAT RULES. IT CAN READ EITHER MXR 360
 INTEGERS OR ALPHABETIC CHARACTERS. MXR 365
 MXR 370
 MXR 375

 PROGRAMMING INFORMATION MXR 380
 MXR 385
 IN AND IOUT ARE THE UNIT NUMBERS FOR THE CARD READER AND PRINTER, MXR 390
 RESPECTIVELY. MXR 395
 IC IS A VECTOR, SHARED WITH OTHER PROGRAMS, FOR STRING STORAGE MXR 400
 ICLEN IS ITS SIZE MXR 405
 ICNOW POINTS TO THE FIRST AVAILABLE (UNUSED) LOCATION IN IC, AND MXR 410
 MUST BE ADVANCED AFTER STORING STRINGS IN IC MXR 415
 IABC IS THE IMAGE OF THE FIRST CONTROL CARD (ALPHABET, ETC.) MXR 420
 NFSTRT - THE DEFINED STARTING COLUMN OF A FIXED FIELD MXR 425
 NFWIDTH - THE DEFINED WIDTH OF A FIXED FIELD MXR 430
 NFORG - THE ACTUAL STARTING COLUMN OF A FIXED OR FREE FIELD MXR 435
 C
 NW MXR 440
 NFWIDE - THE ACTUAL WIDTH OF A FIELD MXR 445
 C
 LIM - THE DEFINED WIDTH OF A FIXED OUTPUT FIELD MXR 450
 C
 INSIDE - THE CENTERING OR ADJUSTMENT INSTRUCTION MXR 455

C	NUMBR - THE STRING OR FIELD SPECIFICATION FOR OUTPUT	MXR 460
C	TELLS WHETHER A STRING OR A FIELD IS SPECIFIED	MXR 465
C	MØDE1 - THE INPUT OPTION (FIXED,FREE,FLAGGED) FOR A FØRMAT	MXR 470
C	MØDE2 - THE OUTPUT OPTION FOR A FØRMAT	MXR 475
C	KSEP - THE SEPARATORS	MXR 480
C	LS - THE NUMBER OF CHARACTERS IN A SEPARATOR	MXR 485
C	NFTAB - POINTERS TO THE IC POSITION OF THE FLAGS	MXR 490
C	NUMFL - TABLE MATCHING FLAG NUMBER, FIELD NUMBER	MXR 495
C	ISSTRT - POINTERS TO THE AD REC STRINGS IN IC	MXR 500
C	NFLDS - NUMBER OF INPUT FIELDS IN A RECORD FØRMAT	MXR 505
C	NØUT - NUMBER OF OUTPUT FIELDS IN A RECORD FØRMAT	MXR 510
C	ITI - CONVERSION TABLE FROM RECORD*FIELD TO ONE NUMBER	MXR 515
C	IRT1 - POINTERS FOR THE INPUT FØRMAT TABLES	MXR 520
C	IRT2 - POINTERS FOR THE OUTPUT FØRMAT TABLES	MXR 525
C	JDATA - THE INFORMATION RETURNED BY INPUT (INTEGERS, CHARACTERS)	MXR 530
C	KEY - DISTINGUISHES BETWEEN INTEGERS*CHARACTERS IN JDATA	MXR 535
C	NC - NUMBER OF FØRMAT TYPES	MXR 540
C		MXR 545
C	CØMMØN /IØ/ IN,IØUT	MXR 550
C	CØMMØN /STR/ ICLEN,ICNØW,IC(8000)	MXR 555
C	CØMMØN /IA/ IABC(120)	MXR 560
C	CØMMØN /W/ KL,NTABL	MXR 565
C	DIMENSION NFSTRT(200),NFWDT(200),LIM(200),NFØRG(50),NFWIDE(50)	MXR 570
C	DIMENSION NUMBR(200),MTYPE(200),ISIDE(200),MØDE1(20),MØDE2(20)	MXR 575
C	DIMENSION KSEP(20,3),LS(20),NFTAB(50),NUMFL(200),ISSTRT(99)	MXR 580
C	DIMENSION JDATA(60),KEY(60),KARDIN(80),NFLDS(20),NØUT(20)	MXR 585
C	DIMENSION KARD(999),LBUF(999),ITI(20,20),IRT1(200),IRT2(200)	MXR 590
10	FØRMAT (80A1)	MXR 595
