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PROGRAM NUMBER

086002

University of Miami

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(305) - 284-6257

360D-086.002

ABSTRACT

The OS/360 plotting routines provided by Calcomp are written in Fortran and Assembler and are designed to be used by a Fortran program.

These routines may be called by a PL/I program but such use doesn't permit some commonly used PL/I features such as character strings. It is also an inconvenience for a PL/I programmer to adhere to Fortran linkage conventions such as avoiding passing dope vectors.

To permit the PL/I programmer to use straight-forward PL/I statements in plot programs this interface has been written to intercept the linkage between the users program and the routines provided by Calcomp.

Linkage editor 'change' cards are used to permit the interface to have entry points with the same names as the routines provided by Calcomp.

The JCL may be modified to conform to an installations procedures and naming conventions.

It is suggested that an installation provide the facility for the declare statements to be entered by an include compile-time statement.

Deck Key

150 cards Basic

INTERFACE BETWEEN PL/I USER PROGRAMS

AND CALCOMP ROUTINES

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Using Calcomp Plotter Routines With PL/I

Introduction

The PL/I Plot Interface Program can be useful to users of the F level PL/I compiler who have a CALCOMP plotter and the S/360 subroutines provided by California Computer Products.

The plotting device is off-line to the IBM 360 Computer. The plotting routines create a file on a reel of 9 track magnetic tape. At the completion of a job this tape is removed and mounted on a control unit attached to the plotter to create the actual drawing. The programmer need have no knowledge of tape processing but must include a single standardized control card with his input deck to make the tape available to the computer operating system. The card must be punched as follows starting in column 1:

```
//GO, PLOTTAPE DD UNIT=(2400,,DEFER), LABEL=(,NL), DISP=(,KEEP)
```

The Calcomp 563 is an incremental plotter which is capable of moving a pen in steps of .01 inches in the X or Y directions and the 450 combinations of X and Y at a speed of 200 steps per second. The plots are drawn on chart paper which is available in rolls 31 inches wide and 120 feet long. The pen can travel 29.5 inches in the Y direction. The standard paper available in the Computing Center is either plain white or printed over a 29 inch width with 20 divisions per inch in the X and Y directions.

All information pertaining to pen location and size of the plot must be in terms of inches.

The Five Basic Routines

There are five plotting subroutines provided by California Computer Products called PLOT, LINE, SCALE, SYMBOL and AXIS. They are written in Assembler and Fortran. Because these basic routines do not make use of the PL/I capabilities such as character string data and require the Fortran library, an interface for PL/I users is available. This interface is a program which includes the basic plotter routines and the needed Fortran routines and permits PL/I users to plot using straight forward PL/I statements. The PL/I programmer merely uses various entry points of the interface to invoke the basic routines. The interface also performs for the PL/I programmer

three housekeeping functions which have to be done by the Fortran programmer on his own:

1. Calls PLOTS (an entry point to PLOT) to set up a buffer area for output to the tape.
2. Performs a CALL PLOT (0, -32, -3) to set a point of origin for future pen position references.
3. Issues a message at the start of the job that a plot program is starting. It also prints a message at the end of the program indicating the 'normal end' has been reached and that the tape should be saved.

Using the Interface

To plot, the program calls the interface and enters at appropriate entry points. The DCL statements shown with each entry point need not be included in your program if the arguments passed agree exactly with the attributes on the DCL statement. If you specify constants in the CALL statements the attributes probably do not agree (remember a fixed binary number is written with 0's and 1's followed by a B). If the DCL statements are included automatic conversion will be performed. The following entry points correspond in function to the identically named basic routines used by Fortran programmers.

(1) PLOT (X,Y,IPEN);

DCL PLOT ENTRY (FLOAT,FLOAT,FIXED BIN);

The pen is moved from its present location to point X,Y which has been defined by the users program.

IPEN = 2 is the pen down code for drawing a line.

IPEN = 3 is the up code for moving the pen without drawing a line.

A negative value for IPEN causes the point X, Y to be a new reference origin for any subsequent plotted data, i.e., X, Y now becomes 0, 0.

