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Development of a method for checking syntax in a conversational computing system

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Development of a method for checking
syntax in a conversational computing system

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ABSTRACT

Three systems in the field of conversational computing for small machines have been developed. The main theme has been the exploitation of the full duplex operation of a typewriter to validate the syntax of all expressions and statements entered by the user. A high degree of interaction between the user and his program has been a secondary theme.

The first of these systems, called ACTIV-8, was implemented on a D.E.C. PDP-8 computer. This system explored how a computer program might be used to validate the syntax of characters typed by the user. The language implemented by ACTIV-8 was a very limited subset of FORTRAN, and once the concept of echo-checking was developed, its implementation was straightforward.

The second system is known as ACL-NOVA and was implemented on a D.G.C. NOVA computer. This system was developed by the author and is being used on several installations.

The last system has the generic name of XB and has been implemented on the D.E.C. PDP-11 computer. Three types of expression have been provided in a language structure designed to demonstrate the syntax and recovery techniques. A concept of a "set of allowable next characters" is developed. A broader view of the validity of expressions is explored. Very flexible means are available for the user to interact with the system and his program.

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INTRODUCTION

The first system in this project was a simple conversational computing facility called ACTIV-8 developed for a PDP-8 computer in 1968. A feature of ACTIV-8 was a dynamic syntax checking scheme which exploited the properties of a full duplex typewriter. ACTIV-8 was readily accepted and a second system called ACL was developed, based on the experience gained from the earlier system and developing the theme of dynamic syntax checking. The ACL system was implemented on a NOVA computer by Dr. P.L.Sanger, an officer with the Australian Atomic Energy Commission after the candidate changed employment from the A.A.E.C. to Compunet Ltd. in August, 1969. The Director of the A.A.E.C. has acknowledged that the candidate was the originator of the ACL-NOVA project and of the major concepts behind it.

A paper describing these two systems has been published and this is reproduced as Appendix B. Although these two systems have been superceded by a third system, called XB, they were essential steps in the development of the XB system and the candidate requests that they be considered as part of this thesis.

The last system has been developed solely by the candidate whilst employed with Compunet Ltd. The XB system is being described here for the first time. The theme of syntax checking has been developed to include real, logical and string expressions.

A mechanism to exercise the syntax algorithms has been developed. Initially, this was intended solely to validate the routines used to check the syntax, but has been retained in the final system to fill an advisory role. A user may explore all the possible paths available at any place in expressions or statements.

Although the XB system has been mainly developed to explore and demonstrate the syntax checking, it is a powerful conversational system in its own right. A guide for users of the system has been included as Appendix A. A paper tape copy of the XB system is provided as part of this thesis. The candidate would be pleased to demonstrate this system, but if this is not possible, Appendix E gives instructions for its use on a 16K PDP-11. The body of the thesis builds upon the users guide and the demonstration of the system and it is concerned only with the broad philosophy behind the development and implementation of the XB system.

The XB system consists of over eight thousand statements and the most relevant part is reproduced as Appendix G. A set of sample flowcharts illustrating the techniques used is given in Appendix F. A cross assembler and simulator for the PDP-11 on a Univac 1108 has also been written in conjunction with the XB project and is described in Appendix D.

This document has been prepared using the UCC FASTEXT

system which is described in Appendix C.

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

The I.B.M. 1620 was one of the standard machines of a decade ago. By modern standards this machine is very slow and cumbersome; it had a 20 microsecond cycle time per character and took about 500 microseconds to add two ten digit fields together. At the same time, a great virtue of the 1620 was its slowness and therefore, accessibility. One felt one could stop the machine and inspect the value of variables; the time spent in doing so would not greatly inconvenience the next user. At the A.A.E.C. time was booked in lots of half an hour.

After this, machines became faster, operating systems were used to speed the flow of jobs and the machine became remote from the user. Now there is a trend to use the larger, faster machines in a conversational mode in order to regain the advantages which existed a decade ago with slow machines. Rather than have just one user stopping and starting a whole machine, several users are able to have this ability via timesharing and typewriters.

The three systems in this Ph.D. project are part of this revolution; an attempt to regain the conversational facilities which existed in a crude form 10 years ago.

A second trend over recent years has been the use of machines in an "impedance matching" mode, or, to have

different machines linked together with each performing the tasks to which it is best suited (in particular, input and output tasks). A classic example is the UCCompunet computer network (Ref. 1). The central machine is a Univac 1108 which has a high internal speed and also a lot of hardware devoted to performing sophisticated instructions in as few machine cycles as possible; for example, a floating point multiply is performed in 3 cycles. All input and output to slow peripherals such as card readers and printers are controlled by a PDP-8 which is a fast mini-computer with a minimal instruction set. At present 14 card readers and printers are attached to this PDP-8 (2 on site and 12 remote). Cards are read into the PDP-8 and buffered into large blocks. These are sent into the 1108 at drum transfer speeds; several hundred thousand characters per second. Similarly, output from the 1108 is sent to the PDP-8 and then to printers at much lower speed.

Another example in the same network is the FASBAC system (Ref. 2). Here 3 machines are arranged in a hierarchy. A PDP-8 computer is used to receive and send characters from and to low speed asynchronous terminals (110, 134.5 and 300 baud). The PDP-8 is also used to automatically echo any character it may receive from a keyboard back to its matching teleprinter. Whenever a complete line is accumulated it is transmitted into a larger, more sophisticated PDP-9 computer. In this regard

the PDP-8 acts as a pseudo card reader to the PDP-9.

The PDP-9 system is capable of building files, editing files and performing character oriented (vs. arithmetic) tasks. This document was formatted by the FASTEXT system on the PDP-9 computer (Ref. 2, Chapter 5).

A complete program may be built in the PDP-9 as a file and sent across to the 1108 for processing.

Thus there is a hierarchy:-

- a) The PDP-8 handles characters and builds lines.
- b) The PDP-9 handles lines and builds files.
- c) The 1108 handles files.

This approach of treating input and output in as simple a fashion as possible is usually carried over to single processor conversational systems. In this regard, the three systems in this project are a radical departure from the norm. The XB system treats input from the keyboard as a most important event; one requiring high priority and perhaps a lot of computing. The behaviour of the system could not be duplicated with a simple machine to receive and echo characters and a more powerful machine to perform arithmetic and logic.

It will be demonstrated that this approach taken in the XB system is worthwhile; that although the techniques employed are inefficient, they are effective.

MAIN THEME AND OUTLINE OF RECOVERY PROBLEM

The major theme of this project has been to explore the possibilities of utilizing the full duplex behaviour of a typewriter communicating with a computer, mainly to check syntax.

Firstly, the term full duplex has several usages and its meaning in this context should be clarified. On a teletypewriter attached to a D.E.C. PDP-11 the keyboard and teleprinter are two distinct devices. When a character is keyed, the character is transmitted (actually the ASCII representation) to the computer and an indication given in the machine. The character is not printed automatically by the action of striking the keyboard; it is the responsibility of the program in the computer to do this.

Some machines, such as the I.B.M. golf-ball typewriters are half-duplex; each character keyed by the user is typed locally without reference to the computer system. Others, such as the Memorex 1280 are switch selectable between half-duplex and full-duplex.

This degree of freedom of the program leads to the possibility of checking the incoming character for validity in context and, in particular, syntax. If a character is entered which cannot possibly be correct (such as two decimal points in a number) the simplest way of indicating the error is to not echo the character onto the teleprinter.

In this way all syntax errors can be prevented. This

leads to two savings. Firstly, no messages relating to errors of syntax are needed (a saving of space) and, secondly, interpretation of statements may assume that no errors of syntax are possible (an increase of speed). Each character is checked dynamically for syntax as it is keyed, rather than considering a complete line after the line has been entered, or a complete program after a program has been entered.

The main problem with syntax checking is one of recovery. It is not very difficult to devise a scheme to check the syntax of (say) an arithmetic expression. The real problem lies in being able to continue with the same line after rejecting an error (i.e., for the program to recover to the state in which it was before the invalid character).

Another aspect of the recovery problem is the deletion of characters already entered. Recovery after an invalid character has been entered means regaining just one state; deleting several characters means regaining any one of several states. If twenty characters had been entered in a line, deletion could call for recovery of any one of these states. Suppose the state of the machine is S_n while waiting for the n th character of a line. The problem is to recover to state S_1 , S_2 etc.

A SOLUTION TO THE RECOVERY PROBLEM

The first attempt, in ACTIV-8, to program such a behaviour avoided the problem of recovery to a large extent. At each stage precautions were taken to recover the state S_n if the n th character proved invalid. The simplest way of doing this was to place restrictions on the syntax. For example, all variables were two characters in length; a letter followed by a number. If the second character entered was not a number the program simply looped until it received one.

With hindsight the solution to the recovery problem in the XB system seems straightforward, but many schemes were devised and discarded in the process. The evolution of the solution lay only partly in meeting the requirements already outlined. A major part of the evolution of the recovery techniques for the XB system lay in adapting the solution to meet new ideas which looked as though they should be able to be incorporated easily. If they proved difficult, the recovery technique was modified until it met the new requirements while still satisfying the old. During this evolution the recovery technique grew both more powerful and simpler; always a good sign! To aid the explanation of the recovery mechanism, etc., reference will be made to the source listing of XB (Appendix G). Such references will be to the decimal serial numbers in the left hand column. Thus a reference to the subroutine to accept arithmetic

expressions will be to 1116-1349.

The first decision was to have a recovery mechanism which had the minimum impact upon the program checking the syntax of the incoming characters. The simplest way of doing this was to have a single location in the machine to which a jump could be made (1434). Because this jump could be made from anywhere in the syntax, the only common point from which recovery could be made was the start of the line. Obviously this meant storing all the input characters in a buffer (INPUT) and having a knowledge of the number of characters which had been accepted (a pointer, INPA1, pointing to the next free position in INPUT). During recovery from the start a pointer (L) was needed to indicate which character should be taken next. Once the pointer L had caught up to the pointer INPA1 recovery was complete and the next character was needed from the user via the keyboard. Hence to recover after an invalid character, INPA1 was decreased by one, L reset to point to the start of INPUT and the program worked its way through all the characters at internal speed. Similarly, to backspace one character, INPA1 was decreased by two.

Another problem was the typing of characters. In the normal case, valid characters had to be typed back to the teleprinter once they were accepted, but during recovery the program had to treat them as internal data and certainly not to be typed once more. The backspace using the backslash (\)

required the line to continue, while the multiple backspace (<nn) called for a new line and the reduced line to be retyped. The control of the typing of characters was handled by another pointer (INPB1) to the INPUT buffer. If no extra typing was needed INPB1 was altered to match INPA1. If a new line was needed, the new line was taken and INPB1 reset to the start of INPUT. In this way the line was retyped during recovery.

Some output from the system may be suppressed (Topic 7.2, page A-47, Appendix A) by the user giving an unsolicited character from the keyboard. Output which may be suppressed is indicated by a variable, OPTION, set to non-zero (5443,5467). The output is by-passed in the subroutine which prints individual characters if OPTION is non-zero and the keyboard flag is set (4040-4045). This approach is used to ensure that the program follows the same path whether the printing is active or not. The alternative of breaking into the program stream was not seriously considered as data may be modified while the output is being prepared.

ACTIV-8 simply did not echo the input character to indicate an error. On a teletype this is quite satisfactory. There is an audible difference between a key pressed followed quickly by a character being typed, and a key being pressed followed by silence. However, on a video terminal it proved to be most unsatisfactory. There is no sound involved in the character appearing on the screen and one loses the

sense that there is something very wrong. To overcome this the bell character (control-G) was introduced. If the character was not valid, the bell character was echoed instead. This restored the impression of an error, even on the video. At first the bell was initiated by the error routine directly and was satisfactory for syntax errors, but characters were rejected for other reasons (see the EDIT facility, Topic 4.7, page A-16, Appendix A) and it seemed a pity not to use the same technique for all invalid characters, irrespective of the cause of their rejection. This was eventually solved by sounding the bell if two successive calls were made for an input character without a call for a character to be typed; if the first character was not echoed, something was wrong.

This emphasised the problem of speed of recovery. When one is simply not echoing, the program gives no signal that it has completed recovery. When the error routine signals the bell, it does so when the error has been detected and before recovery. When the bell is sounded by the second call for an input character, it does so after recovery is complete. So that the user does not lose rapport with the system, the time difference between echoing a valid character and sounding the bell must be minimal. This is the main reason for the programmed check (e.g. 1116-1349, arithmetic expressions) for syntax errors rather than the more compact but slower methods available with a table-

driven scheme. However, a compromise is used in the acceptance of keywords (e.g. 4723-4729).

In essence, the technique is very simple. Suppose the string

1.34E+

has been entered. The only character valid as the next character is a number (1204, and 1976-1983 via 882 and 75-84).

If the next character is a number, it is stored in INPUT (1201 via 891 and 75-84 to 3741-3745), typed (3746-3751) and another character solicited from the keyboard (3753-4036). If it is not, an exit is made (1207 via 960 and 85-92 to 1434-1438) to the error routine. The pointer INPA1 is decreased by one, and a jump made to one of several restart points (say 5049, see 5047). From here the program is able to progress from state S1 at the start of the line to Sn (say) where it was just before the invalid character. Note that (5045, 5046) INPA1 and INPB1 are not reset, thus forcing the program to use the internal characters and not retype them. The bell character is sounded (3841-3846) since no character has been typed (4047) between input characters.

The next point of interest is the expansion of a character in some situations (Topic 7.1, page A-46, Appendix A). An example of this is the compulsory space at the end of the keyword ~ TRUE ~. If a non-space is entered instead of the terminating space, it is saved in INPUT (1531-1539) so

that it is treated as the next character and a space substituted. The value of HBECHO (which controls the bell resulting from two successive calls for an input character) is increased so that the bell sounds unless there are two characters echoed between calls for an input character (1538). This is to allow for the non-space being an invalid character. Similarly the expansion of a special character which has been associated with a compound statement via an ASYNCH statement (4361-4386, Topic 5.18, page A-39, Appendix A) is performed by expanding the string into INPUT, increasing INPA1 to include the new characters, but leaving the pointers L and INPB1 so that the extra characters are both picked up and typed.

An expansion of particular interest is the null statement number (5321-5338). Here a character is used to indicate a null statement number of three spaces, and the most obvious choice is the space character itself. The difficulty arises when a recovery is made. If the space character causes an expansion of one space into three, care must be taken that the system does not end up with five spaces after recovery. This would most likely cause a syntax error, another recovery and a tight loop. This was solved by distinguishing between keyboard characters and recovery characters (5330). A new problem arises where a line containing a null statement number is punched onto paper tape via the SUSPEND statement. One must punch all three

spaces on the paper tape or the typing of the line would not match the line printed via a LIST. However, the first space must not cause an expansion either, else one would end up with five spaces instead of three. This was solved by inserting a special non-printing character (control-7, 5321) in front of the three spaces to suppress the expansion.

Because the syntax of incoming characters is checked, there is an opportunity to store additional information to simplify and speed the process of evaluation. An output buffer (OUTPUT with a pointer SL) receives a copy of the input characters as well as special characters to act as sign-posts for the evaluation. For example, a bracket for subscripts (1226-1231), a bracket for grouping (1131-1134) and a bracket enclosing an argument for a function (1320-1335) are all stored with a different special character imbedded in front of them. Similarly a unary plus (1121-1125), an exponent plus (1191-1195) and an operator plus (1171-1175) are all stored with different indicators. During evaluation the special characters are sought rather than the original characters. Since this "seeded" string must be used to recover the original string at some future time (for program listings, etc), the seed characters must be easily distinguishable. Since the PDP-11 has characters of eight bits and ASCII is a seven bit code, the sign bit of each character was used.

In a sophisticated syntax scheme it was sometimes

necessary to follow one of two possible paths. For example

`"IF B AND"`

looks like a continuing logical expression such as

`"IF B AND B2 THEN TYPE A3"`

but it could turn out to be

`"IF B AND3=14"`

i.e. a variable AND3 rather than a logical operator AND.

To cope with this problem it is necessary to identify logical ends to an expression. After a variable or literal, one may have a logical end of expression or an operator. If the characters turn out not to be a continuation of the expression, a "mini recovery" must be made to the last logical end of expression and an exit taken. Note that a full recovery is neither necessary or possible. It proved to be sufficient to save and restore the two pointers L and SL. In the example above, see 1709-1718, 1735-1737, 1984-1990. The input characters must be recovered from INPUT and new seeds stored into OUTPUT.

It was important that the syntax check graduated from particular to general, otherwise the general syntax could accept a stream and never pass it on to the particular. Also care must be taken that another routine is available to carry on the stream. If not, a later routine may reject a character already echoed to the teleprinter; resulting in a recovery and a tight loop. For example the characters `"ACCEPT"` could turn into an arithmetic or logical expression

up until acceptance of the fifth character (variables can be four characters long). If a deviation is made from the keyword in the first five characters, a mini recovery is made from the start of the line and the string treated as an expression (4577-4578, 4723-4729, 4970-4972). In the case of an arithmetic or string expression no operator is more than one character long, and it is not necessary to ever perform a mini recovery as for a logical operator such as `~ AND ~`. However care must be taken not to reject a character if a logical end of expression has just occurred, but rather pass the character back to the more specialized syntax routine which may be calling the expression. For example `64C` would have the first two characters accepted as arithmetic expression but the last (the `C`) passed over to the more specialized syntax routine for judgement (1178-1186, 1288-1293). If the calling routine were the arithmetic routine looking for an operand for a function, the `C` would be rejected; any extra character must be a closing bracket (1341-1342). But if it is a `TYPE` statement looking for an operand it would be accepted (4680-4683). Note that even the comma separating the operands in a `TYPE` statement is inspected by an expression routine, found not to conform to the syntax for that expression and passed back to the `TYPE` statement.

In many cases a general expression is required (operand for `TYPE`, expression statement) as opposed to a particular

type of expression (subscript value, input during execution of an ACCEPT statement). A special routine (1815-1961) is needed to determine the type of expression, to accept the expression from the keyboard and to inform the calling syntax routine. The only problem here is that either the arithmetic or string expressions may become logical expressions by use of a relational operator. For example

$14*(A1+3)$

is an arithmetic expression, but

$14*(A1+3) \text{ EQ } 6$

is a logical expression. The mini recovery technique is well suited to this task. If the initial character does not indicate a logical or string expression, an arithmetic expression is taken from the keyboard (1917). If the characters after the arithmetic expression (1919-1948) are a relational operator, a mini recovery is made to the start of the arithmetic expression and a logical expression is sought (1949-1961).

SET OF ALLOWABLE NEXT CHARACTERS

All the techniques described above were well established when the concept of the set of allowable next characters was introduced (see Topic 6, page A-44, Appendix A). This was born largely out of a concern to check all possible characters coming in from the keyboard in any situation. By working systematically through the keyboard

one could classify characters into not acceptable if they signaled an error or acceptable if they were echoed. In order to continue with the next test character, the particular situation must be regained. If the trial character was rejected, recovery was automatic. If the character was accepted, recovery had to be forced by means of a backspace.

In some cases this was meaningless. Suppose the trial character was a colon (treated as a carriage return) which terminated a line which in turn deleted a stored statement. Here it is not possible to reverse this action by a backspace! This was solved by restricting all the syntax routines to merely gather information. If the character was being treated as a test character, this information could be ignored (5369-5375), or if it was being treated in the normal way, it could be acted upon (5057-5065). With this modification, the automation of this "thrashing" of the system was practical. The sixty four ASCII characters (excluding control characters, lower case characters and "<", ">" and "\") were tested. Each character in turn was placed in the "next character" position and followed by several special characters (5508-5514) in case of expansion. The number of internal characters was set to a very large number (5515), typing was suppressed (5516) and a recovery initiated. A jump to the error routine will be made, either because the test character was invalid or because the

special character was detected (3764-3765). A simple test may be made (5523-5525) to determine this.

A string of allowable characters is built up internally (5482-5484, 5499-5502). If this string is empty (i.e. no characters were valid) something is wrong with the XB system. If more than one character is valid, a fresh line is taken, the set of characters typed, and a recovery made with the original line retyped.

If only one character is valid, it is echoed in the users line, and a fresh scan made for the set of allowable characters in the next position. If this new scan results in only one character, this character is also typed on the users line and the process repeated. If more than one valid character is found, control is returned to the user to continue keying in characters. Note that when the system is following a keyword (the only real situation repeatedly returning one valid character) sixty four test characters (and 64 recoveries) are made for each character typed for the user.

A simple extension of this technique is used to print out a two dimensional array of valid characters for the next two positions.

Lastly, an option exists so that the system will print the set of allowable next characters whenever the user makes an error. This prompts the user with the set of characters from which he must choose. If he was typing a keyword, where

there is only one valid next character, the system will complete the keyword. That is, if the user were typing an UNLESS keyword and had typed the U, then keyed an M instead of an N, the system would type an N instead of the M and continue with L, E, S, S, and the closing space.

An important point is that this facility (a syntax exorciser) is completely independent of the syntax routines. No changes are needed to the exorciser if the syntax is changed.

OTHER ERRORS

Other errors may be checked in the same fashion as the syntax errors. The single subscript of an array must be in the range 0-65535. Hence in the string

A(70000)

the subscript is clearly out of range. Other examples are one of two subscripts (0-255), string subscripts (1-31 at worst), references to sequence or statement numbers (0-999; GO TO, CALL, etc) and the argument of the SDF function (not negative).

In the example above, the closing bracket should be rejected. It is tempting to reject the last zero which changes the subscript from 7000 to 70000, but this would not allow the valid expression

A(70000-X)

It is only when the user indicates the subscript is

completed that any decision can be made about rejecting the terminating character.

Clearly, it is necessary to evaluate the arithmetic expression. This is not possible if reference is made to a variable. There are two cases:-

a) The statement is to be stored. The variable may assume any value when the program is run.

b) The statement is an immediate statement. At first one is tempted to use the current value of variables, but there are two difficulties:-

1) $X = -1$:

$A(X) + X = 1$:

2) $X = -1$:

$X = 1$; $A(X)$:

In the first case, X will have a value of 1 during the "real" evaluation. Any decision based on the -1 value ignores the possibility of X being redefined before the subscript is evaluated. The second case is similar.

The checking outlined above has been implemented in the XB system as an option (See Topic 4.13, page A-20, Appendix A). In the case of

$A(70000$

a pointer to the left hand end of the subscript is saved. When an attempt is made to end the subscript, the expression is copied into an alternate area. The subroutine to

reference the symbol table is conditioned so that reference to a variable causes the evaluation to be aborted. After verifying the syntax of the terminating character, an attempt is made to evaluate the subscript. If the attempt is aborted, the incoming character must be accepted. If the evaluation can be completed, a check on the range of the subscript may be made and if it is outside the range, the character may be rejected.

The time taken to evaluate the arithmetic expression can be a problem. In practice a subscript like

$$A(1+2+3+4+5-4*4)$$

can be evaluated and the closing bracket rejected without noticeable delay. However a subscript like

$$A(SQR(25)-SQR(24))$$

takes time to evaluate (particularly with decimal floating point software!) and a considerable delay occurs before the closing bracket is accepted. The problem would be reduced if hardware floating point were available. If a real time clock were available, the attempt to evaluate the expression could be aborted (similar to the symbol table reference) after (say) 40 ms.

If the string

$$A(SQR(25)-SQR(24))++$$

were entered, the subscript would be evaluated once to determine whether the closing bracket should be accepted and again during recovery after rejecting the second plus

character. This second evaluation is unnecessary and, once the problem is recognised, can be avoided. However, care has to be taken that the process of determining the set of allowable next characters is not upset (the two cases are very similiar).

In the case of an immediate GO TO with an argument which can be evaluated, a check is made that the sequence or statement number is defined. In the case of a statement number, a check is made that it is unique.

The same idea may be used to monitor the FOR statement. In the statement

```
FOR X=1,3,-.5 A(X)=0:
```

the space after the `-.5` could be rejected. Here all three parameters of the FOR loop may be evaluated and the endless loop recognized.

This exercise of rejecting out-of-range subscripts etc, was at first thought to be too difficult to implement. However refinements of any technique depends on the changes needed to incorporate more facilities into a method. (A question of difficult problems vs. inadequate solutions.)

A check on the value for a SQR function may be made with the double set of allowable next characters feature. For

```
SQR(2E4-1E+>
```

```
$0123456789$
```

```
SQR(2E4-1E+>
```


0)*+-/0123456789^

1)*+-/0123456789^

2)*+-/0123456789^

3)*+-/0123456789^

4)*+-/0123456789^

5 *+-/0123456789^

6 *+-/0123456789^

7 *+-/0123456789^

8 *+-/0123456789^

9 *+-/0123456789^

SQR(2E4-1E+2):

141.068

>

the only numbers which may follow the exponent plus character and which may themselves be followed by a closing bracket are 0 through 4. The numbers 5 through 9 yield negative values for the argument and hence the closing bracket is not allowed.

A forerunner to rejecting nonexistent sequence numbers was the implementation of an immediate statement to delete sequence numbers and change statement numbers (Topics 5.4 and 5.5, pages A-23 to A-26, Appendix A). A rigid syntax structure dictated that the sequence number should be in cols 1, 2 and 3. When the carriage return is given, a check is made that a statement has been stored with that sequence number.

Another possibility (not implemented at the time of writing) is to check on the uniqueness of the statement number of a statement being entered for storage. This check could be made when the second character of the statement number is entered. One complication is that the current statement may be replacing one with the same statement number. If the uniqueness check were to fail, this possibility would have to be explored (by comparing sequence numbers as well). Another consideration is that the user may be well aware that he is duplicating a statement number and his next move would have been to delete the old statement. This places an unnatural restriction on his order of making this change.

Strings longer than 31 characters could be detected at input. That is, in the string

```
"ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ123456
```

the 6 is an error because it is the character which makes the string exceed the maximum length. In the situation above the only character which is valid is a closing quote. Similarly the string

```
"ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ"&"123456
```

is too long because of the 6. In this case the system would have to recognise that two string literals, with known lengths, were being concatenated. The string

```
"ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ"&"H18"123456
```

is also too long because of the 6. Here, although the value

The magnitude of numbers may not exceed .999999E+39. If
a number

were entered the system could continuously attempt to convert the number into internal form. In this case the 4 could be rejected.

which is a valid number when the exponent is included, but to a simple minded scheme the fortieth digit is an error and would be rejected. It is only when the user indicates that the number is complete that a check could be made. In the example of 1.E+64 the 4 is the last character since the syntax will not allow more than two exponent characters. In

the * indicates the end of the number and if the maximum magnitude is exceeded, the * could be rejected.

N GE 1 AND LE 9 AND PO(N) EQ MT

should be true. That is, the position must be on the board and not taken. In practice, this does not achieve the

desired effect and the condition must be broken in two to be

```
IF N LT 1 OR GT 9 GO ERR
```

```
IF PO(N) NE MT GO ERR
```

The reason for this is that if N has a value of 21, say, then PO(21) is out of range, an error exit taken, an error message given and the statement aborted. But the expression is identical to

```
FALSE AND B
```

Here, the value will be FALSE irrespective of B being TRUE, FALSE or undefined. The error status is really indicating that PO(N) NE MT is undefined. In this case, it makes no difference to the final result.

Similarly,

```
TRUE OR B
```

will be TRUE. This difficulty could be overcome by allowing a third value for logical (i.e. undefined). If an undefined were generated during an evaluation, an error message should be stored. If the final value was defined, no harm would be done; if undefined, then the first error message should be given. Note that

```
TRUE AND UNDEFINED
```

should merely yield a partial result of UNDEFINED. There is no need to generate an error message, since clearly the error is due to some earlier condition and an error message exists.

This extra value (UNDEFINED) for a logical variable is

similar to the floating point values of undefined, plus infinity and minus infinity on the CDC 6600 computer.

The identity

FALSE AND B is always FALSE

is used in optimising code in the I.B.M. FORTRAN compiler for the 360 computer. There it is used to avoid calculations rather than avoid error messages. This rationalization has not been implemented at the time of writing.

FACILITIES FROM INTERNAL CHECKING

Such a large and closely-woven system as the XB system on the PDP-11 requires extensive checking to make sure all possibilities are considered and to assist in isolating errors. Many of these checks and facilities have provided features for the user.

The set of allowable next characters started as a method of checking that the syntax analysis was reasonable and there were no tight loops. In the final system this takes on an advisory role; giving the user an indication of the characters which may be used in a particular situation, either on request or when an error is made.

Because the syntax analysis, if working correctly, guarantees the validity of the statements it is tempting to have no checks in the evaluation stage of the interpreter. However any error not detected in the syntax would go undetected and result in a mysterious error far removed from

its cause. For this reason many checks have been included, although far less than would be needed if these checks were the first line of defense against syntax errors. These checks have been included as assembly options (49,4911).

The fine trace feature, giving an operation by operation analysis of the evaluation of an expression (Topic 4.4, page A-12, Appendix A) is another example. This was introduced to check the evaluation of expressions. As the features within expressions became more sophisticated (such as the elided operand in a relational) the fine trace feature followed. When the possibility of invoking the step-by-step analysis when an error occurred was realized the feature was retained in the system, rather than discarded like many other implementation aids.

SYMBOL TABLE

A very simple symbol table is used for the XB system. Two PDP-11 words are used to hold variables (4 characters for simple variables, 2 characters and 16 bits for singly subscripted arrays, and 2 characters and two by 8 bits for doubly subscripted arrays) and two words for data (32 bits).

A sequential search is used to reference variables. The table is not sorted, but rather entries added or altered as assignments are made.

A single area is devoted to storing statements and strings and the symbol table. The variable length data

starts at the low end of the area and increases upwards, while the symbol table (with fixed length data) starts at the high end and increases downwards. This allows optimal use of the area.

A device used in looking up variable length information is of interest. Special characters are used to indicate the start of each item. If the total length of variable length data were n , then n searches need to be made if the data is stored as true variable length with dense packing. A worthwhile improvement in speed may be achieved by padding out the variable length data so that the special characters are always a multiple of m characters from the start of the table. This results in a m -fold increase of speed at the cost of $(m-1)/2$ characters per item. A multiple of 4 is used in the XB system resulting in a four fold increase in speed for a 7.5% increase in space assuming twenty characters per item on average. (Actually a 370% increase in speed because of the increase in size.)

In order to repeat statements which end in error (Topic 4.4, page A-12, Appendix A) it is necessary to reverse the effect of any assignments made during the statement. An attempt was made to do exactly this, but showed all the signs of being unwieldy. A simpler statement of the problem was to reset the symbol table to its state at the start of the statement. A solution to this equivilant problem proved to be both simple and elegant. The symbol table was

partitioned into a permanent symbol table and an incremental symbol table (initially empty). The permanent symbol table remained unchanged and assignments were made into the incremental symbol table. Any reference was tried first in the incremental table and then, if unresolved, in the permanent table. At the successful conclusion of a statement (or statements) the incremental table was consolidated into the permanent table. If the statement ended in error, the incremental table was simply abandoned.

SYNTAX

The syntax of expressions and statements in the XB system is not complex. The main concern has been exploiting the full duplex typewriter characteristics. Sample flowcharts for arithmetic expressions are given in Appendix F.

There are three types of data which must be recognised. It is desirable to be able to determine the type by the first character to avoid complexities in the recovery problem. Literals identify themselves in this way naturally (e.g. quote for string, space for logical and number or decimal point for real). The first character of variables identifies their type. (An excellent precedent exists in FORTRAN for integer variables!) Initially it was planned to commence logical variables with an L, but the function LOG would cause difficulties. So instead the letter B (for

Boolean) was chosen. Similarly string variables were to start with S but because of SQR and SIN became H (for Hollerith). When strings were introduced, the subroutine depth counter, then SRET, was changed to ZRET, but not changed back when string variables started with H rather than S.

One construction of interest is the elided relational. Here

A EQ 2 OR A EQ 3

is simplified to

A EQ 2 OR 3

and

N LT 1 OR N GT 99

to

N LT 1 OR GT 99

This simplification is only possible where a full relational has been given. For example

A EQ 2 OR 3

is allowed, but not

2 OR 3 EQ A

A knowledge of past relationals is maintained. It is set (1758) when a full relational is completed and reset whenever a logical variable is used or an assignment made. Also the simplification may not carry from real to string. For example

A EQ 2 OR H EQ '2' OR A EQ 3

may not be simplified to

A EQ 2 OR H EQ 2 OR 3

even though the syntax analysis and expression evaluation are well defined. These restrictions are quite arbitrary and designed to prevent the user from confusing situations.

There are two possibilities when recognizing the use of this simplification. In the first, where just the left hand operand is elided, a relational operator follows a logical operator (1655-1659, 1687-1693). In the second a relational operator does not follow the left hand arithmetic operand of what at first sight appears to be a complete relational (1667-1678, 1679-1686).

I am indebted to Mr. Peter Moylan of Newcastle University for bringing a similar construction to my notice. The expression

A1 GT A2 AND A2 GT A3

may be simplified to

A1 GT A2 GT A3

This simplification is attractive (especially its implementation) but I have resisted the temptation of including it in the present XB version.

Another construction of interest was that of selective assignment. The construction

IF B THEN A=X ELSE C=X

may be rewritten as

IF B THEN A= ELSE C=X

Note that

IF B THEN A ELSE C=X

does not mean the same as the previous expressions because in the XB system assignments like C=X may be treated as an operand. This was considered as being of insufficient benefit for the simple, yet tedious problems involved in implementation.

EDIT FACILITY

The edit facility (Topic 4.7, page A-16, Appendix A) enables the user to change characters already entered in the current line or stored previously.

The change sequence involves nominating a substring in the current line. A subroutine is used to count the number of times the substring exists within the current line. If no match is found, then the change is impossible. The last character entered is either the first character of a substring or a subsequent one (to get this far, the substring must previously have existed within the current line). The last character must then have been in error and should be rejected.

If the substring exists within the current line the character may be echoed. This different criterion to echo caused the decision to give the warning bell character after a second call for an input character rather than a syntax error.

If the substring exists once only (i.e. is unique) within the current line there is a unique next character. This character may be nominated by the user via the `^>` character. Once the user has given sufficient of the substring for it to be unique, the rest of the string may be easily nominated by this means. Note that the system cannot advance automatically as with the set of allowable next characters facility; the user must have complete control over the length of the substring he is nominating.

It would be possible to check the syntax of the characters making up the second substring. For example, in the following case

$$2+C*4<E$$

$$E>/C/C)$$

the `^)^` could be rejected just as it would be in the sequence

$$2+C)$$

However to change

$$2+C*4$$

into

$$(2+C)*4$$

would mean inserting the opening bracket first and then the closing bracket. The approach finally taken was to allow the user full rein to change the current line and to perform a syntax check when the user indicates that all changes have been made. The current line is presented to the syntax as an

internal stream, and a test made to see if an error would be indicated before the end of the string. If all is well the line is retyped for the user while the system makes a complete recovery.

If a syntax error is indicated, a second scan is made exactly like the first, but with the typing indicator (INPB1) set to type the valid characters as they are accepted. A dollar character is given to make any space character at the end of the line visible. The user is returned to the edit mode with the complete line available.

In this way the user is able to make changes in the line and the system verify that the new line still has valid syntax.

INTERACTION WITH PROGRAM

The XB system has been written to provide the maximum interaction of a user with his program. Because of this it is essential that interplay between interpretation of stored statements and the user should be as flexible as possible.

When interpreting a stored program, a record must be kept to indicate the current statement and the next. In the XB system it is possible to stop a running program, add extra stored statements and continue. Because this may involve moving statements in storage the only practical means of recording a statement is by sequence or statement number.

Where one statement follows sequentially from another, the address of the next statement is held between statements in exactly this form; e.g. the statement after (sav) 120. Suppose at the time this next statement is 130 and at this point the user regains control (Topic 5.17, page A-38, Appendix A) and inserts a statement with sequence number 124. If the sequence number of the next statement is calculated too early an incorrect return would be made to 130 rather than 124.

Similarly when a CALL or GO TO is made, the target must be described exactly as such. Suppose in a stored program a statement with a sequence number of 160 had a statement number of 23 and the program had just interpreted a GO TO 23 when the user regained control. The user must be free to reassign the statement number to another statement; say 220. If a translation from statement number to sequence number had been made too early, a return to 160 would have been made instead of the correct 220.

A breakpoint facility (Topic 5.8, page A-27, Appendix A) has been provided for the user to regain control at a specified point in his program. It is necessary to allow the breakpoint to act either before or after the statement to cover the case of a GO TO or CALL.

The user may regain control from the automatic mode (Topic 5.17, page A-38, Appendix A) with provision to return control either to the next statement at full speed with '!',

to the next statement for one statement only with ";" or to any point in the program with a GO TO.

The user may break into the running program and execute a single nominated statement (Topic 5.18, page A-39, Appendix A). Provision has been made to allow this nominated statement to be a CALL statement.

A trace feature is available for variable assignments (Topic 5.9, page A-29, Appendix A) and for listing statements as they are interpreted. Another trace feature (not yet implemented at the time of writing) will be an assignment trace for a particular variable covering all statements rather than the present assignment trace which covers all variables within a particular statement.

CALL and RETURN statements

The CALL statement and its companion, the RETURN statement, provide the means of using other statements in a program and then continuing interpretation with the statement after the CALL statement (Topic 5.14, page A-36, Appendix A). Information must be saved during the execution of a CALL statement so that the RETURN statement may send control back to the correct point. Once this information has been stored, the CALL statement may be, and is, treated as a GO TO statement. This information is held in a relative form. Suppose the CALL were made from sequence number 120 when the next sequence number was 130. If the user regained

control between the CALL and the RETURN and introduced a statement with sequence number 124, the RETURN will be made to 124; if the RETURN address were stored as 130 the system would not be able to follow this change in the program by the user.

In the XB system this information is saved in the symbol table. An array, ZR, holds a stack of return locations and a variable, ZRET, counts the depth of the stack. In the case of a stored CALL a single entry is added to ZR, and ZRET increased by one. For an immediate CALL three entries are needed. The first two are the variables holding the sequence numbers of the previous and next statements. The third is an indicator so that the RETURN can interpret the stack values correctly. A CALL may also be made by an ASYNCH statement, (Topic 5.18, page A-39, Appendix A) and three stack entries are also needed.

The use of the symbol table allows recursive CALLs to be made. The values are held in floating point form under specific variable names so that the user may have access to them. For example, in a recursive subroutine a stack of variables may be referenced using the depth pointer as a subscript as in A(ZRET). The user is not permitted to redefine these variables as this could lead to mysterious errors. However, the exact state of the program has to be stored on paper tape via the SUSPEND statement and be used to reconstruct the program (Topic 5.11, page A-32, Appendix

A). This problem was solved by allowing an assignment character after ZR(N) or ZRET only if a non-printing password (control S, control Y, control S) is given (1248-1272). This allows the value of ZRET to be given with the password included and to look just like any other immediate statements to restore the value of a variable.

THE PRESENT SYSTEM AND THE FUTURE

The present system has been written to explore the possibilities of exploiting the full duplex behaviour of a typewriter in a conversational computing situation. The standard mathematical functions such as SIN, COS etc. have not been implemented to leave space for enhancements on the main theme. The PDP-11 used to implement the XB system has no floating point hardware so a software floating point system was written. With a system allowing a user such ease of communication, constant conversion errors became a problem with a binary internal representation so a decimal representation was used instead. However it would seem sensible to use any hardware floating point and to have an equivalent software system so that they may use the same mathematical functions.

The present XB system has been written to handle only one typewriter. Because of the architecture of the PDP-11 the present program can fairly easily be upgraded to handle several terminals.

Other mediums than paper tape are now available such as cassette and disc. It would be useful to be able to store and retrieve programs from these mediums at much higher transfer rates.

CONCLUSIONS

The concept of dynamic syntax checking via a full duplex typewriter has been developed and demonstrated. The priority given to attending characters entered from the keyboard has been reversed so that checking may be performed quickly enough that it is transparent to the user. This means that any expression or statement entered into the system has valid syntax.

A very powerful, but simple and flexible, method has been evolved to handle a complex language structure. The concept of a set of allowable next characters follows simply and easily from this. A broader view of the validity of expressions has been presented.

Flexible means have been demonstrated in the XB system for a user to interact with his program. A method of saving sequencing information which can cope with dynamic program changes has been used. A facility to repeat exactly any statement ending in error has been included.

The two earlier systems, ACTIV-8 and ACL-NOVA, have been well accepted. The ACL-NOVA system is in use in seven research and university centres. The XB system, which is of

wider scope, should enjoy a similiar usage.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to acknowledge the use of language concepts from BASIC, FORTRAN, ALGOL and even COBOL. The language is a vehicle to demonstrate the concepts and techniques which have been developed. The edit facility owes a great deal to the change command in the EDIT subsystem of FASBAC. In FASBAC this command is not even recognised until end-of-line is given; in the XB system incoming characters are checked character-by-character for validity.

I wish to acknowledge the support and encouragement of many people over the period of the project.

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The consistent encouragement of Prof. Austin Keane has

been a major factor in the completion and recording of this project.

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UCCompunet Ltd., 23 Cleg St., Artarmon 2064

2. FASBAC Users Guide - UCC 320.50

UCCompunet Ltd., 23 Cleg St., Artarmon 2064

Appendix A

A Guide for Users of the XB system

Appendix A

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1. Introduction

The XB system is a conversational computing system for the DEC PDP-11 computer. Just like BASIC, FORTRAN or ALGOL, XB provides a facility to implement an algorithm.

All communication with the XB system is via a teletypewriter or similar device. A central feature of the XB system is a method of accepting only those characters keyed by the user which are syntactically correct and this applies to all dialogue between the user and the XB system. A character which is incorrect is simply not typed back to the teleprinter and an audible signal may be given to indicate the error. The user is free to continue typing after an error has been made; by this means the user is protected against trivial typing errors.

There are two modes of operation within the system. The first is a user mode where the user is able to present statements and have them executed immediately, or to enter statements to be stored to build up a program. The second is an automatic mode where the stored program is being executed. In the user mode, the user is in control in that he supplies commands to the system, the system obeys them and control returns to him. In the automatic mode, the program is in control. Statements are fetched from the stored program, the system obeys them and a new statement is fetched. There are flexible means of switching between the two modes. A program may be started, the user regain

control, perhaps inspect the values of variables, perhaps change the program and then allow the program to continue.

There are three types of data; real, logical and string. One and two dimensional arrays may be made with real and logical variables. String variables may be subscripted to access individual characters within a string.

Within the XB system, expressions may often be used where a constant or variable is required. Subscripts for arrays may be any real expression; input to the ACCEPT statement may be an expression.

The user is able to save the state of a program on paper tape, reload the program at some later time and continue.

2. Conventions for input

Input to the XB system is a series of lines which are terminated by a carriage return. The visible character colon, `:`, is typed in response. Lines may also be terminated by the colon character itself.

When the system is expecting the user to provide input, a prompt character (or characters) is typed in the initial columns of the line. For input to the user mode the prompt is the "greater than" character or `>`.

If an error has been made (such as 1.5 instead of 1.6) characters may be deleted. These deletions take the form

\ Delete the last character. (Continue on same

line.)

<: Delete the last character. (A new line is taken.)

<3: Delete the last 3 characters. (A new line is taken.)

<12 Delete the last 12 characters (carriage return is not needed, new line taken).

The following commands may also be given.

<E Enter the EDIT mode (see Topic 4.7) with the present line as data.

<A Abandon the present line and start again.

The system may be initialized at any time by the keyboard character, control-G.

3. Expressions

There are three types of expression in the XB system. These are logical (or boolean), real (or arithmetic) and string. Topics 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 discuss features common to all these expressions.

3.1 Assignments

An equals character is used as an assignment character in the XB system and in this users guide. A left pointing arrow (ASCII 137) may optionally be substituted at generation of the XB system. An example of a simple assignment for a real variable is

A=2:

The order for performing an assignment is to evaluate the expression on the right of the assignment operator and then define the variable on the left to have this value. In the XB system an assignment is considered to have an overall value and may be used as an operand. For example

$2+A=4:$

has a value of 6. In particular, the ALGOL construction

$A1=A2=A3=0$

is available.

Similarly multiple assignments like

$A1=3*A2=1+A3=1:$

may be made with assignments being performed from right to left. In this example A3 would be assigned a value of 1, A2 a value of 2 and A1 a value of 6.

3.2 Brackets

Brackets may be used to vary the normal order of evaluation. For example $3*2+1$ yields a value of 7 whereas $3*(2+1)$ has a value of 9.

The part of the expression to be evaluated first is bounded by the left-most closing bracket and its matching opening bracket. This selection is continued until all brackets have been eliminated. For example the expression

$((2+3)*4)+3*(5+6)$

would be evaluated as

$((2+3)*4)+3*(5+6)$

$((5)*4)+3*(5+6)$

$(5*4)+3*(5+6)$

$(20)+3*(5+6)$

$20+3*(5+6)$

$20+3*(11)$

$20+3*11$

$20+33$

53

In the expression

$A(X)=X=X+1:$

for an initial value of X of 2, A(2) will be set to 3.

3.3 Conditional clauses

A conditional clause of the form

IF b.e. THEN expr1 ELSE expr2

may be used as an operand. The b.e. is a logical expression, and expr1 and expr2 are both logical, real or string. If b.e. is true the overall value of the clause is expr1, else it is expr2. For example

$2+IF\ B1\ THEN\ 3\ ELSE\ 4:$

is an arithmetic expression,

$'A' \& IF\ N1\ EQ\ 1\ THEN\ 'CDE' \ ELSE\ H3:$

is a string expression.

There is a heirachy within these 3 levels. Conditional clauses are considered first, then brackets and then assignments.

3.4 Logical expressions

There are two logical constants

`TRUE` and `FALSE`.

The spaces, but not the quotes, are part of the constants.

Logical variable names may be 1, 2, 3 or 4 characters long; the first character must be the letter `B` and succeeding characters may be either letters or numbers.

Logical array names may be one or two characters long; the first character must be the letter `B` and may be followed by a letter or a number. There may be one or two subscripts; each of which may be a real expression. If there is one subscript, it may range in value from zero to 65535. Each of two subscripts may range in value from zero to 255. No declaration is needed for arrays. The single, double and non-subscripted forms of a variable are distinct and may all be used.

Four logical operators may be used;

`NOT`, `AND`, `OR` and `XOR`.

They have their usual meanings and heirarchy.

Examples

```
>BT OR BF= FALSE AND BT= TRUE :
```

```
TRUE
```

```
>BF OR (BT AND BF):
```

```
FALSE
```

```
>BT XOR IF BT THEN BF ELSE BT:
```

```
TRUE
```

3.5 Real expressions

All arithmetic in the XB system is performed with decimal floating point numbers and there are no separate integer numbers. The floating point numbers have a precision of six decimal digits with a range from .1E-39 to .999999E+39 inclusive.

Real variables and arrays are the same as logical variables and arrays except the first character must be a letter other than 'B' or 'H'. (The simple variable ZRET and the single dimensioned array ZR are not available for general use.)

There are five arithmetic operators. They are, in order of heirarchy:-

- ^ power; e.g. A^3
- *, / multiply and divide
- +, - add and subtract

Unary plus and minus are available where -A is interpreted as $0-A$, +A is $0+A$ and the above heirarchy is obeyed. The construction 2^3^4 is not permitted, nor is any disguise of this construction.

A set of arithmetic functions such as SQR are available. A list of these is given in the Appendix.

Examples

>2*3/4+5:

6.5

>SQR(SQR(4))+1:

2.41422

>2+A=IF B= TRUE THEN SQR(5) ELSE 99:

4.23607

3.6 String expressions

Any sequence of characters enclosed in quotes may be used as a string. The quote character itself may be indicated by a sequence of two quotes. Examples are

‘CAT’

‘THE QUICK BROWN FOX’

‘WON’T’

All string variables start with the letter ‘H’ and may be followed by a letter or a number. There are no string arrays as such, but any string variable may be subscripted to indicate reference to individual characters within the string.

There is a single string operator ‘&’, which indicates concatenation. Strings may be concatenated to form longer strings.

An individual character within a string may be redefined with an assignment. A string may be extended by defining its next character. If a string has not been defined, the first character may be defined. A character within a string may be eliminated by redefining it as the null character. In this case the string is reduced in length by one with the higher characters being moved down one

position.

Examples are

H3='AB'C':

H3(2)='Z':

H3 would now be 'AZC'.

H3(4)='E':

H3 would now be 'AZCE'.

H3(3)='':

H3 would now be 'AZE'.

3.7 Relational expressions

The validity of a relationship between real expressions has a logical value. As such they may be used as an operand in a logical expression. For example 1 EQ 1 is true, whereas 2 GT 3 is false. The standard six relational operators between real expressions are available. These are

' EQ ', ' NE ', ' LT ', ' GT ', ' LE ' and ' GE '.

The spaces, but not the quotes, are part of the operator. The relational operators are considered in the hierarchy to be after arithmetic operators, but before the logical operators.

Similarly the relationships EQ and NE are meaningful between strings and may be used to yield a logical value. For example

1+2 GT 0 AND 'A' EQ 'B':

would be false.

Where a logical expression has two adjacent relationals with an identical left hand side, the left hand side of the second relational may be elided. For example

A EQ 2 OR A GT 9:

becomes

A EQ 2 OR GT 9:

Similarly, if two adjacent relationals have identical left hand sides and identical relational operators, then both the left hand side and the operator of the second relational may be elided. For example

A EQ 2 OR A EQ 3:

becomes

A EQ 2 OR 3:

The rule for interpreting the simplified expression is that the missing left hand operand and, if necessary, the missing operator, are copied from the nearest preceding full relational.

4. Facilities and statements in the user mode.

4.1 Expression statements

An expression may be used as a statement. During execution the value of the expression is calculated and unless the leftmost part of the expression consists of a variable assignment, the value of the expression is typed. For example, the value of

1+2:

~A~8H1=~BC~:

would be typed, while the value of

A1=2+3:

BT= TRUE :

would not. In FORTRAN the arithmetic expression above is known as an arithmetic statement.

4.2 TYPE statement

The TYPE statement is for displaying information on the teletypewriter. There are 3 classes of operand.

a) The value of an expression (real, logical or string) may be typed.

b) Either an absolute or a relative positioning operand may be given. The absolute positioning operand has the form
arithmetic expression, ~C~

and indicates that the next value should be typed at a particular column. If the desired column is greater than the current column, the teletypewriter carriage will be positioned to the column on that line, otherwise a new line will be taken. The relative positioning operand has the form
arithmetic expression, ~X~
and indicates that a number of columns should be skipped.

c) A combination is provided to print an arithmetic value so that its decimal point (or right hand side if there is no decimal point) is positioned in a nominated column.

This takes the form

[a.e.1,a.e.2]

where the value of the second arithmetic expression has its value printed with its decimal point in the column nominated by the first arithmetic expression.

These three types of operand may be used in a TYPE statement separated by commas. For example

TYPE TEMP. IS ^,[15,T1],17C,^DEGREES F^:

For T1 values of 1.2 and 212 this would give

TEMP. IS 1.2 DEGREES F

TEMP. IS 212 DEGREES F

4.3 Compound statements

More than one statement may be used on a single line by terminating all but the last statement with ^; ^ (semi-colon, space). The last statement must be terminated with ^: ^ (or carriage return) as usual.

Some statements may not be continued in this way and a list of these is given in the Appendix.