20	FØRMAT (11HØTHERE ARE ,I2,23H STRINGS. THEY ARE -- /)	MXR 600
30	FØRMAT (1X,3H S ,I2,2X,I4,12H CHARACTERS ,100A1)	MXR 605
40	FØRMAT (30HØINPUT INSTRUCTIONS FOR RECORD,I2)	MXR 610
50	FØRMAT (60H RECORD IS FIXED-FIELD. STARTING CØLUMNS AND WIDTHS ARMXR	MXR 615
	1E --)	MXR 620
60	FØRMAT (41H RECORD IS FREE-FIELD. THE SEPARATOR IS ,3A1)	MXR 625
70	FØRMAT (32H RECORD HAS FLAGS. THEY ARE --)	MXR 630
80	FØRMAT (I4,2X,9A1)	MXR 635
90	FØRMAT (28H FLAGS NEED NOT BE IN ØRDER)	MXR 640
100	FØRMAT (10(3X,2I3)/10(3X,2I3))	MXR 645
110	FØRMAT (31HØOUTPUT INSTRUCTIONS FOR RECORD,I2)	MXR 650
120	FØRMAT (8H STRING ,I2)	MXR 655
130	FØRMAT (7H PIECE ,I2,11H ØF RECORD ,I2)	MXR 660
140	FØRMAT (7H PIECE ,I2,11H ØF RECORD ,I2,15H ADJUSTED IN A ,I2,25H CMXR	MXR 665
	1HARACTER FIELD IN MØDE ,I1)	MXR 670
150	FØRMAT (1HØ/1X,80A1/42HØTHE ABØVE CØNTRØL CARD IS IN ERRØR. STØP.)MXR	MXR 675
160	FØRMAT (49HØTØØ MANY STRINGS, ØR STRING TERMINATOR MISSING.)	MXR 680
170	FØRMAT (44HØNØN-EXISTENT STRING ØR FRAGMENT REQUESTED.)	MXR 685
180	FØRMAT (45HØTHE ØUTPUT LINE IS TØØ LØNG. ERRØR RETURN.)	MXR 690
190	FØRMAT (64HØA PRØGRAM PARAMETER HAS BEEN ASSIGNED AN ILLEGAL VALUEMXR	MXR 695
	1. STØP.)	MXR 700
200	FØRMAT (33HØREFØRM CØNFUSED, CANNØT CØNTINUE)	MXR 705
C	IS THIS INITIALIZATION ØR ØPERATION	MXR 710
	IF (M) 1320,210,860	MXR 715
C	READ CØNTRØL CARDS	MXR 720
210	JWMAX=JWIDTH	MXR 725
	NC=NTABL	MXR 730
C	READ STRINGS	MXR 735
	K=ICNØW	MXR 740
	ISSTRT(1)=ICNØW	MXR 745
	JJ=1	MXR 750
220	READ (IN,10) (KARDIN(JX),JX=1,80)	MXR 755
	N=1	MXR 760
	IF (KARDIN(1)-IABC(50)) 230,280,230	MXR 765
230	IF (KARDIN(N)-IABC(50)) 240,270,240	MXR 770
240	IC(K)=KARDIN(N)	MXR 775

	K=K+1	MXR 780
	IF (K-ICLEN) 250,830,830	MXR 785
250	N=N+1	MXR 790
	IF (N-80) 230,230,260	MXR 795
260	READ (IN,10) (KARDIN(JX),JX=1,80)	MXR 800
	N=1	MXR 805
	GØ TØ 230	MXR 810
270	JJ=JJ+1	MXR 815
	ISSTRT(JJ)=K	MXR 820
C	GET ANØTHER STRING	MXR 825
	GØ TØ 220	MXR 830
C	END ØF STRINGS - LIST THEM	MXR 835
280	NSTRNG=JJ-1	MXR 840
	ICNØW=K	MXR 845
	WRITE (IØUT,20) NSTRNG	MXR 850
	DØ 290 J=1,NSTRNG	MXR 855
	N1=ISSTRT(J)	MXR 860
	N2=ISSTRT(J+1)-1	MXR 865
	LL=N2-N1+1	MXR 870
290	WRITE (IØUT,30) J,LL,(IC(JX),JX=N1,N2)	MXR 875
C	READ INPUT SPECIFICATIØNS	MXR 880
	NFL=0	MXR 885
	N=1	MXR 890
	NP=1	MXR 895
	KF=ICNØW	MXR 900
	IRT1(1)=1	MXR 905
	DØ 600 J=1,NC	MXR 910
	READ (IN,10) (KARDIN(JX),JX=1,80)	MXR 915
	CALL INPUT (3,KARDIN,JDATA,KEY,80)	MXR 920
	I=JDATA(1)	MXR 925
	IF (I-J) 820,300,820	MXR 930