Note: The last plot statement in a users program must be CALL PLOT (X,Y,999); (include DCL for PLOT or write 999 in binary). This causes an end of plot record on the output tape. If IPEN = 999, the end of job typewriter message is given reminding the operator to save the tape.

(2) CALL FACTOR (FAC);

DCL FACTOR ENTRY (FLOAT);

This entry causes a multiplicative factor (FAC) to be applied to all subsequent plotted data. It has the effect of

enlarging or reducing the size of a plot without the user having to change any other values. The factor applies to everything plotted, axes, alphabetic data, etc. Normally $FAC = 1$ unless specifically changed by use of this entry point.

(3) CALL WHERE (X,Y,FAC);
DCL WHERE ENTRY (FLOAT,FLOAT,FLOAT);

X,Y,FAC are all values returned from WHERE when this entry point is used. X,Y are the current pen locations and FAC is the current multiplying factor. The use of this entry appears to be unnecessary for most applications.

(4) CALL SCALE (X,S,N,K,XMIN,DX);
DCL SCALE ENTRY ((*)FLOAT,FLOAT,FIXED BIN, FIXED BIN,FLOAT,FLOAT);

This entry is used to scale an array of values over some number of inches specified by the user. X is the name of the single dimensioned array which is to be scaled. Its values must already be defined by the users program.

S is the range in inches over which the user desires the array to be scaled. This value should be consistent with the length of the axis to be used for plotting the array.

N is the number of points from the array to be scaled. N may be less than or equal to the dimension of the array.

K is the skip factor for the values to be scaled. Every Kth value will be scaled. Normally $K=1$. Be sure that the value N/K is less than or equal to the dimension of the array.

XMIN is the scaled minimum value of the array and is an argument returned by SCALE. It is normally used to label the first tickmark of an axis.

DX is the scaled increment for the array and is an argument returned by SCALE. It is normally used as an axis increment. DX is original array units per inch.

The SCALE subroutine is computational and does no actual plotting. It returns a minimum and increment which can be used for drawing a normal axis with reasonable values. The increment itself is always 1, 2, 4, 5 or 8×10^1 depending on the range of the original values. The scaled values replace the original array values. The use of N and K as arguments provide all means of scaling mixed arrays, i.e., arrays whose values don't all belong to the same set.

(5) CALL AXIS(X,Y,LABEL,N,S,A,XMIN,DX);
DCL AXIS ENTRY (FLOAT,FLOAT,CHAR(*),FIXED BIN,FLOAT,FLOAT,FLOAT,FLOAT);

This entry produces a single completely defined axis with a tickmark every inch and a label obtained from a character string passed as an argument.

X,Y are the coordinates of the starting point of the axis.

LABEL is a character string containing the axis label.

N is used in Fortran to provide the length of the label but in PL/I the value of N is ignored except for the sign. If N is positive all labeling is done above the axis. If negative the label appears below the axis. The PL interface obtains the label length from the character string dope vector via LENGTH function.

S is the length of the axis in inches. If the SCALE entry was used for data scaling, S should be consistent with the range over which the data was scaled.

A is the angle in degrees at which the axis is to be drawn. 0° draws the axis in a +X direction on the plotter. 90° draws the axis in the +Y direction. Any angle $-360^\circ \leq A \leq 360^\circ$ is acceptable.

XMIN is the value to be printed at the first tickmark on the axis. It is the value returned by the SCALE routine if it was used to scale the array to be plotted.

DX is the increment for the tickmark labels, also returned by the SCALE routine if it was used.

If SCALE was not used, the XMIN and DX values must be established by the user's program.

(6) CALL LINE (X,Y,N,K,J,L);
DCL LINE ENTRY ((*)FLOAT,(*))FLOAT,FIXED BIN,FIXED BIN, FIXED BIN,FIXED BIN);

The LINE entry may be used to plot a function represented by two single dimensioned arrays. Options are available for a continuous line plot, a point plot with a particular symbol at each point or at regular intervals, or both of these. The LINE entry assumes the arrays are properly scaled for the plotter (i.e., the values are in terms of inches on the plot paper).

X is a single dimensioned array of abscissa values properly scaled.

Y is a similar dimensioned array of ordinate values.

