

2607

ANALYSIS OF ACCOUNT DAYFILES

TO MY WIFE

ANALYSIS OF ACCOUNT DAYFILES FOR
THE CDC 6400 COMPUTER UNDER NOS

By

Hok-Nam Ng, B.Sc.

A Report

Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies
in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements
for the Degree

Master of Science (Computation)

McMaster University

September 1979

MASTER OF SCIENCE (1979)

McMASTER UNIVERSITY

(Computation)

Hamilton, Ontario

TITLE: Analysis of Account Dayfiles for the CDC 6400
 Computer Under NOS.

AUTHOR: Hok-Nam Ng, B.Sc. (University of Adelaide)
 M.Sc. (McMaster University)

SUPERVISOR: Professor N.P. Archer

NUMBER OF PAGES: viii, 157

Abstract

System performance evaluation is an on-going task for computer system management personnel in order to fine-tune the system operations. One of the evaluation aids that is readily available for the CDC 6400 computers is the job accounting dayfile maintained by the operating system NOS. A set of three programs in FORTRAN has been developed to analyze the dayfile with a view to evaluating the system performance. Program PHASE1 prepares the dayfile for analysis. Program PHASE2 creates a job summary file with information on system resources utilization by each job. Program PHASE3 analyzes the job summary file by evaluating various parameters characterizing the system workload and performance at regular time intervals. The results are displayed in tabular and graphical forms. Test results from the analysis of a limited number of dayfiles are discussed.

Acknowledgements

I would like to express my gratitude to Dr. N.P. Archer, my supervisor, for his valuable guidance and assistance throughout this work.

I would also like to thank Mr. J.N. Newman and Mr. M. Yu of the Academic Computing Services for their assistance and helpful suggestions. Thanks are due to my fellow graduate student Mr. W.C. Luk for helpful discussions.

This project has been supported partly by the McMaster University Science and Engineering Research Board.

Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>	
CHAPTER I	INTRODUCTION	
I.A.	System Performance Evaluation	1
I.A.1.	Criteria	1
I.A.2.	Evaluation Aids	5
I.B.	Scope of Work	6
I.C.	CDC 6400 Account Dayfile	9
CHAPTER II	PROGRAM DESIGN AND DESCRIPTION	13
II.A.	Outline	13
II.B.	Phase One	14
II.B.1.	Jobname Modification	14
II.B.2	Time and Date	17
II.C.	Phase Two	17
II.C.1.	Sorting	19
II.C.2.	Initialization	20
II.C.3.	Processing	24
II.C.4.	Printout of Results	28
II.D.	Phase Three	30
II.D.1.	Sorting	30
II.D.2.	Initialization	36
II.D.3.	Processing	40
II.D.4.	Display of Results	50
CHAPTER III	DISCUSSION OF TEST RESULTS	62
III.A.	Overview	62
III.B.	The Job Summary File	62
III.C.	Peak Period	63
III.D.	Turnaround Time and Delay Factor	65
III.E.	Suggestions for Future Work	67

	<u>Page</u>
BIBLIOGRAPHY	70
APPENDIX A Dayfile Record Identifiers Recognized by Program Phase Two.	71
APPENDIX B User's Guide.	72
APPENDIX C Listings of Programs.	79

List of Figures

- Figure 1 - Examples of Account Dayfile Records.
- Figure 2 - Flow Chart for Terminal Job name Modification.
- Figure 3 - Organizational Chart for Program PHASE2.
- Figure 4 - Examples of Sorted Account Dayfile Records.
- Figure 5 - Flow Chart for Subroutine PROCESS of Program PHASE2.
- Figure 6 - Flow Chart for Subroutine CURSORY of Program PHASE2.
- Figure 7 - Flow Chart for Subroutine DETAIL of Program PHASE2.
- Figure 8 - Vocabulary for the Job Summary File.
- Figure 9 - Contents of First Section of the Job Summary File.
- Figure 10 - Contents of Second Section of the Job Summary File.
- Figure 11 - Printout of Statistics for Account Dayfile.
- Figure 12 - Organizational Chart for Program PHASE3.
- Figure 13 - Job Class Redefinition Printout.
- Figure 14 - Flow Chart for Subroutine ANALYSE of Program PHASE3.
- Figure 15 - Printout of System Job Concurrency.
- Figure 16 - Printout of System Workload Parameters.
- Figure 17 - Printout of System Timeliness Parameters.
- Figure 18 - Flow Chart for Subroutine SIMPLE of Program PHASE3.
- Figure 19 - Flow Chart for Subroutine DETAIL of Program PHASE3.
- Figure 20 - Line-Printer Plot of Job Concurrency vs. Time of the Day.
- Figure 21 - Line-Printer Plot of CPU Productivity vs. Time of the Day.
- Figure 22 - Line-Printer Plot of CPU Seconds and SRU's Per Job vs.
Time of the Day.

Figure 23 - Line-Printer Plot of System Throughput Rate vs. Time of the Day.

Figure 24 - Line-Printer Plot of Memory Utilization vs. Time of the Day.

Figure 25 - Line-Printer Plot of Turnaround Time and Delay Factor vs. Time of the Day for Job Class 0.

Figure 26 - Histogram showing Number of Jobs Processed by Class.

Figure 27 - Histogram of Turnaround Time for Job Class 0.

Figure 28 - Histogram of Turnaround Time Irrespective of Job Class.

Figure 29 - Histogram of Turnaround Time for Job Class 2.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. SYSTEM PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

1. Criteria

A computer system is an aggregation of hardware and software components called system resources. Inputs to the computer, such as programs, data and commands, constitute the workload. The system responds to these inputs by producing outputs with a certain level of performance. The objectives of computer system performance evaluation are to develop some meaningful and quantitative measures of how well the system completes its day's work. Thus to estimate a computer system's capability to serve its users, it is necessary to establish measurement criteria, called performance indices. Most popular performance indices fall into three categories ⁽¹⁾:

- a. Productivity indices, which measure the volume of information processed by the system per unit time.
- b. Utilization indices, which represent the ratio between the time a specified part of the system is used during a given interval of time and the duration of that interval.
- c. Responsiveness indices, which measure the time between the presentation of an input to the system and the appearance of the corresponding output.

Other authors classify these criteria into effectiveness and efficiency parameters ⁽²⁾. Since this type of classification suffers from confusion in terminology, it is proposed here to quantify the measurement of system performance by the following parameters:

(i) Internal Performance Parameters

It is often useful to find out how efficiently one system processes a representative workload when compared with another system. The efficiency of the system may be measured by parameters such as:

- a. throughput rate, which is the amount of work completed per unit of time. For batch processing systems the throughput rate is sometimes taken as the number of jobs completed in an hour. For interactive systems, a job is usually defined as the response to a single user command. However, this kind of information is not always readily available (e.g., in job accounting files), and one may be compelled to regard all operations between log-on and log-off of a single user as a single job, as we find necessary in this work.
- b. CPU productivity, which is the ratio between the time the CPU is doing useful work during a given interval of time and the duration of that interval.

(ii) External Performance Parameters

These measure the "timeliness" requirement of individual jobs or the system performance as seen by the users. The most important ones are:

- a. response time, which is the elapsed time in seconds between completion of user input and appearance of the first character at the user output interface in interactive systems.
- b. turnaround time, which is the elapsed time between the submission of an input to the system (time of read-in) and the appearance of the completed output (time of printout) in batch systems.
- c. external delay factor, which is the ratio between job turnaround time and the job processing time. The latter is the time between the start and end of execution of the job in a multiprogramming environment. This parameter is sometimes regarded as a better measurement of the responsiveness of a batch processing system from the user's point of view as it measures to certain extent the dependence of the turnaround time on the actual time taken to process the job.

(iii) Workload Parameters

The system workload may be represented by the

type and amount of resources demanded by the users. It is characterized by a number of parameters depending on the system configuration, the selection of which varies from one evaluation project to another. Most parameters are measures of the system resource utilization, such as:

- a. job CPU time, which is the total CPU time consumed by a job;
- b. I/O requests, which include the number of cards read and/or number of lines printed for the job;
- c. field length, which is the amount of main memory requested or used by a job, usually expressed in number of computer words or bytes;
- d. secondary storage requests, which include the amount of disk space or number of magnetic tape drives required by a job;
- e. job concurrency, which is the number of simultaneous users in the system (batch and time-sharing).

Sometimes a unit of work may be defined to represent a fixed amount of usage in system resources, such as the System Resource Unit (SRU) defined by the Network Operating System (NOS) of the CDC. Jobs can then be classified according to the amount of resource units requested or utilized. The instantaneous workload of a system fluctuates rapidly and therefore it

has to be characterized by some statistical average over longer periods of time, such as tens of minutes.

2. Evaluation Aids

To permit a performance evaluation, quantitative data must be collected, often at the time when events or activities took place, by some kind of evaluation aids. The commonly used evaluation aids in system performance analysis may be classified into four categories ⁽³⁾ :

- a. Monitors, which may be hardware or software. Hardware monitors consist of separate analysis equipment connected by probes to the host computer. Data collected by this technique is generally recorded on magnetic tape to be analyzed by special programs on another mainframe at a later time. Software monitors are programs linked into the operating system software to sample and record the status of particular system components at certain times.
- b. Simulators, which are software programs that model the computer system workload and capability to produce some measure of its responsiveness under some predicted load.
- c. Benchmarks, which consist of one or more specific series of jobs that simulate the anticipated workload on the host computer to test system performance under these conditions.
- d. System Dayfiles or Journals, which are job-logging

routines linked into the operating system to record for each job processed the events that occurred and the contents of "accumulators" that keep count of the usage of various resources. The primary purpose of such a journal is to provide information for billing users and is often called an account dayfile. Typically such data include CPU time, amount of memory allocated, I/O activity counts and resource units consumed. The starting and completion times of each job are also recorded to provide the basic data for timeliness measurements for batch jobs. It is this type of evaluation aid that has been utilized in analyzing the performance of the CDC 6400 computer at McMaster in this project.

A complete system performance evaluation often makes use of more than one of the above aids to obtain results that complement each other. For example, the output from a benchmarking test is often the monitor data tape and/or the account dayfile, which are then analyzed to determine system performance under the test load.

B. SCOPE OF WORK

The only major performance evaluation study made on the CDC 6400 computers at McMaster University was done by G. Hicks (4), who designed a real-time graphical display monitor. Other software programs written by the staff of the computer centre

tend to be designed specifically for current problem areas, and hence piecemeal in nature. Since 1978, both the System A and B CDC 6400 computers have been operated under NOS (Network Operating System), replacing SCOPE (Supervisory Control of Program Execution). Some performance evaluation on these computers under the control of the new operating system was deemed to be useful as a management tool. An account dayfile is maintained by NOS on mass storage, and is thus a readily available evaluation aid.

The objective of the current work is to develop a post-analysis program to extract and analyse the relevant information recorded on the account dayfile with a view towards evaluating the performance of the host computer. The program has been tested and sample results obtained for the account dayfiles on the System B computer, which is primarily used in the batch mode by researchers. The same program can of course be used for the System A computer which is primarily used by student users in time-sharing mode. However, no account dayfiles are being maintained for the System A computer at present.

The program developed in this work is intended to produce quantitative measurements of some selected parameters that may characterize the workload and the performance of the system. It is hoped that these results may assist management personnel in performing further statistical or paper-and-pencil analysis. The performance parameters were selected for analysis according to their representativeness and usefulness, but the set of parameters

selected is not intended to be all-encompassing. The selection is further restricted by the availability of data from the account dayfile. In the original vision of the project, an analysis of the utilization of some important subsystem softwares and programming aids was deemed worthwhile (e.g. FTN, COBOL, BASIC, MIME). That aspect has been omitted in the final product as the required information i.e., the name of the subsystem was found to be not readily available from the account dayfile.

The language chosen for implementing this analysis program is FORTRAN. The choice was made through considerations of program portability, capacity in handling numerical computations, output formatting, compatibility with some library routines (e.g., IMSL) and capability of interfacing with some utility programs (e.g., SORT/MERGE). Although the FORTRAN language is not a good candidate for structured programming, efforts were made to incorporate modern techniques of structured programming during program development. In anticipation of future development and to facilitate program maintenance, a modular program design has also been used.

As the primary purpose of the account dayfile is for billing users, it does not contain all the information that we would like to have for evaluating the system. The design of the post-analysis program naturally depends on the format in which the account dayfile is written. We shall first examine the contents of the dayfile as part of a feasibility study before proceeding to the design of its analysis programs.

C. CDC 6400 ACCOUNT DAYFILE

Each record in the system dayfile written by NOS for the CDC 6400 computer is a string of alphanumeric characters with the following general format (5):

<u>field</u>	<u>format</u>	<u>column</u>	<u>description</u>
time	<u>b</u> hh.mm.ss.	1-10	the time this entry is made into the dayfile in hours hh, minutes mm and seconds ss. (<u>b</u> denotes a blank throughout this report).
jobname	xxxxyyy	11-17	the first four characters xxxx uniquely identify the user and the next three characters yyy identify the job. This field will be described later in greater detail.
job origin	x	18	a single character describing the origin type of the job, which may be one of the following: S -- system B -- batch T -- terminal E -- remote batch
delimiter	<u>.b</u>	19-20	
code	geac	21-24	a unique four-character code word identifying the particular activity. The first character identifies the information group, the second identifies the event

that caused the message to be entered into the dayfile, and the last two characters identify the activity being recorded.

delimiter	, <u>b</u>	25-26	
details	alphanumeric (variable length)	27-	additional information (e.g., amount of resources, file name, device number, etc.). The field ends with a period (.)

Examples of dayfile entries may be found in Figure 1, which is a listing of a section of a system dayfile. Details of the code words are described in ⁽⁵⁾. Basically there are three groups of information:

- a. Accounting Group, which provides information necessary for accounting purposes, e.g., ABCN which denotes the beginning of a job under charge number given in the details field.
- b. Statistics Group, which provides information on various activities of the system, e.g., SPGT which denotes a permanent file GET operation.
- c. Usage Group, which provides information on the usage of various system resources, e.g., UECP which denotes the CPU time for the job to be given in the details field.

Some code words are produced locally from modifications made by the university Computer Centre. Those that are made use of in this work are:

```

09.40.14. ARDYAGBB. ABCN, HKJS (HKJS.
09.40.16. BKVA022T. SPGT, COM.
09.40.16. ARDYAGBB. SPAT, GRABDIR, PUBLIC.
09.40.17. ARDYAGBB. SPAT, EISPACK, PUBLIC.
09.40.19. ARDYAGBB. SPAT, PHYSLIB, HKV3.
09.40.31. AAETIO05T. SPRP, DAYDECK.
09.40.32. ARDYAGBB. IEFL, MAX FL USED 52000B WORDS.
09.40.32. ARDYAGBB. UEAD, 0.002KUNS.
09.40.32. ARDYAGBB. UEPF, 0.032KUNS.
09.40.32. ARDYAGBB. UEMS, 3.665KUNS.
09.40.32. ARDYAGBB. UECF, 3.949SECS.
09.40.32. ARDYAGBB. AESR, 5.639SRUS.
09.40.40. AAFIO11T. SPGT, FINDPW.
09.40.40. AAFIO11T. SPGT, FINDPW.
09.40.41. AAETIAGDB. IBJC, 04.
09.40.43. BKSA017T. UECO, 1.976KCHS.
09.40.43. BKSA017T. UECI, 0.940KCHS.
09.40.43. BKSA017T. UEAD, 0.001KUNS.
09.40.43. BKSA017T. UEPF, 0.267KUNS.
09.40.43. BKSA017T. UEMS, 22.591KUNS.
09.40.43. BKSA017T. UECF, 7.838SECS.
09.40.43. BKSA017T. AESR, 10.280SRUS.
09.40.43. AAFIO11T. SPGT, UNFILE.
09.40.43. AAETIAGDB. ABUN, 1004995, MMU.
09.40.45. AAFIO11T. SPAT, UNFILE.
09.40.45. AAFIO11T. SPGT, UNFILE.
09.40.45. AAFIO11T. SPAT, UNFILE.
09.40.47. AAETIAGDB. SPAT, PROFILB, SYSTEMX.
09.40.48. AAETIAGDB. IBFL, MAX FL AVAILABLE 114000B WORDS.
09.40.48. AAETIAGDB. ABCN, ACS, ACS.
09.40.50. BKSA017E. UCLP, 0.192KLNS.
09.40.51. AAETIAGDB. SPGT, DAYPROC.
09.40.51. AAETIAGDB. SPGT, FOUR.
09.40.53. BKVAC22T. UCCO, 4.096KCHS.
09.40.55. AM5Q015T. UCCO, 4.096KCHS.
09.40.57. AAETIAGDB. SPGT, DAYBINS.
09.40.58. AAETIAGDB. SPGT, DAYMISC.
09.40.58. AAETIAGDB. SPGT, IDLIST.
09.41.03. AAETIAGDB. SPGT, USTATPL.
09.41.03. AAETIO05T. ACUN, 1002449, MMU.
09.41.10. AAETIAGDB. SPGT, FINDNM, ACCOUNT.
09.41.10. AAETIO05T. SPAT, PROFILB, SYSTEMX.
09.41.10. AAETIAGDB. SPGT, UIFILE, ACCOUNT.
09.41.11. AAETIAGDB. SPAT, UIFILE, ACCOUNT.
09.41.12. AAETIO05T. IBFL, MAX FL AVAILABLE 64000B WORDS.

```

Figure 1. Examples of Account Dayfile Records

a. IBJC --

This denotes the processing of a job card. The job class as declared by the user according to the definition of the Computing Centre or as assigned by the system is given as additional information in the details field.

b. ACST --

This indicates that the job is a STALL job and hence entitled to reduced rates. These jobs may be read in at any time of the day but processing will be deferred until such time that the system load is deemed to be light enough to handle the STALL jobs in addition to the regular load without significant system performance degradation.

c. IEFL --

This denotes the maximum field length for the job, either actually used or specifically requested by the user.

A list of the code words that are recognized by this analysis program is given in Appendix A, together with their brief descriptions.

CHAPTER II

PROGRAM DESIGN AND DESCRIPTION

A. OUTLINE

In order to obtain values of parameters that characterize the workload and performance of the system, the amount of resources used by each job and the time spent by each job in the system must be known. These requirements have led to the consideration of creating from the account dayfile a Job Summary File that contains the relevant information on each job. In order to facilitate the creation of such a summary file, some preliminary processing of the account dayfile was necessary, which will be discussed in detail in the following section. The whole project of analysis then falls naturally into three distinct phases:

- a. Phase One -- preprocessing of the Account Dayfile;
- b. Phase Two -- creation of the Job Summary File;
- c. Phase Three -- computation of parameters characterizing system workload and performance, and display of results.

Two concerns figured prominently in the design of the programs in this project. One is the allowance for future development to incorporate more information that may be useful to management personnel, and the other is the capability for allowing other system analysts to make use of the data produced during stages of this analysis. With these considerations in mind, a separate

modular program was developed for each of the three phases. The output file generated during one phase may be saved as permanent file for other application programs, but also serves as an input file to the program in the succeeding phase. The design of these programs will now be described.

B. PHASE ONE¹

Entries in the account dayfile are strictly chronological. For the purpose of this analysis, it would be more convenient to group all the entries associated with the same job, while maintaining their chronological sequence within a particular job. This may be done conveniently by sorting the account dayfile according to some sequence. The objective of Phase One is to prepare the account dayfile for sorting. These preparations include modifications to some jobnames and the recorded times of some entries.

1. Jobname Modification

The last three characters of the seven-character jobname are assigned by the operating system in increasing order of their display code sequence, according to the time the

¹The program for Phase One was designed jointly with W.C. Luk, who also did the coding and testing. This program will also be used in another project on response time measurements being carried out by Mr. Luk, as part of an M. Sc. project to be completed in 1979.

job enters the system. This three-character job identification is therefore unique for the job during that day and should provide a convenient key for sorting the account dayfile. However, closer examination of the dayfile showed that while this is true for jobs of batch origin, it presents a problem for jobs of terminal origin. The problem arises because the job identification in the latter cases is a three-digit number identifying the time-sharing port, and hence is not a unique identifier of the job itself. The major task in the preprocessing phase is to assign a unique job identification to every terminal job in the dayfile.

This can be done by replacing the two least significant digits of the port number with a two-character code in increasing order according to the time of log-on. The most significant digit, which is always 0, is retained to avoid duplication of terminal job identifications with those of batch jobs. The algorithm for this procedure is shown in flow-chart form in Figure 2. Basically an array TABLE is set up so that the current replacement jobname for terminal port N is stored in location TABLE(N). A corresponding array JFLAG, initially set to FALSE, indicates whether terminal port N is currently logged on. The port number is first obtained from a dayfile message. If that terminal is currently logged on, the replacement jobname is looked up from the table. Otherwise for a terminal port that just logged on,

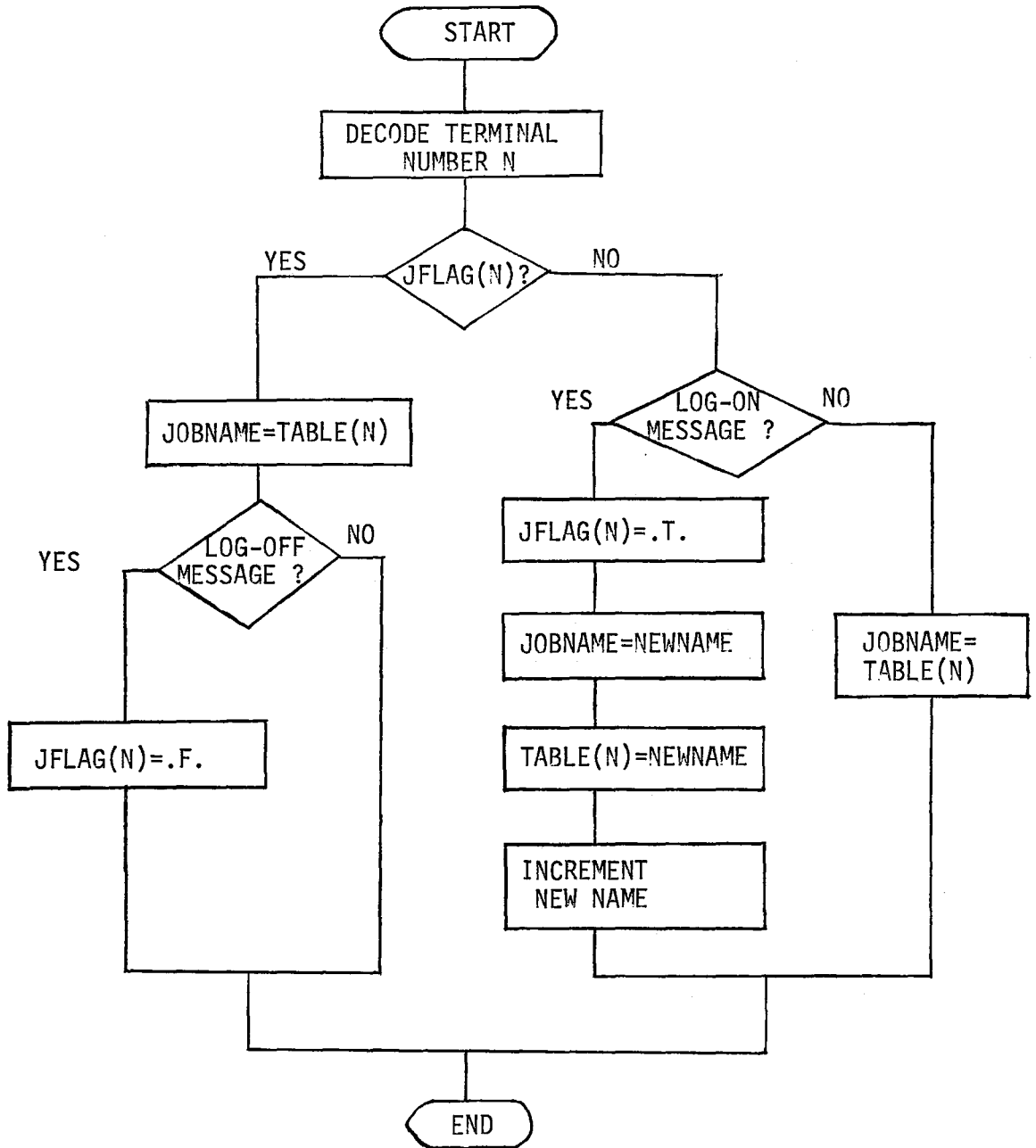


Figure 2. Flow Chart for Terminal Jobname Modification

the replacement jobname is obtained from the next new name in the sequence and assigned to that port by entering it in the appropriate location in the table.

2. Time and Date

Two other minor tasks are performed in this preprocessing phase. The first record of a dayfile normally contains the date of the file. A jobname with the lowest possible order in the collating sequence must be assigned to the first record to ensure that this record will remain the first after the file is sorted. Secondly, some entries in a dayfile are made during the small hours of the next day. Their times of entry are changed by incrementing the hour by 24 to avoid confusion.

The modified dayfile is written on a local file on mass storage to be used as the input file to the program for the next phase.

C. PHASE TWO

The objective of this phase is to create a Job Summary File from the modified account dayfile. The organization of this program is shown in Figure 3 in the form of a hierarchical structure of the program modules or subroutines. It involves four distinct stages: sorting of the modified dayfile; initialization; processing of the sorted dayfile and printout of Job Summary File content and statistics.

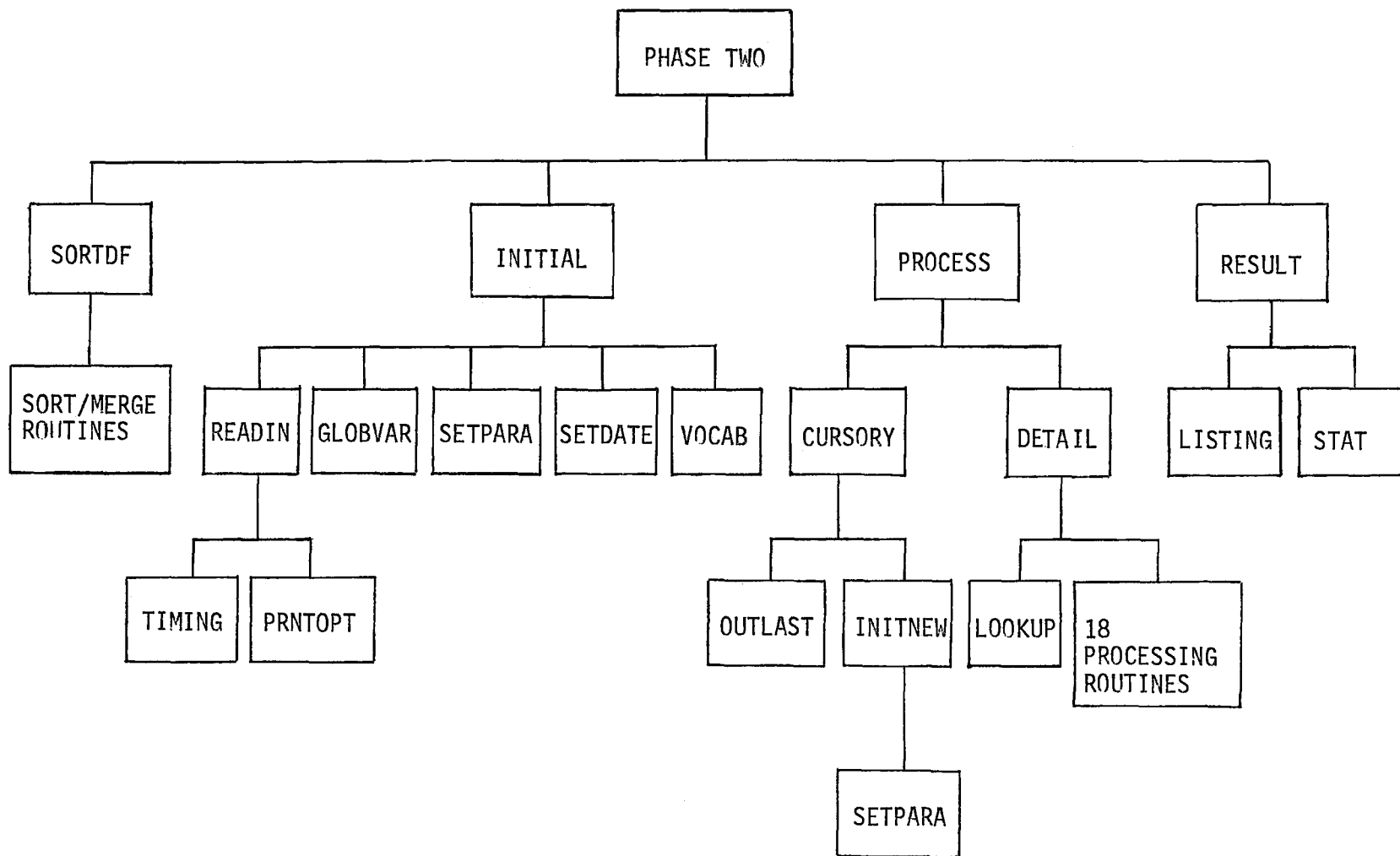


Figure 3. Organizational Chart for Program PHASE2

1. Sorting

The modified dayfile is first sorted into blocks of records in subroutine SORTDF. (The term "block" here is used in its logical sense and is not related to the physical blocking of records in storage media.) Each block contains all the records belonging to a single job. Records in each block are in chronological sequence. The sequence of blocks is in chronological order of the first record from each block. This sorting is done by using the CDC SORT/MERGE utility program.

CDC FORTRAN EXTENDED provides the capability of manipulating and rearranging data records under the SORT/MERGE system from within a FORTRAN program ⁽⁶⁾. This interface is provided by a series of subroutine calls made in the FORTRAN program. The sort key in this particular case is the three-character jobname as previously discussed. The collating sequence is the 6-bit COBOL collating sequence in increasing order of the character code as these SORT/MERGE routines are provided by the COBOL Library programs. The first character of the jobname for a terminal job has been assigned the character 0 (zero) during preprocessing so that after sorting all records belonging to terminal jobs are grouped after those for batch jobs. This is designed so that subsequent analysis of the dayfile records may be made for either batch jobs only or terminal jobs only. The RETAIN option in SORT/MERGE is exercised so that all records with the same key (jobname)

retain their original chronological order. Examples of the sorted dayfile is shown in Figure 4.

2. Initialization

There are five different tasks in this stage of the analysis, to be performed by five different subroutines called by subroutine INITIAL.

(i) Subroutine READIN

This subroutine reads and interprets user's input on option selection. The user may elect to process only a portion of the dayfile by specifying the lower and upper time limits on dayfile entries, and may specify full or partial printout of the contents of the Job Summary File. These options are described in detail in the User's Guide (Appendix B).

(ii) Subroutine GLOBVAR

Global variables used in this program are declared and, if necessary, initialized in this subroutine. These variables are grouped into six labelled COMMON blocks according to their functions and the needs for communications between program units. These blocks are described below.

a. /FLAGS/

This COMMON block contains boolean variables for controlling program logic flows.

```

11.51.47.ASFARPB.SPAT,NCTDW1.
11.51.48.ASFARPB.SPAT,PLOT,RCIML.
11.51.49.ASFARPB.SPAT,VPLTLIB,PUBLIC.
11.52.00.ASFARPB.SPRP,DPLOT.
11.52.00.ASFARPB.IEFL,MAX FL USED 114000B WORDS.
11.52.00.ASFARPB.UEAD,0.002KUNS.
11.52.00.ASFARPB.UEPF,0.034KUNS.
11.52.00.ASFARPB.UEMS,2.726KUNS.
11.52.00.ASFARPB.UECP,4.075SECS.
11.52.00.ASFARPB.AESR,6.617SRUS.
11.57.19.ASFARPB.UCLP,33,0.404KLNS.
11.53.05.BC4YARSE.UCCR,,0.015KCDS.
11.53.06.BC4YARSE.IBJC,02.
11.53.07.BC4YARSE.ABUN,1002466,MMU.
11.53.09.BC4YARSE.SPAT,PROFILB,SYSTEMX.
11.53.11.BC4YARSE.IBFL,MAX FL AVAILABLE 114000B WORDS.
11.53.11.BC4YARSE.ABCN,ACS.
11.53.12.BC4YARSE.SPAT,MIFPL8.
11.54.24.BC4YARSE.SPAT,MMUTEXT,PUBLIC.
11.54.43.BC4YARSE.SPAT,IFTRAN,FLEMING.
11.59.08.BC4YARSE.SPSV,LGO.
11.59.50.BC4YARSE.SPSV,MIFLIB8.
11.59.54.BC4YARSE.LGO.
11.59.55.BC4YARSE.IEFL,MAX FL USED 52000B WORDS.
11.59.55.BC4YARSE.UEAD,0.002KUNS.
11.59.55.BC4YARSE.UEPF,0.368KUNS.
11.59.55.BC4YARSE.UEMS,61.816KUNS.
11.59.55.BC4YARSE.UECP,60.000SECS.
11.59.55.BC4YARSE.AESR,61.295SRUS.
11.53.39.ASFARUB.IBEQ,IN.
11.53.39.ASFARUB.IBJC,02.
11.53.41.ASFARUB.ABUN,3021993,MMU.
11.53.43.ASFARUB.SPAT,PROFILB,SYSTEMX.
11.53.44.ASFARUB.IBFL,MAX FL AVAILABLE 114000B WORDS.
11.53.45.ASFARUB.ABCN,RCIMK.
11.53.46.ASFARUB.SPAT,NCTWL1.
11.53.47.ASFARUB.SPAT,PLOT,RCIML.
11.53.48.ASFARUB.SPAT,VPLTLIB,PUBLIC.
11.54.13.ASFARUB.SPRP,DPLOT.
11.54.14.ASFARUB.IEFL,MAX FL USED 114000B WORDS.
11.54.14.ASFARUB.UEAD,0.002KUNS.
11.54.14.ASFARUB.UEPF,0.034KUNS.
11.54.14.ASFARUB.UEMS,2.734KUNS.
11.54.14.ASFARUB.UECP,3.993SECS.
11.54.14.ASFARUB.AESR,6.546SRUS.

```

Figure 4. Examples of Sorted Account Dayfile Records

b. /CHOICE/

Variables related to option selections by the user are in this block. They are set by the subroutine READIN.

c. /STRING/

The character string that forms a record in the Dayfile is broken up into a number of fields and stored in variables belonging to this block.

d. /COUNTS/

Printouts from the program for Phase Two include a short summary of statistics, e.g., counts of jobs in various categories. These counts are maintained at various stages throughout the program execution and passed on to the Subroutine STAT for printout via variables declared in this block.

e. /LIST1/,/LIST2/

Although logically there is only one Job Summary File written by the program for Phase Two, two separate sections of this file are actually created for ease of producing printout tables and for possible use by application programs that may be developed in the future. Values of parameters that are written in the first section of the Job Summary File are stored in variables in the COMMON block /LIST1/ and those written in the second

section are in block /LIST2/.

f. /TAPEVAR/

For jobs that require magnetic tapes, the program keeps track of the tape drives used and the times of assignment and release of the drives. This is done by maintaining a table for tape usage. When a dayfile message on tape drive assignment is encountered, the device number and the time of assignment are entered into the table. When a message on tape drive release is encountered, the device number is looked up and the time of release is entered into the table. It should be noted that unless the user submitting that job specifically includes a RETURN or UNLOAD statement in the job control statements, no tape drive release message is entered into the dayfile. In such a case the table is scanned on encountering a job termination message and the release time is entered into the table if this has not been done prior to job termination. Before initializing the processing of records for a new job, the table is scanned to obtain information on tape usage by the terminating job.

(iii) Subroutine SETPARA

Before processing a block of records for a new job, the variables storing information about the job are initialized in this subroutine.

(iv) Subroutine SETDATE

The first record in an account dayfile contains the date of the file. The date is written on the header or first record of the Job Summary File. Once again care is taken to have the header record padded with a "zero" time to ensure that the header will remain the first record after the Job Summary File is sorted in Phase Three.

(v) Subroutine VOCAB

Abbreviations are used for table headings in the printout of the Job Summary File contents. For a novice user of the program, an explanation of these abbreviated names may be helpful. This "dictionary" also serves to inform the user the kind of information that is stored in the Job Summary File. Printout of this information by subroutine VOCAB is provided as a user option, which may be disabled by seasoned users of the program.

3. Processing

Subroutine PROCESS is the main module for creating the Job Summary File from the sorted account dayfile. The flow chart for this module is shown in Figure 5.