300	IF (KEY(2)-1) 330,310,820	MXR 935
310	MØDE1(J)=JDATA(2)	MXR 940
	IF (IAES(MØDE1(J)-2)-2) 320,320,820	MXR 945
320	MI=MØDE1(J)+1	MXR 950
C	WHAT ØPTIØN	MXR 955
	GØ TØ (330,340,410,460,470), MI	MXR 960
330	NFLDS(J)=0	MXR 965
	GØ TØ 590	MXR 970
C	FIXED-FIELD	MXR 975
340	NN=NP	MXR 980
	WRITE (IØUT,50)	MXR 985
	JN=3	MXR 990
350	IF (IAES(KEY(JN))-1) 360,360,820	MXR 995
360	IF (KEY(JN)) 390,400,370	MXR1000
370	NFSTRT(NP)=JDATA(JN)	MXR1005
	IF (KEY(JN+1)-1) 820,380,820	MXR1010
380	NFWDTH(NP)=JDATA(JN+1)	MXR1015
	NP=NP+1	MXR1020
	JN=JN+2	MXR1025
	GØ TØ 350	MXR1030
390	READ (IN,10) (KARDIN(JX),JX=1,80)	MXR1035
	CALL INPUT (4,KARDIN,JDATA,KEY,80)	MXR1040
	WRITE (IØUT,40) I	MXR1045
	JN=1	MXR1050
	GØ TØ 350	MXR1055
400	NFLDS(J)=NP-NN	MXR1060
	NX=NP-1	MXR1065
	WRITE (IØUT,100) ((NFSTRT(JX),NFWDTH(JX)),JX=NN,NX)	MXR1070
	GØ TØ 590	MXR1075
C	FREE-FIELD - GET SEPARATØR	MXR1080
410	CALL INPUT (2,KARDIN,JDATA,KEY,80)	MXR1085
	DØ 420 JJ=1,3	MXR1090
	IF (KEY(JJ+2)-1) 440,440,420	MXR1095
420	KSEP(J,JJ)=JDATA(JJ+2)	MXR1100

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430 IF (KEY(6)-1) 430,430,820
    LS(J)=3
    GØ TØ 450
440 LS(J)*JJ-1
    L=LS(J)
450 NN=L*3
    NFLDS(J)=JDATA(NN)
    NP=NP+NFLDS(J)
    WRITE (IØUT,60) (KSEP(J,JX),JX=1,L)
    GØ TØ 590
C FLAGGED FØRMAT
460 M=0
    GØ TØ 480
470 M=1
480 WRITE (IØUT,70)
    N=1
    CALL INPUT (-2,KARDIN,JDATA,KEY,K)
    NN=NP
490 K=K*1
    IF (K-80) 500,500,570
500 IF (KARDIN(K)-IABC(52)) 510,560,510
510 IF (KARDIN(K)-IABC(47)) 520,490,520
C BEGINNING ØF FLAG
520 KX=KARDIN(K)
    NFL=NFL*1
    K=K*1
    NFTAB(NFL)=KF
    NUMFL(NP)=NFL
    NP=NP*1
    KK=KF
530 IC(KF)=KARDIN(K)
    KF=KF*1
    K=K*1
    IF (K-80) 540,540,820
540 IF (KARDIN(K)-KX) 530,550,530
C END ØF FLAG
550 KJ=KF-1
    NFTAB(NFL*1)=KF
    WRITE (IØUT,80) N,(IC(JX),JX=KK,KJ)
    N=N*1
    GØ TØ 490
560 READ (IN,10) (KARDIN(JX),JX=1,80)
    K=0
    GØ TØ 490
C END ØF CARD - NØ MØRE FLAGS
570 NFLDS(J)=N-1
    IF (M) 580,590,580
580 WRITE (IØUT,90)
590 NN=NFLDS(J)
    NX=NP-NN-1
    IRT1(J*1)=NP
    DØ 600 JJ=1,NN
    IT1(JJ,J)=NX*JJ
600 CØNTINUE
    ICNØW=KF
C READ ØUTPUT SPECIFICATIØNS
    N=1
    IRT2(1)=1
    DØ 810 J=1,NC
    READ (IN,10) (KARDIN(JX),JX=1,80)
    CALL INPUT (3,KARDIN,JDATA,KEY,80)
    I=JDATA(1)
    NJ=N
    IF (I-J) 820,610,820
610 WRITE (IØUT,110) I
    IF (KEY(2)-1) 640,620,820

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MXR1105
MXR1110
MXR1115
MXR1120