M is the number of points to be plotted. $N \leq \text{dimension of } X, Y.$

K is a skip factor for the values to be plotted. Every Kth point is plotted. Normally $K=1$. Be sure that N/K is less than or equal to the dimension of the arrays. A negative K will put the pen down when moving to point $X(1), Y(1)$.

J is a code indicating what type of line plot is desired. If $J < 0$ a point plot only is created and only every J*Kth point in the arrays is indicated by a symbol. If $J=0$ a continuous line plot is made with no symbols plotted. If $J > 0$ a continuous line plot is created with every J*Kth point indicated by a symbol.

L is a code indicating the type of symbol to be drawn by the LINE routine. See the attached list of codes for L.

(7) SYMBOL (X,Y,H,LABEL,A,N);
DOL SYMBOL ENTRY(FLOAT,FLOAT,CHAR(*),FLOAT,FIXED BIN);

SYMBOL is used to draw the characters contained in a string.

X Y are the coordinates of the lower left hand corner of the first character to be drawn.

H is the height of the characters in inches. Normally $.07 \leq H \leq .10$.

LABEL is character string to be drawn.

A is the angle in degrees at which LABEL is to be drawn $-360 \leq A \leq 360$.

N is used to specify the number of characters to be drawn. In PL/I the length of the character string is gotten by the LENGTH built in function. Consequently the value of N is ignored except the sign which normally should be plus. If N is minus one (-1), the contents of LABEL is used as a code indicating the type of symbol to be drawn at the X,Y location. See the attached sheet for list of codes (same as L in LINE). The code need not be enclosed in quotes even though its position in the list indicates string. Conversion occurs automatically.

Note: The Fortran system has a routine called NUMBER. There is no PL/I counterpart for NUMBER because the same function can be handled by SYMBOL with automatic conversion from numeric to character string.

Edwin H. Remy

EHRemy:sma
September 1, 1966

CHARACTER CODE TABLE.

THE FOLLOWING ARE A LIST OF NUMERIC CODES WHICH IF USED AS A CONSTANT OR VARIABLE TO BE PLOTTED BY 'SYMBOL' OR 'LINE' ROUTINES YIELD THE INDICATED CHARACTER.

VALUE ####	SYMBOL #####	VALUE ####	SYMBOL #####	VALUE ####	SYMBOL #####
0		50	≤	100	U
1	0	51	≥	101	V
2	Δ	52	Δ	102	W
3	+	53	□	103	X
4	×	54]	104	Y
5	◇	55	/	105	Z
6	→	56	↑	106	[
7	X	57	↓	107]
8	N	58	+	108	%
9	Y	59	#	109	-
10	X	60	-	110	>
11	X	61	x	111	?
12	X	62	o	112	0
13	-	63	+	113	1
14	*	64		114	2
15	-	65	a	115	3
16	-	66	b	116	4
17		67	c	117	5
18	>	68	d	118	6
19	↑	69	e	119	7
20	↑	70	f	120	8
21		71	g	121	9
22	+	72	h	122	:
23	+	73	i	123	*
24	-	74	o	124	0
25	-	75	.	125	.
26	∪	76	<	126	=
27	∪	77	∪	127	
28	∪	78	+		
29	∪	79	+		
30	∪	80	&		
31	∪	81	j		
32	∪	82	k		
33	∪	83	l		
34	∪	84	m		
35	∪	85	n		
36	∪	86	o		
37	∪	87	p		
38	∪	88	q		
39	∪	89	r		
40	∪	90	s		
41	∪	91	\$		
42	∪	92	x		
43	∪	93)		
44	∪	94	:		
45	∪	95	-		
46	∪	96	-		
47	∪	97	/		
48	∪	98	s		
49	∪	99	t		