The program makes use of two boolean flags HALT and IGNORE to control the logic flow. The IGNORE flag is mainly set by the subroutine CURSORY which performs a preliminary examination of the current dayfile record to determine if a

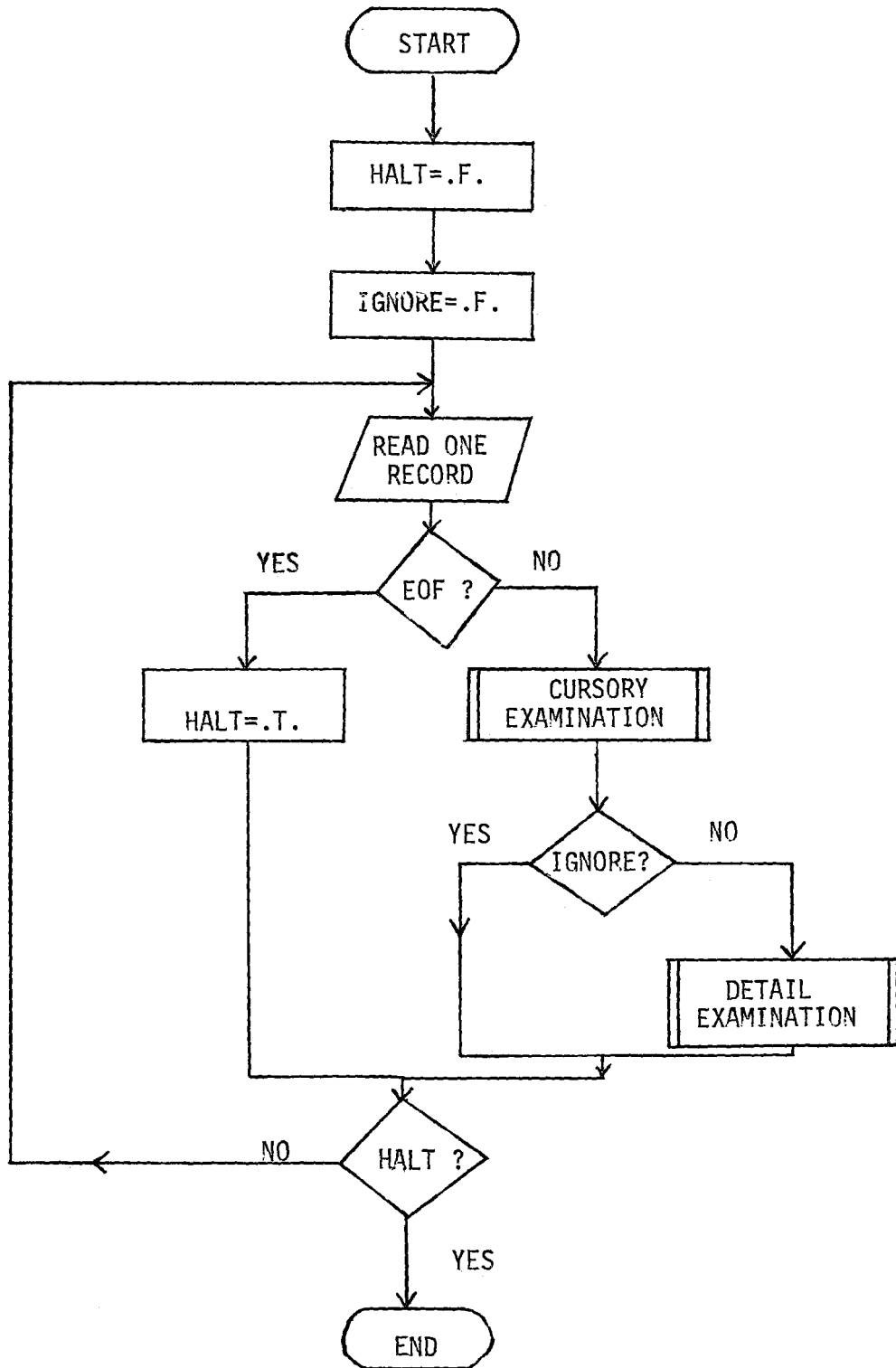


Figure 5. Flow Chart for Subroutine PROCESS

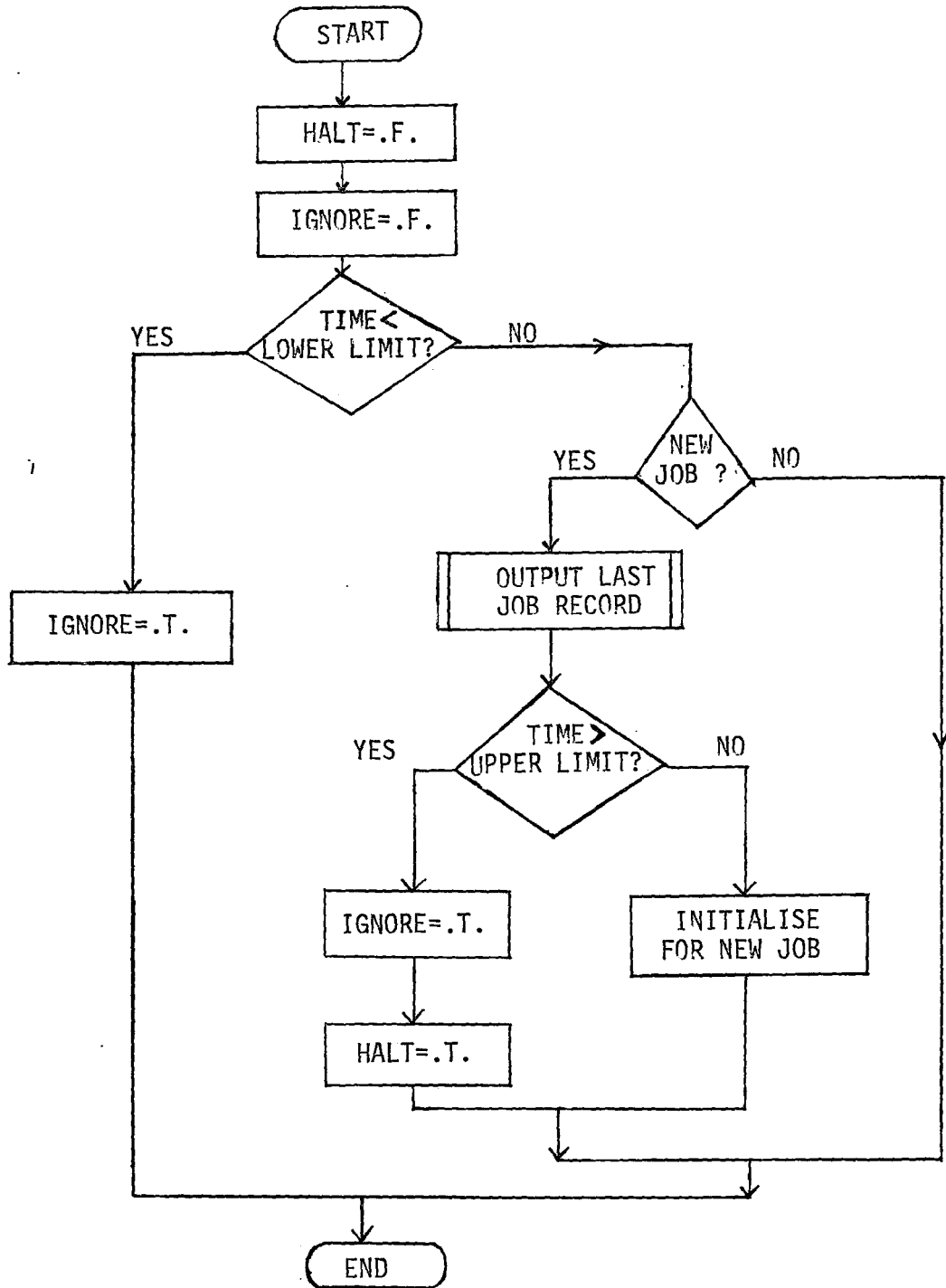


Figure 6. Flow Chart for Subroutine CURSORY

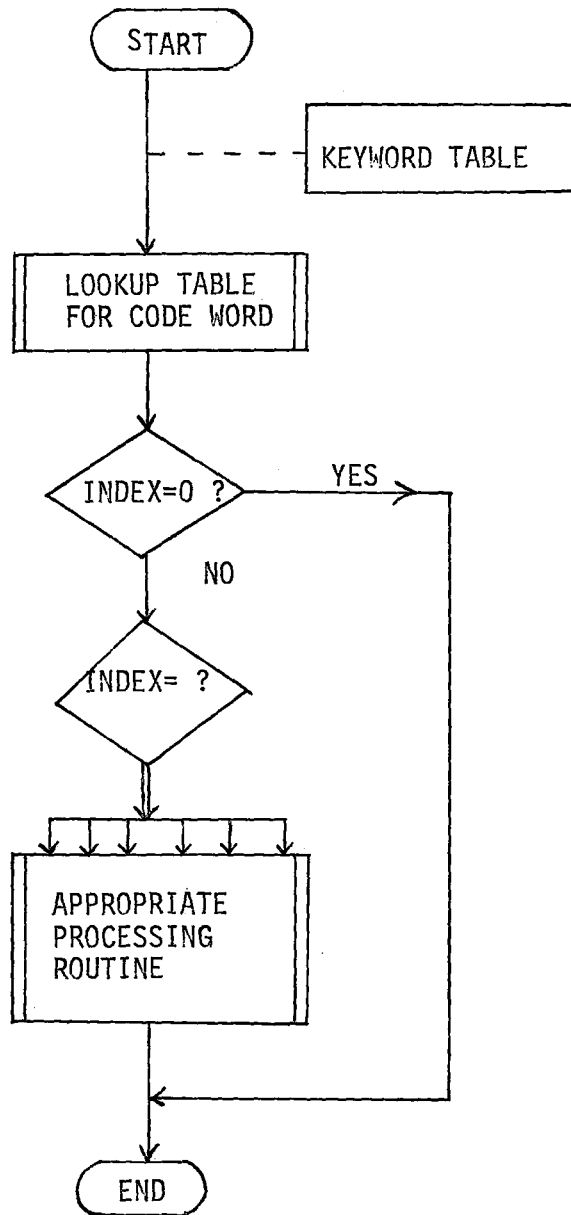


Figure 7. Flow Chart for Subroutine DETAIL

more detailed processing of the record by subroutine DETAIL is warranted. The flow charts for these two program units are shown in Figures 6 and 7.

A keyword table is maintained by the program so that each entry in that table is identified by an index associated with one of the four character codes that characterize the kind of message in the dayfile. If the current dayfile message requires detailed processing, the keyword table is looked up to find the index corresponding to the code extracted from the message. An index of 0 is returned by the subroutine LOOKUP if the code is not found in the table, indicating that the message is of no interest to this analysis. The table lookup employs a binary search algorithm. The index obtained allows the appropriate routine to be called to process the record.

After a block of records belonging to a single job is processed, the result is written on the output file by the subroutine OUTLAST. This file serves as the input file to the program in Phase Three and its contents may be printed out by the next module.

4. Printout of Results

Subroutine RESULT calls Subroutine LISTING to produce a printout of the contents of the Job Summary File in the form of two tables. The kind of information written on this file is given in Figure 8, which is simply a printout by the sub-

DICTIONARY FOR TABLE PRINTOUTS

NO. = RECORD NUMBER
JOBNAME = SYSTEM JOBNAME
TYPE = B FOR BATCH JOB
 T FOR TERMINAL JOB
 S FOR SYSTEM JOB
 E FOR REMOTE BATCH JOB
CLASS = JOB CLASS AS DECLARED BY USER OR ASSIGNED BY SYSTEM
TIME IN = TIME AT WHICH JOB WAS READ IN
TIME OUT = TIME AT WHICH PRINTOUT IS COMPLETED
EXC BEGIN = TIME AT WHICH PROCESSING OF JOB STARTS
EXC END = TIME AT WHICH JOB PROCESSING STOPS
CPU SECS = THE NUMBER OF CPU SECONDS USED BY JOB
REMARKS = ST FOR STALL JOB
 AB FOR ABORTED JOB (E.G., ILLEGAL ID)
SRUS = NUMBER OF SYSTEM RESOURCE UNITS CONSUMED
MAX FL = MAXIMUM FIELD LENGTH REQUIRED OR REQUESTED IN OCTAL MEMORY WORDS
DPF ACC = NUMBER OF ACCESSSES TO DIRECT ACCESS PERMANENT FILES
IDPF ACC = NUMBER OF ACCESSSES TO INDIRECT ACCESS PERMANENT FILES
PF UNITS = KILOUNITS OF PERMANENT FILE USAGE
MS UNITS = KILOUNITS OF MASS STORAGE USAGE
LINES PRT = NUMBER OF LINES PRINTED FOR JOB
CARDS RD = NUMBER OF CARDS READ IN FOR JOB
TP DRIVES = MAXIMUM NUMBER OF TAPE DRIVES OCCUPIED AT ANY ONE TIME DURING JOB PROCESSING
TP TIME = TOTAL TIME IN MINUTES OF TAPE DRIVE ASSIGNMENTS

Figure 8. Vocabulary for the Job Summary File

routine VOCAB. Examples of the first section of the Job Summary File are shown in Figure 9, and Figure 10 is an example of the second section.

In addition to listing the contents of the Job Summary File, the program also prints a short summary of statistics via the subroutine STAT. An example of this is shown in Figure 11.

D. PHASE THREE

The objective of this phase of the analysis is to evaluate the parameters that characterize the system workload and performance. The program organization is shown on two separate pages as Figure 12(a) (left) and Figure 12(b) (right). Not unlike the program in Phase Two, it involves four different stages in the processing:

- a. sorting of the Job Summary File;
- b. initialization;
- c. processing the job records to characterize the system workload and performance at regular time intervals;
- d. printout of results in the form of tables and line-printer plots.

1. Sorting

It was noted earlier that the sorting of the modified dayfile results in all records belonging to terminal jobs being grouped after those belonging to batch jobs. Consequently this sequence is maintained in the Job Summary File with the

STATISTICS FOR DAYFILE 79/08/10

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS READ FROM SORTED DAYFILE	=	26082
NUMBER OF RECORDS USED IN THIS ANALYSIS	=	12125
NUMBER OF RECORDS NOT USED IN THIS ANALYSIS	=	13957
TOTAL NUMBER OF JOB RECORDS WRITTEN ON JOB-SUMMARY FILE	=	785
NUMBER OF TIME-SHARING JOBS	=	158
NUMBER OF SYSTEM JOBS	=	5
NUMBER OF REMOTE BATCH JOBS	=	190
NUMBER OF BATCH JOBS	=	432
OF WHICH THE NUMBER OF STALL JOBS	=	38
TOTAL NUMBER OF JOBS FOR WHICH RECORDS ARE INCOMPLETE	=	31
NUMBER OF TIME-SHARING JOBS ALREADY IN SYSTEM AT START	=	0
NUMBER OF NON TS JOBS ALREADY IN SYSTEM AT START	=	0
DURING PERIOD OF ANALYSIS NUMBER OF JOBS ENTERING SYSTEM	=	793
TIME-SHARING JOBS	=	159
SYSTEM JOBS	=	7
BATCH JOBS INCLUDING REMOTE BATCH	=	627

Figure 11. Printout of Statistics for Account Dayfile

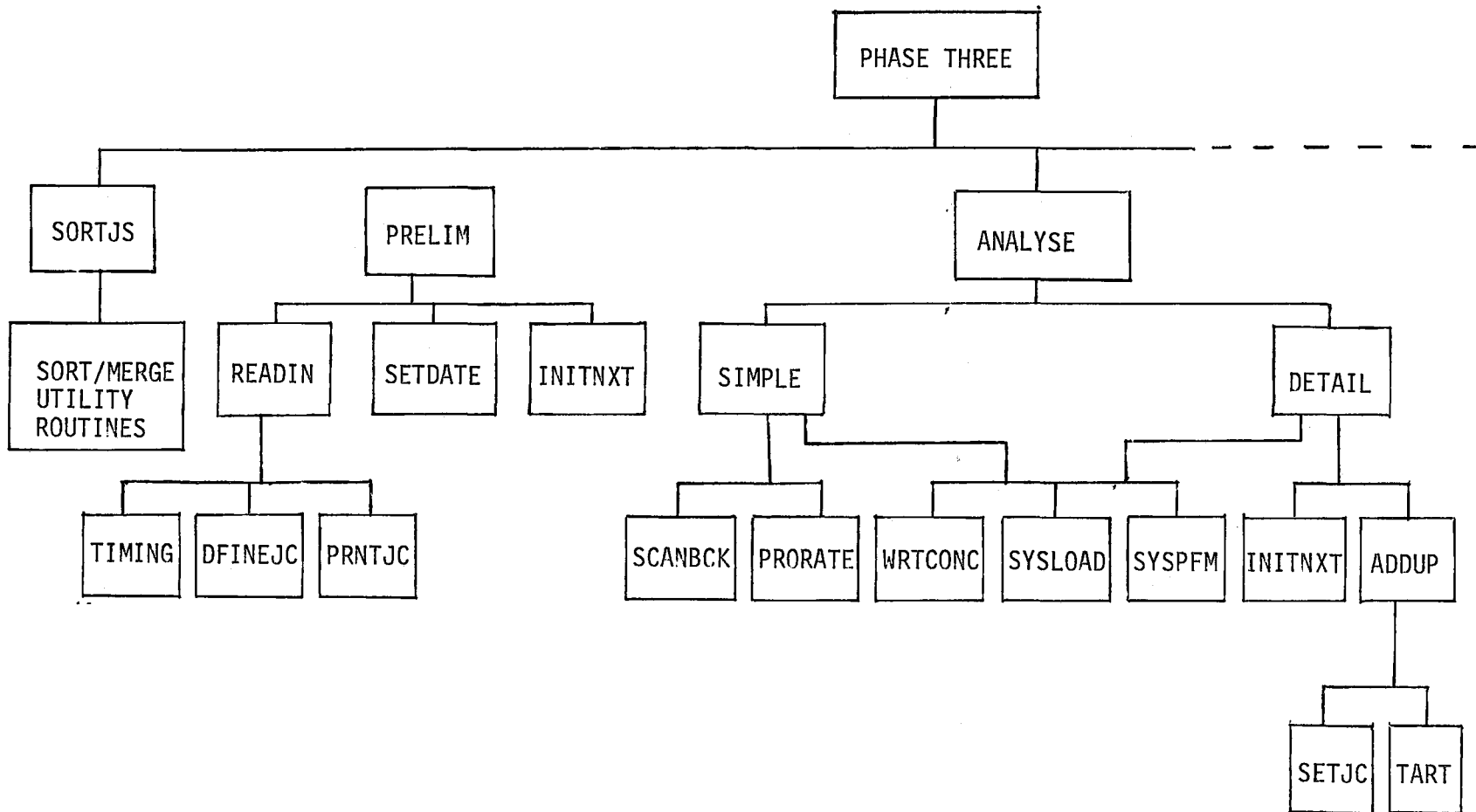


Figure 12(a) Organizational Chart for Program PHASE3 (left)

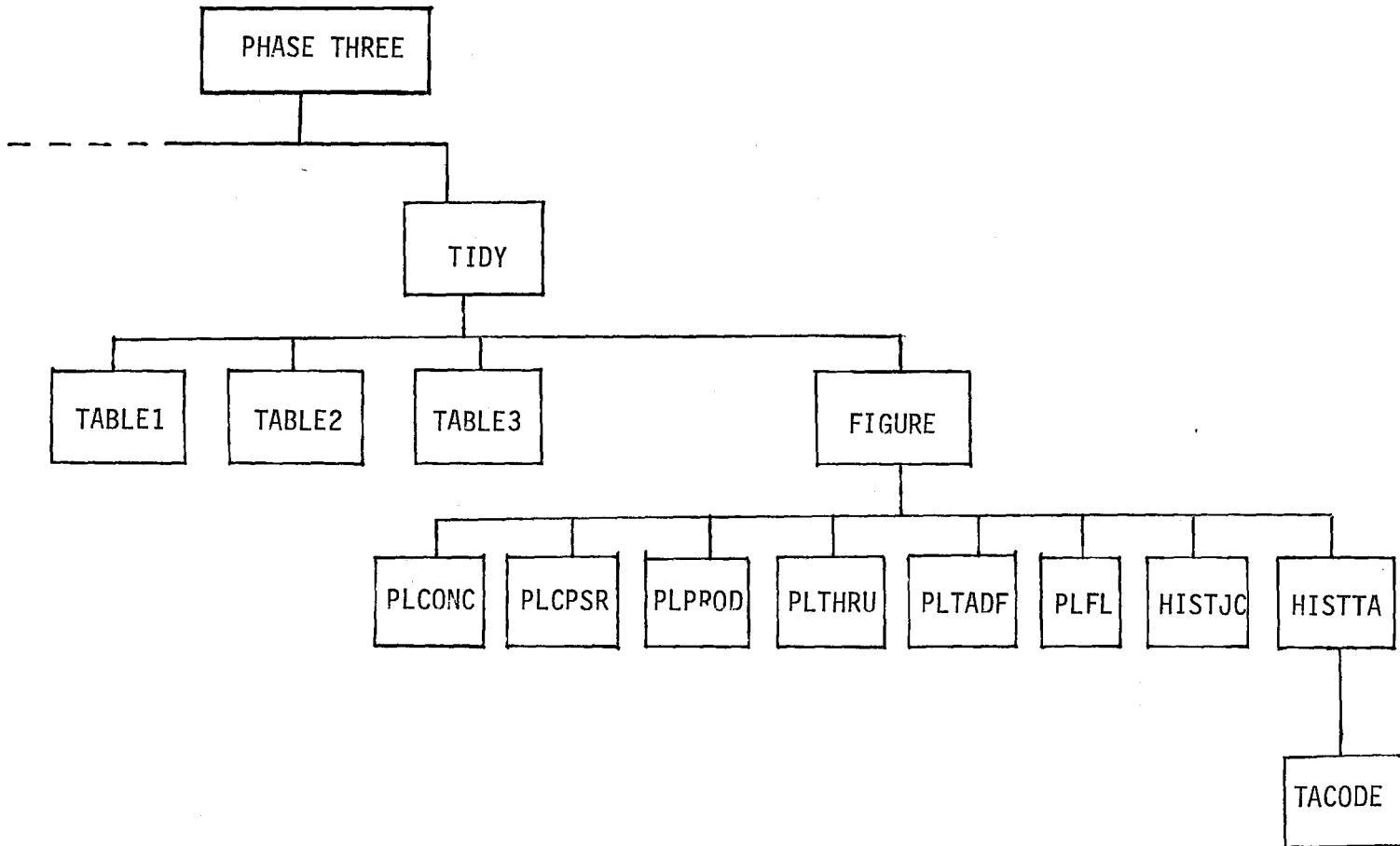


Figure 12(b) Organizational Chart for Program PHASE3 (right)

batch job records preceding the terminal job records. They may have to be merged together so that they are ordered according to the time at which job execution starts. Once again this is accomplished in the subroutine SORTJS by the FORTRAN Extended interface with the SORT/MERGE utility program in the form of subroutine calls. The sort key in this case is the field in the Job Summary File record that records the time at which that particular job began its execution in the system. This is the field labelled TEXBGN. Since the time recorded is in the original account dayfile format, i.e., alphanumeric, the same COBOL-6 character set collating sequence can be used.

2. Initialization

Some of the functions performed in this stage by the subroutine PRELIM are similar to those handled by subroutine INITIAL of Program PHASE2. It will read and interpret the user's input on selection of options and also perform other initialization.

(i) Subroutine READIN

The user may specify the lower and upper time limits of analysis. Jobs that began their execution beyond these time limits will be ignored except in the evaluation of the job concurrency parameter, which will be discussed later. Other options include the

time interval (e.g., hourly) over which the system workload and performance parameters are to be evaluated, and the selection of full or partial printout of the results. The user may also redefine the job classification, which will then override the classification of jobs by the computer centre. The classification scheme used by this program is based on the number of CPU seconds or System Resource Units (SRU) consumed by the job, and on whether the job required magnetic tapes. The subroutine DFINEJC performs this reclassification and the subroutine PRINTJC prints out a table of the classification scheme according to user specifications. A sample table for such a redefined classification is shown in Figure 13. All the above options are described in more detail in the User's Guide (Appendix B).

(ii) Subroutine SETDATE

The data written on the header of the Job Summary File is read and again written on the header of each of the output files.

(iii) Subroutine INITNXT

Before the parameters characterizing the system workload and performance for the next time period may be evaluated, they must be initialized. Subroutine INITNXT introduces these variables which are grouped

OPTION SELECTION INPUT

0800 2400

PERIOD OF ANALYSIS FROM 08.00.00. TO 24.00.00.

AT INTERVALS OF 60 MINUTES

JOB CLASS REDEFINITION INPUT

JCCPU 10 20 50 100

JOB CLASSES REDEFINED ACCORDING TO CPU SECS

<u>JOB CLASS</u>	<u>RANGE OF CPU SECS</u>	<u>TAPE</u>
0	0 10	NO
1	0 10	YES
2	10 20	NO
3	10 20	YES
4	20 50	NO
5	20 50	YES
6	50 100	NO
7	50 100	YES
8	100 AND UP	NO
9	100 AND UP	YES

Figure 13. Job Class Redefinition Printout

into labelled COMMON blocks, and initializes them if necessary. These COMMON blocks are:

a. /JCOUNT/

It contains variables that keep count of the number of jobs in each category.

b. /SUMS/

The total amount of various system resources consumed over a period of time by all jobs executing during that time are stored in variables of this block.

c. /MEANS/

The program computes the average amount of various system resources consumed by a job during each time interval. These average values are stored in variables belonging to this block.

d. /SUMTM/,/AVTIME/

Variables in these blocks are used for evaluating the average processing time and turnaround time over a time interval for jobs in each class.

e. /FRACSUM/

Evaluation of the system workload and performance parameters is done at regular time intervals. Some of the jobs, especially terminal jobs, may remain in the system for a period of time that spans over more than one time interval. The

amount of certain system resources consumed by a job of this kind should be distributed among these time intervals. The way in which this distribution is handled will be discussed further later. The variables required for this purpose are grouped in the COMMON block/FRACSUM/.

3. Processing

Subroutine ANALYSE is the main module for analyzing the Job Summary File. The flow chart for the ANALYSE program logic is shown in Figure 14. The objectives of this module are to produce from the Job Summary File three separate output files containing the information on job concurrency, system workload and system performance.

(i) Job Concurrency

This is written by the subroutine WRTCONC. It contains information on the average number of jobs that are processed "concurrently" in the system during a time period, the system being one of multi-programming environment. This information is obtained for every time interval up to the upper time limit specified by the user. The term "concurrency" is defined as follows. During a period of time from T_1 to T_2 , a total of N jobs are processed by the system, and the length of time job i spends in the system is t_i . The mean system concurrency c during this period is given by

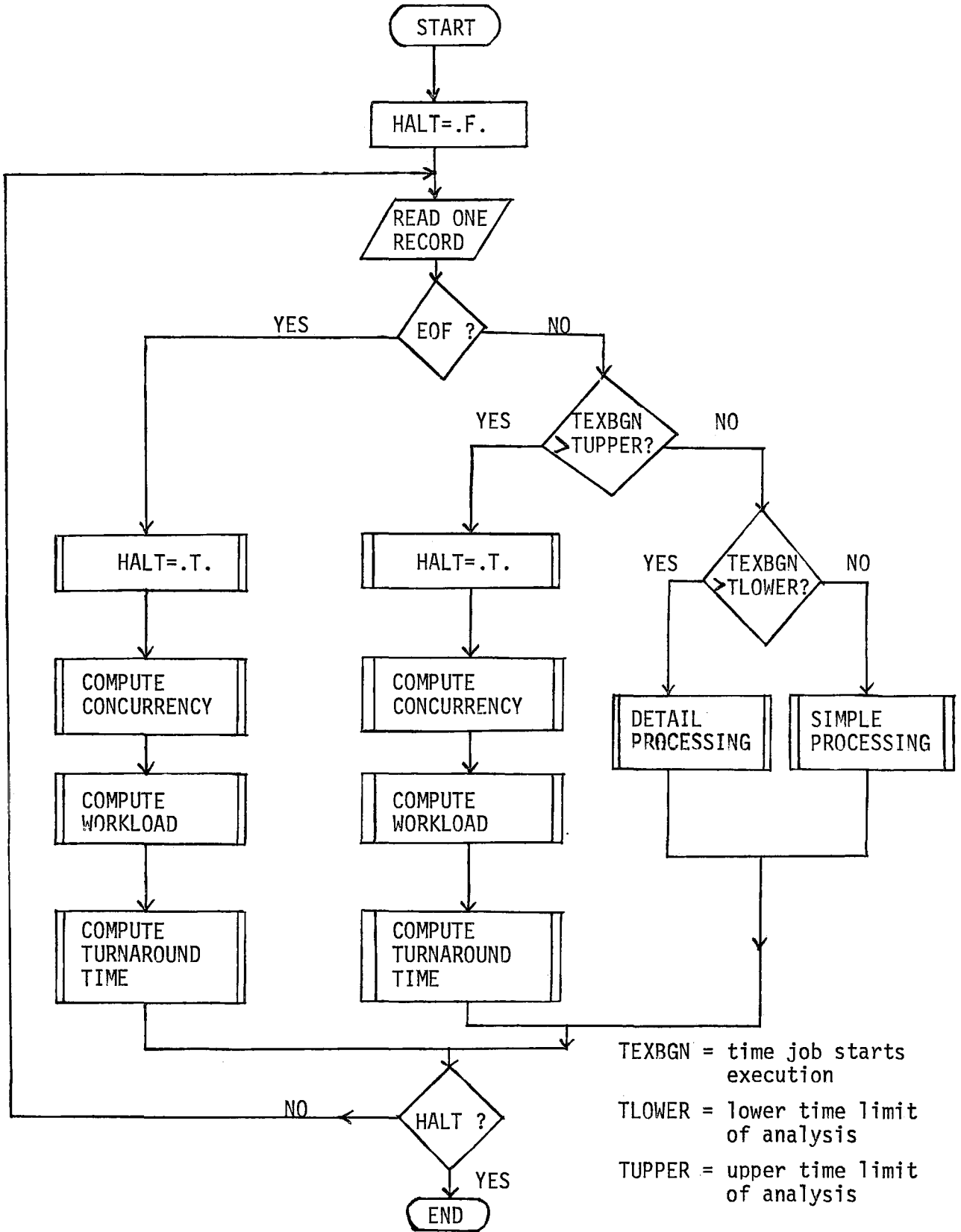


Figure 14. Flow Chart for Subroutine ANALYSE

$$c = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N t_i}{T_2 - T_1}$$

During program development it was anticipated that this information on system job concurrency might be used by programs to be developed in a separate project for terminal job response time measurements. The concurrency is computed separately for batch and terminal originated jobs in this program. A sample printout is shown in Figure 15.

(ii) System Workload

The System Workload File written by the subroutine SYSLOAD has values of parameters that are considered to characterize the workload. For simplicity in file organization, it also includes parameters that may be considered to characterize the internal performance of the system, i.e., system throughput rate and CPU productivity. The information written on this file is given in Figure 16, which is a sample printout by the subroutine TABLE2.

(iii) System Performance

This file written by the subroutine SYSPFM contains information on the external performance of the system as viewed by the users. The information is collected by averaging over all batch jobs in each

ANALYSIS OF JOB SUMMARY FILE FOR 79/08/10.

TABLE OF AVERAGE NUMBER OF USERS IN SYSTEM ON 79/08/10.

08.00 - 09.00	09.00 - 10.00	10.00 - 11.00	11.00 - 12.00	12.00 - 13.00	13.00 - 14.00	
.25	3.18	8.12	10.82	9.48	8.73	NON TIME-SHARING
1.27	5.29	5.32	5.77	6.05	5.62	TIME-SHARING
14.00 - 15.00	15.00 - 16.00	16.00 - 17.00	17.00 - 18.00	18.00 - 19.00	19.00 - 20.00	
8.34	12.43	11.44	11.86	8.67	3.01	NON TIME-SHARING
6.73	6.94	7.03	3.89	.99	.52	TIME-SHARING
20.00 - 21.00	21.00 - 22.00	22.00 - 23.00	23.00 - 24.00			
6.60	6.71	5.05	3.35			
.52	.68	.49	1.11			

Figure 15. Printout of System Job Concurrency

TABLE OF SYSTEM LOAD PARAMETERS FOR 79/08/10.

	12.00 - 13.00	13.00 - 14.00	14.00 - 15.00	15.00 - 16.00
TOTAL NUMBER OF JOBS ENTERING SYSTEM	68	63	63	88
NUMBER OF TERMINAL USERS LOGGED ON	17	18	18	13
NUMBER OF BATCH JOBS ENTERING SYSTEM	51	45	45	75
AVERAGE CPU SECONDS PER JOB	29.640	27.584	39.959	30.323
AVERAGE SRU USED PER JOB	18.818	21.015	14.562	12.268
AVERAGE MASS STORAGE UNITS USED PER JOB	18.460	8.136	9.595	5.250
AVERAGE PERMANENT FILE UNITS USED PER JOB	.090	.055	.105	.073
AVERAGE NUMBER OF ACCESSES TO DIRECT PF	2.926	2.111	2.175	2.182
AVERAGE NUMBER OF ACCESSES TO INDIRECT PF	3.426	2.603	3.968	2.477
AVERAGE CENTRAL MEMORY USED IN OCTAL	57363	53500	56846	52906
NUMBER OF JOBS REQUIRING TAPES	9	5	1	4
AVERAGE NUMBER OF DRIVES USED PER TAPE JOB	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
AVERAGE DRIVE TIME IN MINUTES PER TAPE JOB	1.791	3.177	3.967	1.638
AVERAGE NUMBER OF CARDS READ PER BATCH JOB	145	261	110	188
AVERAGE NUMBER OF LINES PRINTED PER BATCH JOB	1444	1145	1352	630
CPU PRODUCTIVITY	.589	.479	.673	.738
SYSTEM THROUGHPUT (JOBS PER HOUR)	71.588	62.522	60.634	87.572

Figure 16. Printout of System Workload Parameters

class for each time interval, and includes the following:

- a. turnaround time, which is the time elapsed between read-in of a job and completion of the corresponding printout;
- b. processing time, which is the elapsed time between the start and end of job execution in the system;
- c. input queuing time, which is the time between read-in of a job and the time execution starts;
- d. output queuing time, which is the elapsed time between the end of job execution and completion of its printout;
- f. External Delay Factor, which is defined as the ratio between turnaround time and processing time.

A sample printout of this information is shown in Figure 17.

In evaluating the job concurrency of the system, the processing time of a job that spans more than one time interval has to be distributed among these intervals. Similarly when evaluating the CPU productivity, the amount of CPU time consumed by such an "overflow" job should also be prorated to reflect more closely the proper share of the CPU time taken by this job during these intervals. Consequently this proration has to be followed through from the very beginning of the Job Summary File even if the user of the program has specified a later time as the lower time limit for the analysis.

79/08/10

15.00 - 16.00	JOBCLASS	NO. IN CLASS	TURNAROUND TIME	PROCESS TIME	TIME IN IN. QUEUE	TIME IN OUT. QUEUE	EXT. DELAY FAC
	0	58	76.047	1.984	20.081	53.981	38.321
	1	2	154.700	.417	29.542	124.742	371.280
	2	3	90.239	5.222	69.933	15.083	17.280
	3	0	-	-	-	-	-
	4	4	35.942	31.142	.033	4.767	1.154
	5	1	48.633	46.700	.483	1.450	1.041
	6	4	83.138	24.921	54.767	3.450	3.336
	7	1	302.133	58.183	181.717	62.233	5.193
	8	2	202.033	20.542	160.183	21.308	9.835
	9	0	-	-	-	-	-
WEIGHTED MEANS			82.960	6.691	28.738	47.531	40.812

45

79/08/10

16.00 - 17.00	JOBCLASS	NO. IN CLASS	TURNAROUND TIME	PROCESS TIME	TIME IN IN. QUEUE	TIME IN OUT. QUEUE	EXT. DELAY FAC
	0	25	8.410	1.363	5.145	1.901	6.169
	1	3	2.261	1.333	.011	.917	1.696
	2	10	65.247	9.660	47.238	8.348	6.754
	3	0	-	-	-	-	-
	4	7	33.683	28.107	.162	5.414	1.198
	5	0	-	-	-	-	-
	6	6	98.172	28.114	52.386	17.672	3.492
	7	1	156.417	63.917	88.733	3.767	2.447
	8	2	125.450	59.233	58.950	7.267	2.118
	9	1	286.367	166.600	118.517	1.250	1.719
WEIGHTED MEANS			43.418	15.438	22.575	5.405	4.811

Figure 17. Printout of System Timeliness Parameters

This has led to the need for two different types of processing for a Job Summary record, which consists of a simplified examination by the subroutine SIMPLE of records for jobs that entered the system prior to the specified lower time limit, and a detailed examination by the Subroutine DETAIL for the rest. The flow charts for these two subroutines are shown in Figures 18 and 19.

The technique developed in this program for handling "overflow" jobs employs a data structure to simulate "overflow buckets". For each overflow job an overflow bucket is provided which stores the remaining processing time, CPU time etc. that should be allotted to the next time interval(s). Before processing the first job record within a time interval, these overflow buckets are scanned to retrieve the allotments given to this interval by jobs that have already begun execution. If a job is found to spill over still to the next time interval in this scan, a new bucket is provided to store the information after the appropriate allotments are taken for the current time interval.

Analysis of a Job Summary record also includes the computation of accumulated usage of various system resources by the subroutine ADDUP, the computation of "timeliness" parameters by the subroutine TART and setting the job class according to user specification by the subroutine SETJC.

