

INTERNAL REPORTS IN
SIMULATION, OPTIMIZATION
AND CONTROL

No. SOC-302

DDATA - A FORTRAN PACKAGE OF DATA HANDLING ROUTINES

J.W. Bandler and W.M. Zuberek

September 1982

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING
McMASTER UNIVERSITY
HAMILTON, ONTARIO, CANADA



DDATA - A FORTRAN PACKAGE OF DATA HANDLING ROUTINES

J.W. Bandler and W.M. Zuberek

Abstract

DDATA is a package of subroutines for accessing data with different physical representations. The package performs all the required data conversions and communicates with the user's programs on the level of binary information. The description of a particular representation of the data must be supplied in the form of data descriptors that constitute the initial section of the data file. The format of data descriptors is fixed. Some simple elements of data preprocessing (e.g., scaling, default values) are included in the package. The package and documentation have been developed for the CDC 170/730 system with the NOS 1.4 operating system and the Fortran 4.8508 compiler. Examples are given for 23-bus and 26-bus test power systems, illustrating how data can be read, printed and stored in a described data file created after solving a load flow problem.

This work was supported by the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada under Grant G0647.

J.W. Bandler and W.M. Zuberek are with the Group on Simulation, Optimization and Control, and the Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, McMaster University, Hamilton, Canada L8S 4L7.

W.M. Zuberek is on leave from the Institute of Computer Science, Technical University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland.

I. INTRODUCTION

One of the common requirements of "application programs" [1] is to accept as large a variety of input data as possible. This requirement is, however, conflicting with another common requirement of portability [2], which results in using one of the popular high-level programming languages (in scientific applications it is usually Fortran or its subset) in which most of the input/output is strictly formatted. The development of flexible facilities for handling input data with different physical representations can be quite complex and rather artificial with respect to the standard constructs of the selected programming language. A solution which offers a reasonable compromise between the requirements is to separate the input and/or output operations from the user's programs and to provide a set of standardized data handling functions in the form of a library of routines linked with the user's programs by appropriate calling sequences [3].

There are several advantages of such a solution. Flexibility of the user's programs is one of them, potential efficiency (if the package is implemented in a low level language) is another one, but extensibility which allows one to add new data handling facilities and new functions without modification of the existing programs may appear to be the most important feature when the class of data representations is not known in advance and/or may change from time to time.

The DDATA package has been developed as a set of Fortran IV subroutines for the CDC 170/730 system. It has been assumed that the main interface with the user's (or application) programs is on the level of binary information, i.e., that all the data conversions from the

physical, external representation to the internal, binary form are performed within the package. The package provides operations on data files, data records and data items. In the current implementation only sequential files can be handled. The physical representation of the data can be quite arbitrary, and its specification (for the DDATA package) is required in the fixed form of data descriptors which constitute the initial section of the data file, and are "invisible" to the user's programs.

At McMaster University the package is available in the form of a library of compiled subroutines in the group indirect file LIBSPWR. The general sequence of NOS commands to use the package may be as follows:

```
/GET (LIBSPWR/GR) - fetch the library,  
/LIBRARY (LIBSPWR) - indicate the library to the loader,  
/FTN (... , GO) - compile, load and execute the program.
```

The package can be used to convert data to any previously established format as required by existing programs as well as for direct accessing of original data. Several data files for power systems analysis and optimization have been created in the described form, and some higher level application-oriented packages have been developed to simplify the interaction of the user's programs with the basic functions of the package.

II. GENERAL INFORMATION

The DDATA package is a set of subroutines that form the software interface between the user's programs and the physical data files providing uniform access to the data. There are 3 levels of operations

(or functions) performed by the package:

- data file operations,
- data record operations,
- data item operations.

Data items are the smallest, indivisible units of information such as numbers or character strings. It is assumed that the data items (or, more precisely, values or instances of data items) are transferred between the package and the user's programs in binary form. There are 4 types of data items in the current version of the package:

- integer numbers,
- real numbers,
- complex numbers,
- character strings.