Examples

J=J+1; GO TO 4:

X=Y=0; P=Q=1:

4.4 Statements which end in error

Messages are given for all error conditions. The relevant statement may be repeated with a trace by

responding with a carriage return as the next line. The trace consists of a printout after each operation has been performed. For example

```
>SQR(1+2+3+4+5-4*4):  
** ERROR ** SQR(-1) RANGE ERROR  
>:  
SQR(1+2+3+4+5-4*4)  
SQR(1+2+3+4+5-16)  
SQR(3+3+4+5-16)  
SQR(6+4+5-16)  
SQR(10+5-16)  
SQR(15-16)  
SQR(-1)  
** ERROR ** SQR(-1) RANGE ERROR
```

If any assignments were made during the statement(s), their effect is reversed.

Example

```
>A=-3:  
>A=A+2; SQR(A): (Value of A changed from -3 to -1)  
** ERROR ** SQR(-1) RANGE ERROR  
>A:  
-3 (Value of A back to -3)
```

4.5 FOR statement

A FOR statement has the form

```
FOR J=J1,J2,J3 S1; S2:
```

where J is a real variable and J1, J2 and J3 are real expressions. The latter part of the statement is interpreted for J=J1, J=J1+J3, etc until J is greater than J2. A limited selection of statements may be used in the latter part of the statement. An indication of these is given in the Appendix.

A check is made that the loop is finite. The increment J3 may be elided, in which case it is chosen to be 1 or -1 as J2 is greater or less than J1.

At the normal completion of the statement, the index variable is not defined, but if a GO TO exit is taken out of the loop, the index variable retains its value.

Examples

```
>FOR X=1,3 TYPE [6,X],[12,SQR(X)]:
```

```
1      1
2      1.41422
3      1.73205
```

```
>FOR X=3,1 TYPE X:
```

```
3
2
1
```

```
>FOR X=250,300 A(4,X)=0:
```

```
** ERROR ** A(4,256) HAS A SUBSCRIPT OUT OF RANGE
```

4.6 IF statement

An IF statement has been implemented with the form

```
IF b.e. THEN S1; S2 ELSE S3; S4:
```

If the logical expression b.e. is true the compound statement S1; S2 is interpreted, else the compound statement S3; S4 is interpreted.

The ELSE part of the statement may be elided to give

```
IF b.e. THEN S1; S2:
```

In this case the 'THEN' characters may also be elided to give

```
IF b.e. S1; S2:
```

Examples

```
IF X=X+1 LE 8 THEN GO TO 3 ELSE GO TO 1:
```

```
IF A EQ 2 OR 3 TYPE 'ERROR':
```

An alternate IF statement of the form

```
IF(b.e.) S1; S2:
```

is also available.

The FOR statement may be used in either the THEN or the ELSE part of an IF statement, and the IF statement may be part of a FOR statement.

An arithmetic IF statement of the form

```
IF(r.e.)n1,n2,n3
```

has been implemented. The n1, n2 and n3 are real expressions representing statement numbers or sequence numbers. If the value of the r.e. is less than zero a GO TO n1 is made. Similarly if the r.e. is zero or greater than zero a

GO TO n2 or n3 is made. Any of n1, n2 or n3 may be elided. The brackets around the r.e. may also be elided.

Examples

IF(A) 21,22,23

IF C 3,,5

IF X(I) 3,4,Y(I)

4.7 Edit facility

Lines which are being typed in by the user may be edited at any stage by entering `^E^`. A new line is taken with a prompt of `^E>`. The following responses are available:-

a) The character `^P^`. The line is typed.

b) A change sequence consisting of a special character, a string of characters in the line to be changed, the same special character to delimit the string, a string of characters to replace the first and the delimiting special character to terminate the line.

Characters in the first string are dynamically checked for validity. If the string being proposed does not exist in the line being edited, the last character entered is not echoed. If the string entered as the first string is not unique in the line being edited, the special character delimiting the first string is not echoed as a warning. At this point further characters may be entered to uniquely identify the change, or the special character may be entered

again; this time it will be echoed and the first occurrence of the string will be taken.

Once the string to be changed has been uniquely identified in the line to be edited, the character `>` may be used to nominate the next character. At any stage during the change sequence, the character `<` may be used to abandon the line.

c) A carriage return indicates that editing has finished and an exit should be taken. At this point a check is made to see that the syntax is correct up to the end of the line. If the syntax is not correct, the line is typed up to the point where an error was detected (a `\$` is given at the end of the line) and the edit mode is retained. The full line is once again available. If the syntax is correct and the line terminated by a carriage return, the line is interpreted without being typed again. If the syntax is correct and the line incomplete, the line is typed again and the user may continue his input.

d) The character `A` causes the line to be abandoned just as if the characters `

Example

>1.2345<E

E>1.2345

(P entered)

E>/23/.32/

(change 2 characters into 3)

E>1..3245

(P - note two decimal points)

E>:	(go back)
1.\$	(extent of valid characters)
E>/.//	(take out the .)
E>1.3245	(P)
E>:	(go back)
1.3245+4:	(finish line by adding +4)
5.3245	(result)

4.8 SYMBOLS statement

The SYMBOLS statement may be used to print the symbol table.

4.9 CLEAR statement

The CLEAR statement may be used to clear variables from the symbol table. If no operands are used, all variables are cleared from the symbol table. If one or more variables are used as operands only those variables will be cleared from the symbol table.

Example

```
>A=1; C=2; D=3:
```

```
>SYMBOLS:
```

```
D=3
```

```
C=2
```

```
A=1
```

```
>CLEAR A,D:
```

```
>SYMBOLS:
```

C=2

>CLEAR:

>SYMBOLS:

>

4.10 Undefined variables

A reference to a variable which has not had a value assigned to it causes an error message to be printed. The user is given the option of assigning a value at that point and having the system repeat the statement.

The system will ignore any detectable errors made by the user in assigning the value and repeat the request.

Example

>SQR(A1):

A1 IS UNDEFINED, GIVE VALUE NOW

U>99:

9.9499

>SQR(ZZ):

ZZ IS UNDEFINED, GIVE VALUE NOW

U>XY:

XY UNDEFINED, TRY AGAIN FOR ZZ

U>9/0:

** ERROR ** 9/0 OVERFLOW, TRY AGAIN FOR ZZ

An exit to the user mode may be made by responding with a null line (i.e. a carriage return).

4.11 Statement suffix

Some statements may have a suffix indicating conditions under which the statement is to be performed. The forms are

S IF b.e.

S UNLESS b.e.

Examples are

A=200 IF C GT 0:

GO TO 4 UNLESS B:

A list of the statements which may have a suffix is given in the Appendix.

4.12 Comments

Comments may be inserted by starting any line with ``C``, space. All characters are valid; except that ``:``, ``<``, ``>`` and ``\`` all retain their usual meanings.

4.13 A further validity check

As well as giving a means of indicating keyboard characters which are invalid for syntax reasons, the full duplex typewriter may be used to prevent some errors of numerical magnitude. Subscripts for arrays must not be negative, and not more than 65535 in the case of single subscripts and 255 in the case of double subscripts. For example, in the lines

A1(70000)

A2(300,

A3(4,100+8*25)

the last character indicates that the subscript is complete. An option exists (see Appendix) in the XB system to attempt to evaluate the subscript expression. If any reference to a variable is made it is not possible to complete the evaluation, the attempt is inconclusive and the system has to accept the closing character.

If, however, the evaluation can be made, and the value is outside the legal limits, then the terminating character can be rejected. Note that in the case of

A2(SQR(25)-SQR(24))

a noticeable time may be taken before the closing bracket is accepted.

Similiarly, the closing bracket in

SQR(1+2+3+4+5-4*4)

would be rejected.

Another example of a numerical bounds check is with statement and sequence numbers. For example

GO TO 1+2-5

CALL 600+600

are both invalid. The bounds check will reject the character which signifies the end of the statement or sequence number.

A further check is made with immediate statements to make sure that referenced sequence numbers are defined and that referenced statement numbers have been defined, but not duplicated.

5. Building a stored program

5.1 Sequence and Statement numbers

Every statement stored as part of a program must have a sequence number. The sequence number is a three digit number in the range 100-999 and must be followed by a space in column four. A space in column one has been interpreted as a request for the next sequence number; this will be ten more than the sequence number of the line last stored (note that this means the sequences ' NOT ', ' TRUE ' and ' FALSE ' cannot be used to start an immediate logical expression).

Statements to be stored may have a two digit statement number in the range 00-99. A single digit number may be used such as 9. A statement number should be followed by a space in column seven and the body of the statement in column eight. However, a non-space in column seven causes the compulsory space to be inserted and a space may be used in column five to automatically generate a null statement number.

5.2 References to statements

There are a number of statements which refer to other statements for the purpose of listing, deleting, etc. These statements have a common format for referencing other statements. There are five variations and the LIST statement is used as an example.

- 1) LIST:
- 2) LIST N:
- 3) LIST N1,N2:
- 4) LIST N1,:
- 5) LIST ,N2:

The first form refers to the entire stored program.

In the other four forms, the operand may be a real expression which references a statement by statement or sequence number depending on the value of the expression being in the range 00-99 or 100-999.

The second form references a single statement. The third form references a group of statements from N1 through N2. The fourth form has its second operand elided and this is understood to mean from N1 to the end of the program. The last form means from the start of the program to N2.

5.3 LIST statement

A stored program may be typed by the LIST statement. The operands may assume the five forms discussed in Topic 5.2.

5.4 DELETE statement

Statements may be deleted from the stored program. The operands may assume the five forms discussed in Topic 5.2.

A statement may also be deleted by the sequence "sequence number, space, carriage return". If the sequence

number had not previously been defined the carriage return is rejected; a second carriage return causes the line to be abandoned.

Example

```
>110      X=0:
>120      X=X+1:
>130      X=X+2:
>140      X=X+3:
>150      X=X+4:
>160      X=X+5:
>170      GO TO 120:
```

>LIST:

```
110      X=0
120      X=X+1
130      X=X+2
140      X=X+3
150      X=X+4
160      X=X+5
170      GO TO 120
```

>DELETE 120,130:

>LIST:

```
110      X=0
140      X=X+3
150      X=X+4
160      X=X+5
170      GO TO 120
```

```
>140 :  
>LIST:  
110   X=0  
150   X=X+4  
160   X=X+5  
170   GO TO 120
```

5.5 Changing statement numbers

A statement number may be changed by giving the three digit sequence number of the statement, a space, the new statement number and a carriage return. The new statement number may be either two digits, a digit or a space. Once again, if no statement has been stored with the nominated sequence number, the carriage return is rejected; a second carriage return causes the line to be abandoned.

Example

```
>110 99 X=1:  
>LIST 110:  
110 99 X=1  
>110 88 :  
>LIST 110:  
110 88 X=1  
>110 3  :  
>LIST 110:  
110 3  X=1  
>110    :
```



```
>LIST 110:
```

```
110    X=1
```

5.6 EDIT statement

A stored statement may be edited with the EDIT statement. Its form is

```
EDIT N:
```

where N is a real expression representing either the sequence number or the statement number of the desired statement.

The actions described for the EDIT facility are now available.

5.7 RUN statement

A stored program may be run by the RUN statement. Execution begins with the lowest sequence number. The symbol table is not altered.

Example

```
>110    X=S=0:
```

```
>120    S=S+X*X; IF X=X+1 LE 8 GO 120:
```

```
>130    TYPE 'SUM IS',S; STOP:
```

```
>RUN:
```

```
SUM IS 204
```

```
CONTROL RETURNED TO USER
```

5.8 Pause Before and Pause After facility

A facility is available to return control to the user before a nominated statement is executed. The statement has the general form

PB N:

The five forms discussed in Topic 5.2 are available. When a statement, which has been the subject of a PB statement, is reached in the stored program, control is given back to the user. A new line is taken; the sequence number of the statement just completed, the sequence number of the statement next to be interpreted and a prompt of `^PB>` are all typed.

At this point all the facilities of the user mode are available plus the following features related to the suspended program.

a) The `^?` character will cause the sequence numbers of the previous and next statements to be typed. If the next statement has been nominated by a GO TO or CALL statement, the second operand has the form `^J N` where N is the statement or sequence number used in the last statement.

b) The `^:` (carriage return) character results in a return to the suspended program.

c) The `^;` character results in a return to the suspended program for one statement only.

Once the PB condition has been satisfied, it is removed.

The PB condition may also be removed by the statement

PB ^ N:

The same five variations are available.

A similar facility for regaining control after a statement has been interpreted is provided by a PA statement.

Example

```
>110      A=1:
>120      C=2:
>130      D=3:
>140      E=5:
>150      F=7:
>160      G=99:
>170      J=0:
>PB 130:
>RUN:
120 130 PB>SYMBOLS:
C=2
A=1
>?
120 130
>;
130 >?
130 140
>:
END OF PROGRAM
```

5.9 Assignment trace

An assignment trace may be set so that a record is typed as assignments are made to the symbol table.

There are two assignment trace conditions. A global assignment trace may be used to give an assignment trace record for all statements, for selected statements or for no statements.

The global trace may be changed from no statements to selected statements or from selected statements to all statements by

TRON:

Similarly, the global trace may be changed from all statements to selected statements or from selected statements to no statements by

TROFF:

Initially the global trace is set to selected statements. No harm will be done by promoting the trace when it is set to all statements or in demoting it when it is set to no statements. In particular the trace may be set to all statements from any state by

TRON; TRON:

or to selected statements by

TRON; TRON; TROFF:

or to no statements by

TROFF; TROFF:

A local assignment trace may be set on individual

statements by

TRON N:

where the operand may assume the latter four forms of Topic 5.2.

Initially the local assignment trace for each stored statement is off. To reset the local assignment the statement

TROFF N:

may be used where the operand may assume the same four forms as for TRON N.

Another way of looking at the behaviour of the assignment trace is to consider the global trace condition as a variable, say GLTR, having values of -1, 0 and 1. The action of TRON is

IF GLTR LT 1 GLTR=GLTR+1:

The action of TROFF is

IF GLTR GT -1 GLTR=GLTR-1:

The initial value of GLTR is 0.

The local trace may be considered a vector, say LT(N), having values of 0 and 1.

The statement TRON N could be considered to have the action of

LT(N)=1:

and TROFF N to be

LT(N)=0:

As each statement, N, is interpreted, a trace is

printed if

GLTR EQ 1 OR GLTR EQ 0 AND LT(N) EQ 1

Example

>110 A=1:

>120 C=2:

>130 D=3:

>140 E=4:

>150 F=5:

>160 G=99:

>170 STOP:

>TRON 130,150:

>RUN:

130 D=3

140 E=4

150 F=5

CONTROL RETURNED TO USER

>TRON:

>RUN:

110 A=1

120 C=2

130 D=3

140 E=4

150 F=5

160 G=99

CONTROL RETURNED TO USER

>TROFF; TROFF:

>RUN:

CONTROL RETURNED TO USER

5.10 List trace

A trace may be set so that a statement is listed each time it is interpreted.

This trace is similar, but distinct, to the assignment trace. All statements have the keyword LTRON rather than TRON.

5.11 SUSPEND statement

The state of the program can be saved on paper tape so that a program may be reinstated at some future time.

The full statement is

SUSPEND:

Interpretation awaits a keyboard character. This gives the user an opportunity to switch on a paper tape punch in parallel with the teletypewriter. Output consists of all stored statements, the symbol table, statements to reset the state of PB, PA, TRON and LTRON conditions and a RESET statement. The RESET statement allows the program to be resumed by giving `:` (carriage return).

If the character `P` is used to signal the start of the SUSPEND statement, output is directed to the high speed punch on the PDP-11 console. No output appears on the teleprinter.

Example

```
>110      A=1:
>120      C=2:
>130      D=3:
>140      E=4:
>150      F=5:
>LTRON 120,130:
>TRON 130,140:
>TROFF:
>LTRON:
>PB 120,150:
>160      STOP:
>SUSPEND:
110      A=1
120      C=2
130      D=3
140      E=4
150      F=5
160      STOP
ZRET=0
LTRON
TROFF
PB 120,150
TRON 130,140
LTRON 120,130
RESET HHHH HHHH
```


5.12 GO TO statement

A GO TO statement is provided so that a statement other than the next sequential statement may be selected as the next statement to be interpreted. The form is

GO TO N:

where N is a real expression. If the value of N is in the range 00-99 it is considered to be a statement number; if it is in the range 100-999 it is considered a sequence number and a value outside these ranges is an error.

Note that the general form of a real expression for N includes the FORTRAN assigned GO TO (GO TO I) and the computed GO TO (GO TO A(I)). The statement may be abbreviated to

GO N:

The GO TO statement may be used to commence automatic execution of a program at any statement.

5.13 ACCEPT statement

An ACCEPT statement may be used in the program to solicit the value of variables from the user. The form is

ACCEPT N1,N2:

Two types of operand may be used. A hollerith literal may be used to type information on the teleprinter. In this regard the ACCEPT statement is identical to the TYPE statement. The second form of operand is a variable, indicating that a value should be obtained from the user and

assigned to this variable. All three data types are available and the input is required to be the same type. The input may be an expression rather than a constant.

For each variable operand of an ACCEPT statement a fresh line is taken, a prompt of "A>" is printed and the system waits for an expression to be typed in. At this stage three responses are recognised

a) The ":" (carriage return) returns the user to the user mode with the line containing the ACCEPT statement as the next statement. The effect of any assignments is reversed.

b) The "?" character causes an identifier line to be typed consisting of the sequence number of the ACCEPT statement, the characters "ACCEPT" and the variable name.

c) An expression of the same type as the variable, followed by ":" (carriage return).

Example

```
>110    ACCEPT "ENTER A1,C2,D",A1,C2,D:
```

```
>120    TYPE "RESULT IS ",A1+C2/D; STOP:
```

```
>RUN:
```

```
ENTER A1,C2,D
```

```
A>?                                     (Ask for more information)
```

```
110 ACCEPT A1
```

```
A>99/37:                               (Can give an expression)
```

```
A>34.5<E                               (Can edit input)
```

```
E>34.5
```

E>/4/3/

E>:

33.5:

A>?

110 ACCEPT D

A>.75:

RESULT IS 47.3424

CONTROL RETURNED TO USER

5.14 CALL and RETURN statements

A CALL statement is provided to enable other statements in the program to be used as a subroutine. The general form is

CALL N:

where N has the same meaning as in the GO TO statement. Control is passed to the new statement.

The RETURN statement is used to return control to the statement after the most recent CALL. There is only one form of the RETURN statement.

RETURN:

An arithmetic variable, ZRET, and an arithmetic array, ZR(N), are associated with the subroutine facility. The CALL statement is similar to

M ZRET=ZRET+1; ZR(ZRET)=M; GO TO N:

where M is the sequence number of the CALL statement and N is the sequence or statement number of the target statement.

The RETURN statement is similar to

```
Ztemp=ZR(ZRET); ZRET=ZRET-1; GO TO SUC(Ztemp);
```

where Ztemp is an internal variable and SUC(Ztemp) is the next statement after Ztemp. The variable ZRET and the array ZR may not be altered by the user, but may be accessed. The CALL statement may be used as an immediate statement.

Example

```
>110      X=2; CALL 9:
>120      STOP:
>130 9  TYPE ^SQR IS ^,SQR(X); RETURN:
>RUN:
SQR IS  1.41422
CONTROL RETURNED TO USER
>X=88; CALL 9:
SQR IS  9.38085
```

5.15 CONTINUE statement

A CONTINUE statement provides a null operation. More than one statement number may be effectively given to a statement by means of the CONTINUE statement.

5.16 STOP statement

The STOP statement is identical to the TYPE statement except that a return is made to the user mode after it has been interpreted. The STOP statement may have no operands.

5.17 Regaining control from automatic mode

The mode of the system may be changed from automatic to user at any time where input is not expected by hitting any keyboard character. The character is not relevant and its only function is to cause the mode change.

The present statement is completed and control given to the user. In the particular case of the FOR statement, the statement is abandoned and the FOR statement becomes the next statement.

A new line is taken on the teleprinter and a prompt consisting of a sequence number and ">" is given. This sequence number is the sequence number of the line just completed. The full facilities of the user mode are now available plus the three features described in Topic 5.8 and reproduced here.

a) The "?" will cause the sequence numbers of the previous and next statements to be typed. If the next statement has been nominated by a GO TO or CALL statement, the second operand has the form "J N" where N is the statement or sequence number used in the last statement.

b) The ":" (carriage return) character results in a return to the suspended program.

c) The ";" character results in a return to the suspended program for one statement only.

Example

```
>110      X=0:
```

```
>120    X=X+1:
>130    GO TO 120:
>RUN:
130 >X:           (Get attention with space bar)
53             (Value of X is 53)
>?             (Position?)
130 J 120        (Just done 130; Jump to 120)
>;             (Do one more)
120 >X:           (Just done 120)
54             (Value of X is 54)
>?             (Position?)
120 130          (Done 120; sequential to 130)
>;             (Go back at full speed)
```

5.18 ASYNCH statement

Often control is regained from the automatic mode with a specific task in mind. Perhaps a variable will be inspected and control returned to the automatic mode. The ASYNCH statement has been provided to simplify this process. Its form is

```
ASYNCH $ S1; S2:
```

A special character, in this case `^$^`, is associated with a compound statement `S1; S2`. During automatic mode the key `^$^` may be used to

- a) Gain control from the automatic mode,
- b) Execute the compound statement as an immediate

statement and

c) Return to the automatic mode.

The six characters from ASCII 041 to 046 (exclamation, double quote, number sign, dollar, percent and ampersand) may all be used in this fashion. The association may be cancelled by the statement

ASYNCH \$:

Example

```
>110      X=0:
>120      X=X+1:
>130      GO TO 120:
>ASYNCH $ TYPE ^VALUE OF X IS ^,X:
>RUN:
VALUE OF X IS  117
VALUE OF X IS  202
VALUE OF X IS  265
VALUE OF X IS  316
```

The special character associated with the compound statement may be used to generate the compound statement from the keyboard. This is effective in the user mode in column one, or in column 8 after giving the preamble for storing a statement. A carriage return is needed to complete the line.

5.19 Sample program

A program to play noughts and crosses is shown below.

The game is played on a 3 by 3 layout numbered as

```

1 2 3
4 5 6
7 8 9

```

Internally a vector PO holds the state of the game. This is initialized to all squares empty (110).

A move from the user is made via the ACCEPT statement at 120. Checks for validity of range (123) and eligibility (126) are made. If all is valid, the position is assigned and a typeout of the game made (130, 320-352).

Now a scan is made over the eight possible diagonals (140-192). The number of spaces (S(J)), the location of spaces (Y(J)), the number of X's (MG(J)) and the number of O's (YG(J)) in all diagonals are counted.

A scan is made to see if the user had just made a winning move (200). A scan is made to see if the program is in a winning position (210) and similarly a scan is made to see if the user is in a winning position (220). If none of these situations apply a move is made in the first available free space, mapped into considering the most favourable positions first by the vector A.

If no positions are left, the game is a draw (250).

The program:-

```

>110 1  FOR X=1,9 PO(X)=MT:
>120 2  ACCEPT "YOUR GO",N:
>123   IF N LT 1 OR GT 9 TYPE "NOT VALID"; GO 2:
>126   IF PO(N) NE MT TYPE "NOT VALID"; GO 2:

```



```

>130    PO(N)=YOU; CALL 9:
>140    J=1:
>150 3   S(J)=YG(J)=MG(J)=0; X=D(J,1):
>160 99  IF PO(X) EQ MT Y(J)=X; S(J)=S(J)+1:
>170    IF PO(X) EQ YOU YG(J)=YG(J)+1:
>180    IF PO(X) EQ ME MG(J)=MG(J)+1:
>190    IF X=X+D(J,3) LE D(J,2) GO 99:
>192    IF J=J+1 LE 8 GO 3:
>200    FOR J=1,8 IF YG(J) EQ 3 GO 4:
>210    FOR J=1,8 IF MG(J) EQ 2 AND S(J) EQ 1 Z=Y(J); GO 5:
>220    FOR J=1,8 IF YG(J) EQ 2 AND S(J) EQ 1 Z=Y(J); GO 11:
>240    FOR X=1,9 IF PO(A(X)) EQ MT Z=A(X); GO 11:
>250    "DRAWN GAME"; GO 1:
>260 11  TYPE "MY GO IS ",Z; PO(Z)=ME; CALL 9:
>270    GO 2:
>290 4   "CONGRATULATIONS ON YOUR WIN"; GO 1:
>300 5   TYPE "MY GO IS ",Z; PO(Z)=ME; CALL 9:
>310    "I WIN"; GO 1:
>320 9   H1=HA(PO(1))&"!"&HA(PO(2))&"!"&HA(PO(3)):
>330    H2=HA(PO(4))&"!"&HA(PO(5))&"!"&HA(PO(6)):
>340    H3=HA(PO(7))&"!"&HA(PO(8))&"!"&HA(PO(9)):
>350    TYPE 2C,H1,2C,"-----",2C,H2,2C,"-----",2C,H3:
>352    RETURN:
>YOU=3:
>ME=2:
>MT=1:
>HA=" XO":
>A(8)=6:
>A(2)=1:
>A(6)=2:
>A(3)=3:
>A(7)=4:
>A(1)=5:
>A(5)=7:
>A(9)=8:
>A(4)=9:
>D(1,1)=1:
>D(1,2)=3:
>D(1,3)=1:
>D(2,1)=4:
>D(2,2)=6:
>D(2,3)=1:
>D(3,1)=7:
>D(3,2)=9:
>D(3,3)=1:
>D(4,1)=1:
>D(4,2)=7:
>D(4,3)=3:
>D(5,1)=2:
>D(5,2)=8:
>D(5,3)=3:
>D(6,1)=3:

```

```

>D(6,2)=9:
>D(6,3)=3:
>D(7,1)=1:
>D(7,2)=9:
>D(7,3)=4:
>D(8,1)=3:
>D(8,2)=7:
>D(8,3)=2:
>ZRET=0:
>RESET IHHI HIIH:

```

Execution:-

```

>RUN:
  YOUR GO
A>9:
  ! !
  ----
  ! !
  ----
  ! !0
MY GO IS 5
  ! !
  ----
  !X!
  ----
  ! !0
  YOUR GO
A>1:
  0! !
  ----
  !X!
  ----
  ! !0
MY GO IS 3
  0! !X
  ----
  !X!
  ----
  ! !0
  YOUR GO
A>7:
  0! !X
  ----
  !X!
  ----
  0! !0

```

```

MY GO IS 8
O! !X
-----
!X!
-----
O!X!O
YOUR GO
A>4:
U! !X
-----
O!X!
-----
O!X!O
CONGRATULATIONS ON YOUR WIN

```

6. Allowable next characters

The set of allowable next characters may be solicited by entering the character `>`. In the general case, where there is more than one character which could be given next, the `>` is echoed. A fresh line is typed consisting of all the characters (except `<`, `>` and `\`) which are allowable as the next character. A dollar character is given as the first and last characters of the line to allow the space character to be easily identified. The original line is retyped and the user may continue with his input.

Examples

```

1.2>
$ *+-/0123456789:;E^$
1.2+( >
$(+-.0123456789ACDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$
1.2+(9/7>
$)*+-.0123456789E^$
1.2+(9/7)>

```

\$ *+ - / : ; ^ \$

1.2+(9/7):

2.48571

If there is only one character allowable, this character is typed instead of the `>`. Characters will continue to be typed while there is only one character allowable in the next position. Thus one or more characters may be echoed in response to the `>` character. For example, the CONTINUE statement is uniquely identified by the first five characters, CONTI. If `>` is entered after `CONTI` the system will respond with N, U and E.

Similarly, the set of allowable next characters for two positions ahead may be typed by entering the character `>` a second time.

Example

>3+4 >

\$EGILNUS\$

3+4 >

E Q

G ET

I F

L ET

N E

U N

3+4 GT 5:

TRUE

In the example above the characters allowed as the $n+1$ th character are given down the page as the first character of each line. The characters from column three are the set of characters allowed as the $n+2$ nd character. For example G is allowed as the $n+1$ th character and E or T as the $n+2$ nd character to form GE or GT.

A mode is available where the set of allowable next characters is given whenever the user makes an error. In the general case, the offending character results in the audible bell character, the ">" character, a new line giving the set of allowable next characters and a line recovering the users line so he may continue.

In the particular case where only one character is correct the system will give the audible bell character and then the correct character. If the user were typing the UNLESS keyword and had typed the U and the N, but had made a mistake typing the L, the system would type the L, E, S, S and the space at the end of the keyword. The effect is that the system will "take over" typing these keywords if the user makes a mistake.

7. Appendix

7.1 Places where characters are expanded

a) A space in column one gives a 3 digit sequence number and a space.

b) A space in column 5 after a sequence number and a space gives 3 spaces for a null statement number.

c) A non-space in column 6 after a sequence number and a single digit statement number gives two spaces and the non-space is presented to column 8.

d) A non-space in column 7 after a sequence number and a statement number gives a space and the non-space is presented to column 8.

e) A non-space after `TRUE` or `FALSE` generates a space followed by the non-space.

f) A special character associated with a compound statement via an ASYNCH statement may be used to generate the compound statement.

g) A non-space after a `;` separating statements generates a space followed by the non-space.

7.2 Suppressing output

In some circumstances a large amount of output may be given by the system. The user may suppress output while it is being typed by striking any keyboard character for the following situations.

All error messages.

Any fine trace (i.e. as each operation is being performed).

The output from `>`.

LIST, SYMBOLS and SUSPEND output.

LTRON and TRON (in the automatic mode the keyboard

character will also cause the user mode to be entered).

7.3 Functions

The following functions are available:-

Name	Input	Output
SQR	real exp.	square root
ABS	real exp.	absolute value
INT	real exp.	integer part
RND	real exp.	rounded integer part
LNG	string exp.	length of string
HXT	any exp.	output string

The operation, \wedge , has not yet been implemented fully.
For any arguments its result is one.

7.4 Properties of statements

	immediate	stored	; cont	FOR	suffix
ACCEPT	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
ASYNCH	YES	NO	IROL	NO	NO
C(omment)	YES	YES	IROL	NO	NO
CALL	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES
CLEAR	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO
CONTINUE	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
DELETE	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
EDIT	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
FOR	YES	YES	IROL	NO	NO
GO TO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES
IF	YES	YES	IROL	YES	NO
LIST	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
LTRON,TRON	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
PA,PB	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
RESET	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
RETURN	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
RUN	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES
STOP	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES
SUSPEND	YES	NO	* YES	NO	NO
SYMBOLS	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
TYPE	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
expressions	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

Notes

- a) ASYNCH is an immediate statement but is stored.
- b) RESET is not available to the user.
- c) IROL means Includes Rest Of Line.

7.5 Invoking options

Several special modes may be invoked, with control characters. These control characters may be used at any time the system is expecting input. They are:-

Control-F Prompter on - Topic 4.13

Control-Q Prompter off

Control-C Numeric check on - Topic 6

Control-X Numeric check off

Control-U Fine trace on

Control-V Fine trace off

The fine trace mode exhibits the state of expressions as each operation is performed. The mode is also entered to repeat calculations which ended in error (Topic 4.4).

All these modes are reset at initialization of the system or may be reset individually.

Appendix B

The Development of the ACL system

The Development of the ACL Language and its Implementation ACL-NOVA

By N.W. Bennett[†] and P.L. Sanger^{*}

The development of a one-terminal system ACTIV-8 for the PDP-8 computer is first described. The concepts of the dynamic syntax checking of keyboard input from the terminal and the interruption of stored program execution via the communicate statement are presented.

The development of the new conversational language ACL and its implementation as a multi-user conversational interpreter ACL-NOVA is then described. The ACL-NOVA system runs as a stand-alone system and provides a powerful conversational computing facility for many users in a time-sharing environment.

1. INTRODUCTION

The first conversational computing facility used at the AAEC Research Establishment was a one-terminal interpretive system called ACTIV-8 (Bennett 1968) developed for a PDP-8 computer. The system was designed to give individual scientists and engineers an easy, direct way of solving small numerical problems and at the same time to provide results more quickly than by use of a large batch processing computer.

ACTIV-8 was implemented on a 4K PDP-8 computer, and proved very popular with those users for whom it was designed. To expand the facilities provided by the ACTIV-8 system a multi-user conversational interpreter was written for a NOVA computer. This interpreter was based on a new conversational language, ACL, developed from the experience gained using ACTIV-8. The implementation of the language is referred to as ACL-NOVA and was carried out on a 12K NOVA computer with five teletypewriter terminals (Sanger 1971).

The development and implementation of the ACTIV-8 language is discussed below, leading to a discussion of the ACL language and its implementation. These discussions are limited to the most important features of ACTIV-8 and ACL. For a more detailed description of the systems the reader is referred to the reports (Bennett 1968 and Sanger 1971).

2. THE ACTIV-8 LANGUAGE

2.1 General Discussion

The design of the ACTIV-8 language was influenced by the fact that the people who would be using the system were already familiar with FORTRAN. The initial ACTIV-8 language was fairly simple. The main statements were an arithmetic statement, a GO TO statement, an arithmetic IF statement, a TYPE statement and an ACCEPT statement. Variable names were restricted to a letter followed by a number, and the only mode of arithmetic was real.

Statements were entered from the teletypewriter terminal in the form

statement number — space — statement
and were used to build up a stored program. State-

ment numbers were optional and, if present, consisted of two digit numbers in the range 00-99. Statements were stored strictly in the order in which they were entered, and the stored program was executed on receipt of an END statement.

2.2 Dynamic Syntax Checking

The teletypewriter attached to the PDP-8 computer is operated in full-duplex mode. This means that characters may be transmitted between the teletypewriter and the computer in both directions simultaneously. In this case, it also means that a character pressed on the keyboard is transmitted to the computer but is not automatically printed on the teleprinter. In normal practice, a character entered from the keyboard is read by the computer and transmitted back, or "echoed", immediately to the teleprinter, which thus appears to operate like a normal office typewriter. By taking advantage of full-duplex mode operation, the computer can check if the character entered is valid in syntax and, if not, the character is simply not echoed back to the teletypewriter.

The dynamic syntax checking of input was an important part of the ACTIV-8 system and later played an important part in the design and implementation of the ACL language.

To see how this syntax checking was carried out, consider the case of an arithmetic expression. In its simplest terms, an arithmetic expression must consist of operands (i.e. variables and numbers) separated by operators (e.g. * and +). An expression must start with an operand (or unary + or -) and it must finish with an operand. The (simplified) structure of an arithmetic expression is illustrated by the directed-graph shown in Figure 1, and the syntax checking ensured that this pattern was obeyed. As shown in Figure 1, a "valid" Carriage Return was also required to complete a statement. Expressions containing brackets can be checked in the same way. An opening bracket may only appear at the start of an expression or after an operator, while closing brackets may only appear after an operand. An extra condition for brackets is that there may never be more closing brackets than

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opening brackets, and before a carriage return is accepted there must be an equal number of opening and closing brackets.

Reference to the standard mathematical functions took the form of a three letter function name followed by an arithmetic expression enclosed in brackets (e.g. LOG(2)). The first indication of a function name was the combination of a letter followed by another letter instead of the number required for a variable name. An attempt was then made to verify these first two letters in a table of function names. If the second letter was not verified in this way, it was rejected. The character was not echoed to the teleprinter and the program looped to request a new character in its place. If the character was verified, the character was printed and that table entry used to check the rest of the function name.

All the statements in the ACTIV-8 language were checked in this way. For example, if the first character entered is the letter G, then at this stage the statement may be either a GO TO statement or an arithmetic statement. If the second character is the letter O, the user is committed to a GO TO statement. The only sequence of characters allowed from this point is space, T, O, space, number, number and carriage return. If the second character were a number, a commitment to an arithmetic statement would be made. Variable names were restricted to a letter followed by a number to settle this ambiguity as to statement type as soon as possible. It must be emphasised that while this scheme can detect incorrect syntax, it cannot detect the entry of incorrect information. For example, 1.6 has the same syntax as 1.5, and there is no way for the system to detect which number the user really wanted to enter.

When a statement was completed by a "valid" carriage return, it was stored for later execution, except in the case of an END statement which caused the stored program to be executed.

Dynamic syntax checking offered both advantages and disadvantages for the ACTIV-8 system. Since all statements were checked on input there could be no syntax errors at execution time. This saved program space in the system and saved time in processing each statement. However, the sophistication of checking the syntax of incoming characters was, at that time, thought to preclude the possibility of backspacing over errors, particularly on a small machine. Once an error had been made, the entire line had to be abandoned.

2.3 Interpreter versus Compiler

Two broad methods of processing the language are available. A compiler can scan the statements and produce an object program which must be stored and can later be given control. An interpreter also scans the statements, but instead of generating actions to be stored and executed later, those actions are carried out as each statement is considered. Thus the interpretive approach does not require as much space as a compiler, but to execute a program each statement must be decoded from its source form each time control passes to it. The interpretive approach was chosen for the implementation of ACTIV-8 because of the limited space available.

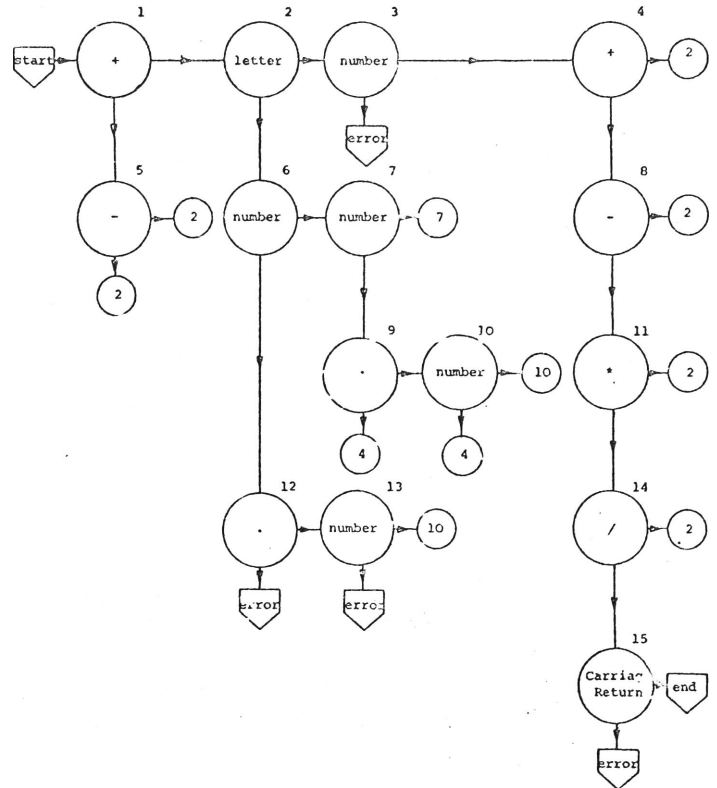


Figure 1: In this diagram incoming characters are checked against individual characters or groups of characters at nodes. If the character is accepted at that node, the character is typed back to the user, another character is accepted and control moves horizontally to the right. If the character is not accepted by that node, control passes vertically downwards to a new node, or to the error exit.

To follow the diagram consider the expression A1*3. Syntax checking begins by comparing the first character, A, with unary plus (node 1). Since these do not match we move vertically down to node 5 and compare A with unary minus. Again there is no match and we see if A is a letter (node 2). This time there is a match, so we move horizontally and compare the next character in the expression, 1, with a number (node 3). A match is obtained and we now compare the next character, *, with + (node 4). There is no match and * is next compared with - (node 8). There is a match when * is compared in node 11 and we now compare the next character, 3, with a letter (node 2). There is no match and we move vertically down to compare 3 with ? number (node 6). These match and we finally go through nodes 7, 9, 4, 8, 11, 14, and 15 to match the carriage return at the end of the expression.

An interpreter has a number of advantages over a compiler. For example, when a GO TO statement refers to a statement number that is not present in the source program, the process of compilation cannot be completed in the normal way. In an interpreter execution terminates only if an attempt is made to pass control to a statement with that statement number. The case where two source statements have the same statement number is very similar.

Another feature of an interpreter is that there is always a convenient link between the name of the variable and its value; that is, via the symbol table. With a compilation system, all variable names are translated into machine locations during compilation and the symbol table is not usually accessible during execution. The ACTIV-8 system takes advantage of this feature

in the ACCEPT statement. The ACCEPT statement allows the user to input a value during execution which will be associated with a variable. Because the symbol table is available, ACTIV-8 allows the user to enter an arithmetic expression rather than just a numeric value. This expression is evaluated and its value is assigned to the variable. Note that this arithmetic expression is entered by the user during stored program execution. This proved to be very useful. For example, when the statement ACCEPT A1 is executed, the variable A1 could be increased by one by entering $A1+1$, A1 could be increased by twenty percent by entering $A1*1.2$, A1 could be given the same value as another variable by entering this variable name e.g. D4, and if A1 was expected to have a value in centimetres then 7 inches would be entered as $2.54*7$.

With a compiler it is not normally possible during execution to check whether the program is using a variable which has been set to a particular value. In an interpreter, values can only be obtained by using a variable name to access the symbol table and this allows undefined variables to be detected.

2.4 The Communicate Statement

The generality of the possible responses to the ACCEPT statement led to the design of the communicate statement. This statement consisted of the question mark character stored as part of the program and its action was determined by the response given by the user at execution time. Some of the possible responses were

- (i) An arithmetic statement which is interpreted and control returns to the communicate state. This looping allows the user to give several responses.
- (ii) The left hand side of an arithmetic statement, i.e. a variable name followed by an equals sign and a carriage return. The value of the variable is printed on the same line and control returns to the communicate state.
- (iii) Two numbers indicating a statement number. Control passes to the statement with that statement number.
- (iv) A null response (i.e. a carriage return immediately) indicating the end of the dialogue. Control passes to the statement stored after the communicate statement.

The above features (and others), proved to be very useful for debugging programs, provided the user stored a communicate statement as part of the program. The user can easily determine the value of variables and influence the path of control.

The communicate statement also allows the system to act like a desk calculator, since the program

?

END

lets the user enter a series of arithmetic statements which can refer to previous results. For example, a user could give the responses

A1=3

B1=4

C1=5

$S1=(A1+B1+C1)/2$

$A2=SQR(S1*(S1-A1)*(S1-B1)*(S1-C1))$

A2=

where the last line causes the value of the variable A2 to be printed.

To allow for the case where a communicate statement may not have been stored as part of a program, a facility was added so that the communicate state could be entered if the user pressed the question mark character during program execution. Processing of the current stored statement is completed and control is given to the communicate state, with the position in the program where the interruption took place being printed. The user can now interact with his program using the responses described above. This feature is also convenient for another user who wants to do a quick "desk" calculation and return control to the stored program (provided, of course, that variables in the suspended program have not been altered unintentionally).

2.5 Implementation

The ACTIV-8 language was implemented on a 4K PDP-8 computer supporting an Anelex line printer, a Burroughs card reader and one teletypewriter terminal. This computer was already being used to provide a card listing facility.

The PDP-8 computer has a 12-bit word which results in a fairly limited instruction set and an addressing scheme which can directly refer to only 256 words from any particular location. The combination of word length, restricted instruction set, fixed page addressing scheme and limited storage available in the PDP-8 computer influenced the design of the ACTIV-8 system. To simplify the task of developing and testing the ACTIV-8 system, a program was written for the IBM 360/50 computer to accept PDP-8 source language from cards, assemble the PDP-8 program into a pseudo-core storage and simulate the actions of executing the assembled program on the PDP-8 computer. This type of program is known as an assembler/simulator.

3. THE ACL LANGUAGE

3.1 General discussion

To expand the facilities provided by the ACTIV-8 system a multi-user conversational interpreter was written for a NOVA computer. This interpreter was based on a more sophisticated language, ACL, developed as a result of the experience gained with ACTIV-8 and a clearer understanding of the needs of this class of user.

3.2 Development of the Language Structure

The most useful development had its origins in the communicate statement. Here the user was able to perform arithmetic statements and GO TO statements in an immediate mode. The ACL language recognised that, in theory, there need be no barrier to any statement being used in this way; and it would be very convenient to have this mode available on first entering the system. Hence there would be two modes

- 1) The system would accept statements put in from the teletypewriter; execute some statements in an immediate mode and store others.

- 2) The system would execute previously stored statements in an automatic mode.

To allow statements to be referenced for storage, deletion and editing, a sequence number was introduced. This appeared at the start of statements which were meant to be stored, distinguishing them from statements meant for immediate execution. A requirement on the exact layout of the statements was that the dynamic syntax checking which had proved useful in ACTIV-8 should be easily implemented. In this instance it led to a space character separating the sequence number and the actual statement. The two types of statement looked like this

sequence number — space — statement
statement

For the syntax checking, the sequence number was indistinguishable from a number as part of an arithmetic expression (this possibility is raised later, Section 3.5). The space, which was not allowed in arithmetic expressions, served to give an indication that a sequence number was meant.

Because of the FORTRAN background of most users and because statement numbers were used in ACTIV-8, it was felt that the new language should have statement numbers. Sequence numbers can also serve as targets for transfers of control, but in some cases statement numbers are more convenient. For example, in debugging a program one may wish to change the statement number of a statement. If only the sequence number was available a change might also mean a change in the order in which statements were executed sequentially. As both sequence and statement numbers can be used for transfer of control and they were both integer numbers, an ambiguity arose. This was resolved by having statement numbers from zero to 99 and sequence numbers from 100 to 999.

Again, a space was introduced between the statement number and the statement, this time for purely aesthetic reasons. The two types of statement now had this format

sequence number — space — statement number
— space — statement
statement

For those stored statements which did not include a statement number, two spaces could have been used. To simplify the process the user could enter a single space and the system responded with 3 spaces: two for the statement number and one for the compulsory space. Also the user could ask for a new sequence number by giving a space at the start of the line. This sequence number is 10 greater than the last sequence number specified. Thus for a statement to be stored, a new sequence number and a null statement number may be nominated by two spaces.

3.3 Statement Modification

Provision was made for deleting stored statements by entering

sequence number — space — carriage return
Statement numbers could be altered by entering
sequence number — space — new statement
number — space — carriage return

A facility was introduced to allow the users to back-space n characters by typing $\langle n$, to be able to recon-

struct the current line in an EDIT mode (see below) by typing $\langle\langle$, and to be able to cancel the current line by typing $\langle\langle\langle$.

A statement was provided to allow users to modify stored statements in what is called edit mode. The statement was

EDIT n

where n is an arithmetic statement or expression (see Section 3.5) indicating the sequence number of the statement to be changed. This statement is first displayed on the teletype. The user is now able to compose a new line consisting of characters taken sequentially from the old line or characters inserted from the keyboard. The ability to skip characters from the old line was provided. A complete syntax analysis is carried out on the new line as if it were being entered from the keyboard.

3.4 Variables

Variable names were expanded from a set format of a letter followed by a number in ACTIV-8 to the general form of a letter which may be followed by up to three letters or numbers. Arrays were introduced with array names which were variable names one or two characters long. The arrays could have either one or two subscripts and each subscript was allowed the generality of an arithmetic statement or expression. Function names remained as three characters, such as LOG.

3.5 Arithmetic Statements and Expressions

The basic operands in an expression are variables and numbers. The arithmetic operators are $+$, $-$, $*$, $/$ and \uparrow (power) with the usual mathematical hierarchy. Assignments are indicated by \leftarrow instead of the equals sign used in FORTRAN and ACTIV-8.

Immediate statements were designed to include the capability of evaluating arithmetic expressions and printing the results. Thus if one entered $2+3$, the system would respond with the value 5.

If one wished to assign a value of $\text{LOG}(2)$ to a variable, one could use $A1 \leftarrow \text{LOG}(2)$. Statements should behave exactly the same way whether they were executed as part of a stored program or in immediate mode. Since a stored program would normally contain arithmetic assignment statements, it is important that these should not cause printing. Thus it was decided that the statement $A1 \leftarrow \text{LOG}(2)$ should not cause printing. To inspect the value of $A1$, one could simply type in $A1$.

The first rule that determined whether the value of an expression should be printed was the absence of an assignment. A development of this led to the form $(A1 \leftarrow 6)$ which would cause both the assignment and its value to be printed. It was convenient to consider the form $(A1 \leftarrow 6)$ as having a value like any other operand and to include it as such in expressions; e.g. $A2 \leftarrow 14 * (A1 \leftarrow 6)$. This device of enclosing a complete arithmetic expression in brackets resulted in the first rule being modified.

If an expression began with a variable followed by an assignment arrow, then the expression was called an "arithmetic statement" and its value was not printed; if it commenced in any other way, it was called an

"arithmetic expression" and its value was printed. Thus the values of $2+3$ and $4+(A1 \leftarrow 6)$ should be printed, while the values of $A1 \leftarrow 6$ and $A23 \leftarrow 24+(C3 \leftarrow A1)$ should not.

Finally, the extra bracket pair around assignments used as operands was dropped on the understanding that assignment should proceed from right to left, with the value of the expression on the right of the assignment arrow being assigned to the variable on the left. Thus the expression $A23 \leftarrow 24+(C3 \leftarrow A1)$ becomes $A23 \leftarrow 24+C3 \leftarrow A1$. This allows a very general structure for multiple assignments and includes the type of multiple assignments that occur in ALGOL e.g. $A \leftarrow B \leftarrow C \leftarrow 2$ is allowed.

3.6 ACCEPT and TYPE Statements

The ACCEPT and TYPE statements were included in ACL. While the ACCEPT statement was unchanged, the generality of the TYPE statement was increased in a number of ways. Firstly, literals were allowed so that descriptive information as well as numeric values could be printed. Secondly, a variety of separators provided line control. Thus, if a comma were used as a separator, the next operand would be given on the same line. If a semi-colon were used, the next operand would be given on a new line. The form $\langle \text{arith expression} \rangle$ was introduced as an operand. This form was used to position the carriage to an absolute location. Lastly, a function called DPT was provided to allow numbers on different lines to be typed so that their decimal points were aligned vertically. The value of the DPT function is the position of the decimal point relative to the start of the number. If the number A3 has a value of 89.5 then $DPT(A3)$ would have a value of 3. To ensure that the decimal point of a number is printed in column 10 the statement

$TYPE \langle 10-DPT(A3) \rangle, A3$
may be used.

3.7 Control Statements

The GO TO statement was expanded to allow an expression instead of an absolute statement number. If the value of the expression was in the range zero to 99, the reference is to a statement number. If the value was in the range 100-999, a sequence number was required. This form encompassed the FORTRAN ASSIGN statement (GO TO I) and also the computed GO TO (GO TO A3(I)).

A CALL statement and its associated RETURN statement were introduced to allow the user to reference other statements within the program as sub-routines.

A logical IF statement was provided to give decision making capabilities. The format was

IF(expression.relational operator.expression)
statement

where the relational operator could be any of the six common FORTRAN relational operators. The generality of the expressions allowed the IF statement to be used as a loop control e.g.

$IF(I \leftarrow I+1..LE.100) GO TO 23$

3.8 Supervisory Statements

A number of statements were introduced for auxil-

iary purposes. The EDIT statement falls into this category. Because of their usage, these statements are only available as immediate statements. A list of all the statements with an indication of these restrictions is given in Table 1.

TABLE 1. List of ACL statements

IMMEDIATE STATEMENTS

Comments

Arithmetic statements

Arithmetic expressions

RUN

COSTOM {arith stmt or expr}

LIST [:] {6 arith stmt or expr[, arith stmt or expr]}

SYMBOLS [:]

CLEAR [6 variable[, variable] ...]