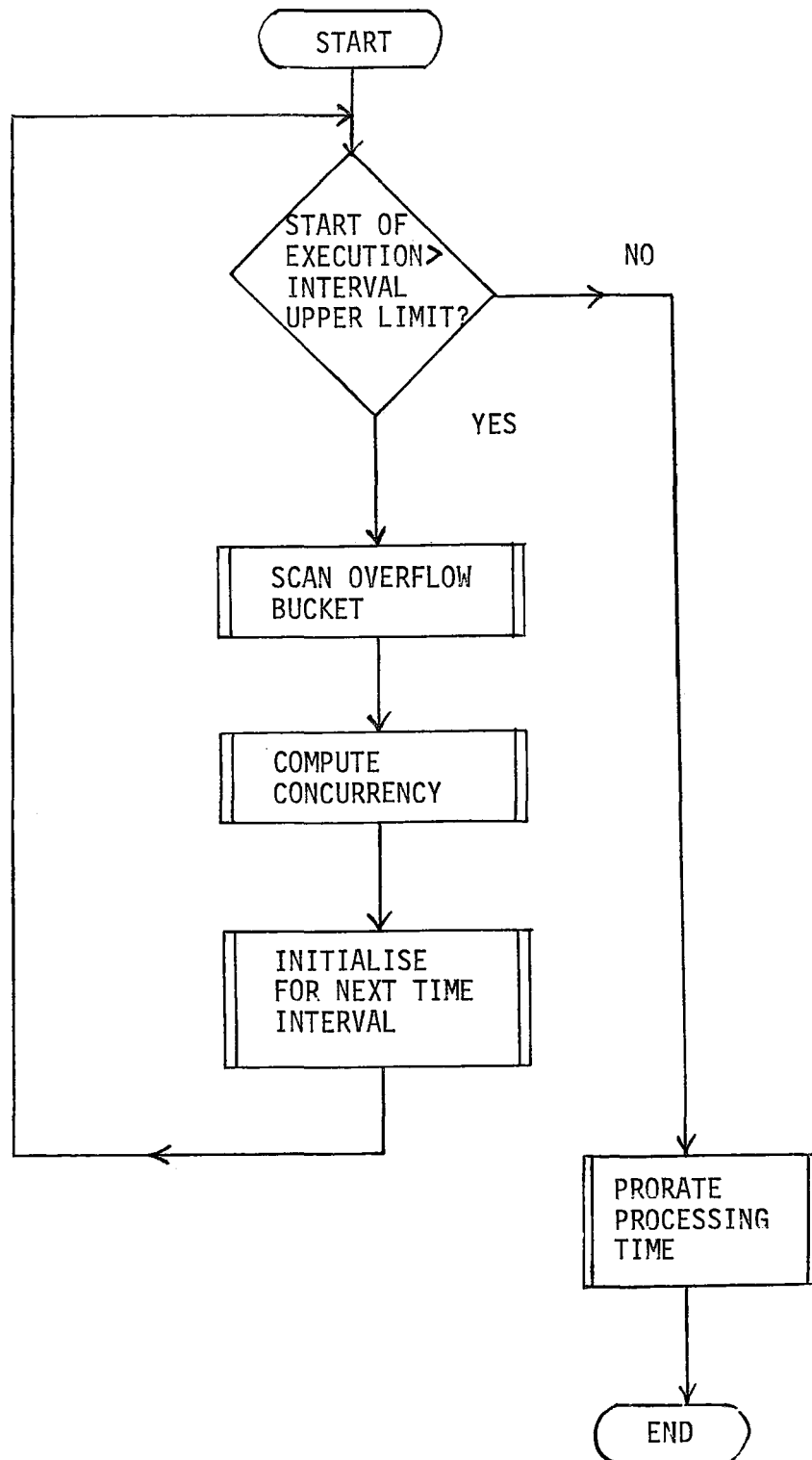


Figure 18. Flow Chart for Subroutine SIMPLE

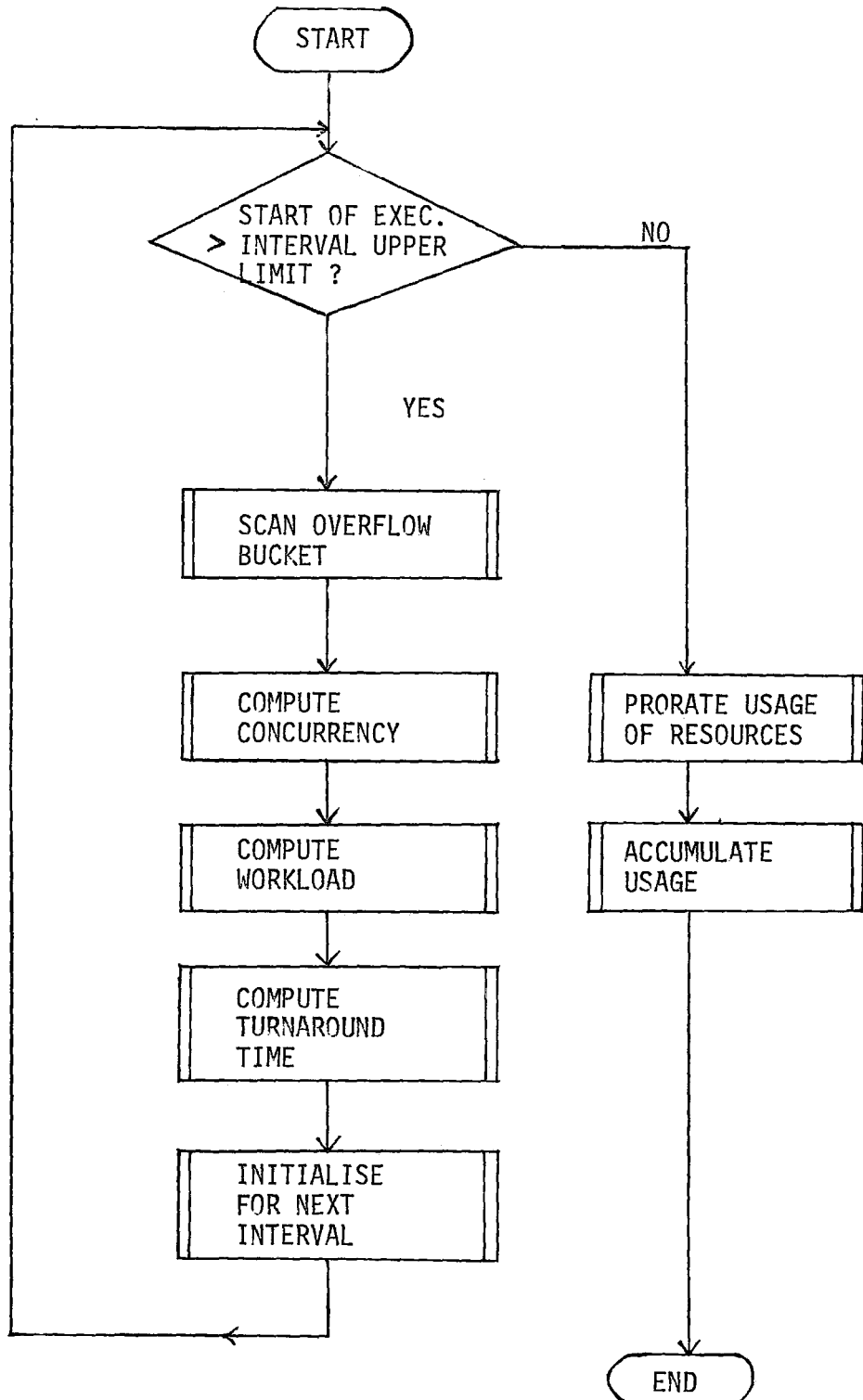


Figure 19. Flow Chart for Subroutine DETAIL

4. Display of Results

On completion of processing of the Job Summary File, the subroutine TIDY is called to display the results of analysis. The information written on the three output files is read back and presented in three separate tables as previously described. This is performed by the three subroutines TABLE1, TABLE2, and TABLE3.

Subroutine FIGURE displays the results in graphical form, i.e., line-printer plots and histograms by calling the following subroutines:

- a. PLCONC plots the system job concurrency vs. the time of the day
- b. PLCPSR plots the average CPU time and SRU's per job vs. time of the day
- c. PLFL plots the mean field length required per job vs. time of the day
- d. PLPROD plots the CPU productivity vs. time of the day
- e. PLTHRU plots the system throughput rate vs. time of the day
- f. PLTADF plots the turnaround time and external delay factor vs. time of the day
- g. HISTJC produces histogram giving the frequency distribution of jobs processed by the system for the whole period of analysis. The job categories included in this histo-

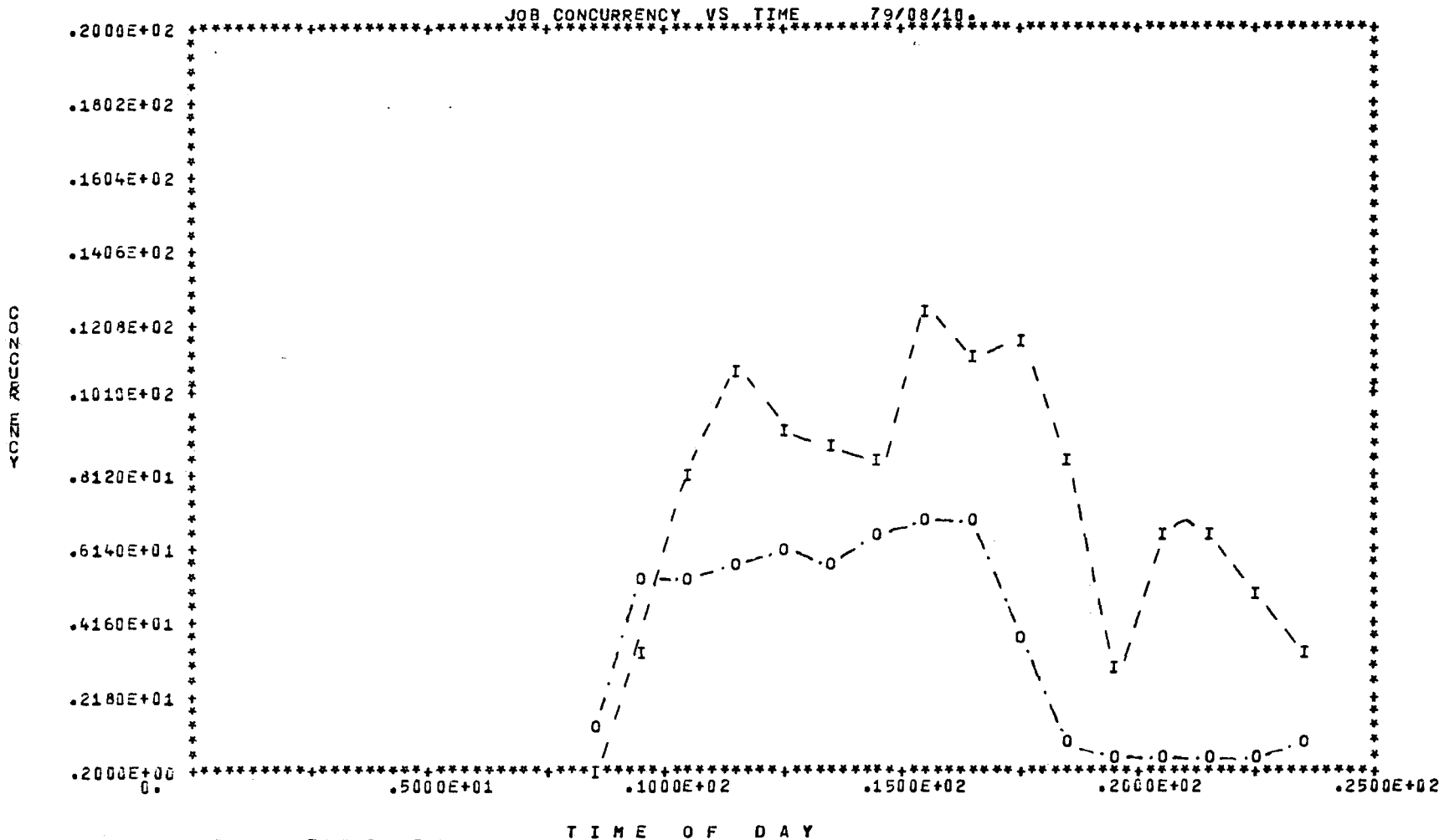
gram are batch jobs in each job class, terminal jobs and jobs requiring magnetic tapes.

- h. HISTTA produces histograms giving the frequency distributions of the turnaround time, one for each job class.

The turnaround time classes used for these plots are defined by the program in subroutine PRELIM, and are printed out by subroutine TACODE along with each turnaround time histogram.

Examples of these graphical printouts are shown in Figures 20-29. Some library routines from the IMSL package are used to produce these plots ⁽⁷⁾. They include:

- a. USPLX, which provides a printer plot of up to 10 functions superimposed upon the same plot;
- b. USHIST, which provides a vertical histogram,
- c. USMMX, which locates the minimum and maximum values of a vector.



I FOR NON TIME-SHARING AND O FOR TIME-SHARING
 TIME SCALE ON X AXIS TO BE INTERPRETED AS*
 .800E+01 DENOTES 0800 HOURS
 .125E+02 DENOTES 1230 HOURS

Figure 20. Line-Printer Plot of Job Concurrency vs. Time of the Day
 (lines connecting points were put in later by hand.)

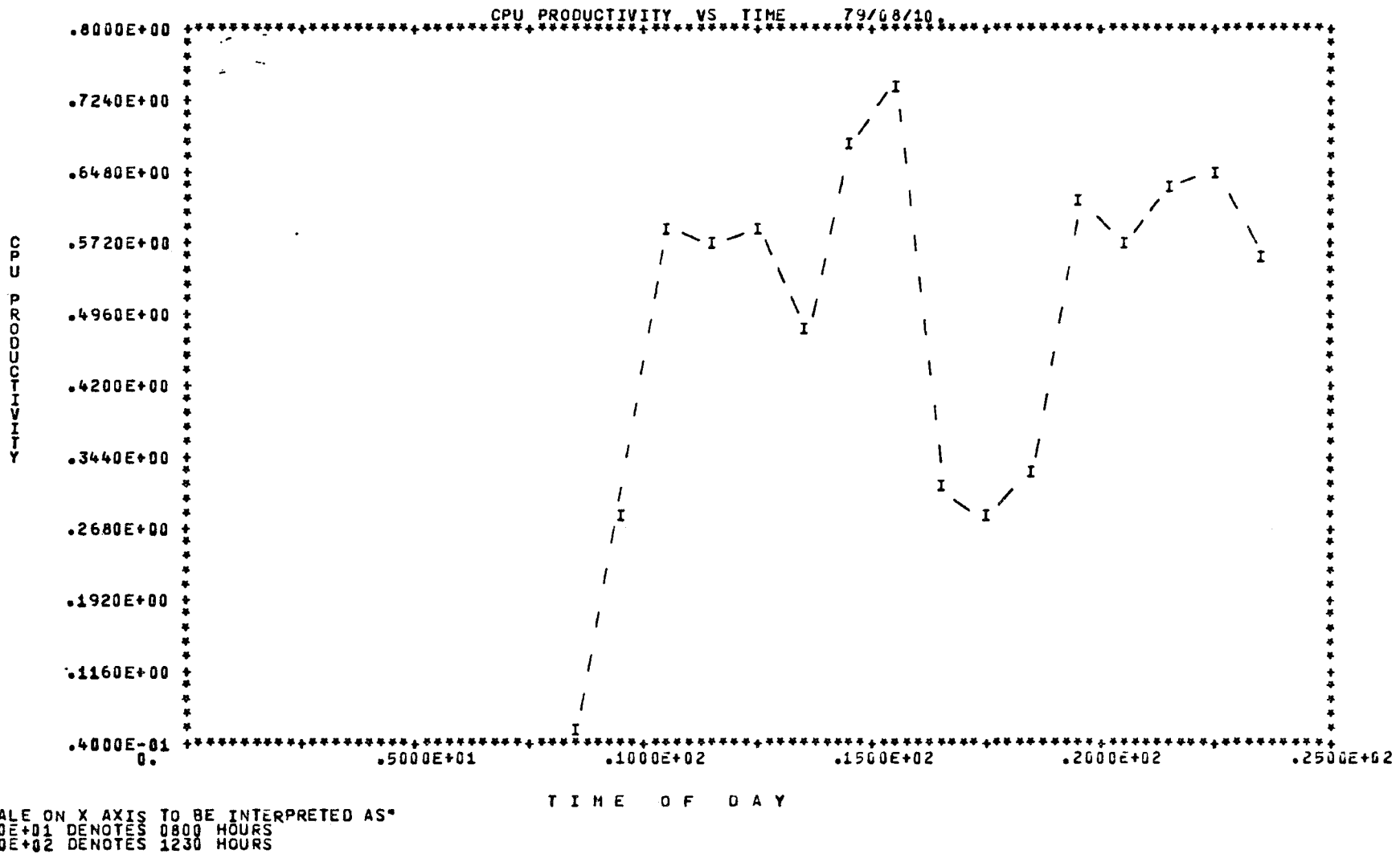
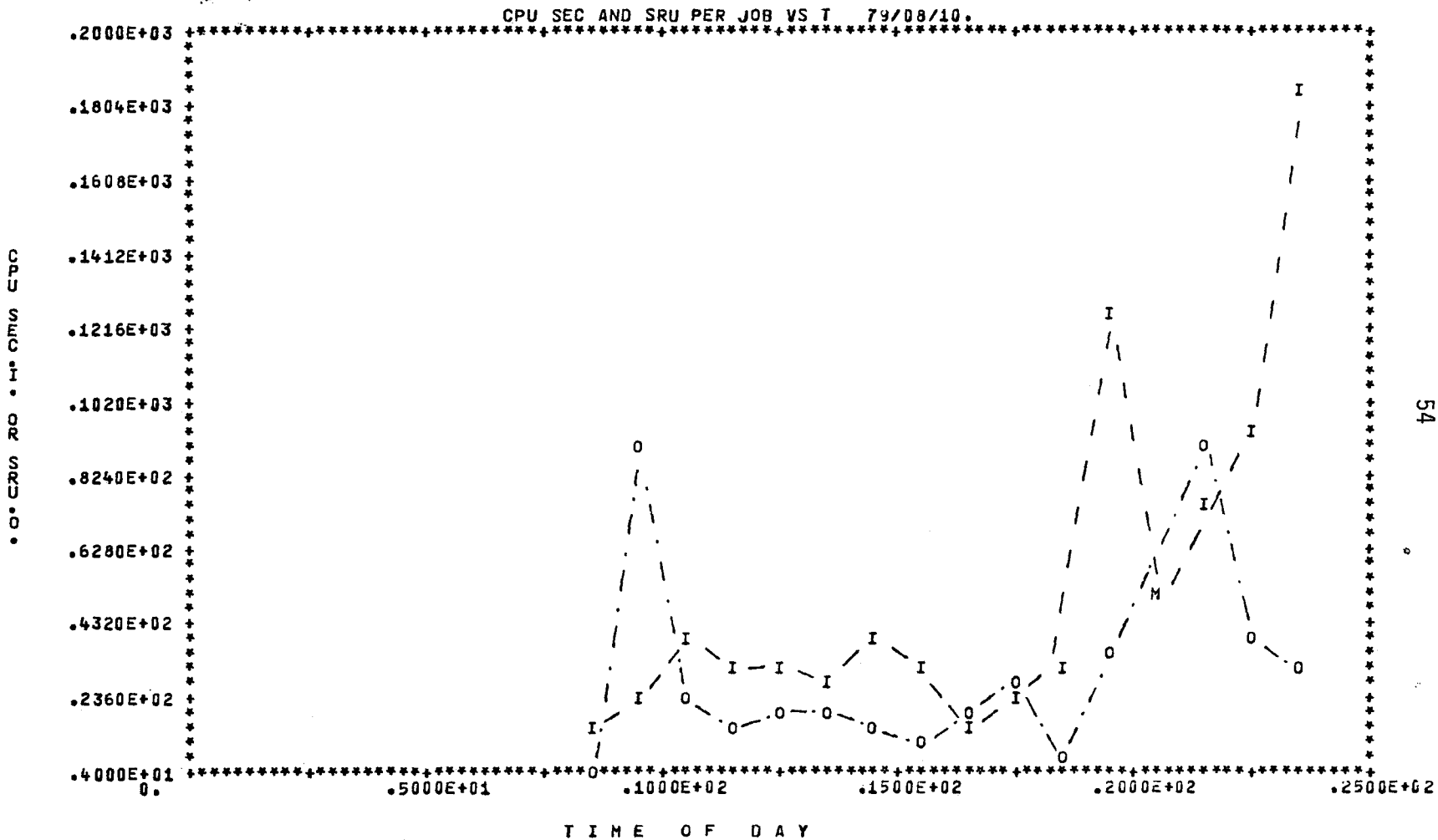


Figure 21. Line-Printer Plot of CPU Productivity vs. Time of the Day
(Connecting line was put in later by hand.)



TIME SCALE ON X AXIS TO BE INTERPRETED AS*
 .8000E+01 DENOTES 0800 HOURS
 .1250E+02 DENOTES 1230 HOURS

Figure 22. Line-Printer Plot of CPU Seconds and SRU's per Job vs. Time of the Day
 (lines connecting points were put in later by hand)

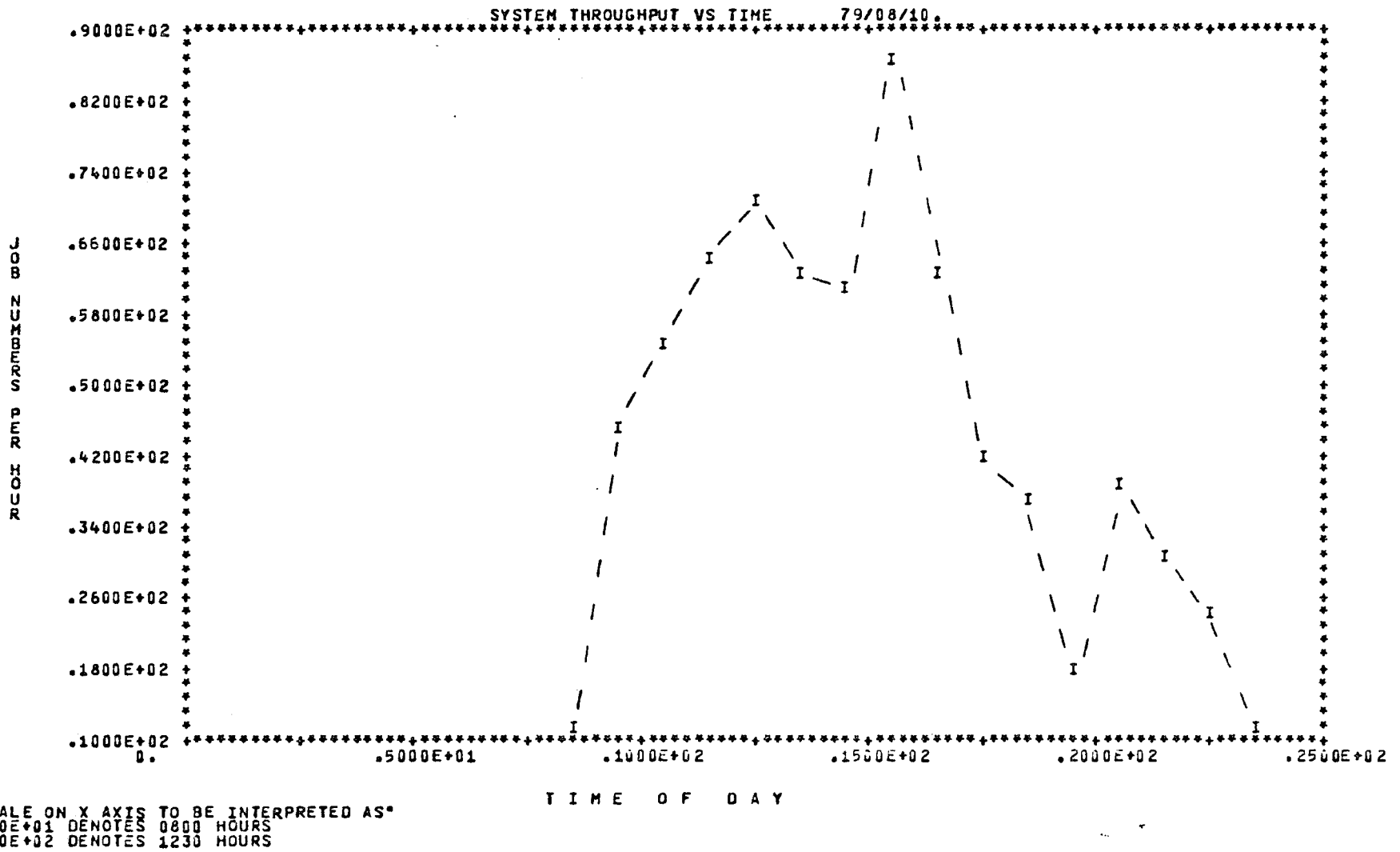


Figure 23. Line-Printer Plot of System Throughput Rate vs. Time of the Day (connecting line was put in later by hand).

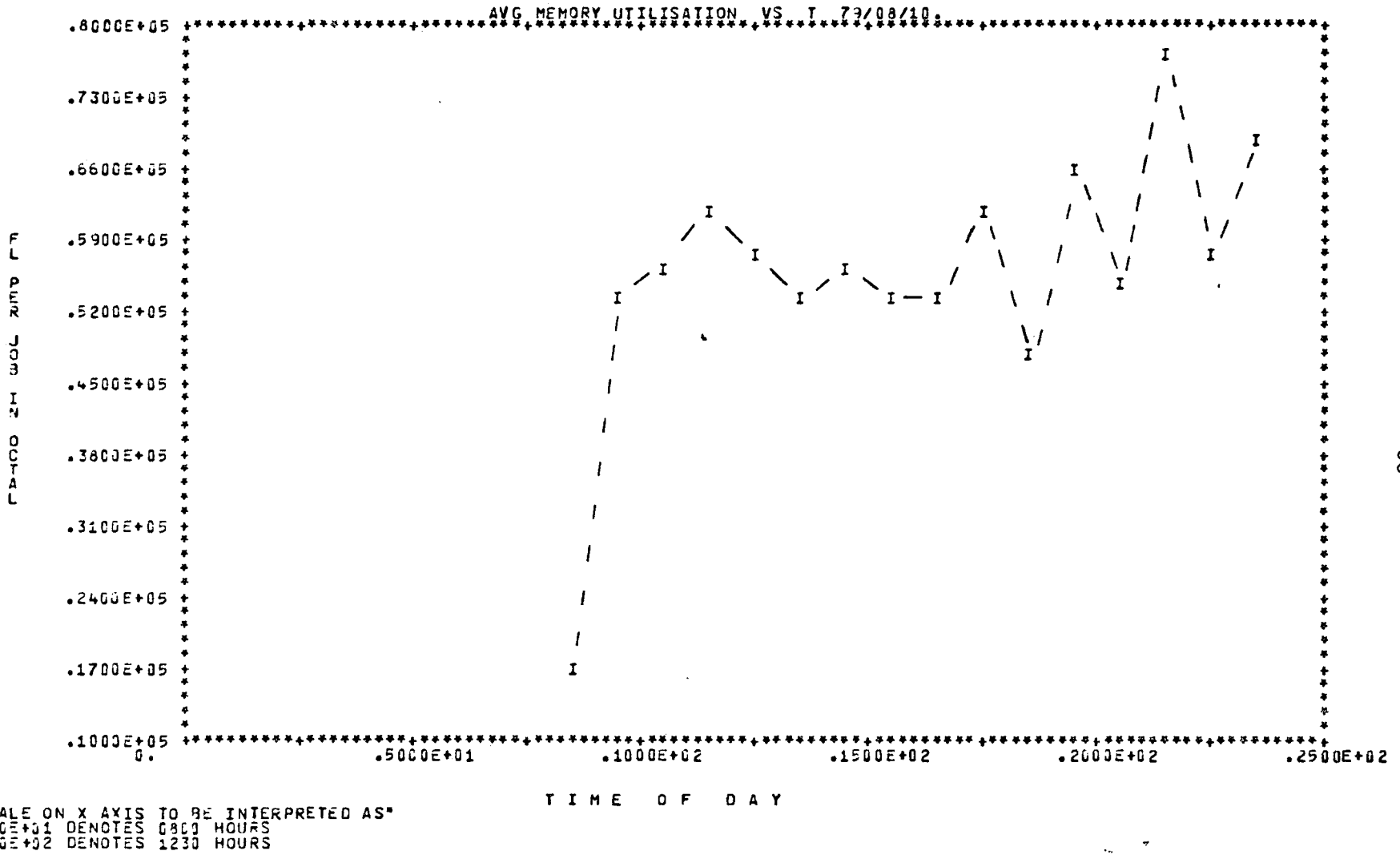
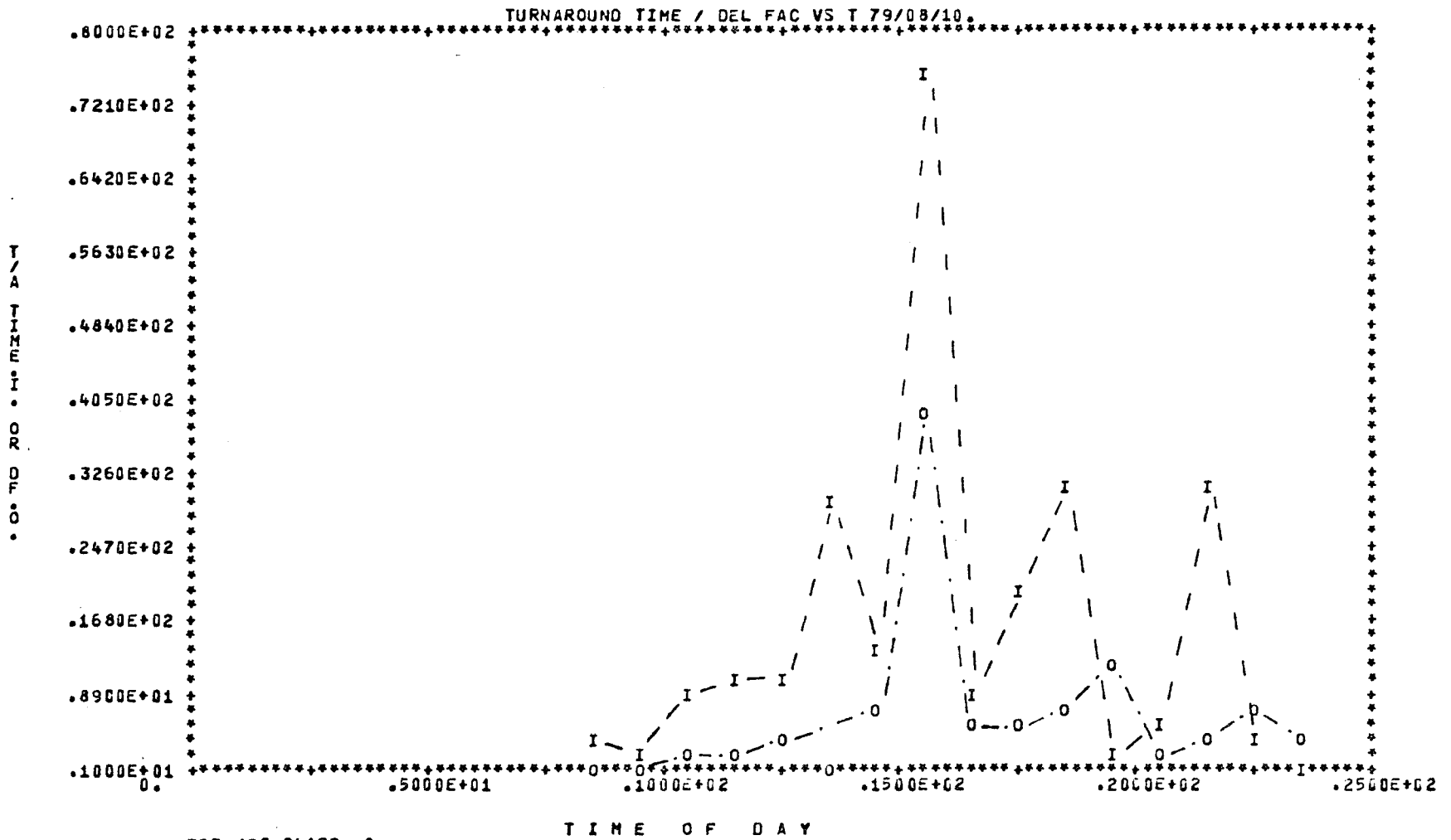


Figure 24. Line-Printer Plot of Memory Utilization vs. Time of the Day (connecting line was put in later by hand.)



FOR JOB CLASS 0

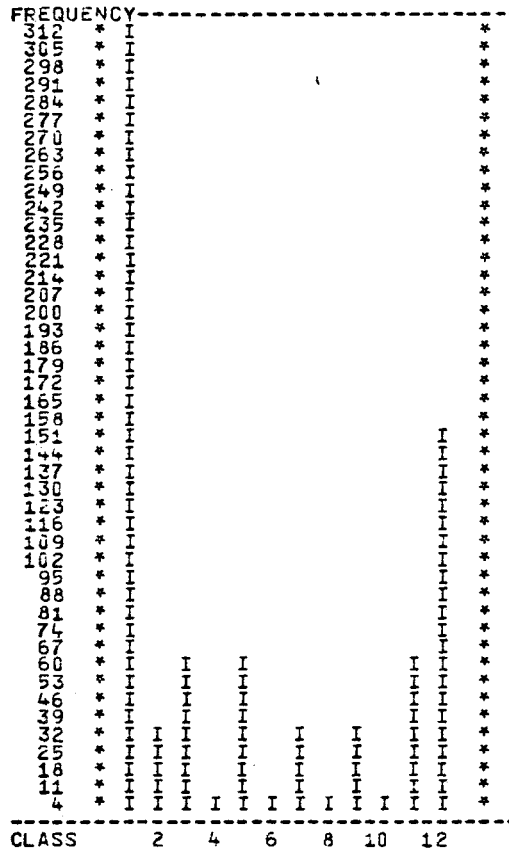
TIME SCALE ON X AXIS TO BE INTERPRETED AS*

.8000E+01 DENOTES 0800 HOURS

.1250E+02 DENOTES 1230 HOURS

POINTS MARKED M AT Y=1.0 INDICATE NO JOBS IN THIS CLASS DURING THAT PERIOD

Figure 25. Line-Printer Plot of Turnaround Time and Delay Factor vs. Time of the Day for Job Class 0 (connecting lines were put in later by hand.)

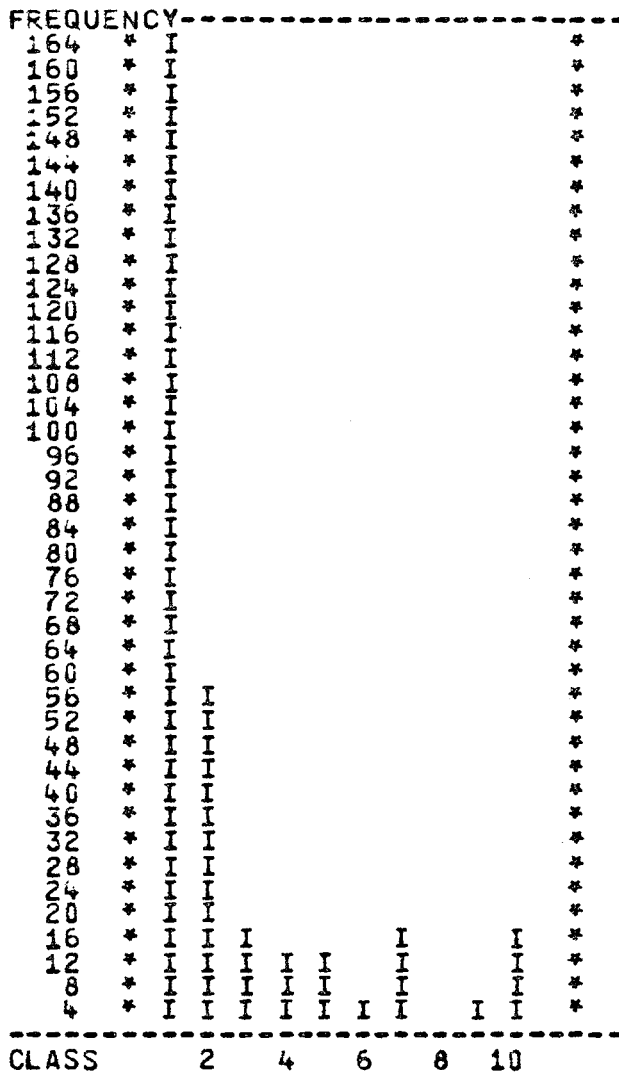


NUMBER OF JOBS PROCESSED THIS DAY BY CLASS

- CLASS CODE 1 = JOBCLASS 0
- CLASS CODE 2 = JOBCLASS 1
- CLASS CODE 3 = JOBCLASS 2
- CLASS CODE 4 = JOBCLASS 3
- CLASS CODE 5 = JOBCLASS 4
- CLASS CODE 6 = JOBCLASS 5

- CLASS CODE 7 = JOBCLASS 6
- CLASS CODE 8 = JOBCLASS 7
- CLASS CODE 9 = JOBCLASS 8
- CLASS CODE 10 = JOBCLASS 9
- CLASS CODE 11 = JOBS REQUIRING TAPE(S)
- CLASS CODE 12 = TIME-SHARING JOBS

Figure 26. Histogram showing Number of Jobs Processed by Class



FREQUENCY PLOT OF TURNAROUND TIME FOR JOBCLASS 0

CLASS CODE 1 = 0 TO 5 MINUTES

CLASS CODE 2 = 5 TO 10 MINUTES

CLASS CODE 3 = 10 TO 15 MINUTES

CLASS CODE 4 = 15 TO 20 MINUTES

CLASS CODE 5 = 20 TO 25 MINUTES

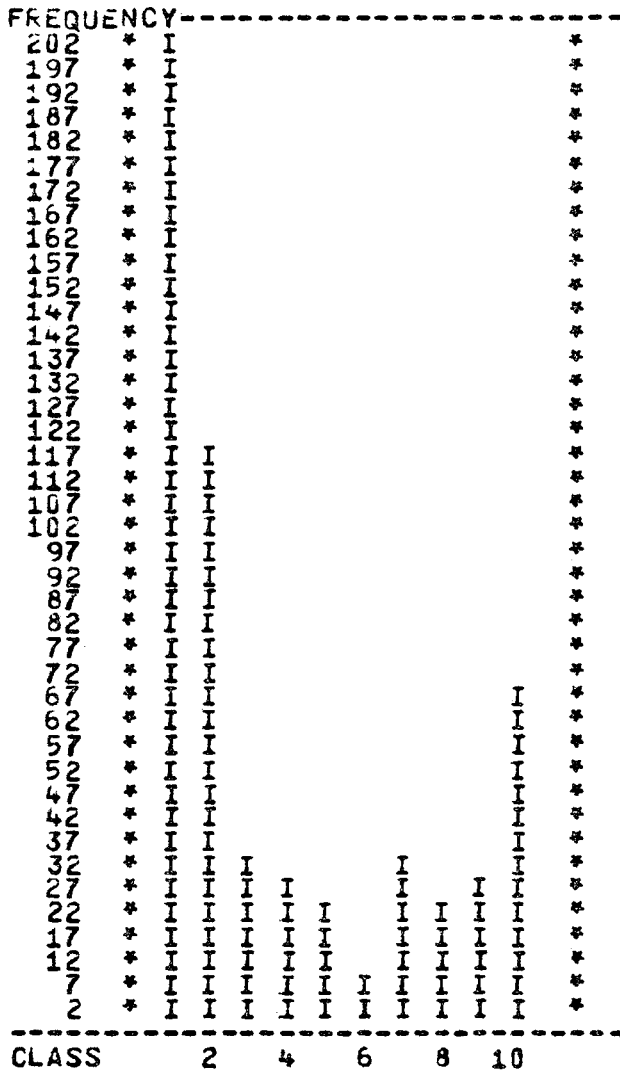
CLASS CODE 6 = 25 TO 30 MINUTES

CLASS CODE 7 = 30 TO 45 MINUTES

CLASS CODE 8 = 45 TO 60 MINUTES

CLASS CODE 9 = 60 - 120 MINUTES

CLASS CODE 10 = 120 MINUTES AND UP



FREQUENCY PLOT OF TURNAROUND TIME IRRESPECTIVE OF JOB CLASS

CLASS CODE 1 = 0 TO 5 MINUTES

CLASS CODE 2 = 5 TO 10 MINUTES

CLASS CODE 3 = 10 TO 15 MINUTES

CLASS CODE 4 = 15 TO 20 MINUTES

CLASS CODE 5 = 20 TO 25 MINUTES

CLASS CODE 6 = 25 TO 30 MINUTES

CLASS CODE 7 = 30 TO 45 MINUTES

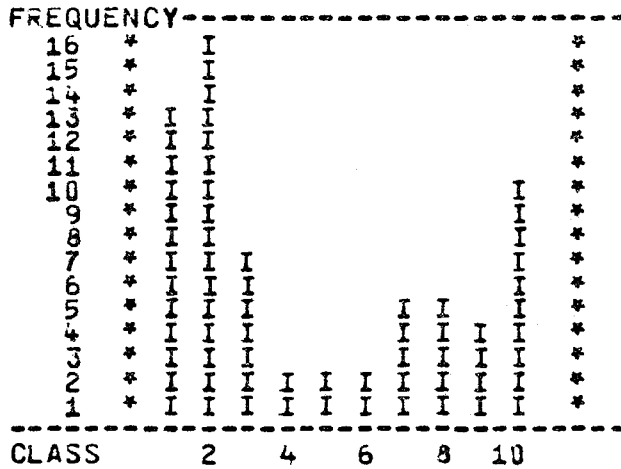
CLASS CODE 8 = 45 TO 60 MINUTES

CLASS CODE 9 = 60 - 120 MINUTES

CLASS CODE 10 = 120 MINUTES AND UP

Figure 28.