All the data items which are handled by the DDATA package are uniquely identified by their names. The data names are fixed for a particular application (e.g., analysis and optimization of power systems) and are specified within data descriptors.

Data items are grouped into logical data records, i.e., into conceptual sequences of information units which are required by the user's program (e.g., in power systems a description of a bus may contain bus identification which usually is an integer number, bus type which determines whether the bus is load, generator or slack, bus voltage, bus injected power, etc.). Logical data records are defined by the user's programs in the form of sequences of data names corresponding to consecutive data items of the logical data record. Logical data records may significantly differ from the physical data records, i.e., the records that represent the information in the (physical) data file.

It is the function of the DDATA package to map the physical data records into the logical ones, as defined by the user's program. Consequently, the user's programs need not be concerned with all the details of physical representation as well as ordering of data items provided the relevant information is available in the data file. Moreover, the same user's program can use the data files with different representations of data, which can be very useful and quite important when an interchange of information between different programs or systems is required.

All the logical data records which are handled by the DDATA package are uniquely identified by user-defined indexes, and there is a bound on the number of simulatenously handled logical records. In the current version of the package the bound is equal to 10. The indexes of the logical data records can be, however, redefined, and the same index may identify different data structures in disjoint periods of time.

The logical data records have a static structure, i.e., the ordering of data items that compose the logical record is fixed and cannot depend on the values of data. There is, however, a very simple mechanism that allows us to redefine (or switch) the record structure if dynamic, data-depending structuring is required.

Data records are grouped into data files. The DDATA package can process sequential files only, however, each data file can contain a number of subfiles with different data records, and the only requirement is that the (physical) data records must be uniquely assigned to the subfiles corresponding to the record's structure. Therefore, each physical data record contains a header with corresponding subfile identification (in the current implementation the record header contains 3 characters). Each subfile is terminated by the end-of-subfile record

that contains the header only.

Each data file that is to be processed by the DDATA package must contain the data descriptor subfile. The format of this subfile is fixed, and the contents of the subfile must precisely describe the physical representation of the data in the remaining subfiles of the data file. Data descriptors are copied from the data file to a set of internal tables of the DDATA package and control all the processing of data performed by the package.

III. DATA DESCRIPTORS

Data descriptors are required as the initial subfile of the described data file in the following sequence:

- data header record,
- data descriptor records,
- end-of-descriptor-subfile record.

The format of all these records is fixed and is composed of the fields shown in Table I.

For the data header record the fields parameter 1, parameter 2 and parameter 3 are application-dependent and may be defined in any convenient way. In power systems data files they are used to represent the number of buses, the index of the slack bus, and the number of transmission lines of the system, respectively. The information code is an integer value which is provided to describe the ordering of data subfiles within the data file, and can be used in different ways for different applications. In power systems data files it is interpreted as a string of decimal digits

TABLE I
FORMAT OF RECORDS

Character Position	Data Header Record	Data Descriptor Records
1	character 0	character 0
2	character 0	subfile marker
3	character 0	character 0
4-8	parameter 1	data type
9-13	parameter 2	data position
14-18	parameter 3	data length
20-29	internal name of the data file	data name
30-34	not used	processing code
35-44	information code	multiplier
45-54	not used	default value

$$\dots d_4 d_3 d_2 d_1 d_0$$

where d_0 is equal to the number of data subfiles in the data file, d_1 corresponds to the bus data subfile, d_2 to the transmission line subfile, and d_3 to the fuel cost data subfile. Moreover, if $d_i > d_j$, $i, j = 1, 2, \dots$, the d_i subfile follows the d_j one, if $d_i < d_j$, the d_i subfile precedes the d_j one, and otherwise the records of the two subfiles are unordered.

For the data descriptor records the subfile marker is the character that identifies the corresponding data subfile, i.e., it must be equal to the first character in the header of those data records, in which the data item is located. The subfile marker must be different from 0, that

is reserved for the data descriptor subfile, and from *, which is reserved for end-of-subfile records as well as for "comment" records, which are ignored by the package.