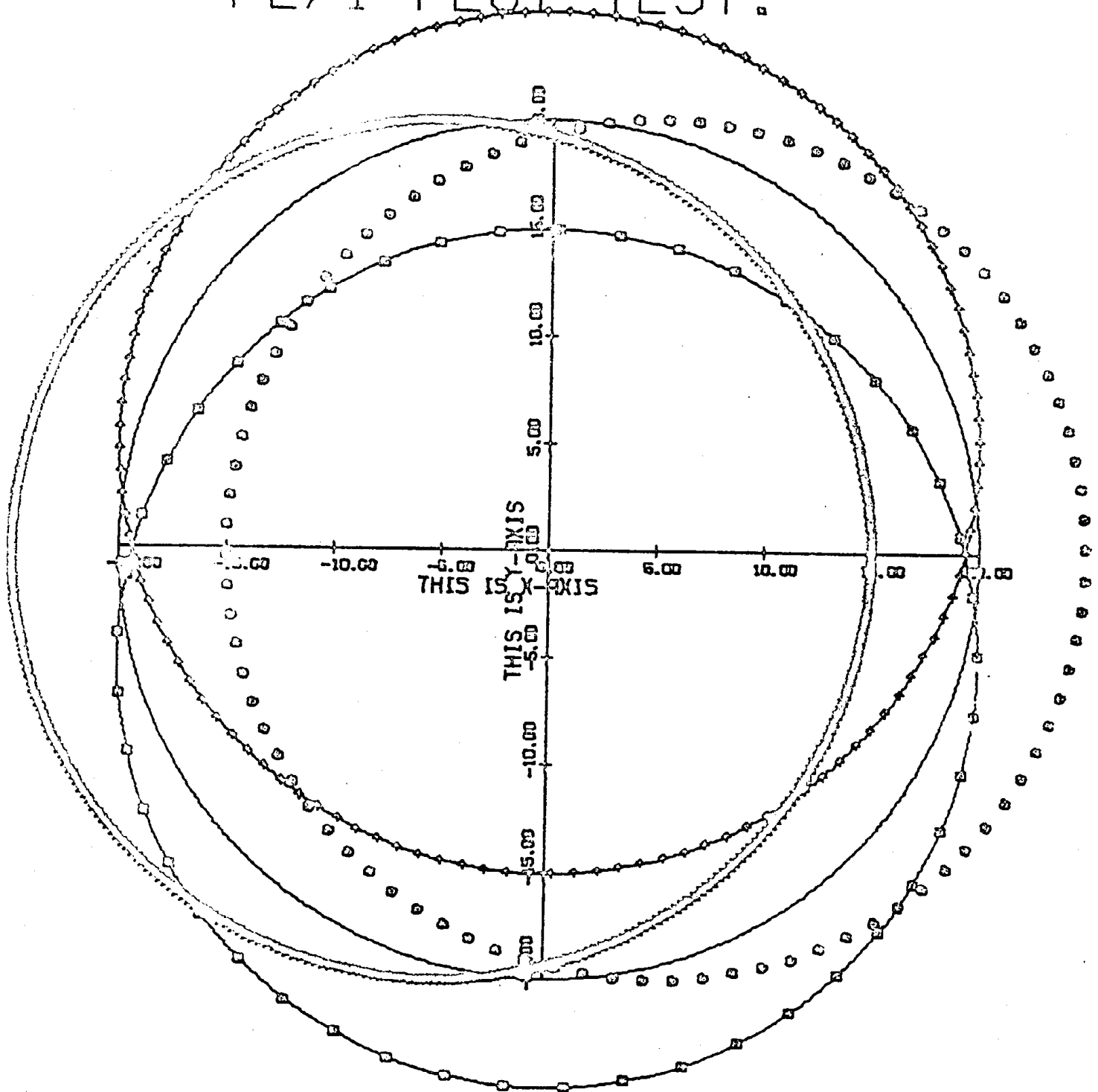
PLAT:PROC OPTICNS(MAIN):

```

1  PLAT:PROC OPTICNS(MAIN):
2  ON ERROR SNAP CALL HELP;
4  DCL PLOT ENTRY (FLOAT,FLOAT,FIXED BIN);
5  DCL FACTOR ENTRY (FLOAT);
6  DCL SCALE ENTRY ( (*) FLOAT,FLOAT,FIXED BIN,FIXED BIN,FLOAT,FLOAT);
7  DCL AXIS ENTRY(FLOAT,FLOAT,CHAR(*)),FIXED BIN,FLOAT,FLOAT,FLOAT);
8  DCL LINE ENTRY ( (*) FLOAT,(*) FLOAT,FIXED BIN,FIXED BIN,FIXED BIN,
9  FIXED BIN);
10 DCL SYMBOL ENTRY (FLOAT,FLOAT,FLOAT,CHAR(*),FLOAT,FIXED BIN);
11 DCL WHERE ENTRY (FLOAT,FLOAT,FLOAT);
12 THETA=0; DCL X(360),Y(360);
13 DO I=1 TO 360;
14 THETA=THETA+.017453293;
15 X(I)= 20.*COS(THETA);
16 Y(I)= 20.*SIN(THETA);
17 END;
18 CALL FACTOR(.75);
19 CALL PLOT (10,15,-3);
20 CALL SCALE (X,8,360,1,XMIN,XDELTA);
21 CALL SCALE (Y,8,360,1,YMIN,YDELTA);
22 CALL AXIS (0,4,'THIS IS X-AXIS',-14,8,0,XMIN,XDELTA);
23 CALL AXIS (4,0,'THIS IS Y-AXIS',14,8,90,YMIN,YDELTA);
24 CALL LINE(X,Y,360,1,0,1); /* DRAW CONTINUOUS LINE*/
25 X=X+1;
26 CALL LINE(X,Y,360,1,-4,1); /*DRAW POINT PLOT EVERY 4TH*/
27 X=X-2;
28 CALL LINE(X,Y,360,1,-1,11);/*DRAW POINT PLOT EVERY POINT*/
29 X=X+1;
30 Y=Y+1;
31 CALL LINE(X,Y,360,1,3,6);/*LINE WITH POINT EVERY 3RD*/
32 Y=Y-2;
33 CALL LINE(X,Y,180,2,4,0);/*LINE EVERY 2ND,POINT EVERY 8*/
34 CALL SYMBOL (1,9,.4,'PL/1 PLOT TEST',0,14);
35 CALL WHERE(3,C,D);
36 CALL SYMBOL (8+.25,C,.4,75,0,-1); /*PUTS IN A PERIOD */
37 CALL SYMBOL (1,-1.4,.2,'FACTOR='||D,0,13);
38 CALL PLOT (8+11,-31,999);
39 END PLAT;