Histogram of Turnaround
Time irrespective of Class



FREQUENCY PLOT OF TURNAROUND TIME FOR JOBCLASS 2

CLASS CODE 1 = 0 TO 5 MINUTES
 CLASS CODE 2 = 5 TO 10 MINUTES
 CLASS CODE 3 = 10 TO 15 MINUTES
 CLASS CODE 4 = 15 TO 20 MINUTES
 CLASS CODE 5 = 20 TO 25 MINUTES
 CLASS CODE 6 = 25 TO 30 MINUTES
 CLASS CODE 7 = 30 TO 45 MINUTES
 CLASS CODE 8 = 45 TO 60 MINUTES
 CLASS CODE 9 = 60 - 120 MINUTES
 CLASS CODE 10 = 120 MINUTES AND UP

Figure 29. Histogram of Turnaround Time for Job Class 2

CHAPTER III

DISCUSSION OF TEST RESULTS

A. OVERVIEW

The programs developed in this project were tested on a number of account dayfiles for the system B computer during the month of August, 1979. This is a typical period in the summer when there are almost no undergraduate student users on the computer. In these test runs various parameters that characterize the system workload and performance were evaluated at hourly intervals between 0800 and 2400 hours. A number of observations were made on these test results. It must be noted however, that these interpretations have been made from the results of analysis of a very limited number of account dayfiles. They are discussed here primarily for the purpose of illustrating how the results from this type of analysis may be correlated with each other, and how they may, hopefully, assist management personnel in determining actions for tuning the system.

B. THE JOB SUMMARY FILE

Some information about the CDC system B in general may be obtained from the Job Summary Files examined.

- a. Typically there are 20,000 to 30,000 records written on an account dayfile.

- b. Between 800 to 1,000 jobs are processed by the system each day, of which about 15-20 percent are terminal originated and less than 5 percent are STALL jobs.
- c. Batch jobs require much more CPU time than terminal jobs. CPU times in thousands of seconds are not uncommon among STALL jobs.
- d. On the average terminal jobs make three times as many accesses as batch jobs to indirect access permanent files. This reflects the more frequent use of this type of permanent file in terminal jobs for storing programs and data, and for program development which often requires backup files. Furthermore, although there are few time-sharing ports on System B, it is likely that more than one program would be executed in one terminal session.
- e. Very few jobs that require magnetic tapes use more than one tape drive.

C. PEAK PERIOD

One of the features that may emerge from a system performance evaluation study and one that would interest the system management personnel is the identification of the "busy" or peak periods of the system. There are a number of indicators of peak activity, as shown by the test results.

a. System Job Concurrency

The system may be considered "busy" when the number

of jobs that are processed "concurrently" in a multiprogramming environment is large. The test results show that the system job concurrency tends to peak around 3 to 4 p.m. during each day, reaching a value of 12 to 15. Two other peak periods of less intensity may be identified at 10-11 a.m. and at 9-10 p.m. (Figure 20).

b. CPU Productivity

The CPU productivity appears to reach its maxima at the same times as the system job concurrency. However, the CPU productivity during the evening peak period is often as high as or even higher than that during the afternoon peak period (Figure 21), reaching the 80-90 percent level on two consecutive Fridays. An explanation for this behaviour may be obtained by correlating these results with the information in the job summary files. Records from these files show that the evening peak period generally coincides with the starting of execution of STALL jobs, most of which require large amounts of CPU time. This explains the heavy CPU utilization together with only moderate job concurrency for that period of time. Supporting evidence for this conclusion may also be found from a plot of the average CPU seconds per job vs. time of day. Figure 22 shows that the average CPU seconds per job rises from about 30 during the day to about 90 at around 9 p.m.

c. System Throughput Rate

Once again the system throughput rate tends to reach a maximum at 10 a.m. and again at 3 to 4 p.m., at about 70 to 90 jobs per hour. However, Figure 23 shows that it only reaches a value of about 30 jobs per hour in the evening peak period after dipping to a value of 10 between 5 and 7 p.m. This lends further support to the conclusion that the evening peak period is mainly due to the execution of STALL jobs by the system.

d. Core Memory Utilization

The average amount of field length required by each job appears to be rather stable, fluctuating between 50K and 65K words throughout the day (Figure 24) with little or no apparent increase during the peak periods, including the evening peak period. The limit placed on the field length of terminal originated jobs may be a contributing factor to this stable average value.

D. TURNAROUND TIME AND DELAY FACTOR

Turnaround times may be tabulated and graphically displayed by job class by the Phase Three program. For these test runs, the job classes were redefined with the following limits on CPU seconds: 10, 20, 50 and 100. This is an option available with the Phase Three program.

The turnaround time for jobs requiring less than 10 CPU

seconds (class 0) generally is slowest at around 3 p.m., which is the busy period of the day. It becomes slow again at about 9 p.m., probably due to the execution of STALL jobs. (See Figure 25).

Almost 40 percent of the jobs require less than 10 CPU seconds and thus fall into job class 0 in our definition. During an hourly or half-hourly interval, there may be only one or two jobs in each of the other classes. Caution must be exercised in interpreting their turnaround time results. The following example may help to illustrate this point.

Analysis of one of the dayfiles showed the turnaround time for job class 2 was unusually long (160 minutes) around 7 p.m. Reference to the turnaround time table shows that the time spent in the input queue was 151 minutes and thus was responsible for the delay. However the table also shows that there were only two jobs in this class. From the job summary file it was found that at least one job could be identified as having such a long turnaround time during that time of the day. Its job summary record indicates that the job was declared by the user as belonging to class 6, and thereby could have been given a low priority in the input queue. This job might have encountered abnormal termination during its execution, with the result that only a few CPU seconds were actually used.

Some other interesting features are found from the turnaround time analysis. The first are the characteristics of the

frequency distributions. From the histograms of turnaround times, naturally one would expect the highest frequency to shift from fast turnaround time for jobs in lower classes to slow turnaround time for jobs in higher classes. However, for jobs that require 10-50 CPU seconds, the distribution appears to be bi-modal, i.e., there is a high frequency of occurrence at the slow end (60 minutes) and also at the fast end (5 minutes). Such a typical distribution is shown in Figure 29. The same characteristics are also observed in the frequency distribution of turnaround time for all jobs irrespective of classes. This seemingly strange behaviour may be explained by the fact that the time interval used in classifying turnaround time increases progressively from 5 to 60 minutes.

Another feature that has emerged from these test results concerns the external delay factors. The external delay factor measures the delay in job turnaround due to queuing or peripheral processing. It seems that for periods that show relatively large external delay factors, the major contribution to the long turnaround time comes from the time spent in the output queue. This might suggest that the line-printers are at times incapable of handling the workload.

E. SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE WORK

Post-analysis of the account dayfiles indeed furnishes important information about the system workload and performance. However, a complete evaluation study still requires information

from other evaluation aids. To complement results from the current work the following studies may be considered:

a. Subsystem Software Utilization

Information on the utilization of the principal language processors like FTN, COBOL, BASIC and APL would assist system management personnel to establish user patterns and trends in various language utilizations. As the MIME system (McMaster Instructional Multi-language Executive) becomes an important program development tool for this user community, its utilization should also be studied. The format of the account dayfile can be changed to incorporate the identification of these subsystems and the programs developed in this work may then be expanded to process such information.

b. Disk File Space Utilization

As more and more information is stored and processed by the computer, file space will continue to be a problem for the computer system. An analysis of the permanent file directories would give us more information on the utilization of disk file space. This type of information would assist management personnel in setting policies regarding periodic purging of permanent files.

c. User Response Time Study

Although another project¹ is currently underway to measure the system response times to certain "benchmark" type

¹ Please see footnote 1 on page 14.

commands, data on user "think-time" are still needed. Such information should be useful in considerations of operating system tuning, especially with regard to setting priorities in job queues and time slices for time-sharing jobs.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Ferrari, D. "Computer Systems Performance Evaluation", Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice Hall, (1978).
2. Svobodova, L. "Computer Performance Measurement and Evaluation Methods: Analysis and Applications", New York: Elsevier, (1976).
3. Stimler, S. "Data Processing Systems: Their Performance, Evaluation, Measurement, and Improvement", Trenton, N.J.: Motivational Learning Programs, (1974).
4. Hicks, G.J.G. "An Examination of Real-Time Graphical Techniques Applied to Digital Computer Performance Evaluation", M.Sc. Thesis, McMaster University, Hamilton (1976).
5. "NOS Installation Handbook", Control Data Corporation, Sunnyvale, Calif., (1977).
6. "FORTRAN Extended Version 4 Reference Manual", Control Data Corporation, Sunnyvale, Calif., (1977).
7. "IMSL Library 3 Manual, Edition 6, for CDC 6400/7000 Cyber 70/170 Series", Vol. III, Houston, Texas: International Mathematical and Statistical Libraries, Inc., (1977).

APPENDIX A

Dayfile Record Identifiers Recognized By
 Program Phase Two

<u>CODE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
ABUN	user number is entered
ACST	a STALL job is identified
AEPQ	job leaves input or print or punch queue
AESR	the number of System Resource Units (SRU) used by job is given
AMAS	tape drive is assigned to job
AMRT	tape drive is released
IBJC	a job class card is processed
IBEQ	job enters a queue (input, print or punch)
IEFL	maximum field length used by job is given
SIUN	illegal user number is encountered
SPAT	denotes direct-access permanent file activity
SPGT	denotes indirect-access permanent file activity
UCCR	number of cards read is given
UCLP	number of lines printed is given
UECP	number of CPU seconds used by job is given
UEMS	number of mass storage units used is given
UEMT	number of tape storage units used is given
UEPF	number of permanent file units is given

APPENDIX B

User's Guide

There are three separate programs for the complete analysis of the account dayfile. These programs are called PHASE1, PHASE2 and PHASE3. It is recommended that these programs be run in two stages. The first stage produces a Job Summary File from the system Dayfile by executing programs PHASE1 and PHASE2. The Job Summary File is saved as a permanent file at the end of this stage. This permanent file is fetched in the second stage when program PHASE3 is executed.

Control Cards

A procedure file ANALDF has been constructed to incorporate the major control statements required for the first stage. These control statements will be inserted in the user control statement sequence when the procedure file is called:

```
ANALDF
FETCH,PHASE1/UN=1003993.
SETTL,300.
PHASE1.
RETURN,PHASE1.
RETURN,TAPE1.
REWIND,TAPE2.
FETCH,PHASE2/UN=1003993.
FILE(TAPE2,BT=C,RT=Z,FL=80)
```

```
FILE(TAPE1,BT=C,RT=Z,FL=80)
RFL,100000.
PHASE2.
REPLACE,TAPE3=JSONE.
REPLACE,TAPE4=JSTWO.
```

The two sections of the Job Summary File are saved as the user's private indirect access permanent files JSONE and JSTWO.

Program PHASE3 requires a field length of more than 120000₈ words to load. Therefore it has been organized into overlays and the overlay file name is PH3. Another procedure file ANALJS has been constructed for running the program in the second stage. The control statements incorporated in ANALJS are:

```
ANALJS
FETCH,PH3=PHASE3/UN=1003993.
FETCH,TAPE3=JSONE.
FETCH,TAPE4=JSTWO.
FILE(TAPE3,BT=C,RT=W,MRL=100)
FILE(TAPE1,BT=C,RT=W,MRL=100)
FILE(TAPE4,BT=C,RT=W,MRL=120)
FILE(TAPE2,BT=C,RT=W,MRL=120)
RFL,110000.
SETTL,50.
PH3.
```

User Input Cards

1. Program PHASE1.

<u>Card</u>	<u>Field</u>	<u>Columns</u>	<u>Format</u>
1	TBEGIN	1-5	A5
	TEND	6-10	A5

TBEGIN = beginning time of analysis. Any entries in the Dayfile before this time will be ignored. It is in the form of a four-digit time preceded by a blank, i.e., bhhmm where hh is the hours and mm is the minutes, e.g., b0830. Default is b0000.

TEND = ending time of analysis. Any entries made after this time will be ignored. Same format as TBEGIN. Default is b9999.

The whole card may be omitted or blank if the whole Dayfile is to be analyzed. Any field that is left blank will activate the default value for that field.

2. Program PHASE2

<u>Card</u>	<u>Field</u>	<u>Columns</u>	<u>Format</u>
1	OPTION(1)	1-5	A5
	OPTION(2)	6-10	A5
	OPTION(3)	11-15	A5
	OPTION(4)	16-20	A5

OPTION(1) = beginning time of analysis of the modified Dayfile.
Same format as TBEGIN in Program PHASE1.

OPTION(2) = ending time of analysis, same format as OPTION(1).
However, if a job enters the system before this
specified time, all the entries in the Dayfile
associated with that job will be processed even if
they were entered after this time.

OPTION(3) = full or partial printout selection. Columns 11-14
should be left blank. A character L in column 15
selects full printout of the Job Summary File con-
tents. The character S in Column 15 selects a short
printout of the file. Default (all blanks in columns
11-15) is for no printout at all.

OPTION(4) = selection of a printout for the explanation of table
headings. Any non-blank character in columns 16-20
will select to enable this printout.

Once again the card may be omitted or blank and all
default options will be activated.

3. Program PHASE3

<u>Card</u>	<u>Field</u>	<u>Columns</u>	<u>Format</u>
1	TLOWER	1-5	A5
	TUPPER	6-10	A5
	INTERVAL	11-15	I5
	OPTION	16-20	A5
2	UNITS	1-5	A5
	CLIMIT	6-25	4I5

TLOWER = same as TBEGIN in Program PHASE1.

TUPPER = same as TEND in Program PHASE1.

INTERVAL = time interval in minutes. Analysis will be performed at regular intervals specified here between TUPPER and TLOWER. It should not be less than 30 if lengthy printout options are selected (see OPTION) since shorter intervals require excessive field length for the printer plots. Default value is 60 minutes.

OPTION = any non blank character in this field will suppress all printouts except the contents of the system job concurrency file.

UNITS = JCCPU/JCSRU in columns 1-5 if a job is to be reclassified according to the number of CPU seconds/SRU's used.

CLIMIT = Upper limits of CPU seconds or SRU's for the job.

Sample DecksExample 1.

The following sample deck is for running a job for the first stage of the analysis. The original Account Dayfile is on a direct-access permanent file AC1. The file will be analyzed from start to midnight. A full printout of the Job Summary File is selected and an explanation of names used in printout is required.

```

Jobname(JC4)
USER(usernumber)
CHARGE(chargenumber)
ATTACH,TAPE1=AC1/UN=SYSTEMX.
FETCH,ANALDF/UN=1003993.
CALL, ANALDF.
end of record
      2400
end of record
      2400    L  YES
end of record

```

Example 2.

The following sample deck is for running a job for the second stage of the analysis. Analysis is to be done for the period of time from 0800 to 2400 at regular intervals of 30 minutes. All printouts are required. The job classification scheme is redefined according to number of CPU second used by the job. These class limits are 10,20,50 and 100 seconds.

Jobname(JC2)

USER(usernumber)

CHARGE(chargenumber)

FETCH,ANALJS/UN=1003993.

CALL,ANALJS.

end of record

0800 2400 30

JCCPU 10 20 50 100

end of record

APPENDIX C

PROGRAM LISTINGS

```

PROGRAM PHASE1(INPUT,OUTPUT,TAPE5=INPUT,TAPE6=OUTPUT,TAPE1,TAPE2)
*****
*                               *
*               MAIN PROGRAM   *
*                               *
*  PURPOSE -  CREAT A NEW FILE WITH MODIFIED TERMINAL *
*              JOB NAMES IN THE DAYFILE OF CDC 6400  *
*              NEW ** 00061ADT (0006=PORT#, 1AD=NEW NAME) *
*              OLD ** XXXX300T (XXXX=IUSER ID, 006=PORT #) *
* INPUT - READ IN TBEGIN,TEND *
* OUTPUT - MODIFIED DAYFILE IN TAPE2 *
*           WITH NEW TERMINAL JOB NAMES *
* SUBROUTINES CALLED - INITIAL,OTHERS *
*****
IMPLICIT INTEGER(A-Z)
COMMON/VTIME/TBEGIN,TEND

C
C***  SET DEFAULT TIME LIMITS
TBEGIN=10H 00.00.00.
TEND=10H 99.99.99.

C
C***  READ IN TIME LIMITS OF ANALYSIS IN THE FORM OF FOUR-DIGIT TIME
READ (5,800) T1,T2
IF (EOF(5)) 2,1

C
C***      CONVERT INPUT TIME INTO DAYFILE FORMAT HH.MM.SS.
1      IF (T1.NE.5H      ) TBEGIN=INTIME(T1)
      IF (T2.NE.5H      ) TEND=INTIME(T2)

C
2      WRITE (6,900) TBEGIN,TEND

C
C***  INITIALIZATION AND PROCESS THE FIRST RECORD
CALL INITIAL

C
C***  PROCESS SUBSEQUENT RECORDS
CALL OTHERS

C
800  FORMAT (2A5)
900  FORMAT(1H1, //10X, "STARTING TIME = ",A10,10X, "FINISHING TIME = ",
+A10//)
STOP
END

```

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52


```

C      RETURN
C      4  WRITE(6,910)
C      800 FORMAT(A10,A4,2A3,A4,56A1)
C      910 FORMAT(1H/,//,"TBEGIN INPUT ERROR - OUT OF RANGE")
      RETURN
      END

```

```

PRINT P 108
PRINT P 109
PRINT P 110
PRINT P 111
PRINT P 112
PRINT P 113
PRINT P 114

```

```

C      SUBROUTINE OTHERS
C      *****
C      *
C      *          SUBROUTINE OTHERS
C      *
C      *  FUNCTION - PROCESS ALL JOB RECORDS EXCEPT THE FIRST
C      *  CALLED FROM - MAIN PROGRAM
C      *  INPUT - TPERIOD,TEND
C      *  OUTPUT - AS IN MAIN PROGRAM EXCEPT THOSE FROM INITIAL
C      *  SUBROUTINES CALL - PROG
C      *
C      *****

```

```

PRINT P 115
PRINT P 116
PRINT P 117
PRINT P 118
PRINT P 119
PRINT P 120
PRINT P 121
PRINT P 122
PRINT P 123
PRINT P 124
PRINT P 125
PRINT P 126
PRINT P 127
PRINT P 128
PRINT P 129
PRINT P 130
PRINT P 131
PRINT P 132
PRINT P 133
PRINT P 134
PRINT P 135
PRINT P 136
PRINT P 137
PRINT P 138
PRINT P 139
PRINT P 140
PRINT P 141
PRINT P 142
PRINT P 143
PRINT P 144
PRINT P 145
PRINT P 146
PRINT P 147
PRINT P 148
PRINT P 149
PRINT P 150
PRINT P 151
PRINT P 152
PRINT P 153
PRINT P 154
PRINT P 155
PRINT P 156
PRINT P 157
PRINT P 158

```

```

C      IMPLICIT INTEGER(A-Z)
C      COMMON/VTIME/TBEGIN,TEND
C      COMMON/JREC/TIME, ID, JNAME,TYPE, CODE,MSG(56)
C      COMMON/ARRAY/TABLE(100),NEWN(3)

```

```

C      LOGICAL NXDAY
C      DATA LATE/10H 22.00.00./
C      NXDAY=.FALSE.

```

```

C      C*** READ A RECORD AND CHECK THE TIME AFTER IT'S CONVERTED TO SECONDS.

```

```

C      LOOP1
C      7 READ(1,800) TIME, ID, JNAME,TYPE, CODE,MSG

```

```

C      C*** CHECK FINISHING TIME

```

```

C      IF(TIME.GT.TEND) GOTO 3

```

```

C      C*** THE FOLLOWING SECTION WAS INSERTED BY H.N. NG TO HANDLE ENTRIES
C      C*** RECORDED AFTER MIDNIGHT NEXT DAY BY ADDING 24 HOURS TO TIME.

```

```

C      IF (ID.EQ.4HSYST) GOTO 5
C      IF (TIME.GE.LATE) NXDAY=.TRUE.
C      IF (NXDAY.AND.(TIME.LT.LATE)) TIME=HR25(TIME)

```

```

C      C*** PROCESS THE RECORD

```

```

C      CALL PROG

```



```

C
C*** A NAME ALREADY IN THE TABLE,CHECK JFLAG FOR LOG OFF INDICATION
C FOR LAST JOB(JFLAG=.FALSE.)
C 10 IF(.NOT.JFLAG(NTERML)) GOTO 20
C
C*** THE LAST ONE WASN'T LOG OFF. GIVE TABLE NAME TO JNAME.
C ALSO CHECK IS THE CURRENT RECORD CONTAINS A LOG OFF CODE.
C JNAME=TABLE(NTERML)
C IF(CODE.EQ."AESR")JFLAG(NTERML)=.FALSE.
C RETURN
C
C*** THE LAST RECORD HAS LOG OFF CODE. IS THE CURRENT A NEW JOB?
C 20 IF(CODE.EQ."ABUN") 30,50
C
C*** RESET JFLAG FOR NEW JOB. ASSIGN NEW NAME
C 30 JFLAG(NTERML)=.TRUE.
C
C*** NEW ENTRY ALSO ASSIGNED A NEW NAME
C 40 ENCODE(10,300,JNAME) NEWN
C
C*** STORE NEWNAME ON TABLE AND UPDATE NEXT NEW NAME
C
C TABLE(NTERML)=JNAME
C CALL NEWNAME(NEWN)
C RETURN
C
C*** THERE ARE CASES THAT LAST RECORD HAS LOF OFF CODE,BUT
C THE OUTPUT IS ROUTED TO BATCH MODE OR OTHER MODES THAN TERMINAL
C MODES FOR A CONTINUATION OF THE PRESENT JOB. USE THE SAME
C NAME IN THE TABLE THEN.
C 50 JNAME=TABLE(NTERML)
C
C 100 FORMAT(I3)
C 200 FORMAT(R1,A3)
C 300 FORMAT(3R1)
C RETURN
C END

```

```

PREP 210
PREP 211
PREP 212
PREP 213
PREP 214
PREP 215
PREP 216
PREP 217
PREP 218
PREP 219
PREP 220
PREP 221
PREP 222
PREP 223
PREP 224
PREP 225
PREP 226
PREP 227
PREP 228
PREP 229
PREP 230
PREP 231
PREP 232
PREP 233
PREP 234
PREP 235
PREP 236
PREP 237
PREP 238
PREP 239
PREP 240
PREP 241
PREP 242
PREP 243
PREP 244
PREP 245
PREP 246

```

```

C
CCCCCCCC
C SUBROUTINE NEWNAME(A)
C *****
C *
C * SUBROUTINE NEWNAME *
C *
C * CALLED FROM - NEWJN *
C * INPUT - NEWN(INDEICE FOR CURRENT NEW NAME) *
C * OUTPUT - NEWN FOR NEXT NEW NAME *
C *
C *****
C
C IMPLICIT INTEGER(A-Z)
C DIMENSION A(3)
C

```

```

PREP 247
PREP 248
PREP 249
PREP 250
PREP 251
PREP 252
PREP 253
PREP 254
PREP 255
PREP 256
PREP 257
PREP 258
PREP 259
PREP 260

```

```

A(3)=A(3)+1
IF(A(3).GT.328) GOTO 10
RETURN
10 A(3)=1
A(2)=A(2)+1
IF(A(2).GT.328) GOTO 20
RETURN
20 A(2)=1
A(1)=A(1)+1
IF(A(1).GT.448) A(1)=27
RETURN
END

```

```

PRR P 261
PRR P 262
PRR P 263
PRR P 264
PRR P 265
PRR P 266
PRR P 267
PRR P 268
PRR P 269
PRR P 270
PRR P 271
PRR P 272

```

FUNCTION INTIME (T)

```

C
C*** FUNCTION INTIME TAKES TIME T IN FOUR-DIGIT FORMAT (HRMN)
C*** AND RETURNS THE TIME IN DAYFILE FORMAT XX.YY.ZZ. ( HOUR.MIN.SEC.)
C
C IMPLICIT INTEGER (A-Z)
C DATA BLANK,PERIOD,SEC/1H ,1H.,2H00/
C
C DECODE (5,100,T) HR,MIN
C ENCODE (10,200,ANT) BLANK,HR,PERIOD,MIN,PERIOD,SEC,PERIOD
C INTIME=ANT
C
C 100 FORMAT (1X,2A2)
C 200 FORMAT (3(A1,A2),A1)
C
C RETURN
C END

```

```

PRR P 273
PRR P 274
PRR P 275
PRR P 276
PRR P 277
PRR P 278
PRR P 279
PRR P 280
PRR P 281
PRR P 282
PRR P 283
PRR P 284
PRR P 285
PRR P 286
PRR P 287
PRR P 288
PRR P 289
PRR P 290

```

FUNCTION HR25 (T)

```

C
C*** THIS FUNCTION TAKES TIME T IN DAYFILE FORMAT, INCREMENT HOUR
C*** BY 24 AND RETURNS THE NEW TIME IN SAME FORMAT.
C
C INTEGER HR,SEC
C DIMENSION CHAR(10)
C DATA BLANK,PERIOD,ZERO/1H ,1H.,1H0/
C
C DECODE (10,1000,T) HR,MIN,SEC
C 1000 FORMAT (3(1X,I2))
C HR=HR+24
C ENCODE (10,6000,THEN) BLANK,HR,PERIOD,MIN,PERIOD,SEC,PERIOD
C 6000 FORMAT (3(A1,I2),A1)
C
C C*** REPLACE BLANKS WITH ZERO
C
C DECODE (10,1010,THEN) CHAR

```

```

PRR P 291
PRR P 292
PRR P 293
PRR P 294
PRR P 295
PRR P 296
PRR P 297
PRR P 298
PRR P 299
PRR P 300
PRR P 301
PRR P 302
PRR P 303
PRR P 304
PRR P 305
PRR P 306
PRR P 307
PRR P 308

```

```
1010 FORMAT (10A1)
      DO 10 I=2,10
         IF (CHAR(I).EQ.BLANK) CHAR(I)=ZERO
10 CONTINUE
  ENCODE (10,1010,THEN) CHAR
  HR25=THEN
  RETURN
  END
```

```
PREP 309
PREP 310
PREP 311
PREP 312
PREP 313
PREP 314
PREP 315
PREP 316
```


SUBROUTINE SORTDF

C
C
C
C
C
C

SUBROUTINE SORTDF TAKES THE PREPROCESSED ACCOUNT DAYFILE (TAPE2) AND SORTS IT SO THAT ALL RECORDS BELONGING TO ONE JOB ARE GROUPED TOGETHER AND WRITTEN ON TAPE1. SORTING IS DONE BY MAKING FORTRAN EXTENDED SUBROUTINE CALLS TO ROUTINES UTILISING THE SORTMERGE UTILITIES. REFER CDC SORTMERGE MANUAL FOR DETAILS.

CALL SMSORT (80)
CALL SMFILE (4HSORT,5HCODED,2)
CALL SMFILE (6HOUTPUT,5HCODED,1)
CALL SMKEY (15,1,3,0,7HDISPLAY)
CALL SMKEY (11,1,4,0,7HDISPLAY)
CALL SMOPT (6HRETAIN)
CALL SMEND
REWIND 1
REWIND 2
RETURN
END

SORTDF 2
SORTDF 3
SORTDF 4
SORTDF 5
SORTDF 6
SORTDF 7
SORTDF 8
SORTDF 9
SORTDF 10
SORTDF 11
SORTDF 12
SORTDF 13
SORTDF 14
SORTDF 15
SORTDF 16
SORTDF 17
SORTDF 18
SORTDF 19
SORTDF 20

SUBROUTINE VOCAB

C
C
C
C

SUBROUTINE VOCAB PRINTS A DICTIONARY OF NAMES USED IN HEADINGS OF PRINTOUT TABLES

WRITE (6,6000)
WRITE (6,6010)
WRITE (6,6020)
WRITE (6,6030)
WRITE (6,6040)
WRITE (6,6050)
WRITE (6,6060)
WRITE (6,6070)
WRITE (6,6080)
WRITE (6,6090)
WRITE (6,6100)
WRITE (6,6110)
WRITE (6,6120)
WRITE (6,6130)
WRITE (6,6140)
WRITE (6,6142)
WRITE (6,6150)
WRITE (6,6160)
WRITE (6,6170)
WRITE (6,6180)
WRITE (6,6190)
WRITE (6,6200)
WRITE (6,6210)
WRITE (6,6220)
WRITE (6,6230)
WRITE (6,6240)

VOCAB 2
VOCAB 3
VOCAB 4
VOCAB 5
VOCAB 6
VOCAB 7
VOCAB 8
VOCAB 9
VOCAB 10
VOCAB 11
VOCAB 12
VOCAB 13
VOCAB 14
VOCAB 15
VOCAB 16
VOCAB 17
VOCAB 18
VOCAB 19
VOCAB 20
VOCAB 21
VOCAB 22
VOCAB 23
VOCAB 24
VOCAB 25
VOCAB 26
VOCAB 27
VOCAB 28
VOCAB 29
VOCAB 30
VOCAB 31
VOCAB 32

C

6000	FORMAT (1H1,40X,*DICTIONARY FOR TABLE PRINTOUTS*)	VOCAB	64
6010	FORMAT (41X,*-----*///)	VOCAB	65
6020	FORMAT (1H,* NO. = RECORD NUMBER*/)	VOCAB	66
6030	FORMAT (1H,* JOENAME = SYSTEM JOBNAME*/)	VOCAB	67
6040	FORMAT (1H,* TYPE = B FOR BATCH JOB*/)	VOCAB	68
6050	FORMAT (1H,* T FOR TERMINAL JOB*/)	VOCAB	69
6060	FORMAT (1H,* S FOR SYSTEM JOB*/)	VOCAB	70
6070	FORMAT (1H,* E FOR REMOTE BATCH JOB*/)	VOCAB	71
6080	FORMAT (1H,* CLASS = JOB CLASS AS DECLARED BY USER OR ASSIGNED B	VOCAB	72
	\$Y SYSTEM*/)	VOCAB	73
6090	FORMAT (1H,* TIME IN = TIME AT WHICH JOB WAS READ IN*/)	VOCAB	74
6100	FORMAT (1H,* TIME OUT = TIME AT WHICH PRINTOUT IS COMPLETED*/)	VOCAB	75
6110	FORMAT (1H,* EXC BEGIN = TIME AT WHICH PROCESSING OF JOB STARTS*	VOCAB	76
	\$/)	VOCAB	77
6120	FORMAT (1H,* EXC END = TIME AT WHICH JOB PROCESSING STOPS*/)	VOCAB	78
6130	FORMAT (1H,* CPU SECS = THE NUMBER OF CPU SECONDS USED BY JOB*/)	VOCAB	79
6140	FORMAT (1H,* REMARKS = ST FOR STALL JOB*/)	VOCAB	80
6142	FORMAT (* AB FOR ABORTED JOB (E.G., ILLEGAL ID)*/)	VOCAB	81
6150	FORMAT (1H,* SRUS = NUMBER OF SYSTEM RESOURCE UNITS CONSUMED*/)	VOCAB	82
6160	FORMAT (1H,* MAX FL = MAXIMUM FIELD LENGTH REQUIRED OR REQUESTED	VOCAB	83
	\$ IN OCTAL MEMORY WORDS*/)	VOCAB	84
6170	FORMAT(1H,* DPF ACC = NUMBER OF ACCESSSES TO DIRECT ACCES PERMANE	VOCAB	85
	\$NT FILES*/)	VOCAB	86
6180	FORMAT (1H,* IDPF ACC = NUMBER OF ACCESSSES TO INDIRECT ACCESS PE	VOCAB	87
	\$RMANENT FILES*/)	VOCAB	88
6190	FORMAT (1H,* PF UNITS = KILOUNITS OF PERMANENT FILE USAGE*/)	VOCAB	89
6200	FORMAT (1H,* MS UNITS = KILOUNITS OF MASS STORAGE USAGE*/)	VOCAB	90
6210	FORMAT (1H,* LINES PRT = NUMBER OF LINES PRINTED FOR JOB*/)	VOCAB	91
6220	FORMAT (1H,* CARDS RD = NUMBER OF CARDS READ IN FOR JOB*/)	VOCAB	92
6230	FORMAT (1H,* TP DRIVES = MAXIMUM NUMBER OF TAPE DRIVES OCCUPIED	VOCAB	93
	\$AT ANY ONE TIME DURING JOB PROCESSING*/)	VOCAB	94
6240	FORMAT(1H,* TP TIME = TOTAL TIME IN MINUTES OF TAPE DRIVE ASSIGN	VOCAB	95
	\$MENTS*/)	VOCAB	96
		VOCAB	97
		VOCAB	98
		VOCAB	99

C

RETURN
END

SUBROUTINE INITIAL

C
C
C
C
C
C

SUBROUTINE INITIAL PERFORMS THE FOLLOWING FUNCTIONS:
 READS USER INPUT FOR CONTROL (READIN)
 INITIALISES WORK AREA (GLOBVAR)
 GETS DATE OF ACCOUNT DAYFILE TO BE ANALYSED (SETDATE)
 PRINTS EXPLANATION OF PRINTOUTS IF USER SO DESIRES (VOCAB)

COMMON /CHOICE/TLCWER,TUPPER,TABLE1,TABLE2,SKIP
 LOGICAL SKIP
 CALL READIN
 CALL GLOBVAR
 CALL SETPARA
 CALL SETDATE
 IF (SKIP) RETURN

INITIAL	92
INITIAL	93
INITIAL	94
INITIAL	95
INITIAL	96
INITIAL	97
INITIAL	98
INITIAL	99
INITIAL	10
INITIAL	11
INITIAL	12
INITIAL	13
INITIAL	14
INITIAL	15
INITIAL	16

CALL VOCAB
RETURN
END

INITIAL 17
INITIAL 18
INITIAL 19

C	SUBROUTINE SETDATE	SETDATE	2
C	SUBROUTINE SETDATE READS THE FIRST ENTRY FROM THE ACCOUNT DAYFILE	SETDATE	3
C	AND GETS THE DATE FOR THE FILE	SETDATE	4
C	LOCAL VARIABLES:	SETDATE	5
C	HEADER = ALPHANUMERIC STRING OF FIRST ENTRY IN DAYFILE	SETDATE	6
C	KEY = KEY WORD ENTRY, SHOULD BE ABSY	SETDATE	7
C	DATE = DATE OF FILE AS INDICATED BY THIS ENTRY	SETDATE	8
C	BLANK=PADDDING FOR FIRST ENTRY (DATE) IN OUTPUT FILES	SETDATE	9
C	TZERO=ZERO TIME TO ENSURE FIRST ENTRY REMAIN FIRST AFTER SORT	SETDATE	10
C	DIMENSION HEADER(6)	SETDATE	11
C	DATA BLANK,TZERO/10H ,10H 00./	SETDATE	12
C	OBTAIN DATE FROM DAYFILE	SETDATE	13
C	READ (1,100) HEADER	SETDATE	14
C	DECODE (60,200,HEADER) KEY,DATE	SETDATE	15
C	IF (KEY.EQ.4HABSY) 1,2	SETDATE	16
C	1 WRITE (6,300) DATE	SETDATE	17
C	WRITE (6,320)	SETDATE	18
C	GOTO 3	SETDATE	19
C	ELSE	SETDATE	20
C	2 WRITE (6,400)	SETDATE	21
C	WRITE (6,500)	SETDATE	22
C	DATE=10H DATE(--)	SETDATE	23
C	END IF	SETDATE	24
C	WRITE HEADER ON TWO OUTPUT FILES	SETDATE	25
C	3 WRITE (3) DATE,BLANK,BLANK,BLANK,BLANK,BLANK,TZERO,BLANK,BLANK,	SETDATE	26
C	\$ BLANK	SETDATE	27
C	WRITE (4) DATE,BLANK,BLANK,BLANK,BLANK,BLANK,BLANK,BLANK,BLANK,	SETDATE	28
C	\$ BLANK,BLANK,TZERO	SETDATE	29
C	RETURN	SETDATE	30
C	100 FORMAT (6A10)	SETDATE	31
C	200 FORMAT (T21,A4,T27,A10)	SETDATE	32
C	300 FORMAT (T35,* ANALYSIS OF ACCOUNT DAYFILE FOR *,A10)	SETDATE	33
C	320 FORMAT(T35,* -----*////)	SETDATE	34
C	400 FORMAT (* FIRST ENTRY OF ACCOUNT DAYFILE IS NOT /ABSY/*)	SETDATE	35
C	500 FORMAT (* DATE OF FILE CANNOT BE DETERMINED*//)	SETDATE	36
C	END	SETDATE	37
		SETDATE	38
		SETDATE	39
		SETDATE	40
		SETDATE	41
		SETDATE	42
		SETDATE	43
		SETDATE	44
		SETDATE	45
		SETDATE	46
		SETDATE	47
		SETDATE	48
		SETDATE	49