The data type is an integer value describing the physical representation of data. In the current version of the package the following data types are implemented:

- 1 - formatted integer data (as for Fortran I specification),
- 2 - formatted real data (as for Fortran F specification),
- 3 - formatted complex data (as for Fortran F specification),
- 4 - formatted real data (as for Fortran E specification),
- 5 - formatted complex data (as for Fortran E specification),
- 7 - binary real data (in the form of character strings),
- 8 - binary complex data (in the form of character strings),
- 9 - character strings.

The data position is an integer value, which determines the position of the first character of the corresponding data item in the physical data records, and the data length specifies the number of characters provided for the physical representation of the data.

The data name is the unique name of the data item. It must be left justified and must not be longer than 10 characters. The data names used in the described power systems data files are given in Appendix 1.

The processing code is not used in the current version of the DDATA package because the existing preprocessing facilities are very simple. It can be used, in some future extensions, to indicate the required initial transformations of the data.

The value of the multiplier is used to scale original data values, and the default value replaces the data value when the corresponding

data field is blank.

The two examples of (physical) described data files shown on pp. 10-13 correspond to the test 23-bus power system [4,5] (internal file name DATA-23) and the 26-bus power system [5-7] (internal file name DATA-26). It should be observed that the physical representations of data are similar but differ in several details.

000	23	23	39	DATA-23	122
***	1111	2222	3333	***** 4444	555555555 666666666
010	1	4	4	BUSNR	
010	9	11	10	BUSNAME	
010	1	9	1	BUSTYPE	
010	2	20	5	BUSBASEV	1.00 1.00
010	2	25	5	BUSVMOD	1.00 1.00
010	2	30	5	BUSVARC	1.00 0.00
010	2	36	6	BUSCP	1.00 0.00
010	2	42	6	BUSCQ	1.00 0.00
010	2	48	6	BUSLP	1.00 0.00
010	2	54	6	BUSLQ	1.00 0.00
010	2	70	6	BUSSTL	1.00 0.00
010	2	60	5	BUSGOMAX	1.00 5.00
010	2	65	5	BUSGOMIN	1.00 -5.00
010	3	36	6	BUSGPO	1.00 0.00
010	3	48	6	BUSLPQ	1.00 0.00
020	3	14	6	LINEINPA	1.00 0.00
020	3	26	6	LINERY	1.00 1.00
020	3	32	6	LINEOUTA	1.00 0.00
020	1	4	4	LINEINP	
020	1	8	4	LINEBOUT	
020	1	12	1	LINECNR	
020	2	14	6	LINEINPC	1.00 0.00
020	2	20	6	LINEINPS	1.00 0.00
020	2	26	6	LINER	1.00 1.00
020	2	32	6	LINEX	1.00 1.00
020	2	33	6	LINEOUTC	1.00 0.00
020	2	44	6	LINEOUTS	1.00 0.00
020	2	71	5	LINERAT	1.00 1.00
020	2	76	5	LINEBASE	1.00 1.00
020	1	50	1	LINETRT	
020	2	51	5	LINETAP	1.00 1.00
020	2	56	5	LINETMAX	1.00 1.10
020	2	61	5	LINETMIN	1.00 0.90
020	2	66	5	LINETSH	1.00 0.00
0*0					
200	23	11		.005900.02420.0540	.00590
200	23	21		.007550.03090.0693	.00755
200	18	31		.009850.04040.0888	.00985
200	6	31		.007850.03250.0709	.00785
200	13	51		.017100.06150.1620	.01710
200	1	41		.016000.05750.1520	.01600
200	2	71		.007400.02660.0700	.00740
200	7	51		.005600.02290.0504	.00560
200	6	41		.010900.04460.1003	.01090
200	19	31		.022800.02330.0514	.02280
200	6	31		.014550.05970.1315	.01455
200	7	31		.014550.05970.1315	.01455
200	10	201		.118650.00430.0351	.11865
200	20	91		.118650.00430.0351	.11865
200	11	91		.103900.00380.0307	.10390
200	14	111		.097550.00350.0223	.09755
200	22	101		.243550.00890.0726	.24355
200	12	131		.027150.00100.0020	.02715
200	13	141		.056650.00210.0167	.05665
200	15	141		.043100.00160.0127	.04310
200	21	151		.122550.00450.0362	.12255
200	17	141		.064900.00240.0192	.06490
200	21	161		.052200.00190.0156	.05220
200	16	171		.033500.00140.0114	.03350
200	22	121		.055450.00200.0164	.05545
200	9	61		.0 0.00230.0239	.0 11.04
200	10	61		.0 0.00230.0239	.0 11.03
200	9	71		.0 0.00190.1309	.0 11.05