```

PL/1 PLOT TEST.



FACTOR= 7.50000E-01


```
//CARG      DEB K2-5531-CC, *PEMYT, MSGLEVEL=1
//          EXEC PLIECIN
//PL1       EXEC DGM=IEHAA
//SYSLIB   DD      DSNAME=CTDS,PL1SOURC,DISP=OLD,      00020000
//          DD      DCB=(RECFM=F,RLKSIZE=80,RECL=80)    X00040000
//          DD      DSNAME=ELIN,DISP=OLD,DCB=RLKSIZE=400 00060000
//SYSLIN   DD      DSNAME=CTDS.UT3,DISP=OLD            00080000
//SYSUT1   DD      DSNAME=CTDS.UT3,DISP=OLD            00100000
//SYSUT3   DD      DSNAME=CTDS.UT4,DISP=OLD            00120000
//SYSPRINT DD      SYSOUT=A                             00140000
//SYSPUNCH DD      UNIT=SYSOP                           00160000
//SYSIN    DD      DDNAME=SDUPCE                       00180000
//PL1.SOURCE DD *
IEF237I ALLOC. FOR CARG      PL1
IEF237I SYSLIB   ON 191
IEF237I SYSLIN   ON 190
IEF237I SYSUT1   ON 191
IEF237I SYSUT3   ON 291
IEF237I SYSPUNCH ON 000
IEF237I SYSIN    ON 000
```

VERSION 2 REL 10

OS/360 PL/I COMPILER (F)

PAGE
DATE 67.124

THE COMPLETE LIST OF OPTIONS USED DURING THIS COMPILATION IS--

```
FBCDIC
CHAR60
NOMACRO
SOURCE2
COMP
SOURCE
ATR
XREF
NOEXTREF
NOLIST
LOAD
NORECK
FLAGW
STMT
SIZE=159744
LINECNT=050
OPT=00
SORMGIN=(002,072)
```

PLPLOT:PROC;