SUBROUTINE GLOBVAR

SUBROUTINE GLOBVAR INTRODUCES GLOBAL VARIABLES FOR THIS PROGRAM AND INITIALISES THEM IF NECESSARY ALL THE COMMON BLOCKS ARE LISTED HERE, WHICH ARE:

FLAGS = BOOLEAN VARIABLES FOR LOGIC FLOW CONTROL
 ENTER = TRUE IF PROPER FIRST ENTRY OF JOB IS ENCOUNTERED
 LEAVE = TRUE IF PROPER LAST ENTRY FOR JOB IS ENCOUNTERED
 COMPLETE = TRUE IF BOTH ENTER AND LEAVE ARE TRUE

CHOICE = USER SPECIFIED OPTIONS
 TLOWER = LOWER TIME LIMIT FOR ANALYSIS IN DAYFILE FORMAT
 TUPPER = UPPER TIME LIMIT OF ANALYSIS IN DAYFILE FORMAT
 TABLE1 = TRUE IF TABLE 1 IS TO BE PRINTED
 TABLE2 = TRUE IF TABLE 2 IS TO BE PRINTED
 SKIP = TRUE IF NO DICTIONARY OF NAMES IS TO BE PRINTED

STRING = CHARACTER STRING FROM AN ENTRY OF THE SORTED ACCOUNT D
 TIME = TIME OF CURRENT ENTRY IN DAYFILE
 JNAME = SYSTEM JOB NAME OF ENTRY
 JTYPE = JOB TYPE OF CURRENT ENTRY
 CODE = KEY CODE WORD OF CURRENT ENTRY
 MESSAGE = INFORMATIVE MESSAGE FOLLOWING KEY WORD

LIST1 = PARAMETERS WRITTEN ON TAPE2 AND PRINTED IN TABLE1
 LIST2 = PARAMETERS WRITTEN ON TAPE3 AND PRINTED IN TABLE2
 FOR COMMON BLOCKS LIST1 AND LIST2 REFER TO SUBROUTINE VOCAB FOR EXPLANATION OF VARIABLE NAMES

COUNTS = COUNTS OF NUMBER OF RECORDS IN VARIOUS CATEGORIES
 FOR COMMON BLOCK COUNTS REFER TO SUBROUTINE STAT FOR EXPLANATION OF VARIABLE NAMES

TAPEVAR = VARIABLES FOR TAPE JOB PROCESSING
 NTP = NUMBER OF TAPES REQUESTED BY JOB
 NCURDR = NUMBER OF TAPE DRIVES CURRENTLY TAKEN BY JOB
 DEVICE = TAPE DRIVE DEVICE IDENTIFICATION
 TASSIGN = TIME OF DEVICE ASSIGNMENT
 TRELEAS = TIME OF DEVICE RELEASE

COMMON /FLAGS/ENTER,LEAVE,COMPLETE
 COMMON /CHOICE/TLOWER,TUPPER,TABLE1,TABLE2,SKIP
 COMMON /STRING/TIME,JNAME,JTYPE,CODE,MESSAGE(3)
 COMMON /LIST1/JOBREC,JOBNAME,JOBTYP,JCCLASS,TIN,TOUT,TEXBGN,
 \$ TEXEND,REMARK,CPUSEC
 COMMON /LIST2/SRUSED,MAXFL,NOPFACC,IDPFACC,PFUSAGE,USAGEMS,NLINES,
 \$ NCARDS,NTPDR,TPTIME
 COMMON /COUNTS/NENTRY,NPROC,NOTPROC,INCMPL,NCBAT,NCTS,NCSYST,
 \$ NCRMTB,NRTS,NRNONTS,NTERML,NSYST,NBATCH,NSTALL
 COMMON /TAPEVAR/NTP,NCURDR,DEVICE(10),TASSIGN(10),TRELEAS(10)

INTEGER TASSIGN,TRELEAS
 LOGICAL ENTER,LEAVE,COMPLETE

GLOBVAR 2
 GLOBVAR 3
 GLOBVAR 4
 GLOBVAR 5
 GLOBVAR 6
 GLOBVAR 7
 GLOBVAR 8
 GLOBVAR 9
 GLOBVAR 10
 GLOBVAR 11
 GLOBVAR 12
 GLOBVAR 13
 GLOBVAR 14
 GLOBVAR 15
 GLOBVAR 16
 GLOBVAR 17
 GLOBVAR 18
 GLOBVAR 19
 GLOBVAR 20
 GLOBVAR 21
 GLOBVAR 22
 GLOBVAR 23
 GLOBVAR 24
 GLOBVAR 25
 GLOBVAR 26
 GLOBVAR 27
 GLOBVAR 28
 GLOBVAR 29
 GLOBVAR 30
 GLOBVAR 31
 GLOBVAR 32
 GLOBVAR 33
 GLOBVAR 34
 GLOBVAR 35
 GLOBVAR 36
 GLOBVAR 37
 GLOBVAR 38
 GLOBVAR 39
 GLOBVAR 40
 GLOBVAR 41
 GLOBVAR 42
 GLOBVAR 43
 GLOBVAR 44
 GLOBVAR 45
 GLOBVAR 46
 GLOBVAR 47
 GLOBVAR 48
 GLOBVAR 49
 GLOBVAR 50
 GLOBVAR 51
 GLOBVAR 52
 GLOBVAR 53
 GLOBVAR 54
 GLOBVAR 55
 GLOBVAR 56

DATA NENTRY,NPROC,NOTPROC,INCPL,NCBAT,NCTS,NCSYST,NCRMTB,
\$ NRTS,NRNONTS,NTERML,NBATCH,NSYST,NSTALL/14*0/

GLOBVAR 57
GLOBVAR 58
GLOBVAR 59
GLOBVAR 60
GLOBVAR 61
GLOBVAR 62
GLOBVAR 63
GLOBVAR 64
GLOBVAR 65
GLOBVAR 66

JOBREC=0
JOBNAME=6000 0000 0000 0000 0000 8
ENTER=.FALSE.
LEAVE=.FALSE.
COMPLETE=.FALSE.
RETURN
END

SUBROUTINE READIN

READIN 3
READIN 3
READIN 4
READIN 5
READIN 6
READIN 7
READIN 8
READIN 9
READIN 10
READIN 11
READIN 12
READIN 13
READIN 14
READIN 15
READIN 16
READIN 17
READIN 18
READIN 19
READIN 20
READIN 21
READIN 22
READIN 23
READIN 24
READIN 25
READIN 26
READIN 27
READIN 28
READIN 29
READIN 30
READIN 31
READIN 32
READIN 33
READIN 34
READIN 35
READIN 36
READIN 37
READIN 38
READIN 39
READIN 40
READIN 41
READIN 42

SUBROUTINE READIN READS USER OPTION INPUT SPECIFICATIONS AND
PROCESSES THESE SPECIFICATIONS.
THE USER MAY SPECIFY THE PERIOD OF TIME FOR WHICH THE DAYFILE
IS TO BE PROCESSED, WHETHER PROCESSED RECORDS ARE TO BE PRINTED
AND IF EXPLANATION OF NAMES IN LISTING IS TO BE PRINTED.
THE RESULTING OPTIONS ARE RETURNED THROUGH THE COMMON BLOCK CHOICE

USER OPTION INPUT CARD FORMAT

OPTION(1) = LOWER TIME LIMIT FOR ANALYSIS IN COL. 2-5
A FOUR-DIGIT TIME OF HOURS AND MINUTES
DEFAULT IS FOR NO LIMIT
OPTION(2) = UPPER TIME LIMIT OF ANALYSIS IN COL. 6-10
SAME FORM AS OPTION(1)
DEFAULT IS FOR NO LIMIT
OPTION(3) = L IN COL. 15 IF ALL PRINTOUTS ARE REQUIRED
S IN COL. 15 IF ONLY TABLE 1 IS REQUIRED
BLANK IN COLS. 11-15 IF NO PRINTOUT IS REQUIRED
OPTION(4) = ANY NON-BLANK CHARACTERS IN COLS. 16-20 WILL
CAUSE A DICTIONARY OF NAMES USED IN PRINTOUT TABLES
TO BE PRINTED
ANY FIELD THAT IS LEFT BLANK WILL ACTIVATE DEFAULT VALUE FOR
THAT FIELD
IF NO INPUT CARD IS PRESENT, ALL DEFAULT VALUES ARE USED

LOCAL VARIABLES

OPTION, TB1, TB2, T1, T2

COMMON /CHOICE/TLOWER,TUPPER, TABLE1, TABLE2, SKIP
DIMENSION OPTION(5)
LOGICAL TABLE1, TABLE2, SKIP, TB1, TB2

SET DEFAULT VALUES

TLOWER=10H 00.00.00.
TUPPER=10H 99.99.99.
TABLE1=.FALSE.
TABLE2=.FALSE.
SKIP=.TRUE.


```
          ENCODE (10,200,T) BLANK,HR,PERIOD,MIN,PERIOD,SEC,PERIOD
          GOTO 2
C         ELSE
          1   WRITE (6,300)
          2   CONTINUE
C         END IF
C         END IF
```

```
TIMING      14
TIMING      15
TIMING      16
TIMING      17
TIMING      18
TIMING      19
TIMING      20
TIMING      21
```



```

100 FORMAT (1X,2A2)
200 FORMAT (3(A1,A2),A1)
300 FORMAT(* IMPROPERLY SPECIFIED TIME, RESET TO DEFAULT VALUE*/)
C
RETURN
END
C

```

```

TIMING 22
TIMING 23
TIMING 24
TIMING 25
TIMING 26
TIMING 27
TIMING 28
TIMING 29

```

```

C
SUBROUTINE PRNTOPT (WORD,L1,L2)
C
C SUBROUTINE PRNTOPT INTERPRETES USER INPUT SPECIFICATION WORD
C TO DECIDE WHAT PROCESSED RECORDS ARE TO BE PRINTED
C THE OPTIONS ARE
C 1. NO TABLES ARE PRINTED (DEFAULT)
C 2. ONLY TABLE 1 IS PRINTED
C 3. BOTH TABLE 1 AND TABLE 2 ARE PRINTED
C THE RESULTS ARE RETURNED VIA THE LOGICAL VARIABLE PARAMETERS
C L1 AND L2
C
LOGICAL L1,L2
C
CASE OF WORD
C
IF (WORD.EQ.5H S) GOTO 1
IF (WORD.EQ.5H L) GOTO 2
C
IF WORD IS BLANK OR SOMETHING ELSE
C
L1=.FALSE.
L2=.FALSE.
GOTO 3
C
WORD IS SHORT
C
1 L1=.TRUE.
L2=.FALSE.
GOTO 3
C
WORD IS LONG
C
2 L1=.TRUE.
L2=.TRUE.
C

```

```

PRNTOPT 2
PRNTOPT 3
PRNTOPT 4
PRNTOPT 5
PRNTOPT 6
PRNTOPT 7
PRNTOPT 8
PRNTOPT 9
PRNTOPT 10
PRNTOPT 11
PRNTOPT 12
PRNTOPT 13
PRNTOPT 14
PRNTOPT 15
PRNTOPT 16
PRNTOPT 17
PRNTOPT 18
PRNTOPT 19
PRNTOPT 20
PRNTOPT 21
PRNTOPT 22
PRNTOPT 23
PRNTOPT 24
PRNTOPT 25
PRNTOPT 26
PRNTOPT 27
PRNTOPT 28
PRNTOPT 29
PRNTOPT 30
PRNTOPT 31
PRNTOPT 32
PRNTOPT 33
PRNTOPT 34
PRNTOPT 35
PRNTOPT 36

```

```

C      END CASE
C      3 RETURN
      END

```

```

PRNTOPT 37
PRNTOPT 38
PRNTOPT 39
PRNTOPT 40

```

```

C      SUBROUTINE LOOKUP (K, TABLE, N, MATCH)
C      SUBROUTINE LOOKUP PERFORMS BINARY ORDERED TABLE SEARCH
C      PARAMETERS
C      K = ITEM TO BE SEARCHED
C      TABLE = TABLE OF CONTENTS TO BE LOOKED UP
C      N = DIMENSION OF TABLE
C      MATCH = INDEX OF TABLE ENTRY IF SEARCH IS SUCCESSFUL
C      A VALUE OF 0 IS RETURNED IF SEARCH IS UNSUCCESSFUL
C      LOCAL VARIABLES
C      LB = LOWER LIMIT OF AREA OF SEARCH
C      UB = UPPER LIMIT OF AREA OF SEARCH
C      MIDPT = MID POINT OF AREA WHERE SEARCH IS TO TAKE PLACE CURRENTLY
C
C      INTEGER TABLE(N), LB, UB
C
C      INITIALIZATION
C
C      MATCH=0
C      LB=1
C      UB=N
C
C      SEARCH LOOP
C
C      1 MIDPT=(LB+UB)/2
C      IF (K.LT.TABLE (MIDPT)) GOTO 2
C      IF (K.GT.TABLE (MIDPT)) GOTO 3
C
C      SEARCH SUCCESSFUL, SET TERMINATION CONDITIONS
C
C      MATCH=MIDPT
C      LB=UB+1
C      GOTO 4
C
C      SEARCH LOWER HALF
C
C      2 UB=MIDPT-1
C      GOTO 4
C
C      SEARCH UPPER HALF
C
C      3 LB=MIDPT+1
C
C      SEARCH TERMINATES WHEN UB IS .LT. LB
C
C      4 IF (UB.LT.LB) GOTO 5

```

```

LOOKUP 2
LOOKUP 3
LOOKUP 4
LOOKUP 5
LOOKUP 6
LOOKUP 7
LOOKUP 8
LOOKUP 9
LOOKUP 10
LOOKUP 11
LOOKUP 12
LOOKUP 13
LOOKUP 14
LOOKUP 15
LOOKUP 16
LOOKUP 17
LOOKUP 18
LOOKUP 19
LOOKUP 20
LOOKUP 21
LOOKUP 22
LOOKUP 23
LOOKUP 24
LOOKUP 25
LOOKUP 26
LOOKUP 27
LOOKUP 28
LOOKUP 29
LOOKUP 30
LOOKUP 31
LOOKUP 32
LOOKUP 33
LOOKUP 34
LOOKUP 35
LOOKUP 36
LOOKUP 37
LOOKUP 38
LOOKUP 39
LOOKUP 40
LOOKUP 41
LOOKUP 42
LOOKUP 43
LOOKUP 44
LOOKUP 45
LOOKUP 46
LOOKUP 47
LOOKUP 48

```

C	GOTO 1	LOOKUP	49
C	END SEARCH LOOP	LOOKUP	50
C		LOOKUP	51
	5 RETURN	LOOKUP	52
	END	LOOKUP	53
		LOOKUP	54
C	SUBROUTINE PROCESS	PROCESS	2
C	SUBROUTINE PROCESS IS THE MAIN MODULE THAT PROCESSES THE SORTED	PROCESS	3
C	ACCOUNT DAYFILE	PROCESS	4
C	TWO BOOLEAN FLAGS ARE USED TO CONTROL FLOW OF PROCESS	PROCESS	5
C	HALT: SET TO TRUE IF EOF ENCOUNTERED OR	PROCESS	6
C	IF TIME OF ENTRY EXCEEDS LIMITS SPECIFIED	PROCESS	7
C	IGNORE: SET TO TRUE BY SUBROUTINE CURSORY IF DETAIL EXAMINATIO	PROCESS	8
C	OF RECORD NOT REQUIRED	PROCESS	9
C		PROCESS	10
C	COMMON /STRING/TIME,JNAME,JTYPE,CODE,MESSAGE(3)	PROCESS	11
C	COMMON /FLAGS/ENTER,LEAVE,COMPLETE	PROCESS	12
C	COMMON /CCOUNTS/NENTRY,NPROC,NOTPROC,INCMPL,NCBAT,NCTS,NCSYST,	PROCESS	13
C	\$ NCRMTB,NRTS,NRNONTS,NTERML,NSYST,NBATCH,NSTALL	PROCESS	14
C	COMMON /LIST1/JOBREC,JOBNAME,JOBTYPE,JCLASS,TIN,TOUT,TEXBGN,	PROCESS	15
C	\$ TEXEND,REMARK,CPUSEC	PROCESS	16
C	COMMON /LIST2/SRUSED,MAXFL,NBPFACC,IDPFACC,PFUSAGE,USAGEMS,NLINES,	PROCESS	17
C	\$ NCARDS,NTPDR,TPTIME	PROCESS	18
C		PROCESS	19
C	LOGICAL HALT,IGNORE	PROCESS	20
C		PROCESS	21
C	HALT=.FALSE.	PROCESS	22
C	IGNORE=.FALSE.	PROCESS	23
C		PROCESS	24
C	LOOP	PROCESS	25
C	READ ONE RECORD FROM DAYFILE	PROCESS	26
C		PROCESS	27
C	1 READ (1,100) TIME,JNAME,JTYPE,CODE,MESSAGE	PROCESS	28
C		PROCESS	29
C	2 IF (EOF(1)) 2,3	PROCESS	30
C	HALT=.TRUE.	PROCESS	31
C	GOTO 4	PROCESS	32
C		PROCESS	33
C	ELSE	PROCESS	34
C	PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION OF RECORD TO DETERMINE IF FURTHER	PROCESS	35
C	ANALYSIS IS REQUIRED	PROCESS	36
C		PROCESS	37
C	3 CALL CURSORY (IGNORE,HALT)	PROCESS	38
C	IF (IGNORE) GOTO 4	PROCESS	39
C	ELSE	PROCESS	40
C	CALL DETAIL	PROCESS	41
C	END IF	PROCESS	42
C		PROCESS	43
C		PROCESS	44
C		PROCESS	45
C		PROCESS	46

```

C      END IF
C
C      4      IF (HALT) 5,1
C
C      END LOOP
C
C      5      RETURN
C
C 100     FORMAT (A10,T11,A7,T18,A1,T21,A4,T27,3A10)
C
C      END

```

```

PROCESS 47
PROCESS 48
PROCESS 49
PROCESS 50
PROCESS 51
PROCESS 52
PROCESS 53
PROCESS 54
PROCESS 55
PROCESS 56
PROCESS 57

```

```

C
C      SUBROUTINE CURSORY (FLAG1,FLAG2)
C
C      SUBROUTINE CURSORY PERFORMS PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION OF A RECORD
C      TO DECIDE IF FURTHER DETAILED ANALYSIS IS REQUIRED
C      PARAMETERS
C      FLAG1 IS SET TO TRUE IF RECORD REQUIRES NO FURTHER EXAMINA
C      FLAG2 IS SET TO TRUE IF NO MORE RECORDS ARE TO BE PROCESSE
C
C      COMMON /CHOICE/TLOWER,TUPPER,TABLE1,TABLE2,SKIP
C      COMMON /STRING/TIME,JNAME,JTYPE,CODE,MESSAGE(3)
C      COMMON /FLAGS/ENTER,LEAVE,COMPLETE
C      COMMON /LIST1/JOBREC,JOBNAME,JOBTYP,JCCLASS,TIN,TOUT,TEXBGN,
C      $      TEXEND,REMARK,CPUSEC
C
C      LOGICAL FLAG1,FLAG2
C
C      FLAG1=.FALSE.
C      FLAG2=.FALSE.
C
C      IF (TIME.LT.TLOWER) 1,2
C
C      TIME OUT OF LIMIT NO FURTHER PROCESSING
C
C      1      FLAG1=.TRUE.
C      GOTO 6
C
C      ELSE    CHECK IF RECORD IS FROM A NEW JOB
C
C      2      IF (JNAME.EQ.JOBNAME) 6,3
C
C      IF NEW JOB, OUTPUT RESULTS FOR LAST JOB SET FLAGS
C
C      3      CALL OUTLAST
C      IF (TIME.GT.TUPPER) 4,5
C
C      NEW JOB TIME OUT OF LIMIT, HALT PROCESSING
C
C      4      FLAG1=.TRUE.
C      FLAG2=.TRUE.
C      GOTO 6

```

```

CURSORY 2
CURSORY 3
CURSORY 4
CURSORY 5
CURSORY 6
CURSORY 7
CURSORY 8
CURSORY 9
CURSORY 10
CURSORY 11
CURSORY 12
CURSORY 13
CURSORY 14
CURSORY 15
CURSORY 16
CURSORY 17
CURSORY 18
CURSORY 19
CURSORY 20
CURSORY 21
CURSORY 22
CURSORY 23
CURSORY 24
CURSORY 25
CURSORY 26
CURSORY 27
CURSORY 28
CURSORY 29
CURSORY 30
CURSORY 31
CURSORY 32
CURSORY 33
CURSORY 34
CURSORY 35
CURSORY 36
CURSORY 37
CURSORY 38
CURSORY 39
CURSORY 40
CURSORY 41

```


C		NCBAT=NCBAT+1	OUTLAST	40
		GOTO 9	OUTLAST	41
2		NCTS=NCTS+1	OUTLAST	42
		GOTO 9	OUTLAST	43
3		NCSYST=NCSYST+1	OUTLAST	44
		GOTO 9	OUTLAST	45
4		NCRMTB=NCRMTB+1	OUTLAST	46
		GOTO 9	OUTLAST	47
		END CASE	OUTLAST	48
		ELSE	OUTLAST	49
		5 INCMPL=INCMPL+1	OUTLAST	50
		COUNT LEFTOVER JOBS AT BEGINNING OF ANALYSIS	OUTLAST	51
		IF (LEAVE.AND.(.NOT.ENTER)) 6,9	OUTLAST	52
6		IF (JOBTYPE.EQ.1HT) 7,8	OUTLAST	53
7		NRTS=NRTS+1	OUTLAST	54
		GOTO 9	OUTLAST	55
8		NRNONTs=NRNONTs+1	OUTLAST	56
		END IF	OUTLAST	57
		END IF	OUTLAST	58
		END IF	OUTLAST	59
		9 RETURN	OUTLAST	60
		END	OUTLAST	61
			OUTLAST	62
			OUTLAST	63
			OUTLAST	64
			OUTLAST	65
			OUTLAST	66
			OUTLAST	67
			OUTLAST	68
			OUTLAST	69
			OUTLAST	70
			OUTLAST	71

C		SUBROUTINE INITNEW	INITNEW	2
		SUBROUTINE INITNEW PERFORMS INITIALISATION FOR PROCESSING A	INITNEW	3
		NEW JOB	INITNEW	4
		COMMON /FLAGS/ENTER, LEAVE, COMPLETE	INITNEW	5
		COMMON /STRING/TIME, JNAME, JTYPE, CODE, MESSAGE (3)	INITNEW	6
		COMMON /COUNTS/NENTRY, NPROC, NOTPROC, INCMPL, NCBAT, NCTS, NCSYST,	INITNEW	7
		NCRMTB, NRTS, NRNONTs, NTERM, NSYST, NBATCH, NSTALL	INITNEW	8
		\$ COMMON /LIST1/JOBREC, JOBNAME, JOBTYPE, JCLASS, TIN, TOUT, TEXBGN,	INITNEW	9
		TEXEND, REMARK, CPUSEC	INITNEW	10
		\$ COMMON /LIST2/SRUSED, MAXFL, NDPFACC, IDPFACC, PFUSAGE, USAGEMS, NLINES,	INITNEW	11
		\$ NCARDS, NTPDR, TPTIME	INITNEW	12
		LOGICAL ENTER, LEAVE, COMPLETE, ENTRY1	INITNEW	13
		CHANGE JOB NAME AND INITIALISE NEW JOB PARAMETERS	INITNEW	14
		JOBNAME=JNAME	INITNEW	15
			INITNEW	16
			INITNEW	17
			INITNEW	18
			INITNEW	19
			INITNEW	20

```

C CALL SETPARA
C
C DETERMINE IF FIRST ENTRY IS LEGAL FOR NEW JOB
C
C ENTER=ENTRY1(JTYPE, CODE)
C IF (ENTER) 1,5
1  JOBTYPE=JTYPE
C
C COUNT JOB ENTERING FOR EACH TYPE
C CASE OF JOBTYPE
C
C IF (JOBTYPE.EQ.1HT) GOTO 2
C IF (JOBTYPE.EQ.1HS) GOTO 3
C
C BATCH JOB
C
C NBATCH=NBATCH+1
C GOTO 4
C
C TIME SHARING JOB
C
2  NTERML=NTERML+1
C GOTO 4
C
C SYSTEMS JOB
C
3  NSYST=NSYST+1
C
C END CASE
C
C
C 4  CONTINUE
C
C END IF
C
5  RETURN
C END

```

```

INITNEW 4
INITNEW 5
INITNEW 6
INITNEW 7
INITNEW 8
INITNEW 9
INITNEW 10
INITNEW 11
INITNEW 12
INITNEW 13
INITNEW 14
INITNEW 15
INITNEW 16
INITNEW 17
INITNEW 18
INITNEW 19
INITNEW 20
INITNEW 21
INITNEW 22
INITNEW 23
INITNEW 24
INITNEW 25
INITNEW 26
INITNEW 27
INITNEW 28
INITNEW 29
INITNEW 30
INITNEW 31
INITNEW 32
INITNEW 33
INITNEW 34
INITNEW 35
INITNEW 36
INITNEW 37
INITNEW 38
INITNEW 39
INITNEW 40
INITNEW 41
INITNEW 42
INITNEW 43
INITNEW 44
INITNEW 45
INITNEW 46
INITNEW 47
INITNEW 48
INITNEW 49
INITNEW 50
INITNEW 51
INITNEW 52
INITNEW 53
INITNEW 54
INITNEW 55
INITNEW 56
INITNEW 57
INITNEW 58

```

```

C SUBROUTINE SETPARA
C
C SUBROUTINE SETPARA INITIALISES PARAMETERS CHARACTERISING A JOB
C THESE ARE MAINLY PARAMETERS OUTPUT IN JOB SUMMARY FILES
C NOTE JOBNAME, JOBTYPE, ENTER HAVE BEEN SET IN INITNEW
C
C INTEGER TASSIGN, TRELEAS
C COMMON /TAPEVAR/NTP, NCURDR, DEVICE(10), TASSIGN(10), TRELEAS(10)
C COMMON /LIST1/JOBREC, JOBNAME, JOBTYPE, JCLASS, TIN, TOUT, TEXBGN,
$   TEXEND, REMARK, CPUSEC
C COMMON /LIST2/SRUSED, MAXFL, NDPFACC, IDPFACC, PFUSAGE, USAGEMS, NLINES,
$   NCARDS, NTPDR, TPTIME
C COMMON /FLAGS/ENTER, LEAVE, CNPLETE
C

```

```

SETPARA 2
SETPARA 3
SETPARA 4
SETPARA 5
SETPARA 6
SETPARA 7
SETPARA 8
SETPARA 9
SETPARA 10
SETPARA 11
SETPARA 12
SETPARA 13
SETPARA 14
SETPARA 15

```

LOGICAL ENTER, LEAVE, COMPLETE
DATA INDEF/0/

LEAVE=.FALSE.
COMPLETE=.FALSE.
JCLASS=1H-
TIN=10H -
TOUT=10H -
TEXBGN=10H -
TEXEND=10H -
REMARK=2H
CPUSEC=0.0
SRUSED=0.0
MAXFL=0
MAXFL=0
NDPFACC=0
IDPFACC=0
PFUSAGE=0.0
USAGEMS=0.0
N LINES=0
NCARDS=0
NTPDR=0
NTP=0
NCURDR=0
TPTIME=0.0
DO 1 I=1,10
 DEVICE(I)=2H--
 TASSIGN(I)=INDEF
 TRELEAS(I)=INDEF

1 CONTINUE

RETURN
END
LOGICAL FUNCTION ENTRY1 (TYPE,KEY)

FUNCTION ENTRY1 RETURNS A BOOLEAN VALUE TRUE TO INDICATE THAT THE
CODE WORD FOR CURRENT RECORD IS A LEGAL FIRST ENTRY FOR A JOB
THE DETERMINATION DEPENDS ON WHETHER JOB IS TERMINAL OR BATCH TYPE

LOGICAL FIRST,ENTRY1
FIRST=.FALSE.
IF (TYPE.EQ.1HT) 1,2
1 IF (KEY.EQ.4HABUN) FIRST=.TRUE.
GOTO 3

ELSE

2 IF ((KEY.EQ.4HUCCR).OR.(KEY.EQ.4HIBJC).OR.(KEY.EQ.4HIBEQ))
\$ FIRST=.TRUE.

END IF

3 ENTRY1=FIRST
RETURN
END

SET PARA 16
SET PARA 17
SET PARA 18
SET PARA 19
SET PARA 20
SET PARA 21
SET PARA 22
SET PARA 23
SET PARA 24
SET PARA 25
SET PARA 26
SET PARA 27
SET PARA 28
SET PARA 29
SET PARA 30
SET PARA 31
SET PARA 32
SET PARA 33
SET PARA 34
SET PARA 35
SET PARA 36
SET PARA 37
SET PARA 38
SET PARA 39
SET PARA 40
SET PARA 41
SET PARA 42
SET PARA 43
SET PARA 44
SET PARA 45
SET PARA 46
SET PARA 47
SET PARA 48
ENTRY1 2
ENTRY1 3
ENTRY1 4
ENTRY1 5
ENTRY1 6
ENTRY1 7
ENTRY1 8
ENTRY1 9
ENTRY1 10
ENTRY1 11
ENTRY1 12
ENTRY1 13
ENTRY1 14
ENTRY1 15
ENTRY1 16
ENTRY1 17
ENTRY1 18
ENTRY1 19
ENTRY1 20
ENTRY1 21
ENTRY1 22
ENTRY1 23

SUBROUTINE DETAIL

SUBROUTINE DETAIL EXAMINES THE KEY WORD ENTRY IN A RECORD IN THE
SORTED ACCOUNT DAYFILE AND CALLS THE APPROPRIATE ROUTINE TO PROCES
THAT RECORD

COMMON /STRING/TIME,JNAME,JTYPE,CODE,MESSAGE(3)
COMMON /COUNTS/NENTRY,NPROC,NOTPROC,INCMPL,NCBAT,NCTS,NCSYST,
\$ COMMON /LIST1/JOBREC,JOBNAME,JOBTYP, JCLASS,TIN,TOUT,TEXBGN,
\$ TEXEND,REMARK,CPUSEC
COMMON /LIST2/SRUSED,MAXFL,NOPFACC,IDPFACC,PFUSAGE,USAGEMS,NLINES,
\$ NCARDS,NTPDR,TPTIME
COMMON /FLAGS/ENTER,LEAVE,COMPLETE

LOGICAL ENTER

DEFINE KEYWORD TABLE

DIMENSION KEYWD(18)
DATA NKEY/18/
DATA KEYWD(1)/4HABUN/
DATA KEYWD(2)/4HACST/
DATA KEYWD(3)/4HAEPQ/
DATA KEYWD(4)/4HAESR/
DATA KEYWD(5)/4HAMAS/
DATA KEYWD(6)/4HAMRT/
DATA KEYWD(7)/4HIBEQ/
DATA KEYWD(8)/4HIBJC/
DATA KEYWD(9)/4HIEFL/
DATA KEYWD(10)/4HSIUN/
DATA KEYWD(11)/4HSPAT/
DATA KEYWD(12)/4HSPGT/
DATA KEYWD(13)/4HUCCR/
DATA KEYWD(14)/4HUCLP/
DATA KEYWD(15)/4HUECP/
DATA KEYWD(16)/4HUEMS/
DATA KEYWD(17)/4HUEMT/
DATA KEYWD(18)/4HUEPF/

NENTRY=NENTRY+1

LOOK UP KEY WORD TABLE TO OBTAIN ENTRY INDEX

CALL LOOKUP (CODE,KEYWD,NKEY,INDEX)

PROCESS RECORD IF KEYWORD RELEVANT AND LEGAL FIRST ENTRY PRESENT

IF ((INDEX.EQ.0).OR.(.NOT. ENTER)) GOTO 19

NPROC=NPROC+1

GOTO (1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18), INDEX

CASE OF KEYWORD

ABUN

DETAIL 2
DETAIL 3
DETAIL 4
DETAIL 5
DETAIL 6
DETAIL 7
DETAIL 8
DETAIL 9
DETAIL 10
DETAIL 11
DETAIL 12
DETAIL 13
DETAIL 14
JULY18 15
JULY18 16
JULY18 17
DETAIL 18
DETAIL 19
DETAIL 20
DETAIL 21
DETAIL 22
DETAIL 23
DETAIL 24
DETAIL 25
DETAIL 26
DETAIL 27
DETAIL 28
DETAIL 29
DETAIL 30
DETAIL 31
DETAIL 32
DETAIL 33
DETAIL 34
DETAIL 35
DETAIL 36
DETAIL 37
DETAIL 38
DETAIL 39
DETAIL 40
DETAIL 41
DETAIL 42
DETAIL 43
DETAIL 44
JULY18 45
JULY18 46
JULY18 47
DETAIL 48
DETAIL 49
DETAIL 50
DETAIL 51
DETAIL 52
DETAIL 53

	1	CALL ISABUN GOTO 20	
C	2	CALL ISACST GOTO 20	*ACST*
C	3	CALL ISAEPQ GOTO 20	*AEPQ*
C	4	CALL ISAESR GOTO 20	*AESR*
C	5	CALL ISAMAS GOTO 20	*AMAS*
C	6	CALL ISAMRT GOTO 20	*AMRT*
C	7	CALL ISIBEQ GOTO 20	*IBEQ*
C	8	CALL ISIBJC GOTO 20	*IBJC*
C	9	CALL ISIEFL GOTO 20	*IEFL*
C	10	CALL ISSIUN GOTO 20	*SIUN*
C	11	CALL ISSPAT GOTO 20	*SPAT*
C	12	CALL ISSPGT GOTO 20	*SPGT*
C	13	CALL ISUCCR GOTO 20	*UCCR*
C	14	CALL ISUCLP GOTO 20	*UCLP*
C	15	CALL ISUECP GOTO 20	*UECP*
C	16	CALL ISUEMS GOTO 20	*UEMS*
C	17	CALL ISUEMT GOTO 20	*UEMT*
C	18	CALL ISUEPF GOTO 20	*UEPF*
C		END CASE	

DETAIL	54
DETAIL	55
DETAIL	56
DETAIL	57
DETAIL	58
DETAIL	59
DETAIL	60
DETAIL	61
DETAIL	62
DETAIL	63
DETAIL	64
DETAIL	65
DETAIL	66
DETAIL	67
DETAIL	68
DETAIL	69
DETAIL	70
DETAIL	71
DETAIL	72
DETAIL	73
DETAIL	74
DETAIL	75
DETAIL	76
DETAIL	77
DETAIL	78
DETAIL	79
DETAIL	80
DETAIL	81
DETAIL	82
DETAIL	83
DETAIL	84
DETAIL	85
DETAIL	86
DETAIL	87
DETAIL	88
DETAIL	89
DETAIL	90
DETAIL	91
DETAIL	92
DETAIL	93
DETAIL	94
DETAIL	95
DETAIL	96
DETAIL	97
DETAIL	98
DETAIL	99
DETAIL	100
DETAIL	101
DETAIL	102
DETAIL	103
DETAIL	104
DETAIL	105
DETAIL	106
DETAIL	107
DETAIL	108

C
C
C
C
C
C

ELSE IF KEY WORD NOT OF INTEREST
19 NOTPROC=NOTPROC+1
END IF
20 RETURN
END

DETAIL 109
DETAIL 110
DETAIL 111
DETAIL 112
DETAIL 113
DETAIL 114
DETAIL 115
DETAIL 116
DETAIL 117

C
C
C

SUBROUTINE RESULT
SUBROUTINE RESULT TABULATES THE RESULT OF ANALYSIS
ENDFILE 3
REWIND 3
ENDFILE 4
REWIND 4
CALL LISTING
CALL STAT
RETURN
END

RESULT 2
RESULT 3
RESULT 4
RESULT 5
RESULT 6
RESULT 7
RESULT 8
RESULT 9
RESULT 10
RESULT 11
RESULT 12
RESULT 13

C
C
C
C
C
C
C

SUBROUTINE LISTING
SUBROUTINE LISTING PRINTS RESULTS OF ANALYSIS IN THE FORM OF
TWO TABLES. EACH TABLE HAS ONE ENTRY FOR EACH JOB.