MXR1125
MXR1130
MXR1135
MXR1140
MXR1145
MXR1150
MXR1155
MXR1160
MXR1165
MXR1170
MXR1175
MXR1180
MXR1185
MXR1190
MXR1195
MXR1200
MXR1205
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MXR1390
MXR1395
MXR1400
MXR1405
MXR1410
MXR1415
MXR1420
MXR1425
MXR1430

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620	MØDE2(J)=JDATA(2)	MXR1435
	L=1	MXR1440
	IF (IABS(MØDE2(J)-1)-1) 630,630,820	MXR1445
630	IF (MØDE2(J)-1) 640,650,660	MXR1450
640	NFLDS(J)=0	MXR1455
	GØ TØ 800	MXR1460
650	MX=0	MXR1465
	GØ TØ 670	MXR1470
660	MX=1	MXR1475
670	JN=3	MXR1480
680	MI=KEY(JN)*2	MXR1485
	GØ TØ (790,800,730,690), MI	MXR1490
690	IF (JDATA(JN)-IABC(19)) 820,700,820	MXR1495
C	STRING REQUESTED	MXR1500
700	IF (KEY(JN*1)-1) 820,710,820	MXR1505
710	NN=JDATA(JN*1)	MXR1510
	IF (NN-NSTRNG) 720,720,820	MXR1515
720	NUMBR(N)=NN	MXR1520
	MTYPE(N)=2	MXR1525
	N=N*1	MXR1530
	JN=JN*2	MXR1535
	WRITE (IØUT,120) NN	MXR1540
	GØ TØ 680	MXR1545
C	INPUT PIECE REQUESTED	MXR1550
730	N1=JDATA(JN)	MXR1555
	NN=IT1(N1,J)	MXR1560
	IF (NN) 840,840,740	MXR1565
740	NUMBR(N)=N1	MXR1570
	MTYPE(N)=1	MXR1575
	IF (MX) 750,780,750	MXR1580
C	FIXED ØUTPUT FIELD DEFINITION	MXR1585
750	IF (KEY(JN*1)-1) 820,760,820	MXR1590
760	IF (IABS(JDATA(JN*2)-1)) 770,770,820	MXR1595
770	LIM(N)=JDATA(JN*1)	MXR1600
	ISIDE(N)=JDATA(JN*2)	MXR1605
	JN=JN*3	MXR1610
	WRITE (IØUT,140) N1,J,LIM(N),ISIDE(N)	MXR1615
	N=N*1	MXR1620
	GØ TØ 680	MXR1625
780	JN=JN*1	MXR1630
	WRITE (IØUT,130) N1,J	MXR1635
	N=N*1	MXR1640
	GØ TØ 680	MXR1645
790	READ (IN,10) (KARDIN(JX),JX=1,80)	MXR1650
	CALL INPUT (3,KARDIN,JDATA,KEY,80)	MXR1655
	JN=1	MXR1660
	GØ TØ 680	MXR1665
800	NØUT(J)=N-NJ	MXR1670
	IRT2(J*1)=N	MXR1675
810	CØNTINUE	MXR1680
	RETURN	MXR1685
C	ERRØRS	MXR1690
	WRITE (IØUT,190)	MXR1695
	GØ TØ 850	MXR1700
820	WRITE (IØUT,150) (KARDIN(JX),JX=1,80)	MXR1705
	GØ TØ 850	MXR1710
C	IC ØVERFLØW	MXR1715
830	WRITE (IØUT,160)	MXR1720
	GØ TØ 850	MXR1725
C	SØRRY, NØ SUCH NUMBER	MXR1730
840	WRITE (IØUT,170)	MXR1735

850	WRITE (IØUT,200)	MXR1740
	STØP	MXR1745
C		MXR1750
C	REFØRMAT A LINE	MXR1755
860	J=M	MXR1760
	DØ 870 I=1,JWIDTH	MXR1765
870	LBUF(I)=IABC(47)	MXR1770
C	SET UP FIELD PØINTERS	MXR1775
	KNTR=1	MXR1780
	N=1	MXR1785
	I=MØDE1(J)	MXR1790
	NN=NFLDS(J)	MXR1795
	DØ 880 J=1,NN	MXR1800
880	NFWIDE(J)=0	MXR1805
	NP=IRT1(J)	MXR1810
	MI=I*1	MXR1815
C	WHAT INPUT MØDE	MXR1820
	GØ TØ (1100,1000,890,1020,1020), MI	MXR1825
C	SEARCH FØR SEPARATØRS	MXR1830
890	DØ 900 JJ=1,JWIDTH	MXR1835
	JX=JWIDTH*1-JJ	MXR1840