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```

PLPLOT:PROC;
  DCL LABEL CHAR(80) VARYING;
  DCL XXX###Y(50) STATIC;
  DCL (X,Y,FAC,A(*),AMIN,DELTA,ANGLE,ABS(*),ORD(*),HEIGHT,L) FLOAT;
  DCL (CODE,N,K,M,MM) FIXED BINARY;
  DCL CONT LABEL (L1,L2);
  DCL XXX###X(10:2047) STATIC;
  DCL L1 FIXED BINARY INIT(9192) STATIC;
  DCL SWITCH FIXED BINARY INIT(1) STATIC;
  DCL (I1,I2,I3) FIXED BIN STATIC;
  DCL I STATIC FIXED BIN (31,0);
  FIRSTM:PROC;
    CALL FPLOTS(XXX###X(0),LL);
    SWITCH=0;
    CALL FPLT (OE+0,-33E+0,-11R);
    DISPLAY ('PL/1 PLOT IS STARTING***');
    END FIRSTM;
  PLOTS:ENTRY (A,N);
    PUT LIST('CALL PLOTS NOT USED IN PL/1 PLOT INTERFACE');
    RETURN;
  PLOT:ENTRY (X,Y,CODE);
    IF SWITCH=1 THEN CALL FIRSTM;
    CALL FPLT (X,Y,CODE);
    IF CODE=999 THEN DISPLAY('NORMAL END,PLEASE SAVE TAPE***');
    RETURN;
  FACTOR:ENTRY (FAC);
    IF SWITCH=1 THEN CALL FIRSTM;
    CALL FFACTOR(FAC);
    RETURN;
  WHERE:ENTRY (X,Y,FAC);
    IF SWITCH=1 THEN CALL FIRSTM;
    CALL FWHERE (X,Y,FAC);
    RETURN;
  SCALE:ENTRY (A,L,N,K,AMIN,DELTA);
    IF SWITCH=1 THEN CALL FIRSTM;
    I=LRound(A,1);
    CALL FSCALE (A(I),L,N,K,AMIN,DELTA);
    RETURN;
  AXIS:ENTRY (X,Y,LABEL,CODE,L,ANGLE,AMIN,DELTA);
    IF SWITCH=1 THEN CALL FIRSTM;
    CONT=L1;
    L3: I2=CEIL(LENGTH(LABEL)/4);
    I3=-3;
    UNSPCLP:DO I1=1 TO I2;
      I3=I3+4;
      UNSPEC(XXX###Y(I1))=UNSPEC(SUBSTR(LABEL,I3,4));
    END UNSPCLP;

```

PLPLOT:PROC;

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```

  GO TO CONT;
  DCL FAXIS ENTRY(...,FIXED BIN,...);
  L1:CALL FAXIS (X,Y,XXX###Y(I),(LENGTH(LABEL)*SIGN(CODE)),L,
    ANGLE,AMIN,DELTA);
  RETURN;
  LINE:ENTRY (ABS,ORD,N,K,M,MM);
    IF SWITCH=1 THEN CALL FIRSTM;
    I=LRound(ABS,1);
    CALL FLINE (ABS(I),ORD(I),N,K,M,MM);
    RETURN;
  SYMBOL:ENTRY (X,Y,HEIGHT,LABEL,ANGLE,CODE);
    IF SWITCH=1 THEN CALL FIRSTM;
    CONT=L2;
    IF CODE < 0 THEN DO;
      I=LABEL;
      CALL FSYMBOL (X,Y,HEIGHT,I,ANGLE,-1B);
    END;
    ELSE GO TO L3;
  RETURN;
  L2:I=LENGTH(LABEL);
  CALL FSYMBOL (X,Y,HEIGHT,XXX###Y(I), ANGLE,I);
  RETURN;
END PLPLOT;