LOCAL VARIABLES
DISCARD, DUMMY, ENDLIST, NPAGE, N, NXLIST, DATE

COMMON /CHOICE/TLOWER, TUPPER, TABLE1, TABLE2, SKIP
COMMON /LIST1/JOBREC, JOBNAME, JOBTYP, JCLASS, TIN, TOUT, TEXBGN,
TEXEND, REMARK, CPUSEC

COMMON /LIST2/SRUSED, MAXFL, NDPFACC, IDPFACC, PFUSAGE, USAGEMS, NLINES,
NCARDS, NTPDR, TPTIME

DIMENSION DISCARD(9), DUMMY(2)
LOGICAL ENDLIST, NXLIST, TABLE1, TABLE2
DATA BLANK/1H-/

IF ((.NOT.TABLE1).AND.(.NOT.TABLE2)) RETURN

OBTAIN DATE FROM FILE HEADER AND INITIALISE

READ (3) DATE, DISCARD
READ (4) DATE, DISCARD, DUMMY
ENDLIST=.FALSE.
NPAGE=0

LISTING 2
LISTING 3
LISTING 4
LISTING 5
LISTING 6
LISTING 7
LISTING 8
LISTING 9
LISTING 10
LISTING 11
LISTING 12
LISTING 13
LISTING 14
LISTING 15
LISTING 16
LISTING 17
LISTING 18
LISTING 19
LISTING 20
LISTING 21
LISTING 22
LISTING 23
LISTING 24
LISTING 25
LISTING 26
LISTING 27


```

C
11  $      WRITE (6,500) JOBREC,SRUSED,MAXFL,NOPFACC,IDPFACC,
      PFUSAGE,USAGEMS,NLINES,NCARDS,BLANK,BLANK
      GOTC 13
C
      ELSE
C
12  $      WRITE (6,600) JOBREC,SRUSED,MAXFL,NOPFACC,IDPFACC,
      PFUSAGE,USAGEMS,NLINES,NCARDS,NTPDR,TPTIME
C
      END IF
C
13      N=N+1
C
      END IF
C
14      IF (N.LT.55) GOTO 8
C
      END LOOP
C
      END IF
C
15      IF (.NOT.ENDLIST) GOTO 1
C
      END LOOP
C
      REWIND 3
      REWIND 4
      RETURN
C
100  FORMAT (1H1,50X,*JOB SUMMARY *,A9,40X,*PAGE *,I3)
120  FORMAT (T52,*-----*//)
200  $  FORMAT (* NO. JOBNAME TYPE CLASS TIME IN TIME OUT
201  $  EXC BEGIN EXC END CPU SECS REMARKS*)
      FORMAT (* --- -----*//)
300  $  FORMAT (T3,I5,T13,A7,T25,A1,T32,A2,T36,A9,T48,A9,T60,A9,T73,A9,
400  $  T84,F10.3,T100,A2)
      FORMAT (* NO. SRUS MAX FL DPF ACC IDPF ACC
401  $  PF UNITS MS UNITS LINES PRT CARDS RD TP DRIVES TP TIME
      *)
      FORMAT (* --- -----*//)
500  $  FORMAT (T3,I5,T11,F10.3,T28,I6,T42,I3,T50,I3,T57,F10.3,T68,F10.3,
600  $  T83,I6,T95,I6,T110,A1,T120,A1)
      FORMAT (T3,I5,T11,F10.3,T28,I6,T42,I3,T50,I3,T57,F10.3,T68,F10.3,
      $ T83,I6,T95,I6,T110,I1,T117,F6.3)
C
      END

```

```

LISTING 83
LISTING 84
LISTING 85
LISTING 86
LISTING 87
LISTING 88
LISTING 89
LISTING 90
LISTING 91
LISTING 92
LISTING 93
LISTING 94
LISTING 95
LISTING 96
LISTING 97
LISTING 98
LISTING 99
LISTING 100
LISTING 101
LISTING 102
LISTING 103
LISTING 104
LISTING 105
LISTING 106
LISTING 107
LISTING 108
LISTING 109
LISTING 110
LISTING 111
LISTING 112
JULY 18 8
JUL 18 1
LISTING 115
LISTING 116
LISTING 117
LISTING 118
LISTING 119
LISTING 120
LISTING 121
LISTING 122
LISTING 123
LISTING 124
LISTING 125
LISTING 126
LISTING 127
LISTING 128
LISTING 129
LISTING 130
LISTING 131
LISTING 132

```


1300	FORMAT (*	NUMBER OF TIME-SHARING JOBS ALREADY IN SYSTEM AT STA	STAT	57
	\$RT	=*,I6/)	STAT	58
1400	FORMAT (*	NUMBER OF NON TS JOBS ALREADY IN SYSTEM AT START	STAT	59
	\$	=*,I6//)	STAT	60
1500	FORMAT (*	DURING PERIOD OF ANALYSIS NUMBER OF JOBS ENTERING SYSTE	STAT	61
	\$M	=*,I6/)	STAT	62
1600	FORMAT (*	TIME-SHARING JOBS	STAT	63
	\$	=*,I6//)	STAT	64
1700	FORMAT (*	SYSTEM JOBS	STAT	65
	\$	=*,I6//)	STAT	66
1800	FORMAT (*	BATCH JOBS INCLUDING REMOTE BATCH	STAT	67
	\$	=*,I6//)	STAT	68
C		END	STAT	69
			STAT	70

		SUBROUTINE ISIBEQ	IBEQ	2
C		IBEQ TO BE WRITTEN	IBEQ	3
C			IBEQ	4
		RETURN	IBEQ	5
		END	IBEQ	6

		SUBROUTINE ISABUN	ABUN	2
C		FOR ABUN ENTRY SET TIME THAT EXECUTION STARTS	ABUN	3
C			ABUN	4
		COMMON /STRING/TIME,JNAME,JTYPE,CODE,MESSAGE(3)	ABUN	5
		COMMON /LIST1/JOBREC,JOBNAME,JOBTYP, JCLASS,TIN,TOUT,TEXBGN,	ABUN	6
	\$	TEXEND,REMARK,CPUSEC	ABUN	7
C		TEXBGN=TIME	ABUN	8
		RETURN	ABUN	9
		END	ABUN	10
			ABUN	11
			ABUN	12

		SUBROUTINE ISACST	ACST	2
C		FOR ACST ENTRY INCREMENT COUNT OF STALL JOB	ACST	3
C			ACST	4
		COMMON /STRING/TIME,JNAME,JTYPE,CODE,MESSAGE(3)	ACST	5
		COMMON /LIST1/JOBREC,JOBNAME,JOBTYP, JCLASS,TIN,TOUT,TEXBGN,	ACST	6
	\$	TEXEND,REMARK,CPUSEC	ACST	7
		COMMON /COUNTS/NENTRY,NPROC,NOTPROC,INCMPL,NCBAT,NCTS,NCSYST,	ACST	8
	\$	NCRMTB,NRTS,NRNONTS, NTERML,NSYST,NBATCH,NSTALL	ACST	9
C		NSTALL=NSTALL+1	ACST	10
			ACST	11
			ACST	12
			ACST	13

REMARK=2HST
RETURN
END

ACST 14
ACST 15
ACST 16

C
C
C

SUBROUTINE ISAEPQ

FOR AEPQ ENTRY DETERMINE TYPE OF QUEUE AND TIME

COMMON /STRING/TIME, JNAME, JTYPE, CODE, MESSAGE(3)
COMMON /LIST1/JOBREC, JOBNAME, JOBTYP, JCLASS, TIN, TOUT, TEXBGN,
\$ TEXEND, REMARK, CPUSEC

AEPQ 2
AEPQ 3
AEPQ 4
AEPQ 5
AEPQ 6
AEPQ 7
AEPQ 8
AEPQ 9
AEPQ 10
AEPQ 11
AEPQ 12
AEPQ 13
AEPQ 14
AEPQ 15
AEPQ 16
AEPQ 17
AEPQ 18

C

1 DECODE (30,1,MESSAGE) QTYPE
1 FORMAT (A2)
IF (QTYPE.EQ.2HIN) TEXBGN=TIME
IF (QTYPE.EQ.2HPR) TOUT=TIME

C
C
C

IGNORE PUNCH QUEUE

RETURN
END

C
C
C

SUBROUTINE ISAESR

AESR ENTRY SIGNIFIES END OF JOB RUN

INTEGER TASSIGN, TRELEAS
COMMON /TAPEVAR/NTP, NCURDR, DEVICE(10), TASSIGN(10), TRELEAS(10)
COMMON /STRING/TIME, JNAME, JTYPE, CODE, MESSAGE(3)
COMMON /LIST2/SRUSED, MAXFL, NDPFACC, IDPFACC, PFUSAGE, USAGEMS, NLINES,
\$ NCARDS, NTPDR, TPTIME
COMMON /FLAGS/ENTER, LEAVE, COMPLETE
COMMON /LIST1/JOBREC, JOBNAME, JOBTYP, JCLASS, TIN, TOUT, TEXBGN,
\$ TEXEND, REMARK, CPUSEC

AESR 2
AESR 3
AESR 4
AESR 5
AESR 6
AESR 7
AESR 8
AESR 9
AESR 10
AESR 11
AESR 12
AESR 13
AESR 14
AESR 15
AESR 16
AESR 17
AESR 18
AESR 19
AESR 20
AESR 21
AESR 22
AESR 23
AESR 24
AESR 25
AESR 26
AESR 27
AESR 28

C

LOGICAL LEAVE
DATA INDEF/0/

LEAVE=.TRUE.
TEXEND=TIME
1 DECODE (30,1,MESSAGE) SRUSED
1 FORMAT (F10.3)

C
C
C

FIND DURATION OF TAPE DRIVE OCCUPATION IN MINUTES

IF (NTP.EQ.0) RETURN
ITPSEC=0
NOW=LOGTIME(TIME)
DO 2 I=1,NTP
IF (TRELEAS(I).EQ.INDEF) TRELEAS(I)=NOW


```

      ITPSEC=ITPSEC+(TRELEAS(I)-TASSIGN(I))
2  CONTINUE
    TPTIME=(FLOAT(ITPSEC))/60.
    RETURN
    END

```

```

AESR 29
AESR 30
AESR 31
AESR 32
AESR 33

```

```

C      SUBROUTINE ISAMAS
C      FOR AMAS ENTRY RECORD TAPE DEVICE ASSIGNMENT AND TIME
C
C      INTEGER TASSIGN,TRELEAS
COMMON /TAPEVAR/NTP,NCURDR,DEVICE(10),TASSIGN(10),TRELEAS(10)
COMMON /STRING/TIME,JNAME,JTYPE,CODE,MESSAGE(3)
COMMON /LIST2/SRUSED,MAXFL,NOPFACC,IDPFACC,PFUSAGE,USAGEMS,NLINES,
$      NCARDS,NTPDR,TPTIME
C
C      NTP=NTP+1
C      NCURDR=NCURDR+1
C      IF (NCURDR.GT.NTPDR) NTPDR=NCURDR
C
C      STORE DEVICE NUMBER
C
C      DECODE (30,100,MESSAGE) DEVICE(NTP)
100  FORMAT (A2)
C
C      RECORD DRIVE ASSIGNMENT TIME IN SECONDS SINCE MIDNIGHT
C
C      TASSIGN(NTP)=LOGTIME(TIME)
C      RETURN
C      END

```

```

AMAS 44
AMAS 45
AMAS 46
AMAS 47
AMAS 48
AMAS 49
AMAS 50
AMAS 51
AMAS 52
AMAS 53
AMAS 54
AMAS 55
AMAS 56
AMAS 57
AMAS 58
AMAS 59
AMAS 60
AMAS 61
AMAS 62
AMAS 63
AMAS 64
AMAS 65

```

```

C      FUNCTION LOGTIME (T)
C
C      THIS FUNCTION RETURNS THE TIME IN SECONDS RELATIVE TO 00.00.00
C
C      IMPLICIT INTEGER (A-Z)
C      DECODE (10,100,T) HRS,MINS,SECS
100  FORMAT (3(1X,I2))
C      LOGTIME=3600*HRS+60*MINS+SECS
C      RETURN
C      END

```

```

LOGTIME 2
LOGTIME 3
LOGTIME 4
LOGTIME 5
LOGTIME 6
LOGTIME 7
LOGTIME 8
LOGTIME 9
LOGTIME 10
LOGTIME 11
LOGTIME 12

```

```

C      SIBROUTINE ISAMRT
C      FOR AMRT ENTRY RECORD TAPE DRIVE RELEASE
C
C      INTEGER TASSIGN,TRELEAS
COMMON /TAPEVAR/NTP,NCURDR,DEVICE(10),TASSIGN(10),TRELEAS(10)
COMMON /STRING/TIME,JNAME,JTYPE,CODE,MESSAGE(3)
COMMON /LIST2/SRUSED,MAXFL,NDPFACC,IDPFACC,PFUSAGE,USAGEMS,NLINES,
$      NCARDS,NTNDR,TPTIME
C      DATA INDEF/0/
C
C      NCURDR=NCURDR-1
100  DECODE (30,100,MESSAGE) DR
      FORMAT (A2)
      I=0
      LOOK UP DRIVE ASSIGNMENT TABLE LOOP
C      2      I=I+1
C
C      AVOID INFINITE LOOP IN CASE CORRESPONDING AMAS RECORD MISSING
C
C      IF (I.GT.NTP) RETURN
C
C      IF ((DR.EQ.DEVICE(I)).AND.(TRELEAS(I).EQ.INDEF)) GOTO 3
      GOTO 2
C
C      END LOOP
C
C      3 TRELEAS(I)=LOGTIME(TIME)
      RETURN
      END

```

```

AMRT 2
AMRT 3
AMRT 4
AMRT 5
AMRT 6
AMRT 7
AMRT 8
AMRT 9
AMRT 10
AMRT 11
AMRT 12
AMRT 13
AMRT 14
AMRT 15
AMRT 16
AMRT 17
AMRT 18
AMRT 19
AMRT 20
JUL Y18 9
JUL Y18 10
JUL Y18 11
JUL Y18 12
JUL Y18 13
AMRT 14
AMRT 15
AMRT 16
AMRT 17
AMRT 18
AMRT 19
AMRT 20

```

```

C      SUBROUTINE ISIBJC
C      FOR IBJC ENTRY THE JOB CLASS DEFINED BY MUCC IS RECORDED
C
C      COMMON /STRING/TIME,JNAME,JTYPE,CODE,MESSAGE(3)
COMMON /LIST1/JOBREC,JOBNAME,JOBTYP, JCLASS, TIN, TOUT, TEXBGN,
$      TEXEND,REMARK,CPUSEC
C
C      DECODE (30,100,MESSAGE) JCLASS
100  FORMAT (T2,A1)
      TEXBGN=TIME
      RETURN
      END

```

```

IBJC 2
IBJC 3
IBJC 4
IBJC 5
IBJC 6
IBJC 7
IBJC 8
IBJC 9
IBJC 10
IBJC 11
IBJC 12
IBJC 13
IBJC 14

```

C	SUBROUTINE ISIEFL	IEFL	2
C	FOR IEFL ENTRY THE MAX FIELD LENGTH USED FOR THE JOB IS RECORDED	IEFL	3
C		IEFL	4
	COMMON /STRING/TIME,JNAME,JTYPE,CODE,MESSAGE(3)	IEFL	5
	COMMON /LIST2/SRUSED,MAXFL,NDPFACC,IDPFACC,PFUSAGE,USAGEMS,NLINES,	IEFL	6
	\$ NCARDS,NTPOR,TPTIME	IEFL	7
C		IEFL	8
	100 DECODE (30,100,MESSAGE) MAXFL	IEFL	9
	FORMAT (T13,I6)	IEFL	10
	RETURN	IEFL	11
	END	IEFL	12
		IEFL	13

C	SUBROUTINE ISSIUN	SIUN	2
C	FOR SIUN ENTRY THE JOB HAS BEEN ABORTED	SIUN	3
C		SIUN	4
	COMMON /STRING/TIME,JNAME,JTYPE,CODE,MESSAGE(3)	SIUN	5
	COMMON /LIST1/JOBREC,JOBNAME,JOBTYP,JCCLASS,TIN,TOUT,TEXBGN,	SIUN	6
	\$ TEXEND,REMARK,CPUSEC	SIUN	7
C		SIUN	8
	REMARK=2HAB	SIUN	9
	RETURN	SIUN	10
	END	SIUN	11
		SIUN	12

C	SUBROUTINE ISSPAT	SPAT	2
C	FOR SPAT ENTRY DIRECT PERMANENT FILE ACCESS IS RECORDED	SPAT	3
C		SPAT	4
	COMMON /LIST2/SRUSED,MAXFL,NDPFACC,IDPFACC,PFUSAGE,USAGEMS,NLINES,	SPAT	5
	\$ NCARDS,NTPOR,TPTIME	SPAT	6
C		SPAT	7
	NDPFACC=NDPFACC+1	SPAT	8
	RETURN	SPAT	9
	END	SPAT	10
		SPAT	11
		SPAT	12

C	SUBROUTINE ISSPGT	SPGT	2
C	FOR SPGT ENTRY THE INDIRECT ACCESS PERMANENT FILE ACCESS IS RECORD	SPGT	3
C	COMMON /LIST2/SRUSED,MAXFL,NOPFACC,IDPFACC,PFUSAGE,USAGEMS,NLINES,	SPGT	4
C	\$ NCARDS,NTPDR,TPTIME	SPGT	5
C	IDPFACC=IDPFACC+1	SPGT	6
C	RETURN	SPGT	7
C	END	SPGT	8
		SPGT	9
		SPGT	10
		SPGT	11

C	SUBROUTINE ISUCCR	UCCR	2
C	FOR UCCR ENTRY A BATCH JOB ENTERS THE SYSTEM	UCCR	3
C	COMMON /STRING/TIME,JNAME,JTYPE,CODE,MESSAGE(3)	UCCR	4
C	COMMON /LIST1/JOBREC,JOBNAME,JOBTYP,JCCLASS,TIN,TOUT,TEXBGN,	UCCR	5
C	\$ TEXEND,REMARK,CPUSEC	UCCR	6
C	\$ COMMON /LIST2/SRUSED,MAXFL,NOPFACC,IDPFACC,PFUSAGE,USAGEMS,NLINES,	UCCR	7
C	\$ NCARDS,NTPDR,TPTIME	UCCR	8
C	TIN=TIME	UCCR	9
C	CALL LPCR (NCARDS)	UCCR	10
C	RETURN	UCCR	11
C	END	UCCR	12
		UCCR	13
		UCCR	14
		UCCR	15

C	SUBROUTINE ISUCLP	UCLP	2
C	FOR UCLP ENTRY THE PRINTOUT AFTER JOB EXECUTION IS FINISHED	UCLP	3
C	COMMON /STRING/TIME,JNAME,JTYPE,CODE,MESSAGE(3)	UCLP	4
C	COMMON /LIST1/JOBREC,JOBNAME,JOBTYP,JCCLASS,TIN,TOUT,TEXBGN,	UCLP	5
C	\$ TEXEND,REMARK,CPUSEC	UCLP	6
C	\$ COMMON /LIST2/SRUSED,MAXFL,NOPFACC,IDPFACC,PFUSAGE,USAGEMS,NLINES,	UCLP	7
C	\$ NCARDS,NTPDR,TPTIME	UCLP	8
C	TOUT=TIME	UCLP	9
C	CALL LPCR (NLINES)	UCLP	10
C	RETURN	UCLP	11
C	END	UCLP	12
		UCLP	13
		UCLP	14
		UCLP	15
		UCLP	16

C		SUBROUTINE ISUEMS	UEMS	2
C		FOR UEMS ENTRY THE MASS STORAGE UNITS USED FOR THE JOB IS RECORDED	UEMS	3
C		COMMON /STRING/TIME, JNAME, JTYPE, CODE, MESSAGE (3)	UEMS	4
	\$	COMMON /LIST2/SRUSED, MAXFL, NDPFACC, IDPFACC, PFUSAGE, USAGEMS, NLINES, NCARDS, NTPDR, TPTIME	UEMS	5
C			UEMS	6
		DECODE (30,100,MESSAGE) USAGEMS	UEMS	7
100		FORMAT (F10.3)	UEMS	8
		RETURN	UEMS	9
		END	UEMS	10
			UEMS	11
			UEMS	12
			UEMS	13

C		SUBROUTINE ISUEPF	UEPF	2
C		FOR UEPF ENTRY THE PERMANENT FILES USAGE IN UNITS IS RECORDED	UEPF	3
C		COMMON /STRING/TIME, JNAME, JTYPE, CODE, MESSAGE (3)	UEPF	4
	\$	COMMON /LIST2/SRUSED, MAXFL, NDPFACC, IDPFACC, PFUSAGE, USAGEMS, NLINES, NCARDS, NTPDR, TPTIME	UEPF	5
C			UEPF	6
		DECODE (30,100,MESSAGE) PFUSAGE	UEPF	7
100		FORMAT (F10.3)	UEPF	8
		RETURN	UEPF	9
		END	UEPF	10
			UEPF	11
			UEPF	12
			UEPF	13

		SUBROUTINE ISUEMT	UEMT	2
		RETURN	UEMT	3
		END	UEMT	4

PROGRAM PHASE3 (INPUT,OUTPUT,TAPE5=INPUT,TAPE6=OUTPUT,TAPE2,
\$ TAPE1,TAPE3,TAPE4,TAPE8,TAPE9,TAPE10)

CC

```

*****
*
* PROGRAM PHASE3 IS THE THIRD PHASE OF A PROJECT FOR
* ANALYSIS OF JOB ACCOUNT DAYFILE FOR THE CDC 6400 COMPUTER
* IT TAKES THE OUTPUT FILES WRITTEN BY PROGRAM PHASE2, I.E.
* THE JOB SUMMARY FILES, AND PRODUCES AN ANALYSIS OF THE
* SYSTEM LOAD AND PERFORMANCE AT REGULAR TIME INTERVALS
* SPECIFIED BY THE USER
*
*          AUTHOR          HOK-NAM NG
*    SUPERVISOR          DR. N.P. ARCHER
*          DATE            SUMMER,1979
*
* INPUT FILES
*   TAPE3 AND TAPE4 = TWO SECTIONS OF JOB SUMMARY FILES
*   WRITTEN BY PROGRAM PHASE2 WITH RECORDS FOR NON TIME-
*   SHARING JOBS PRECEDING THOSE OF TIME-SHARING JOBS
*
* SCRATCH FILES
*   TAPE1 AND TAPE2 = OBTAINED BY SORTING TAPE3 AND TAPE4
*   SUCH THAT RECORDS ARE IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER OF
*   STARTING TIME OF EXECUTION
*
* OUTPUT FILES
*   TAPE8 = INFORMATION ON JOB CONCURRENCY IN SYSTEM
*   TAPE9 = PARAMETERS CHARACTERISING LOAD OF SYSTEM
*   TAPE10 = TURNAROUND TIME AND DELAY FACTORS
* ALL FILES ARE UNFORMATTED
*****

```

```

PRELIM 3
PRELIM 4
PRELIM 5
PRELIM 6
PRELIM 7
PRELIM 8
PRELIM 9
PRELIM 10
PRELIM 11
PRELIM 12
PRELIM 13
PRELIM 14
PRELIM 15
PRELIM 16
PRELIM 17
PRELIM 18
PRELIM 19
PRELIM 20
PRELIM 21
PRELIM 22
PRELIM 23
PRELIM 24
PRELIM 25
PRELIM 26
PRELIM 27
PRELIM 28
PRELIM 29
PRELIM 30
PRELIM 31
PRELIM 32
PRELIM 33
PRELIM 34
PRELIM 35
PRELIM 36
PRELIM 37
PRELIM 38
PRELIM 39
PRELIM 40
PRELIM 41
PRELIM 42
PRELIM 43
PRELIM 44
PRELIM 45
PRELIM 46

```

```

CALL SORTJS
CALL PRELIM
CALL ANALYSE
CALL OVERLAY (3HPH3,1,0,0)
STOP
END

```


2 FOR TIME-SHARING JOB

COMMON /CHOICE/TLOWER,TUPPER,INTERVL,SKIP
 COMMON /SLOT/FROM,TO
 COMMON /BUCKET/NSP,ITREM(50),REMCPU(50),REMSRU(50),REMJOB(50),
 \$ ITYPE(50)
 COMMON /CLTA/NTAC,TALMT(10),NJOBTA(10,10)

DEFINE LIMITS OF TURNAROUND TIME CLASSES

DATA NTAC/10/
 DATA TALMT(1)/5.0/
 DATA TALMT(2)/10.0/
 DATA TALMT(3)/15.0/
 DATA TALMT(4)/20.0/
 DATA TALMT(5)/25.0/
 DATA TALMT(6)/30.0/
 DATA TALMT(7)/45.0/
 DATA TALMT(8)/60.0/
 DATA TALMT(9)/120.0/
 DATA TALMT(10)/99999.0/

READ AND INTERPRET USER INPUT ON OPTIONS

CALL READIN

SET FIRST TIME SLOT LIMITS

FROM=TLOWER
 TO=ADDDTIME(TLOWER,INTERVL)

INITIALISE OVERFLOW BUCKET

NSP=0
 DO 10 I=1,50
 REMSRU(I)=0.0
 REMCPU(I)=0.0
 REMJOB(I)=0.0

10 CONTINUE

INITIALISE JOB COUNTS FOR TURNAROUND TIME ANALYSIS

DO 30 I=1,NTAC
 DO 20 K=1,10
 NJOBTA(I,K)=0

20 CONTINUE
 30 CONTINUE

OBTAIN DATE ON JOB SUMMARY FILE

CALL SETDATE

INITIALISES PARAMETERS FOR PROCESSING RECORDS WITHIN THE
 FIRST TIME SLOT

PRELIM 98
 PRELIM 99
 PRELIM 100
 PRELIM 101
 PRELIM 102
 PRELIM 103
 PRELIM 104
 PRELIM 105
 PRELIM 106
 PRELIM 107
 PRELIM 108
 PRELIM 109
 PRELIM 110
 PRELIM 111
 PRELIM 112
 PRELIM 113
 PRELIM 114
 PRELIM 115
 PRELIM 116
 PRELIM 117
 PRELIM 118
 PRELIM 119
 PRELIM 120
 PRELIM 121
 PRELIM 122
 PRELIM 123
 PRELIM 124
 PRELIM 125
 PRELIM 126
 PRELIM 127
 PRELIM 128
 PRELIM 129
 PRELIM 130
 PRELIM 131
 PRELIM 132
 PRELIM 133
 PRELIM 134
 PRELIM 135
 PRELIM 136
 PRELIM 137
 PRELIM 138
 PRELIM 139
 PRELIM 140
 PRELIM 141
 PRELIM 142
 PRELIM 143
 PRELIM 144
 PRELIM 145
 PRELIM 146
 PRELIM 147
 PRELIM 148
 PRELIM 149
 PRELIM 150
 PRELIM 151
 PRELIM 152

	CALL DFINEJC(USERIN)	READIN	104
	CALL PRNTJC	READIN	105
C	END IF	READIN	106
C	8 RETURN	READIN	107
C	100 FORMAT (10A5)	READIN	108
	200 FORMAT (1H1,* NO TIME OF ANALYSIS SPECIFIED, DEFAULT VALUES USED*	READIN	109
	\$/)	READIN	110
	300 FORMAT (* NO REDEFINITION OF JOB CLASS, COMPUTER CENTRE CLASSIFIC	READIN	111
	\$ATIONS USED*/)	READIN	112
	400 FORMAT (A2)	READIN	113
	500 FORMAT (1H1,* OPTION SELECTION INPUT*/)	READIN	114
	600 FORMAT (1X,10A5//)	READIN	115
	700 FORMAT (I5)	READIN	116
	800 FORMAT (* JOB CLASS REDEFINITION INPUT*/)	READIN	117
	900 FORMAT (* PERIOD OF ANALYSIS FROM *,A10,* TO *,A10/)	READIN	118
	950 FORMAT (* AT INTERVALS OF *,I5,* MINUTES*//)	READIN	119
C	END	READIN	120
		READIN	121
		READIN	122
		READIN	123
		READIN	124

	SUBROUTINE DFINEJC (W)	DFJC	2
C	SUBROUTINE DFINEJC DEFINES JOB CLASSIFICATION FROM USER INPUT W	DFJC	3
C	THE RESULTS ARE RETURNED THROUGH THE COMMON BLOCK JCPARAM	DFJC	4
C	THE CLASSIFICATION DEPENDS ON EITHER SRU USED OR CPU SECONDS USED	DFJC	5
C	AND IT DEPENDS ON WHETHER TAPES ARE USED IN THE JOB	DFJC	6
C		DFJC	7
C	PARAMETERS	DFJC	8
C	W = EACH IS A FIVE-CHARACTER ALPHANUMERIC WORD, FROM USER INPUT	DFJC	9
C	JCCODE =1 IF CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO CPU SECONDS USED	DFJC	10
C	JCCODE =2 IF CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SRUS USED	DFJC	11
C	JCCODE =0 IF COMPUTER CENTRE CLASSIFICATION IS USED	DFJC	12
C	NJC = NUMBER OF CLASSES (IRRESPECTIVE OF TAPE USE)	DFJC	13
C	CLIMIT = LIMITS OF CLASSES	DFJC	14
C		DFJC	15
C	LOCAL VARIABLES	DFJC	16
C	NUMBER = INTEGER UPPER LIMIT OF CLASS IN CPU SECONDS OR SRUS	DFJC	17
C		DFJC	18
C	DIMENSION W(10)	DFJC	19
C	COMMON /JCPARAM/NJC,JCCODE,CLIMIT(10)	DFJC	20
C		DFJC	21
C	SET JOB CLASS CODE	DFJC	22
C		DFJC	23
C	JCCODE=1	DFJC	24
C	IF (W(1).EQ.5HJCSRU) JCCODE=2	DFJC	25
C		DFJC	26
C	SCAN LIMITS OF CLASSES	DFJC	27
C		DFJC	28
C	NJC=0	DFJC	29
C		DFJC	30
		DFJC	31

C	LOOP	DFJC	32
C		DFJC	33
	10 NJC=NJC+1	DFJC	34
	IF (NJC.GT.5) 20,30	DFJC	35
	20 WRITE (6,6000)	DFJC	36
	NJC=5	DFJC	37
	GOTO 40	DFJC	38
C		DFJC	39
C	ELSE	DFJC	40
C		DFJC	41
	30 I=NJC+1	DFJC	42
	IF (W(I).EQ.5H) GOTO 40	DFJC	43
	DECODE (5,1000,W(I)) NUMBER	DFJC	44
	CLIMIT(NJC)=FLOAT(NUMBER)	DFJC	45
	GOTO 10	DFJC	46
C		DFJC	47
C	END LOOP	DFJC	48
C		DFJC	49
	40 CLIMIT(NJC)=9999.	DFJC	50
	RETURN	DFJC	51
C		DFJC	52
	1000 FORMAT (I5)	DFJC	53
	6000 FORMAT (1H0,* TOO MANY JOB CLASSES, TRUNCATED TO A TOTAL OF 10*/)	DFJC	54
C		DFJC	55
	END	DFJC	56

C	SUBROUTINE SETJC (JC)	DFJC	57
C		DFJC	58
C	SUBROUTINE SETJC SETS THE JOB CLASS JC ACCORDING TO JCCODE	DFJC	59
C	AND THE JOB CLASS DEFINITION. JC IS AN INTEGER.	DFJC	60
C		DFJC	61
C	LOCAL VARIABLES	DFJC	62
C	UN = UNIT IN CPU SECONDS OR SRUS	DFJC	63
C		DFJC	64
	COMMON /LIST1/JOBJEC,JOBNAME,JOBTYP,JCCLASS,TIN,TOUT,TEXBGN,	DFJC	65
	TEXEND,REMARK,CPUSEC	DFJC	66
\$	COMMON /LIST2/SRUSED,MAXFL,NDPFACC,IDPFACC,PFUSAGE,USAGENS,NLINES,	DFJC	67
\$	NCARDS,NTPDR,TPTIME	DFJC	68
	COMMON /JCPARAM/NJC,JCCODE,CLIMIT(10)	DFJC	69
C		DFJC	70
	IF (JCCODE.EQ.0) 10,20	DFJC	71
C		DFJC	72
C	JOB CLASS NOT REDEFINED, CONVERT ALPHANUMERIC JC TO INTEGER	DFJC	73
C		DFJC	74
	10 DECODE (1,1000,JCCLASS) JC	DFJC	75
1000	FORMAT (I1)	DFJC	76
	GOTO 50	DFJC	77
C		DFJC	78
C	ELSE JOB CLASS REDEFINED, FIND PROPER CLASS	DFJC	79
C		DFJC	80
	20 UN=CPUSEC	DFJC	81
		DFJC	82

```

IF (JCCODE.EQ.2) UN=SRUSED
I=0
C
C LOOP TO FIND RANGE CPU OR SRU FALLS IN
30 I=I+1
IF (UN.LT.CLIMIT(I)) GOTO 40
GOTO 30
C
C END LOOP
C
C EVEN CLASSES FOR NON-TAPE JOBS, ODD CLASSES FOR TAPE JOBS
40 JC=(I-1)*2
IF (NTPDR.GT.0) JC=JC+1
C
C END IF
50 RETURN
END

```

```

DFJC 83
DFJC 84
DFJC 85
DFJC 86
DFJC 87
DFJC 88
DFJC 89
DFJC 90
DFJC 91
DFJC 92
DFJC 93
DFJC 94
DFJC 95
DFJC 96
DFJC 97
DFJC 98
DFJC 99
DFJC 100
DFJC 101
DFJC 102

```

```

C
C SUBROUTINE PRNTJC
C
C SUBROUTINE PRNTJC PRINTS TABLE OF JOB CLASSIFICATION
C
C LOCAL VARIABLES
C
C FMT, UNIT, LASTMAX, LINE, MAX, MIN, TP
C
C DIMENSION FMT(2)
COMMON /JCPARAM/NJC,JCCODE,CLIMIT(10)
C
C FMT(1)=10H(5X,3I10,9
C FMT(2)=10HX,A3/)
C UNIT=10H CPU SECS
C IF (JCCODE.EQ.2) UNIT=10H SRU UNITS
C LASTMAX=0
C
C SET CLASS NUMBER, UPPER AND LOWER LIMITS FOR CLASS AND TAPE USE
C
C WRITE (6,100) UNIT
C WRITE (6,200) UNIT
C WRITE (6,300)
C
C LOOP
C
C DO 4 I=1,NJC
C LINE=2*I-2
C
C 1 IF (I.EQ.NJC) 1,2
C FMT(1)=10H(5X,2I10,A
C FMT(2)=10H10,9X,A3/)

```

```

PTJC 2
PTJC 3
PTJC 4
PTJC 5
PTJC 6
PTJC 7
PTJC 8
PTJC 9
PTJC 10
PTJC 11
PTJC 12
PTJC 13
PTJC 14
PTJC 15
PTJC 16
PTJC 17
PTJC 18
PTJC 19
PTJC 20
PTJC 21
PTJC 22
PTJC 23
PTJC 24
PTJC 25
PTJC 26
PTJC 27
PTJC 28
PTJC 29
PTJC 30
PTJC 31
PTJC 32

```



```

C
C
C      END IF
C
C      WRITE HEADER ON OUTPUT FILES
C
C      3 WRITE (8) DATE
C        WRITE (9) DATE
C        WRITE (10) DATE
C        RETURN
C
C 100 FORMAT (1H1,45X,*ANALYSIS OF JOB SUMMARY FILE FOR *,A10)
C 110 FORMAT (46X,*-----* ,//)
C 200 FORMAT (10X,15H*** WARNING ***/)
C 300 FORMAT (* DIFFERENT DATES ON TWO SECTIONS OF SUMMARY FILE *,
C $ A10,* , *,A10//)
C
C      END

```

```

SETDT 26
SETDT 27
SETDT 28
SETDT 29
SETDT 30
SETDT 31
SETDT 32
SETDT 33
SETDT 34
SETDT 35
SETDT 36
SETDT 37
SETDT 38
SETDT 39
SETDT 40
SETDT 41
SETDT 42

```

```

C
C      SUBROUTINE INITNXT
C
C      SUBROUTINE INITNXT INITIALISES PARAMETERS BEFORE PROCESSING
C      RECORDS WITHIN A TIME SLOT
C
C      COMMON /JCOUNT/NJTS,NJBATCH(10),NJB,NTPJOB,NJOBS
C      COMMON /SUMS/SMSU,SPFU,NDPF,NIDPF,MSFL,NSCARD,NSLINE,NTAPE,STPTIME
C      COMMON /SUMTM/IPRCC(10),ITA(10),IQIN(10),IQOUT(10)
C      COMMON /AVTIME/AVPRTC(10),AVTA(10),AVQIN(10),AVQOUT(10),DELAY(10)
C      COMMON /FRACSUM/STEXC(2),SCPU,SSRU,SFJOB
C      COMMON /MEANS/MCARD,MLINE,AVTP,AVTPME,AVCPU,AVSRU,MEANFL,AVMS,
C $          AVPFU,AVDPF,AVIDPF,CPUSAGE,THRUPUT
C
C      COMMON BLOCK JCOUNT
C      NJTS = NUMBER OF TS JOBS ENTERING SYSTEM DURING TIME SLOT
C      NJB = NUMBER OF NON TS JOBS ENTERING DURING SAME PERIOD
C      NJBATCH = NUMBER OF BATCH JOBS ENTERING SYSTEM BY JOB CLASS
C      NTPJOB = NUMBER OF JOBS REQUIRING TAPES IN THAT PERIOD
C      NJOBS = TOTAL NUMBER OF JOBS ENTERING SYSTEM
C
C      NJTS=0
C      NJB=0
C      NTPJOB=0
C      NJOBS=0
C      DO 10 I=1,10
C        NJBATCH(I)=0
C 10 CONTINUE
C
C      COMMON BLOCK SUMS
C      SMSU = TOTAL MASS STORAGE UNITS USED DURING TIME SLOT
C      SPFU = TOTAL PERMANENT FILE UNITS USED
C      NDPF = TOTAL NUMBER OF DIRECT PF ACCESSSES
C      NIDPF = TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIRECT PF ACCESSSES
C      MSFL = TOTAL MAXIMUM FIELD LENGTH REQUESTED

```

```

INITNX 23
INITNX 24
INITNX 25
INITNX 26
INITNX 27
INITNX 28
INITNX 29
INITNX 30
INITNX 31
INITNX 32
INITNX 33
INITNX 34
INITNX 35
INITNX 36
INITNX 37
INITNX 38
INITNX 39
INITNX 40
INITNX 41
INITNX 42
INITNX 43
INITNX 44
INITNX 45
INITNX 46
INITNX 47
INITNX 48
INITNX 49
INITNX 50
INITNX 51
INITNX 52
INITNX 53
INITNX 54
INITNX 55

```


C AVTP = AVERAGE TAPE DRIVES REQUESTED PER TAPE JOB
 C AVTPME = AVERAGE TIME IN MINUTES OF TAPE DRIVE OCCUPATION
 C AVCPU = AVERAGE CPU SECONDS FOR JOB
 C AVSRU = AVERAGE SRUS FOR JOB
 C MEANFL = AVERAGE MAX FIELD LENGTH REQUESTED
 C AVMS = AVERAGE MASS STORAGE UNITS USED
 C AVPFU = AVERAGE PERMANENT FILE UNITS USED
 C AVDPF = AVERAGE NUMBER OF DIRECT PF ACCESSES
 C AVIDPF = AVERAGE NUMBER OF INDIRECT PF ACCESSES
 C CPUSAGE = CPU PRODUCTIVITY DURING TIME PERIOD
 C THRUPUT = SYSTEM THROUGHPUT DURING TIME PERIOD, DEFINED AS
 C NUMBER OF JOBS (PRORATED) HANDLED BY SYSTEM PER HOUR

INITNX 91
 INITNX 92
 INITNX 93
 INITNX 94
 INITNX 95
 INITNX 96
 INITNX 97
 INITNX 98
 INITNX 99
 INITNX 100
 INITNX 101
 INITNX 102
 INITNX 103
 INITNX 104
 INITNX 105
 INITNX 106
 INITNX 107
 INITNX 108
 INITNX 109
 INITNX 110
 INITNX 111
 INITNX 112
 INITNX 113
 INITNX 114
 INITNX 115
 INITNX 116
 INITNX 117
 INITNX 118
 INITNX 119

MCARD=0
 MLINE=0
 AVTP=0.0
 AVTPME=0.0
 AVCPU=0.0
 AVSRU=0.0
 MEANFL=0
 AVMS=0.0
 AVPFU=0.0
 AVDPF=0.0
 AVIDPF=0.0
 CPUSAGE=0.0
 THRUPUT=0.0

RETURN
 END

SUBROUTINE ANALYSE

SUBROUTINE ANALYSE IS THE MAIN MODULE FOR PROCESSING THE
 JOB SUMMARY FILE

COMMON /CHOICE/TLOWER,TUPPER,INTERVL,SKIP
 COMMON /SLOT/FROM,TO
 COMMON /LIST1/JOBREC,JOBNAME,JOBTYP, JCLASS,TIN,TOUT,TEXBGN,
 \$ TEXEND,REMARK,CPUSEC
 COMMON /LIST2/SRUSED,MAXFL,NDPFACC, IDPFACC,PFUSAGE,USAGEMS,NLINES,
 \$ NCARDS,NTPDR,TPTIME

LOGICAL HALT

HALT=.FALSE.