SPACE

FTION

FTROFF

TROFF [6 arith stmt or expr]

TROFF [6 arith stmt or expr]

TYPE $\left[\left[\begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{array} \right] \dots \left[\begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{array} \right] \text{Operand} \left[\begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{array} \right] \dots \left[\begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{array} \right] \text{Operand} \left[\begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{array} \right] \dots \left[\begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{array} \right] \dots \right]$

where the operands take the form, $\langle \text{arith stmt or expr} \rangle, \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{'characters'} \\ \text{'arith stmt or expr'} \end{array} \right\}$

PD 6 {arith stmt or expr}

PA 6 {arith stmt or expr}

STOP

END

SUSPEND [:]

EDIT 6 {arith stmt or expr}

System Messages

2. STORED STATEMENTS

Comments

Arithmetic statements

Arithmetic expressions

COSTOM {arith stmt or expr}

TYPE $\left[\left[\begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{array} \right] \dots \left[\begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{array} \right] \text{Operand} \left[\begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{array} \right] \dots \left[\begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{array} \right] \text{Operand} \left[\begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{array} \right] \dots \left[\begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{array} \right] \dots \right]$

where the operands take the form, $\langle \text{arith stmt or expr} \rangle, \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{'characters'} \\ \text{'arith stmt or expr'} \end{array} \right\}$

ACCEPT 6 {variable[, variable] ...}

CALL 6 {arith stmt or expr}

RETURN

CONTINUE

STOP

IF ({arith stmt or expr} $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{'EQ.'} \\ \text{'NE.'} \\ \text{'GT.'} \\ \text{'LT.'} \\ \text{'LE.'} \end{array} \right\}$ {arith stmt or expr}) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{arith stmt or expr} \\ \text{TYPE stmt} \\ \text{ACCEPT stmt} \\ \text{GO TO stmt} \\ \text{CALL stmt} \\ \text{RETURN stmt} \\ \text{CONTINUE stmt} \\ \text{STOP stmt} \end{array} \right\}$

PAUSE

END

A RUN statement is used to begin execution of a stored program starting at the statement with the lowest sequence number. A LIST statement is provided to give a listing of the stored statements. A companion SUSPEND statement is designed to record the state of the program as a series of immediate arithmetic statements followed by an immediate GO TO statement. These two statements may be used to prepare a paper tape so that execution may be resumed at some later time.

Trace statements allow assignments that occur in individual stored statements to be printed, or allow every stored statement that is executed to be listed.

Two conditional PAUSE statements are available. A pause before (PB) and a pause after (PA) statement will cause control to be returned to the user just before or just after a specified statement is executed. These two statements provide a valuable checkpoint facility and, together with the trace statements, form a powerful aid to program debugging.

4. DEVELOPMENT OF THE ACL-NOVA SYSTEM

4.1 General Discussion

The ACL language was implemented as a multi-user conversational interpreter on a 12K NOVA computer supporting five teletypewriter terminals.

The NOVA computer has a 16-bit word length, a powerful instruction set and four registers, two of which can be used as index registers. The addressing scheme on the NOVA allows direct reference to page zero (the first 256 locations), 256 locations centred about the program counter and 256 locations centred about each of the index registers. Each instruction occupies one NOVA word. An assembler/simulator for the NOVA computer written to run on the IBM 360/50 computer (Sanger 1970) was also used to develop and test the ACL-NOVA system.

The resident part of the ACL-NOVA system uses the first 6K of the NOVA computer. Parameters such as the number of simultaneous users to be supported by the system, the size of each increment of work area to be allocated to a user and the total amount of work space available to the system are not assembled into the program but must be specified when the system is first loaded into the computer. Work space may be reserved for terminals or left "floating", and when a user signs on at a terminal either the space that was reserved for that terminal or one increment of work space is initialised. Dynamic allocation of work space allows the "floating" work space to be allocated to users who need more space, and this is returned to the system when the user completes work at his terminal.

4.2 Arithmetic

All arithmetic is performed on 32 bit floating point numbers stored as two NOVA words. These numbers have a sign bit, a 7 bit characteristic and a 24 bit fraction. This form corresponds to the short floating point number on an IBM 360 computer and can represent numbers approximately in the range $5.4E-79 \leq \text{number} \leq 7.2E+75$. This choice simplified the development of the floating point software because the results obtained from the NOVA simulations could

easily be compared with the corresponding IBM 360 hardware floating point instructions. The only difference between the two was that the NOVA routines were set up to round the result of each arithmetic operation to produce more uniform error distributions. The times taken to perform the arithmetic operations were: addition and subtraction, 0.55 msec; multiplication, 1.72 msec; division, 2.96 msec.

4.3. The ACL-NOVA Program

The ACL-NOVA program has two main parts. One part, the Interrupt Handler, syntax checks the input from the terminals and stores it essentially as a string of source characters in a buffer area located in the appropriate user work area. This part of the program also handles any output that must be sent to the terminals.

The second part, the Background Program, controls statement execution. Requests for statement execution from each terminal are treated at the same priority level. Each terminal is serviced in a round-robin approach with the computer processing one statement at a time for each user. Thus the Background Program: (i) executes an immediate statement by interpreting the source string stored in the user buffer area and performing the indicated operations, (ii) stores a statement for later execution by moving the character string from the buffer area to another part of the user work area, and (iii) executes a stored program by fetching one statement at a time from the user work area and moving this into the buffer area for processing as in (i).

The ACL-NOVA program spends most of its time in the Background Program executing statements or checking whether there is a statement to be executed. However, the Background Program can be interrupted at any time by input or output operations at a terminal and these interrupts are serviced completely before control is returned to the Background Program.

4.4 Allocation of Space within a Work Area

The first 135 words of each user's work area is used for various pointers and buffers for the ACL-NOVA system. It includes two flag words and nineteen words of pointers used by the system as well as an input buffer, an internal code buffer and an output buffer. The remaining part of the user work area is used for storing statements and for the symbol table. To provide the most efficient use of core storage, statements are stored starting from the end of the buffer areas and continuing towards the end of the work area, while symbol table entries are stored starting at the end of the work area and continuing backwards towards the start of the work area. In this way a program with many statements but few variables, or a program with few statements but many variables can be handled. By setting up the work area in this way, the task of expanding user areas was simplified and this is discussed in Section 4.9.

4.5 Internal Code Buffer

When a statement is being entered at a terminal, it is syntax checked character by character and a copy of the "valid" characters is kept in the input buffer in input or external code form. At the same time, the

syntax checker translates these characters into an internal code to simplify statement processing and stores them in an internal code buffer. When the input statement reaches a point where the statement type can be determined, an appropriate indicator is stored at the front of the internal code (IC) buffer.

4.6 Editing Statements and Error Correction

When a stored program is listed at a terminal, each statement is translated back into external code form and stored in the output buffer from which it is sent one character at a time to the terminal. To allow statements to be modified using the EDIT statement, the required statement is listed at the terminal in the above way. The pointer to the current position in the output is reset to point to the start of the output buffer.

When the space character is entered, the character indicated by the output buffer pointer is stored in the input buffer as virtual input from the terminal and is syntax checked in the normal way. If the character is valid, the IC buffer is updated, the input buffer pointer increased by one and the output buffer pointer is increased by one; otherwise it is rejected. In the same way, new characters can be entered from the terminal during edit mode and these affect only the input buffer, the input buffer pointer and the IC buffer. When each DEL or RUB OUT character is entered, the output buffer pointer is increased by one, thus deleting one character from the statement.

A similar procedure allows input from the terminal to be modified in edit mode. The only difference is that after the carriage return characters are entered, the current contents of the input buffer are copied into the output buffer before sending a carriage return, line feed to the terminal. The original input is then edited as described above.

The correction of input from a terminal by deleting the last n characters may also be carried out simply. If there are m characters in the input buffer (m is always greater than n), then the input buffer pointer is reset to $m-n$ and the contents of the input buffer are syntax checked in a loop that analyses 1 character, then 2 characters, then 3 characters, . . . , then $m-n$ characters so that the contents of the IC buffer are updated correctly. This multiple scan is particularly important in the case of an IF statement, and at the point in the input where the statement type may be altered by the deletion of input characters.

4.7 Symbol Table

Each symbol table entry uses four NOVA words; two words to store the variable name and two words to store its floating point value. This allows a simple variable name consisting of a letter, which may be followed by up to three letters or numbers, stored in internal code form padded with blanks where necessary as shown in Figure 2(a).

Subscripted variable names were chosen to be a letter, which may be followed by a letter or a number, stored in the first word in internal code form padded with a blank if necessary with the appropriate subscript or subscripts stored in the second word. This allows a singly subscripted variable to have a subscript in the range 0 to 65535, and each of the subscripts of a doubly subscripted variable to be in the range 0 to

(a) Simple Variables

A123	0B	01
	02	03
floating point value		

A12	0B	01
	02	25
floating point value		

A1	0B	01
	25	25
floating point value		

A	0B	25
	25	25
floating point value		

(b) Singly Subscripted Variables

A1(1)	8B	01
	0001	
	floating point value	

A(1)	8B	25
	0001	
single subscript in binary	floating point value	

top bit of 1st character (IC) set to one to indicate singly subscripted variable

single subscript in binary

top bit of 1st character (IC) set to one to indicate singly subscripted variable

(c) Doubly Subscripted Variables

A1(1,1)	8B	81
	01	01
floating point value		

A(1,1)	8B	A5
	01	01
floating point value		

first subscript

top bits of each character set to one to indicate doubly subscripted variable

2nd subscript

Figure 2: Symbol table entries

255 as shown in Figure 2(b) and 2(c).

The fact that the internal codes for letters and numbers required at most 6 bits was used to distinguish between simple variables, singly subscripted variables and doubly subscripted variables. This means that the top bits of each character in the first word of a symbol table entry can be used as indicators. A singly subscripted variable is set up so that the top bit of the first character in the name is set to one. Doubly subscripted variables are set up with the top bit of each of the characters in the first word of the symbol table entry set to one. This is also shown in Figure 2(b) and 2(c). This scheme has the advantage that there is no conflict when the variables A, A(1), A(1,1) are referenced by a user, as occurs for example in FORTRAN.

The symbol table entries are not ordered and a given entry is located by a sequential search of the symbol table. The search is carried out by adding an entry to the end of the symbol table for the variable required and ensures that a match is obtained from the sequential search. If the match occurs on the last entry of the symbol table, this indicates that the variable is undefined. The choice of a sequential search method simplified the structure of each work area and is adequate for this application where the symbol table is quite small for most users.

4.8 Stored Statement Processing

Execution of a stored program begins with the execution of a RUN statement or an immediate GO TO statement. This causes the sequence number of

the first statement in the stored program or the sequence number of the statement referred to in the GO TO statement to be stored as the sequence number of the next statement to be executed and the stored program to be executed flag is turned on.

When this terminal is next serviced by the round-robin background program this statement is located in the user work area and is copied into the IC buffer for processing. The sequence number of this statement is stored as the sequence number of the statement being executed (this is referenced in error messages, noting pause conditions, for trace output etc.) and the sequence number of the next stored statement (which can easily be located by using the length of the statement being processed) is stored as the sequence number of the next statement to be processed. The stored statement is now executed from the IC buffer. In this process, the IC buffer is partially over-written by replacement operands (see Section 4.10) and this is why the statement cannot be executed directly from the user work area. At this point control is returned to the Background Program.

Sequential statement processing continues in this way until a statement that alters the path of control is executed. The simplest way to do this is to execute a GO TO statement. In this case, once the statement has been processed the sequence number referred to in the GO TO statement is stored as the sequence number of the next statement to be processed.

The CALL statement can also be used to transfer control to another group of stored statements. This statement causes (i) the sequence number of the statement referred to in the CALL statement to be stored as the sequence number of the next statement to be executed, (ii) the sequence number to be used by the RETURN statement to be stored in this CALL statement in the user area, and (iii) the sequence number of this CALL statement to be stored as the sequence number to be used by the RETURN statement. This scheme allows nested CALL statements to be used.

When a RETURN statement is executed, the sequence number to be used by the RETURN statement contains the sequence number of the last CALL statement executed. In this case, the sequence number of the statement following the last CALL statement executed is stored as the sequence number of the next statement to be executed, and the sequence number stored within this CALL statement is stored as the new sequence number to be used by the RETURN statement.

4.9 Expansion of a User's Work Area

When an arithmetic statement or expression that occurs in any statement is executed, an initial scan through the expression counts the number, n , of assignment arrows. During execution of this expression, a maximum of $4n$ words may be added to the symbol table, and if this space is not available in the user's own area the system allocates the user an extra increment of work space from the "floating" space if this is possible. Similarly if a statement to be stored cannot fit into the user's work area, the system attempts to increase this work area.

When additional space is allocated to a user, that

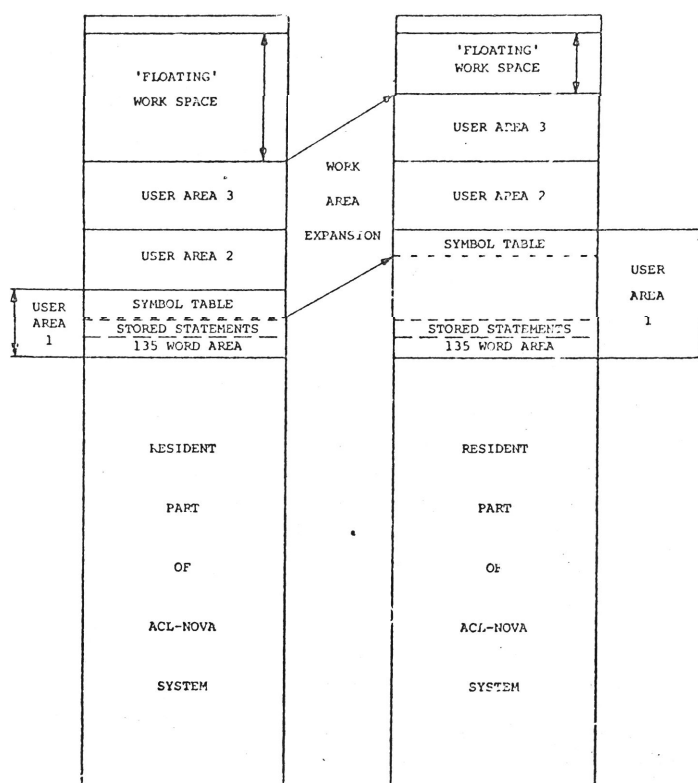


Figure 3: Expansion of user work areas

user's symbol table and the other user work areas that are stored above this user area must be copied into higher core locations as shown in Figure 3. The index to the start of the symbol table and the index for the next entry in the symbol table must be updated for this user while the amount of "floating" space available to the system and pointers to the other user work areas must also be updated.

After the user has completed his calculations by executing an END statement, the extra space that was obtained is returned to the system with the other user work areas stored above this user being shuffled down into lower core locations.

This dynamic allocation of work space gives the system considerable flexibility. The structure of the user work area made this scheme possible, while care was taken to ensure that the pointers in the 135 word area were used as displacements from the start of the user area rather than as absolute addresses.

4.10 Expression Evaluation

If a variable is followed by an assignment arrow, then during statement execution the expression to the right of the assignment arrow is evaluated and its value given to that variable. The variable name and its value in floating point form are stored in the symbol table. When multiple assignments occur in an expression, assuming first of all that the expression is bracket free, then the rightmost assignment arrow is located. The expression to the right of this is evaluated and the resulting value given to the variable. This process is continued until all the assignments have been carried out.

In more complicated expressions that contain a number of levels of brackets plus multiple assignments,

the expression is evaluated by searching first for the rightmost opening bracket. The expression enclosed between the corresponding pair of opening and closing brackets (an expression at zero bracket level) is then evaluated by searching for the rightmost assignment arrow and proceeding as described above. This process is continued until the whole expression is reduced to zero bracket level and evaluated.

During the process of reducing an expression to zero bracket level, subscripted variables are replaced by subscripted variable replacement operands. A four character subscripted variable replacement operand of the form $R'pii$ was chosen (to cope with the simplest form of a subscripted variable, namely $A(1)$) where the character R' indicates the start of a subscripted variable replacement operand, the character p is a pointer to the position of the next operator or delimiter in the expression, and the two characters ii form a 16-bit index to the appropriate symbol table entry relative to the start of the user work area.

Expressions at zero bracket level (and the bracket pair surrounding the expression, if any) are replaced by simple replacement operands. A three character simple replacement operand of the form Rpi was chosen (to cope with the simplest form of arithmetic expression, namely $3+2$) where the character R indicates the start of a simple replacement operand, the character p is a pointer to the position of the next operator or delimiter in the expression, and the character i is an index to the floating point value of the expression. If an expression already contains simple replacement operands, then the simple replacement operand describing the value of the expression is given the same index as the last simple replacement operand in the expression. By using the same simple replacement operand a number of times the number of NOVA words required for saving simple replacement operand values was minimised. The maximum number of simple replacement operands occurs for the expression $A*A+B*B+C*C+ \dots$ up to 71 characters and turns out to be 18. (Because of the mathematical hierarchy the multiplications must be done first.)

However, if statements are being traced by a user, then statement processing is temporarily suspended when a symbol table assignment occurs so that trace output may be printed at the terminal. During this time, statements can be processed for other terminals and consequently the replacement operand index and the values of simple replacement operands must be stored in each user area. The input buffer is not being used at this stage and it is exactly 36 words long (i.e. the space required to store the floating point values of 18 simple replacement operands). Thus the simple replacement operand index is an index to the floating point values relative to the start of the input buffer.

5. CONCLUSIONS

The one-terminal ACTIV-8 system gave individual scientists and engineers an easy, direct way of solving small numerical problems. Statements entered at a terminal were stored in the user work area strictly in the order in which they were typed and the resulting stored program could later be executed. Stored program execution could be interrupted at any time to

examine the contents of the symbol table, or to evaluate arithmetic statements, or to examine the value of individual variables or to allow tracing to occur. Stored program execution could then be continued from the same point or some other point in the program.

The ACL-NOVA system allows for stored program execution or for the execution of immediate statements to perform one-time or "desk calculator" calculations, to control the execution of a stored program and to perform various editing and debugging functions. Stored program execution can again be interrupted at any time by pressing the ? character. However this time stored statements can be inserted, modified or deleted as well as any of the immediate statements being executed, before program execution is continued from the same point or some other point in the program.

The EDIT statement is the most important of the error correction facilities provided in the ACL language and it provides a novel way of allowing characters to be copied from, inserted into or deleted from an existing statement. This facility combined with other special features such as ways of suspending stored program execution and powerful tracing statements provide interaction with the users. The flexibility of the IF statement and the generality of the arithmetic statements and expressions, with the freedom of multiple assignments, also adds a great deal of power to the ACL language.

Consideration of the full duplex mode of operation of teletypewriter terminals played an extremely important part in the design of the ACTIV-8 and ACL-NOVA systems. The dynamic syntax checking of keyboard input provides interaction with the computer and protects the user from trivial typing errors. It also has the advantage that statements do not have to be checked for syntax at run time thus improving program execution times.

The implementation of the ACL language as a multi-user conversational interpreter has provided a powerful conversational computing facility for many users in a time-sharing environment. The number of terminals to be supported, the size of work area increments and the available user area are specified when the ACL-NOVA system is first loaded into the computer and work space may be reserved for each terminal or left "floating" to provide the greatest flexibility for the system. The dynamic allocation of work space in the ACL-NOVA system provides for a more efficient use of the available user area than can be obtained from a system having fixed user partitions.

6. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors thank Dr. D. J. Richardson and Mr. R. P. Backstrom for valuable discussions throughout this work.

It is interesting to relate the work described in this paper to time, and the above projects were carried out over the following periods: ACTIV-8, January 1968 to July 1968 (NWB); ACL language development, January 1969 to March 1970 (NWB,PLS); ACL-NOVA implementation, May 1969 to May 1971 (PLS, NWB).

ACL-NOVA

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Appendix C

The UCC FASTEXT system

Appendix C

This document has been prepared with the use of the UCC FASTEXT system. The original source was entered via a typewriter connected to the UCC FASBAC system as an EDIT file. This enabled the candidate to type the source in free format, proof-read and correct errors.

The EDIT file was then processed by the FASTEXT system to produce a formatted version of the file. Commands may be built into the source file to specify spacing, page size and paragraphs.

The next page is the original input from which the title page and this page were prepared.

ty
.doublespace
.begin
.centre
.space 10
Appendix C
.space 20
The UCC FASTEXT system
.nocentre
.heading 1,2,1
Appendix C
.begin

This document has been prepared with the use of the UCC FASTEXT system. The original source was entered via a typewriter connected to the UCC FASBAC system as an EDIT file. This enabled the candidate to type the source in free format, proof-read and correct errors.

The EDIT file was then processed by the FASTEXT system to produce a formatted version of the file. Commands may be built into the source file to specify spacing, page size and paragraphs.

The next page is the original input from which the title page and this page were prepared.

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Appendix D

An Assembler/Simulator for the PDP-11

The next eight pages of computer listings are a sample run of the assembler/simulator which was used to develop the XB system on a UNIVAC 1108.

Page 1 shows the assembly of a small program. Lines 17 through 32 are a fixed point divide by ten subroutine for the PDP-11. Lines 11 through 15 are used to set up data, enter the subroutine and display results. The RESET instruction causes the simulator to re-enter the assembler.

There are five columns to the left of the assembler source language on Page 1. The first column is a decimal line number for each source line. The second column is a six-digit octal address of each word of the assembled program and the third column is the octal contents which have been assembled into that word. The fourth and fifth columns are hexadecimal equivalents of the second and third columns.

A cross-reference table showing where symbols have been defined and used is at the bottom of the page. There are several columns to the right of the symbols. The first column is always a one; this indicates the program segment within which the symbol was defined and in the sample this feature is not being used. The second column gives the line where the symbol was defined and succeeding columns give the numbers of the lines where a reference was made to the symbol.

The END statement (line 33) nominates a starting

address for simulation.

The second and third pages show the simulation of the assembled program. Normally there are 9 fields across each line. These are :-

- 1) The hexadecimal address of each instruction.
- 2) The mnemonic of the instruction.
- 3) The contents of the N, Z, V and C indicators before the instruction.
- 4) The hexadecimal address (or register name) of the source field.
- 5) The hexadecimal contents of the source field.
- 6) The hexadecimal address (or register name) of the destination field.
- 7) The hexadecimal contents of the destination field before the instruction.
- 8) The hexadecimal contents of the destination field after the instruction.
- 9) The contents of the N, Z, V and C indicators after the instruction.

Jumps and successful branches have an indicator printed on the extreme right and a line skipped. In the case of subroutine jumps the contents of the register 6 stack are displayed after the instruction. The first line is a set of hexadecimal addresses from four words below the stack pointer to 12 words above it. The actual value of register 6 is highlighted. The second line is the contents of the

stack. For example the return address of the JSR instruction at HEX 2718 is HEX 271C. The return from subroutine instruction causes the contents of the stack before the instruction to be printed.

The instructions at HEX 271C and 271E display the contents of registers zero and one; the remainder and result of the divide.

Page 4 shows an assembly of two different instructions into the existing assembled program.

Pages 5 and 6 show the simulation of the altered program with the results of 3 and 5 shown.

Page 7 is similar to page 5 but the printout of the divide subroutine has been suppressed (line 1). This results in a much reduced output from the simulation (page 8).

1	023420	2710	
2			
3	000000	0000	
4	000001	0001	
5	000002	0002	
6	000003	0003	
7	000004	0004	
8	000005	0005	
9	000006	0006	
10	000007	0007	
11	023420 012706	2710 15C6	
	023422 001440	2712 0320	
12	023424 012700	2714 15C0	
	023426 000025	2716 0015	
13	023430 004737	2718 090F	
	023432 023442	271A 2722	
14	023434 010000	271C 1000	
15	023436 010101	271E 1041	
16	023440 000005	2720 0005	
17	023442 005001	2722 0A01	
18	023444 012702	2724 15C2	
	023446 023476	2726 273E	
19	023450 000241	2728 00A1	
20	023452 161200	272A E280	
21	023454 103403	272C 8703	
22	023456 066201	272E 6C81	
	023460 000002	2730 0002	
23	023462 000773	2732 01FB	
24	023464 062200	2734 6480	
25	023466 021227	2736 2297	
	023470 000001	2738 0001	
26	023472 001366	273A 02F6	
27	023474 000207	273C 0087	
28	023476 023420	273E 2710	
29	023500 001750	2740 03E8	
30	023502 000144	2742 0064	
31	023504 000012	2744 000A	
32	023506 000001	2746 0001	
33			

```

ORG 10000
TRON
R0 EQR 0
R1 EQR 1
R2 EQR 2
R3 EQR 3
R4 EQR 4
R5 EQR 5
R6 EQR 6
PC EQR 7
START MOV =800,R6

MOV =21,R0

JSR PC,DIV10

MOV R0,R0
MOV R1,R1
RESET
DIV10 CLR R1  DIVIDE BY TEN; ANSWER IN R1; REMAINDER IN R0
MOV =TBL,R2

L36 CLC
L15A SUB (R2),R0
BCS L24
ADD 2(R2),R1

BR L15A
L24 ADD (R2)+,R0
CMP (R2),=1

BNE L36
RTS PC
TBL DCH 10000
DCH 1000
DCH 100
DCH 10
DCH 1
END START

```

DIV10	1	17	13				
L15A	1	20	23				
L24	1	24	21				
L36	1	19	26				
PC	1	10	15	27			
R0	1	3	12	14	14	20	24
R1	1	4	15	15	17	22	
R2	1	5	18	20	22	24	25
R3	1	6					
R4	1	7					
R5	1	8					
R6	1	9	11				
START	1	11	33				
TBL	1	28	18				

2710 MOV	0 0 0 0	2712	0320	REG 6	0000	0320	0 0 0 0	
2714 MOV	0 0 0 0	2716	0015	REG 0	0000	0015	0 0 0 0	
2718 JSR	0 0 0 0			2722	0A01		0 0 0 0	JSR
0316 0318 031A	031C *031E*	0320 0322	0324 0326 0328	032A 032C	032E 0330	0332 0334		
0000 0000 0000	0000 271C 0000 0000	0000 0000 0000	0000 0000 0000	0000 0000	0000 0000	0000 0000		
2722 CLR	0 0 0 0			REG 1	0000	0000	0 1 0 0	
2724 MOV	0 1 0 0	2726	273E	REG 2	0000	273E	0 0 0 0	
0316 0318 031A	031C *031E*	0320 0322	0324 0326 0328	032A 032C	032E 0330	0332 0334		
0000 0000 0000	0000 271C 0000 0000	0000 0000 0000	0000 0000 0000	0000 0000	0000 0000	0000 0000		
2728 CLC	0 0 0 0						0 0 0 0	
272A SUB	0 0 0 0	273E	2710	REG 0	0015	D905	1 0 0 1	
272C BCS	1 0 0 1				0003		1 0 0 1	BR
2734 ADD	1 0 0 1	273E	2710	REG 0	D905	0015	0 0 0 1	
2736 CMP	0 0 0 1	2740	03E8	2738	0001		0 0 0 0	
273A BNE	0 0 0 0				00F6		0 0 0 0	BR
0316 0318 031A	031C *031E*	0320 0322	0324 0326 0328	032A 032C	032E 0330	0332 0334		
0000 0000 0000	0000 271C 0000 0000	0000 0000 0000	0000 0000 0000	0000 0000	0000 0000	0000 0000		
2728 CLC	0 0 0 0						0 0 0 0	
272A SUB	0 0 0 0	2740	03E8	REG 0	0015	FC2D	1 0 0 1	
272C BCS	1 0 0 1				0003		1 0 0 1	BR
2734 ADD	1 0 0 1	2740	03E8	REG 0	FC2D	0015	0 0 0 1	
2736 CMP	0 0 0 1	2742	0064	2738	0001		0 0 0 0	
273A BNE	0 0 0 0				00F6		0 0 0 0	BR
0316 0318 031A	031C *031E*	0320 0322	0324 0326 0328	032A 032C	032E 0330	0332 0334		
0000 0000 0000	0000 271C 0000 0000	0000 0000 0000	0000 0000 0000	0000 0000	0000 0000	0000 0000		
2728 CLC	0 0 0 0						0 0 0 0	
272A SUB	0 0 0 0	2742	0064	REG 0	0015	FFB1	1 0 0 1	
272C BCS	1 0 0 1				0003		1 0 0 1	BR
2734 ADD	1 0 0 1	2742	0064	REG 0	FFB1	0015	0 0 0 1	
2736 CMP	0 0 0 1	2744	000A	2738	0001		0 0 0 0	
273A BNE	0 0 0 0				00F6		0 0 0 0	BR
0316 0318 031A	031C *031E*	0320 0322	0324 0326 0328	032A 032C	032E 0330	0332 0334		
0000 0000 0000	0000 271C 0000 0000	0000 0000 0000	0000 0000 0000	0000 0000	0000 0000	0000 0000		
2728 CLC	0 0 0 0						0 0 0 0	
272A SUB	0 0 0 0	2744	000A	REG 0	0015	000B	0 0 0 0	
272C BCS	0 0 0 0				0003		0 0 0 0	
272E ADD	0 0 0 0	2746	0001	REG 1	0000	0001	0 0 0 0	
2732 BR	0 0 0 0				00FB		0 0 0 0	BR
272A SUB	0 0 0 0	2744	000A	REG 0	000B	0001	0 0 0 0	
272C BCS	0 0 0 0				0003		0 0 0 0	
272E ADD	0 0 0 0	2746	0001	REG 1	0001	0002	0 0 0 0	
2732 BR	0 0 0 0				00FB		0 0 0 0	BR
272A SUB	0 0 0 0	2744	000A	REG 0	0001	FFF7	1 0 0 1	
272C BCS	1 0 0 1				0003		1 0 0 1	BR
2734 ADD	1 0 0 1	2744	000A	REG 0	FFF7	0001	0 0 0 1	
2736 CMP	0 0 0 1	2746	0001	2738	0001		0 1 0 0	
273A BNE	0 1 0 0				00F6		0 1 0 0	
0316 0318 031A	031C *031E*	0320 0322	0324 0326 0328	032A 032C	032E 0330	0332 0334		
0000 0000 0000	0000 271C 0000 0000	0000 0000 0000	0000 0000 0000	0000 0000	0000 0000	0000 0000		

273C	RTS	0	1	0	0	0007										0	1	0	0
271C	MOV	0	1	0	0	REG	0	0001	REG	0	0001	0001	0	0	0	0			
271E	MOV	0	0	0	0	REG	1	0002	REG	1	0002	0002	0	0	0	0			
0318	031A	031C	031E	*0320*	0322	0324	0326	0328	032A	032C	032E	0330	0332	0334	0336				
0000	0000	0000	271C	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000				
2720	RESET	0	0	0	0											0	0	0	0

1	023420		2710	
2	023420	012706	2710	15C6
		001440	2712	0320
3	023424	012700	2714	15C0
	023426	000065	2716	0035
4				

```

ORG 10000
MOV =800,R6
MOV =53,R0
END START

```

R0	1	3
R6	1	2
START	1	4

REAL TIME CLOCK INTERROGATED AT 11:42:33

	2718 JSR	0 0 0 0						2722	0A01						00 0 0		JSR
0316	0318 031A	031C *031E*	0320	0322	0324	0326	0328	032A	032C	032E	0330	0332	0334				
0000	0000 0000	0000 271C	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000				
	2722 CLR	0 0 0 0					REG 1	0000				0000			0 1 0 0		
	2724 MOV	0 1 0 0		2726		273E	REG 2	0000				273E			0 0 0 0		
0316	0318 031A	031C *031E*	0320	0322	0324	0326	0328	032A	032C	032E	0330	0332	0334				
0000	0000 0000	0000 271C	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000				
	2728 CLC	0 0 0 0													0 0 0 0		
	272A SUB	0 0 0 0		273E		2710	REG 0	0035				D925			1 0 0 1		
	272C BCS	1 0 0 1								0003					1 0 0 1		BR
	2734 ADD	1 0 0 1		273E		2710	REG 0	D925				0035 5			0 0 0 1		
	2736 CMP	0 0 0 1		2740		03E8	2738	0001							0 0 0 0		
	273A BNE	0 0 0 0								00F6					0 0 0 0		BR
0316	0318 031A	031C *031E*	0320	0322	0324	0326	0328	032A	032C	032E	0330	0332	0334				
0000	0000 0000	0000 271C	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000				
	2728 CLC	0 0 0 0													0 0 0 0		
	272A SUB	0 0 0 0		2740		03E8	REG 0	0035				FC4D			1 0 0 1		
	272C BCS	1 0 0 1								0003					1 0 0 1		BR
	2734 ADD	1 0 0 1		2740		03E8	REG 0	FC4D				0035 5			0 0 0 1		
	2736 CMP	0 0 0 1		2742		0064	2738	0001							0 0 0 0		
	273A BNE	0 0 0 0								00F6					0 0 0 0		BR
0316	0318 031A	031C *031E*	0320	0322	0324	0326	0328	032A	032C	032E	0330	0332	0334				
0000	0000 0000	0000 271C	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000				
	2728 CLC	0 0 0 0													0 0 0 0		
	272A SUB	0 0 0 0		2742		0064	REG 0	0035				FFD1			1 0 0 1		
	272C BCS	1 0 0 1								0003					1 0 0 1		BR
	2734 ADD	1 0 0 1		2742		0064	REG 0	FFD1				0035 5			0 0 0 1		
	2736 CMP	0 0 0 1		2744		000A	2738	0001							0 0 0 0		
	273A BNE	0 0 0 0								00F6					0 0 0 0		BR
0316	0318 031A	031C *031E*	0320	0322	0324	0326	0328	032A	032C	032E	0330	0332	0334				
0000	0000 0000	0000 271C	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000				
	2728 CLC	0 0 0 0													0 0 0 0		
	272A SUB	0 0 0 0		27													

272A SUB	0 0 0 0	2744	000A	REG 0	000D	0003	0003	0 0 0 0	
272C BCS	0 0 0 0					0003		0 0 0 0	
272E ADD	0 0 0 0	2746	0001	REG 1	0004		0005	0 0 0 0	
2732 BR	0 0 0 0					00FB		0 0 0 0	BR
272A SUB	0 0 0 0	2744	000A	REG 0	0003		FFF9	1 0 0 1	
272C BCS	1 0 0 1					0003		1 0 0 1	BR
2734 ADD	1 0 0 1	2744	000A	REG 0	FFF9		0003	0 0 0 1	
2736 CMP	0 0 0 1	2746	0001	2738	0001			0 1 0 0	
273A BNE	0 1 0 0					00F6		0 1 0 0	
0316 0318 031A	031C *031E*	0320 0322	0324 0326	0328	032A 032C	032E 0330	0332 0334		
0000 0000 0000	0000 271C	0000 0000	0000 0000	0000	0000 0000	0000 0000	0000 0000		
273C RTS	0 1 0 0			0007				0 1 0 0	RTS
271C MOV	0 1 0 0	REG 0	0003	REG 0	0003		0003	0 0 0 0	
271E MOV	0 0 0 0	REG 1	0005	REG 1	0005		0005	0 0 0 0	
0318 031A 031C	031E *0320*	0322 0324	0326 0328	032A	032C 032E	0330 0332	0334 0336		
0000 0000 0000	271C 0000	0000 0000	0000 0000	0000	0000 0000	0000 0000	0000 0000		
2720 RESET	0 0 0 0							0 0 0 0	

1				
2	023420		2710	
3	023420	012706	2710	15C6
	023422	001440	2712	0320
4	023424	012700	2714	15C0
	023426	001443	2716	0323
5				
DIV10	1		1	
R0	1		4	
R6	1		3	
START	1		5	
TBL	1		1	

```

TRKILL DIV10,TBL
ORG 10000
MOV =800,R6

MOV =803,R0

END START

```

REAL TIME CLOCK INTERROGATED AT 11:42:35

2718 JSR	0 0 0 0	2722	0A01	0 0 0 0	JSR	
0316 0316 031A	031C *031E*	0320 0322 0324 0326 0328	032A 032C 032E 0330 0332 0334			
0000 0000 0000	0000 271C 0000 0000 0000 0000	0000 0000 0000 0000 0000	0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000			
271C MOV	0 1 0 0	REG 0	0003	REG 0	0003	0 0 0 0
271E MOV	0 0 0 0	REG 1	0050	REG 1	0050 P	0 0 0 0
0318 031A 031C	031E *0320*	0322 0324 0326 0328 032A	032C 032E 0330 0332 0334 0336			
0000 0000 0000	271C 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000	0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000	0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000			
2720 RESET	0 0 0 0					0 0 0 0

Appendix E

Use of the XB paper tape system

Appendix E

There are two paper tapes provided with the thesis. They are marked "XB system" and "XB demonstration tape". The XB system is in standard PDP-11 binary loader format and should be loaded normally via the high speed paper tape reader.

The key combination CONTROL-G may be used at any time to initialize the system. A heading describing the version of XB will be typed each time the system is initialized.

The demonstration tape is a collection of about 50 graded examples designed to introduce the major concepts of the system. Each frame may be read by giving a CONTROL-D character. This sets a mode to read from the high speed paper tape reader. The user is free to use the system from the keyboard between frames.

Most of the frames are self-contained. However, an asynchronous interrupt from the keyboard can only be made by the user. This is needed to interrupt the automatic mode to regain control or to invoke an ASYNCH statement.

Appendix F

Sample flowchart - Arithmetic expressions

Appendix F

The next few pages illustrate the techniques used in accepting or rejecting individual characters to form an arithmetic expression. When a character is accepted, a new character is taken from the keyboard and compared with the characters or groups of characters allowable as the next character. For example, after an exponent E (see flowchart of Number) the next character must be plus, minus or a number. In other situations, such as after a number in the final flowchart, the arithmetic routine cannot judge the validity of characters by itself. If a character is not one of the five operators, an exit is taken and the validity of the character decided elsewhere. The comma in

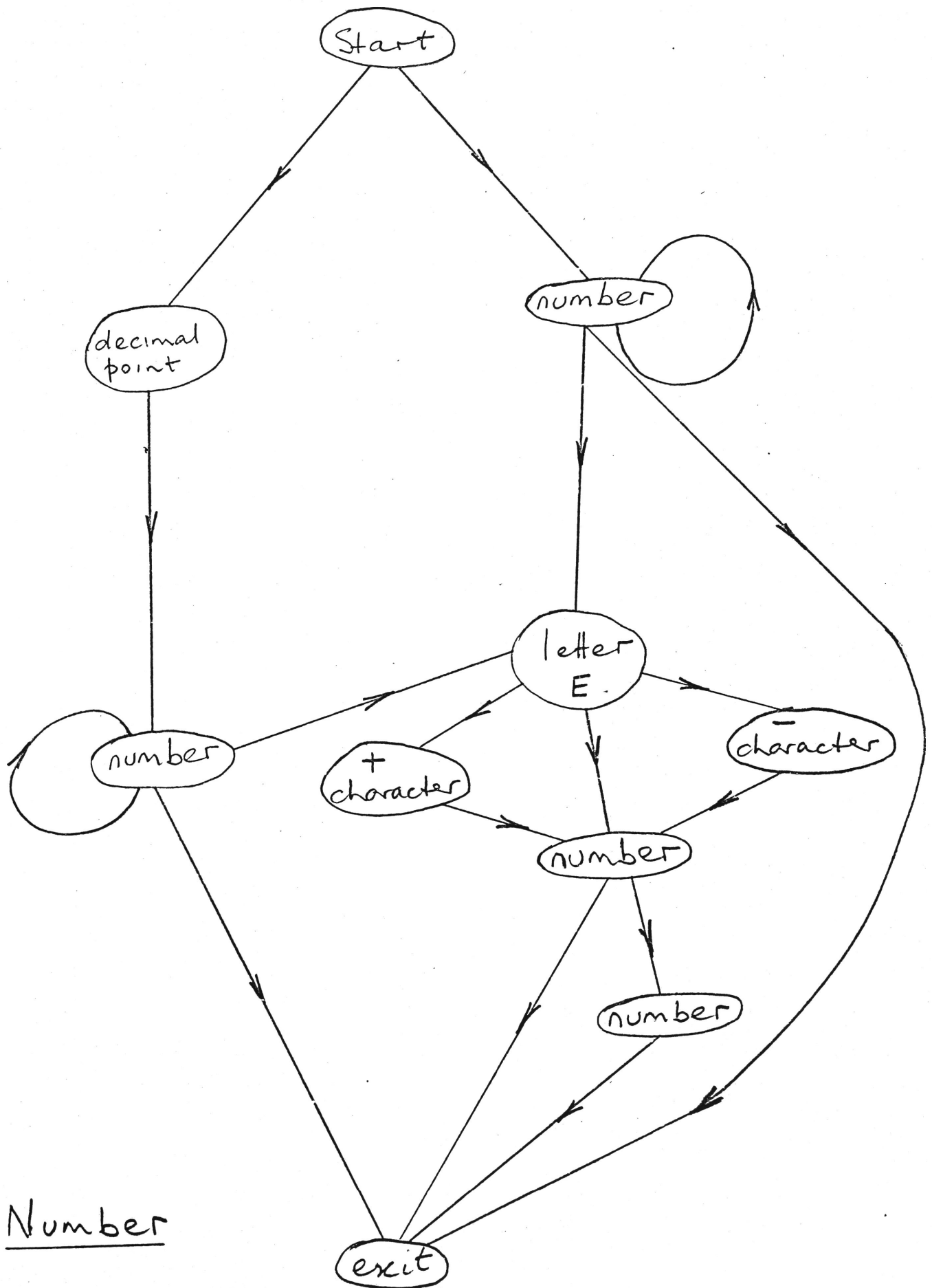
TYPE 1+2,

would be accepted, but the comma in

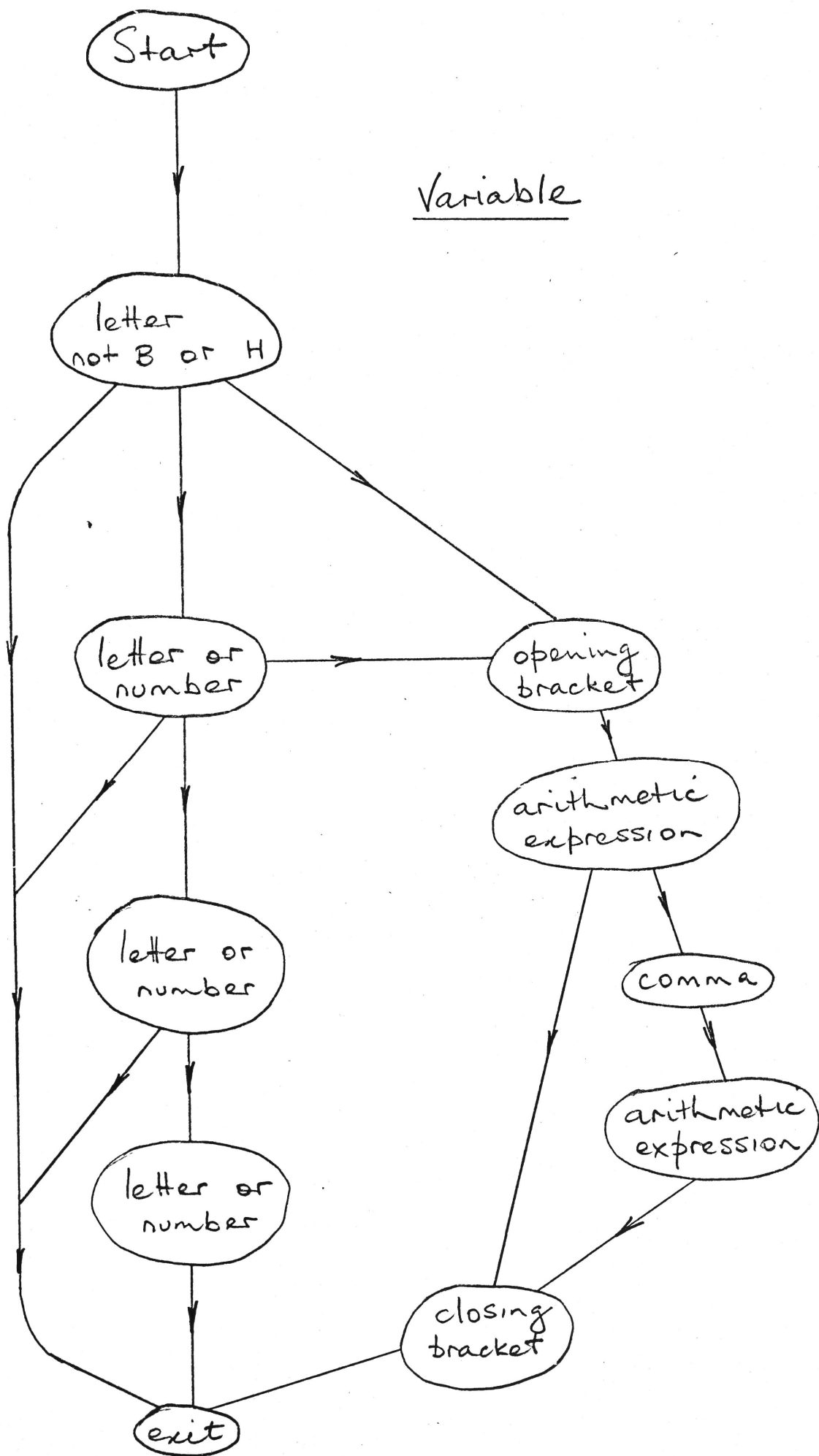
A=1+2,

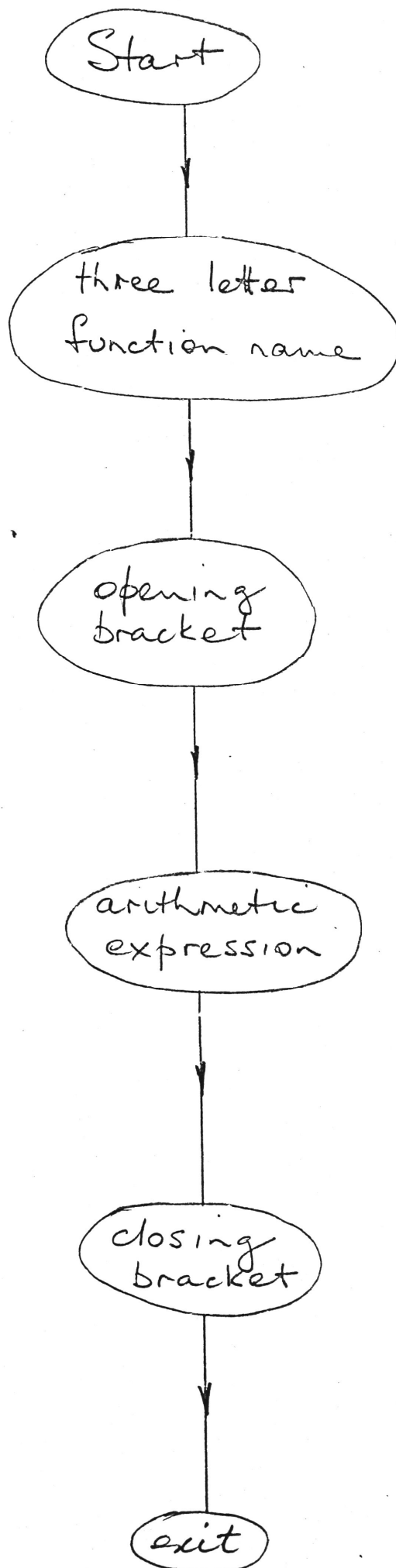
would not be.

As explained in the body of the thesis, the program to check expressions for validity is written in assembler for maximum speed. For arithmetic expressions, see 1116-1349, Appendix G.

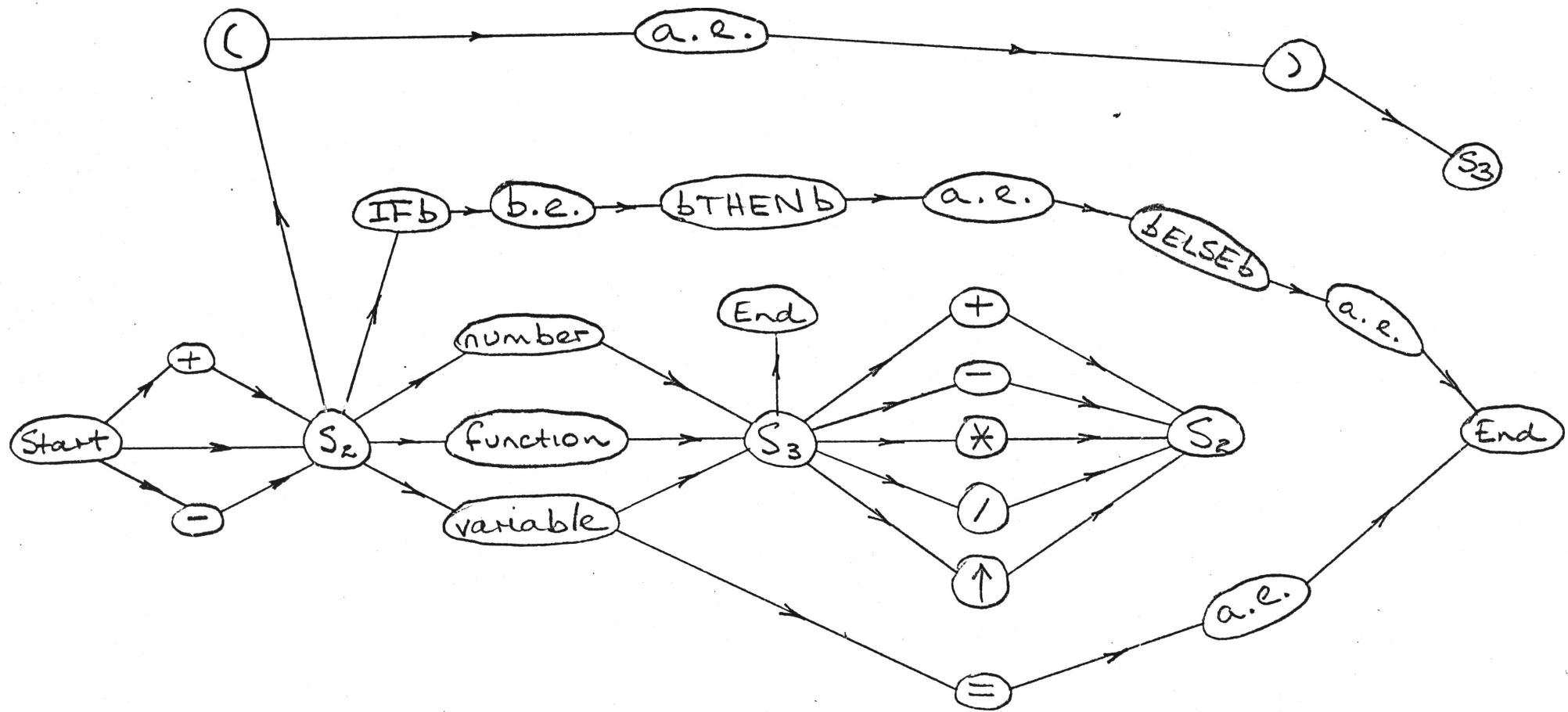


Number





Function



Arithmetic Expression

Appendix G

Partial Source of the XB system

Appendix G

The next 61 pages are the source statements of the PDP-11 program written as the major part of this project. The source statements given here are not complete; the full program consists of over 8000 statements. That portion given here is the code which implements the algorithms described in the body of the thesis.