	IF (KARD(JX)-IABC(47)) 900,910,900	MXR1845
900	CØNTINUE	MXR1850
	LEN=0	MXR1855
	GØ TØ 1100	MXR1860
910	LEN=JJ	MXR1865
	KK=LEN-1	MXR1870
	NJ=N*NN-1	MXR1875
	II=LS(J)	MXR1880
	DØ 980 JJ=1,LEN	MXR1885
	NFØRG(1)=1	MXR1890
	IF (II) 940,940,920	MXR1895
920	DØ 930 JN=1,II	MXR1900
	JZ=JJ*JN-1	MXR1905
	IF (KARD(JZ)-KSEP(J,JN)) 980,930,980	MXR1910
930	CØNTINUE	MXR1915
	GØ TØ 970	MXR1920
940	IF (KARD(JJ)-IABC(47)) 980,950,980	MXR1925
950	IF (NFØRG(N)-JJ) 970,960,970	MXR1930
960	NFØRG(N)=JJ*LS(J)	MXR1935
	NFWIDE(N)=KK-JJ	MXR1940
	GØ TØ 980	MXR1945
970	NFWIDE(N)=JJ-NFØRG(N)	MXR1950
	N=N*1	MXR1955
	NFØRG(N)=JJ*1	MXR1960
	NFWIDE(N)=KK-JJ	MXR1965
980	CØNTINUE	MXR1970
C	BLANK FIELDS	MXR1975
	DØ 990 JJ=N,NJ	MXR1980
	NFWIDE(JJ)=0	MXR1985
990	NFØRG(JJ)=KK	MXR1990
	N=NJ*1	MXR1995
	GØ TØ 1100	MXR2000
C	FIXED-FIELD - USE DEFINED FØRMAT	MXR2005
1000	NN=NFLDS(J)	MXR2010
	NJ=N*NN-1	MXR2015
	DØ 1010 JJ=N,NJ	MXR2020
	I=JJ*NP-1	MXR2025

	NFØRG(JJ)=NFSTRT(I)	MXR2030
1010	NFWIDE(JJ)=NFWIDTH(I)	MXR2035
	N=NJ+1	MXR2040
	GØ TØ 1100	MXR2045
C	LØØK FØR FLAGS	MXR2050
1020	NN=NFLDS(J)	MXR2055
	K=1	MXR2060
	NJ=N+NN-1	MXR2065
	NFØRG(N)=K	MXR2070
	NFWIDE(N)=JWIDTH	MXR2075
	NF=Ø	MXR2080
1030	CØNTINUE	MXR2085
	DØ 1080 JJ=K,JWIDTH	MXR2090
C	DØES IT MATCH	MXR2095
	DØ 1070 JN=N,NJ	MXR2100
	IZ=NUMFL(JN)	MXR2105
	KF=NFTAB(IZ)	MXR2110
	KS=NFTAB(IZ+1)-1	MXR2115
	DØ 1040 JZ=KF,KS	MXR2120
	II=JJ+JZ-KF	MXR2125
	IF (IC(JZ)-KARD(II)) 1070,1040,1070	MXR2130
1040	CØNTINUE	MXR2135
	IF (I-3) 1050,1050,1060	MXR2140
1050	IF (JN-NF) 1070,1070,1060	MXR2145
1060	NFWIDE(NF)=JJ-NFØRG(NF)	MXR2150
	NF=JN	MXR2155
	NFØRG(NF)=JJ*KS-KF+1	MXR2160
	GØ TØ 1090	MXR2165
1070	CØNTINUE	MXR2170
1080	CØNTINUE	MXR2175
	NFWIDTH(NF)=JWIDTH-NFØRG(NF)	MXR2180
	GØ TØ 1100	MXR2185
1090	K=NFØRG(NF)	MXR2190
	GØ TØ 1030	MXR2195
1100	CØNTINUE	MXR2200
C	ASSEMBLE THE ØUTPUT	MXR2205
	I=MØDE2(J)	MXR2210
	N=IRT2(J)	MXR2215
	IF (I) 1310,1310,1110	MXR2220
1110	NJ=NØUT(J)*N-1	MXR2225
	KNTR=1	MXR2230
	DØ 1300 JJ=N,NJ	MXR2235
C	WHAT TYPE ITEM	MXR2240
	IF (MTYPE(JJ)-1) 1300,1140,1120	MXR2245
C	TRANSFER A STRING	MXR2250
1120	NX=NUMØR(JJ)	MXR2255
	K1=ISSTRT(NX)	MXR2260
	K2=ISSTRT(NX+1)-1	MXR2265
	DØ 1130 JZ=K1,K2	MXR2270
	LBUF(KNTR)=IC(JZ)	MXR2275
1130	KNTR=KNTR+1	MXR2280
	GØ TØ 1300	MXR2285
C	A PIECE ØF THE INPUT LINE	MXR2290
1140	N1=NUMØR(JJ)	MXR2295
	N2=NFØRG(N1)	MXR2300
	N3=NFWIDE(N1)	MXR2305
	IF (KNTR*N3-JWMAX) 1150,1150,1330	MXR2310
1150	IF (I-2) 1160,1170,1160	MXR2315