LOOP

10 READ (1) JOBREC,JOBNAME,JOBTYP, JCLASS,TIN,TOUT,TEXBGN,
 \$ TEXEND,REMARK,CPUSEC
 20 IF (EOF(1)) 20,30
 HALT=.TRUE.

ANALYSE 2
 ANALYSE 3
 ANALYSE 4
 ANALYSE 5
 ANALYSE 6
 ANALYSE 7
 ANALYSE 8
 ANALYSE 9
 ANALYSE 10
 ANALYSE 11
 ANALYSE 12
 ANALYSE 13
 ANALYSE 14
 ANALYSE 15
 ANALYSE 16
 ANALYSE 17
 ANALYSE 18
 ANALYSE 19
 ANALYSE 20
 ANALYSE 21
 ANALYSE 22
 ANALYSE 23

C
C
C
C

SUBROUTINE SIMPLE

SUBROUTINE SIMPLE IS CALLED WHEN ONLY JOB CONCURRENCY INFORMATION IS REQUIRED IN THE PROCESSING

COMMON /SLOT/FROM,TO
COMMON /CHOICE/TLOWER,TUPPER,INTERVL,SKIP
COMMON /LIST1/JOBREC,JOBNAME,JOBTYP, JCLASS,TIN,TOU,TEXBGN,
\$ COMMON /FRACSUM/STEXC(2),SCPU,SSRU,SFJOB
COMMON /FRACSUM/STEXC(2),SCPU,SSRU,SFJOB

LOOP TO LOCATE TIME SLOT JOB IS IN

10 IF (TEXBGN.GT.TO) 20,30

RECORD NOT IN CURRENT TIME SLOT, OUTPUT FOR CURRENT SLOT

20 CALL WRTCNC

REINITIALISE FOR NEXT TIME PERIOD

FROM=TO
TO=ADDTIME(FROM,INTERVL)

REINITIALISE PRORATED SUMS AND SCAN OVERFLOW AREA

STEXC(1)=0.0
STEXC(2)=0.0
SCPU=0.0
SSRU=0.0
SFJOB=0.0
CALL SCANBCK
GOTO 10

END LOOP

ANALYSE CURRENT RECORD FOR JOB CONCURRENCY AND PRORATED PARAMETERS

30 CALL PRORATE
RETURN
END

C
C
C
C

C
C
C
C

SUBROUTINE WRTCNC

SUBROUTINE WRTCNC WRITES JOB CONCURRENCY FILE
CONCURRENCY CONCUCY IS DEFINED AS TOTAL PROCESS TIME REQUIRED BY
ALL JOBS DIVIDED BY THE DURATION OF TIME PERIOD

COMMON /FRACSUM/STEXC(2),SCPU,SSRU,SFJOB
COMMON /CHOICE/TLOWER,TUPPER,INTERVL,SKIP
COMMON /SLOT/FROM,TO
DIMENSION CONCUCY(2)

SIMPLE 2
SIMPLE 3
SIMPLE 4
SIMPLE 5
SIMPLE 6
SIMPLE 7
SIMPLE 8
SIMPLE 9
SIMPLE 10
AUG 2 11
SIMPLE 12
SIMPLE 13
SIMPLE 14
SIMPLE 15
SIMPLE 16
SIMPLE 17
AUG 2 20
SIMPLE 21
SIMPLE 22
SIMPLE 23
SIMPLE 24
AUG 2 25
AUG 2 26
AUG 2 27
AUG 2 28
AUG 2 29
AUG 2 30
SIMPLE 31
SIMPLE 32
SIMPLE 33
SIMPLE 34
SIMPLE 35
SIMPLE 36
SIMPLE 37
SIMPLE 38
SIMPLE 39
SIMPLE 40
SIMPLE 41
SIMPLE 42

WRTC 2
WRTC 3
WRTC 4
WRTC 5
WRTC 6
WRTC 7
WRTC 8
WRTC 9
WRTC 10
WRTC 11

C	DO 10 I=1,2	WRTC	12
	CONCUCY(I)=STEXC(I)/FLOAT(INTERVL*60)	WRTC	13
10	CONTINUE	WRTC	14
	WRITE (8) FROM,TO,CONCUCY	WRTC	15
	RETURN	WRTC	16
	END	WRTC	17
		WRTC	18
	SIBROUTINE SYSLOAD	SYSLD	2
C	SUBROUTINE SYSLOAD COMPUTES VARIOUS PARAMETERS CHARACTERISING	SYSLD	3
C	THE LOAD OF THE SYSTEM FOR THE TIME SLOT JUST PROCESSED	SYSLD	4
C	AND WRITES THE RESULTS ON TAPE9.	SYSLD	5
	COMMON /JCOUNT/NJTS,NJBATCH(10),NJB,NTPJOB,NJOBS	SYSLD	6
	COMMON /JCPARAM/NJC,JCCODE,CLIMIT(10)	SYSLD	7
	COMMON /MEANS/MCARD,MLINE,AVTP,AVTPME,AVCPU,AVSRU,MEANFL,AVMS,	SYSLD	8
	AVPFU,AVDPF,AVIDPF,CPUSAGE,THRUPUT	SYSLD	9
	COMMON /SUMS/SMSU,SPFU,NDPF,NIDPF,MSFL,NSCARD,NSLINE,NTAPE,STPTIME	SYSLD	10
	COMMON /CHOICE/TLOWER,TUPPER,INTERVL,SKIP	SYSLD	11
	COMMON /FRACSUM/STEXC(2),SCPU,SSRU,SFJOB	SYSLD	12
	COMMON /SLOT/FROM,TO	SYSLD	13
C	COUNT TOTAL NUMBER OF BATCH JOBS	SYSLD	14
C	NC=2*NJC	SYSLD	15
	DO 10 I=1,NC	SYSLD	16
	NJB=NJB+NJBATCH(I)	SYSLD	17
10	CONTINUE	SYSLD	18
	NJOBS=NJB+NJTS	SYSLD	19
C	COMPUTE SYSTEM LOAD PARAMETERS	SYSLD	20
C	IF (NJOBS.EQ.0) GOTO 30	SYSLD	21
	IF (NJB.EQ.0) GOTC 20	SYSLD	22
	MCARD=NSCARD/NJB	SYSLD	23
	MLINE=NSLINE/NJB	SYSLD	24
	IF (NTPJOB.EQ.0) GOTO 20	SYSLD	25
	RNTPJ=FLOAT(NTPJOB)	SYSLD	26
	AVTP=FLOAT(NTAPE)/RNTPJ	SYSLD	27
	AVTPME=STPTIME/RNTPJ	SYSLD	28
20	RNJ=FLOAT(NJOBS)	SYSLD	29
	AVCPU=SCPU/SFJOB	SYSLD	30
	AVSRU=SSRU/SFJOB	SYSLD	31
	MEANFL=MSFL/NJOBS	SYSLD	32
	AVMS=SMSU/RNJ	SYSLD	33
	AVPFU=SPFU/RNJ	SYSLD	34
	AVDPF=FLOAT(NDPF)/RNJ	SYSLD	35
	AVIDPF=FLCAT(NIDPF)/RNJ	SYSLD	36
	CPUSAGE=SCPU/(FLOAT(INTERVL)*60.)	SYSLD	37
	THRUPUT=(SFJOB/FLOAT(INTERVL))*60.0	SYSLD	38
C		SYSLD	39
		SYSLD	40
		SYSLD	41
		SYSLD	42
		SYSLD	43
		SYSLD	44
		SYSLD	45

```

C      WRITES RESULTS ON TAPE
C
30 WRITE (9)      FROM,TO,NJOBS,NJTS,NJB,AVCPU,AVSRU,AVMS,AVPFU,
$  AVDPF,AVIDPF,MEANFL,NTPJOB,AVTP,AVTPME,MCARD,MLINE,CPUSAGE,
$  THRUPUT
  RETURN
  END

```

```

SYSLO 46
SYSLO 47
SYSLO 48
SYSLO 49
SYSLO 50
SYSLO 51
SYSLO 52

```

```

C      SUBROUTINE SYSPFM
C
C      SUBROUTINE SYSPFM COMPUTES VARIOUS PARAMETERS THAT CHARACTERISES
C      THE PERFORMANCE OF THE SYSTEM (MAINLY TURNAROUND TIME AND DELAY
C      TIME ACCORDING TO JOB CLASS . THE RESULT IS WRITTEN ON FILE 10.

```

```

SYSPFM 2
SYSPFM 3
SYSPFM 4
SYSPFM 5
SYSPFM 6
SYSPFM 7

```

```

COMMON /JCOUNT/NJTS,NJBATCH(10),NJB,NTPJOB,NJOBS
COMMON /SUMTM/IPROC(10),ITA(10),IQIN(10),IQOUT(10)
COMMON /AVTIME/AVPRCT(10),AVTA(10),AVQIN(10),AVQOUT(10),DELAY(10)
COMMON /JCPARAM/NJC,JCCODE,CLIMIT(10)
COMMON /SLOT/FROM,TO

```

```

SYSPFM 8
SYSPFM 9
SYSPFM 10
SYSPFM 11
SYSPFM 12
SYSPFM 13

```

```

C      N=NJC*2
C      DO 10 I=1,N
C          IF (NJBATCH(I).EQ.0) GOTO 10
C          RN=FLOAT(NJBATCH(I))
C          AVTA(I)=(FLOAT(ITA(I))/RN)/60.0
C          AVPRCT(I)=(FLOAT(IPROC(I))/RN)/60.0
C          AVQIN(I)=(FLOAT(IQIN(I))/RN)/60.0
C          AVQOUT(I)=(FLOAT(IQOUT(I))/RN)/60.0
C          DELAY(I)=AVTA(I)/AVPRCT(I)

```

```

SYSPFM 14
SYSPFM 15
SYSPFM 16
SYSPFM 17
SYSPFM 18
SYSPFM 19
SYSPFM 20
SYSPFM 21
SYSPFM 22

```

```

C      10 CONTINUE
C
C      WRITE RESULTS ON FILE 10
C
C      WRITE (10) FROM,TO,(NJBATCH(I),AVPRCT(I),AVTA(I),AVQIN(I),
$  AVQOUT(I),DELAY(I), I=1,N)
  RETURN
  END

```

```

SYSPFM 23
SYSPFM 24
SYSPFM 25
SYSPFM 26
SYSPFM 27
SYSPFM 28
SYSPFM 29
SYSPFM 30

```

```

C      SUBROUTINE PRORATE
C
C      SUBROUTINE PRORATE OBTAINS THE APPROPRIATE SHARE OF THE PROCESS
C      TIME,CPU SECONDS AND SRUS FOR A JOB. IF THE JOB STAYS IN
C      SYSTEM BEYOND UPPER BOUND OF TIME SLOT CURRENTLY BEING EXAMINED,
C      THESE PARAMETERS ARE PRORATED ACCORDINGLY.

```

```

PRORATE 2
PRORATE 3
PRORATE 4
PRORATE 5
PRORATE 6
PRORATE 7
PRORATE 8
PRORATE 9

```

```

C      LOCAL PARAMETERS
C      ISTART,IFINIS,ITOTAL,ISHARE,PORTION,SPILL, ID

```

```

PRORATE 10
PRORATE 11
PRORATE 12

```

	COMMON /LIST1/JOBREC, JOBNAME, JOBTYP, JCLASS, TIN, TOUT, TEXBGN,	PRORATE	13
	\$ TEXEND, REMARK, CPUSEC	PRORATE	14
	COMMON /LIST2/SRUSED, MAXFL, NDPFACC, IDPFACC, PFUSAGE, USAGEMS, NLINES,	PRORATE	15
	\$ NCARDS, NTPDR, TPTIME	PRORATE	16
	COMMON /SLOT/FROM, TO	PRORATE	17
	COMMON /FRACSUM/STEXC(2), SCPU, SSRU, SFJOB	PRORATE	18
	COMMON /BUCKET/NSP, ITREM(50), REMCPU(50), REMSRU(50), REMJOB(50),	PRORATE	19
	\$ ITYPE(50)	PRORATE	20
C	DETERMINE JOBTYP	PRORATE	21
C	ID=1	PRORATE	22
	IF (JOBTYP.EQ.1HT) ID=2	PRORATE	23
C	CONVERT TIME ELAPSED INTO INTEGER SECONDS	PRORATE	24
C	ISTART=LTIME(TEXBGN)	PRORATE	25
	IFINIS=LTIME(TEXEND)	PRORATE	26
	ITOTAL=IFINIS-ISTART	PRORATE	27
C	IF (TEXEND.GT.TO) 10,20	PRORATE	28
C	PRORATING REQUIRED	PRORATE	29
C	10 ISHARE=LTIME(TO)-ISTART	PRORATE	30
	PORTION=FLOAT(ISHARE)/FLOAT(ITOTAL)	PRORATE	31
	SPILL=1.0-PORTION	PRORATE	32
	STEXC(ID)=STEXC(ID)+FLOAT(ISHARE)	PRORATE	33
	SCPU=SCPU+CPUSEC*PORTION	PRORATE	34
	SSRU=SSRU+SRUSED*PORTION	PRORATE	35
	SFJOB=SJOB+PORTION	PRORATE	36
C	STORE REMAINING FRACTIONS IN OVERFLOW BUCKETS	PRORATE	37
C	NSP=NSP+1	PRORATE	38
	ITYPE(NSP)=ID	PRORATE	39
	ITREM(NSP)=ITOTAL-ISHARE	PRORATE	40
	REMCPU(NSP)=CPUSEC*SPILL	PRORATE	41
	REMSRU(NSP)=SRUSED*SPILL	PRORATE	42
	REMJOB(NSP)=SPILL	PRORATE	43
	GOTO 30	PRORATE	44
C	ELSE NO PRORATING	PRORATE	45
C	20 STEXC(ID)=STEXC(ID)+FLOAT(ITOTAL)	PRORATE	46
	SCPU=SCPU+CPUSEC	PRORATE	47
	SSRU=SSRU+SRUSED	PRORATE	48
	SFJOB=SJOB+1.0	PRORATE	49
C	END IF	PRORATE	50
C	30 RETURN	PRORATE	51
C	END	PRORATE	52
		PRORATE	53
		PRORATE	54
		PRORATE	55
		PRORATE	56
		PRORATE	57
		PRORATE	58
		PRORATE	59
		PRORATE	60
		PRORATE	61
		PRORATE	62
		PRORATE	63
		PRORATE	64
		PRORATE	65
		PRORATE	66


```

C      END IF
C
C 60 CONTINUE
C
C      END LOOP
C
C      NSP=NEWSP
C      RETURN
C      END

```

```

SCAN 57
SCAN 58
SCAN 59
SCAN 60
SCAN 61
SCAN 62
SCAN 63
SCAN 64
SCAN 65

```

```

C      SUBROUTINE DETAIL
C
C      SUBROUTINE DETAIL PROCESSES A RECORD IN JOB SUMMARY FILE FULLY
C
C      COMMON /LIST1/JOBJEC,JOBNAME,JOBTYP, JCLASS,TIN,TOUT,TEXBGN,
C      $      TEXEND,REMARK,CPUSEC
C      COMMON /CHOICE/TLOWER,TUPPER,INTERVL,SKIP
C      COMMON /SLOT/FROM,TO
C
C      LOOP TO LOCATE TIME SLOT JOB IS IN
C
C 10 IF (TEXBGN.GT.TO) 20,30
C
C      JOB NOT IN CURRENT TIME SLOT, WRITE OUTPUT FILES
C
C 20 CALL WRTRCONC
C      CALL SYSLOAD
C      CALL SYSPFK
C      CALL INITNXT
C      CALL SCANBCK
C
C      GET NEXT TIME SLOT
C
C      FROM=TO
C      TO=ADDTIME(FROM,INTERVL)
C      GOTO 10
C
C      END LOOP
C
C      PROCESS CURRENT RECORD
C
C 30 CALL PRORATE
C      CALL ADDUP
C      RETURN
C      END

```

```

DETAIL 32
DETAIL 33
DETAIL 34
DETAIL 35
DETAIL 36
DETAIL 37
DETAIL 38
DETAIL 39
DETAIL 40
DETAIL 41
DETAIL 42
DETAIL 43
DETAIL 44
DETAIL 45
DETAIL 46
AUG2 47
DETAIL 48
DETAIL 49
DETAIL 50
AUG2 51
DETAIL 52
DETAIL 53
DETAIL 54
DETAIL 55
DETAIL 56
DETAIL 57
DETAIL 58
DETAIL 59
DETAIL 60
DETAIL 61
DETAIL 62
DETAIL 63
DETAIL 64
DETAIL 65

```

C		S (BRoutine ADDUP	ADDUP	2
C		SUBROUTINE ADDUP SUMS THE VALUES OF VARIOUS PARAMETERS THAT	ADDUP	3
C		CHARACTERISES THE JOB. THESE SUMS ARE TO BE AVERAGED OVER THE	ADDUP	4
C		PERIOD OF THE TIME SLOT CHOSEN. PARAMETERS THAT ARE TO BE	ADDUP	5
C		PRORATED ARE PROCESSED BY SUBROUTINE PRORATE	ADDUP	6
			ADDUP	7
			ADDUP	8
			ADDUP	9
		COMMON /LIST1/JOBREC,JOBNAME,JOBTYP, JCLASS,TIN,TOUT,TEXBGN,	ADDUP	10
		TEXEND,REMARK,CPUSEC	ADDUP	11
	\$	COMMON /LIST2/SRUSED,MAXFL,NDPFACC, IDPFACC,PFUSAGE,USAGEMS,NLINES,	ADDUP	12
	\$	NCARDS, NTPDR, TPTIME	ADDUP	13
		COMMON /SUMS/SMSU,SPFU,NDPF, NIDPF,MSFL,NSCARD,NSLINE,NTAPE,STPTIME	ADDUP	14
		COMMON /FRACSUM/STEXC(2),SCPU,SSRU,SFJOB	ADDUP	15
		COMMON /JCOUNT/NJTS,NJBATCH(10),NJR,NTPJOB,NJOBS	ADDUP	16
C			ADDUP	17
C		STORE VARIOUS USAGE OF JOB	ADDUP	18
			ADDUP	19
		SMSU=SMSU+USAGEMS	ADDUP	20
		SPFU=SPFU+PFUSAGE	ADDUP	21
		NIDPF=NIDPF+IDPFACC	ADDUP	22
		NDPF=NDPF+NDPFACC	ADDUP	23
		MSFL=MSFL+MAXFL	ADDUP	24
C			ADDUP	25
C		SET JOB CLASS	ADDUP	26
			ADDUP	27
		CALL SETJC(JCLASS)	ADDUP	28
		J=JCLASS+1	ADDUP	29
C			ADDUP	30
		IF (JOBTYP.EQ.1HT) 10,20	ADDUP	31
10		NJTS=NJTS+1	ADDUP	32
		GOTO 50	ADDUP	33
C			ADDUP	34
C		ELSE FOR NON TIME-SHARING JOBS	ADDUP	35
			ADDUP	36
20		NJBATCH(J)=NJBATCH(J)+1	ADDUP	37
		NSCARD=NSCARD+NCARDS	ADDUP	38
		NSLINE=NSLINE+NLINES	ADDUP	39
C			ADDUP	40
C		TAPE USAGE	ADDUP	41
			ADDUP	42
		IF (NTPDR.GT.0) 30,40	ADDUP	43
30		NTPJOB=NTPJOB+1	ADDUP	44
		NTAPE=NTAPE+NTPDR	ADDUP	45
		STPTIME=STPTIME+TPTIME	ADDUP	46
			ADDUP	47
		END IF	ADDUP	48
			ADDUP	49
		PROCESS TURNAROUND TIME INFORMATION	ADDUP	50
			ADDUP	51
40		CALL TART	ADDUP	52
			ADDUP	53
		END IF	ADDUP	54
			ADDUP	55
50		RETURN	ADDUP	56

C
C
C
C
C
C
C

SUBROUTINE TART

SUBROUTINE TART STORES TURNAROUND TIME INFORMATION OVER PERIOD OF TIME SLOT
IT WILL NOT BE CALLED IF THE JOB IS TIME-SHARING

LOCAL VARIABLES

LTIN,LTOUT,LTIO,LTEXBGN,LTEXEND,I,K,TIO

COMMON /LIST1/JOBREC,JOBNAME,JOBTYP,JCCLASS,TIN,TOUT,TEXBGN,

TEXEND,REMARK,CPUSEC

\$ COMMON /LIST2/SRUSED,MAXFL,NDFACC,IDPFACC,PFUSAGE,USAGEMS,NLINES,

\$ COMMON /SUMTM/IPROC(10),ITA(10),IQIN(10),IQOUT(10)

COMMON /CLTA/NTAC,TALMT(10),NJOBTA(10,10)

IF (TIN.EQ.10H -) TIN=TEXBGN
IF (TOUT.EQ.10H -) TOUT=TEXEND

CONVERT ALL APHANUMERIC TIME TO INTEGER SECONDS SINCE MIDNIGHT

LTIN=LTIME(TIN)
LTOUT=LTIME(TOUT)
LTEXBGN=LTIME(TEXBGN)
LTEXEND=LTIME(TEXEND)
LTIO=LTOUT-LTIN

ARRAY INDEX HAS TO START FROM 1 ALTHOUGH JCCLASS STARTS AT 0

I=JCCLASS+1
ITA(I)=ITA(I)+LTIO
IPROC(I)=IPROC(I)+(LTEXEND-LTEXBGN)
IQIN(I)=IQIN(I)+(LTEXBGN-LTIN)
IQOUT(I)=IQOUT(I)+(LTOUT-LTEXEND)

LOCATE TURNAROUND TIME CLASS AND KEEP COUNT

TIO=FLOAT(LTIO)/60.0
K=0

LOOP TO LOCATE APPROPRIATE CLASS

10 K=K+1
IF (TIO.LT.TALMT(K)) GOTO 20
GOTO 10

END LOOP

20 CONTINUE
NJOBTA(I,K)=NJOBTA(I,K)+1

TART 2
TART 3
TART 4
TART 5
TART 6
TART 7
TART 8
TART 9
TART 10
TART 11
TART 12
TART 13
TART 14
TART 15
TART 16
TART 17
TART 18
TART 19
TART 20
TART 21
TART 22
TART 23
TART 24
TART 25
TART 26
TART 27
TART 28
TART 29
TART 30
TART 31
TART 32
TART 33
TART 34
TART 35
TART 36
TART 37
TART 38
TART 39
TART 40
TART 41
TART 42
TART 43
TART 44
TART 45
TART 46
TART 47
TART 48
TART 49
TART 50
TART 51

C	RETURN	TART	52
	END	TART	53
		TART	54
	FUNCTION LTIME(T)	FNCS	2
C	THIS INTEGER FUNCTION RETURNS THE NUMBER OF SECONDS ELAPSED	FNCS	3
C	AT TIME T SINCE 00.00.00.	FNCS	4
C	INTEGER HRS,SECS	FNCS	5
	DECODE (10,1000,T) HRS,MINS,SECS	FNCS	6
1000	FORMAT (3(1X,I2))	FNCS	7
	LTIME=3600*HRS+60*MINS+SECS	FNCS	8
	RETURN	FNCS	9
	END	FNCS	10
		FNCS	11
		FNCS	12
	SUBROUTINE TIMING (WORD,T)	FNCS	13
C	SUBROUTINE TIMING INTERPRETES USER INPUT WORD WHICH IS A FOUR-	FNCS	14
C	CHARACTER LONG AND RETURNS THE TIME T IN FORMAT HR.MN.SC.	FNCS	15
C	IMPLICIT INTEGER (A-Z)	FNCS	16
	DATA BLANK,PERIOD,SEC/1H ,1H.,2H00/	FNCS	17
C	IF (WORD.EQ.5H) RETURN	FNCS	18
C	ELSE	FNCS	19
	DECODE (5,100,WORD) HR,MIN	FNCS	20
	IF (HR.GT.2H27.OR.MIN.GT.2H59) GOTO 1	FNCS	21
	ENCODE (10,200,T) BLANK,HR,PERIOD,MIN,PERIOD,SEC,PERIOD	FNCS	22
	GOTO 2	FNCS	23
C	ELSE	FNCS	24
1	WRITE (6,300)	FNCS	25
2	CONTINUE	FNCS	26
	END IF	FNCS	27
C	END IF	FNCS	28
C	FORMAT (1X,2A2)	FNCS	29
100	FORMAT (3(A1,A2),A1)	FNCS	30
200	FORMAT (* IMPROPERLY SPECIFIED TIME, RESET TO DEFAULT*/)	FNCS	31
300	RETURN	FNCS	32
C	END	FNCS	33

C	FUNCTION ADDTIME (TNOW,INC)	FNCSS	42
C	FUNCTION ADDTIME TAKES TNOW IN ALPHANUMERIC FORM HR.MN.SC.	FNCSS	43
C	INCREMENT IT BY INC MINUTES AND RETURNS THE TIME IN ALPHANUMERIC F	FNCSS	44
C	INTEGER HR,MIN,SEC	FNCSS	45
C	DIMENSION CHAR(10)	FNCSS	46
C	DATA BLANK,PERIOD,ZERO/1H ,1H.,1H0/	FNCSS	47
C	1000 DECODE (10,1000,TNOW) HR,MIN,SEC	FNCSS	48
C	FORMAT (3(1X,I2))	FNCSS	49
C	MIN=MIN+INC	FNCSS	50
C	LOOP TO ADVANCE HOUR IF NECESSARY	FNCSS	51
C	5 IF (MIN.LT.60) GOTO 10	FNCSS	52
C	MIN=MIN-60	FNCSS	53
C	HR=HR+1	FNCSS	54
C	GOTO 5	FNCSS	55
C	END LOOP	FNCSS	56
C	10 ENCODE (10,6000,THEN) BLANK,HR,PERIOD,MIN,PERIOD,SEC,PERIOD	FNCSS	57
C	6000 FORMAT (3(A1,I2),A1)	FNCSS	58
C	REPLACE BLANKS WITH ZEROES	FNCSS	59
C	1010 DECODE (10,1010,THEN) CHAR	FNCSS	60
C	FORMAT (10A1)	FNCSS	61
C	DO 20 I=2,10	FNCSS	62
C	IF (CHAR(I).EQ.1H) CHAR(I)=ZERO	FNCSS	63
C	20 CONTINUE	FNCSS	64
C	6020 ENCODE (10,6020,THEN) CHAR	FNCSS	65
C	FORMAT (10A1)	FNCSS	66
C	ADDTIME=THEN	FNCSS	67
C	RETURN	FNCSS	68
C	END	FNCSS	69

C	FUNCTION MINUTE(T)	FNCSS	80
C	FUNCTION MINUTE RETURNS AN INTEGER WHICH IS THE NUMBER OF MINUTES	FNCSS	81
C	THAT HAVE ELAPSED SINCE MIDNIGHT AT TIME T. T IS IN THE DAYFILE	FNCSS	82
C	FORMAT, A TEN-CHARACTER TIME HR.MN.SC.	FNCSS	83
C	INTEGER HR	FNCSS	84
C	1000 DECODE (6,1000,T) HR,MIN	FNCSS	85
C	FORMAT (2(1X,I2))	FNCSS	86
C	MINUTE=HR*60+MIN	FNCSS	87
C	RETURN	FNCSS	88
C	END	FNCSS	89

```

C      FUNCTION DECTIME (T2,T1)
C      FUNCTION DECTIME RETURNS A TIME AS A REAL NUMBER BY TAKING THE
C      MIDPOINT OF T1 AND T2 (WITH T2.GT.T1) WHERE T1 AND T2 ARE TIME
C      IN DAYFILE FORMAT OF TEN-CHARACTERS LONG
C      LOCAL VARIABLES
C      TIME,INC,FHR,FMIN
C
C      INC=(MINUTE(T2)-MINUTE(T1))/2
C      TIME=ADDTIME(T1,INC)
1000  DECODE (7,1000,TIME) FHR,FMIN
C      FORMAT (1X,2F3.0)
C      DECTIME=FHR+FMIN/60.0
C      RETURN
C      END

```

```

FNCS    93
FNCS    94
FNCS    95
FNCS    96
FNCS    97
FNCS    98
FNCS    99
FNCS   100
FNCS   101
FNCS   102
FNCS   103
FNCS   104
FNCS   105
FNCS   106
FNCS   107
FNCS   108

```

```

C      FUNCTION SCAMAX (X)
C      FUNCTION SCAMAX FINDS A REASONABLE REAL NUMBER THAT IS GREATER
C      THAN THE NUMBER X AND THAT MAY BE USED AS THE MAXIMUM VALUE FOR
C      RANGE OF PLOTS.
C      LOCAL VARIABLES*
C      RANGE,STEP,VAL,I
C
C      RANGE=0.001
C
C      LOOP TO FIND APPROXIMATE RANGE OF THE NUMBER X
10     RANGE=RANGE*10.
        IF (X.LT.RANGE) GOTO 20
        GOTO 10
C
C      END LOOP
20     CONTINUE
        STEP=RANGE/10.0
        I=0
C
C      LOOP TO NARROW DOWN RANGE OF X AND FIND VAL THAT IS JUST GT. X
30     I=I+1
        VAL=STEP*FLOAT(I)
        IF (X.LT.VAL) GOTO 40
        GOTO 30
C
C      END LOOP
40     SCAMAX=VAL
        RETURN
        END

```

```

FNCS   109
FNCS   110
FNCS   111
FNCS   112
FNCS   113
FNCS   114
FNCS   115
FNCS   116
FNCS   117
FNCS   118
FNCS   119
FNCS   120
FNCS   121
FNCS   122
FNCS   123
FNCS   124
FNCS   125
FNCS   126
FNCS   127
FNCS   128
FNCS   129
FNCS   130
FNCS   131
FNCS   132
FNCS   133
FNCS   134
FNCS   135
FNCS   136
FNCS   137
FNCS   138
FNCS   139
FNCS   140
FNCS   141
FNCS   142
FNCS   143

```

```

C      FUNCTION SCAMIN (X)
C      FUNCTION SCAMIN FINDS A CONVENIENT REAL NUMBER THAT IS LESS
C      THAN THE NUMBER X AND THAT MAY BE USED AS THE MINIMUM VALUE
C      FOR RANGE OF PLOTS
C      LOCAL VARIABLES*
C      RANGE,VAL,I
C
C      RANGE=0.001
C      LOOP TO FIND APPROXIMATE RANGE OF THE NUMBER X
10     RANGE=RANGE*10.0
        IF (X.LT.RANGE) GOTO 20
        GOTO 10
C
C      END LOOP
20     CONTINUE
        I=0
C      LOOP TO NARROW DOWN RANGE OF X AND FIND VAL THAT IS LT. X
30     I=I+1
        VAL=RANGE*(1.0-(FLOAT(I)*0.1))
        IF (X.GT.VAL) GOTO 40
        GOTO 30
C
C      END LOOP
40     SCAMIN=VAL
        RETURN
        END

```

```

FNCS  144
FNCS  145
FNCS  146
FNCS  147
FNCS  148
FNCS  149
FNCS  150
FNCS  151
FNCS  152
FNCS  153
FNCS  154
FNCS  155
FNCS  156
FNCS  157
FNCS  158
FNCS  159
FNCS  160
FNCS  161
FNCS  162
FNCS  163
FNCS  164
FNCS  165
FNCS  166
FNCS  167
FNCS  168
FNCS  169
FNCS  170
FNCS  171
FNCS  172
FNCS  173
FNCS  174
FNCS  175
FNCS  176
FNCS  177

```

```

C      SUBROUTINE SCALE(X,N,VMIN,VMAX)
C      SUBROUTINE SCALE TAKES AN ARRAY X OF DIMENSION N BY 1
C      AND COMPUTES THE APPROPRIATE MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM VALUES IF X
C      IS TO BE USED IN A PLOT BY IMSL ROUTINE USPLX
C      IT CALLS THE IMSL ROUTINE USMNMX TO FIND THE ACTUAL MIN AND MAX
C      AMONG VALUES IN X
C      DIMENSION X(100,1),XLIN(100)
C      LINEARISE ARRAY X
C      DO 5 I=1,N
        XLIN(I)=X(I,1)
5     CONTINUE
C      CALL USMNMX (XLIN,N,1,XMIN,XMAX)

```

```

FNCS  178
FNCS  179
FNCS  180
FNCS  181
FNCS  182
FNCS  183
FNCS  184
FNCS  185
FNCS  186
FNCS  187
FNCS  188
FNCS  189
FNCS  190
FNCS  191
FNCS  192
FNCS  193
FNCS  194

```

```
VMIN=SCAMIN(XMIN)
VMAX=SCAMAX(XMAX)
RETURN
END
OVERLAY (PH3,1,0)
```

```
FNCS      195
FNCS      196
FNCS      197
FNCS      198
TABLES    2
```



```

C      PROGRAM TIDY
C      SUBROUTINE TIDY  DOES HOUSEKEEPING OF FILES AND HANDLES PRINTOUTS
C
C      COMMON /CHOICE/TLOWER,TUPPER,INTERVL,SKIP
C      LOGICAL SKIP
C
C      ENDFILE 8
C      ENDFILE 9
C      ENDFILE 10
C      REWIND 8
C      REWIND 9
C      REWIND 10
C      CALL TABLE1
C      REWIND 8
C      IF (SKIP) RETURN
C      CALL TABLE2
C      CALL TABLE3
C      REWIND 9
C      REWIND 10
C      CALL OVERLAY (3HPH3,1,1,0)
C      RETURN
C      END

```

```

TABLES 3
TABLES 4
TABLES 5
TABLES 6
TABLES 7
TABLES 8
TABLES 9
TABLES 10
TABLES 11
TABLES 12
TABLES 13
TABLES 14
TABLES 15
TABLES 16
TABLES 17
TABLES 18
TABLES 19
TABLES 20
TABLES 21
TABLES 22
TABLES 23
TABLES 24
TABLES 25

```

```

C      SUBROUTINE TABLE1
C
C      SUBROUTINE TABLE1 PRINTS A TABLE OF AVERAGE NUMBER OF USERS
C      SIMULTANEOUSLY IN THE SYSTEM AT VARIOUS TIME SLOTS
C      INFORMATION REQUIRED IS TAKEN FROM TAPES WRITTEN BY SUBROUTINE
C      WRTCONC
C
C      ALL VARIABLES ARE LOCAL
C
C      DIMENSION T1(6),T2(6),VALUE(6,2)
C      LOGICAL LAST
C
C      LAST=.FALSE.
C      READ (8) DATE
C      WRITE (6,6000) DATE
C
C      LOOP
C
C      10      IC=1

```

```

TABLES 26
TABLES 27
TABLES 28
TABLES 29
TABLES 30
TABLES 31
TABLES 32
TABLES 33
TABLES 34
TABLES 35
TABLES 36
TABLES 37
TABLES 38
TABLES 39
TABLES 40
TABLES 41
TABLES 42
TABLES 43
TABLES 44

```



```

C      $      PROD(4),THRU(4)
C      LOGICAL LAST
C
C      LAST=.FALSE.
C      READ (9) DATE
C
C      LOOP TO PRINT ONE PAGE
C
C      10      N=1
C             WRITE (6,6000) DATE
C
C             LOOP TO READ FOUR RECORDS
C
C      20      READ (9) T1(N),T2(N),NJ(N),NT(N),NB(N),CP(N),SR(N),DS(N),
C             $      PF(N),PFD(N),PFI(N),FL(N),NTP(N),TP(N),TPM(N),
C             $      NIN(N),NOUT(N),PROD(N),THRU(N)
C
C      30      IF (EOF(9)) 30,40
C             LAST=.TRUE.
C             GOTO 50
C
C             ELSE
C
C      40      N=N+1
C
C             END IF
C
C      50      IF ((N.LE.4).AND.(.NOT.LAST)) GOTO 20
C
C      END LOOP
C
C      PRINT FOUR RECCRDS, IF ANY
C
C      N=N-1
C      IF (N.EQ.0) GOTO 60
C      WRITE (6,6010) (T1(J),T2(J), J=1,N)
C      WRITE (6,6020) (NJ(J), J=1,N)
C      WRITE (6,6030) (NT(J), J=1,N)
C      WRITE (6,6040) (NB(J), J=1,N)
C      WRITE (6,6050) (CP(J), J=1,N)
C      WRITE (6,6060) (SR(J), J=1,N)
C      WRITE (6,6070) (DS(J), J=1,N)
C      WRITE (6,6080) (PF(J), J=1,N)
C      WRITE (6,6082) (PFD(J), J=1,N)
C      WRITE (6,6090) (PFI(J), J=1,N)
C      WRITE (6,6100) (FL(J), J=1,N)
C      WRITE (6,6110) (NTP(J), J=1,N)
C      WRITE (6,6120) (TP(J), J=1,N)
C      WRITE (6,6130) (TPM(J), J=1,N)
C      WRITE (6,6140) (NIN(J), J=1,N)
C      WRITE (6,6150) (NOUT(J), J=1,N)
C      WRITE (6,6160) (PROD(J), J=1,N)
C      WRITE (6,6170) (THRU(J), J=1,N)
C
C      60      IF (LAST) 70,10
C
C      END LOOP