A row of asterisks marks the places where part of the program has been left out. Reference is made in the thesis to the program by the decimal line number on the left hand side. The addresses and contents given here are not necessarily the same as in the program supplied on paper tape.

1			TROFF	
2	000000	0000	K EQR 0	
3	000000	0000	R0 EQR 0	
4	000001	0001	R1 EQR 1	
5	000002	0002	R2 EQR 2	
6	000003	0003	R3 EQR 3	
7	000004	0004	R4 EQR 4	
8	000004	0004	CHKR EQR 4	
9	000004	0004	STLR FOR 4	
10	000005	0005	R5 EQR 5	
11	000006	0006	R6 EQR 6	
12	000007	0007	PC EQR 7	
13	177550	FF68	PRS EQU 0'177550'	
14	177552	FF6A	PRB EQU 0'177552'	
15	177554	FF6C	PPS EQU 0'177554'	
16	177556	FF6E	PPB EQU 0'177556'	
17	177560	FF70	TKS EQU 0'177560'	
18	177562	FF72	TKB EQU 0'177562'	
19	177564	FF74	TPS EQU 0'177564'	
20	177566	FF76	TPB EQU 0'177566'	
21	177570	FF78	SWR EQU 0'177570'	
22	177657	FFAF	CHSTRI EQU X'FFAF'	INDICATE STRING
23	177724	FFD4	CHD4EX EQU X'FFD4'	INDICATE OPERATOR
24	175372	FAFA	FALSE EQU X'FAFA'	REPRESENTATION OF FALSE
25	157336	DEDE	TRUE EQU X'DEDE'	REPRESENTATION OF TRUE
26	177740	FFEO	CHSPZR EQU X'FFEO'	SPECIAL ZERO
27	177700	FFC0	CHC0EX EQU X'FFC0'	INDICATE OPENING BRACKET
28	177772	FFFA	CHFAEX EQU X'FFFA'	START OF ARITH FIELD
29	177773	FFFB	CHFBEX EQU X'FFFB'	END OF ARITH FIELD
30	177701	FFC1	CHC1EX EQU X'FFC1'	INDICATE ARRAY NAME
31	177603	FF83	CH83EX EQU X'FF83'	INDICATOR AFTER 'IF '
32	177626	FF96	CH96EX EQU X'FF96'	END OF LOGICAL EXPR AFTER 'IF '
33	177646	FFA6	CHA6EX EQU X'FFA6'	INDICATOR AT END OF 'TRUE' PART
34	177660	FFB0	CHB0EX EQU X'FFB0'	INDICATOR AT END OF 'FALSE' PART
35	177703	FFC3	CHC3EX EQU X'FFC3'	INDICATOR FOR A FUNCTION
36	000367	00F7	CHF7EX EQU X'00F7'	START OF A STORED LINE
37	177713	FFCB	CHCBEX EQU X'FFCB'	
38	177652	FFAA	CHAAEX EQU X'FFAA'	
39	177732	FFDA	CHDAEX EQU X'FFDA'	
40	177623	FF93	CH93EX EQU X'FF93'	
41	177624	FF94	CH94EX EQU X'FF94'	
42	177625	FF95	CH95EX EQU X'FF95'	
43	177637	FF9F	CH9FEX EQU X'FF9F'	
44	177642	FFA2	CHA2EX EQU X'FFA2'	
45	177730	FFD8	CHD8EX EQU X'FFD8'	
46	177731	FFD9	CHD9EX EQU X'FFD9'	
47	177711	FFC9	CHC9EX EQU X'FFC9'	
48	104210	8888	STRIND EQU X'8888'	INDICATE STRING IN A+2
49			\$4S	INCLUDE CONFIDENCE CODE
50	000000	0000	ORG 0	
51	000000	0000	DCH TRAPZZ	
52	000002	0002	DCH 0	
53	000004	0004	DCH TRAPZZ	
54	000006	0006	DCH 1	
55	000010	0008	DCH TRAPZZ	
56	000012	000A	DCH 2	
57	000014	000C	DCH STL	
58	000016	000E	DCH 0	
59	000020	0010	DCH LADDER	
60	000022	0012	DCH 0	

61	000030		0018		ORG 0'030'
62	000030	002004	0018	0404	DCH EMTVEC
63	000032	000000	001A	0000	DCH 0
64	000034	002042	001C	0422	DCH TRPVEC
65	000036	000000	001E	0000	DCH 0
66	000200		0080		ORG 128
67	000200		0080		FFERR DSB 0 LOOK AT PC; SHOULD BE LESS THAN OCTAL 400
68					* AREA FROM 256 TO 1024 FOR R6 STACK
69					* USE THIS FOR PATCH AREA
70	002000		0400		ORG 1024
71	002000		0400		LOCORE DSH 0 FOR CHECKSUM
72	002000	002002	0400	0402	DCH TRAPZZ FOR TOO MANY RTS
73	002002	104144	0402	8864	TRAPZZ EMT VC0071-EMTTBL HALT ROUTINE
74					***** CHECK ON STACK
75	002004	010137	0404	105F	EMTVEC MOV R1,SAVR1
	002006	053376	0406	56FE	
76	002010	011601	0408	1381	MOV (R6),R1 RETURN ADDRESS
77	002012	016616	040A	1C8E	MOV 2(R6),(R6)
	002014	000002	040C	0002	
78	002016	010166	040E	1076	MOV R1,2(R6)
	002020	000002	0410	0002	
79	002022	014101	0412	1841	MOV -(R1),R1 GET INSTRUCTION
80	002024	042701	0414	45C1	BIC =X'FF00',R1
	002026	177400	0416	FF00	
81	002030	016146	0418	1C66	MOV EMTTBL(R1),-(R6)
	002032	006460	041A	0D30	
82					* MOV EMTTBL-X'8800'+1(R1),-(R6) ***** ALLOW FOR 1'S ARITH
83	002034	013701	041C	17C1	MOV SAVR1,R1
	002036	053376	041E	56FE	
84	002040	000002	0420	0002	RTI
85	002042	010137	0422	105F	TRPVEC MOV R1,SAVR1
	002044	053376	0424	56FE	
86	002046	011601	0426	1381	MOV (R6),R1 RETURN ADDRESS
87	002050	014101	0428	1841	MOV -(R1),R1 GET INSTRUCTION
88	002052	042701	042A	45C1	BIC =X'FF00',R1
	002054	177400	042C	FF00	
89	002056	016116	042E	1C4E	MOV TRPTBL(R1),(R6)
	002060	006742	0430	0DE2	
90					* MOV TRPTBL-X'8900'+1(R1),(R6) ***** ALLOW FOR 1'S ARITH
91	002062	013701	0432	17C1	MOV SAVR1,R1
	002064	053376	0434	56FE	
92	002066	000002	0436	0002	RTI

868	006460		0D30		EMTTBL DSH 0
869	006460	003252	0D30	06AA	VC0001 DCH SW
870	006462	002624	0D32	0594	VC0002 DCH PRNM
871	006464	003110	0D34	0648	VC0003 DCH ADD8
872	006466	003030	0D36	0618	VC0004 DCH TWODAD
873	006470	004326	0D38	0806	VC0005 DCH PRERR
874	006472	004434	0D3A	091C	VC0006 DCH VALUE
875	006474	030666	0D3C	31B6	VC0007 DCH TYPECH
876	006476	036144	0D3E	3C64	VC0008 DCH SETBLE
877	006500	047612	0D40	4F8A	VC0009 DCH FIXENT
878	006502	004356	0D42	08EE	VC0010 DCH MOVCHR
879	006504	003202	0D44	0682	VC0011 DCH ADD4
880	006506	003310	0D46	06C8	VC0012 DCH MUL11
881	006510	004502	0D48	0942	VC0013 DCH GETN
882	006512	015062	0D4A	1A32	VC0014 DCH NUM8
883	006514	004444	0D4C	0924	VC0015 DCH SHFT
884	006516	031144	0D4E	3264	VC0016 DCH NEWLIN

865	006520	027016	0D50	2E0E
866	006522	047762	0D52	4FF2
867	006524	036124	0D54	3C54
868	006526	004776	0D56	09FE
869	006530	005374	0D58	0AFC
890	006532	003356	0D5A	06EE
891	006534	027134	0D5C	2E5C
892	006536	010616	0D5E	118E
893	006540	015056	0D60	1A2E
894	006542	004552	0D62	096A
895	006544	027174	0D64	2E7C
896	006546	012470	0D66	1538
897	006550	014202	0D68	1882
898	006552	015106	0D6A	1A46
899	006554	015040	0D6C	1A20
900	006556	002076	0D6E	043E
901	006560	005504	0D70	0B44
902	006562	005472	0D72	0B3A
903	006564	017252	0D74	1EAA
904	006566	017270	0D76	1E88
905	006570	017726	0D78	1FD6
906	006572	020140	0D7A	2060
907	006574	002070	0D7C	0438
908	006576	021344	0D7E	22E4
909	006600	042640	0D80	45A0
910	006602	017650	0D82	1FA8
911	006604	046614	0D84	4D8C
912	006606	025660	0D86	2B80
913	006610	017322	0D88	1ED2
914	006612	023506	0D8A	2746
915	006614	023052	0D8C	262A
916	006616	015306	0D8E	1AC6
917	006620	024344	0D90	28E4
918	006622	025210	0D92	2A88
919	006624	035402	0D94	3B02
920	006626	025672	0D96	2B8A
921	006630	011700	0D98	13C0
922	006632	027556	0D9A	2F6E
923	006634	023366	0D9C	26F6
924	006636	033400	0D9E	3700
925	006640	033420	0DA0	3710
926	006642	017372	0DA2	1EFA
927	006644	031502	0DA4	3342
928	006646	031554	0DA6	336C
929	006650	033326	0DA8	36D6
930	006652	037040	0DAA	3E20
931	006654	051026	0DAC	5216
932	006656	051770	0DAE	53F8
933	006660	052072	0DB0	543A
934	006662	042032	0DB2	441A
935	006664	026562	0DB4	2D72
936	006666	037510	0DB6	3F48
937	006670	040706	0DB8	41C6
938	006672	041634	0DBA	439C
939	006674	041524	0DBC	4354
940	006676	045636	0DBE	4B9E
941	006700	050604	0DC0	5184
942	006702	020634	0DC2	219C
943	006704	023162	0DC4	2672
944	006706	042610	0DC6	4588

VC0017	DCH	TBLABT
VC0018	DCH	RETRV
VC0019	DCH	URGE
VC0020	DCH	CONV
VC0021	DCH	MCONV
VC0022	DCH	MUL22
VC0024	DCH	STK
VC0025	DCH	AREX
VC0027	DCH	NL
VC0028	DCH	MOVEIT
VC0030	DCH	GNC
VC0031	DCH	LOGEX
VC0032	DCH	GENEX
VC0033	DCH	GETK
VC0034	DCH	LETL
VC0035	DCH	FA
VC0037	DCH	FD
VC0040	DCH	FM
VC0041	DCH	SETUPP
VC0042	DCH	PRESCN
VC0043	DCH	GHALFS
VC0045	DCH	FILLIN
VC0046	DCH	FS
VC0050	DCH	LHOP
VC0055	DCH	INTVAR
VC0056	DCH	PRTVAL
VC0057	DCH	TBLU
VC0060	DCH	TBSPPA
VC0061	DCH	PROUTZ
VC0062	DCH	VGX
VC0064	DCH	FXDS
VC0065	DCH	RND
VC0067	DCH	VGZ84
VC0070	DCH	GTEMP
VC0071	DCH	TRAKK
VC0072	DCH	TBPUT
VC0073	DCH	STREX
VC0074	DCH	KEYBCH
VC0075	DCH	INTINT
VC0076	DCH	REST88
VC0077	DCH	COSUB
VC0088	DCH	STOCHR
VC0101	DCH	QSTRNG
VC0102	DCH	VARR
VC0103	DCH	ELPOSS
VC0105	DCH	LOOKLN
VC0106	DCH	CONVBD
VC0107	DCH	FNDZA
VC0110	DCH	LNELIM
VC0111	DCH	INTERP
VC0112	DCH	TBLCON
VC0113	DCH	GETST
VC0115	DCH	EDDY
VC0116	DCH	EOKEY
VC0117	DCH	EDCHK
VC0120	DCH	GETARG
VC0121	DCH	GETADR
VC0122	DCH	VGX
VC0123	DCH	INTCON
VC0124	DCH	POSITN

945	006710	051072	0DC8	523A
946	006712	045660	0DCA	48B0
947	006714	025352	0DCC	2AEA
948	006716	046600	0DCE	4080
949	006720	046214	0DD0	4C8C
950	006722	050424	0DD2	5114
951	006724	050252	0DD4	50AA
952	006726	052270	0DD6	54B8
953	006730	052006	0DD8	5406
954	006732	052164	0DDA	5474
955	006734		0DDC	
956	006742		0DE2	
957	006742	004370	0DE2	08F8
958	006744	002612	0DE4	058A
959	006746	035640	0DE6	3BA0
960	006750	012236	0DE8	149E
961	006752	013514	0DEA	174C
962	006754	012476	0DEC	153E
963	006756	023522	0DEE	2752
964	006760	012242	0DF0	14A2
965	006762	010616	0DF2	118E
966	006764	051174	0DF4	527C
967	006766	027544	0DF6	2F64
968	006770	040716	0DF8	41CE
969	006772	050242	0DFA	50A2
970	006774		0DFC	

VC0130	DCH	SH3500
VC0131	DCH	GET2ND
VC0134	DCH	TBLUPM
VC0135	DCH	SRETLK
VC0137	DCH	DBLARG
VC0140	DCH	DBL2
VC0141	DCH	LISTD
VC0142	DCH	FND2EN
VC0144	DCH	FNDZB
VC0145	DCH	FNDSTN
DSH 3		SPARE
TRPTBL	DSH 0	
VB0002	DCH	ST1ERR
VB0004	DCH	TRSBZ
VB0005	DCH	STRTF
VB0011	DCH	STSC
VB0014	DCH	P5
VB0016	DCH	R21
VB0023	DCH	VG*0
VB0027	DCH	ALT2
VB0031	DCH	AREX
VB0041	DCH	MJSCHD
VB0043	DCH	RLBB
VB0045	DCH	LPEB1
VB0051	DCH	INTERB
DSH 3		SPARE

1116	010616		118E	
1117	010616	162706	118E	E5C6
	010620	000002	1190	0002
1118	010622	005016	1192	0A0E
1119	010624	000003	1194	0003
1120	010626	177772	1196	FFFA
1121	010630	022700	1198	25C0
	010632	000053	119A	002B
1122	010634	001006	119C	0206
1123	010636	000003	119E	0003
1124	010640	177740	11A0	FFE0
1125	010642	000003	11A2	0003
1126	010644	177724	11A4	FFD4
1127	010646	104054	11A6	882C
1128	010650	000403	11A8	0103
1129	010652	022700	11AA	25C0
	010654	000055	11AC	002D
1130	010656	001767	11AE	03F7
1131	010660	022700	11B0	25C0
	010662	000050	11B2	0028
1132	010664	001011	11B4	0209
1133	010666	000003	11B6	0003
1134	010670	177700	11B8	FFC0
1135	010672	104054	11BA	882C
1136	010674	104056	11BC	882E
1137	010676	022700	11BE	25C0
	010700	000051	11C0	0029
1138	010702	001110	11C2	0248
1139	010704	104054	11C4	882C
1140	010706	000436	11C6	011E
1141	010710	022700	11C8	25C0
	010712	000056	11CA	002E
1142	010714	001052	11CC	0202

AREX DSH 0
SUB =2,R6

CLR (R6) LAST OPERATOR NOT UP ARROW
DEBUG STL SUBR
DCH CHFAEX
S1 CMP =E'+',K IS IT A UNARY PLUS

BNE M1
M2 DEBUG STL SUBR
DCH CHSPZR STORE A SPECIAL ZERO
DEBUG STL SUBR
DCH CHD4EX STORE INDICATOR BEFORE OPERATOR
EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
BR S2
M1 CMP =E'-',K IS IT A UNARY MINUS

REQ M2 TREAT AS FOR UNARY PLUS
S2 CMP =E'(',K IS IT AN OPENING BRACKET

BNE M3
DEBUG STL SUBR STORE INDICATOR TO THE OPENING BRACKET
DCH CHCOEX
EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
EMT VC0025-EMTTBL
CMP =E')',K MUST END IN A CLOSING BRACKET

BNE LBJ IF NOT IS AN ERROR
EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
BR L315
M3 CMP =E'.'.K IS IT A DECIMAL POINT

BNE M4

1143	010716	104054	11CE	882C	EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
1144	010720	000417	1100	010F	OR L34AZX
1145	010722		1102		M4 DSH 0 IS IT A NUMBER
1146	010722	104032	1102	881A	EMT VC0014-EMTTBL
1147	010724	001002	1104	0202	BNE M5 NO
1148	010726		1106		B4 DSH 0
1149	010726	104054	1106	882C	EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
1150	010730	000502	1108	0142	BR L43
1151	010732		110A		M5 DSH 0 IS IT A LETTER OTHER THAN 'B' OR 'H'
1152	010732	004737	110A	090F	JSR PC,LETT
	010734	015024	110C	1A14	
1153	010736	001072	110E	023A	BNE LBJ IF NOT IS AN ERROR
1154	010740	005037	11E0	0A1F	CLR VARNM
	010742	053312	11E2	56CA	
1155	010744	005037	11E4	0A1F	CLR VARNM+2
	010746	053314	11E6	56CC	
1156	010750	110037	11E8	901F	MOVB R0,VARNM SAVE 1ST CHARACTER OF VARIABLE
	010752	053312	11EA	56CA	
1157	010754	104054	11EC	882C	EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
1158	010756	000476	11EE	013E	BR L53AZX
1159	010760		11F0		L34AZX DSH 0 IS IT A NUMBER
1160	010760	104032	11F0	881A	EMT VC0014-EMTTBL
1161	010762	001060	11F2	0230	BNE LBJ
1162	010764		11F4		M7 DSH 0
1163	010764	104054	11F4	882C	EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
1164	010766		11F6		L312 DSH 0 IS IT A NUMBER
1165	010766	104032	11F6	881A	EMT VC0014-EMTTBL
1166	010770	001775	11F8	03F0	REQ M7
1167	010772	022700	11FA	25C0	L313 CMP =E'E',K IS IT THE LETTER E
	010774	000105	11FC	0045	
1168	010776	001002	11FE	0202	BNE L315
1169	011000	104054	1200	882C	EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
1170	011002	000432	1202	011A	BR L322
1171	011004	022700	1204	25C0	L315 CMP =E'+',K IS IT A PLUS
	011006	000053	1206	002B	
1172	011010	001005	1208	0205	BNE B13
1173	011012	005016	120A	0A0E	M85 CLR (R6) THIS OPERATOR NOT AN UP ARROW
1174	011014	000003	120C	0003	M85B DEBUG STL SUBR
1175	011016	177724	120E	FFD4	DCH CHD4EX STORE INDICATOR BEFORE OPERATOR
1176	011020	104054	1210	882C	EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
1177	011022	000716	1212	01CE	BR S2
1178	011024	022700	1214	25C0	B13 CMP =E'-',K
	011026	000055	1216	002D	
1179	011030	001770	1218	03F8	REQ M85
1180	011032	022700	121A	25C0	CMP =E'*',K IS IT AN ASTERISK
	011034	000052	121C	002A	
1181	011036	001765	121E	03F5	REQ M85
1182	011040	022700	1220	25C0	CMP =E'/',K IS IT DIVIDE
	011042	000057	1222	002F	
1183	011044	001762	1224	03F2	REQ M85
1184	011046	023700	1226	27C0	CMP EXPCH,K IS IT UP ARROW
	011050	052444	1228	5524	
1185	011052	001402	122A	0302	REQ M85A
1186	011054	000137	122C	005F	JMP LEND
	011056	011424	122E	1314	
1187	011060	005716	1230	0BCE	M85A TST (R6) WAS LAST OPERATOR AN UP ARROW
1188	011062	001020	1232	0210	BNE LBJ YES: IS AN ERROR
1189	011064	005216	1234	0A8E	INC (R6)
1190	011066	000752	1236	01EA	OR M85B
1191	011070	022700	1238	25C0	L322 CMP =E'+',K IS IT E+

1192	011072	000053	123A	002B
1193	011074	001002	123C	0202
1193	011076		123E	
1194	011076	104054	123E	882C
1195	011100	000407	1240	0107
1196	011102	022700	1242	25C0
	011104	000055	1244	002D
1197	011106	001773	1246	03FB
1198	011110	104032	1248	881A
1199	011112	001004	124A	0204
1200	011114		124C	
1201	011114	104054	124C	882C
1202	011116	000403	124E	0103
1203	011120		1250	
1204	011120	104032	1250	881A
1205	011122	001774	1252	03FC
1206	011124		1254	
1207	011124	104406	1254	8906
1208	011126		1256	
1209	011126	104032	1256	881A
1210	011130	001325	1258	0205
1211	011132	104054	125A	882C
1212	011134	000723	125C	01D3
1213	011136		125E	
1214	011136	104032	125E	881A
1215	011140	001672	1260	03BA
1216	011142	022700	1262	25C0
	011144	000056	1264	002E
1217	011146	001311	1266	02C9
1218	011150	104054	1268	882C
1219	011152	000705	126A	01C5
1220	011154		126C	
1221	011154	104060	126C	8830
1222	011156	001004	126E	0204
1223	011160	110037	1270	901F
	011162	053313	1272	56CB
1224	011164	104054	1274	882C
1225	011166	000504	1276	0144
1226	011170	022700	1278	25C0
	011172	000050	127A	0028
1227	011174	001027	127C	0217
1228	011176		127E	
1229	011176	005237	127E	0A9F
	011200	053314	1280	56CC
1230	011202	000003	1282	0003
1231	011204	177701	1284	FFC1
1232	011206	104054	1286	882C
1233	011210	104056	1288	882E
1234	011212	022700	128A	25C0
	011214	000051	128C	0029
1235	011216	001415	128E	030D
1236	011220	022700	1290	25C0
	011222	000054	1292	002C
1237	011224	001337	1294	02DF
1238	011226	005237	1296	0A9F
	011230	053314	1298	56CC
1239	011232	104054	129A	882C
1240	011234	104056	129C	882E
1241	011236	022700	129E	25C0
	011240	000051	12A0	0029

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BNE B3A
B253 DSH 0
EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
BR L33Y
B3A CMP =E'-' ,K IS IT E-

REQ B253
EMT VC0014-EMTTBL
BNE LBJ
B35 DSH 0
EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
BR L34
L33Y DSH 0 IS IT E^9
EMT VC0014-EMTTBL
REQ B35
LBJ DSH 0
TRAP VB0011-TRPTBL
L34 DSH 0 IS IT E99 OR E+99
EMT VC0014-EMTTBL
BNE L315 MUST BE AN OPERATOR OR FINISH
EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
BR L315
L43 DSH 0 IS IT A NUMBER
EMT VC0014-EMTTBL
REQ B4
CMP =E'.' ,K IS IT A DECIMAL POINT

BNE L313
EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
BR L312
L53AZX DSH 0 IS IT A NUMBER OR A LETTER
EMT VC0027-EMTTBL
BNE L52Z
MOVB R0,VARNM+1 SAVE 2ND CHAR OF VARIABLE

EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
BR L51
L52Z CMP =E'(' ,K IS IT AN ARRAY NAME (SINGLE CHARACTER)

BNE L53
B6A DSH 0
INC VARNM+2 INDICATE ONE SUBSCRIPT

DEBUG STL SUBR
DCH CHC1EX STORE INDICATOR (ARRAY NAME)
EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
EMT VC0025-EMTTBL
CMP =E')' ,K

REQ B73AAA ONE SUBSCRIPT
CMP =E',' ,K COMMA, SECOND SUBSCRIPT

BNE LBJ
INC VARNM+2 INDICATE SECOND SUBSCRIPT

EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
EMT VC0025-EMTTBL
CMP =E')' ,K MUST FINISH WITH A CLOSING BRACKET

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1242	011242	001330	12A2	02D8	BNE LBJ	
1243	011244	000402	12A4	0102	BR B73AAA	
1244	011246	110037	12A6	901F	B73 MOV B R0, VARNM+3	SAVE 4TH CHAR OF VARIABLE
	011250	053315	12A8	56CD		
1245	011252		12AA		B73AAA DSH 0	ACCEPT 4TH CHAR OF VARIABLE
1246	011252	104054	12AA	882C	EMT VC0024-EMTTBL	
1247	011254		12AC		L53 DSH 0	
1248					* PASSWORD WILL BE IN INPUT IN CASE OF RECOVERY	
1249	011254	022737	12AC	25DF	CMP =E'ZR', VARNM	'ZR'
	011256	051132	12AE	525A		
	011260	053312	12B0	56CA		
1250	011262	001035	12B2	0210	BNE L53A	
1251	011264	022737	12B4	250F	CMP =E'ET', VARNM+2	'ET'
	011266	052105	12B6	5445		
	011270	053314	12B8	56CC		
1252	011272	001404	12BA	0304	REQ L53B	
1253	011274	022737	12BC	250F	CMP =X'0C01', VARNM+2	ONE SUBSCRIPT
	011276	000001	12BE	0001		
	011300	053314	12C0	56CC		
1254	011302	001025	12C2	0215		
1255	011304		12C4		BNE L53A	
1256					L53B DSH 0	
1257	011304	005737	12C4	0BD F	* IMMEDIATE MODE ONLY	
	011306	053340	12C6	56E0	TST MAJMOD	
1258	011310	001235	12C8	029D	BNE L315	
1259	011312	022700	12CA	25C0	CMP =0'023', K	CONTROL S
	011314	000023	12CC	0013		
1260	011316	001232	12CE	029A	L315AA BNE L315	
1261	011320	005237	12D0	0A9F	INC INPB1	MOVE PRINTED POINTER
	011322	053406	12D2	5706		
1262	011324	104064	12D4	8834	EMT VC0030-EMTTBL	
1263	011326	022700	12D6	25C0	CMP =0'031', K	CONTROL Y
	011330	000031	12D8	0019		
1264	011332	001371	12DA	02F9	BNE L315AA	
1265	011334	005237	12DC	0A9F	INC INPB1	MOVE PRINTED POINTER
	011336	053406	12DE	5706		
1266	011340	104064	12E0	8834	EMT VC0030-EMTTBL	
1267	011342	022700	12E2	25C0	CMP =0'023', K	CONTROL S
	011344	000023	12E4	0013		
1268	011346	001363	12E6	02F3	BNE L315AA	
1269	011350	005237	12E8	0A9F	INC INPB1	MOVE PRINTED POINTER
	011352	053406	12EA	5706		
1270	011354	104064	12EC	8834	EMT VC0030-EMTTBL	
1271	011356		12EE		L53A DSH 0	
1272	011356	023700	12EE	27C0	CMP ASEQLS, K	IS IT ASSIGNMENT ARROW, ONLY AFTER VARIABLE
	011360	052420	12F0	5510		
1273	011362	001355	12F2	02E0	BNE L315AA	
1274	011364	005016	12F4	0A0E	CLR (R6)	NOT AN UP ARROW
1275	011366	000003	12F6	0003	DERUG STL SUBR	
1276	011370	177724	12F8	FFD4	DCH CHD4EX	
1277	011372	104054	12FA	882C	EMT VC0024-EMTTBL	
1278	011374	000137	12FC	005F	JMP S1	
	011376	010630	12FE	1198		
1279	011400		1300		L51 DSH 0	IS IT A NUMBER OR A LETTER
1280	011400	104060	1300	8830	EMT VC0027-EMTTBL	
1281	011402	001004	1302	0204	BNE B73AZX	
1282	011404	110037	1304	901F	MOV B R0, VARNM+2	SAVE 3RD CHARACTER OF VARIABLE
	011406	053314	1306	56CC		
1283	011410	104054	1308	882C	EMT VC0024-EMTTBL	
1284	011412	000455	130A	0120	BR L59	

1285	011414	022700	130C	25C0
	011416	000050	130E	0028
1286	011420	001006	1310	0206
1287	011422	000665	1312	01B5
1288	011424		1314	
1289	011424	062706	1314	65C6
	011426	000002	1316	0002
1290	011430		1318	
1291	011430	000003	1318	0003
1292	011432	177773	131A	FFFF
1293	011434	000207	131C	0087
1294	011436	022700	131E	25C0
	011440	000040	1320	0020
1295	011442	001304	1322	02C4
1296	011444	022737	1324	25DF
	011446	000111	1326	0049
	011450	053320	1328	56D0
1297	011452	001364	132A	02F4
1298	011454	022737	132C	25DF
	011456	000106	132E	0046
	011460	053322	1330	56D2
1299	011462	001360	1332	02F0
1300	011464	104054	1334	882C
1301	011466	000003	1336	0003
1302	011470	177603	1338	FF83
1303	011472	104066	133A	8836
1304	011474	000003	133C	0003
1305	011476	177626	133E	FF96
1306	011500	004437	1340	091F
	011502	015170	1342	1A78
1307	011504	000040	1344	0020
	011505	000124	1345	0054
	011506	000110	1346	0048
	011507	000105	1347	0045
	011510	000116	1348	004E
	011511	000040	1349	0020
	011512	000072	134A	003A
1308	011514	104056	134C	882E
1309	011516	000003	134E	0003
1310	011520	177646	1350	FFA6
1311	011522	004437	1352	091F
	011524	015170	1354	1A78
1312	011526	000040	1356	0020
	011527	000105	1357	0045
	011530	000114	1358	004C
	011531	000123	1359	0053
	011532	000105	135A	0045
	011533	000040	135B	0020
	011534	000072	135C	003A
1313	011536	104056	135E	882E
1314	011540	000003	1360	0003
1315	011542	177660	1362	FFB0
1316	011544	000727	1364	01D7
1317	011546		1366	
1318	011546	104060	1366	8830
1319	011550	001636	1368	039E
1320	011552	022700	136A	25C0
	011554	000050	136C	0028
1321	011556	001236	136E	029E
1322	011560	012737	1370	15DF

B73AZX CMP =E'(' ,K IS IT AN ARRAY NAME (TWO CHARACTERS)

BNE B71
BR B6A YES
LEND DSH 0
ADD =2,R6

STRTS DSH 0
DEBUG STL SUBR
DCH CHFBEX
RTS PC

B71 CMP =E' ' ,K IS THIS A SPACE

BNE L53
CMP =E'I' ,KCH2 WAS SECOND LAST CHARACTER AN I

BNE LEND
CMP =E'F' ,KCH1 WAS LAST CHARACTER AN F

BNE LEND
EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
DEBUG STL SUBR
DCH CH83EX STORE INDICATOR FOR IF
EMT VC0031-EMTTBL
DEBUG STL SUBR
DCH CH96EX STORE INDICATOR
JSR CHKR,CHECK

DCC E' THEN : ' NEXT CHARACTERS TO BE ' THEN '

EMT VC0025-EMTTBL
DEBUG STL SUBR
DCH CHA6EX STORE INDICATOR
JSR CHKR,CHECK

DCC E' ELSE : ' NEXT CHARACTERS TO BE ' ELSE '

EMT VC0025-EMTTBL
DEBUG STL SUBR
DCH CHB0EX STORE INDICATOR TO END OF SECOND PART
BR LEND MUST BE END OR ELSE A.E. WOULD STILL BE GOING
L59 DSH 0

EMT VC0027-EMTTBL
BEQ B73 FOURTH CHARACTER IS NUMBER OR LETTER
CMP =E'(' ,K

BNE L53 NOT A FUNCTION
MOV =L315,SUBRET

	011562	011004	1372	1204
	011564	053016	1374	560E
1323	011566		1376	
1324	011566	012703	1376	15C3
	011570	012246	1378	14A6
1325	011572	121327	137A	A2D7
	011574	000072	137C	003A
1326	011576	001436	137E	031E
1327	011600	122337	1380	A4DF
	011602	053316	1382	56CE
1328	011604	001026	1384	0216
1329	011606	122337	1386	A4DF
	011610	053320	1388	56D0
1330	011612	001024	138A	0214
1331	011614	122337	138C	A4DF
	011616	053322	138E	56D2
1332	011620	001022	1390	0212
1333	011622	112337	1392	94DF
	011624	055020	1394	5A10
1334	011626	000003	1396	0003
1335	011630	177703	1398	FFC3
1336	011632	104054	139A	882C
1337	011634	113703	139C	97C3
	011636	055020	139E	5A10
1338	011640	016301	13A0	1CC1
	011642	012314	13A2	14CC
1339	011644	004711	13A4	09C9
1340	011646		13A6	
1341	011646	022700	13A6	25C0
	011650	000051	13A8	0029
1342	011652	001171	13AA	0279
1343	011654	104054	13AC	882C
1344	011656	013707	13AE	17C7
	011660	053016	13B0	560E
1345	011662	005203	13B2	0A83
1346	011664	005203	13B4	0A83
1347	011666	062703	13B6	65C3
	011670	000003	13B8	0003
1348	011672	000737	13BA	01DF
1349	011674	000137	13BC	005F
	011676	012236	13BE	149E
1350	011700		13C0	
1351	011700	000003	13C0	0003
1352	011702	177772	13C2	FFFA
1353	011704		13C4	
1354	011704	022700	13C4	25C0
	011706	000111	13C6	0049
1355	011710	001446	13C8	0326
1356	011712	022700	13CA	25C0
	011714	000110	13CC	0048
1357	011716	001415	13CE	030D
1358	011720	022700	13D0	25C0
	011722	000047	13D2	0027
1359	011724	001130	13D4	0258
1360	011726	104164	13D6	8874
1361	011730	000003	13D8	0003
1362	011732	177637	13DA	FF9F
1363	011734	022700	13DC	25C0
	011736	000046	13DE	0026
1364	011740	001233	13E0	029B

SUBRAB DSH 0

MOV =NMS,R3

LOOPC CMPB (R3),=E':' FUNCTION: SEE IF NAME IS ON LIST

BEQ LBSTSC

CMPB (R3)+,KCH3

BNE AD2

CMPB (R3)+,KCH2

BNE AD1

CMPB (R3)+,KCH1

BNE AD0

MOVB (R3)+,SUBYT

DEBUG STL SUBR

DCH CHC3EX INDICATES FUNCTION

EMT VC0024-EMTTBL

MOVB SUBYT,R3

MOV STBL(R3),R1

JSR PC,(R1)

LNGB DSH 0

CMP =E')',K MUST CLOSE WITH A BRACKET

BNE STSC

EMT VC0024-EMTTBL

MOV SUBRET,PC

AD2 INC R3

AD1 INC R3

AD0 ADD =3,R3

BR LOOPC

LBSTSC JMP STSC

STREX DSH 0

DEBUG

DCH CHFAEX

STREX1 DSH 0

CMP =E'I',K

BEQ STRIF1

CMP =E'H',K

BEQ STRA1

CMP =0'047',K QUOTE

BNE STRA5

EMT VC0101-EMTTBL PICK UP STRING LITERAL

DEBUG

DCH CH9FEX

STRA3 CMP =E'&',K AMPERSAND

BNE STRTS

1365	011742	000003	13E2	0003
1366	011744	177724	13E4	FFD4
1367	011746	104054	13E6	882C
1368	011750	000755	13E8	01ED
1369	011752	104054	13EA	882C
1370	011754	104060	13EC	8830
1371	011756	001001	13EE	0201
1372	011760	104054	13F0	882C
1373	011762	022700	13F2	25C0
	011764	000050	13F4	0028
1374	011766	001054	13F6	022C
1375	011770	000003	13F8	0003
1376	011772	177701	13FA	FFC1
1377	011774	104054	13FC	882C
1378	011776	104056	13FE	882E
1379	012000	022700	1400	25C0
	012002	000051	1402	0029
1380	012004	001114	1404	024C
1381	012006	104054	1406	882C
1382	012010	023700	1408	27C0
	012012	052420	140A	5510
1383	012014	001347	140C	02E7
1384	012016	000003	140E	0003
1385	012020	177724	1410	FFD4
1386	012022	104054	1412	882C
1387	012024	000727	1414	01D7
1388	012026	004437	1416	091F
	012030	015170	1418	1A78
1389	012032	000111	141A	0049
	012033	000106	141B	0046
	012034	000040	141C	0020
	012035	000072	141D	003A
1390	012036	000003	141E	0003
1391	012040	177603	1420	FF83
1392	012042	104066	1422	8836
1393	012044	000003	1424	0003
1394	012046	177626	1426	FF96
1395	012050	004437	1428	091F
	012052	015170	142A	1A78
1396	012054	000040	142C	0020
	012055	000124	142D	0054
	012056	000110	142E	0048
	012057	000105	142F	0045
	012060	000116	1430	004E
	012061	000040	1431	0020
	012062	000072	1432	003A
1397	012064	104150	1434	8868
1398	012066	000003	1436	0003
1399	012070	177646	1438	FFA6
1400	012072	004437	143A	091F
	012074	015170	143C	1A78
1401	012076	000040	143E	0020
	012077	000105	143F	0045
	012100	000114	1440	004C
	012101	000123	1441	0053
	012102	000105	1442	0045
	012103	000040	1443	0020
	012104	000072	1444	003A
1402	012106	104150	1446	8868
1403	012110	000003	1448	0003

```

DEBUG
DCH CHD4EX
EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
BR STREX1
STRA1 EMT VC0024-EMTTBL    STORE FIRST CHAR
                             IS IT LETTER OR NUMBER
BNE STRA2
EMT VC0027-EMTTBL
BNE STRA2
EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
STRA2 CMP =E'('',K

BNE STRA6
DEBUG
DCH CHC1EX
EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
EMT VC0025-EMTTBL    AREX
CMP =E')'',K

BNE STSC
EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
STRA4 CMP ASEQLS,K    IS IT ASSIGN

BNE STRA3
DEBUG
DCH CHD4EX
EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
BR STREX1
STRIF1 JSR CHKR,CHECK

DCC E' IF ':'

DEBUG
DCH CH83EX
EMT VC0031-EMTTBL    LOGICAL EXPRESSION
DEBUG
DCH CH96EX
JSR CHKR,CHECK

DCC E' THEN ':'

EMT VC0073-EMTTBL
DEBUG
DCH CHA6EX
JSR CHKR,CHECK

DCC E' ELSE ':'

EMT VC0073-EMTTBL
DEBUG

```

1404	012112	177660	144A	FFB0	DCH CHB0EX
1405	012114	000157	144C	005F	JMP STRTS
	012116	011430	144E	1318	
1406	012120	012703	1450	15C3	STRA6 MOV =NMS,R3
	012122	012246	1452	14A6	
1407	012124	121327	1454	A2D7	STRA6N CMPB (R3),=E':
	012126	000072	1456	003A	
1408	012130	001727	1458	03D7	BEQ STRA4
1409	012132	122357	145A	A4DF	CMPB (R3)+,KCH2
	012134	053320	145C	56D0	
1410	012136	001016	145E	020E	BNE STRA62
1411	012140	122337	1460	A4DF	CMPB (R3)+,KCH1
	012142	053322	1462	56D2	
1412	012144	001014	1464	020C	BNE STRA61
1413	012146	122300	1466	A4C0	CMPB (R3)+,K
1414	012150	001013	1468	020B	BNE STRA60
1415	012152	104054	146A	882C	EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
1416	012154	022700	146C	25C0	CMP =E'(',K
	012156	000050	146E	0028	
1417	012160	001026	1470	0216	BNE STSC
1418	012162	012737	1472	15DF	MOV =STRA3,SUBRET
	012164	011754	1474	13DC	
	012166	053016	1476	560E	
1419	012170	000157	1478	005F	JMP SUBRAB
	012172	011566	147A	1376	
1420	012174	005203	147C	0A83	STRA62 INC R3
1421	012176	005203	147E	0A83	STRA61 INC R3
1422	012200	062703	1480	65C3	STRA60 ADD =3,R3
	012202	000003	1482	0003	
1423	012204	000747	1484	01E7	BR STRA6N
1424	012206	022700	1486	25C0	STRA5 CMP =E'(',K
	012210	000050	1488	0028	
1425	012212	001011	148A	0209	BNE STSC
1426	012214	000003	148C	0003	DEBUG
1427	012216	177700	148E	FFC0	DCH CHC0EX
1428	012220	104054	1490	882C	EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
1429	012222	104150	1492	8868	EMT VC0073-EMTTBL
1430	012224	022700	1494	25C0	CMP =E''),K
	012226	000051	1496	0029	
1431	012230	001002	1498	0202	BNE STSC
1432	012232	104054	149A	882C	EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
1433	012234	000657	149C	019F	BR STRA3
1434	012236		149E		STSC DSH 0
1435	012236	005337	149E	0ADF	DEC INPA1 THAT CHARACTER DID NOT HAPPEN
	012240	053404	14A0	5704	
1436					*ALT2 MOV ALT2A,R1
1437					* JMP (R1)
1438	012242	013707	14A2	17C7	ALT2 MOV ALT2A,PC
	012244	053306	14A4	56C6	
1439					* USE 4TH CHAR TO INDICATE EXPRESSION INSIDE
1440	012246	000123	14A6	0053	NMS DCC E'SQR'
	012247	000121	14A7	0051	
	012250	000122	14A8	0052	
1441	012251	000000	14A9	0000	DCB 0 AREX
1442	012252	015370	14AA	1AF8	DCH FSQR
1443	012254	000101	14AC	0041	DCC E'ABS'
	012255	000102	14AD	0042	
	012256	000123	14AE	0053	
1444	012257	000000	14AF	0000	DCB 0 AREX
1445	012260	035142	14B0	3A62	DCH FABS

1446	012262	000111	1482	0049	DCC E'INT'
	012263	000116	1483	004E	
	012264	000124	1484	0054	
1447	012265	000000	1485	0000	DCB 0 AREX
1448	012266	015602	1486	1B82	DCH FINT
1449	012270	000122	1488	0052	DCC E'RND'
	012271	000116	1489	004E	
	012272	000104	148A	0044	
1450	012273	000000	148B	0000	DCB 0 AREX
1451	012274	015306	148C	1AC6	DCH RND
1452	012276	000114	148E	004C	DCC E'LN6'
	012277	000116	148F	004E	
	012300	000107	14C0	0047	
1453	012301	000002	14C1	0002	DCB 2 STRING
1454	012302	012366	14C2	14F6	DCH LN6TH
1455	012304	000110	14C4	0048	DCC E'HXT'
	012305	000130	14C5	0058	
	012306	000124	14C6	0054	
1456	012307	000006	14C7	0006	DCB 6 LOGEX
1457	012310	012324	14C8	14D4	DCH SXTSXT
1458	012312	000072	14CA	003A	DCC E': '
	012313	000040	14CB	0020	
1459	012314	010616	14CC	118E	STBL DCH AREX
1460	012316	011700	14CE	13C0	DCH STREX
1461	012320	012470	14D0	1538	DCH LOGEX
1462	012322	014202	14D2	1882	DCH GENEX

1500	012470		1538		LOGEX DSH 0
1501	012470	162706	1538	E5C6	SUB =2,R6
	012472	000002	153A	0002	
1502	012474	005016	153C	0A0E	CLR (R6) NO FULL RELATIONAL FOUND
1503	012476	022700	153E	25C0	R21 CMP =E' ',K IS IT A SPACE
	012500	000040	1540	0020	
1504	012502	001107	1542	0247	BNE R12
1505	012504	013737	1544	170F	MOV L,LOGZ SAVE STATE
	012506	053324	1546	56D4	
	012510	053342	1548	56E2	
1506	012512	013737	154A	170F	MOV SL,LOG2
	012514	053326	154C	56D6	
	012516	053344	154E	56E4	
1507	012520	104054	1550	882C	EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
1508	012522	022700	1552	25C0	CMP =E'N',K IS IT ' N'
	012524	000116	1554	004E	
1509	012526	001031	1556	0219	BNE P1A
1510	012530	104054	1558	882C	EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
1511	012532	022700	155A	25C0	CMP =E'O',K IS IT ' NO'
	012534	000117	155C	004F	
1512	012536	001162	155E	0272	BNE R21REC
1513	012540	104054	1560	882C	EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
1514	012542	022700	1562	25C0	CMP =E'T',K IS IT ' NOT'
	012544	000124	1564	0054	
1515	012546	001052	1566	022A	BNE STSKA
1516	012550	104054	1568	882C	EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
1517	012552	000003	156A	0003	DEBUG STL SUBR
1518	012554	177724	156C	FFD4	DCH CHD4EX STORE INDICATOR
1519	012556	022700	156E	25C0	CMP =E' ',K
	012560	000040	1570	0020	
1520	012562	001044	1572	0224	BNE STSKA MUST BE ' NOT '
1521	012564	104054	1574	882C	EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
1522	012566	022700	1576	25C0	CMP =E' ',K IS IT A SPACE

	012570	000040	1578	0020
1523	012572	001053	157A	022B
1524	012574	013737	157C	170F
	012576	053324	157E	5604
	012600	053342	1580	56E2
1525	012602	013737	1582	170F
	012604	053326	1584	56D6
	012606	053344	1586	56E4
1526	012610	104054	1588	882C
1527	012612	022700	158A	25C0
	012614	000124	158C	0054
1528	012616	001030	158E	0218
1529	012620	004437	1590	091F
	012622	015170	1592	1A78
1530	012624	000124	1594	0054
	012625	000122	1595	0052
	012626	000125	1596	0055
	012627	000105	1597	0045
	012630	000072	1598	003A
1531	012632	022700	159A	25C0
	012634	000040	159C	0020
1532	012636	001414	159E	030C
1533	012640	013704	15A0	17C4
	012642	053404	15A2	5704
1534	012644	005304	15A4	0AC4
1535	012646	112724	15A6	95D4
	012650	000040	15A8	0020
1536	012652	110024	15AA	9014
1537	012654	010437	15AC	111F
	012656	053404	15AE	5704
1538	012660	005237	15B0	0A9F
	012662	053014	15B2	560C
1539	012664	012700	15B4	15C0
	012666	000040	15B6	0020
1540	012670	104054	15B8	882C
1541	012672	104410	15BA	8998
1542	012674	000137	15BC	005F
	012676	012236	15BE	149E
1543	012700	022700	15C0	25C0
	012702	000106	15C2	0046
1544	012704	001077	15C4	023F
1545	012706	004437	15C6	091F
	012710	015170	15C8	1A78
1546	012712	000106	15CA	0046
	012713	000101	15CB	0041
	012714	000114	15CC	004C
	012715	000123	15CD	0053
	012716	000105	15CE	0045
	012717	000072	15CF	003A
1547	012720	000744	15D0	01E4
1548	012722	022700	15D2	25C0
	012724	000050	15D4	0028
1549	012726	001024	15D6	0214
1550	012730	000063	15D8	0003
1551	012732	177700	15DA	FFC0
1552	012734	104054	15DC	882C
1553	012736	104070	15DE	8838
1554	012740	010137	15E0	105F
	012742	053342	15E2	56E2
1555	012744	022700	15E4	25C0

```

BNE R12
MOV L,LOGZ

MOV SL,LOGZ

EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
P1A CMP =E'T',K IS IT 'T'

BNE A23
JSR CHKR,CHECK

DCC E'TRUE:' IS IT 'TRUE'

KWH2 CMP =E' ',K

BEQ KWH1A
MOV INPA1,R4

DEC R4
MOVB =E' ',(R4)+

MOVB K,(R4)+
MOV R4,INPA1

INC HBECHO

MOV =E' ',K

KWH1A EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
TRAP VB0014-TRPTBL
STSKA JMP STSC

A23 CMP =E'F',K

BNE R21REC
JSR CHKR,CHECK

DCC E'FALSE:' IS IT 'FALSE'

BR KWH2
R12 CMP =E'(',K IS IT AN OPENING BRACKET

BNE A13
DEBUG STL SUBR
DCH CHC0EX
EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
EMT VC0032-EMTTBL
MOV R1,LOGZ STORE RESULT IN LOGZ; 0 ARITH, 1 LOGICAL, -1 STRING

CMP =E')',K

```

1556	012746	000051	15E6	0029
1557	012750	001351	15E8	02E9
1558	012752	104054	15EA	882C
	012754	005737	15EC	0BDF
	012756	053342	15EE	56E2
1559	012760	001403	15F0	0303
1560	012762	100004	15F2	8004
1561	012764	000137	15F4	005F
	012766	013402	15F6	1702
1562	012770		15F8	
1563	012770	000137	15F8	005F
	012772	013434	15FA	171C
1564	012774		15FC	
1565	012774	005016	15FC	0A0E
1566	012776	104410	15FE	8908
1567	013000	022700	1600	25C0
	013002	000102	1602	0042
1568	013004	001440	1604	0320
1569	013006	022700	1606	25C0
	013010	000111	1608	0049
1570	013012	001465	160A	0335
1571	013014	000555	160C	016D
1572	013016	022700	160E	25C0
	013020	000050	1610	0028
1573	013022	001020	1612	0210
1574	013024	000003	1614	0003
1575	013026	177701	1616	FFC1
1576	013030	104054	1618	882C
1577	013032	104056	161A	882E
1578	013034	022700	161C	25C0
	013036	000051	161E	0029
1579	013040	001410	1620	0308
1580	013042	022700	1622	25C0
	013044	000054	1624	002C
1581	013046	001312	1626	02CA
1582	013050	104054	1628	882C
1583	013052	104056	162A	882E
1584	013054	022700	162C	25C0
	013056	000051	162E	0029
1585	013060	001305	1630	02C5
1586	013062		1632	
1587	013062	104054	1632	882C
1588	013064	023700	1634	27C0
	013066	052420	1636	5510
1589	013070	001341	1638	02E1
1590	013072	005016	163A	0A0E
1591	013074	000003	163C	0003
1592	013076	177724	163E	FFD4
1593	013100	104054	1640	882C
1594	013102	104412	1642	890A
1595	013104	000512	1644	014A
1596	013106		1646	
1597	013106	005016	1646	0A0E
1598	013110	104054	1648	882C
1599	013112	104060	164A	8830
1600	013114	001340	164C	02E0
1601	013116	104054	164E	882C
1602	013120		1650	
1603	013120	104060	1650	8830
1604	013122	001404	1652	0304

```

BNE STSKA  MUST END IN CLOSING BRACKET
EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
TST LOGZ TEST TYPE OF EXPRESSION JUST PICKED UP

REQ PPP61          ARITH
BPL P5TRA          LOGICAL
JMP P77AA          STRING

PPP61 DSH 0
JMP P61

P5TRA DSH 0
CLR (R6)          NOT FULL RELATIONAL ANY MORE; LOGICAL EXPR
TRAP VB0014-TRPTBL
A13 CMP =E'B',K  IS IT A 'B'; LOGICAL VARIABLES START WITH B

REQ P3X
CMP =E'I',K      IS IT AN 'I' POSSIBLY IF

REQ P4
DR P6  MUST BE START OF ARITH OR STRING EXPRESS.
A5 CMP =E'(',K    IS SECOND CHARACTER AN OPENING BRACKET

BNE P34
A63 DEBUG  STL SUBR
DCH CHC1EX  STORE INDICATOR (ARRAY NAME)
EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
EMT VC0025-EMTTBL
CMP =E')',K

REQ P322  JUST ONE SUBSCRIPT
CMP =E',',K  IF COMMA A SECOND SUBSCRIPT IS THERE

BNE STSKA
EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
EMT VC0025-EMTTBL
CMP =E')',K  MUST END IN CLOSING BRACKET

BNE STSKA
P322 DSH 0
EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
P34 CMP ASEQLS,K  IS IT ASSIGNMENT ARROW

BNE P5TRA  PICK UP OPERATOR
CLR (R6) NOT FULL RELATIONAL ANY MORE; ASSIGNMENT
DEBUG  STL SUBR
DCH CHD4EX
EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
TRAP VB0016-TRPTBL
R21REC BR Z2SS
P3X DSH 0  ACCEPT FIRST CHARACTER OF VARIABLE NAME
CLR (R6) NOT FULL RELATIONAL ANY MORE; BOOLEAN VARIABLE
EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
EMT VC0027-EMTTBL
BNE A5
EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
P32 DSH 0  IS THIRD CHARACTER A NUMBER OR A LETTER
EMT VC0027-EMTTBL
REQ P32A