```

ATTRIBUTE AND CROSS-REFERENCE TABLE

DCL NO.	IDENTIFIER	ATTRIBUTES AND REFERENCES
4	A	(*) ,PARAMETER,DECIMAL,FLOAT(SINGLE) 18,38,41,42
4	ARS	(*) ,PARAMETER,DECIMAL,FLOAT(SINGLE) 58,61,62
4	ADELYA	PARAMETER,DECIMAL,FLOAT(SINGLE) 38,42,44,56
4	AMIN	PARAMETER,DECIMAL,FLOAT(SINGLE) 38,42,44,56
4	ANGLE	PARAMETER,DECIMAL,FLOAT(SINGLE) 44,56,64,71,76
44	AXIS	ENTRY,DECIMAL,FLOAT(SINGLE)
	CFIL	GENERIC,BUILT-IN FUNCTION 48
5	CODE	PARAMETER,BINARY,FIXED(15,0) 21,24,25,44,56,64,68
6	CONT	AUTOMATIC,LABEL 47,54,67
4	FAC	PARAMETER,DECIMAL,FLOAT(SINGLE) 28,31,33,36
2	FACTOR	ENTRY,DECIMAL,FLOAT(SINGLE)
	FAXIS	EXTERNAL,ENTRY,DECIMAL,FLOAT(SINGLE) 56
	FFACTOR	EXTERNAL,ENTRY,DECIMAL,FLOAT(SINGLE) 31
	FIRSIM	ENTRY,DECIMAL,FLOAT(SINGLE) 23,30,35,40,46,60,66
	FLINE	EXTERNAL,ENTRY,DECIMAL,FLOAT(SINGLE)

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DCL NO.	IDENTIFIER	ATTRIBUTES AND REFERENCES
		62
	FPLDT	EXTERNAL,ENTRY,DECIMAL,FLOAT(SINGLE) 15,24
	FPLOTS	EXTERNAL,ENTRY,DECIMAL,FLOAT(SINGLE) 13
	FSCALE	EXTERNAL,ENTRY,DECIMAL,FLOAT(SINGLE) 42
	FSYMBOL	EXTERNAL,ENTRY,DECIMAL,FLOAT(SINGLE) 71,76
	FWHERE	EXTERNAL,ENTRY,DECIMAL,FLOAT(SINGLE) 36
4	HEIGHT	PARAMETER,DECIMAL,FLOAT(SINGLE) 64,71,76
11	I	STATIC,BINARY,FIXED(31,0) 41,42,61,62,67,70,71,75,76
10	11	STATIC,BINARY,FIXED(15,0) 50,52
10	12	STATIC,BINARY,FIXED(15,0) 48,50
10	13	STATIC,BINARY,FIXED(15,0) 49,51,51,52
5	K	PARAMETER,BINARY,FIXED(15,0) 38,42,58,62
4	L	PARAMETER,DECIMAL,FLOAT(SINGLE) 38,42,44,56
56	L1	STATEMENT LABEL CONSTANT 47
75	L2	STATEMENT LABEL CONSTANT 67

PLPLOT:PROC:

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DCL NO.	IDENTIFIER	ATTRIBUTES AND REFERENCES
49	LR	STATEMENT LABEL CONSTANT 73
2	LABEL	PARAMETER, STRING, CHARACTER, VARYING 44, 48, 52, 56, 64, 70, 75
	LRound	GENERIC, BUILT-IN FUNCTION 41, 61
	LRGTH	GENERIC, BUILT-IN FUNCTION 48, 56, 75
58	LINE	ENTRY, BINARY, FIXED(15,0)
9	LL	STATIC, INITIAL, BINARY, FIXED(15,0) 13
5	M	PARAMETER, BINARY, FIXED(15,0) 58, 62
5	MM	PARAMETER, BINARY, FIXED(15,0) 58, 62
5	N	PARAMETER, BINARY, FIXED(15,0) 18, 38, 42, 58, 62
4	ORD	(*), PARAMETER, DECIMAL, FLOAT(SINGLE) 58, 62
21	PLOT	ENTRY, DECIMAL, FLOAT(SINGLE)
18	PLOTS	ENTRY, DECIMAL, FLOAT(SINGLE)
1	PLPLOT	ENTRY, DECIMAL, FLOAT(SINGLE)
38	SCALE	ENTRY, DECIMAL, FLOAT(SINGLE)
	SIGN	GENERIC, BUILT-IN FUNCTION 56
	SUBSTR	GENERIC, BUILT-IN FUNCTION 52
9	SWITCH	STATIC, INITIAL, BINARY, FIXED(15,0)

PLPLOT:PROC:

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DCL NO.	IDENTIFIER	ATTRIBUTES AND REFERENCES
		14, 22, 29, 34, 39, 45, 59, 65
64	SYMBOL	ENTRY, DECIMAL, FLOAT(SINGLE)
	SYSPRINT	FILE, EXTERNAL 19
50	UNSPCLP	STATEMENT LABEL CONSTANT
	UNSPEC	GENERIC, BUILT-IN FUNCTION 52, 52
33	WHERE	ENTRY, DECIMAL, FLOAT(SINGLE)
4	X	PARAMETER, DECIMAL, FLOAT(SINGLE) 21, 24, 33, 36, 44, 56, 64, 71, 76
7	XXXXXX	(*), STATIC, DECIMAL, FLOAT(SINGLE) 13
3	XXXXXX	(*), STATIC, DECIMAL, FLOAT(SINGLE) 52, 56, 76
4	Y	PARAMETER, DECIMAL, FLOAT(SINGLE) 21, 24, 33, 36, 44, 56, 64, 71, 76

PLPLOT:PROC:

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COMPILER DIAGNOSTIC MESSAGES

THE FOLLOWING WARNING MESSAGES HAVE BEEN GENERATED.

MSD0041 54 USE OF LABEL VARIABLE CONT MAY RESULT IN AN ILLEGAL BRANCH IN STATEMENT NUMBER 54

MSD0021 NO FILE/STRING OPTION SPECIFIED IN ONE OR MORE GET/PUT STATEMENTS. SYSIN/SYSPRINT HAS BEEN ASSUMED IN EACH CASE.

END OF COMPILER DIAGNOSTIC MESSAGES.

TIME FOR THIS COMPILATION WAS .96 MINUTES

```

IEF2851 CTOS,PLISOURC KEPT
IEF2851 VOL SER NOS= MSD003.
IEF2851 LIN KEPT
IEF2851 VOL SER NOS= MSD001.
IEF2851 CTOS,UT3 KEPT
IEF2851 VOL SER NOS= MSD003.
IEF2851 CTOS,UT4 KEPT
IEF2851 VOL SER NOS= MSD004.
IEF2851 SYSOUT
IEF2851 VOL SER NOS=
# CABA PL1 STEP COST= 13.04 RUN TIME=00.01.06 DATF=67.124 TIME=16.11.56 MSD0-MDD50-DS10 *
//USERLIBS EXEC PGM=CTOSLMD,COND=(9,LT,PL1) DELETE LMOD 00200000
//LKED EXEC PGM=IEWL,PARM=(MAP,LIST,LET,NCAL),COND=(9,LT,PL1) 00220000
//SYSLIB DD DSN=CTOS,PLISUB,DISP=OLD 00240000
// DD DSN=SYS1,PL1LIB,DISP=OLD 00260000
// DD DSN=SYS1,FORTLIB,DISP=OLD 00280000
// DD DSN=CTOS,PLOTLIB,DISP=OLD 00300000
// DD DSN=CTOS,SUBLIB,DISP=OLD 00320000
// DD DSN=CTOS,SCISUPK,DISP=OLD 00340000
//SYSUT1 DD DSN=CTOS,UT3,DISP=OLD 00360000
//SYSLMOD DD DDNAME=LQAD 00380000
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=A 00400000
//SYSLIN DD DSN=*,PL1,SYSLIN,DISP=OLD 00420000
// DD DDNAME=SYSIN LINKAGE EDITOR NAME STATEMENT VIA SYSIN 00440000
//LKED.LOAD DD DSN=CTOS,PLISUB,DISP=OLD,VOLUME=REF=CTOS,PLISUB
//LOAD DD SPACE=(TRK,(25,10,1)),DSNAME=LMOD(PL1MAIN), X00460000
// DISP=(NEW,PASS),VOLUME=REF=SYS1,SVCLIB 00480000
//LKED.PRIVLIB DD DSN=CTOS,PLOTLIB,DISP=OLD
//LKED.SYSIN DD *
IEF2851 ALLOC. FOR CABA LKED
IEF2851 SYSLIB ON 191
IEF2851 ON 190
IEF2851 ON 190
IEF2851 ON 191
IEF2851 ON 191
IEF2851 ON 191
IEF2851 SYSLMOD ON 191
IEF2851 SYSLIN ON 190
IEF2851 ON 000
IEF2851 PRIVLIB ON 191

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