```

```

TABLES 96
TABLES 97
TABLES 98
TABLES 99
TABLES 100
TABLES 101
TABLES 102
TABLES 103
TABLES 104
TABLES 105
TABLES 106
TABLES 107
TABLES 108
TABLES 109
TABLES 110
TABLES 111
TABLES 112
TABLES 113
TABLES 114
TABLES 115
TABLES 116
TABLES 117
TABLES 118
TABLES 119
TABLES 120
TABLES 121
TABLES 122
TABLES 123
TABLES 124
TABLES 125
TABLES 126
TABLES 127
TABLES 128
TABLES 129
TABLES 130
TABLES 131
TABLES 132
TABLES 133
TABLES 134
TABLES 135
TABLES 136
TABLES 137
TABLES 138
TABLES 139
TABLES 140
TABLES 141
TABLES 142
TABLES 143
TABLES 144
TABLES 145
TABLES 146
TABLES 147
TABLES 148
TABLES 149
TABLES 150

```

```

C
6000 FORMAT (1H1,40X,*TABLE OF SYSTEM LOAD PARAMETERS FOR *,A10///)
6010 FORMAT (55X,4(4X,A6,2H -,A6)///)
6020 FORMAT (1H0,* TOTAL NUMBER OF JOBS ENTERING SYSTEM *,
$ 4(12X,I6))
6030 FORMAT (1H0,* NUMBER OF TERMINAL USERS LOGGED ON *,
$ 4(12X,I6))
6040 FORMAT (1H0,* NUMBER OF BATCH JOBS ENTERING SYSTEM *,
$ 4(12X,I6))
6050 FORMAT (1H0,* AVERAGE CPU SECONDS PER JOB *,
$ 4X,4(8X,F10.3))
6060 FORMAT (1H0,* AVERAGE SRU USED PER JOB *,
$ 4X,4(8X,F10.3))
6070 FORMAT (1H0,* AVERAGE MASS STORAGE UNITS USED PER JOB *,
$ 4X,4(8X,F10.3))
6080 FORMAT (1H0,* AVERAGE PERMANENT FILE UNITS USED PER JOB *,
$ 4X,4(8X,F10.3))
6082 FORMAT (1H0,* AVERAGE NUMBER OF ACCESSSES TO DIRECT PF *,
$ 4X,4(8X,F10.3))
6090 FORMAT (1H0,* AVERAGE NUMBER OF ACCESSSES TO INDIRECT PF *,
$ 4X,4(8X,F10.3))
6100 FORMAT (1H0,* AVERAGE CENTRAL MEMORY USED IN OCTAL *,
$ 4(12X,I6))
6110 FORMAT (1H0,* NUMBER OF JOBS REQUIRING TAPES *,
$ 4(12X,I6))
6120 FORMAT (1H0,* AVERAGE NUMBER OF DRIVES USED PER TAPE JOB *,
$ 4X,4(8X,F10.3))
6130 FORMAT (1H0,* AVERAGE DRIVE TIME IN MINUTES PER TAPE JOB *,
$ 4X,4(8X,F10.3))
6140 FORMAT (1H0,* AVERAGE NUMBER OF CARDS READ PER BATCH JOB *,
$ 4(12X,I6))
6150 FORMAT (1H0,* AVERAGE NUMBER OF LINES PRINTED PER BATCH JOB *,
$ 4(12X,I6))
6160 FORMAT (1H0,* CPU PRODUCTIVITY *,
$ 4X,4(8X,F10.3))
6170 FORMAT (1H0,* SYSTEM THROUGHPUT (JOBS PER HOUR) *,
$ 4X,4(8X,F10.3))

```

```

TABLES 151
TABLES 152
TABLES 153
TABLES 154
TABLES 155
TABLES 156
TABLES 157
TABLES 158
TABLES 159
TABLES 160
TABLES 161
TABLES 162
TABLES 163
TABLES 164
TABLES 165
TABLES 166
TABLES 167
TABLES 168
TABLES 169
TABLES 170
TABLES 171
TABLES 172
TABLES 173
TABLES 174
TABLES 175
TABLES 176
TABLES 177
TABLES 178
TABLES 179
TABLES 180
TABLES 181
TABLES 182
TABLES 183
TABLES 184
TABLES 185
TABLES 186
TABLES 187
TABLES 188
TABLES 189
TABLES 190

```

```

C
70 RETURN
END

```

```

C
C
C
C
C
C
C

```

```

SUBROUTINE TABLE3
SUBROUTINE TABLE3 PRINTS THE TABLE OF TURNAROUND TIME AND
DELAY FACTORS ACCORDING TO TIME SLOTS
INFORMATION IS TAKEN FROM TAPE10 WRITTEN BY SUBROUTINE SYSPFM
ALL VARIABLES EXCEPT NJC ARE LOCAL
COMMON /JCPARAM/NJC,JJCODE,CLIMITS(10)
DIMENSION NB(10),TA(10),PT(10),QIN(10),QOUT(10),DF(10)
DIMENSION WGTMEAN(5)

```

```

TABLES 191
TABLES 192
TABLES 193
TABLES 194
TABLES 195
TABLES 196
TABLES 197
TABLES 198
TABLES 199
TABLES 200
TABLES 201

```

```

C      DATA DASH/10H      - /
C      READ(10) DATE
C      WRITE (6,6000) DATE
C      N=2*NJC
C      LOOP TO PRINT INFORMATION FOR ONE SLOT
C 10      READ (10) T1,T2,(NB(I),PT(I),TA(I),QIN(I),QOUT(I),DF(I),I=1,N)
C 20      IF (EOF(10)) 70,20
C          WRITE (6,6010)
C          WRITE (6,6012) DATE
C          WRITE (6,6015) T1,T2
C          NTOTAL=0
C          SUMTA=0.0
C          SUMPT=0.0
C          SUMQIN=0.0
C          SUMQOUT=0.0
C          SUMDF=0.0
C          DO 50 K=1,N
C              JC=K-1
C              IF (NB(K).EQ.0) 30,40
C 30              WRITE (6,6030) JC,NB(K),DASH,DASH,DASH,DASH,DASH
C                  GOTO 50
C          ELSE
C 40              WRITE (6,6020) JC,NB(K),TA(K),PT(K),QIN(K),QOUT(K),DF(K)
C                  RN=FLOAT(NB(K))
C                  NTOTAL=NTOTAL+NB(K)
C                  SUMTA=SUMTA+RN*TA(K)
C                  SUMPT=SUMPT+RN*PT(K)
C                  SUMQIN=SUMQIN+RN*QIN(K)
C                  SUMQOUT=SUMQOUT+RN*QOUT(K)
C                  SUMDF=SUMDF+RN*DF(K)
C 50              CONTINUE
C          WEIGHTED MEANS FOR THIS TIME PERIOD
C          IF (NTOTAL.EQ.0) GOTO 60
C          RTJ=FLOAT(NTOTAL)
C          WGTMEAN(1)=SUMTA/RTJ
C          WGTMEAN(2)=SUMPT/RTJ
C          WGTMEAN(3)=SUMQIN/RTJ
C          WGTMEAN(4)=SUMQOUT/RTJ
C          WGTMEAN(5)=SUMDF/RTJ
C          WRITE (6,6040) WGTMEAN
C 60              GOTO 10
C          END LOOP
C 70      RETURN
C 6000      FORMAT (1H1,40X,*TURNAROUND TIME AND DELAY FACTOR FOR *,A10//)
C 6010      FORMAT (1H0////)

```

```

TABLES 22000
TABLES 22001
TABLES 22002
TABLES 22003
TABLES 22004
TABLES 22005
TABLES 22006
TABLES 22007
TABLES 22008
TABLES 22009
TABLES 2210
TABLES 2211
TABLES 2212
TABLES 2213
TABLES 2214
TABLES 2215
TABLES 2216
TABLES 2217
TABLES 2218
TABLES 2219
TABLES 2220
TABLES 2221
TABLES 2222
TABLES 2223
TABLES 2224
TABLES 2225
TABLES 2226
TABLES 2227
TABLES 2228
TABLES 2229
TABLES 2230
TABLES 2231
TABLES 2232
TABLES 2233
TABLES 2234
TABLES 2235
TABLES 2236
TABLES 2237
TABLES 2238
TABLES 2239
TABLES 2240
TABLES 2241
TABLES 2242
TABLES 2243
TABLES 2244
TABLES 2245
TABLES 2246
TABLES 2247
TABLES 2248
TABLES 2249
TABLES 2250
TABLES 2251
TABLES 2252
TABLES 2253
TABLES 2254
TABLES 2255
TABLES 2256

```

```

6012 FORMAT (2X,A9/)
6015 FORMAT (1H0,1X,A6,2H -,A6,2X,* JOBCLASS NO. IN CLASS TURNAROUND
$TIME PROCESS TIME TIME IN IN. QUEUE TIME IN OUT. QUEUE EXT
$. DELAY FAC*//)
6020 FORMAT (24X,I1,8X,I3,10X,F10.3,2(5X,F10.3),2(10X,F10.3)/)
6030 FORMAT (24X,I1,8X,I3,10X,A10,2(5X,A10),2(10X,A10)/)
6040 FORMAT (3X,* WEIGHTED MEANS *,26X,F10.3,2(5X,F10.3),2(10X,F10.3)/
$/)

```

```

TABLES 257
TABLES 258
TABLES 259
TABLES 260
TABLES 261
TABLES 262
TABLES 263
TABLES 264
TABLES 265
TABLES 266
FIGURE 2

```

```

C
END
OVERLAY (PH3,1,1)

```

PROGRAM FIGURE

SUBROUTINE FIGURE PRODUCES LINE PRINTER PLOTS AND HISTOGRAMS FOR THE FOLLOWING:

1. JOB CONCURRENCY VS TIME OF DAY
2. AVERAGE CPU SEC AND SRU PER JOB VS TIME OF DAY
3. AVERAGE MEMORY REQUIRED PER JOB VS TIME OF DAY
4. CPU PRODUCTIVITY VS TIME OF DAY
5. SYSTEM THROUGHPUT RATE VS TIME OF DAY
6. FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF JOBS IN VARIOUS CLASSES
7. HISTOGRAM OF TURNAROUND TIME

THIS SUBROUTINE MAKES USE OF LIBRARY SUBROUTINES FROM IMSL, SPECIFICALLY SUBROUTINE USPLX FOR PLOTS AND USHIST FOR HISTOGRAMS

```

COMMON /IMSLPT/ IMAG4(5151),A(174),X(50),NP,IER,YONED(100,1)
COMMON /CAPT/TITLE(3),XA(2),YA(2)
COMMON /JCPARAM/NJC,JCCODE,CLIMIT(10)
DIMENSION DUMMY(4),DUM(10)
DIMENSION CONC(50,2),NJDAY(12),CPSR(50,2),FL(50,1),PROD(50,1),
$ THRU(50,1)
DIMENSION NBJ(10),TA(50,10),DF(50,10)
DATA BLANK/1H /

```

OBTAIN DATE FROM FIRST ENTRIES ON EACH FILE

```

READ (8) DATE
READ (9) DATE
READ (10) DATE
DECODE (10,1000,DATE) (A(I),I=61,70)
1000 FORMAT (10A1)

```

FILL IN ARRAY A WITH BLANKS

```

DO 10 I=1,30
10 A(I)=BLANK
DO 20 I=71,90
20 A(I)=BLANK
DO 30 I=111,130

```

```

FIGURE 3
FIGURE 4
FIGURE 5
FIGURE 6
FIGURE 7
FIGURE 8
FIGURE 9
FIGURE 10
FIGURE 11
FIGURE 12
FIGURE 13
FIGURE 14
FIGURE 15
FIGURE 16
FIGURE 17
FIGURE 18
FIGURE 19
FIGURE 20
FIGURE 21
FIGURE 22
FIGURE 23
FIGURE 24
FIGURE 25
FIGURE 26
FIGURE 27
FIGURE 28
FIGURE 29
FIGURE 30
FIGURE 31
FIGURE 32
FIGURE 33
FIGURE 34
FIGURE 35
FIGURE 36
FIGURE 37
FIGURE 38
FIGURE 39
FIGURE 40
FIGURE 41
FIGURE 42

```

```

30 DO A(I)=BLANK
40 DO 40 I=151,160
   A(I)=BLANK
C
C
C   SET UP MIN AND MAX OF X AND Y AND PLOT CHARACTERS
A(161)=0.0
A(162)=25.0
A(163)=3767 7777 7777 7777 7777 B
A(164)=3767 7777 7777 7777 7777 B
A(165)=1HI
A(166)=1HO
C
C
C   READ JOB CONCURRENCY FILE AND PREPARE PLOT
NP=0
C
C
C   LOOP TO SET UP X WHICH IS THE MEAN OF TIME SLOT, AND CONCURRENCY
50   NP=NP+1
      READ (8) T1,T2,CONC(NP,1),CONC(NP,2)
      IF (EOF(8)) 70,60
60   X(NP)=DECTIME(T2,T1)
      GOTO 50
C
C
C   END LOOP
70 NP=NP-1
   CALL PLCONC(CONC)
C
C
C   INITIALISATION OF JOB COUNTS FOR THE DAY
NCL=2*NJC
K=NCL+2
DC 80 I=1,K
   NJDAY(I)=0
80 CONTINUE
C
C
C   READ INFORMATION FROM SYSTEM LOAD FILE AND PERFORMANCE FILE AND
   AND PREPARE OTHER PLOTS
NP=0
C
C
C   LOOP TO SET UP ALL X AND Y VALUES FOR PLOTS
90   NP=NP+1
      READ (9) T1,T2,NJ,NTS,NB,CPSR(NP,1),CPSR(NP,2),DUMMY,MFL,
$      NTPJ,DUMMY,PROD(NP,1),THRU(NP,1)
      READ (10) T1,T2,(NB(I),DUM(I),TA(NP,I),DUM(I),DUM(I),DF(NP,I),
$      I=1,NCL)
100  IF (EOF(9)) 120,100
      X(NP)=DECTIME(T2,T1)
      FL(NP,1)=FLOAT(MFL)
C

```

```

FIGURE 43
FIGURE 44
FIGURE 45
FIGURE 46
FIGURE 47
FIGURE 48
FIGURE 49
FIGURE 50
FIGURE 51
FIGURE 52
FIGURE 53
FIGURE 54
FIGURE 55
FIGURE 56
FIGURE 57
FIGURE 58
FIGURE 59
FIGURE 60
FIGURE 61
FIGURE 62
FIGURE 63
FIGURE 64
FIGURE 65
FIGURE 66
FIGURE 67
FIGURE 68
FIGURE 69
FIGURE 70
FIGURE 71
FIGURE 72
FIGURE 73
FIGURE 74
FIGURE 75
FIGURE 76
FIGURE 77
FIGURE 78
FIGURE 79
FIGURE 80
FIGURE 81
FIGURE 82
FIGURE 83
FIGURE 84
FIGURE 85
FIGURE 86
FIGURE 87
FIGURE 88
FIGURE 89
FIGURE 90
FIGURE 91
FIGURE 92
FIGURE 93
FIGURE 94
FIGURE 95
FIGURE 96
FIGURE 97

```

```

C          COUNT JOBS OF VARIOUS CATEGORIES
C
C          DO 110 I=1,NCL
C              NJDAY(I)=NJDAY(I)+NBJ(I)
110        CONTINUE
C              NJDAY(NCL+1)=NJDAY(NCL+1)+NTPJ
C              NJDAY(NCL+2)=NJDAY(NCL+2)+NTS
C              GOTO 90
C
C          END LOOP
C
C          120 NF=NP-1
C
C          PLOT DIAGRAMS
C
C          CALL PLCP SR (CPSR)
C          CALL PLPROD (PROD)
C          CALL PLTHRU (THRU)
C          CALL PLTADF (TA,DF,NCL)
C          CALL PLFL (FL)
C          CALL HISTJC (NJDAY,K)
C          CALL HISTTA (NCL)
C          RETURN
C          END

```

```

FIGURE 98
FIGURE 99
FIGURE 100
FIGURE 101
FIGURE 102
FIGURE 103
FIGURE 104
FIGURE 105
FIGURE 106
FIGURE 107
FIGURE 108
FIGURE 109
FIGURE 110
FIGURE 111
FIGURE 112
FIGURE 113
FIGURE 114
FIGURE 115
FIGURE 116
FIGURE 117
FIGURE 118
FIGURE 119
FIGURE 120
FIGURE 121

```

```

C          SUBROUTINE PLCONC (Y)
C
C          SUBROUTINE PLCONC CALLS IMSL ROUTINE TO PLOT JOB CONCURRENCY
C          AS A FUNCTION OF TIME OF THE DAY
C
C          COMMON /CAPT/TITLE(3),XA(2),YA(2)
C          COMMON /IMSLPT/ I*AG4(5151),A(174),X(50),NP,IER,YONED(100,1)
C          DIMENSION Y(50,2)
C
C          SET UP TITLE AND LABELS OF AXES
C
C          TITLE(1)=10HJOB CONCUR
C          TITLE(2)=10HRENCY VS
C          TITLE(3)=10H TIME
C          XA(1)=10H TIME OF
C          XA(2)=10H DAY
C          YA(1)=10H CONCUR
C          YA(2)=10HRENCY
C          CALL SETCAP
C
C          PLACE VALUES IN ARRAY Y INTO ARRAY TONED OF DIMENSION (2*NP,1)
C
C          DO 10 I=1,NP
C              YONED(I,1)=Y(I,1)
C              J=NP+I
C              YONED(J,1)=Y(I,2)
10        CONTINUE

```

```

FIGURE 122
FIGURE 123
FIGURE 124
FIGURE 125
FIGURE 126
FIGURE 127
FIGURE 128
FIGURE 129
FIGURE 130
FIGURE 131
FIGURE 132
FIGURE 133
FIGURE 134
FIGURE 135
FIGURE 136
FIGURE 137
FIGURE 138
FIGURE 139
FIGURE 140
FIGURE 141
FIGURE 142
FIGURE 143
FIGURE 144
FIGURE 145
FIGURE 146
FIGURE 147
FIGURE 148

```


C	SET MIN AND MAX FOR SCALE	FIGURE	149
C	LD=2*NP	FIGURE	150
C	CALL SCALE (YONED,LD,A(163),A(164))	FIGURE	151
C	CALL PLOTTING ROUTINE AND PRINT FOOTNOTES	FIGURE	152
C	CALL USPLX (X,Y,NP,2,1,50,A,IMAG4,IER)	FIGURE	153
	WRITE (6,1000)	FIGURE	154
1000	FORMAT (3X,*I FOR NON TIME-SHARING AND 0 FOR TIME-SHARING*/)	FIGURE	155
	CALL FTNOTE	FIGURE	156
	RETURN	FIGURE	157
	END	FIGURE	158
		FIGURE	159
		FIGURE	160
		FIGURE	161
		FIGURE	162
	SUBROUTINE SETCAP	FIGURE	163
C	SUBROUTINE SETCAP SETS UP TITLE AND LABELS OF AXES OF PLOT	FIGURE	164
C	BY PLACING CHARACTERS IN APPROPRIATE LOCATIONS WITHIN ARRAY A	FIGURE	165
C	USED BY USPLX FOR LINE PRINTER PLOTS	FIGURE	166
C	COMMON /IMSLPT/ IMAG4(5151),A(174),X(50),NP,IER	FIGURE	167
	COMMON /CAPT/TITLE(3),XA(2),YA(2)	FIGURE	168
C	DECODE (30,1000,TITLE) (A(I),I=31,60)	FIGURE	169
	DECODE (20,1010,XA) (A(I),I=91,110)	FIGURE	170
	DECODE (20,1010,YA) (A(I),I=131,150)	FIGURE	171
1000	FORMAT (30A1)	FIGURE	172
1010	FORMAT (20A1)	FIGURE	173
	RETURN	FIGURE	174
	END	FIGURE	175
		FIGURE	176
		FIGURE	177
		FIGURE	178
	SUBROUTINE FTNOTE	FIGURE	179
C	SUBROUTINE FTNOTE PRINTS A FOOTNOTE AT THE END OF A LINE PRINTER	FIGURE	180
C	PLOT TO EXPLAIN LABELLING OF SCALE ON X AXIS, I.E., THE TIME SCALE	FIGURE	181
C	WRITE (6,6010)	FIGURE	182
	WRITE (6,6020)	FIGURE	183
	WRITE (6,6030)	FIGURE	184
6010	FORMAT (* TIME SCALE ON X AXIS TO BE INTERPRETED AS* *)	FIGURE	185
6020	FORMAT (* .8000E+01 DENOTES 0800 HOURS*)	FIGURE	186
6030	FORMAT (* .1250E+02 DENOTES 1230 HOURS*)	FIGURE	187
	RETURN	FIGURE	188
	END	FIGURE	189
		FIGURE	190
		FIGURE	191

```

C      SUBROUTINE PLCPSR (Y)
C      SUBROUTINE PLCPSR PLOTS THE CPU SECONDS AND SRU USED BY JOBS
C      AS AN AVERAGE ACCORDING TO TIME OF THE DAY BY CALLING IMSL
C      ROUTINE USPLX
C
C      DIMENSION Y(50,2)
C      COMMON /IMSLPT/ IMAG4(5151),A(174),X(50),NP,IER,YONED(100,1)
C      COMMON /CAPT/TITLE(3),XA(2),YA(2)
C
C      SET UP TITLE AND AXIS LABELS
C
C      TITLE(1)=10H CPU SEC AN
C      TITLE(2)=10HD SRU PER
C      TITLE(3)=10HJOB VS T
C      XA(1)=10H TIME OF
C      XA(2)=10H DAY
C      YA(1)=10H CPU SEC. I.
C      YA(2)=10H OR SRU. O.
C      CALL SETCAP
C
C      PLACE RELEVANT VALUES IN ARRAY Y INTO ANOTHER ARRAY YONED
C      OF DIMENSION (2*NP,1)
C
C      DO 10 I=1,NP
C          YONED(I,1)=Y(I,1)
C          J=NP+I
C          YONED(J,1)=Y(I,2)
10    CONTINUE
C
C      SET MIN AND MAX SCALE
C
C      LD=2*NP
C      CALL SCALE(YONED,LD,A(163),A(164))
C
C      CALL USPLX (X,Y,NP,2,1,50,A,IMAG4,IER)
C      CALL FTNOTE
C      RETURN
C      END

```

```

FIGURE 192
FIGURE 193
FIGURE 194
FIGURE 195
FIGURE 196
FIGURE 197
FIGURE 198
FIGURE 199
FIGURE 200
FIGURE 201
FIGURE 202
FIGURE 203
FIGURE 204
FIGURE 205
FIGURE 206
FIGURE 207
FIGURE 208
FIGURE 209
FIGURE 210
FIGURE 211
FIGURE 212
FIGURE 213
FIGURE 214
FIGURE 215
FIGURE 216
FIGURE 217
FIGURE 218
FIGURE 219
FIGURE 220
FIGURE 221
FIGURE 222
FIGURE 223
FIGURE 224
FIGURE 225
FIGURE 226
FIGURE 227
FIGURE 228
FIGURE 229
FIGURE 230

```

```

C      SUBROUTINE PLFL (Y)
C      SUBROUTINE PLFL PLOTS AVERAGE FIELD LENGTH REQUIRED BY A JOB
C      AS A FUNCTION OF TIME OF DAY. IT CALLS IMSL ROUTINE USPLX
C
C      COMMON /IMSLPT/ IMAG4(5151),A(174),X(50),NP,IER,YONED(100,1)
C      COMMON /CAPT/TITLE(3),XA(2),YA(2)
C      DIMENSION Y(50,1)
C
C      TITLE(1)=10H AVG MEMORY
C      TITLE(2)=10H UTILISATI
C      TITLE(3)=10H ON VS T

```

```

FIGURE 231
FIGURE 232
FIGURE 233
FIGURE 234
FIGURE 235
FIGURE 236
FIGURE 237
FIGURE 238
FIGURE 239
FIGURE 240
FIGURE 241
FIGURE 242

```

```

XA(1)=10H TIME OF
XA(2)=10HDAY
YA(1)=10HFL PER JCB
YA(2)=10H IN OCTAL
CALL SETCAP
CALL SCALE (Y,NP,A(163),A(164))
CALL USPLX (X,Y,NP,1,1,50,A,IMAG4,IER)
CALL FTNOTE
RETURN
END

```

```

FIGURE 243
FIGURE 244
FIGURE 245
FIGURE 246
FIGURE 247
FIGURE 248
FIGURE 249
FIGURE 250
FIGURE 251
FIGURE 252

```

```

SUBROUTINE PLPROD(Y)

```

```

C
C
C
C

```

```

SUBROUTINE PLPROC PLOTS CPU PRODUCTIVITY AS A FUNCTION OF TIME
OF THE DAY BY CALLING IMSL ROUTINE USPLX

```

```

COMMON /IMSLPT/ IMAG4(5151),A(174),X(50),NP,IER,YONED(100,1)
COMMON /CAPT/TITLE(3),XA(2),YA(2)
DIMENSION Y(50,1)

```

```

C

```

```

TITLE(1)=10H CPU PRODUC
TITLE(2)=10HTIVITY VS
TITLE(3)=10H TIME
XA(1)=10H TIME OF
XA(2)=10HDAY
YA(1)=10H CPU PRODUC
YA(2)=10HTIVITY
CALL SETCAP
CALL SCALE (Y,NP,A(163),A(164))
CALL USPLX (X,Y,NP,1,1,50,A,IMAG4,IER)
CALL FTNOTE
RETURN
END

```

```

FIGURE 253
FIGURE 254
FIGURE 255
FIGURE 256
FIGURE 257
FIGURE 258
FIGURE 259
FIGURE 260
FIGURE 261
FIGURE 262
FIGURE 263
FIGURE 264
FIGURE 265
FIGURE 266
FIGURE 267
FIGURE 268
FIGURE 269
FIGURE 270
FIGURE 271
FIGURE 272
FIGURE 273
FIGURE 274

```

```

SLBROUTINE PLTHRU (Y)

```

```

C
C
C
C

```

```

SUBROUTINE PLTHRU PLOTS SYSTEM THROUGHPUT RATE AS A FUNCTION
OF TIME OF DAY BY CALLING IMSL ROUTINE USPLX

```

```

COMMON /CAPT/TITLE(3),XA(2),YA(2)
COMMON /IMSLPT/ IMAG4(5151),A(174),X(50),NP,IER,YONED(100,1)
DIMENSION Y(50,1)

```

```

C

```

```

TITLE(1)=10H SYSTEM THR
TITLE(2)=10H OUGHPUT VS
TITLE(3)=10H TIME
XA(1)=10H TIME OF
XA(2)=10HDAY
YA(1)=10HJOB NUMBER

```

```

FIGURE 275
FIGURE 276
FIGURE 277
FIGURE 278
FIGURE 279
FIGURE 280
FIGURE 281
FIGURE 282
FIGURE 283
FIGURE 284
FIGURE 285
FIGURE 286
FIGURE 287
FIGURE 288
FIGURE 289

```

```

YA(2)=10HS PER HOUR
CALL SETCAP
CALL SCALE (Y, NP, A(163), A(164))
CALL USPLX (X, Y, NP, 1, 1, 50, A, IMAG4, IER)
CALL FTNOTE
RETURN
END

```

```

FIGURE 290
FIGURE 291
FIGURE 292
FIGURE 293
FIGURE 294
FIGURE 295
FIGURE 296

```

```

SUBROUTINE PLTADF (Y1, Y2, N)

```

```

FIGURE 297

```

```

SUBROUTINE PLTADF PLOTS THE TURNAROUND TIME AND DELAY FACTOR
AS A FUNCTION OF TIME OF DAY. IT PRODUCES ONE PLOT FOR EACH
JOB CLASS. CALLS IMSL ROUTINE USPLX

```

```

FIGURE 298
FIGURE 299
FIGURE 300
FIGURE 301

```

```

COMMON /CAPT/TITLE(3), XA(2), YA(2)
COMMON /IMSLPT/ IMAG4(5151), A(174), X(50), NP, IER, YONED(100, 1)
DIMENSION Y1(50, 10), Y2(50, 10), TADF(50, 2)

```

```

FIGURE 302
FIGURE 303
FIGURE 304
FIGURE 305

```

```

SET UP TITLE AND LABELS OF AXES

```

```

FIGURE 306

```

```

TITLE(1)=10HTURNAROUND
TITLE(2)=10H TIME / DE
TITLE(3)=10HL FAC VS T
XA(1)=10H TIME OF
XA(2)=10HDAY
YA(1)=10HT/A TIME.I
YA(2)=10H. OR DF.O.
CALL SETCAP

```

```

FIGURE 307
FIGURE 308
FIGURE 309
FIGURE 310
FIGURE 311
FIGURE 312
FIGURE 313
FIGURE 314
FIGURE 315

```

```

LOOP TO PRODUCE ONE PLOT FOR EACH CLASS

```

```

FIGURE 316

```

```

DO 20 I=1, N

```

```

FIGURE 317
FIGURE 318

```

```

LOOP TO SET UP Y VALUES FOR EACH PLOT

```

```

FIGURE 319

```

```

DO 10 J=1, NP

```

```

FIGURE 320
FIGURE 321

```

```

ELIMINATE Y VALUES THAT ARE ZERO

```

```

FIGURE 322

```

```

IF (Y1(J, I).LT.1.0) Y1(J, I)=1.0
IF (Y2(J, I).LT.1.0) Y2(J, I)=1.0

```

```

FIGURE 323
FIGURE 324

```

```

PLACE VALID VALUES IN ARRAYS Y1 AND Y2 INTO ANOTHER ARRAY
YONED OF DIMENSION (2*NP, 1)

```

```

FIGURE 325
FIGURE 326

```

```

TADF(J, 1)=Y1(J, I)
TADF(J, 2)=Y2(J, I)
YONED(J, 1)=TADF(J, 1)
K=NP+J
YONED(K, 1)=TADF(J, 2)

```

```

FIGURE 327
FIGURE 328
FIGURE 329
FIGURE 330

```

```

CONTINUE

```

```

FIGURE 331

```

```

FIGURE 332

```

```

C      END LOOP
C
C      SET UP SCALES AND CALL PLOT
C
C      LD=2*NP
C      CALL SCALE (YONED,LD,A(163),A(164))
C      CALL USPLX (X,TADF,NP,2,1,50,A,IMAG4,IER)
C      IJC=I-1
C      WRITE (6,6000) IJC
C      CALL FTNOTE
C      WRITE (6,6010)
20  CONTINUE
C
C      END LOOP
C
6000  FORMAT (*          FOR JOB CLASS *,I2/)
6010  FORMAT (*          POINTS MARKED M AT Y=1.0 INDICATE NO JOBS IN THIS CLAS
C      $S DURING THAT PERIOD*)
C
C      RETURN
C      END

```

```

FIGURE 341
FIGURE 342
FIGURE 343
FIGURE 344
FIGURE 345
FIGURE 346
FIGURE 347
FIGURE 348
FIGURE 349
FIGURE 350
FIGURE 351
FIGURE 352
FIGURE 353
FIGURE 354
FIGURE 355
FIGURE 356
FIGURE 357
FIGURE 358
FIGURE 359
FIGURE 360
FIGURE 361

```

```

C      SUBROUTINE HISTJC (NJ,NC)
C
C      SUBROUTINE HISTJC PRODUCES HISTOGRAM OF NUMBER OF JOBS PROCESSED
C      DURING THIS DAY IN VARIOUS CATEGORIES
C
C      COMMON /IMSLFQ/AL(28),W(8),IW(48)
C      DIMENSION NJ(12),FREQ(12)
C
C      CONVERT COUNTS TO REAL NUMBERS BEFORE CALLING IMSL ROUTINE
C
C      DO 10 I=1,NC
C          FREQ(I)=FLOAT(NJ(I))
10  CONTINUE
C
C      CALL USHIST (FREQ,NC,1,AL,W,IW,IER)
C
C      PRINT EXPLANATION OF CLASS CODE
C
C      WRITE (6,6000)
C      WRITE (6,6010)
C      KC=NC-2
C      DO 20 I=1,KC
C          K=I-1
C          WRITE (6,6020) I,K
20  CONTINUE
C      KC=KC+1
C      WRITE (6,6030) KC
C      KC=KC+1
C      WRITE (6,6040) KC
C

```

```

FIGURE 362
FIGURE 363
FIGURE 364
FIGURE 365
FIGURE 366
FIGURE 367
FIGURE 368
FIGURE 369
FIGURE 370
FIGURE 371
FIGURE 372
FIGURE 373
FIGURE 374
FIGURE 375
FIGURE 376
FIGURE 377
FIGURE 378
FIGURE 379
FIGURE 380
FIGURE 381
FIGURE 382
FIGURE 383
FIGURE 384
FIGURE 385
FIGURE 386
FIGURE 387
FIGURE 388
FIGURE 389
FIGURE 390
FIGURE 391

```

```

6000 FORMAT (1H0//)
6010 FORMAT (*      NUMBER OF JOBS PROCESSED THIS DAY BY CLASS*/)
6020 FORMAT (*      CLASS CODE *,I2,* = JOBCLASS *,I2/)
6030 FORMAT (*      CLASS CODE *,I2,* = JOBS REQUIRING TAPE(S)*/)
6040 FORMAT (*      CLASS CODE *,I2,* = TIME-SHARING JOBS*/)
C
RETURN
END

```

```

FIGURE 392
FIGURE 393
FIGURE 394
FIGURE 395
FIGURE 396
FIGURE 397
FIGURE 398
FIGURE 399

```

```

C
SUBROUTINE HISTTA (N)
C
C
C
C
C
SUBROUTINE HISTTA PLOTS THE FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF TURNAROUND
TIME FOR RANGES OF TIME. THE DATA IS OBTAINED VIA THE COMMON
BLOCK CLTA. THERE IS ONE DIAGRAM FOR EACH JOB CLASS PLUS
ONE FOR ALL JOB CLASSES
C
COMMON /CLTA/NTAC,TALMT(10),NJOBTA(10,10)
COMMON /IMSLFO/AL(28),W(8),IW(48)
DIMENSION FREQ(10),SFREQ(10)
C
C
INITIALISE SFREQ FOR FREQUENCY IRRESPECTIVE OF JOB CLASS
C
DO 10 I=1,NTAC
    SFREQ(I)=0.0
10 CONTINUE
C
C
LOOP TO PRODUCE ONE HISTOGRAM FOR EACH CLASS OF JOB
C
DO 30 I=1,N
C
C
    SET UP FREQUENCIES FOR EACH HISTOGRAM
C
    DO 20 K=1,NTAC
        FREQ(K)=FLOAT(NJOBTA(I,K))
        SFREQ(K)=SFREQ(K)+FREQ(K)
20 CONTINUE
C
    CALL USHIST (FREQ,NTAC,1,AL,W,IW,IER)
C
    PRINT FOOTNOTE OF CLASS CODES
C
    WRITE (6,6000)
    IC=I-1
    WRITE (6,6010) IC
    CALL TACODE
30 CONTINUE
C
END LOOP
C
C
PLOT HISTOGRAM FOR ALL JOB CLASSES
CALL USHIST (SFREQ,NTAC,1,AL,W,IW,IER)

```

```

FIGURE 400
FIGURE 401
FIGURE 402
FIGURE 403
FIGURE 404
FIGURE 405
FIGURE 406
FIGURE 407
FIGURE 408
FIGURE 409
FIGURE 410
FIGURE 411
FIGURE 412
FIGURE 413
FIGURE 414
FIGURE 415
FIGURE 416
FIGURE 417
FIGURE 418
FIGURE 419
FIGURE 420
FIGURE 421
FIGURE 422
FIGURE 423
FIGURE 424
FIGURE 425
FIGURE 426
FIGURE 427
FIGURE 428
FIGURE 429
FIGURE 430
FIGURE 431
FIGURE 432
AUG 13 1
AUG 13 2
FIGURE 434
FIGURE 435
FIGURE 436
FIGURE 437
FIGURE 438
FIGURE 439
FIGURE 440
FIGURE 441

```

```

WRITE (6,6000)
WRITE (6,6020)
CALL TACODE
C
6000 FORMAT (1H0//)
6010 FORMAT (* FREQUENCY PLOT OF TURNAROUND TIME FOR JOBCLASS *,I2//)
6020 FORMAT (* FREQUENCY PLOT OF TURNAROUND TIME IRRESPECTIVE OF JOB
$CLASS*//)
C
RETURN
END

```

```

FIGURE 442
FIGURE 443
FIGURE 444
FIGURE 445
FIGURE 446
FIGURE 447
FIGURE 448
FIGURE 449
FIGURE 450
FIGURE 451
FIGURE 452

```

```

C
SUBROUTINE TACODE
C
C
C
SUBROUTINE TACODE PRINTS EXPLANATION OF TURNAROUND TIME CLASS
CODE
WRITE (6,6020)
WRITE (6,6030)
WRITE (6,6040)
WRITE (6,6050)
WRITE (6,6060)
WRITE (6,6070)
WRITE (6,6080)
WRITE (6,6090)
WRITE (6,6100)
WRITE (6,6110)

```

```

FIGURE 453
FIGURE 454
FIGURE 455
FIGURE 456
FIGURE 457
FIGURE 458
FIGURE 459
FIGURE 460
FIGURE 461
FIGURE 462
FIGURE 463
FIGURE 464
FIGURE 465
FIGURE 466
FIGURE 467
FIGURE 468
FIGURE 469
FIGURE 470
FIGURE 471
FIGURE 472
FIGURE 473
FIGURE 474
FIGURE 475
FIGURE 476
FIGURE 477
FIGURE 478
FIGURE 479
FIGURE 480
FIGURE 481

```

```

C
6020 FORMAT (* CLASS CODE 1 = 0 TO 5 MINUTES*/)
6030 FORMAT (* CLASS CODE 2 = 5 TO 10 MINUTES*/)
6040 FORMAT (* CLASS CODE 3 = 10 TO 15 MINUTES*/)
6050 FORMAT (* CLASS CODE 4 = 15 TO 20 MINUTES*/)
6060 FORMAT (* CLASS CODE 5 = 20 TO 25 MINUTES*/)
6070 FORMAT (* CLASS CODE 6 = 25 TO 30 MINUTES*/)
6080 FORMAT (* CLASS CODE 7 = 30 TO 45 MINUTES*/)
6090 FORMAT (* CLASS CODE 8 = 45 TO 60 MINUTES*/)
6100 FORMAT (* CLASS CODE 9 = 60 - 120 MINUTES*/)
6110 FORMAT (* CLASS CODE 10 = 120 MINUTES AND UP*)
C
RETURN
END

```