```

1605	013124	022700	1654	25C0
	013126	000050	1656	0028
1606	013130	001355	1658	02E0
1607	013132	000734	165A	01DC
1608	013134		165C	
1609	013134	104054	165C	882C
1610	013136	022700	165E	25C0
	013140	000050	1660	0028
1611	013142	001005	1662	0205
1612	013144	012737	1664	150F
	013146	012774	1666	15FC
	013150	053016	1668	560E
1613	013152	000137	166A	005F
	013154	011566	166C	1376
1614	013156		166E	
1615	013156	104060	166E	8830
1616	013160	001341	1670	02E1
1617	013162	104054	1672	882C
1618	013164	030737	1674	01DF
1619	013166	013737	1676	17DF
	013170	053324	1678	56D4
	013172	053342	167A	56E2
1620	013174	013737	167C	17DF
	013176	053326	167E	56D6
	013200	053344	1680	56E4
1621	013202	011637	1682	139F
	013204	053346	1684	56E6
1622	013206	104054	1686	882C
1623	013210	022700	1688	25C0
	013212	000106	168A	0046
1624	013214	001044	168C	0224
1625	013216	104054	168E	882C
1626	013220	022700	1690	25C0
	013222	000040	1692	0020
1627	013224	001040	1694	0220
1628	013226	104054	1696	882C
1629	013230	000003	1698	0003
1630	013232	177603	169A	FF83
1631	013234	104066	169C	8836
1632	013236	000003	169E	0003
1633	013240	177626	16A0	FF96
1634	013242	004437	16A2	091F
	013244	015170	16A4	1A78
1635	013246	000040	16A6	0020
	013247	000124	16A7	0054
	013250	000110	16A8	0048
	013251	000105	16A9	0045
	013252	000116	16AA	004E
	013253	000040	16AB	0020
	013254	000072	16AC	003A
1636	013256	104070	16AE	8838
1637	013260	010137	16B0	105F
	013262	053342	16B2	56E2
1638	013264	000003	16B4	0003
1639	013266	177646	16B6	FFA6
1640	013270	004437	16B8	091F
	013272	015170	16BA	1A78
1641	013274	000040	16BC	0020
	013275	000105	16BD	0045
	013276	000114	16BE	004C

```

CMP =E'(',K  IS THIRD CHARACTER AN OPENING BRACKET
BNE P34
BR A63
P32A DSH 0
EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
CMP =E'(',K

BNE P32B
MOV =P5TRA,SUBRET

JMP SUBRAB

P32B DSH 0
EMT VC0027-EMTTBL
BNE P34
EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
BR P34
P4 MOV L,LOGZ  SAVE STATE OF POINTERS

MOV SL,LOG2

MOV (R6),LOG4  SAVE STATE OF FULL RELATIONAL

EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
CMP =E'F',K  IS NEXT CHARACTER AN 'F'

BNE Z2
EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
CMP =E' ',K  IS NEXT CHARACTER A SPACE

BNE Z2
EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
DEBUG STL SUBR
DCH CH83EX  STORE INDICATOR AFTER 'IF '
EMT VC0031-EMTTBL
DEBUG STL SUBR
DCH CH96EX  STORE INDICATOR
JSR CHKR,CHECK

DCC E' THEN ':'  NEXT CHARACTERS MUST BE ' THEN '

EMT VC0032-EMTTBL
MOV R1,LOGZ  SAVE TYPE OF EXPRESSION

DEBUG STL SUBR
DCH CHA6EX  STORE INDICATOR
JSR CHKR,CHECK

DCC E' ELSE ':'  NEXT CHARACTERS MUST BE ' ELSE '

```

	013277	000123	168F	0053
	013300	000105	16C0	0045
	013301	000040	16C1	0020
	013302	000072	16C2	003A
1642	013304	005737	16C4	0BDF
	013306	053342	16C6	56E2
1643	013310	001473	16C8	033B
1644	013312	100001	16CA	8001
1645	013314	000467	16CC	0137
1646	013316		16CE	
1647	013316	104066	16CE	8836
1648	013320	000003	16D0	0003
1649	013322	177660	16D2	FFB0
1650	013324	000547	16D4	0167
1651	013326	013716	16D6	17CE
	013330	053346	16D8	56E6
1652	013332	013737	16DA	17DF
	013334	053342	16DC	56E2
	013336	053324	16DE	56D4
1653	013340	013737	16E0	17DF
	013342	053344	16E2	56E4
	013344	053326	16E4	56D6
1654	013346	104072	16E6	883A
1655	013350	005716	16E8	0BCE
1656	013352	001404	16EA	0304
1657	013354	100436	16EC	811E
1658	013356	004737	16EE	09DF
	013360	013652	16F0	17AA
1659	013362	001442	16F2	0322
1660	013364	022700	16F4	25C0
	013366	000110	16F6	0048
1661	013370	001403	16F8	0303
1662	013372	022700	16FA	25C0
	013374	000047	16FC	0027
1663	013376	001015	16FE	020D
1664	013400		1700	
1665				
1666	013400	104150	1700	8868
1667	013402	004737	1702	09DF
	013404	014044	1704	1824
1668	013406	001407	1706	0307
1669	013410	005716	1708	0BCE
1670	013412	100036	170A	801E
1671				
1672	013414	000003	170C	0003
1673	013416	177724	170E	FFD4
1674	013420	000003	1710	0003
1675	013422	177711	1712	FFC9
1676	013424	000433	1714	011B
1677	013426	104150	1716	8868
1678	013430	000431	1718	0119
1679	013432	104056	171A	882E
1680	013434	004737	171C	09DF
	013436	013652	171E	17AA
1681	013440	001424	1720	0314
1682	013442	005716	1722	0BCE
1683	013444	100421	1724	8111
1684	013446	001420	1726	9310
1685				
1686	013450	000761	1728	01F1

TST LOGZ TEST TYPE

BEQ P6X
BPL Z2AA
BR P99VV

ARITH
LOGICAL

STRING

Z2AA DSH 0
EMT VC0031-EMTTBL
DEBUG STL SUBR
DCH CHB0EX INDICATE END OF SECOND PART
BR R32 MUST RE END OF LOGICAL EXPRESSION
Z2 MOV LOG4,(R6)

Z2SS MOV LOG2,L NOT 'IF ' ; RESTORE POINTERS

MOV LOG2,SL

EMT VC0033-EMTTBL
P6 TST (R6)
BEQ P998B NO FULL RELATIONAL
BMI P99CC PREVIOUS STRING RELATIONAL
JSR PC,P61REL SEE IF ONE OF 6

BEQ P99GG
P998B CMP =E'H',K

BEQ SZA
CMP =0'047',K

BNE P99DD
SZA DSH 0

* STRING
EMT VC0073-EMTTBL
P77AA JSR PC,P61SRL SEE IF EQ OR NE

BEQ P99EE YES
TST (R6)
BPL STSK2

* CASE OF ELIDED LHOP AND REL

P9999 DEBUG
DCH CHD4EX
DEBUG
DCH CHC9EX
BR P5
P99EE EMT VC0073-EMTTBL
BR P5
P99DD EMT VC0025-EMTTBL
P61 JSR PC,P61REL

BEQ P99FF
TST (R6)
BMI STSK2
BEQ STSK2
* CASE OF ELIDED LHOP AND REL
BR P9999

1687	013452	004737	172A	09DF	P99CC JSR PC,P61SRL
	013454	014044	172C	1824	
1688	013456	001342	172E	02E2	BNE P998B
1689					* CASE OF ELIDED LHOP FOR STRING
1690	013460	104150	1730	8868	EMT VC0073-EMTTBL
1691	013462	000003	1732	0003	P99JJ DEBUG
1692	013464	177713	1734	FFCB	DCH CHCBEX
1693	013466	000412	1736	010A	BR P5
1694	013470	104056	1738	882E	P99GG EMT VC0025-EMTTBL
1695	013472	000773	173A	01FB	BR P99JJ
1696	013474	104150	173C	8868	P99VV EMT VC0073-EMTTBL
1697	013476	000401	173E	0101	BR P99WW
1698	013500		1740		P6X DSH 0 PICK UP ARITHMETIC OPERATOR
1699	013500	104056	1740	882E	EMT VC0025-EMTTBL
1700	013502		1742		P99WW DSH 0
1701	013502	000003	1742	0003	DEBUG STL SUBR
1702	013504	17766C	1744	FFB0	DCH CHB0EX INDICATE END OF SECOND PART
1703	013506	000752	1746	01EA	BR P61
1704	013510		1748		STSK2 DSH 0
1705	013510	104406	1748	8906	TRAP VB0011-TRPTBL
1706	013512	104056	174A	882E	P99FF EMT VC0025-EMTTBL
1707	013514	022700	174C	25C0	P5 CMP =E' ',K
	013516	000040	174E	0020	
1708	013520	001051	1750	0229	BNE R32 NOT START OF LOGICAL OPERATOR; EXIT
1709	013522	013737	1752	17DF	MOV L,LOGZ SAVE STATE OF POINTERS
	013524	053324	1754	56D4	
	013526	053342	1756	56E2	
1710	013530	013737	1758	17DF	MOV SL,LOG2
	013532	053326	175A	56D6	
	013534	053344	175C	56E4	
1711	013536	104054	175E	882C	EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
1712	013540	005237	1760	0A9F	INC FORPER
	013542	053332	1762	56DA	
1713	013544	000004	1764	0004	IOT
1714	013546	000101	1766	0041	DCB E'A',PDB6-LADTAB
	013547	000000	1767	0000	
1715	013550	000116	1768	004E	DCB E'N',PDB74-LADTAB
	013551	000002	1769	0002	
1716	013552	000104	176A	0044	DCB E'D',PDB74-LADTAB
	013553	000002	176B	0002	
1717	013554	000072	176C	003A	DCH E':'
1718	013556	000401	176E	0101	BR B8W1
1719	013560		1770		B8W0W DSH 0
1720	013560	104054	1770	882C	EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
1721	013562	000003	1772	0003	B8W1 DEBUG STL SUBR
1722	013564	177724	1774	FFD4	DCH CHD4EX STORE INDICATOR
1723	013566	022700	1776	25C0	CMP =E' ',K CHECK LAST CHARACTER A SPACE
	013570	000040	1778	0020	
1724	013572	001015	177A	020D	BNE B74
1725	013574	104054	177C	882C	EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
1726	013576	104412	177E	890A	TRAP VB0016-TRPTBL
1727	013600	022700	1780	25C0	B6 CMP =E'X',K ARE TWO CHARACTERS ' X'
	013602	000130	1782	0058	
1728	013604	001001	1784	0201	BNE B6EX
1729	013606	104054	1786	882C	EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
1730	013610	022700	1788	25C0	B6EX CMP =E'O',K ARE CHARACTERS ' X0' OR ' 0'
	013612	000117	178A	004F	
1731	013614	001004	178C	0204	BNE B74
1732	013616	104054	178E	882C	EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
1733	013620	022700	1790	25C0	CMP =E'R',K ARE CHARACTERS ' XOR' OR ' OR'

	013622	000122	1792	0052
1734	013624	001755	1794	03E0
1735	013626	013737	1796	17DF
	013630	053342	1798	56E2
	013632	053324	179A	56D4
1736	013634	013737	179C	17DF
	013636	053344	179E	56E4
	013640	053326	17A0	56D6
1737	013642	104072	17A2	883A
1738	013644		17A4	
1739	013644	062706	17A4	65C6
	013646	000002	17A6	0002
1740	013650	000207	17A8	0087
1741	013652	013737	17AA	17DF
	013654	053324	17AC	56D4
	013656	053342	17AE	56E2
1742	013660	013737	17B0	17DF
	013662	053326	17B2	56D6
	013664	053344	17B4	56E4
1743	013666	022700	17B6	25C0
	013670	000040	17B8	0020
1744	013672	001062	17BA	0232
1745	013674	104054	17BC	882C
1746	013676	022700	17BE	25C0
	013700	000105	17C0	0045
1747	013702	001020	17C2	0210
1748	013704	104054	17C4	882C
1749	013706	022700	17C6	25C0
	013710	000121	17C8	0051
1750	013712	001043	17CA	0223
1751	013714		17CC	
1752	013714	104054	17CC	882C
1753	013716	000003	17CE	0003
1754	013720	177724	17D0	FFD4
1755	013722	022700	17D2	25C0
	013724	000040	17D4	0020
1756	013726	001055	17D6	0210
1757	013730	104054	17D8	882C
1758	013732	013766	17DA	1756
	013734	052416	17DC	550E
	013736	000002	17DE	0002
1759	013740	000264	17E0	0064
1760	013742	000207	17E2	0087
1761	013744	022700	17E4	25C0
	013746	000116	17E6	004E
1762	013750	001005	17E8	0205
1763	013752	104054	17EA	882C
1764	013754	022700	17EC	25C0
	013756	000105	17EE	0045
1765	013760	001020	17F0	0210
1766	013762	000754	17F2	01EC
1767	013764	022700	17F4	25C0
	013766	000114	17F6	004C
1768	013770	001010	17F8	0208
1769	013772		17FA	
1770	013772	104054	17FA	882C
1771	013774	022700	17FC	25C0
	013776	000105	17FE	0045
1772	014000	001745	1800	03E5
1773	014002	022700	1802	25C0

BEQ B8WOW
B74 MOV LOGZ,L RESTORE POINTERS

MOV LOG2,SL

EMT VC0033-EMTTBL
R32 DSH 0

ADD =2,R6 FULL RELATIONAL SPACE

RTS PC EXIT
P61REL MOV L,LOGZ

MOV SL,LOG2

CMP =E',K

BNE STSTXX
EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
CMP =E'E',K IS FIRST CHARACTER AN 'E'

BNE B14
EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
CMP =E'Q',K IS TWO CHARACTERS 'EQ'

BNE STSTST
P7 DSH 0
EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
DEBUG STL SUBR
DCH CHD4EX STORE INDICATOR
CMP =E',K MUST FINISH WITH SPACE

BNE STSTST
EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
MOV COMPON,2(R6) TURN ON IF COMPON IS NON-ZERO

SEZ SET TO EQUAL
RTS PC GO BACK
B14 CMP =E'N',K IS FIRST CHARACTER AN 'N'

BNE B2
EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
CMP =E'E',K IS TWO CHARACTERS NE

BNE STSTST
BR P7
B2 CMP =E'L',K IS FIRST CHARACTER AN 'L'

BNE B3B
B254 DSH 0
EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
CMP =E'E',K IS TWO CHARACTERS 'LE' OR 'GE'

BEQ P7
CMP =E'T',K IS TWO CHARACTERS 'LT' OR 'GT'

1774	014004	000124	1804	0054
1775	014006	001742	1806	03E2
1775	014010	000404	1808	0104
1776	014012	022700	180A	25C0
	014014	000107	180C	0047
1777	014016	001001	180E	0201
1778	014020	000764	1810	01F4
1779	014022	013737	1812	170F
	014024	053342	1814	56E2
	014026	053324	1816	56D4
1780	014030	013737	1818	170F
	014032	053344	181A	56E4
	014034	053326	181C	56D6
1781	014036	104072	181E	883A
1782	014040		1820	
1783	014040	000244	1820	00A4
1784	014042	000207	1822	0087
1785	014044	013737	1824	170F
	014046	053324	1826	56D4
	014050	053342	1828	56E2
1786	014052	013737	182A	170F
	014054	053326	182C	56D6
	014056	053344	182E	56E4
1787	014060	022700	1830	25C0
	014062	000040	1832	0020
1788	014064	001044	1834	0224
1789	014066	104054	1836	882C
1790	014070	022700	1838	25C0
	014072	000105	183A	0045
1791	014074	001022	183C	0212
1792	014076	104054	183E	882C
1793	014100	022700	1840	25C0
	014102	000121	1842	0051
1794	014104	001025	1844	0215
1795	014106	104054	1846	882C
1796	014110	000003	1848	0003
1797	014112	177724	184A	FFD4
1798	014114	022700	184C	25C0
	014116	000040	184E	0020
1799	014120	001017	1850	020F
1800	014122	104054	1852	882C
1801	014124	013766	1854	17F6
	014126	052416	1856	550E
	014130	000002	1858	0002
1802	014132	005466	185A	0B36
	014134	000002	185C	0002
1803	014136	000264	185E	00B4
1804	014140	000207	1860	0087
1805	014142	022700	1862	25C0
	014144	000116	1864	004E
1806	014146	001004	1866	0204
1807	014150	104054	1868	882C
1808	014152	022700	186A	25C0
	014154	000105	186C	0045
1809	014156	001753	186E	03E8
1810	014160	013737	1870	170F
	014162	053342	1872	56E2
	014164	053324	1874	56D4
1811	014166	013737	1876	170F
	014170	053344	1878	56E4

```

BEQ P7
BR STSTST
B3B CMP =E'G',K  IS FIRST CHARACTER A 'G'

```

```

BNE STSTST
BR B254
STSTST MOV LOGZ,L

```

```
MOV LOG2,SL
```

```

EMT VC0033-EMTTBL    RECOVER
STSTXX DSH 0

```

```

CLZ                      SET TO NOT EQUAL
RTS PC                   GO BACK
P61SRL MOV L,LOGZ

```

```
MOV SL,LOG2
```

```
CMP =E' ',K
```

```

BNE P61SB
EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
CMP =E'E',K

```

```

BNE P61SA
EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
CMP =E'Q',K

```

```

BNE P61SC
P61SD EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
DEBUG
DCH CHD4EX
CMP =E' ',K

```

```

BNE P61SC
EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
MOV COMPCN,2(R6)

```

```
NEG 2(R6)
```

```

SEZ
RTS PC
P61SA CMP =E'N',K

```

```

BNE P61SC
EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
CMP =E'E',K

```

```

BEQ P61SD
P61SC MOV LOGZ,L

```

```
MOV LOG2,SL
```


1812	014172	053326	187A	56D6
1812	014174	104072	187C	883A
1813	014176	000244	187E	00A4
1814	014200	000207	1880	0087
1815	014202	162706	1882	E5C6
	014204	000004	1884	0004
1816	014206	022700	1886	25C0
	014210	000040	1888	0020
1817	014212	001002	188A	0202
1818	014214		188C	
1819	014214	000137	188C	005F
	014216	015000	188E	1A00
1820	014220		1890	
1821	014220	022700	1890	25C0
	014222	000102	1892	0042
1822	014224	001773	1894	03FB
1823	014226	013716	1896	17CE
	014230	053324	1898	56D4
1824	014232	013766	189A	17F6
	014234	053326	189C	56D6
	014236	000002	189E	0002
1825	014240	022700	18A0	25C0
	014242	000110	18A2	0048
1826	014244	001427	18A4	0317
1827	014246	022700	18A6	25C0
	014250	000047	18A8	0027
1828	014252	001424	18AA	0314
1829	014254	022700	18AC	25C0
	014256	000050	18AE	0028
1830	014260	001076	18B0	023E
1831	014262	000003	18B2	0003
1832	014264	177700	18B4	FFC0
1833	014266	104054	18B6	882C
1834	014270	104070	18B8	8838
1835	014272	010137	18BA	105F
	014274	053356	18BC	56EE
1836	014276	022700	18BE	25C0
	014300	000051	18C0	0029
1837	014302	001007	18C2	0207
1838	014304	104054	18C4	882C
1839	014306	005737	18C6	08DF
	014310	053356	18C8	56EE
1840	014312	001543	18CA	0363
1841	014314	100404	18CC	8104
1842	014316	000137	18CE	005F
	014320	014764	18D0	19F4
1843	014322		18D2	
1844	014322	104406	18D2	8906
1845	014324	104150	18D4	8868
1846	014326		18D6	
1847	014326	022700	18D6	25C0
	014330	000040	18D8	0020
1848	014332	001046	18DA	0226
1849	014334	013737	18DC	17DF
	014336	053324	18DE	56D4
	014340	053360	18E0	56F0
1850	014342	013737	18E2	17DF
	014344	053326	18E4	56D6
	014346	053362	18E6	56F2
1851	014350	104054	18E8	082C

```

EMT VC0033-EMTTBL
P61SB CLZ
RTS PC
GENEX SUB =4,R6  PICK UP GENERAL EXPRESSION, 2 LOCAL WORDS

CMP =E' ',K  IS FIRST CHARACTER A SPACE

BNE G11BB
BQG1 DSH 0    IF SO GO TO G1 & PICK UP A LOGICAL EXPR.
JMP G1

G11BB DSH 0
CMP =E'B',K  IS FIRST CHAR A 'B'

BEQ BQG1 IF SO GO TO G1
MOV L,(R6)  SAVE STATE OF POINTERS

MOV SL,2(R6)

CMP =E'H',K  IS FIRST CHAR AN 'H'

BEQ GENSA
CMP =O'047',K  IS FIRST CHARACTER A QUOTE

BEQ GENSA
CMP =E'(',K  SEE IF OPENING BRACKET

BNE A14
DEBUG STL SUBR
DCH CHCOEX  STORE INDICATOR
EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
EMT VC0032-EMTTBL
MOV R1,GENZ  SAVE TYPE OF EXPRESSION: 0 ARITH, 1 LOGICAL

CMP =E')',K

BNE STSCXX  MUST BE CLOSING BRACKET
EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
TST GENZ  TEST TYPE

BEQ G2  ARITH
BMI GENSA  STRING
JMP A64  LOGICAL

STSCXX DSH 0
TRAP VB0011-TRPTBL
GENSA EMT VC0073-EMTTBL
GENSA DSH 0
CMP =E' ',K

BNE STRB9  MUST BE STRING
MOV L,GEN6

MOV SL,GEN8

EMT VC0024-EMTTBL

```

1852	014352	022700	18EA	25C0	CMP =E'E',K
	014354	000105	18EC	0045	
1853	014356	001413	18LE	0308	BEQ STRB2
1854	014360	022700	18F0	25C0	CMP =E'N',K
	014362	000116	18F2	004E	
1855	014364	001415	18F4	030D	BEQ STRB3
1856	014366	013737	18F6	17DF	STRB4 MOV GEN6,L
	014370	053360	18F8	56F0	
	014372	053324	18FA	56D4	
1857	014374	013737	18FC	17DF	MOV GEN8,SL
	014376	053362	18FE	56F2	
	014400	053326	1900	56D6	
1858	014402	104072	1902	883A	EMT VC0033-EMTTBL
1859	014404	000421	1904	0111	BR STRB9
1860	014406	104054	1906	882C	STRB2 EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
1861	014410	022700	1908	25C0	CMP =E'O',K IS IT 'EQ'
	014412	000121	190A	0051	
1862	014414	001364	190C	02F4	BNE STRB4
1863	014416	000404	190E	0104	BR STRB5
1864	014420	104054	1910	882C	STRB3 EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
1865	014422	022700	1912	25C0	CMP =E'E',K IS IT 'NE'
	014424	000105	1914	0045	
1866	014426	001357	1916	02EF	BNE STRB4
1867	014430	011637	1918	139F	STRB5 MOV (R6),L RESTORE TO START OF STRING
	014432	053324	191A	56D4	
1868	014434	016637	191C	1D9F	MOV 2(R6),SL
	014436	000002	191E	0002	
	014440	053326	1920	56D6	
1869	014442	104072	1922	883A	EMT VC0033-EMTTBL
1870	014444	000137	1924	005F	JMP G1 GO BACK AND PICK UP AS LOGICAL
	014446	015000	1926	1A00	
1871	014450		1928		STRB9 DSH 0
1872	014450	012701	1928	15C1	MOV =-1,R1
	014452	177777	192A	FFFF	
1873	014454	000560	192C	0170	BR G3A
1874	014456	022700	192E	25C0	A14 CMP =E'I',K IS IT 'I'
	014460	000111	1930	0049	
1875	014462	001057	1932	022F	BNE G2 MUST BE ARITH EXP.
1876	014464	104054	1934	882C	EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
1877	014466	022700	1936	25C0	CMP =E'F',K IS IT 'IF'
	014470	000106	1938	0046	
1878	014472	001053	193A	0228	BNE G2
1879	014474	104054	193C	882C	EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
1880	014476	022700	193E	25C0	CMP =E' ',K IS IT 'IF'
	014500	000040	1940	0020	
1881	014502	001047	1942	0227	BNE G2
1882	014504	104054	1944	882C	EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
1883	014506	000003	1946	0003	DEBUG STL SUBR
1884	014510	177603	1948	FF83	DCH CH83EX STORE INDICATOR
1885	014512	104066	194A	8836	EMT VC0031-EMTTBL
1886	014514	000003	194C	0003	DEBUG STL SUBR
1887	014516	177626	194E	FF96	DCH CH96EX STORE INDICATOR
1888	014520	004437	1950	091F	JSR CHKR,CHECK
	014522	015170	1952	1A78	
1889	014524	000040	1954	0020	DCC E' THEN ':' MUST BE ' THEN '
	014525	000124	1955	0054	
	014526	000110	1956	0048	
	014527	000105	1957	0045	
	014530	000116	1958	004E	
	014531	000040	1959	0020	

	014532	000072	195A	003A
1890	014534	104070	195C	8838
1891	014536	010137	195E	105F
	014540	053356	1960	56EE
1892	014542	000003	1962	0033
1893	014544	177646	1964	FFA6
1894	014546	004437	1966	091F
	014550	015170	1968	1A78
1895	014552	000040	196A	0020
	014553	000105	196B	0045
	014554	000114	196C	004C
	014555	000123	196D	0053
	014556	000105	196E	0045
	014557	000040	196F	0020
	014560	000072	1970	003A
1896	014562	005737	1972	08DF
	014564	053356	1974	56EE
1897	014566	001411	1976	0309
1898	014570	100004	1978	8004
1899	014572		197A	
1900	014572	104150	197A	8868
1901	014574	000003	197C	0003
1902	014576	177660	197E	FFB0
1903	014600	000652	1980	01AA
1904	014602		1982	
1905	014602	104066	1982	8836
1906	014604	000003	1984	0003
1907	014606	177660	1986	FFB0
1908	014610	000474	1988	013C
1909	014612		198A	
1910	014612	104056	198A	882E
1911	014614	000003	198C	0003
1912	014616	177660	198E	FFB0
1913	014620	000407	1990	0107
1914	014622	011637	1992	139F
	014624	053324	1994	56D4
1915	014626	016637	1996	1D9F
	014630	000002	1998	00C2
	014632	053326	199A	56D6
1916	014634	104072	199C	883A
1917	014636	104056	199E	882E
1918	014640		19A0	
1919	014640	022700	19A0	25C0
	014642	000040	19A2	0020
1920	014644	001053	19A4	0233
1921	014646	013757	19A6	17DF
	014650	053324	19A8	56D4
	014652	053360	19AA	56F0
1922	014654	013737	19AC	17DF
	014656	053326	19AE	56D6
	014660	053362	19B0	56F2
1923	014662	104054	19B2	882C
1924	014664	022700	19B4	25C0
	014666	000114	19B6	004C
1925	014670	001426	19B8	0316
1926	014672	022700	19BA	25C0
	014674	000107	19BC	0047
1927	014676	001423	19BE	0313
1928	014700	022700	19C0	25C0
	014702	000105	19C2	0045

EMT VC0032-EMTTBL
MOV R1,GENZ SAVE TYPE OF EXPRESSION

DEBUG STL SUBR
DCH CHA6EX STORE INDICATOR
JSR CHKR,CHECK

DCC E' ELSE : ' MUST BE ' ELSE '

TST GENZ TEST TYPE

BEQ A2X ARITH
BPL Z2CC LOGICAL
DSH 0 STRING
EMT VC0073-EMTTBL
DEBUG
DCH CHB0EX
BR GENSA8 SHOULD TEST FOR ' EQ ' ; ' NE ' .

Z2CC DSH 0
EMT VC0031-EMTTBL
DEBUG STL SUBR
DCH CHB0EX STORE INDICATOR
BR G1A SET LOGICAL AND EXIT
A2X DSH 0 PICK UP ARITHMETIC EXPRESSION

EMT VC0025-EMTTBL
DEBUG STL SUBR
DCH CHB0EX STORE INDICATOR
BR G2NWB Y
G2 MOV (R6),L RESTORE INDICATORS

MOV 2(R6),SL

EMT VC0033-EMTTBL
EMT VC0025-EMTTBL
G2NWB Y DSH 0
CMP =E' ' ,K IS IT SPACE

BNE G3 MUST BE ARITH
MOV L,GEN6

MOV SL,GEN8

EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
CMP =E'L' ,K IS IT ' L'

BEQ G21
CMP =E'G' ,K IS IT ' G'

BEQ G21
CMP =E'E' ,K IS IT ' E'

1929	014704	001413	19C4	030B	BEQ A33
1930	014706	022700	19C6	25C0	CMP =E'N',K IS IT ' N'
	014710	000116	19C8	004E	
1931	014712	001436	19CA	031E	BEQ A4
1932	014714		19CC		A49 DSH 0
1933	014714	013737	19CC	17DF	MOV GEN6,L
	014716	053360	19CE	56F0	
	014720	053324	19D0	56D4	
1934	014722	013737	19D2	17DF	MOV GEN8,SL
	014724	053362	19D4	56F2	
	014726	053326	19D6	56D6	
1935	014730	104072	19D8	883A	EMT VC0033-EMTTBL
1936	014732	000430	19DA	0118	BR G3 SET ARITH AND EXIT
1937	014734		19DC		A33 DSH 0
1938	014734	104054	19DC	882C	EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
1939	014736	022700	19DE	25C0	CMP =E'Q',K IS IT ' EQ'
	014740	000121	19E0	0051	
1940	014742	001364	19E2	02F4	BNE A49
1941	014744	000407	19E4	0107	BR A64
1942	014746		19E6		G21 DSH 0
1943	014746	104054	19E6	882C	EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
1944	014750	022700	19E8	25C0	CMP =E'T',K IS IT ' LT' OR ' GT'
	014752	000124	19EA	0054	
1945	014754	001403	19EC	0303	BEQ A54
1946	014756		19EE		G21ZAB DSH 0
1947	014756	022700	19EE	25C0	CMP =E'E',K IS IT ' LE' OR ' GE' OR ' NE'
	014760	000105	19F0	0045	
1948	014762	001354	19F2	02EC	BNE A49
1949	014764	011637	19F4	139F	A64 MOV (R6),L YES RELATIONAL OP: RESTORE TO START OF A.E.
	014766	053324	19F6	56D4	
1950	014770	016637	19F8	109F	MOV 2(R6),SL
	014772	000002	19FA	0002	
	014774	053326	19FC	56D6	
1951	014776	104072	19FE	883A	EMT VC0033-EMTTBL
1952	015000		1A00		G1 DSH 0 PICK UP LOGICAL EXPRESSION
1953	015000	104066	1A00	8836	EMT VC0031-EMTTBL
1954	015002	012701	1A02	15C1	G1A MOV =1,R1 SET TO LOGICAL
	015004	000001	1A04	0001	
1955	015006	000403	1A06	0103	BR G3A
1956	015010		1A08		A4 DSH 0
1957	015010	104054	1A08	882C	EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
1958	015012	000761	1A0A	01F1	BR G21ZAB
1959	015014	005001	1A0C	0A01	G3 CLR R1 SET TO ZERO TO INDICATE ARITHMETIC EXP
1960	015016	062706	1A0E	65C6	G3A ADD =4,R6 RESTORE STACK OVER 2 LOCAL WORDS
	015020	000004	1A10	0004	
1961	015022	000207	1A12	0087	RTS PC
1962	015024	022700	1A14	25C0	LETT CMP =E'B',K LETTER TEST
	015026	000102	1A16	0042	
1963	015030	001424	1A18	0314	BEQ NO
1964	015032	022700	1A1A	25C0	CMP =E'H',K
	015034	000110	1A1C	0048	
1965	015036	001421	1A1E	0311	BEQ NO
1966	015040	020027	1A20	2017	LETL CMP K,=E'A'
	015042	000101	1A22	0041	
1967	015044	100416	1A24	810E	BMI NO
1968	015046	022700	1A26	25C0	CMP =E'Z',K
	015050	000132	1A28	005A	
1969	015052	100413	1A2A	810B	BMI NO
1970	015054	000410	1A2C	0108	BR YES
1971	015056		1A2E		NL DSH 0

1972	015056	104074	1A2E	883C	EMT VC0034-EMTTBL
1973	015060	001407	1A30	0307	BEO RETPC
1974					* JSUBR PC,NUMB
1975					* RTS PC
1976	015062	020027	1A32	2017	NUMB CMP K,=E'0' NUMBER TEST
	015064	000060	1A34	0030	
1977	015066	100405	1A36	8105	BMI NO
1978	015070	022700	1A38	25C0	CMP =E'9',K
	015072	000071	1A3A	0039	
1979	015074	100402	1A3C	8102	BMI NO
1980	015076	000264	1A3E	00B4	YES SEZ
1981	015100	000207	1A40	0087	RETPC RTS PC
1982	015102	000244	1A42	00A4	NO CLZ
1983	015104	000207	1A44	0087	RTS PC
1984	015106	013701	1A46	17C1	GETK MOV L,R1 RESTORE BUFFER AND CHARACTER IN REG ZERO
	015110	053324	1A48	5604	
1985	015112	162701	1A4A	E5C1	SUB =4,R1
	015114	000004	1A4C	0004	
1986	015116	112137	1A4E	945F	MOVB (R1)+,KCH3
	015120	053316	1A50	56CE	
1987	015122	112137	1A52	945F	MOVB (R1)+,KCH2
	015124	053320	1A54	5600	
1988	015126	112137	1A56	945F	MOVB (R1)+,KCH1
	015130	053322	1A58	5602	
1989	015132	112100	1A5A	9440	MOVB (R1)+,K
1990	015134	000207	1A5C	0087	RTS PC
1991	015136	010137	1A5E	105F	STL MOV R1,SAVR1
	015140	053376	1A60	56FE	
1992	015142	013702	1A62	17C2	MOV SL,R2
	015144	053326	1A64	5606	
1993	015146	011601	1A66	1381	MOV (R6),R1
1994	015150	112122	1A68	9452	MOVB (R1)+,(R2)+
1995	015152	010237	1A6A	109F	MOV R2,SL
	015154	053326	1A6C	56D6	
1996	015156	005201	1A6E	0A81	INC R1
1997	015160	016116	1A70	104E	MOV R1,(R6)
1998	015162	013701	1A72	17C1	MOV SAVR1,R1
	015164	053376	1A74	56FE	
1999	015166	000002	1A76	0002	RTI
2000	015170	112401	1A78	9501	CHECK MOVB (CHKR)+,R1 CHECK A SEQUENCE OF CHARACTERS
2001	015172	122701	1A7A	A5C1	CMPB =E':',R1
	015174	000072	1A7C	003A	
2002	015176	001404	1A7E	0304	BEO CHECK1
2003	015200	020001	1A80	2901	CMP K,R1
2004	015202	001006	1A82	0206	INE CHECK2
2005	015204	104054	1A84	8B2C	EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
2006	015206	000770	1A86	01F8	BR CHECK
2007	015210		1A88		CHECK1 DSH 0
2008	015210	005204	1A88	0A84	INC CHKR
2009	015212	042704	1A8A	45C4	PIC =X'0001',CHKR
	015214	000001	1A8C	0001	
2010	015216	000204	1A8E	0084	CHECK3 RTS CHKR
2011	015220		1A90		CHECK2 DSH 0
2012	015220	194406	1A90	8906	TRAP VB0011-TRPTBL

3740	027130	004737	2E58	090F	STKERR JSR PC,TRAKK
	027132	035402	2E5A	3B02	
3741	027134	013701	2E5C	17C1	STK MOV SL,R1 LOAD POINTER TO VECTOR
	027136	053326	2E5E	56D6	
3742	027140	110021	2E60	9011	MOVB R0,(R1)+ STORE CHARACTER

3743	027142	010137	2E62	105F
	027144	053326	2E64	56D6
3744	027146	013701	2E66	17C1
	027150	053324	2E68	56D4
3745	027152	005301	2E6A	0AC1
3746	027154	020137	2E6C	205F
	027156	053406	2E6E	5706
3747	027160	101363	2E70	82F3
3748	027162	001004	2E72	0204
3749	027164	112100	2E74	9440
3750	027166	010137	2E76	105F
	027170	053406	2E78	5706
3751	027172	104014	2E7A	880C
3752	027174		2E7C	
3753	027174	013737	2E7C	17DF
	027176	053320	2E7E	56D0
	027200	053316	2E80	56CE
3754	027202	013737	2E82	17DF
	027204	053322	2E84	56D2
	027206	053320	2E86	56D0
3755	027210	010037	2E88	101F
	027212	053322	2E8A	56D2
3756	027214	013701	2E8C	17C1
	027216	053324	2E8E	56D4
3757	027220	013702	2E90	17C2
	027222	053404	2E92	5704
3758	027224	020102	2E94	2042
3759	027226	001412	2E96	030A
3760				
3761	027230	112100	2E98	9440
3762	027232	005037	2E9A	0A1F
	027234	055002	2E9C	5A02
3763	027236	010137	2E9E	105F
	027240	053324	2EA0	56D4
3764	027242	022700	2EA2	25C0
	027244	177777	2EA4	FFFF
3765	027246	001401	2EA6	0301
3766	027250	000207	2EA8	0087
3767	027252		2EAA	
3768	027252	104406	2EAA	8906
3769	027254		2EAC	
3770	027254	104152	2EAC	886A
3771	027256	012737	2EAE	150F
	027260	000077	2EB0	003F
	027262	055002	2EB2	5A02
3772	027264	010237	2EB4	109F
	027266	055332	2EB6	5ADA
3773	027270	113737	2EB8	97DF
	027272	054644	2EBA	59A4
	027274	054645	2EBC	59A5
3774	027276	110037	2EBE	901F
	027300	054644	2EC0	59A4
3775	027302	023727	2EC2	2707
	027304	054644	2EC4	59A4
	027306	037076	2EC6	3E3E
3776	027310	001414	2EC8	030C
3777	027312	022700	2ECA	25C0
	027314	000074	2ECC	003C
3778	027316	001415	2ECE	030D
3779	027318	022700	2ED0	25C0

```

MOV R1,SL      STORE POINTER

MOV L,R1

DEC R1
CMP R1,INPB1

BHI STKERR
BNE STK1
MOVB (R1)+,R0
MOV R1,INPB1

EMT VC0007-EMTTBL
STK1 DSH 0
GNC MOV KCH2,KCH3  GET NEXT CHARACTER

MOV KCH1,KCH2

MOV K,KCH1

MOV L,R1 POINTER TO LAST + 1 CHARACTER TAKEN FROM STRING

MOV INPA1,R2 POINTS TO NEXT CHARACTER TO BE ENTERED INTO STRING

CMP R1,R2
BEQ GNC1  IF EQ MEANS THAT THE CHARACTERS HAVE ALL BEEN GIVEN TO THE PROG
* WILL HAVE TO GET ONE FROM THE KEYBOARD
MOVB (R1)+,K  GET NEXT CHAR. FROM STRING; INC THE POINTER
CLR STRCHR

MOV R1,L  RESTORE THE POINTER

CMP =X'FFFF',R0

BEQ GNCA      EDIT OR EXORCISER
RTS PC
GNCA DSH 0
TRAP VB0011-TRPTBL
GNC1 DSH 0  GET CHARACTER FROM KEYBOARD; MUST NOT CLOBBER R1
EMT VC0074-EMTTBL
MOV =63,STRCHR

MOV R2,INPZZ

MOVB LASTCH, LASTCH+1

MOVB R0, LASTCH

CMP LASTCH, =E'>>>'

BEQ F2222
CMP =E'<',R0  <

BEQ RUBOUT
CMP =E'>',R0

```

3780	027322	000076	2E02	003E	
3781	027324	001410	2E04	0308	BEG GNCB
3782	027326	110022	2E06	9012	MOVB K,(R2)+ STORE BYTE IN STRING
	027330	010237	2E08	109F	MOV R2,INPA1 STORE POINTER TO STRING
	027332	053404	2E0A	5704	
3783	027334	010237	2E0C	109F	MOV R2,L
	027336	053324	2E0E	5604	
3784	027340	000207	2EE0	0087	RTS PC
3785	027342	000137	2EE2	005F	F2222 JMP F22A
	027344	040444	2EE4	4124	
3786	027346		2EE6		GNCB DSH 0
3787	027346	000137	2EE6	005F	JMP FERRET
	027350	037770	2EE8	3FF8	
3788	027352		2EEA		RUBOUT DSH 0
3789	027352	104014	2EEA	880C	EMT VC0007-EMTTBL
3790	027354	012737	2EEC	150F	MOV =1,RUBAAA
	027356	000001	2EEE	0001	
	027360	055334	2EF0	5ADC	
3791	027362		2EF2		RUBA2 DSH 0
3792	027362	104152	2EF2	886A	EMT VC0074-EMTTBL
3793	027364	022700	2EF4	25C0	CMP =E'::',R0
	027366	000072	2EF6	003A	
3794	027370	001442	2EF8	0322	BEG RUBA1
3795	027372	022700	2EFA	25C0	CMP =E'E',R0
	027374	000105	2EFC	0045	
3796	027376	001456	2EFE	032E	BEG RUBE
3797	027400	022700	2F00	25C0	CMP =E'A',R0
	027402	000101	2F02	0041	
3798	027404	001450	2F04	0329	BEG RUBA
3799	027406	104032	2F06	881A	EMT VC0014-EMTTBL
3800	027410	001364	2F08	02F4	BNE RUBA2
3801	027412	104014	2F0A	880C	EMT VC0007-EMTTBL
3802	027414	162700	2F0C	E5C0	SUB =E'0',R0
	027416	000060	2F0E	0030	
3803	027420	010037	2F10	101F	MOV R0,RUBAAA
	027422	055334	2F12	5ADC	
3804	027424		2F14		RUBA3 DSH 0
3805	027424	104152	2F14	886A	EMT VC0074-EMTTBL
3806	027426	022700	2F16	25C0	CMP =E'::',R0
	027430	000072	2F18	003A	
3807	027432	001421	2F1A	0311	BEG RUBA1
3808	027434	104032	2F1C	881A	EMT VC0014-EMTTBL
3809	027436	001372	2F1E	02FA	BNE RUBA3
3810	027440	104014	2F20	880C	EMT VC0007-EMTTBL
3811	027442	013702	2F22	17C2	MOV RUBAAA,R2
	027444	055334	2F24	5ADC	
3812	027446	006302	2F26	0CC2	ASL R2
3813	027450	010203	2F28	1063	MOV R2,R3
3814	027452	006303	2F2A	0CC3	ASL R3
3815	027454	006303	2F2C	0CC3	ASL R3
3816	027456	060203	2F2E	6083	ADD R2,R3
3817	027460	060003	2F30	6003	ADD R0,R3
3818	027462	162703	2F32	E5C3	SUB =E'0',R3
	027464	000060	2F34	0030	
3819	027466	010337	2F36	10DF	MOV R3,RUBAAA
	027470	055334	2F38	5ADC	
3820	027472	012700	2F3A	15C0	MOV =E'::',R0
	027474	000072	2F3C	003A	
3821	027476		2F3E		RUBA1 DSH 0
3822	027476	104014	2F3E	880C	EMT VC0007-EMTTBL

3823	027500	013700	2F40	17C0
	027502	055332	2F42	5ADA
3824	027504	163700	2F44	E7C0
	027506	055334	2F46	5ADC
3825	027510	010037	2F48	101F
	027512	053404	2F4A	5704
3826	027514	020027	2F4C	2017
	027516	054515	2F4E	5940
3827	027520	100011	2F50	8009
3828	027522	013707	2F52	17C7
	027524	055330	2F54	5AD8
3829	027526	104014	2F56	880C
3830	027530	013707	2F58	17C7
	027532	055330	2F5A	5AD8
3831	027534		2F5C	
3832	027534	000137	2F5C	005F
	027536	037532	2F5E	3F5A
3833	027540		2F60	
3834	027540	104014	2F60	880C
3835	027542	000767	2F62	01F7
3836	027544	012737	2F64	15DF
	027546	054514	2F66	594C
	027550	053406	2F68	5706
3837	027552	104036	2F6A	881E
3838	027554	104416	2F6C	890E
3839	027556		2F6E	
3840	027556		2F6E	
3841	027556	005737	2F6E	0BDF
	027560	053014	2F70	560C
3842	027562	001410	2F72	0308
3843	027564	005737	2F74	0BDF
	027566	052414	2F76	550C
3844	027570	001405	2F78	0305
3845	027572	012700	2F7A	15C0
	027574	000007	2F7C	0007
3846	027576	104014	2F7E	880C
3847	027600	005037	2F80	0A1F
	027602	052514	2F82	554C
3848	027604		2F84	
3849	027604	005737	2F84	0BDF
	027606	052514	2F86	554C
3850	027610	001004	2F88	0204
3851	027612	013737	2F8A	170F
	027614	052426	2F8C	5516
	027616	052514	2F8E	554C
3852	027620	000406	2F90	0106
3853	027622	005337	2F92	0A0F
	027624	052514	2F94	554C
3854	027626	012700	2F96	15C0
	027630	000076	2F98	003E
3855	027632	000137	2F9A	005F
	027634	030342	2F9C	30E2
3856	027636		2F9E	
3857	027636	012737	2F9E	15DF
	027640	000001	2FA0	0001
	027642	053014	2FA2	560C
3858	027644		2FA4	
3859	027644	005737	2FA4	0BDF
	027646	052376	2FA6	54FE
3860	027650	001574	2FA8	037C

```

MOV INPZZ,R0
SUB RUBAAA,R0
MOV R0,INPA1
CMP R0,=INPUT+1
BPL RUBB
ALT3 MOV ALT3A,PC
RUBA EMT VC0007-EMTTBL
MOV ALT3A,PC
RUBE DSH 0
JMP EDYN
RUBAY2 DSH 0
EMT VC0007-EMTTBL
BR ALT3
RUBB MOV =INPUT,INPB1
PRINT ALL OVER
EMT VC0016-EMTTBL
TRAP VB0027-TRPTBL
KEYBCH DSH 0
WALK2 DSH 0
TST HBECHO
BEQ WALK2A      A TYPE HAS OCCURRED SINCE LAST CALL
TST DINGER
BEQ WALK2A
MOV =X'0007',R0
EMT VC0007-EMTTBL
CLR MODE2A DONT ADD INSULT TO INJURY
WALK2A DSH 0
TST MODE2A
BNE MODLA1
MOV MODE2B,MODE2A
BR MODLA2
MODLA1 DEC MODE2A
MOV =E'>',K
JMP KEYCOM
MODLA2 DSH 0
MOV =1,HBECHO
PREV10 DSH 0
TST SIMULA
BEQ SIMINE

```


3861	027652	005737	2FAA	03DF	TST TKS
	027654	177560	2FAC	FF70	
3862	027656	100423	2FAE	8113	BMI WALKZZ
3863	027660	005737	2FB0	0BDF	TST PARIND
	027662	032402	2FB2	5502	
3864	027664	001413	2FB4	030B	BEQ PARINQ
3865	027666	005237	2FB6	0A9F	INC PRS
	027670	177550	2FB8	FF68	
3866	027672	105737	2FBA	8BDF	PARINC TSTB TKS
	027674	177560	2FBC	FF70	
3867	027676	100413	2FBE	810B	BMI PARINE
3868	027700	105737	2FC0	8BDF	TSTB PRS
	027702	177550	2FC2	FF68	
3869	027704	100372	2FC4	80FA	BPL PARINC
3870	027706	113700	2FC6	97C0	MOVB PRB,R0
	027710	177552	2FC8	FF6A	
3871	027712	000560	2FCA	0170	BR PARCOM
3872	027714	005237	2FCC	0A9F	PARINQ INC TKS
	027716	177560	2FCE	FF70	
3873	027720	105737	2FD0	8BDF	PARINB TSTB TKS
	027722	177560	2FD2	FF70	
3874	027724	100375	2FD4	80FD	BPL PARINB
3875	027726		2FD6		WALKZZ DSH 0
3876	027726	113700	2FD6	97C0	PARINE MOVB TKB,R0

3937	030254	042700	30AC	45C0	PARCOM BIC =0'177600',R0
	030256	177600	30AE	FF80	
3938	030260	005737	30B0	0BDF	TST ASYCHR
	030262	053174	30B2	567C	
3939	030264	001411	30B4	0309	BEQ ASYYY
3940	030266	005037	30B6	0A1F	CLR ASYCHR
	030270	053174	30B8	567C	
3941	030272	022700	30BA	25C0	CMP =0'007',R0
	030274	000007	30BC	0007	
3942	030276	001002	30BE	0202	BNE MODLE2
3943	030300	000137	30C0	005F	JMP SSTRT
	030302	035664	30C2	3B34	
3944	030304	000137	30C4	005F	MODLE2 JMP MODLA2
	030306	027636	30C6	2F9E	
3945	030310		30C8		ASYYY DSH 0
3946	030310	005700	30C8	08C0	TST R0
3947	030312	001774	30CA	03FC	BEQ MODLE2
3948	030314	022700	30CC	25C0	CMP =0'177',R0
	030316	000177	30CE	007F	
3949	030320	001771	30D0	03F9	REQ MODLE2
3950	030322	022700	30D2	25C0	CMP =0'12',R0
	030324	000012	30D4	000A	
3951	030326	001766	30D6	03F6	BEQ MODLE2
3952					*
3953					* SEE IF ECHO ONTO HSP
3954					*
3955	030330	005737	30D8	0BDF	TST FASTXT
	030332	052404	30DA	5504	
3956	030334	001002	30DC	0202	BNE KEYB1
3957	030336	004737	30DE	09DF	JSR PC,HSPSUB
	030340	031174	30E0	327C	
3958	030342		30E2		KEYB1 DSH 0
3959	030342		30E2		KEYCOM DSH 0
3960	030342	022700	30E2	25C0	CMP =0'015',R0
	030344	000015	30E4	0000	