C	LL IS THE OUTPUT WIDTH	MXR2320
1160	LL=N3	MXR2325
	NX=0	MXR2330
	GØ TØ 1180	MXR2335
1170	LL=LIM(JJ)	MXR2340
	NX=LL-N3	MXR2345
1180	IF (LL) 1190,1300,1190	MXR2350
1190	DØ 1290 JZ=1,LL	MXR2355
	IF (NX) 1200,1270,1270	MXR2360
1200	IF (ISIDE(JJ)-1) 1210,1230,1250	MXR2365
C	CENTERING	MXR2370
1210	N4=(LL+1)/2	MXR2375
	N5=N3/2	MXR2380
	IF (IABS(JZ-N4)-N5) 1220,1220,1280	MXR2385
1220	II=JZ+N2*N5-N4-1	MXR2390
	LBUF(KNTR)=KARD(II)	MXR2395
	GØ TØ 1290	MXR2400
C	LEFT-ADJUST	MXR2405
1230	IF (JZ-N3) 1240,1240,1280	MXR2410
1240	II=JZ+N2-1	MXR2415
	LBUF(KNTR)=KARD(II)	MXR2420
	GØ TØ 1290	MXR2425
C	RIGHT-ADJUST	MXR2430
1250	IF (JZ-NX) 1280,1280,1260	MXR2435
1260	II=JZ+N2-NX-1	MXR2440
	LBUF(KNTR)=KARD(II)	MXR2445
	GØ TØ 1290	MXR2450
C	MUST TRUNCATE TØ FIT THE FIELD	MXR2455
1270	II=JZ+N2-1	MXR2460
	LBUF(KNTR)=KARD(II)	MXR2465
	GØ TØ 1290	MXR2470
1280	LBUF(KNTR)=IARC(47)	MXR2475
1290	KNTR=KNTR+1	MXR2480
1300	CØNTINUE	MXR2485
1310	CØNTINUE	MXR2490
	JWIDTH=KNTR-1	MXR2495
	RETURN	MXR2500
1320	GØ TØ 850	MXR2505
C	NØ RØØM	MXR2510
1330	WRITE (IØUT,180)	MXR2515
	RETURN	MXR2520
	END	MXR2525-

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16. ABSTRACT (A 200-word or less factual summary of most significant information. If document includes a significant bibliography or literature survey, mention it here.) COMBO, a FORTRAN program for searching magnetic tape files, generating reports, and reformatting the file, is described and listed. The program is capable of reading separate card images from a file blocked in physical records and recognizing logical blocks marked by a fixed-field ID. Up to 99 different types of lines, each with its own format, can be recognized by examining a special code or label. The program can be instructed to search for the occurrence of each of certain character strings, using a different list for each type of line and two levels of Boolean logic. Lines can be broken into pieces, using either a fixed-field format or a single separator or flags to define the pieces, and the pieces can be rearranged, with labels or comments optionally inserted between them. Editing, in which specified strings are replaced by other strings, can also be performed. The program can accommodate a variable number of cards of each type per block. It was assembled from general-purpose subroutines of modular design and is substantially machine-independent.			
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