3961	030346	001002	30E6	0202
3962	030350	012700	30E8	15C0
	030352	000072	30EA	003A
3963	030354		30EC	
3964	030354	032700	30EC	35C0
	030356	000140	30EE	0060
3965	030360	001004	30F0	0204
3966	030362	005037	30F2	0A1F
	030364	053014	30F4	560C
3967	030366	005037	30F6	0A1F
	030370	052514	30F8	554C
3968	030372		30FA	
3969	030372	022700	30FA	25C0
	030374	000003	30FC	0003
3970	030376	001005	30FE	0205
3971	030400	012737	3100	15DF
	030402	000077	3102	003F
	030404	052410	3104	5508
3972	030406	000137	3106	005F
	030410	027556	3108	2F6E
3973	030412	022700	310A	25C0
	030414	000030	310C	0018
3974	030416	001003	310E	0203
3975	030420	005037	3110	0A1F
	030422	052410	3112	5508
3976	030424	000770	3114	01F8
3977	030426		3116	
3978	030426	022700	3116	25C0
	030430	000004	3118	0004
3979	030432	001004	311A	0204
3980	030434	012737	311C	15DF
	030436	000077	311E	003F
	030440	052402	3120	5502
3981	030442	000761	3122	01F1
3982	030444		3124	
3983	030444	022700	3124	25C0
	030446	000005	3126	0005
3984	030450	001010	3128	0208
3985	030452	005037	312A	0A1F
	030454	052402	312C	5502
3986	030456	005737	312E	08DF
	030460	052376	3130	54FE
3987	030462	001751	3132	03E9
3988	030464	005037	3134	0A1F
	030466	177550	3136	FF68
3989	030470	000746	3138	01E6
3990	030472		313A	
3991	030472	022700	313A	25C0
	030474	000010	313C	0008
3992	030476	001004	313E	0204
3993	030500	012737	3140	15DF
	030502	000077	3142	003F
	030504	052400	3144	5500
3994	030506	000737	3146	01DF
3995	030510		3148	
3996	030510	022700	3148	25C0
	030512	000011	314A	0009
3997	030514	001003	314C	0203
3998	030516	005037	314E	0A1F
	030520	052400	3150	5500

```

BNE NBS
MOV =E'::,R0

NBS DSH 0
BIT =0'140',R0    SEE IF CONTROL CHARACTER

BNE NRS123
CLR HBECHO    NEVER DING A CONTROL CHARACTER

CLR MODE2A

NBS123 DSH 0
CMP =0'003',R0    CONTROL C: TURN ON TABLE TRACE

BNE TBLRS1
MOV =63,TBLTRG

TBLRS3 JMP KEYBCH

TBLRS1 CMP =0'030',R0    CONTROL X: TURN OFF TABLE TRACE

BNE TBLRS2
CLR TBLTRG

BR TBLRS3
TBLRS2 DSH 0
CMP =0'004',R0    CONTROL D: TURN ON PAPER TAPE READER

BNE COMD
MOV =63,PARIND

BR TBLRS3
COMD DSH 0
CMP =0'005',R0    CONTROL E: TURN OFF PAPER TAPE READER

BNE COME
CLR PARIND

TST SIMULA

BEQ TBLRS3
CLR PRS

BR TELRS3
COME DSH 0
CMP =0'010',R0    CONTROL H: TURN ON PUNCH: ECHO INPUT

BNE COMH
MOV =63,HSPDAT

BR TBLRS3
COMH DSH 0
CMP =0'011',R0    CONTROL I: TURN OFF PUNCH: ECHO INPUT

BNE COMI
CLR HSPDAT

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3999	030522	000731	3152	01D9
4000	030524		3154	
4001	030524	022700	3154	25C0
	030526	000017	3156	000F
4002	030530	001004	3158	0204
4003	030532	012737	315A	150F
	030534	000077	315C	003F
	030536	052404	315E	5504
4004	030540	000770	3160	01F8
4005	030542		3162	
4006	030542	022700	3162	25C0
	030544	000020	3164	0010
4007	030546	001003	3166	0203
4008	030550	005037	3168	0A1F
	030552	052404	316A	5504
4009	030554	000762	316C	01F2
4010	030556		316E	
4011	030556	022700	316E	25C0
	030560	000025	3170	0015
4012	030562	001004	3172	0204
4013	030564	012737	3174	150F
	030566	000077	3176	003F
	030570	052406	3178	5506
4014	030572	000753	317A	01EB
4015	030574		317C	
4016	030574	022700	317C	25C0
	030576	000026	317E	0016
4017	030600	001003	3180	0203
4018	030602	005037	3182	0A1F
	030604	052406	3184	5506
4019	030606	000745	3186	01E5
4020	030610		3188	
4021	030610	022700	3188	25C0
	030612	000001	318A	0001
4022	030614	001007	318C	0207
4023	030616	162700	318E	E5C0
	030620	000001	3190	0001
4024	030622	010037	3192	101F
	030624	052426	3194	5516
4025	030626	005037	3196	0A1F
	030630	052514	3198	554C
4026	030632	000733	319A	01DB
4027	030634	022700	319C	25C0
	030636	000002	319E	0002
4028	030640	001766	31A0	03F6
4029	030642	022700	31A2	25C0
	030644	000022	31A4	0012
4030	030646	001002	31A6	0202
4031	030650	000137	31A8	005F
	030652	052370	31AA	54F8
4032	030654		31AC	
4033	030654	022700	31AC	25C0
	030656	000007	31AE	0007
4034				
4035	030660	001130	31B0	0258
4036	030662	000137	31B2	005F
	030664	035464	31B4	3B34
4037	030666		31B6	
4038	030666	005737	31B6	0BDF
	030670	052376	31B8	54FE

KEYBCC BR TBLRS3

COMI DSH 0

CMP =0'017',R0 CONTROL O: TURN ON PUNCH; ECHO OUTPUT

BNE COMO

MOV =63,FASTXT

BR KEYBCC

COMO DSH 0

CMP =0'020',R0 CONTROL P: TURN OFF PUNCH; ECHO OUTPUT

BNE COMP

CLR FASTXT

BR KEYBCC

COMP DSH 0

CMP =0'025',R0 CONTROL U: TURN ON PROUT8

BNE COMU

MOV =63,PROUT8

BR KEYBCC

COMU DSH 0

CMP =0'026',R0 CONTROL V: TURN OFF PROUT8

BNE COMV

CLR PROUT8

BR KEYBCC

COMV DSH 0

CMP =0'001',K

BNE MODLB

MODLA SUB =0'001',K

MOV K,MODE2B

CLR MODE2A

BR KEYBCC

MODLB CMP =0'002',K

BEQ MODLA

CMP =0'022',R0 CONTROL R

BNE ECH1

JMP CLRBLL

ECH1 DSH 0

CMP =0'007',R0 CONTROL G

* CONTROL G SHOULD WORK UNDER INTERRUPT

BNE TYP2

JMP SSTRT

TYPECH DSH 0

TST SIMULA

4039	030672	001412	318A	030A	BEQ TYPECZ
4040	030674	005737	318C	08DF	TST OPTION
	030676	052502	318E	5542	
4041	030700	001407	31C0	0307	BEQ TYPECZ
4042	030702	105737	31C2	88DF	TSTB TKS
	030704	177560	31C4	FF70	
4043	030706	100004	31C6	8004	BPL TYPECZ
4044	030710	012737	31C8	15DF	MOV =1,ASYCHR
	030712	000001	31CA	0001	
	030714	053174	31CC	567C	
4045	030716	000511	31CE	0149	BR TYP2
4046	030720		31D0		TYPECZ DSH 0
4047	030720	006237	31D0	0C9F	ASR HBECHO HAS BEEN ECHOED
	030722	053014	31D2	560C	
4048	030724	022700	31D4	25C0	CMP =0'15',R0
	030726	000015	31D6	0000	
4049	030730	001004	31D8	0204	BNE TYPAL1
4050	030732	022737	31DA	25DF	CMP =1,COLKNT
	030734	000001	31DC	0001	
	030736	055336	31DE	5ADE	
4051	030740	001444	31E0	0324	BEQ TYPAL2 DONT TYPE
4052	030742	022700	31E2	25C0	TYPAL1 CMP =0'12',R0
	030744	000012	31E4	000A	
4053	030746	001006	31E6	0206	BNE TYPAL3
4054	030750	005737	31E8	08DF	TST SKPLF
	030752	055440	31EA	5820	
4055	030754	001403	31EC	0303	BEQ TYPAL3
4056	030756	005037	31EE	0A1F	CLR SKPLF
	030760	055440	31F0	5820	
4057	030762	000433	31F2	011B	BR TYPAL2 DONT TYPE
4058	030764		31F4		TYPAL3 DSH 0
4059	030764	005737	31F4	08DF	TST SIMULA
	030766	052376	31F6	54FE	
4060	030770	001427	31F8	0317	BEQ SIMING
4061	030772	005737	31FA	08DF	TST PAROP
	030774	052466	31FC	5536	
4062	030776	001016	31FE	020E	BNE PAROPA
4063	031000	105737	3200	88DF	PAROPB TSTB TPS
	031002	177564	3202	FF74	
4064	031004	100375	3204	80FD	BPL PAROPB
4065	031006	110037	3206	901F	MOV8 R0,TPB
	031010	177566	3208	FF76	
4066	031012	005737	320A	08DF	TST FASTXT
	031014	052404	320C	5504	
4067	031016	001413	320E	0308	BEQ PAROPC
4068	031020	022700	3210	25C0	CMP =0'007',R0
	031022	000007	3212	0007	
4069	031024	001410	3214	0308	BEQ PAROPC
4070	031026	004737	3216	09DF	JSR PC,HSPAAA
	031030	031262	3218	3282	
4071	031032	000405	321A	0105	BR PAROPC
4072	031034	105737	321C	88DF	PAROPA TSTB PPS
	031036	177554	321E	FF6C	
4073	031040	100375	3220	80FD	BPL PAROPA
4074	031042	110037	3222	901F	MOV8 R0,PPB
	031044	177556	3224	FF6E	
4075	031046		3226		PAROPC DSH 0
4076	031046	000401	3226	0101	BR TYPAL2
4077	031050		3228		SIMING DSH 0
4078					TRON

4079	031050	010000	3228	1000	MOV R0,R0	
4080					TROFF	
4081	031052		322A		TYPAL2 DSH 0	
4082	031052	022700	322A	25C0	TYPCOM CMP =0'15',R0	
	031054	000015	322C	000D		
4083	031056	001020	322E	0210	BNE TYP A1	
4084	031060	022737	3230	250F	CMP =60,COLKNT	
	031062	000074	3232	003C		
	031064	055336	3234	5ADE		
4085	031066	100002	3236	8002	BPL NEWA1	
4086	031070	005000	3238	0A00	CLR R0	
4087	031072	104014	323A	880C	EMT VC0007-EMTTBL	
4088	031074	022737	323C	250F	NEWA1 CMP =30,COLKNT	
	031076	000036	323E	001E		
	031100	055336	3240	5ADE		
4089	031102	100002	3242	8002	BPL NEWA2	
4090	031104	005000	3244	0A00	CLR R0	
4091	031106	104014	3246	880C	EMT VC0007-EMTTBL	
4092	031110		3248		NEWA2 DSH 0	
4093	031110	012737	3248	150F	MOV =1,COLKNT	
	031112	000001	324A	0001		
	031114	055336	324C	5ADE		
4094	031116	000207	324E	0087	RTS PC	
4095	031120		3250		TYP A1 DSH 0	
4096	031120	032700	3250	35C0	TYPX1 BIT =0'140',R0	
	031122	000140	3252	0060		
4097	031124	001406	3254	0306	BEQ TYP A2	
4098	031126	005237	3256	0A9F	INC COLKNT	
	031130	055336	3258	5ADE		
4099	031132	023727	325A	27D7	CMP COLKNT,=72	
	031134	055336	325C	5ADE		
	031136	000110	325E	0048		
4100	031140	100007	3260	3007	BPL TYPAX	
4101	031142	000207	3262	0087	TYP A2 RTS PC	
4102	031144	012700	3264	15C0	NEWLIN MOV =0'15',R0	
	031146	000015	3266	000D		
4103	031150	104014	3268	880C	EMT VC0007-EMTTBL	
4104	031152	012700	326A	15C0	MOV =0'12',R0	
	031154	000012	326C	000A		
4105					* JSUBR PC,TYPECH	
4106					* RTS PC	
4107	031156	000643	326E	01A3	RR TYPECH	
4108	031160		3270		TYPAX DSH 0	
4109	031160	104010	3270	8808	EMT VC0005-EMTTBL	
4110	031162	012701	3272	15C1	MOV =TYPMES,R1	
	031164	010165	3274	1075		
4111	031166	104022	3276	8812	EMT VC0010-EMTTBL	
4112	031170	104040	3278	8820	EMT VC0017-EMTTBL	ABORT TABLE
4113	031172	104404	327A	8904	TRAP V00005-TRPTBL	
4114	031174	005737	327C	0BDF	HSPSUB TST SIMULA	
	031176	052376	327E	54FE		
4115	031200	001442	3280	0322	BEQ HSPBBB	
4116	031202	022700	3282	25C0	CMP =0'010',R0	CONTROL H
	031204	000010	3284	0098		
4117	031206	001437	3286	031F	BEQ HSPBBB	
4118	031210	022700	3288	25C0	CMP =0'011',R0	CONTROL I
	031212	000011	328A	0009		
4119	031214	001434	328C	031C	BEQ HSPBBB	
4120	031216	022700	328E	25C0	CMP =0'017',R0	CONTROL C
	031220	000017	3290	000F		

4121	031222	001431	3292	0319
4122	031224	022700	3294	25C0
	031226	000020	3296	0010
4123	031230	001426	3298	0316
4124	031232	022700	329A	25C0
	031234	000004	329C	0004
4125	031236	001423	329E	0313
4126	031240	022700	32A0	25C0
	031242	000005	32A2	0005
4127	031244	001420	32A4	0310
4128	031246	022700	32A6	25C0
	031250	000003	32A8	0003
4129	031252	001415	32AA	0300
4130	031254	022700	32AC	25C0
	031256	000030	32AE	0010
4131	031260	001412	32B0	030A
4132	031262	005737	32B2	0BDF
	031264	052400	32B4	5500
4133	031266	001407	32B6	0307
4134	031270	032737	32B8	35DF
	031272	100200	32BA	8080
	031274	177554	32BC	FF6C
4135	031276	001771	32BE	03F9
4136	031300	100402	32C0	8102
4137	031302	110037	32C2	901F
	031304	177556	32C4	FF6E
4138	031306		32C6	
4139	031308	000207	32C8	0087
4140	031310		32CA	
4141	031312	011604	32CB	1384
4142	031314	005737	32CC	0BDF
	031316	053330	32CE	56D8
4143	031318	001405	32D0	0305
4144	031320	005737	32D2	0BDF
	031322	053332	32D4	56DA
4145	031324	001414	32D6	030C
4146	031326	005037	32D8	0A1F
	031330	053332	32DA	56DA
4147	031332		32DC	
4148	031334	112401	32DE	9501
4149	031336	022701	32E0	25C1
	031338	000072	32E2	003A
4150	031340	001417	32E4	030F
4151	031342	112437	32E6	951F
	031344	052604	32E8	5584
4152	031346	020100	32EA	2040
4153	031350	001005	32EC	0205
4154	031352	104054	32EE	882C
4155	031354	000766	32F0	01F6
4156	031356	005204	32F2	0A84
4157	031360	112437	32F4	951F
	031362	052604	32F6	5584
4158	031364	062706	32F8	65C6
	031366	000004	32FA	9004
4159	031370	113701	32FC	97C1
	031372	052604	32FE	5584
4160	031374	016107	3300	1C47
	031376	031406	3302	3306
4161	031400	005204		0A84
4162	031402	010416		110E

```

BEQ HSPBBB
CMP =0'020',R0          CONTROL P

BEQ HSPBBB
CMP =0'004',R0          CONTROL D

PEQ HSPBBB
CMP =0'005',R0          CONTROL E

BEQ HSPBBB
CMP =0'003',R0          CONTROL C

BEQ HSPBBB
CMP =0'030',R0          CONTROL X

BEQ HSPBBB
HSPAAA TST HSPDAT

BEQ HSPBBB
BIT =X'8080',PPS

BEQ HSPAAA
BMI HSPBBB              ERROR
MOV B R0,PPB            ECHO THE INPUT

HSPBBB DSH 0
RTS PC
LADDER DSH 0
MOV (R6),R4
TST FORIND

BEQ LADLAB
TST FORPER

BEQ LADOUT
CLR FORPER

LADLAB DSH 0
MOV B (R4)+,R1
CMP =E'',R1

BEQ LAD1
MOV B (R4)+,LAD22A

CMP R1,R0
BNE LAD2
EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
BR LADLAB
LADOUT INC R4
MOV B (R4)+,LAD22A

LAD2 ADD =4,R6

MOV B LAD22A,R1

MOV LADTAB(R1),PC

LAD1 INC R4
MOV R4,(R6)

```

4163	031404	000002	3304	0002
4164	031406		3306	
4165	031406	013600	3306	1780
4166	031410	013626	3308	1796
4167	031412	032520	330A	3550
4168	031414	033036	330C	361E
4169	031416	033400	330E	3700
4170	031420	033666	3310	3786
4171	031422	035352	3312	3AEA
4172	031424	033646	3314	37A6
4173	031426	034212	3316	388A
4174	031430	035106	3318	3A46
4175	031432	034252	331A	38AA
4176	031434	034372	331C	38FA
4177	031436	034312	331E	38CA
4178	031440	034616	3320	398E
4179	031442	034430	3322	3918
4180	031444	034560	3324	3970
4181	031446	035464	3326	3B34
4182	031450	034652	3328	39AA
4183	031452	035170	332A	3A78
4184	031454	035076	332C	3A3E
4185	031456	035156	332E	3A6E
4186	031460	035224	3330	3A94
4187	031462	035352	3332	3AEA
4188	031464	035340	3334	3AE0
4189	031466	012236	3336	149E
4190	031470	034342	3338	38E2
4191	031472	032636	333A	359E
4192	031474	034750	333C	39E8
4193	031476	035044	333E	3A24
4194	031500	033222	3340	3692
4195				
4196	031502		3342	
4197	031502	104054	3342	882C
4198	031504	032700	3344	35C0
	031506	000140	3346	0060
4199	031510	001403	3348	0303
4200	031512	022700	334A	25C0
	031514	000072	334C	003A
4201	031516	001001	334E	0201
4202	031520	104406	3350	8906
4203	031522		3352	
4204	031522	022700	3352	25C0
	031524	000047	3354	0027
4205	031526	001365	3356	02F5
4206	031530	104054	3358	882C
4207	031532	032700	335A	35C0
	031534	000140	335C	0060
4208	031536	001770	335E	03F8
4209	031540	022700	3360	25C0
	031542	000047	3362	0027
4210	031544	001035	3364	0210
4211	031546	000003	3366	0003
4212	031550	177652	3368	FFAA
4213	031552	000753	336A	01EB
4214	031554	110037	336C	901F
	031556	053004	336E	5604
4215	031560	105037	3370	8A1F
	031562	053005	3372	5605

```

RTI
LADTAB DSH 0
PDB6 DCH B6
PDB74 DCH B74
PDC1A DCH C1A
PDCZ1 DCH CZ1
PDRST8 DCH REST88
PDA11 DCH A11
PDEXX DCH EXX
PDSHGO DCH SHGO
PDB11 DCH B11
PDJ11 DCH J11
PDC11 DCH C11
PDD11 DCH D11
PDE11 DCH E11
PDG11 DCH G11
PDD51 DCH D51
PDD51A DCH D51AAA
PDSTRT DCH SSTRT
PDH11 DCH H11
PDK11H DCH K11FGH
PDH51 DCH H51
PDJ51 DCH J51
PDK11Z DCH K11FGZ
PDN11 DCH N11
PDJ11A DCH J11A
PDSTSC DCH STSC
PDSUSZ DCH SUSZ
PDASY1 DCH ASY1
PDCLR DCH CLR
PDCONT DCH CONT
PDFORB DCH FORB
* COULD COUNT UP TO 31; THEN WOULD NOT NEED CHECK IN LHOP
QSTRNG DSH 0
EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
BIT =0'140',R0 CONTROL CHARACTER

REQ ORSTA
CMP =E'::',R0

BNE ORST
QRSTA TRAP VB0011-TRPTBL
ORST DSH 0
CMP =0'47',K QUOTE

BNE QSTRNG
EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
BIT =0'140',R0 CONTROL CHARACTER

REQ ORSTA
CMP =0'47',K QUOTE

BNE OEND
DEBUG STL SUBR
DCH CHAAEX INDICATE 2ND QUOTE
BR QSTRNG
VARR MOV8 R0,VARRNM

CLRB VARRNM+1

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4216	031564	104074	3374	883C	EMT VC0034-EMTTBL	
4217	031566	001025	3376	0215	BNE STSK3	
4218	031570	104054	3378	882C	EMT VC0024-EMTTBL	
4219	031572	022700	337A	25C0	CMP =E'('',K	
	031574	000050	337C	0028		
4220	031576	001022	337E	0212	BNE A15	NOT A (
4221	031600	000003	3380	0003	A24 DSH 0	
4222	031602	177701	3382	FFC1	DCH CHC1FX	
4223	031604	104054	3384	882C	EMT VC0024-EMTTBL	
4224	031606	104056	3386	882E	EMT VC0025-EMTTBL	
4225	031610	022700	3388	25C0	CMP =E'')',K	
	031612	000051	338A	0029		
4226	031614	001440	338C	0320	BEQ A24A	
4227	031616	022700	338E	25C0	CMP =E'')',K	
	031620	000054	3390	002C		
4228	031622	001007	3392	0207	BNE STSK3	
4229	031624	104054	3394	882C	EMT VC0024-EMTTBL	
4230	031626	104056	3396	882E	EMT VC0025-EMTTBL	
4231	031630	022700	3398	25C0	CMP =E'')',K	
	031632	000051	339A	0029		
4232	031634	001002	339C	0202	BNE STSK3	
4233	031636		339E		A24 DSH 0	
4234	031636	104054	339E	882C	EMT VC0024-EMTTBL	
4235	031640		33A0		QEND DSH 0	
4236	031640	000207	33A0	0087	A21 RTS PC	
4237	031642		33A2		STSK3 DSH 0	
4238	031642	104406	33A2	8906	TRAP VB0011-TRPTBL	
4239	031644		33A4		A15 DSH 0	TEST 2ND
4240	031644	104060	33A4	8830	EMT VC0027-EMTTBL	
4241	031646	001374	33A6	02FC	BNE A21	
4242	031650	110037	33A8	901F	MOVB R0,VARRNM+1	
	031652	053005	33AA	5605		
4243	031654	104054	33AC	882C	EMT VC0024-EMTTBL	
4244	031656	022700	33AE	25C0	CMP =E'('',K	
	031660	000050	33B0	0028		
4245	031662	001746	33B2	03E6	BEQ A34	
4246	031664	104060	33B4	8830	EMT VC0027-EMTTBL	
4247	031666	001364	33B6	02F4	BNE A21	
4248	031670	110037	33B8	901F	MOVB R0,VARRNM+2	
	031672	053006	33BA	5606		
4249	031674	104054	33BC	882C	EMT VC0024-EMTTBL	
4250	031676	104060	33BE	8830	EMT VC0027-EMTTBL	
4251	031700	001357	33C0	02EF	BNE A21	
4252	031702	110037	33C2	901F	MOVB R0,VARRNM+3	
	031704	053007	33C4	5607		
4253	031706	022757	33C6	25DF	CMP =E'ET',VARRNM+2	
	031710	052105	33C8	5445		
	031712	053006	33CA	5606		
4254	031714	001350	33CC	02E8	BNE A24	
4255	031716	022737	33CE	25DF	A24A CMP =E'ZR',VARRNM	
	031720	051132	33D0	525A		
	031722	053004	33D2	5604		
4256	031724	001344	33D4	02E4	BNE A24	
4257	031726	000745	33D6	01E5	BR STSK3	

4358	032336		34DE		COSTAT DSH 0	GETS A COMPLETE LINE FROM THE KEYBOARD
4359	032336	013737	34DE	17DF	MOV L,GSAVL	SAVE L
	032340	053324	34E0	56C4		
	032342	053354	34E2	5AE4		
4360	032344	013737	34E4	17DF	MOV SL,GSAVSL	SAVE SL

	032346	053326	34E6	56D6
	032350	055356	34E8	5AE6
4361				
4362	032352	020027	34EA	2017
	032354	000041	34EC	0021
4363	032356	100437	34EE	811F
4364	032360	022700	34F0	25C0
	032362	000046	34F2	0026
4365	032364	100434	34F4	811C
4366	032366	105700	34F6	8BF0
	032370	052445	34F8	5525
4367	032372	001517	34FA	034F
4368	032374	012702	34FC	15C2
	032376	052570	34FE	5578
4369	032400	112722	3500	95D2
	032402	000000	3502	0030
4370	032404	112722	3504	95D2
	032406	000071	3506	0039
4371	032410	062700	3508	65C0
	032412	000020	350A	0010
4372	032414	110012	350C	900A
4373	032416	104250	350E	88A8
4374	032420	013704	3510	17C4
	032422	053404	3512	5704
4375	032424	005304	3514	0AC4
4376	032426	062701	3516	65C1
	032430	000023	3518	0013
4377	032432	111100	351A	9240
4378	032434	112103	351C	9443
4379	032436	100776	351E	81FE
4380	032440	022703	3520	25C3
	032442	000072	3522	003A
4381	032444	001402	3524	0302
4382	032446	110324	3526	90D4
4383	032450	000771	3528	01F9
4384	032452		352A	
4385	032452	010437	352A	111F
	032454	053404	352C	5704
4386	032456		352E	
4387	032456	005737	352E	0BDF
	032460	053340	3530	56E0
4388	032462	001016	3532	020E
4389	032464	013702	3534	17C2
	032466	053325	3536	56D6
4390	032470	112722	3538	95D2
	032472	000355	353A	00ED
4391	032474	010237	353C	109F
	032476	053326	353E	56D6
4392	032500	000004	3540	0004
4393	032502	000105	3542	0045
	032503	000004	3543	0004
4394	032504	000104	3544	0044
	032505	000004	3545	0004
4395	032506	000111	3546	0049
	032507	000004	3547	0004
4396	032510	000124	3548	0054
	032511	000004	3549	0004
4397	032512	000040	354A	0020
	032513	000004	354B	0004
4398	032514	000072	354C	0C3A

```

***** IF ! TO & SEE IF CAN EXPAND INTO INPUT
CMP K,=0'41'

BMI ZZA001
CMP =0'46',K

BMI ZZA001
TSTB ASYIND-0'41'(R0)

BEQ ASYNIX
MOV =SEQ3,R2

MOVB =E'0',(R2)+
MOVB =E'9',(R2)+

ADD =0'20',R0

MOVB R0,(R2)
EMT VC0144-EMTTBL
MOV INPA1,R4

DEC R4
ADD =19,R1

MOVB (R1),R0
ZZA002 MOVB (R1)+,R3
BMI ZZA002
CMP =E':',R3

BEQ ZZA003
MOVB R3,(R4)+
OR ZZA002
ZZA003 DSH 0
MOV R4,INPA1

ZZA001 DSH 0
TST MAJMOD          IS IT TO BE STORED

BNE C1A      EDIT CANNOT BE STORED
MOV SL,R2

MOVB =X'ED',(R2)+

MOV R2,SL

IOT
DCB E'E',PDC1A-LADTAB

DCB E'D',PDC1A-LADTAB

DCB E'I',PDC1A-LADTAB

DCB E'T',PDC1A-LADTAB

DCB E' ',PDC1A-LADTAB

DCH E':'

```

4399				
4400				
4401	032516	104420	354E	8910
4402	032520		3550	
4403	032520	104156	3550	886E
4404				
4405	032522	005737	3552	0BDF
	032524	053340	3554	56E0
4406	032526	001043	3556	0223
4407	032530	013702	3558	17C2
	032532	053326	355A	56D6
4408	032534	112722	355C	9502
	032536	000356	355E	00EE
4409	032540	010237	3560	109F
	032542	053326	3562	5606
4410	032544	000004	3564	0004
4411	032546	000101	3566	0041
	032547	000064	3567	0034
4412	032550	000123	3568	0053
	032551	000064	3569	0034
4413	032552	000131	356A	0059
	032553	000064	356B	0034
4414	032554	000116	356C	004E
	032555	000064	356D	0034
4415	032556	000103	356E	0043
	032557	000064	356F	0034
4416	032560	000110	3570	0048
	032561	000060	3571	0030
4417	032562	000040	3572	0020
	032563	000060	3573	0030
4418	032564	000072	3574	003A
4419	032566	005237	3576	0A9F
	032570	055350	3578	5AE8
4420	032572	020027	357A	2017
	032574	000041	357C	0021
4421	032576	100415	357E	810D
4422	032600	022700	3580	25C0
	032602	000046	3582	0026
4423	032604	100412	3584	810A
4424	032606	104054	3586	882C
4425	032610	022700	3588	25C0
	032612	000072	358A	003A
4426	032614	001405	358C	0305
4427	032616	022700	358E	25C0
	032620	000040	3590	0020
4428	032622	001003	3592	0203
4429	032624	104054	3594	882C
4430	032626	000404	3596	0104
4431	032630	000207	3598	0087
4432	032632	000137	359A	005F
	032634	012236	359C	149E
4433	032636	104156	359E	886E
4434				
4435				
4436	032640		35A0	
4437	032640	005037	35A0	0A1F
	032642	053330	35A2	56D8
4438	032644	005037	35A4	0A1F
	032646	053332	35A6	56DA
4439	032650	005037	35A8	0A1F

```

* JSUBR PC,AREX
* RTS PC
  TRAP VB0031-TRPTBL
C1A DSH 0          GO BACK
  EMT VC0076-EMTTBL
* LOOK FOR ASYNCH
  TST MAJMOD      MUST BE IMMEDIATE BUT WILL BE STORED

  BNE ASY1
  MOV SL,R2

  MOVB =X'EE',(R2)+

  MOV R2,SL

  IOT
  DCB E'A',PDASY1-LADTAB

  DCB E'S',PDASY1-LADTAB

  DCB E'Y',PDASY1-LADTAB

  DCB E'N',PDASY1-LADTAB

  DCB E'C',PDASY1-LADTAB

  DCB E'H',POSTSC-LADTAB

  DCB E' ',POSTSC-LADTAB

  DCH E': '
  INC ASYDIG      IT IS AN ASYNCH STATEMENT

  CMP K,=0'41'

  BMI ASYNIX
  CMP =0'46',K

  BMI ASYNIX
  EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
  CMP =E':',K

  REQ ASYDEL
  CMP =E' ',K

  BNE ASYNIX
  EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
  BR NEWSUB
  ASYDEL RTS PC
  ASYNIX JMP STSC      NO GO, POGO

  ASY1 EMT VC0076-EMTTBL      RESTORE POINTERS
* JSUBR PC,NEWSUB
* RTS PC
  NEWSUB DSH 0
  CLR FORIND

  CLR FORPER

  CLR ELSFOR

```

4440	032652	053334	35AA	56DC
	032654	005037	35AC	0A1F
	032656	055344	35AE	5AE4
4441	032660	005037	35B0	0A1F
	032662	055342	35B2	5AE2
4442	032664	013737	35B4	17DF
	032666	053324	35B6	56D4
	032670	055354	35B8	5AEC
4443	032672	013737	35BA	17DF
	032674	053326	35BC	56D6
	032676	055356	35BE	5AEE
4444	032700	005757	35C0	0BDF
	032702	055344	35C2	5AE4
4445	032704	001055	35C4	022D
4446	032706	013702	35C6	17C2
	032710	053326	35C8	56D6
4447	032712	112722	35CA	95D2
	032714	000357	35CC	00EF
4448	032716	010237	35CE	109F
	032720	053326	35D0	56D6
4449	032722	005257	35D2	0A9F
	032724	053332	35D4	56DA
4450	032726	009004	35D6	0004
4451	032730	000111	35D8	0049
	032731	000006	35D9	0006
4452	032732	000106	35DA	0046
	032733	000006	35DB	0006
4453	032734	000040	35DC	0020
	032735	000006	35DD	0006
4454	032736	000072	35DE	003A
4455	032740	005257	35E0	0A9F
	032742	055344	35E2	5AE4
4456	032744	104066	35E4	8836
4457	032746	000003	35E6	0003
4458	032750	177732	35E8	FFDA
4459				
4460				
4461				
4462				
4463				
4464				
4465	032752	022700	35EA	25C0
	032754	000040	35EC	0020
4466	032756	001026	35EE	0216
4467	032760	104054	35F0	882C
4468	032762	013737	35F2	17DF
	032764	053324	35F4	56D4
	032766	055354	35F6	5AEC
4469	032770	013737	35F8	17DF
	032772	053326	35FA	56D6
	032774	055356	35FC	5AEE
4470	032776	005257	35FE	0A9F
	033000	053332	3600	56DA
4471	033002	000004	3602	0004
4472	033004	000124	3604	0054
	033005	000006	3605	0006
4473	033006	000110	3606	0048
	033007	000006	3607	0006
4474	033010	000105	3608	0045
	033011	000006	3609	0006

NEW8 CLR INIFCH

CLR ELSECH

NEW1 MOV L,GS AVL

MOV SL,GS AVL

TST INIFCH

BNE NEW2

MOV SL,R2

MOVB =X'EF',(R2)+

MOV R2,SL

INC FORPER

IOT

DCB E'I',PDCZ1-LADTAB

DCB E'F',PDCZ1-LADTAB

DCB E' ',PDCZ1-LADTAB

DCH E':'

INC INIFCH

EMT VC0031-EMTTBL

DEBUG STL SUBR

DCH CHDAEX

* IF B THEN

* DA

* IF B THEN

* DA

* IF B

* DA

CMP =E' ',K

BNE STSKXY

EMT VC0024-EMTTBL

MOV L,GS AVL STORE L AGAIN

MOV SL,GS AVL DITTO SL

INC FORPER

IOT

DCB E'T',PDCZ1-LADTAB

DCB E'H',PDCZ1-LADTAB

DCB E'E',PDCZ1-LADTAB

ELSE

DA A2

4475	033012	000116	360A	004E	DCB E'N',PDCZ1-LADTAB
	033013	000006	360B	0006	
4476	033014	000040	360C	0020	DCB E' ',PDCZ1-LADTAB
	033015	000006	360D	0006	
4477	033016	000072	360E	003A	DCH E':'
4478	033020	005237	3610	0A9F	INC ELSECH
	033022	055342	3612	5AE2	
4479	033024	013737	3614	17DF	MOV FORIND,ELSFOR
	033026	053330	3616	56D8	
	033020	053334	3618	56DC	
4480	033032	000402	361A	0102	BR NEW2
4481	033034	104406	361C	8906	STSKXY TRAP VB0011-TRPTBL
4482	033036	104156	361E	886E	CZ1 EMT VC0076-EMTTBL
4483	033040	013737	3620	17DF	NEW2 MOV L,GS AVL
	033042	053324	3622	56D4	
	033044	055354	3624	5AEC	
4484	033046	013737	3626	17DF	MOV SL,GS AVL
	033050	053326	3628	56D6	
	033052	055356	362A	5AEE	
4485	033054	005737	362C	0BDF	TST FORIND
	033056	053330	362E	56D8	
4486	033060	001061	3630	0231	BNE NEW3
4487	033062	013702	3632	17C2	MOV SL,R2
	033064	053326	3634	56D6	
4488	033066	112722	3636	95D2	MOVB =X'E6',(R2)+
	033070	000346	3638	00E6	
4489	033072	010237	363A	109F	MOV R2,SL
	033074	053326	363C	56D6	
4490	033076	000004	363E	0004	IOT
4491	033100	000106	3640	0046	DCB E'F',PDFORB-LADTAB
	033101	000072	3641	003A	
4492	033102	000117	3642	004F	DCB E'O',PDFORB-LADTAB
	033103	000072	3643	003A	
4493	033104	000122	3644	0052	DCB E'R',PDFORB-LADTAB
	033105	000072	3645	003A	
4494	033106	000040	3646	0020	DCB E' ',PDFORB-LADTAB
	033107	000072	3647	003A	
4495	033110	000072	3648	003A	DCH E':'
4496	033112	005237	364A	0A9F	INC FORIND
	033114	053330	364C	56D8	
4497	033116	022700	364E	25C0	CMP =E'H',R0
	033120	000110	3650	0048	
4498	033122	001643	3652	03A3	BEG ASYNIX
4499	033124	022700	3654	25C0	CMP =E'B',R0
	033126	000102	3656	0042	
4500	033130	001640	3658	03A0	BEG ASYNIX
4501	033132	004737	365A	09DF	JSR PC,VARR
	033134	031554	365C	336C	
4502	033136	022700	365E	25C0	CMP =E'=',R0
	033140	000075	3660	003D	
4503	033142	001233	3662	029B	BNE ASYNIX
4504	033144	104054	3664	882C	EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
4505	033146	104056	3666	882E	EMT VC0025-EMTTBL
4506	033150	000003	3668	0003	DEBUG
4507	033152	177623	366A	FF93	DCH CH93EX
4508	033154	022700	366C	25C0	END OF X1 EXPRESSION
	033156	000054	366E	002C	CMP =E' ',R0
4509	033160	001224	3670	0294	BNE ASYNIX
4510	033162	104054	3672	882C	EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
4511	033164	104056	3674	882E	EMT VC0025-EMTTBL

4512	033166	000003	3676	0003
4513	033170	177624	3678	FF94
4514	033172	022700	367A	25C0
	033174	000054	367C	002C
4515	033176	001004	367E	0204
4516	033200	104054	3680	882C
4517	033202	104056	3682	882E
4518	033204	000003	3684	0003
4519	033206	177625	3686	FF95
4520	033210	022700	3688	25C0
	033212	000040	368A	0020
4521	033214	001206	368C	0266
4522	033216	104054	368E	882C
4523	033220	000621	3690	0191
4524	033222	104156	3692	886E
4525	033224	004757	3694	090F
	033226	033420	3696	3710
4526	033230	022700	3698	25C0
	033232	000072	369A	003A
4527	033234	001510	369C	0348
4528	033236	022700	369E	25C0
	033240	000073	36A0	003B
4529	033242	001007	36A2	0207
4530	033244	104054	36A4	882C
4531	033246	022700	36A6	25C0
	033250	000040	36A8	0020
4532	033252	001270	36AA	02B8
4533	033254	104054	36AC	882C
4534	033256	000137	36AE	005F
	033260	032664	36B0	35B4
4535	033262	005737	36B2	0BDF
	033264	055342	36B4	5AE2
4536	033266	001662	36B6	03B2
4537	033270	000003	36B8	0003
4538	033272	177732	36BA	FFDA
4539	033274	004437	36BC	091F
	033276	015170	36BE	1A78
4540	033300	000040	36C0	0020
	033301	000105	36C1	0045
	033302	000114	36C2	004C
	033303	000123	36C3	0053
	033304	000165	36C4	0045
	033305	000040	36C5	0020
	033306	000072	36C6	003A
4541	033310	000003	36C8	0003
4542	033312	177642	36CA	FFA2
4543	033314	013737	36CC	17DF
	033316	053334	36CE	56DC
	033320	053350	36D0	56D8
4544	033322	000137	36D2	005F
	033324	032654	36D4	35AC
4545	033326	005737	36D6	0BDF
	033330	055342	36D8	5AE2
4546	033332	001451	36DA	9329
4547	033334	013737	36DC	17DF
	033336	053324	36DE	56D4
	033340	055354	36E0	5AEC
4548	033342	013737	36E2	17DF
	033344	053326	36E4	56D6
	033346	055356	36E6	5AEE

```

DEBUG
DCH CH94EX      END OF X2 EXPRESSION
CMP =E' ',R0

BNE FORC
EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
EMT VC0025-EMTTBL
DEBUG
DCH CH95EX
FORC CMP =E' ',R0

BNE ASYNIX
EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
BR NEW1
FORB EMT VC0076-EMTTBL
NEW3 JSR PC-COSUB

CMP =E' ',R0

REQ CEND2
CMP =E' ',R0

BNE D3
EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
CMP =E' ',R0

BNE STSKXY
EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
JMP NEW1

D3 TST ELSECH

REQ STSKXY
DEBUG
DCH CHDAEX
JSR CHKR,CHECK

DCC E' ELSE :

DEBUG
DCH CHA2EX
MOV ELSEFOR,FORIND

JMP NEW8

ELPOSS TST ELSECH

REQ CEND2
MOV L,GS AVL

MOV SL,GS AVL

```

4549	033350	005237	36E8	0A9F	INC FORPER
	033352	053332	36EA	56DA	
4550	033354	000004	36EC	0004	IOT
4551	033356	000040	36EE	0020	DCB E' ',PDRST8-LADTAB
	033357	000010	36EF	0008	
4552	033360	000105	36F0	0045	DCB E'E',PDRST8-LADTAB
	033361	000010	36F1	0008	
4553	033362	000114	36F2	004C	DCB E'L',PDRST8-LADTAB
	033363	000010	36F3	0008	
4554	033364	000123	36F4	0053	DCB E'S',PDRST8-LADTAB
	033365	000010	36F5	0008	
4555	033366	000105	36F6	0045	DCB E'E',PDRST8-LADTAB
	033367	000010	36F7	0008	
4556	033370	000040	36F8	0020	DCB E' ',PDRST8-LADTAB
	033371	000010	36F9	0008	
4557	033372	000072	36FA	003A	DCH E':'
4558	033374	062706	36FC	65C6	ADD =2,R6
	033376	000002	36FE	0002	
4559					* JSUBR PC,REST88
4560					* RTS PC BACK TO IF LEVEL
4561	033400	013737	3700	17DF	REST88 MOV GSAVL,L
	033402	055354	3702	5AEC	
	033404	053324	3704	56D4	
4562	033406	013737	3706	17DF	MOV GSAVSL,SL
	033410	055356	3708	5AEE	
	033412	053326	370A	56D6	
4563					* JSUBR PC,GETK
4564					* RTS PC
4565	033414	000137	370C	005F	JMP GETK
	033416	015106	370E	1A46	
4566	033420		3710		COSUR DSH 0
4567	033420	000003	3710	0003	DEBUG STL SUBR
4568	033422	177730	3712	FFD8	DCH CHD8EX
4569	033424	013737	3714	17DF	MOV SL,SLKP1
	033426	053326	3716	56D6	
	033430	055360	3718	5AF0	
4570	033432	005237	371A	0A9F	INC SL
	033434	053326	371C	56D6	
4571	033436	004737	371E	09DF	JSR PC,MOSTAT
	033440	033460	3720	3730	
4572	033442	013702	3722	17C2	MOV SLKP1,R2
	033444	055360	3724	5AF0	
4573	033446	113712	3726	97CA	MOVB STYPE,(R2)
	033450	055366	3728	5AF6	
4574	033452	000003	372A	0003	DEBUG STL SUBR
4575	033454	177731	372C	FFD9	DCH CHD9EX
4576	033456	000207	372E	0087	CEND2 RTS PC
4577	033460	013737	3730	17DF	MOSTAT MOV L,SAVL
	033462	053324	3732	56D4	
	033464	055362	3734	5AF2	
4578	033466	013737	3736	17DF	MOV SL,SAVSL
	033470	053326	3738	56D6	
	033472	055364	373A	5AF4	
4579	033474	005037	373C	0A1F	CLR STOPER
	033476	055346	373E	5AE6	
4580					* COULD USE 'COM', GET OVER 'C EQ 2' PROBLEM
4581	033500	022700	3740	25C0	CMP =E'C',R0
	033502	000103	3742	0043	
4582	033504	001023	3744	0213	BNE C1C
4583	033506	104054	3746	882C	EMT VC0024-EMTTBL

4584	033510	022700	3748	25C0	CMP =E' ',R0
	033512	000040	374A	0020	
4585	033514	001010	374C	0208	BNE C1B
4586	033516		374E		C1A2 DSH 0
4587	033516	104054	374E	882C	EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
4588	033520	022700	3750	25C0	CMP =E' ',R0
	033522	000072	3752	003A	
4589	033524	001374	3754	02FC	BNE C1A2
4590	033526	012737	3756	15DF	MOV =X'EE',STYPE
	033530	000356	3758	00EE	
	033532	055366	375A	5AF6	
4591	033534	000207	375C	0087	RTS PC
4592	033536		375E		C1B DSH 0
4593	033536	013737	375E	17DF	MOV SAVL,L
	033540	055362	3760	5AF2	
	033542	053324	3762	56D4	
4594	033544	013737	3764	17DF	MOV SAVSL,SL
	033546	055364	3766	5AF4	
	033550	053326	3768	56D6	
4595	033552	104072	376A	883A	EMT VC0033-EMTTBL
4596	033554		376C		C1C DSH 0
4597					* SEE IF GO
4598	033554	005237	376C	0A9F	INC FORPER
	033556	053332	376E	56DA	
4599	033560	000004	3770	0004	IOT
4600	033562	000107	3772	0247	DCB E'G',PDA11-LADTAB
	033563	000012	3773	000A	
4601	033564	000117	3774	004F	DCB E'O',PDEXX-LADTAB
	033565	000014	3775	000C	
4602	033566	000040	3776	0020	DCB E' ',PDEXX-LADTAB
	033567	000014	3777	000C	
4603	033570	000072	3778	003A	DCH E' ':'
4604	033572	012737	377A	15DF	MOV =X'E1',STYPE
	033574	000341	377C	00E1	
	033576	055366	377E	5AF6	
4605	033600	013737	3780	17DF	MOV L,SAVL
	033602	053324	3782	56D4	
	033604	055362	3784	5AF2	
4606	033606	013737	3786	17DF	MOV SL,SAVSL
	033610	053326	3788	56D6	
	033612	055364	378A	5AF4	
4607	033614	005237	378C	0A9F	INC FORPER
	033616	053332	378E	56DA	
4608	033620	000004	3790	0004	IOT
4609	033622	000124	3792	0054	DCB E'T',POSHG0-LADTAB
	033623	000016	3793	000E	
4610	033624	000117	3794	004F	DCB E'O',POSHG0-LADTAB
	033625	000016	3795	000E	
4611	033626	000040	3796	0020	DCB E' ',POSHG0-LADTAB
	033627	000016	3797	000E	
4612	033630	000072	3798	003A	DCH E' ':'
4613	033632		379A		SH2JKL DSH 0
4614	033632	104056	379A	882E	EMT VC0025-EMTTBL
4615	033634	022700	379C	25C0	SH3 CMP =E' ',K
	033636	000073	379E	003B	
4616	033640	001401	37A0	0301	BEQ STSKNB
4617	033642	000207	37A2	0037	MNOBB6 RTS PC
4618	033644		37A4		STSKNB DSH 0
4619	033644	104406	37A4	8903	TRAP VB0011-TRPTBL
4620	033646	013737	37A6	17DF	SHG0 MOV SAVL,L

	033650	055362	37A8	5AF2
	033652	053324	37AA	56D4
4621	033654	013737	37AC	17DF
	033656	055364	37AE	5AF4
	033660	053326	37B0	56D6
4622	033662	104072	37B2	883A
4623	033664	000762	37B4	01F2
4624	033666	005237	37B6	0A9F
	033670	053332	37B8	56DA
4625	033672	000004	37BA	0004
4626	033674	000124	37BC	0054
	033676	000020	37BD	0010
4627	033678	000131	37BE	0059
	033677	000022	37BF	0012
4628	033700	000120	37C0	0050
	033701	000014	37C1	000C
4629	033702	000105	37C2	0045
	033703	000014	37C3	000C
4630	033704	000040	37C4	0020
	033705	000014	37C5	000C
4631	033706	000072	37C6	003A
4632	033710	012737	37C8	15DF
	033712	000343	37CA	00E3
	033714	055366	37CC	5AF6
4633	033716		37CE	
4634	033716	000003	37CE	0003
4635	033720	000241	37D0	00A1
4636	033722	022737	37D2	25DF
	033724	000342	37D4	00E2
	033726	055366	37D6	5AF6
4637	033730	001043	37D8	0223
4638	033732	022700	37DA	25C0
	033734	000047	37DC	0027
4639	033736	001040	37DE	0220
4640	033740	000003	37E0	0003
4641	033742	177772	37E2	FFFA
4642	033744	104164	37E4	8874
4643	033746	000003	37E6	0003
4644	033750	177637	37E8	FF9F
4645	033752	000003	37EA	0003
4646	033754	177773	37EC	FFFB
4647	033756	000003	37EE	0003
4648	033760	000254	37F0	00AC
4649	033762		37F2	
4650	033762	022700	37F2	25C0
	033764	000054	37F4	002C
4651	033766	001002	37F6	0202
4652	033770	104054	37F8	882C
4653	033772	000753	37FA	01EB
4654	033774	005737	37FC	0BDF
	033776	055346	37FE	5AE6
4655	034000	001720	3800	03D0
4656	034002	000714	3802	01CC
4657	034004		3804	
4658	034004	104054	3804	882C
4659	034006	104056	3806	882E
4660	034010	000003	3808	0003
4661	034012	000365	380A	00F5
4662	034014	022700	380C	25C0
	034016	000054	380E	002C

MOV SAVSL,SL

EMT VC0033-EMTTBL
BR SH2JKL
A11 INC FORPER

IOT
DCB E'T',PDB11-LADTAB
DCB E'Y',PDJ11-LADTAB
DCB E'P',PDEXX-LADTAB
DCB E'E',PDEXX-LADTAB
DCB E' ',PDEXX-LADTAB
DCH E':'
MOV =X'E3',STYPE

HBACCH DSH 0
DEBUG STL SUBR
DCH X'00A1'
HB1A CMP =X'E2',STYPE SEE IF ACCEPT

BNE HB2C
CMP =0'47',K SEE IF QUOTE

BNE HB2C
DEBUG
DCH CHFAEX
EMT VC0101-EMTTBL
DEBUG
DCH CH9FEX
DEBUG
DCH CHFBEX
DEBUG STL SUBR
DCH X'00AC'
HB3 DSH 0
CMP =E',',K

BNE MNDCC7
EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
BR HB1A
MNDCC7 TST STOPER

REQ MNDDB6
BR SH3
HBAL DSH 0
EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
EMT VC0025-EMTTBL
DEBUG STL SUBR
DCH X'00F5'
CMP =E',',R0

4663	034020	001311	3810	02C9	BNE STSKNB	
4664	034022	104054	3812	882C	EMT VC0024-EMTTBL	
4665	034024	104056	3814	882E	EMT VC0025-EMTTBL	
4666	034026	022700	3816	25C0	CMP =0'135',R0	CLOSING SQUARE BRACKET
	034030	000135	3818	005D		
4667	034032	001304	381A	02C4	BNE STSKNB	
4668	034034	104054	381C	882C	EMT VC0024-EMTTBL	
4669	034036	000751	381E	01E9	BR HB3	
4670	034040	022737	3820	25DF	HB2C CMP =X'E2',STYPE	SEE IF ACCEPT
	034042	000342	3822	00E2		
	034044	055366	3824	5AF6		
4671	034046	001420	3826	0310	BEQ HB2	
4672	034050	022700	3828	25C0	CMP =0'133',R0	
	034052	000133	382A	005B		
4673	034054	001753	382C	03EB	BEQ HBAL	OPENING SQUARE BRACKET
4674	034056	104070	382E	8838	EMT VC0032-EMTTBL	
4675	034060	000003	3830	0003	DEBUG STL SUBR	
4676	034062	000254	3832	00AC	DCH X'00AC'	
4677	034064	005701	3834	00C1	TST R1	
4678	034066	001335	3836	02D0	BNE HB3	LOGICAL OR STRING
4679					* ONLY ARITH LEFT	
4680	034070	022700	3838	25C0	CMP =E'X',K	
	034072	000130	383A	0058		
4681	034074	001403	383C	0303	BEQ HB5	
4682	034076	022700	383E	25C0	CMP =E'C',K	
	034100	000103	3840	0043		
4683	034102	001327	3842	02D7	BNE HB3	
4684	034104		3844		HB5 DSH 0	
4685	034104	104054	3844	882C	EMT VC0024-EMTTBL	
4686	034106	000725	3846	0105	BR HB3	
4687	034110	022700	3848	25C0	HB2 CMP =E'B',K	
	034112	000102	384A	0042		
4688	034114	001006	384C	0206	BNE HB2A	
4689	034116	000003	384E	0003	DEBUG STL SUBR	
4690	034120	177711	3850	FFC9	DCH CHC9EX	INDICATE LOGICAL VARIABLE ACCEPT OP.
4691	034122		3852		HB2B DSH 0	
4692	034122	104166	3852	8876	EMT VC0102-EMTTBL	
4693	034124		3854		HB2D2 DSH 0	
4694	034124	000003	3854	0003	DEBUG STL SUBR	
4695	034126	177713	3856	FFCB	DCH CHCBEX	
4696	034130	000714	3858	01CC	BR HB3	
4697	034132		385A		HB2A DSH 0	
4698	034132	022700	385A	25C0	CMP =E'H',K	
	034134	000110	385C	0C48		
4699	034136	001403	385E	0303	BEQ HB2D	
4700	034140	000003	3860	0003	DEBUG STL SUBR	
4701	034142	000312	3862	00CA	DCH X'00CA'	INDICATE ARITH VARIABLE
4702	034144	000766	3864	01F6	BR HB23	
4703	034146	000003	3866	0003	HB2D DEBUG	
4704	034150	000310	3868	00C8	DCH X'00C8'	
4705	034152	104054	386A	882C	EMT VC0024-EMTTBL	STORE THE 'H'
4706	034154	104060	386C	8830	EMT VC0027-EMTTBL	
4707	034156	001001	386E	0201	BNE HB2D1	
4708	034160	104054	3870	882C	EMT VC0024-EMTTBL	
4709	034162	022700	3872	25C0	HB2D1 CMP =E'(),K	
	034164	000050	3874	0028		
4710	034166	001356	3876	02EE	BNE HB2D2	
4711	034170	000003	3878	0003	DEBUG	
4712	034172	177701	387A	FFC1	DCH CHC1EX	
4713	034174	104054	387C	882C	EMT VC0024-EMTTBL	

4714	034176	104056	387E	082E	EMT VC0025-EMTTBL	AREX
4715	034200	022700	3880	25C0	CMP =E' ',K	
	034202	000051	3882	0029		
4716	034204	001217	3884	028F	BNE STSKNB	
4717	034206	104054	3886	882C	EMT VC0024-EMTTBL	
4718	034210	000745	3888	01E5	BR HB2D2	
4719	034212		388A		B11 DSH 0	
4720	034212	005737	388A	08DF	TST MAJMOD	
	034214	053340	388C	56E0		
4721	034216	001415	388E	030D	BEQ C11	
4722	034220	000004	3890	0004	IOT	
4723	034222	000101	3892	0041	DCB E'A',PDC11-LADTAB	
	034223	000024	3893	0014		
4724	034224	000103	3894	0043	DCB E'C',PDEXX-LADTAB	
	034225	000014	3895	000C		
4725	034226	000103	3896	0043	DCB E'C',PDEXX-LADTAB	
	034227	000014	3897	000C		
4726	034230	000105	3898	0045	DCB E'E',PDEXX-LADTAB	
	034231	000014	3899	000C		
4727	034232	000120	389A	0050	DCB E'P',PDEXX-LADTAB	
	034233	000014	389B	000C		
4728	034234	000124	389C	0054	DCB E'T',PDSTSC-LADTAB	
	034235	000060	389D	0030		
4729	034236	000040	389E	0020	DCB E' ',PDSTSC-LADTAB	
	034237	000060	389F	0030		
4730	034240	000072	38A0	003A	DCB E' ',PDSTSC-LADTAB	
4731	034242	012737	38A2	15DF	DCH E' ':'	
	034244	000342	38A4	00E2	MOV =X'E2',STYPE	
	034246	055366	38A6	5AF6		
4732	034250		38A8		PIGGY DSH 0	
4733	034250	000622	38A8	0192	BR HBACCH	
4734	034252		38AA		C11 DSH 0	
4735	034252	000004	38AA	0004	IOT	
4736	034254	000123	38AC	0053	DCB E'S',PDD11-LADTAB	IF NOT 'S' GO TO D11
	034255	000026	38AD	0016		
4737	034256	000124	38AE	0054	DCB E'T',PDE11-LADTAB	IF NOT 'ST' GO TO E11
	034257	000030	38AF	0018		
4738	034260	000117	38B0	004F	DCB E'O',PDEXX-LADTAB	
	034261	000014	38B1	000C		
4739	034262	000120	38B2	0050	DCB E'P',PDEXX-LADTAB	
	034263	000014	38B3	000C		
4740	034264	000072	38B4	003A	DCH E' ':'	
4741	034266	012737	38B6	15DF	MOV =X'E3',STYPE	
	034270	000343	38B8	00E3		
	034272	055366	38BA	5AF6		
4742	034274	022700	38BC	25C0	CMP =E' ',K	IS IT A SPACE
	034276	000040	38BE	0020		
4743	034300	001144	38C0	0264	BNE E13	CANNOT BE ' : '
4744	034302	104054	38C2	882C	EMT VC0024-EMTTBL	
4745	034304	005237	38C4	0A9F	INC STOPER	
	034306	055346	38C6	5AE6		
4746	034310	000757	38C8	01EF	BR PIGGY	
4747	034312	000004	38CA	0004	E11 IOT	
4748	034314	000131	38CC	0059	DCB E'Y',PDSUSZ-LADTAB	
	034315	000062	38CD	0032		
4749	034316	000115	38CE	004D	DCB E'M',PDEXX-LADTAB	
	034317	000014	38CF	000C		
4750	034320	000102	38D0	0042	DCB E'B',PDEXX-LADTAB	
	034321	000014	38D1	000C		
4751	034322	000117	38D2	004F	DCB E'O',PDEXX-LADTAB	

	034323	000014	38D3	000C	
4752	034324	000114	38D4	004C	DCB E'L',PDSTSC-LADTAB
	034325	000060	38D5	0030	
4753	034326	000123	38D6	0053	DCB E'S',PDSTSC-LADTAB
	034327	000060	38D7	0030	
4754	034330	000072	38D8	003A	DCH E':'
4755	034332	012737	38DA	15DF	E12 MOV =X'EC',STYPE
	034334	000354	38DC	00EC	
	034336	055366	38DE	5AF6	
4756	034340	000207	38E0	0087	MMDU7 RTS PC
4757	034342		38E2		SUSZ DSH 0
4758	034342	005737	38E2	0BDF	TST MAJMOD
	034344	053340	38E4	56E0	
4759	034346	001137	38E6	025F	BNE H11EXX
4760	034350	000004	38E8	0004	IOT
4761	034352	000125	38EA	0055	DCB E'U',PDEXX-LADTAB
	034353	000014	38EB	000C	
4762	034354	000123	38EC	0053	DCB E'S',PDEXX-LADTAB
	034355	000014	38ED	000C	
4763	034356	000120	38EE	0050	DCB E'P',PDEXX-LADTAB
	034357	000014	38EF	000C	
4764	034360	000105	38F0	0045	DCB E'E',PDEXX-LADTAB
	034361	000014	38F1	000C	
4765	034362	000116	38F2	004E	DCB E'N',PDSTSC-LADTAB
	034363	000060	38F3	0030	
4766	034364	000104	38F4	0044	DCB E'D',PDSTSC-LADTAB
	034365	000060	38F5	0030	
4767	034366	000072	38F6	003A	DCH E':'
4768	034370	000760	38F8	01F0	BR E12
4769	034372		38FA		D11 DSH 0
4770	034372	000004	38FA	0004	IOT
4771	034374	000122	38FC	0052	DCB E'R',PDG11-LADTAB
	034375	000032	38FD	001A	
4772	034376	000125	38FE	0055	DCB E'U',PDD51-LADTAB
	034377	000034	38FF	001C	
4773	034400	000116	3900	004E	DCB E'N',PDEXX-LADTAB
	034401	000014	3901	000C	
4774	034402	000072	3902	003A	DCH E':'
4775	034404	012737	3904	15DF	MOV =X'E6',STYPE
	034406	000346	3906	00E6	
	034410	055366	3908	5AF6	
4776	034412	022700	390A	25C0	CMP =E':',R0
	034414	000072	390C	003A	
4777	034416	001475	390E	0330	BEQ E13
4778	034420	022700	3910	25C0	CMP =E' ',R0
	034422	000040	3912	0020	
4779	034424	001472	3914	033A	BEQ E13
4780	034426	000507	3916	0147	BR H11EXX
4781	034430	005737	3918	0BDF	D51 TST MAJMOD
	034432	053340	391A	56E0	
4782	034434	001051	391C	0229	BNE D51AAA
4783	034436	000004	391E	0004	IOT
4784	034440	000105	3920	0045	DCB E'E',PDEXX-LADTAB
	034441	000014	3921	000C	
4785	034442	000123	3922	0053	DCB E'S',PDEXX-LADTAB
	034443	000014	3923	000C	
4786	034444	000105	3924	0045	DCB E'E',PDEXX-LADTAB
	034445	000014	3925	000C	
4787	034446	000124	3926	0054	DCB E'T',PDEXX-LADTAB
	034447	000014	3927	000C	

4788	034450	000023	3928	0013	DCB 0'023',PDSTRT-LADTAB
	034451	000040	3929	0020	
4789	034452	000031	392A	0019	DCB 0'031',PDSTRT-LADTAB
	034453	000040	392B	0020	
4790	034454	000023	392C	0013	DCB 0'023',PDSTRT-LADTAB
	034455	000040	392D	0020	
4791	034456	000072	392E	003A	DCH E':'
4792	034460	012737	3930	150F	MOV =X'E6',STYPE
	034462	000346	3932	00E6	
	034464	055366	3934	5AF6	
4793	034466	012737	3936	150F	MOV =2,A
	034470	000002	3938	0002	
	034472	052620	393A	5590	
4794	034474	012737	393C	150F	D51BCD MOV =4,SAVE
	034476	000004	393E	0004	
	034500	053400	3940	5700	
4795	034502	022700	3942	25C0	CMP =E' ',R0
	034504	000040	3944	0020	
4796	034506	001022	3946	0212	RNE D51STR
4797	034510	104054	3948	882C	EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
4798	034512	020027	394A	2017	D51ABC CMP R0,=E'H'
	034514	000110	394C	0048	
4799	034516	100416	394E	810E	BMI D51STR
4800	034520	022700	3950	25C0	CMP =E'W',R0
	034522	000127	3952	0057	
4801	034524	100413	3954	810B	BMI D51STR
4802	034526	104054	3956	882C	EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
4803	034530	005337	3958	0ADF	DEC SAVE
	034532	053400	395A	5700	
4804	034534	001366	395C	02F6	RNE D51ABC
4805	034536	005337	395E	0ADF	DEC A
	034540	052620	3960	5590	
4806	034542	001354	3962	02EC	BNE D51BCD
4807	034544	022700	3964	25C0	CMP =E':',R0
	034546	000072	3966	003A	
4808	034550	001001	3968	0201	RNE D51STR
4809	034552	000207	396A	0087	RTS PC
4810	034554	000137	396C	005F	D51STR JMP SSTRT
	034556	035404	396E	3334	
4811	034560	005737	3970	080F	D51AAA TST MAJMOD
	034562	053340	3972	56E0	
4812	034564	001430	3974	0318	BEQ H11EXX
4813	034566	000004	3976	0004	IOT
4814	034570	000105	3978	0045	DCB E'E',PDEXX-LADTAB
	034571	000014	3979	000C	
4815	034572	000124	397A	0054	DCB E'T',PDEXX-LADTAB
	034573	000014	397B	000C	
4816	034574	000125	397C	0055	DCB E'U',PDEXX-LADTAB
	034575	000014	397D	000C	
4817	034576	000122	397E	0052	DCB E'R',PDEXX-LADTAB
	034577	000014	397F	000C	
4818	034600	000116	3980	004E	DCB E'N',PDSTSC-LADTAB
	034601	000060	3981	0030	
4819	034602	000072	3982	003A	DCH E':'
4820	034604	012737	3984	150F	MOV =X'E5',STYPE
	034606	000345	3986	00E5	
	034610	055366	3988	5AF6	
4821	034612		398A		E13 DSH 0
4822	034612	000137	398A	005F	JMP SH3
	034614	033634	398C	379C	

4823	034616		398E	
4824	034616		398E	
4825				
4826	034616	000004	398E	0004
4827	034620	000103	3990	0043
	034621	000042	3991	0022
4828	034622	000101	3992	0041
	034623	000066	3993	0036
4829	034624	000114	3994	004C
	034625	000014	3995	000C
4830	034626	000114	3996	004C
	034627	000014	3997	000C
4831	034630	000040	3998	0020
	034631	000014	3999	000C
4832	034632	000072	399A	003A
4833	034634	012737	399C	150F
	034636	000344	399E	00E4
	034640	055366	39A0	5AF6
4834	034642	000137	39A2	005F
	034644	033632	39A4	379A
4835	034646		39A6	
4836	034646	000137	39A6	005F
	034650	035352	39A8	3AEA
4837	034652	000004	39AA	0004
4838	034654	000120	39AC	0050
	034655	000044	39AD	0024
4839	034656	000101	39AE	0041
	034657	000046	39AF	0026
4840	034660	000072	39B0	003A
4841	034662	012737	39B2	150F
	034664	000352	39B4	00EA
	034666	055366	39B6	5AF6
4842	034670	104170	39B8	8678
4843	034672	022700	39BA	25C0
	034674	000072	39BC	003A
4844	034676	001526	39BE	0356
4845	034700	022700	39C0	25C0
	034702	000073	39C2	003B
4846	034704	001523	39C4	0353
4847	034706	022700	39C6	25C0
	034710	000040	39C8	0020
4848	034712	001013	39CA	020B
4849	034714	104054	39CC	882C
4850	034716	023700	39CE	27C0
	034720	052442	39D0	5522
4851	034722	001156	39D2	026E
4852	034724	104054	39D4	882C
4853	034726	022700	39D6	25C0
	034730	000040	39D8	0020
4854	034732	001404	39DA	0304
4855	034734	022700	39DC	25C0
	034736	000072	39DE	003A
4856	034740	001505	39E0	0345
4857	034742		39E2	
4858	034742	104406	39E2	8906
4859	034744		39E4	
4860	034744	104054	39E4	882C
4861	034746	000544	39E6	0164
4862	034750	005737	39E8	08DF
	034752	053340	39EA	56E0

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G11 DSH 0
G51 DSH 0
*  COULD DO AS IMMEDIATE; STORE RETURN ADDRESS AS ZERO
IOT
DCB E'C',PDH11-LADTAB

DCB E'A',PDCLR-LADTAB

DCB E'L',PDEXX-LADTAB

DCB E'L',PDEXX-LADTAB

DCB E' ',PDEXX-LADTAB

DCH E': '
MOV =X'E4',STYPE

JMP SH2JKL

H11EXX DSH 0
JMP EXX

H11 IOT
DCB E'P',PDK11H-LADTAB

DCB E'A',PDH51-LADTAB

DCH E': '
H13 MOV =X'EA',STYPE

EMT VC0103-EMTTBL
CMP =E': ',R0

BEQ J13
CMP =E': ',R0

REQ J13
CMP =E' ',R0

BNE HSTSC
EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
CMP PANEG,K      UP ARROW

BNE HH74C
EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
CMP =E' ',K

BEQ HH74B
CMP =E': ',K

BEQ J13
HSTSC DSH 0
TRAP VB0011-TRPTBL
HH74B DSH 0
EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
BR HH74C
CLR TST MAJMOD

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4863	034754	001176	39EC	027E
4864	034756	005237	39EE	0A9F
	034760	055332	39F0	56DA
4865	034762	000004	39F2	0034
4866	034764	000114	39F4	004C
	034765	000070	39F5	0038
4867	034766	000105	39F6	0045
	034767	000014	39F7	000C
4868	034770	000101	39F8	0041
	034771	000014	39F9	000C
4869	034772	000122	39FA	0052
	034773	000014	39FB	000C
4870	034774	000072	39FC	003A
4871	034776	012757	39FE	150F
	035000	000347	3A00	00E7
	035002	055366	3A02	5AF6
4872	035004	022700	3A04	25C0
	035006	000072	3A06	003A
4873	035010	001451	3A08	0331
4874	035012	022700	3A0A	25C0
	035014	000040	3A0C	0020
4875	035016	001351	3A0E	02E9
4876	035020	104054	3A10	882C
4877	035022	104166	3A12	8876
4878	035024	000003	3A14	0003
4879	035026	177713	3A16	FFCB
4880	035030	022700	3A18	25C0
	035032	000072	3A1A	003A
4881	035034	001447	3A1C	0327
4882	035036	022700	3A1E	25C0
	035040	000054	3A20	002C
4883	035042	000765	3A22	01F5
4884	035044	000004	3A24	0004
4885	035046	000117	3A26	004F
	035047	000014	3A27	000C
4886	035050	000116	3A28	004E
	035051	000014	3A29	000C
4887	035052	000124	3A2A	0054
	035053	000014	3A2B	000C
4888	035054	000111	3A2C	0049
	035055	000014	3A2D	000C
4889	035056	000116	3A2E	004E
	035057	000014	3A2F	000C
4890	035060	000125	3A30	0055
	035061	000014	3A31	000C
4891	035062	000105	3A32	0045
	035063	000014	3A33	000C
4892	035064	000072	3A34	003A
4893	035066	012757	3A36	150F
	035070	000355	3A38	00ED
	035072	055366	3A3A	5AF6
4894	035074	000207	3A3C	0087
4895	035076	000004	3A3E	0004
4896	035100	000102	3A40	0042
	035101	000014	3A41	000C
4897	035102	000072	3A42	003A
4898	035104	000666	3A44	0166
4899	035106	000004	3A46	0004
4900	035110	000122	3A48	0052
	035111	000014	3A49	000C

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BNE EXX
INC FORPER

IOT
DCB E'L',PDCONT-LADTAB

DCB E'E',PDEXX-LADTAB

DCB E'A',PDEXX-LADTAB

DCB E'R',PDEXX-LADTAB

DCH E':
MOV =X'E7',STYPE

CMP =E':',R0

BEQ CLRTS
CMP =E':',R0

CLRD BNE HSTSC
EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
EMT VC0102-EMTTBL
DEBUG
DCH CHCBEX
CMP =E':',R0

BEQ CLRTS
CMP =E':',R0

BR CLRD
CONT IOT
DCB E'O',PDEXX-LADTAB

DCB E'N',PDEXX-LADTAB

DCB E'T',PDEXX-LADTAB

DCB E'I',PDEXX-LADTAB

DCB E'N',PDEXX-LADTAB

DCB E'U',PDEXX-LADTAB

DCB E'E',PDEXX-LADTAB

DCH E':
MOV =X'ED',STYPE

RTS PC
H51 IOT
DCB E'B',PDEXX-LADTAB

DCH E':
BR H13
J11 IOT
DCB E'R',PDEXX-LADTAB

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GET NAME OF VARIABLE

4901	035112	000117	3A4A	004F	DCB E'O',PDEXX-LADTAB
	035113	000014	3A4B	000C	
4902	035114	000116	3A4C	004E	DCB E'N',PDJ51-LADTAB
	035115	000050	3A4D	0028	
4903	035116	000072	3A4E	003A	DCH E':'
4904	035120	012737	3A50	15DF	J12 MOV =X'E8',STYPE
	035122	000353	3A52	00EB	
	035124	055366	3A54	5AF6	
4905	035126	104170	3A56	8878	EMT VC0103-EMTTBL
4906	035130	022700	3A58	25C0	CMP =E' ',K
	035132	000040	3A5A	0020	
4907	035134	001007	3A5C	0207	RNE J13
4908	035136	104054	3A5E	882C	EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
4909	035140	000447	3A60	0127	BR HH74C
4910	035142		3A62		FABS DSH 0
4911	035142	004737	3A62	09DF	\$4T JSR PC,VERRR1
	035144	004532	3A64	095A	
4912	035146	042737	3A66	45DF	BIC =X'8000',A
	035150	100000	3A68	8000	
	035152	052620	3A6A	5590	
4913	035154		3A6C		CLRTS DSH 0
4914	035154	000207	3A6C	0087	J13 RTS PC
4915	035156	000004	3A6E	0004	J51 IOT
4916	035160	000106	3A70	0046	DCB E'F',PDEXX-LADTAB
	035161	000014	3A71	000C	
4917	035162	000106	3A72	0046	DCB E'F',PDEXX-LADTAB
	035163	000014	3A73	000C	
4918	035164	000072	3A74	003A	DCH E':'
4919	035166	000754	3A76	01EC	BR J12
4920	035170		3A78		K11FGH DSH 0
4921	035170	000004	3A78	0004	IOT
4922	035172	000104	3A7A	0044	DCB E'D',PDK11Z-LADTAB
	035173	000052	3A7B	002A	
4923	035174	000105	3A7C	0045	DCB E'E',PDEXX-LADTAB
	035175	000014	3A7D	000C	
4924	035176	000114	3A7E	004C	DCB E'L',PDEXX-LADTAB
	035177	000014	3A7F	000C	
4925	035200	000105	3A80	0045	DCB E'E',PDEXX-LADTAB
	035201	000014	3A81	000C	
4926	035202	000124	3A82	0054	DCB E'T',PDEXX-LADTAB
	035203	000014	3A83	000C	
4927	035204	000105	3A84	0045	DCB E'E',PDEXX-LADTAB
	035205	000014	3A85	000C	
4928	035206	000072	3A86	003A	DCH E':'
4929	035210	012737	3A88	15DF	MOV =X'E9',STYPE
	035212	000351	3A8A	00E9	
	035214	055366	3A8C	5AF6	
4930	035216	005237	3A8E	0A9F	INC STOPER
	035220	055346	3A90	5AE6	
4931	035222	000411	3A92	0109	BR K11FGY
4932	035224		3A94		K11FGZ DSH 0
4933	035224	000004	3A94	0004	IOT
4934	035226	000114	3A96	004C	DCB E'L',PDN11-LADTAB
	035227	000054	3A97	002C	
4935	035230	000111	3A98	0049	DCB E'I',PDJ11A-LADTAB
	035231	000056	3A99	002E	
4936	035232	000123	3A9A	0053	DCB E'S',PDEXX-LADTAB
	035233	000014	3A9B	000C	
4937	035234	000124	3A9C	0054	DCB E'T',PDEXX-LADTAB
	035235	000014	3A9D	000C	

4938	035236	000072	3A9E	003A	DCH E':'
4939	035240	012737	3AA0	150F	MOV =X'E8',STYPE
	035242	000350	3AA2	00E8	
	035244	055366	3AA4	5AF6	
4940	035246		3AA6		K11FGY DSH 0
4941	035246	104170	3AA6	8878	EMT VC0103-EMTTBL
4942	035250	022700	3AA8	25C0	CMP =E' ',K
	035252	000040	3AAA	0020	
4943	035254	001010	3AAC	0208	BNE K13QWE
4944	035256	104054	3AAE	882C	EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
4945	035260	022700	3AB0	25C0	HH74C CMP =E' ',K
	035262	000054	3AB2	002C	
4946	035264	001006	3AB4	0206	BNE K12
4947	035266	000003	3AB6	0003	DEBUG STL SUBR
4948	035270	177763	3AB8	FFF3	DCH X'FFF3'
4949	035272	104054	3ABA	882C	EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
4950	035274	104056	3ABC	882E	EMT VC0025-EMTTBL
4951	035276	000137	3ABE	005F	K13QWE JMP MNDCC7
	035300	033774	3AC0	37FC	
4952	035302		3AC2		K12 DSH 0 GET 1ST OPERAND
4953	035302	104056	3AC2	882E	EMT VC0025-EMTTBL
4954	035304	022700	3AC4	25C0	CMP =E' ',K
	035306	000054	3AC6	002C	
4955	035310	001372	3AC8	02FA	BNE K13QWE
4956	035312	000003	3ACA	0003	DEBUG STL SUBR
4957	035314	177763	3ACC	FFF3	DCH X'FFF3'
4958	035316	104054	3ACE	882C	EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
4959	035320	022700	3AD0	25C0	CMP =E' ',R0
	035322	000040	3AD2	0020	
4960	035324	001764	3AD4	03F4	BEQ K13QWE
4961	035326	022700	3AD6	25C0	CMP =E' ',R0
	035330	000072	3AD8	003A	
4962	035332	001761	3ADA	03F1	BEQ K13QWE
4963	035334	104056	3ADC	882E	EMT VC0025-EMTTBL
4964	035336	000757	3ADE	01EF	RR K13QWE
4965	035340	022700	3AE0	25C0	J11A CMP =E'T',K
	035342	000124	3AE2	0054	
4966	035344	001002	3AE4	0202	BNE EXX
4967	035346	104054	3AE6	882C	EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
4968	035350	000656	3AE8	01AE	BR J11
4969	035352		3AEA		N11 DSH 0
4970	035352	013737	3AEA	170F	EXX MOV SAVL,L
	035354	055362	3AEC	5AF2	
	035356	053324	3AEE	56D4	
4971	035360	013737	3AF0	170F	MOV SAVSL,SL
	035362	055364	3AF2	5AF4	
	035364	053326	3AF4	56D6	
4972	035366	104072	3AF6	883A	EMT VC0033-EMTTBL
4973	035370	012737	3AF8	150F	MOV =X'E0',STYPE
	035372	000340	3AFA	00E0	
	035374	055366	3AFC	5AF6	
4974					* JSUBR PC,GENEX
4975					* RTS PC
4976	035376	000137	3AFE	005F	JMP GENEX
	035400	014262	3B00	1882	
4977	035402	010637	3B02	119F	TRAKK MOV R6,A
	035404	052620	3B04	5590	
4978	035406	004737	3B06	09DF	JSR PC,NEWLIN
	035410	031144	3B08	3264	
4979	035412	004737	3B0A	09DF	TRACE1 JSR PC,NEWLIN

4980	035414	031144	3B0C	3264	
	035416	013704	3B0E	17C4	MOV A,R4
	035420	052620	3B10	5590	
4981	035422	004737	3B12	09DF	JSR PC,RESHEX
	035424	022764	3B14	25F4	
4982	035426	013781	3B16	17C1	MOV A,R1
	035430	052620	3B18	5590	
4983	035432	012104	3B1A	1444	MOV (R1)+,R4
4984	035434	010137	3B1C	105F	MOV R1,A
	035436	052620	3B1E	5590	
4985	035440	004737	3B20	09DF	JSR PC,RESHEX
	035442	022764	3B22	25F4	
4986	035444	025737	3B24	270F	CMP A,STKTOP
	035446	052620	3B26	5590	
	035450	052430	3B28	5518	
4987	035452	100757	3B2A	61EF	BMI TRACE1
4988	035454	000000	3B2C	0000	HALT
4989	035456	005737	3B2E	0BDF	TST SWR
	035460	177570	3B30	FF78	
4990	035462	001066	3B32	0236	BNE STRTF
4991	035464		3B34		SSTRT DSH 0
4992	035464	005737	3B34	0BDF	TST SIMULA
	035466	052376	3B36	54FE	
4993	035470	001404	3B38	0304	REQ SIMDIM
4994	035472	000005	3B3A	0005	RESET
4995	035474	012737	3B3C	15DF	MOV =X'7FF8',SYMHI
	035476	077770	3B3E	7FF8	
	035500	052422	3B40	5512	
4996	035502		3B42		SIMDIM DSH 0
4997	035502	013706	3B42	17C6	MOV STKTOP,R6
	035504	052430	3B44	5518	
4998	035506	010637	3B46	119F	MOV R6,COLKNT
	035510	055336	3B48	5ADE	
4999	035512	012700	3B4A	15C0	MOV =0'005',R0
	035514	000005	3B4C	0005	
5000	035516	004737	3B4E	09DF	JSR PC,HSPAAA
	035520	031262	3B50	32B2	
5001	035522	012737	3B52	15DF	MOV =80,SAVE
	035524	000120	3B54	0050	
	035526	053400	3B56	5700	
5002	035530		3B58		SIMXXX DSH 0
5003	035530	005000	3B58	0A00	CLR R0
5004	035532	004737	3B5A	09DF	JSR PC,HSPSUB
	035534	031174	3B5C	327C	
5005	035536	005337	3B5E	0ADF	DEC SAVE
	035540	053400	3B60	5700	
5006	035542	001372	3B62	02FA	BNE SIMXXX
5007	035544	012700	3B64	15C0	MOV =0'007',R0
	035546	000007	3B66	0007	
5008	035550	004737	3B68	09DF	JSR PC,HSPSUB
	035552	031174	3B6A	327C	
5009	035554	012737	3B6C	15DF	MOV =X'0100',STSEQ
	035556	000400	3B6E	0100	
	035560	055372	3B70	5AFA	
5010	035562	012701	3B72	15C1	MOV =CRUD,R1
	035564	052464	3B74	5534	SET UP ADDRESS
5011	035566	012700	3B76	15C0	MOV =15,R0
	035570	000017	3B78	000F	NUMBER OF WORDS
5012	035572	005021	3B7A	0A11	SSLOOP CLR (R1)+
5013	035574	005300	3B7C	0AC0	DEC R0

5014	035576	001375	3B7E	02FD
5015				
5016				
5017				
5018				
5019				
5020				
5021				
5022				
5023				
5024				
5025				
5026				
5027				
5028				
5029				
5030	035600	104936	3B80	881E
5031	035602	012701	3B82	15C1
	035604	007324	3B84	0ED4
5032	035606	104022	3B86	8812
5033	035610	104016	3B88	880E
5034	035612	013737	3B8A	17DF
	035614	052424	3B8C	5514
	035616	052546	3B8E	5566
5035	035620	013737	3B90	17DF
	035622	052424	3B92	5514
	035624	052462	3B94	5532
5036	035626	005037	3B96	0A1F
	035630	052554	3B98	556C
5037	035632		3B9A	
5038	035632	012737	3B9A	15DF
	035634	000061	3B9C	0031
	035636	052550	3B9E	5568
5039	035640	005037	3BA0	0A1F
	035642	052502	3BA2	5542
5040	035644	013706	3BA4	17C6
	035646	052430	3BA6	5518
5041	035650	104036	3BA8	881E
5042	035652	012700	3BAA	15C0
	035654	000076	3BAC	003E
5043	035656	104014	3BAE	880C
5044	035660	013706	3B80	17C6
	035662	052430	3BA2	5518
5045	035664	012737	3BA4	15DF
	035666	054514	3BA6	594C
	035670	053404	3BA8	5704
5046	035672	012737	3B8A	15DF
	035674	054514	3B8C	594C
	035676	053406	3B8E	5706
5047	035700	012737	3BC0	15DF
	035702	035714	3BC2	3BCC
	035704	053306	3BC4	56C6
5048	035706	012737	3BC6	15DF
	035710	035640	3BC8	3BA0
	035712	055330	3BCA	5AD8
5049	035714	013706	3BCC	17C6
	035716	052430	3BCE	5518
5050	035720	010637	3BD0	119F
	035722	052532	3BD2	555A
5051	035724	012737	3BD4	15DF

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BNE SSL00P
* CLR (R1)+      CRUD
* CLR (R1)+      PAROP
* CLR (R1)+      TRACE
* CLR (R1)+      GLLTR
* CLR (R1)+      GLTTR
* CLR (R1)+      LSTERR
* CLR (R1)+      PREVAD
* CLR (R1)+      SPECTF
* CLR (R1)+      PREVCH
* CLR (R1)+      OPTION
* CLR (R1)+      WUNMOR
* CLR (R1)+      ASYIND
* CLR (R1)+      ASYIND+2
* CLR (R1)+      ASYIND+4
* CLR (R1)+      MODE2A
EMT VC0016-EMTTBL
MOV =HEADY,R1

EMT VC0010-EMTTBL
EMT VC0008-EMTTBL
MOV STORLO,STPTR

MOV STORLO,SYMLO

DROP CLR RETADR      NO RETURN ADDRESS

STRTFP DSH 0
MOV =E'1',STATE

STRTF CLR OPTION

MOV STKTOP,R6

EMT VC0016-EMTTBL
MOV =E'>',R0

EMT VC0007-EMTTBL
STRTF2 MOV STKTOP,R6

MOV =INPUT,INPA1      SET POINTER TO BUFFER; NO STORED STRING

MOV =INPUT,INPB1      ALL CHARACTERS TO BE TYPED

MOV =RESTRZ,ALT2A      STSC RESTART

MOV =STRTF,ALT3A      ABORT RESTART

RESTRZ MOV STKTOP,R6

MOV R6,TYSMR6      SAVE REG 6

MOV =LOOKLN,TYSAM

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	035726	037040	38D6	3E20	
	035730	053310	38D8	56C8	
5052	035732	104172	38DA	887A	EMT VC0105-EMTTBL
5053	035734	010037	38DC	101F	MOV R0,ASYR0
	035736	055352	38DE	5AEA	
5054	035740	104014	38E0	880C	EMT VC0007-EMTTBL
5055	035742	104036	38E2	881E	EMT VC0016-EMTTBL
5056	035744	012737	38E4	15DF	MOV =63,SKPLF SKIP THE NEXT LINE FEED
	035746	000077	38E6	003F	
	035750	055440	38E8	5B20	
5057	035752	013703	38EA	17C3	LPEA2 MOV OUT,R3
	035754	055370	38EC	5AF8	
5058	035756	006303	38EE	0CC3	ASL R3 DOUBLE
5059	035760	016307	38F0	1CC7	MOV JTBL(R3),PC
	035762	035764	38F2	3BF4	
5060	035764	036176	38F4	3C7E	JTBL DCH SUBVID 0 - GO BACK TO STORED PROGRAM
5061	035766	036636	38F6	3D9E	DCH AMCOL2 1 - IMMEDIATE STATEMENT
5062	035770	036610	38F8	3D88	DCH DELSTM 2 - DELETE STATEMENT
5063	035772	036616	38FA	3D8E	DCH DELNUM 3 - CHANGE STATEMENT NUMBER
5064	035774	036426	38FC	3D16	DCH FUULIN 4 - FULL LINE TO BE STORED
5065	035776	036000	38FE	3C00	DCH COL1NM 5 - REQUEST FOR POSITION

5268	037040		3E20		LOOKLN DSH 0
5269	037040	005037	3E20	0A1F	CLR OUT CLEAR RESULT WORD
	037042	055370	3E22	5AF8	
5270	037044	005037	3E24	0A1F	CLR CRUD
	037046	052464	3E26	5534	
5271	037050	005037	3E28	0A1F	CLR ASYDIG
	037052	055350	3E2A	5AE8	
5272	037054	012737	3E2C	15DF	MOV =INPUT,L
	037056	054514	3E2E	594C	
	037060	053324	3E30	56D4	
5273	037062	012737	3E32	15DF	MOV =OUTPUT,SL
	037064	053410	3E34	5708	
	037066	053326	3E36	56D6	
5274	037070	104064	3E38	8834	EMT VC0030-EMTTBL
5275	037072	022700	3E3A	25C0	CMP =0'077',R0
	037074	000077	3E3C	003F	
5276	037076	001017	3E3E	020F	BNE COLOO
5277	037100	005737	3E40	0B0F	TST RETADR
	037102	052554	3E42	558C	
5278	037104	001425	3E44	0315	BEQ SSTTSC
5279	037106	000555	3E46	016D	BR Z5Z5
5280	037110	005037	3E48	0A1F	AMCOL1 CLR MAJMOD
	037112	053340	3E4A	56E0	
5281	037114	012737	3E4C	15DF	MOV =INPUT+1,L
	037116	054515	3E4E	594D	
	037120	053324	3E50	56D4	
5282	037122	012737	3E52	15DF	MOV =OUTPUT,SL
	037124	053410	3E54	5708	
	037126	053326	3E56	56D6	
5283	037130	104072	3E58	883A	EMT VC0033-EMTTBL
5284	037132	104206	3E5A	8886	EMT VC0113-EMTTBL
5285	037134	000552	3E5C	016A	BR Z1Z1
5286	037136		3E5E		COLOO DSH 0
5287	037136		3E5E		ASYNXZ DSH 0
5288	037136	022700	3E5E	25C0	CMP =E'':R0
	037140	000072	3E60	003A	
5289	037142	001007	3E62	0207	BNE MABEL
5290	037144	005737	3E64	0B0F	TST LSTERR

5291	037146	052476	3E66	553E
5292	037150	001146	3E68	0266
5293	037152		3E6A	
	037152	005737	3E6A	08DF
	037154	052554	3E6C	556C
5294	037156	001143	3E6E	0263
5295	037160		3E70	
5296	037160	104406	3E70	8906
5297	037162	022700	3E72	25C0
	037164	000073	3E74	003B
5298	037166	001771	3E76	03F9
5299	037170	012737	3E78	15DF
	037172	000077	3E7A	003F
	037174	053340	3E7C	56E0
5300	037176	022700	3E7E	25C0
	037200	000040	3E80	0020
5301	037202	001644	3E82	03A4
5302	037204	022700	3E84	25C0
	037206	000060	3E86	0030
5303	037210	001737	3E88	03DF
5304	037212	194032	3E8A	881A
5305	037214	001335	3E8C	020D
5306	037216		3E8E	
5307	037216	104054	3E8E	882C
5308	037220		3E90	
5309	037220	104032	3E90	881A
5310	037222	001332	3E92	02DA
5311	037224	104054	3E94	882C
5312	037226		3E96	
5313	037226	104032	3E96	881A
5314	037230	001327	3E98	02D7
5315	037232	104054	3E9A	882C
5316	037234	022700	3E9C	25C0
	037236	000040	3E9E	0020
5317	037240	001323	3EA0	02D3
5318	037242	104054	3EA2	882C
5319	037244	022700	3EA4	25C0
	037246	000072	3EA6	003A
5320	037250	001511	3EA8	0349
5321	037252	022700	3EAA	25C0
	037254	000032	3EAC	001A
5322	037256	001011	3EAE	0209
5323	037260	005037	3EB0	0A1F
	037262	053014	3EB2	560C
5324	037264	005337	3EB4	0ADF
	037266	053324	3EB6	56D4
5325	037270	005337	3EB8	0ADF
	037272	053404	3EBA	5704
5326	037274	004737	3EBC	09DF
	037276	027174	3EBE	2E7C
5327	037300	000421	3EC0	0111
5328	037302	022700	3EC2	25C0
	037304	000040	3EC4	0020
5329	037306	001014	3EC6	020C
5330	037310	005737	3EC8	08DF
	037312	055002	3ECA	5A02
5331	037314	001413	3ECC	030B
5332	037316	013704	3ECE	17C4
	037320	053404	3ED0	5704
5333	037322	005304	3ED2	0AC4

BNE Z0Z0
MAXINE DSH 0
TST RETADR

BNE Z0Z0
SSTTSC DSH 0
TRAP VB0011-TRPTBL
MABEL CMP =E',R0

BEQ MAXINE
MOV =63,MAJMOD ASSUME WILL BE STORED

COL1 CMP =E',R0

BEQ GETNEX GET NEXT SEQ NUMBER AND A SPACE
CMP =E'0',R0

BEQ AMCOL1
EMT VC0014-EMTTBL
BNE AMCOL1 NOT A NUMBER; ABORT BACK TO COL 1
COL2B4 DSH 0 ACCEPT COL 1 'N'

EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
COL2 DSH 0
EMT VC0014-EMTTBL
BNE AMCOL1
EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
COL3 DSH 0
EMT VC0014-EMTTBL
BNE AMCOL1
EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
COL4 CMP =E',R0

BNE AMCOL1
EMT VC0024-EMTTBL
COL5 CMP =E',R0 'NNN :'

BEQ Z2PREV DELETE STORED STATEMENT
CMP =0'032',R0

BNE COL5XY
CLR HBECNO

DEC L

DEC INPA1

JSR PC,GNC DONT STORE THE CONTROL Z

BR COL6B4
COL5XY CMP =E',R0

BNE COL5N
TST STRCHR

BEQ COL6B4
MOV INPA1,R4

DEC R4

5334	037324	110024	3ED4	9014	MOVB R0,(R4)+	
5335	037326	110024	3ED6	9014	MOVB R0,(R4)+	
5336	037330	110024	3ED8	9014	MOVB R0,(R4)+	
5337	037332	010437	3EDA	111F	MOV R4,INPA1	
	037334	053404	3EDC	5704		
5338	037336	000402	3EDE	0102	BR COL6B4	
5339	037340		3EE0		COLSN DSH 0	
5340	037340	104032	3EE0	881A	EMT VC0014-EMTTBL	
5341	037342	001262	3EE2	0282	BNE AMCOL1	
5342					* NOW COMMITTED TO STORING STATEMENT	
5343	037344		3EE4		COL6B4 DSH 0	ACCEPT COL 5 'NNN N' OR 'NNN '
5344	037344	104054	3EE4	882C	EMT VC0024-EMTTBL	
5345	037346	022700	3EE6	25C0	COL6 CMP =E' ',R0	
	037350	000040	3EE8	0020		
5346	037352	001402	3EEA	0302	BEG COL6A	
5347	037354	104032	3EEC	881A	EMT VC0014-EMTTBL	
5348	037356	001300	3EEE	02C0	BNE SSTTSC	
5349	037360		3EF0		COL6A DSH 0	ACCEPT COL 6 'NNN NN' OR 'NNN N '
5350	037360	104054	3EF0	882C	EMT VC0024-EMTTBL	
5351					* OR 'NNN '	
5352	037362	022700	3EF2	25C0	COL7 CMP =E' ',R0	
	037364	000072	3EF4	003A		
5353	037366	001440	3EF6	0320	BEG Z3PREV	CHANGE STATEMENT NUMBER 'NNN NN:'
5354	037370	022700	3EF8	25C0	CMP =E' ',K	
	037372	000040	3EFA	0020		
5355	037374	001414	3EFC	030C	BEG COL7A	
5356	037376	013704	3EFE	17C4	MOV INPA1,R4	
	037400	053404	3F00	5704		
5357	037402	005304	3F02	0AC4	DEC R4	
5358	037404	112724	3F04	95D4	MOVB =E' ',(R4)+	
	037406	000040	3F06	0020		
5359	037410	110024	3F08	9014	MOVB K,(R4)+	
5360	037412	010437	3F0A	111F	MOV R4,INPA1	
	037414	053404	3F0C	5704		
5361	037416	005237	3F0E	0A9F	INC HBECNO	MAKE IT TWO
	037420	053014	3F10	560C		
5362	037422	012700	3F12	15C0	MOV =E' ',K	
	037424	000040	3F14	0020		
5363	037426		3F16		COL7A DSH 0	
5364	037426	104054	3F16	882C	EMT VC0024-EMTTBL	
5365	037430	022700	3F18	25C0	CMP =E' ',R0	'NNN NN :'
	037432	000072	3F1A	003A		
5366	037434	001415	3F1C	030D	BEG Z3PREV	
5367	037436	104206	3F1E	8886	EMT VC0113-EMTTBL	
5368	037440	000402	3F20	0102	BR Z4Z4	
5369	037442	005237	3F22	0A9F	Z5Z5 INC OUT	GIVE LOCATION
	037444	055370	3F24	5AF8		
5370	037446	005237	3F26	0A9F	Z4Z4 INC OUT	FULL LINE TO STORE
	037450	055370	3F28	5AF8		
5371	037452	005237	3F2A	0A9F	Z3Z3 INC OUT	CHANGE STATEMENT NUMBER
	037454	055370	3F2C	5AF8		
5372	037456	005237	3F2E	0A9F	Z2Z2 INC OUT	DELETE STORED STATEMENT
	037460	055370	3F30	5AF8		
5373	037462	005237	3F32	0A9F	Z1Z1 INC OUT	IMMEDIATE LINE
	037464	055370	3F34	5AF8		
5374	037466		3F36		Z0Z0 DSH 0	REPEAT/START STORED LINE
5375	037466	000207	3F36	0087	RTS PC	
5376	037470	005237	3F38	0A9F	Z3PREV INC OUT	
	037472	055370	3F3A	5AF8		
5377	037474		3F3C		Z2PREV DSH 0	

5378	037474	104176	3F3C	887E	EMT VC0107-EMTTBL
5379	037476	012700	3F3E	15C0	MOV =E':',R0
	037500	000072	3F40	003A	
5380	037502	005701	3F42	08C1	TST R1
5381	037504	001364	3F44	02F4	BNE Z222
5382	037506	000624	3F46	0194	BR SSTTSC
5383	037510		3F48		GETST DSH 0
5384	037510	004737	3F48	090F	JSR PC,COSTAT
	037512	032336	3F4A	34DE	
5385	037514	022700	3F4C	25C0	CMP =E':',R0
	037516	000072	3F4E	003A	
5386	037520	001217	3F50	028F	BNE SSTTSC
5387	037522	013701	3F52	17C1	MOV SL,R1
	037524	053326	3F54	5606	
5388	037526	110011	3F56	9009	MOVB R0,(R1) STORE THE COLON
5389	037530	000207	3F58	0067	RTS PC

5441	037770	010237	3FF8	109F	FERRET MOV R2,R2FERR
	037772	052536	3FFA	555E	
5442	037774	012737	3FFC	15DF	MOV =FRR1,FRETRN
	037776	040010	3FFE	4008	
	040000	053012	4000	560A	
5443	040002	005237	4002	0A9F	INC OPTION
	040004	052502	4004	5542	
5444	040006	000473	4006	0138	BR FERSUB
5445	040010		4008		FRR1 DSH 0
5446	040010	122737	4008	A5DF	CMPB =X'FF',FERSTK+1
	040012	000377	400A	00FF	
	040014	054401	400C	5901	
5447	040016	001043	400E	0223	BNE FERRY MORE THAN ONE
5448	040020	005737	4010	08DF	TST MODE2B
	040022	052426	4012	5516	
5449	040024	001040	4014	0220	BNE FERRY DONT GO AHEAD IF PROMPTING
5450	040026	113700	4016	97C0	FERRJJ MOVB FERSTK,R0
	040030	054400	4018	5900	
5451	040032	005037	401A	0A1F	CLR LASTCH
	040034	054044	401C	59A4	
5452	040036	022700	401E	25C0	CMP =E':',R0
	040040	000072	4020	003A	
5453	040042	001434	4022	032C	REQ FERKTT
5454	040044	013701	4024	17C1	MOV R2FERR,R1
	040046	052536	4026	555E	
5455	040050	110021	4028	9011	MOVB R0,(R1)+
5456	040052	010137	402A	105F	MOV R1,R2FERR
	040054	052536	402C	555E	
5457	040056	104014	402E	880C	EMT VC0007-EMTTBL
5458	040060	012737	4030	15DF	MOV =FRR2,FRETRN
	040062	040070	4032	4038	
	040064	053012	4034	560A	
5459	040066	000443	4036	0123	BR FERSUB
5460	040070		4038		FRR2 DSH 0
5461	040070	122737	4038	A5DF	CMPB =X'FF',FERSTK+1
	040072	000377	403A	00FF	
	040074	054401	403C	5901	
5462	040076	001753	403E	03EB	REQ FERRJJ
5463	040100	013737	4040	17DF	MOV R2FERR,INPA1
	040102	052536	4042	555E	
	040104	053404	4044	5704	
5464	040106	012737	4046	15DF	MOV =INPUT+1000,INPB1
	040110	056404	4048	5D34	

	040112	053406	404A	5706	
5465	040114	005000	404C	0A00	CLR R0
5466	040116	104014	404E	830C	GIVE A NULL
5467	040120	005337	4050	0ADF	EMT VC0007-EMTTBL TYPECH
	040122	052502	4052	5542	DEC OPTION
5468	040124	104416	4054	890E	
5469	040126	112700	4056	95C0	TRAP VB0027-TRPTBL ALT2
	040130	000076	4058	003E	FERRYY MOVB =E'>',R0
5470	040132	104014	405A	880C	
5471	040134	104036	405C	881E	EMT VC0007-EMTTBL
5472	040136	012700	405E	15C0	EMT VC0016-EMTTBL
	040140	000044	4060	0024	MOV =E'2',R0
5473	040142	104014	4062	880C	
5474	040144	012701	4064	15C1	EMT VC0007-EMTTBL
	040146	054400	4066	5900	MOV =FERSTK,R1
5475	040150	104022	4068	8812	
5476	040152	012700	406A	15C0	EMT VC0010-EMTTBL
	040154	000044	406C	0024	MOV =E'3',R0
5477	040156	104014	406E	880C	
5478	040160	013737	4070	17DF	EMT VC0007-EMTTBL
	040162	055332	4072	5ADA	MOV INPZZ,INPA1
	040164	053404	4074	5704	
5479	040166	005337	4076	0ADF	DEC OPTION
	040170	052502	4078	5542	
5480	040172	104424	407A	8914	TRAP VB0043-TRPTBL
5481	040174	104144	407C	8864	FERRIT EMT VC0071-EMTTBL HALT ROUTINE
5482	040176	012700	407E	15C0	FERSUB MOV =FERSTK,R0
	040200	054400	4080	5900	
5483	040202	010037	4082	101F	MOV R0,FERPRT
	040204	055112	4084	5A4A	
5484	040206	012710	4086	15C8	MOV =X'00FF',(R0)
	040210	000377	4088	00FF	
5485	040212	012700	408A	15C0	MOV =0'040',R0
	040214	000040	408C	0020	
5486	040216	000406	408E	0106	BR FERR2
5487	040220	013700	4090	17C0	FERR3 MOV FERCHR,R0
	040222	052540	4092	5560	
5488	040224	005200	4094	0A80	INC R0
5489	040226	022700	4096	25C0	CMP =0'140',R0
	040230	000140	4098	0060	
5490	040232	001426	409A	0316	BEQ FERFIN
5491	040234	010037	409C	101F	FERR2 MOV R0,FERCHR
	040236	052540	409E	5560	
5492	040240	022700	40A0	25C0	
	040242	000074	40A2	003C	CMP =E'<',R0
5493	040244	001765	40A4	03F5	
5494	040246	022700	40A6	25C0	BEQ FERR3
	040250	000076	40A8	003E	CMP =E'>',R0
5495	040252	001762	40AA	03F2	
5496	040254	012737	40AC	15DF	BEQ FERR3
	040256	040264	40AE	4064	MOV =FERRZZ,FSRETN
	040260	054646	40B0	59A6	
5497	040262	000414	40B2	010C	BR FTEST
5498	040264	001355	40B4	02ED	FERRZZ BNE FERR3
5499	040266	013702	40B6	17C2	NO GOOD
	040270	055112	40B8	5A4A	MOV FERPRT,R2
5500	040272	113722	40BA	97D2	
	040274	052540	40BC	5560	MOVB FERCHR,(R2)+
5501	040276	112712	40BE	95CA	
	040300	000377	40C0	00FF	MOVB =X'FF',(R2)

5502	040302	010237	40C2	109F
	040304	055112	40C4	5A4A
5503	040306	000744	40C6	01E4
5504	040310	013707	40C8	17C7
	040312	053012	40CA	560A
5505	040314	013737	40CC	17DF
	040316	053306	40CE	56C6
	040320	052534	40D0	555C
5506	040322	012737	40D2	15DF
	040324	040412	40D4	410A
	040326	053306	40D6	56C6
5507	040330	013702	40D8	17C2
	040332	052536	40DA	555E
5508	040334	110022	40DC	9012
5509	040336	012701	40DE	15C1
	040340	000377	40E0	00FF
5510	040342	110122	40E2	9052
5511	040344	110122	40E4	9052
5512	040346	110122	40E6	9052
5513	040350	110122	40E8	9052
5514	040352	110122	40EA	9052
5515	040354	012737	40EC	15DF
	040356	056464	40EE	5034
	040360	053404	40F0	5704
5516	040362	012737	40F2	15DF
	040364	056464	40F4	5034
	040366	053406	40F6	5706
5517	040370	013706	40F8	17C6
	040372	052532	40FA	555A
5518	040374	013701	40FC	17C1
	040376	053310	40FE	56C8
5519	040400	004711	4100	09C9
5520	040402	013737	4102	17DF
	040404	052534	4104	555C
	040406	053306	4106	56C6
5521	040410	000407	4108	0107
5522	040412	013737	410A	17DF
	040414	052534	410C	555C
	040416	053306	410E	56C6
5523	040420	013701	4110	17C1
	040422	053324	4112	56D4
5524	040424	114100	4114	9840
5525	040426	100004	4116	8004
5526	040430	013701	4118	17C1
	040432	054646	411A	59A6
5527	040434	000264	411C	0004
5528	040436	000111	411E	0049
5529	040440	013707	4120	17C7
	040442	054646	4122	59A6
5530	040444	010237	4124	109F
	040446	054652	4126	59AA
5531	040450	005237	4128	0A9F
	040452	052502	412A	5542
5532	040454	012700	412C	15C0
	040456	000040	412E	0020
5533	040460	000403	4130	0103
5534	040462	013700	4132	17C0
	040464	052540	4134	5560
5535	040466	005200	4136	0A80
5536	040470	010037	4138	101F

```

MOV R2,FERPRT
BR FERR3
FERFIN MOV FRETRN,PC      RETURN

FTEST MOV ALT2A,ALT2AF

MOV =FERR1,ALT2A

MOV R2FERR,R2

MOVB R0,(R2)+
MOV =X'00FF',R1

MOVB R1,(R2)+
MOVB R1,(R2)+
MOVB R1,(R2)+
MOVB R1,(R2)+
MOV =INPUT+1000,INPA1

MOV =INPUT+1000,INPB1

MOV TYSMR6,R6

MOV TYSAM,R1

JSR PC,(R1)
MOV ALT2AF,ALT2A

BR FERR9
FERR1 MOV ALT2AF,ALT2A

MOV L,R1

MOVB -(R1),R0
BPL FERR3A
FERR9 MOV FSRETN,R1

SEZ          SET TO EQUAL
JMP (R1)     ***** DONT CONDENSE
FERR3A MOV FSRETN,PC      CLEAR EQUAL; RETURN

F22A MOV R2,F22R2A

INC OPTION

MOV =0'040',R0

BR F22B
F22C MOV FERCHR,R0

INC R0
F22B MOV R0,FERCHR

```


	040472	052540	413A	5560	
5537	040474	022700	413C	25C0	CMP =0'140',R0
	040476	000140	413E	0060	
5538	040500	001474	4140	033C	BEQ F22FIN
5539	040502	022700	4142	25C0	CMP =E'<',R0
	040504	000074	4144	003C	
5540	040506	001705	4146	03F5	BEQ F22C
5541	040510	022700	4148	25C0	CMP =E'>',R0
	040512	000076	414A	003E	
5542	040514	001702	414C	03F2	BEQ F22C
5543	040516	013737	414E	17DF	MOV F22R2A,R2FERR
	040520	054652	4150	59AA	
	040522	052536	4152	555E	
5544	040524	012737	4154	150F	MOV =F22D,FSRETN
	040526	040534	4156	415C	
	040530	054646	4158	59A6	
5545	040532	000670	415A	01B8	BR FTEST
5546	040534	001352	415C	02EA	F22D BNE F22C NO GOOD
5547	040536	104036	415E	881E	EMT VC0013-EMTTBL
5548	040540	013700	4160	17C0	MOV FERCHR,R0
	040542	052540	4162	5560	
5549	040544	104014	4164	880C	EMT VC0007-EMTTBL
5550	040546	012700	4166	15C0	MOV =E' ',R0
	040550	000040	4168	0020	
5551	040552	104014	416A	880C	EMT VC0007-EMTTBL
5552	040554	122737	416C	A50F	CMPB =E'::',FERCHR
	040556	000072	416E	003A	
	040560	052540	4170	5560	
5553	040562	001437	4172	031F	BEQ F23FIN
5554	040564	012700	4174	15C0	MOV =0'040',R0
	040566	000040	4176	0020	
5555	040570	000403	4178	0103	BR F23B
5556	040572	013700	417A	17C0	F23C MOV FERCHB,R0
	040574	054650	417C	59A8	
5557	040576	005200	417E	0A80	INC R0
5558	040600	010037	4180	101F	F23B MOV R0,FERCHB
	040602	054650	4182	59A8	
5559	040604	022700	4184	25C0	CMP =0'140',R0
	040606	000140	4186	0060	
5560	040610	001724	4188	03D4	BEQ F22C
5561	040612	022700	418A	25C0	CMP =E'<',R0
	040614	000074	418C	003C	
5562	040616	001705	418E	03F5	BEQ F23C
5563	040620	022700	4190	25C0	CMP =E'>',R0
	040622	000076	4192	003E	
5564	040624	001702	4194	03F2	BEQ F23C
5565	040626	013737	4196	17DF	MOV F22R2A,R2FERR
	040630	054652	4198	59AA	
	040632	052536	419A	555E	
5566	040634	005237	419C	0A9F	INC R2FERR
	040636	052536	419E	555E	
5567	040640	012737	41A0	150F	MOV =F23D,FSRETN
	040642	040650	41A2	41A8	
	040644	054646	41A4	59A6	
5568	040646	000622	41A6	0192	BR FTEST
5569	040650	001350	41A8	02E8	F23D BNE F23C
5570	040652	013700	41AA	17C0	MOV FERCHB,R0
	040654	054650	41AC	59A8	
5571	040656	104014	41AE	880C	EMT VC0007-EMTTBL
5572	040660	000744	41B0	01E4	BR F23C

5573	040602	012700	4182	15C0	F23FIN MOV =E'S',R0
	040604	000044	4184	0024	
5574	040606	104014	4186	880C	EMT VC0007-EMTTBL
5575	040670	000674	4188	018C	BR F22C
5576	040672	005337	418A	0ADF	F22FIN DEC OPTION
	040674	052502	418C	5542	
5577	040676	013737	418E	17DF	MOV INPZZ,INPA1
	040700	055332	41C0	5ADA	
	040702	053404	41C2	5704	
5578	040704	104424	41C4	8914	TRAP VB0043-TRPTBL

Supplementary

Historical

Perspective

The XB system is an experimental system designed to demonstrate the practicability of detecting syntax errors by echo-checking individual characters as they are presented via a teletypewriter.

The state of the art of computing, upon which the XB system builds, can be broken down into three main areas of interest, each with their own history. These areas are :-

- a) The Development of Electronic Computers.
- b) The Development of Programming Languages.
- c) The Development of On-line Computing.

1. Development of Electronic Computing.

The first electronic computer was a machine called ENIAC (Electronic Numerical Integrator And Calculator) built by Eckert and Mauchly at the University of Pennsylvania in 1946.

This machine was based on eighteen thousand vacuum tubes and programs to be run had to be installed by engineers who changed the wiring among its various components. The technology used in computers has grown from vacuum tubes via the transistor, invented in 1948, to large-scale integrated circuits. Three generations of computers based on these technologies correspond to the years 1946-1959, 1959-1965 and 1965 to present.

Electronic computers and the programs which drive them have each had a large effect on the evolution of the other. Programs are naturally written to most effectively use the hardware which is available and hardware is built with the needs of the programs

in mind.

The PDP-11, apart from being the electronic computer used to implement the XB system, is typical of the state of the present art of electronic computers. It is one of a family of computers, each having a similar instruction set which enables programs developed on a small, slow member of the family to be run on a larger, faster member. Other examples of families are the IBM 360 series and the CDC Cyber series. The evolution of these families has been brought about by a recognition of the enormous task of rewriting large programs to take advantage of faster cheaper computers, a clearer understanding of instruction sets and the passing of computers from the experimental stage to being a tool.

The internal organization of electronic computers has evolved in the direction of large instruction sets (including floating point instructions), priority interrupt systems, multiple registers and stack techniques (which allow recursive subroutine calls, used heavily by the XB system).

High speed memory systems have developed from electrostatic storage systems to solid-state memories with cycle speeds of a few hundred nanoseconds. Early machines were considered adequate with a thousand words of storage while the IBM 360 series has been designed to address four million words of storage.

An excellent historical survey of the development of Electronic Computers has been written by ROSEN-69. See also ALT-72, SPRAGLE-72, WILKES-68 and BELL-71 (Chap. 3 esp.).

2. Development of Programming Languages

At the level where instructions are electronically interpreted in a computer the language used is normally expressed in binary code. In the first computers it was necessary for the programmer to write a program as a set of binary instructions. For example, on the IBM 704 the instruction

```
011011 000000 000000 000000 000000 110000
```

would mean: place the contents of storage location 48 in the accumulator.

A first step in relieving the problem of dealing totally in binary was to introduce mnemonic codes for instructions and the instruction above became

```
CLA 000000 000000 000000 000000 110000
```

Another development was to condense 3 bits into an octal number

```
CLA 00 00 00 00 60
```

or the address field on the right could be expressed in decimal

```
CLA 00 00 00 00 48
```

If it was found necessary to later insert a new instruction in a program this could cause references to some instructions to be incorrect. A partial solution was provided by a concept of regional addressing where a program was divided into sections and a modification to one section did not upset the entire program.

The concept of symbolic addresses was developed, so that the sample instruction became

```
CLA TEMP
```

where TEMP was a storage location defined elsewhere by the programmer. The translation of the mnemonic and the allocation of storage was made via the machine itself by a program called an assembler. One of the first assemblers was for the IBM 704 and known as SAP (Symbolic Assembly Program).

While such an assembler made life a lot easier for the programmer, he still had to write a sequence such as

```
CLA C
MPY D
ADD B
STO A
```

when he really wanted to form A equal to $B+C*D$. This led to the development of higher-level languages, the most widely used being FORTRAN (FORMula TRANslation). The advantages of higher-level languages (vs assemblers) has been given by SAMMETT-68 (pp 14-17). These are

1. Ease of learning.
2. Ease of coding and understanding.
3. Ease of debugging.
4. Ease of maintenance and documenting.
5. Ease of conversion.
6. Reduced elapsed time for problem solving.

In general, higher level languages allow the programmer to interface more directly with the problem he is trying to solve.

SAMMETT-68 (pp 17-19) also discusses these disadvantages:-

1. Time required for compiling.
2. Inefficient object code.
3. Difficulties in debugging without learning machine language.
4. Inability of the language to express all needed operations.

Despite these objections, the use of higher-level languages is usually preferred where the problem may be expressed in a higher-level language. Much work has been put into reducing the disadvantages listed above.

2.1 FORTRAN

A landmark quoted by SAMMETT-68 (p 143) is a document marked "PRELIMINARY REPORT, Specifications for the IBM Mathematical FORMula TRANslating system, FORTRAN" dated 10th November, 1954 issued by the programming Research Group, Applied Science Division of IBM for the 704 computer.

The 704 FORTRAN system was issued early in 1957 and a new FORTRAN compiler FORTRAN II was issued in June 1958 (thus causing the earlier FORTRAN to become FORTRAN I). These developments initiated a flood of FORTRAN compilers (709 & 650 in late 1958; 1620 & 7070 in 1960 and 7030 (Stretch) in 1962) by IBM and other companies. By 1963 virtually all manufacturers had FORTRAN compilers. OSWALD-64 cites the existence of 43 FORTRAN compilers.

Incompatibilities crept in because of this flood of FORTRAN

compilers. Methods of implementation differed not only between manufacturers but even within the same manufacturer for different machines. In an effort to standardise and also introduce new features in a controlled fashion, the SHARE FORTRAN Committee in March, 1961 went on record as favouring a new, improved FORTRAN language. In May, 1962 a Committee working for the American Standards Association was formed and a publication "American Standard FORTRAN" was approved dated March 7th, 1966. At the same time a proper subset known as Basic FORTRAN was also defined.

The development of FORTRAN has had a very significant impact on computing. Because it was the first such language and because such enormous effort has been spent on education, compiler development and programs, it is difficult for FORTRAN to take advantage of research into programming languages.

2.2 ALGOL

In the late fifties many groups were working on programming languages. In October 1957 GAMM (German Association for applied Mathematics and Mechanics) and the ACM (the Association for Computing Machinery, the American computer society formed in 1947) joined efforts to produce a language first known as IAL (International Algorithmic Language) and later as ALGOL 58 (ALGORithmic Language). Despite the interest of the ACM, ALGOL was (and still is) largely a European language. ALGOL 60 followed from an international meeting held in Paris in January, 1960 and an "Algorithms" section appeared in the Communications of the ACM

in February of that year for the dissemination of basic programming algorithms (written in ALGOL).

SAMMETT-68 (p 192) discusses these contributions to the state of the art made by ALGOL:-

- 1) block structure and defining the scope of variables.
- 2) a formal language definition.
- 3) recursive procedures.
- 4) a significant embedding capability for differing subunits.
- 5) a general simplicity combined with power for stating computational processes.
- 6) concepts of separate reference, publication and hardware implementation languages.
- 7) a requirement for the development of better implementation techniques.
- 8) the spawning of a significant number of languages as outgrowths (such as NELIAC, MAD and JOVIAL).

However ALGOL was designed as a language for procedures internal to a machine and facilities for input and output of data were simply not defined and were left to individual implementations to define (inevitably, differently).

2.3 COBOL

While these developments were going on in the programming languages meant for technical purposes, a parallel development was happening for a business language.

In June 1959 a committee was formed by six manufacturers

(Lurroughs, IBM, Honeywell, RCA, Remington Rand and Sylvania Electric Products) and two government agencies (Air Material Command, USAF and David Taylor Model Basin, Department of the Navy) and known as CODASYL (COConference on Data SYstems Languages) Short-range committee. COBOL (COmmon Business Oriented Language) specifications were designed by December of that year.

There have been three main contributions to the state of the art by the COBOL language. (See SAMMETT-68 p 375).

The first is the separation of any COBOL program into four main divisions:-

a) An IDENTIFICATION division, which does not contribute to the final running program but its requirements are an aid to documenting the program.

b) An ENVIRONMENT division which collects the hardware descriptions together. This division associates all input and output files with the hardware implementation. It is not intended that this division be independent of a particular machine.

c) A DATA division describes all the data used in the program. This is intended to be machine independent but in practise there is a conflict between describing items in a machine-independent fashion at the loss of efficiency, or choosing efficiency by describing items in a way which is well suited to the particular machine at the cost of machine dependence.

d) A PROCEDURE division where the actions to be taken on the data are described. The same conflict arises between efficiency

and independence for the PROCEDURE division.

The second contribution is the accent on handling large files and the third is the development of a language which is very natural to read (although not necessarily to write) and allows long mnemonic names.

2.4 PL/I

The language now known as PL/I arose from inadequacies of FORTRAN in two main areas; character handling and interactions with modern operating systems. (See SAMMETT-68 p 540).

A committee was formed in September 1963 by SHARE and IBM to look at ways of extending FORTRAN. As this work progressed, it was felt by this Advanced Language Committee that trying to preserve compatibility with FORTRAN would prevent very worthwhile concepts from ALGOL and COBOL being included. The FORTRAN compatibility was abandoned and after a series of reports and a change of name (NPL for New Programming Language met with objection from the National Physical Laboratory) an official manual for PL/I was issued in early 1965 by IBM and in August 1966 the first compiler for the system 360 was released.

By building on the experience gained from FORTRAN, ALGOL and COBOL and also by abandoning considerations of compatibility with an existing language, PL/I may eventually replace these languages with a single language, suitable over a wide range of applications.

See CURRIE-66 for a comparison between PL/I and ALGOL, COBOL

and FORTRAN.

3. Development of On-line Computing.

All the programming languages described so far were primarily designed to specify a computing procedure in its entirety. A file of input (program and data) was presented to the machine, usually via a card reader, and a file of output was returned, usually via a printer.

In the early sixties programmers began to feel that a typewriter directly connected to a computer and, also, a file system could be a very effective substitute for a card punch and card reader.

LAWRENCE-72 (p 590) summarises some of the advantages of this approach. These are

- 1) Direct program entry which eliminates the keypunching cycle.
- 2) Syntax checking on a line-by-line basis.
- 3) Line by line execution.
- 4) An editing capability.
- 5) Data set handling.
- 6) Direct input/output.
- 7) Use of an error-detecting fast-compiling system for debugging and later use of an optimizing fast-executing system.
- 8) Immediate execution.
- 9) Stop, modify and continue capability.
- 10) Object deck storage.

See also MEADOW-70 pp 281-293.

3.1 QUICKTRAN

Work on QUICKTRAN was started in 1961 in IBM. The objective was to use standard computing equipment and to write a system which would be largely compatible with an existing language but with powerful debugging and terminal control facilities added. The equipment used were IBM 7040/44 computers and 1050 terminals and the language Basic FORTRAN. A first version of this system was running in mid 1963.

There were two modes; a COMMAND mode (where statements were executed immediately) and a PROGRAM mode where statements were stored to build a program. A number of program control statements were introduced to assist in debugging.

SAMMETT-68 (p 229) summarises QUICKTRAN like this: "QUICKTRAN was significant from several viewpoints. It was the first on-line system using standard equipment; it retained compatibility with an existing language and thus made possible for the user to debug a program on-line and then to use a regular FORTRAN compiler for batch production runs." See also MARTIN-73 pp 55-58.

3.2 JOSS

JOSS (Johnniac Open Shop System) is a system developed at the RAND Corporation in 1963-64 to run on the JOHNNIAC computer. A goal of JOSS (SAMMETT-68 p 218) was to demonstrate "the value of on-line access to a computer via an appropriate language." "It was designed to give the individual scientist or engineer an

easy, direct way of solving his small numerical problems without a large investment in learning to use an operating system, a compiler and debugging tools or in explaining his problems to a professional computer programmer and in checking the latter's results."

JOSS uses a specially-designed typewriter (BAKER-67) with upper- and lower-case letters, the 10 digits and a set of special characters including (for example) a single character for less than or equal to (a combination of < and =).

There are two modes of entry of statements; a DIRECT mode where statements are executed and an INDIRECT mode where statements are stored to be run as a program. The INDIRECT statements have a line label which consists of numbers which can have a decimal point in them to allow for insertion of lines. A step refers to a single line, e.g. 3.2, while a part refers to all lines with the designated number at the left of the decimal point.

Variables consist of a single upper- or lower- case letter which can have two subscripts separated by commas. The value of subscripts must be between 0 and 99.

Only arithmetic variables are permitted, but they can be either integer or floating point. JOSS stores all numbers internally as floating point.

Operations are +, -, . (for multiply), /, and * (for exponentiation). Conditions can be quite complex as in

if $a < b < c$ and $d = e$

The assignment statement is of the form

Set var = expression

The transfer of control is to a step as in

To step 1.35

or to a part as in

To part 4.

Do statements may refer to a single step or to a part; e.g.

Do step n for x = a(b)c

or

Do part n for x = a(b)c

where a and c are initial and terminal values and b the increment. A list is also allowed as in

Do step 3.1 for x=1,2,3,100

A full set of functions are available. Both SAMMETT-68 pp 217-226 and MEADOW-70 pp 293-323 have summaries of JOSS.

3.3 BASIC

BASIC (Beginners All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code) is a system developed at Dartmouth College in 1965 by Kemeny and Kurtz for the GE 225. It was intended for students as a first language and a stepping stone towards FORTRAN or ALGOL.

As in QUICKTRAN and JOSS there are two modes of statement entry; an immediate and a program-storage mode. A statement number (between 1 and 99999) acts to indicate the sequence of the stored program and as a target for both GOTO and GOSUB statements.

Variables in BASIC are a single letter possibly followed by

a single digit. Single letter variables can have one or two subscripts.

Only arithmetic data is available, but more advanced BASIC systems have features such as string variables and matrix manipulation. (See DATA GENERAL CORPORATION-74, HEWLETT-PACKARD-68).

Assignment statements are of the form

LET var = expression

The transfer of control statement is of the form

GOTO 123

A subroutine call is of the form

GOSUB 345

with its companion

RETURN

A simple IF statement of the form

IF A<B THEN 23

transfers control if the condition is met.

The loop control is of the form

FOR I=1 TO 9

and is ended by its companion

NEXT I

SAMMETT-68 pp 229-232 discusses the original BASIC system.

3.4 AMTRAN

AMTRAN (Automatic Mathematical TRANslation) is a system developed at NASA in Huntsville, Alabama. The basic objective of the work was to provide an on-line system to facilitate the

solution of mathematical problems by non-professional programmers.

The over-all system was inspired by the work of Culler and Fried and was influenced by JOSS. (See SAMMETT-68 pp 258-264).

The main aim (REINFELDS-72 p 293) of AMTRAN is to exploit the general n-dimensional rectangular array as a basic data structure using operators derived from concepts familiar to a numerical analyst. The language is designed to eliminate as much explicit array component loop writing as possible.

In Fortran, Algol or PL/I, the basic data item is a single entity: number or character or whatever. In AMTRAN the basic data item is an array of entities of the same type.

The following examples are taken from REINFELDS-73 pp 9-14. AMTRAN operands are either numbers or strings. For example

```
XXX = 5
```

```
W = 'A STRING'
```

Automatic arrays form the backbone of the AMTRAN system. Memory is allocated dynamically and arrays may be created or changed in dimension without prior declarations. Arrays may be created by concatenation,

```
X=1&2&5, TYPE X
```

```
1
```

```
2
```

```
5
```

or by an ARRAY operator

```
XXX = ARRAY(0,10,5), TYPE XXX
```

```
0
```

```
2
```

```
4
```

```
6
```

```
8
```

```
10
```

Subscripting is performed by a SUB operator. For example

```
W='A STRING', W SUB 5 = 'I', TYPE W
```

```
A STRING
```

A volume of the ACM SIGPLAN Notices was devoted to AMTRAN (REINFELDS-71).

3.5 APL

ROSEN-72 p 593 describes the history of APL. "The APL language was developed over many years by Kenneth Iverson at the IBM research Laboratories - a development which culminated in the publication of his book in 1962. (IVERSON-62). The language and the book achieved considerable notice, mostly in academic circles. It seemed useful as a publication language for describing hardware and software computing algorithms but, at least originally, was not considered important as a practical programming language. In 1966 Iverson and his colleagues at IBM designed and installed an elegant time-sharing system on an IBM 360/50 based on the use of APL as a programming language. APL differs from most so-called higher-level languages in that it attempts to emulate and exploit the conciseness and elegance of

mathematical notation in the expression of algorithms. It provides many operators on scalars and vectors and matrices, and some of the operators do complicated things. The resulting conciseness is attractive to users of slow terminals, since powerful algorithms can be expressed in a few lines. Some people find this unattractive, claiming that the language is cryptic and confusing, but some, especially sophisticated programmers, love it."

MARTIN-73 p 58 also describes this dichotomy. "The computer world became divided on APL into enthusiasts and detractors. Few persons familiar with the topic remained neutral." "Often the enthusiasm will rival that of a religious convert."

SAMMETT-68 pp 247-252 gives a short summary of the APL/360 language. A fuller description is given in IBM-69.

3.6 The development of the syntax-checking systems.

The three syntax-checking systems which are described in the thesis all indicate syntax errors to the user at the time an invalid character is entered. This is in contrast to compilers which were written to receive input from a card reader. These compilers were usually multipass systems and depended on the entire program being available. With on-line computing, compilers evolved which gave error messages on a line-by-line basis (See LAWRENCE-72 p 590).

The syntax checking systems exploit the full duplex behaviour of a teletype so that syntax errors can be detected on a character-by-character basis. This approach means that the user

can correct his error immediately and messages relating to syntax errors are not needed.

The first of these systems (ACTIV-8) was written in early 1968 for a D.E.C. PDP-8 computer and was a first attempt to exploit the full-duplex behaviour of the teletype. The syntax of the language implemented was kept very simple and the problem of recovery to an earlier point in the same line was avoided. ACTIV-8 had only a program entry mode and the only type of data permitted was real.

Variables were a letter followed by a number. This very simple form made a decision between a command and an assignment statement possible at the second character.

Transfer of control was a GO TO such as

GO TO 21

and conditional transfer of control could be made by an arithmetic IF such as

IF(A3-100) 18,21,28

Input to ACTIV-8 during execution allowed expressions including references to defined variables. For example, an input value equal to A3 plus 10% was A3*1.1 and 14 inches could be expressed in centimetres as 2.54*14.

The second system (ACL) was written between 1969 and 1971 with Dr. P.L. Sanger for a D.G.C. NOVA computer. This system implemented a more complex language and allowed an immediate execution mode as well as a program entry mode. Like ACTIV-8, the only type of data permitted was real; although ACL did allow IF

statements similar to the Fortran logical IF.

The third system (XB) was written in 1972 and 1973 for a D.E.C. PDP-11 computer. The language implemented is much more complex than the ACTIV-8 or ACL systems. There are three data types allowed (real, boolean and string) and these may all be combined in one expression such as

```
IF B2 AND R1 GT 2 H3='12'&H2
```

Assignments in XB may occur at several levels.

```
A1=3*A2=1+A3=1
```

is evaluated from right to left (at assignment level). A3 is given a value of 1; A2 a value of 2 and A1 a value of 6.

Transfer of control is via a GO TO statement like

```
GO TO 12
```

or

```
GO TO I
```

where I has previously been defined or

```
GO TO X(I)
```

which gives a computed GO TO capability.

Conditionals are performed by a logical IF statement of the form

```
IF logical THEN statement ELSE statement
```

or

```
IF logical THEN statement
```

or the THEN may be elided to

```
IF logical statement
```

such as

```
3 S=S+X(I); IF I=I+1 LE 8 GO TO 3
```

There is a FOR statement such as

```
FOR X=150,200 A(X)=0
```

There is a powerful EDIT statement which allows source language previously entered to be changed.

All these statements and commands are entered under the watchdog checking of the syntax. In the XB system it is not possible to make any syntax errors; on the other hand, any expression which is correct in syntax is permitted.

It is necessary to echo correct characters quickly enough to retain the confidence of the user. In order to do this a method similar to CONWAY-63 was evolved. Timing tests on the XB system show a complete recovery time of about 8 ms for a line of 72 characters; a per character acceptance time of about 125 microseconds using a PDP 11/50.

A formal grammar approach to language analysis is presented by HIGMAN-73, GRIES-71 and FELDMAN-68. The techniques presented in the thesis allow the syntax checking of a language more general than LR(1) (FELDMAN-68 pp 89-90) as shown in the example on p 15 of the thesis. It is necessary only to determine whether an incoming character is 'acceptable'. The language string entered may be ambiguous (as in the example on p 15 of the thesis) but this is not important - echo checking can still proceed.

The Text Editor for the Nova (DATA GENERAL CORPORATION-73 p 1-1) also exploits the full duplex behaviour of a teletype with its rubout character. If the user types

THE ROW

and he really wanted

THE BROW

he can delete three characters by entering three rubouts. These rubouts echo the character being deleted, so the line will look like

THE ROWWOR

and the user can continue thus

THE ROWWORBROWN DERBY

and the information entered into the system will be

THE BROWN DERBY

On the DEC SYSTEM 10, the system maintains the security of user passwords by not echoing the information back to the teletype. (DIGITAL EQUIPMENT CORPORATION - 1972, p 2-129)

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Demon - An Automatic System For Solving Ordinary Differential Equations

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SUMMARY

Demon is a system for rapid solution of problems involving ordinary differential equations. It accepts differential equations in the D-notation and generates a FORTRAN program to solve the problem. A means is provided for solving boundary equation problems. New integration methods may be defined to DEMON together with the problem. These methods may range from Predictor-Corrector to Gaussian quadrature. Non self-starting methods are automatically started. The DEMON program has been written in COBOL and should be suitable for any large machine. Using the A.A.E.C.'s 32K IBM-7040 at Lucas Heights, N.S.W., the time taken from completely defining the problem to receipt of the results may be as low as three minutes.

1. Introduction

This paper describes a system called DEMON¹ which has been written for a digital computer so that a person can solve problems involving ordinary differential equations much faster than by conventional methods.

The system allows the problem to be described in a language very similar to FORTRAN, and then produces a complete FORTRAN program to solve the given problem.

There are two reasons for the speed of the system. Firstly, problems can be specified in a language which has been oriented towards describing differential equations. The specification is usually very short since it only has to describe the problem and not specify how to solve it. Secondly, speed is gained because the problem is handled entirely by the computer from this stage.

DEMON is rather like a library information retrieval system and depends on a large skeleton program. Parts of this are selected and modified to fit the specified problem and are then moulded into a complete FORTRAN program.

2. Typical Problems and Essential Notation

The following specification is an example of a problem which may be posed to the DEMON system.

```
T = 0.0      1
Y = 0.0      2
STEP = 0.01  3
ENTER DEMON  4
(T = 1.)     5
FUNCTION     6
DY = 1.0 + Y**2  7
END DEMON    8
CALL EXIT    9
END          10
```

The problem described is "Integrate the differential equation (7)

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 1 + y^2,$$

with initial values $t = 0.0$ (1) and $y = 0.0$ (2) using a step size of 0.01 (3). When the point $t = 1.0$ (5) is reached, pass control back to the monitor (9)."

The problem has thus been described in 10 statements, or which four are directions to the system.

The eventual solution given to this problem is the numerical values of T and Y, which are printed with identifying format. For example, the first line of the output would be:

$$T = 0.0 \quad Y = 0.0$$

The total time taken to solve this problem from the specification was 204 seconds on the IBM-7040 at Lucas Heights. This was composed of:

generation	64 seconds
compilation and loading	66 seconds
execution	4 seconds.

The discrepancy in the total is due to dead time, such as tape rewinding.

The language for describing differential equations, relies heavily on two devices of notation.

The first is the D-notation which is well accepted and may be punched on a card for input to the machine. The following example illustrates the use of the D-notation in DEMON:

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 1 + y \times z' & A &= 1. + Y * DZ \\ y' &= z + \sin(z) & DY &= Z + \sin(A) \\ z'' &= -y + z' & D2Z &= -Y + DZ \end{aligned}$$

Conventional FORTRAN may be mixed with the differential equations. Suppose a differential equation changes when T is equal to A. This may be described by:

```
IF (T - A) 1, 2, 2
1 DY = F(T, Y)
GO TO 3
2 DY = G(T, Y)
3 CONTINUE.
```

Any number of differential equations of differing order will be accepted by the DEMON system.

The second device of notation is used to refer to points along the integration path. The statement

$$(T = 1.)$$

was used in the sample problem to indicate the last point of the integration. More complex points may be described; for example

$$(X * X + Y * Y = 25.)$$

indicates the point on the integration path which is five units from the origin.

Points that occur more than once may also be described. The notation:

$$(Y = 0.0, 3)$$

describes the point where y is zero for the third time.

The notation for describing points may also be extended for describing boundary equations. The following problem illustrates this.

```
T = 0.0      1
Y = 0.0      2
A = 1.       3
STEP = 0.01  4
ENTER DEMON  5
ALTER (A)    6
Y (T = 1.) = 1.5, .001  7
FUNCTION     8
DY = 1. + A * Y**2  9
END DEMON    10
CALL EXIT    11
END          12
```

This problem is very similar to the first example. The differential equation (9) has a slightly different form. A boundary equation states that A should be altered (6) so that y will be 1.5 when t is equal to one. An initial estimate of A has been given (3).

A variation of Newton's method is used in the generated program to find the required value of A.

If the first integration does not satisfy the boundary equation to within a certain tolerance (as shown on statement 7), another integration is made with a slightly changed value of A. From these two integrations, an extrapolation may be made to a better approximation for A. This cycle is then repeated until the boundary equation is satisfied.

The total time taken to run this problem on the IBM-7040 at Lucas Heights was 229 seconds.

DEMON has been designed to solve any number of boundary equations, but no guarantee can be given that the process will converge for every problem.

3. Systems Language

The DEMON generator, which produces the FORTRAN program, has been written in COBOL and consists of six thousand statements.

There are several reasons for choosing the COBOL language. The most important was its ability to handle characters and strings of characters. The following statements illustrate this:

```
IF CN (CNPT) = ' ( ' ADD 1 TO BC.  
MOVE 'GO TO 4108' TO CARD-AREA.
```

With such a large program, it was also important to have it written in a language which is independent of the machine.

FORTRAN was chosen for the generated program because it is the major scientific computing language used at Lucas Heights. The generated program is built up from only the most basic FORTRAN, so that the entire DEMON system is machine independent.

4. Implementation of Demon

Since the program generator is much slower than the FORTRAN compiler, some interesting compromises had to be made. The generated program may contain the following statements:

```
GO TO 4108  
4108 CONTINUE.
```

It turns out that it is much faster in total time to leave these redundant statements in the program rather than attempt to remove them.

These statements were created because the generated program must be correct for any combination of its basic building blocks. In a different combination there may be a block of statements between the two shown and statement 4108 may be the start of another block. However, since statement 4108 has been introduced, a redundant statement has to be used.

DEMON has been in use on the 32K IBM-7040 at Lucas Heights since April 1965. Problems using DEMON are run in one job by generating the FORTRAN program on to a scratch tape and then compiling and executing the program from this tape.

5. Other Applications of Demon

Three more features of DEMON have proved to be very useful.

The first is that new integration methods may be defined to DEMON with the problem. The way in which

y' = f (y)

should be integrated is described; from this the method may be applied to the particular problem.

Both self-starting and non-self-starting methods may be defined. The non-self-starting methods are automatically started by DEMON. The methods may range from simple Runge Kutta to high order Predictor-corrector methods which change their step size. An outline of the definition of integration methods is given in the Appendix.

Sometimes sets of differential equations have a common structure. These may be described to DEMON by using dimensioned differential equations in a DO-loop. For example

```
DO 1 K = 2, 99  
1 DX(K) = C*(X(K + 1) - 2.*X(K) + X(K - 1))/DELX**2
```

may be used to describe the flow of heat in a bar of metal. The equations of objects under mutual gravitational fields may also be cast in this form.

DEMON may also be used to solve problems not really involving differential equations. The best example of this is in non-linear equations.

Consider the equations

xy = .25
(x - 1)² + y² = 1.

The problem of solving these equations may be described to DEMON as follows:

```
T = 0.0  
X = 1.0  
Y = 1.0  
STEP = 10.  
ENTER DEMON
```

```
ALTER (X) 6  
ALTER (Y) 7  
R (T = 0.0) = 0.0, .0001 8  
P (T = 0.0) = 0.0, .0001 9  
RELAX (.7) 10  
FUNCTION 11  
R = X*Y - .25 12  
P = (X - 1)**2 + Y**2 - 1. 13  
END DEMON 14  
CALL EXIT 15  
END 16
```

Here the equations have been posed as boundary equations for a trivial differential equation. The resulting program gives a Newton's method solution to the equations. The RELAX statement (10) gives the fraction of the estimated correction which should be applied; this is done to aid convergence. This particular problem converged to the required accuracy in 9 iterations and the total machine time was 235 seconds.

6. Conclusion

Programs produced by DEMON are usually slightly slower and larger than an equivalent hand-written program. However, since the DEMON produced program is obtained very simply and invariably compiles correctly, results may be produced very much faster by using DEMON. This has been confirmed by experience in using DEMON at Lucas Heights.

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APPENDIX

New integration methods may be described to DEMON. A simplified explanation of the process is given here. The method described treats vectors directly. In practice DO-statements and subscripted variables would be used.

The second order Runge Kutta method illustrates the basic features of the technique:

```
DY2 = FUNCTION (Y2) 1  
LOOP 2  
ROTATE (Y1, Y2) (DY1, DY2) 3  
P = Y1 + STEP*DY1 4  
DP = FUNCTION (P) 5  
Y2 = Y1 + .5*STEP*(DY1 + DP) 6  
DY2 = FUNCTION (Y2) 7  
END 8
```

This description shows how Y2 and DY2 may be calculated from Y1 and DY1.

In the beginning the initial values are stored in Y2. Statement 1 indicates that the derivative of Y2 should be evaluated and placed in DY2. Statements 5 and 7 have a similar indication. The LOOP statement (2) indicates the entry point for a new integration step. Statement 3 places the information Y2 and DY2 into Y1 and DY1 so that a new integration step can be made. This second order Runge Kutta is the standard method used in DEMON.

A non-self-starting method may also be used. The method

y₂ = 5y₀ - 4y₁ + 2hy'₀ + 4hy'₁

illustrates this:

```
DY2 = FUNCTION (Y2) 1  
EXAMINE 2  
ROTATE (YZ, Y1, Y2) (DYZ, DY1, DY2) 3  
CALCULATE (Y1, DY1, Y2, DY2) 4  
LOOP 5  
ROTATE (YZ, Y1, Y2) (DYZ, DY1, DY2) 6  
Y2 = 5.*YZ - 4.*Y1 + 2.*STEP*(DYZ + 2.*DY1) 7  
DY2 = FUNCTION (Y2) 8  
END 9
```

The EXAMINE statement (2) indicates that the values in Y2 and DY2 are complete and may be used for output and other purposes. Statement 4 is translated as a call to the self-starting method.

It is also possible to describe Gaussian quadrature methods and methods that change their step size.

ABACUS—A Fast Fortran System For The IBM/360

By N. W. Bennett*

ABACUS is a fast FORTRAN system for the IBM 360 computer. The U.S.A.S.I. standard FORTRAN has been implemented without any extensions, to provide a reference point for teaching and programme interchange. A large proportion of the system is devoted to the detection of errors and the production of diagnostics. A simple monitor ensures rapid transition from one job to the next.

Introduction

The IBM 360/50 computer system is supported by a large operating system, which includes many language compilers. With such an operating system there is an inevitable overhead in recognising a job being presented, invoking the appropriate compiler and running the compiled program. For long-running jobs this overhead is insignificant, but for small jobs overhead can be the major part of the job time. Compilation of a small program may also be a large part of the job time.

For these reasons it is desirable to have an additional compiler which can compile a small program as quickly as possible, execute it and proceed to the next job with a minimum of delay. This report describes such a compiler called ABACUS.

The easiest way to keep overhead down is to restrict a stream of jobs to the one language and to keep the compiler resident in the machine from one job to the next. With this type of compiler a single pass of the source statements is made, and the compiled program is generated into a reserved area of core storage where it can be executed. Programs in compiled form should be neither produced nor accepted because compilation would be slowed down to produce an object deck and input with an object deck would be only marginally faster than with the original source deck.

An alternative of generating a program onto disc and then reading it back into the machine was rejected because of the overhead involved and the possibility of a future expansion of the core storage.

Naturally, if a compiler is written to be as fast as possible the compiled program cannot be as efficient as that produced by a compiler without this bias. Also if the compiler is resident during execution the space available to the object program is less. Many systems written along these lines are now available, but when the ABACUS project was started in August 1966, there was no fast FORTRAN compiler available for the 360 computer.

Choice of FORTRAN

FORTRAN is the language most used by nuclear research establishments throughout the world, for both

domestic use and for program interchange. It is used at the A.A.E.C.'s Research Establishment, Lucas Heights and it was obvious that any fast processor for small jobs should use the FORTRAN language.

The United States of America Standards Institute (1966) has approved a standard for FORTRAN which has been set so that a FORTRAN program may be written for one machine and then run on another, if desired. Many computer companies have implemented this standard FORTRAN for their particular machine, but in doing this, a lot of extensions have been added to the standard. Some of these extensions have filled a genuine need in the language, but others have introduced discrepancies which the standard was intended to remove. One of the worst of these is an extension made by two companies which looks the same, but has different meanings. Honeywell Inc. (1966) interpret $A**B**C$ as $(A**B)**C$, whereas IBM (1966) regard it as $A**(B**C)$.

It was decided to write a fast FORTRAN compiler for the 360 and to implement the complete standard FORTRAN or as large a subset of it as possible. Because of space limitations it was not possible to implement the COMPLEX data type or the EXTERNAL statement. Also the EXTERNAL statement creates complications which the author considered outweighed its usefulness. The PAUSE statement was not implemented because it conflicts with the concept of fast job processing.

Two popular extensions to the standard were implemented, but these may be deleted by use of a compile option as suggested by the American Nuclear Society (Communications of the A.C.M. 1966). These extensions exist in the IBM FORTRAN system, so their inclusion does not preclude testing a job with ABACUS, and then running it for much longer periods using the IBM system. The extensions are

- (1) The 'END=' option in the READ statement which gives the address of an end of file routine.
- (2) The use of quotes to delimit Hollerith fields within FORMAT statements.

Description of the 360 at Lucas Heights

The IBM 360/50 at Lucas Heights has 256K bytes

* Australian Atomic Energy Commission. Manuscript received September, 1968.

of core storage. These bytes are eight bit characters. A single word (or one storage unit as defined by the standard) consists of 4 bytes. A card reader, card punch and printer are attached on a multiplexor channel, with 4 discs and 2 tapes connected to two selector channels. The ABACUS system resides on a disc, but once it has been read into core storage, the discs and tapes are ignored.

The ABACUS system is organized along the lines already outlined. It consists of over 150 assembler subroutines which take up 162K bytes. The symbol table uses 12K bytes, the compiled program may use 16K bytes for variables and arrays, 8K bytes are reserved for storage of constants and addresses, the compiled program may be up to 24K bytes long, and the rest of the machine (34K) is used by the IBM operating system.

The desirability of having a single pass over the source language forces a requirement on the order in which specification statements may be presented. This required order is:—

- (1) DIMENSION or type statements
- (2) COMMON statements
- (3) EQUIVALENCE statements.

The DIMENSION and type statements must precede COMMON statements so that addresses in COMMON can be assigned while the COMMON statement is being scanned. Similarly, the DIMENSION and COMMON statements must precede the EQUIVALENCE statements so that a complete description of an array or variable is available for processing the equivalence relationships.

Addressing on the 360

The 360 system has been designed for a maximum core storage of 16M bytes. To reference a position in this maximum size store requires a 24 bit address and the designers considered a 24 bit address in every memory reference instruction to be wasteful of storage space, particularly when an actual store of 256K requires only an 18 bit address. Instead, memory reference instructions contain a reference to one of 16 general purpose registers and also a positive displacement of 12 bits. When referenced in this way, the general purpose register is called a base register. The address to memory is obtained by adding the displacement to the contents of the base register. With this addressing scheme an origin in a base register can only be used to address an expanse of 4096 bytes. To address a location outside this expanse, the origin in the base register must be changed, or another base register containing a suitable origin must be used.

This addressing structure creates problems in the organisation of the compiled program. Firstly, reference must be made to different points in the compiled program; to statement numbers, subroutine entries, etc. These references are made only occasionally and in ABACUS an address is loaded into a register which is used as a base. This base is then used by an instruction with a zero displacement. This approach is

also needed because of the single pass structure of the system.

Reference to variables is a more serious problem. Execution would be very slow if a double reference were needed for each variable. Because of the small amount (4K words) of storage available to the compiled program, a much faster and more pleasing approach may be taken.

The base register designation in the instruction is to the left of the displacement. Therefore if an increment were made to the displacement in an instruction, any overflow would cause the numerically next higher register to be indicated. Now this overflow does not matter if the next register contains an address 4096 higher than the first. In effect, by this arrangement the displacement within the instruction can be extended. Six of the 16 registers are used in ABACUS to reference the 4K words of data and 2K words of pointers to statement numbers, subroutine entries, etc.

When extra core storage becomes available for the 360/50 at Lucas Heights, the complete standard FORTRAN will be implemented. The addressing scheme described above is valuable mainly for variables. Currently the 4K words of data contain both variables and arrays. The arrays could be taken out of this region with a small loss in performance due to double referencing those array elements which have absolute subscripts. Array elements whose subscripts have to be calculated are double referenced either way. For variables in COMMON and variables in equivalence with array elements, a double reference addressing scheme would be needed.

The Blank Character in FORTRAN

In most statements in FORTRAN (including standard FORTRAN) the blank character has no meaning and may be used freely to improve the appearance of the program. The author feels that blanks imbedded in words, or words without a blank separating them, do not improve the appearance of a program. A compiler can be more easily written to recognise individual statements in the FORTRAN language if the restrictions suggested above are made. As an example, consider the two statements:—

```
DO 2 J = 1,3
DO 2 J = 1.3
```

For compilers which are tolerant to blanks the first statement is a DO statement and the second is an arithmetic statement. However, considerable analysis of one statement must be made before it is reclassified as a statement of the other type. For ABACUS the first statement is a valid DO statement and the second is an invalid DO statement. This approach has led to some conflicts. People used to writing

```
GOTO28
```

are not pleased at having the statement rejected, but why should all programs be compiled more slowly because a few users have poor punctuation?

Treatment of Errors—Compilation

One of the aims of ABACUS was to produce good error messages. During compilation an extensive check is made of the statements. For all errors de-

ected a full message is produced, with a pointer to a card column where needed. The parts of the compiler used to check for errors and all the possible error messages take up a large amount of storage. Further action depends on the type of error. If the error is in an executable statement, instructions are generated so that execution will be terminated if control reaches that point. If the error is in a specification statement, it will affect the entire program unit. If the error is in the mainline program, execution is deleted; if it is in a sub-program, execution will be terminated on entry. For statement numbers missing or subprograms missing, their address link is filled in so that control will pass to an error routine if they are referenced.

Treatment of Errors—Execution

The operating system must consider the invocation of the batch processor as a single job. If the operating system is allowed to follow its usual course when, say, an overflow occurs, the remaining jobs in the batch may be flushed. Because of this unsympathetic behaviour of the operating system and because so few of its features are used, ABACUS has its own small operating system to handle input-output, timing and interrupts.

There are two modes of operation on the 360. One is a supervisor state where all instructions are legal, and the second is a problem state where instructions such as input-output are illegal. A special instruction, supervisor call, is provided for a program in the problem state to request supervisor services. A special supervisor call, SVC 255, has been implemented at Lucas Heights to allow a program in problem state to enter the supervisor state. This feature is used by ABACUS to give control to its own operating system.

Errors during execution can be divided into errors which any program might make, such as an overflow, and those which violate the rules of FORTRAN, such as the subscript for an array element being out of range. The first type of error causes an interrupt and information needed to diagnose the fault is available to the system.

It is much more difficult to detect the second type of error and gather information about it. The program produced by ABACUS contains checks for this type of error and, if one should occur, provides the information necessary to diagnose it. One example of this is the array subscripts already mentioned. Another is a check that none of the parameters of a DO statement is changed during its range. This is achieved by making a copy of the parameters at the start of the loop and comparing them at the end of the loop.

The Disassembler

A disassembler is part of the ABACUS system and this is a program which can provide an assembler language listing from basic machine language. The disassembler was used during development of the system to check the compiled program. This feature which takes up little space, was invaluable to the author when checking the generated program. The disassembler is used in the completed program to give

an assembler language listing of the compiled program (if the user desires), and also to give a list of any statement which signals an error during execution. Several tables are available to the disassembler in order to make the listing more readable. The first of these is the symbol table, which is retained throughout the job. Addresses found in instructions can be used to find the relevant variable name in the symbol table; this name may then be included in the listing. The symbol table entry also gives the variable type. This means the current value of the variable may be given in the appropriate format. Many instructions are only generated in unique circumstances. A table of these is available to the disassembler and when they occur a relevant comment can be included in the listing. During compilation a table containing the lengths of individual statements is built; this is used later to separate the compiled program into the original statements for listing.

The Epilogue

At the end of execution an epilogue is given which is a summary of the execution giving the time taken, the number of cards read, the number of lines printed and the number of cards punched. The last card read and the last card punched are reproduced in the epilogue. The reasons for termination are given. This may merely be an indication that control reached a STOP statement or it may be much longer. Suppose the error was an overflow in an arithmetic statement. Using the address of the overflow, the disassembler is able to list the complete arithmetic statement in question. As mentioned before, this list will contain the names of the variables in the statement and their values. Every fault is handled in this way. A message gives the nature of the fault and the list of the relevant statement gives added detailed information. If the fault occurs in a subprogram, the path back to the mainline program is followed, giving a list of each call statement, including the value of all arguments.

A compile option is available to give the program's path prior to termination. The compiled program has an instruction inserted before the normal code for each statement. During execution this instruction calls a trace subroutine which records the latest 1000 return addresses and counts the number of calls. This count and these addresses are given in the epilogue. If the program had been in an endless loop, the actual loop could be determined by an analysis of the statement locations. This could also be done by the system, but lack of space prevents its inclusion in ABACUS. Another option is available to list the value of all variables and arrays after execution. This provides a valuable aid to locating errors.

The Batch Control Card

It is usual for a system to have different options available. Among these may be the option to produce a list of the variables and statement numbers in the program, or to execute not longer than a set time. So that every job need not explicitly state all the options, a standard set of options is normally adopted. If a job does not state a particular option, the relevant

standard state can be taken. This standard set of options is usually built into a system, but with ABACUS a standard state may be set for a batch of jobs. This is done with a control card which precedes the batch and also specifies if an option may be changed by an individual job. There are two classes of options. The first contains qualitative options, such as a list of the variables and statement numbers. The control card states the standard option and also whether it may be changed. If it may not be changed, the user's attempt to do so will be fruitless. The second class contains quantitative options, such as a time limit for execution. As well as the standard length of time, the control card sets a maximum time which the user cannot exceed. Suppose the standard limit is 10 secs. and the maximum limit 60 secs. If the individual job does not set its own limit, 10 secs. will be taken. If the job specifies any time up to 60 secs. this will be allowed, but any attempt to request more than the 60 secs. will be taken as 60 secs. only.

This concept of a maximum limit also applies to all quantitative options such as the number of lines printed and the number of cards punched.

Performance

ABACUS will run each small job in approximately 2 seconds. This compares very favourably with the equivalent IBM time of 61 secs. Naturally, the execution speed of ABACUS is not as good as the longer compiling IBM system; this is also due to the time required for checking errors. For jobs which use many subscripted variables, the comparative speed may be about 35 per cent, but a carefully written program using only simple variables may execute at about 95 per cent. The size of the source program

naturally varies with the complexity of the statements. If the statements were all as simple as

$$A = B + C$$

then ABACUS could handle a program with two thousand statements. The realistic limit would be about 500 to 700 statements. It has been very worthwhile to include the check for execution errors with the production of full error messages. Users of the ABACUS system have commented that errors are well diagnosed and that this has enabled them to correct their programs more quickly.

Conclusions

Possibly the most valuable lesson learnt from writing ABACUS is that detecting errors and producing good diagnostics takes up a lot of space. Apart from the fact that parts of standard FORTRAN are not implemented because of space limitations, the design aims of the project have been realised. The time taken to process small jobs has been greatly reduced from that required by the IBM system. The time required to find and correct errors has been reduced by the provision of execution checking and good messages.

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