000	26	26	32	DATA-26	122	
****	1111	2222	3333	*****	4444	555555555 666666666
010	1	4	4	BUSNR		
010	9	11	10	BUSNAME		
010	1	9	1	BUSTYPE		
010	2	20	5	BUSBASEV	1.00	1.00
010	2	25	5	BUSVMOD	1.00	1.00
010	2	30	5	BUSVARC	1.00	0.00
010	2	36	6	BUSCP	1.00	0.00
010	2	42	6	BUSCQ	1.00	0.00
010	2	43	6	BUSLP	1.00	0.00
010	2	54	6	BUSLQ	1.00	0.00
010	2	60	6	BUSQMAX	1.00	5.00
010	2	66	6	BUSQMIN	1.00	-5.00
010	2	72	6	BUSSTL	1.00	0.00
010	3	36	6	BUSCPQ	1.00	0.00
010	3	43	6	BUSLPQ	1.00	0.00
020	3	14	6	LINEINPA	1.00	0.00
020	3	26	6	LINERK	1.00	1.00
020	3	33	6	LINEOUTA	1.00	0.00
020	1	4	4	LINEBINP		
020	1	3	4	LINEBOUT		
020	1	12	1	LINECNR		
020	2	14	6	LINEINPC	1.00	0.00
020	2	20	6	LINEINPS	1.00	0.00
020	2	26	6	LINER	1.00	1.00
020	2	32	6	LINEX	1.00	1.00
020	2	32	6	LINEOUTC	1.00	0.00
020	2	44	6	LINEOUTS	1.00	0.00
020	2	50	5	LINERAT	1.00	1.00
020	2	55	5	LINEBASE	1.00	1.00
020	1	60	1	LINETRT		
020	2	61	5	LINETAP	1.00	1.00
020	2	66	5	LINETMAX	1.00	1.10
020	2	71	5	LINETHIN	1.00	0.90
020	2	76	5	LINETSH	1.00	0.00
0:0						
200	13	261		0.00000.000	0.0131	0.0000
200	26	161		0.00000.000	0.0392	0.0000
200	16	231		0.00000.000	0.4320	0.0000
200	23	261		0.00000.000	0.3140	0.0000
200	2	101		0.00000.000	0.0150	0.0000
200	9	101		0.41200.14940.3392		0.4120
200	9	121		0.01320.06520.1494		0.0132
200	12	261		0.01470.05330.1210		0.0147
200	9	141		0.03190.06130.2397		0.0319
200	11	141		0.03490.06760.2620		0.0349
200	19	261		0.02950.06100.2521		0.0295
200	6	251		0.02650.05130.1986		0.0265
200	6	191		0.00740.01290.0532		0.0074
200	7	191		0.04370.09060.3742		0.0437
200	6	71		0.04750.09210.3569		0.0475
200	11	221		0.02480.05130.2113		0.0248
200	3	111		0.04470.03650.3355		0.0447
200	17	221		0.02370.02310.1069		0.0237
200	3	211		0.03790.07350.2347		0.0379
200	17	211		0.03370.04590.3055		0.0337
200	1	41		0.03190.06190.2401		0.0319
200	4	211		0.03150.06100.2365		0.0315
200	20	211		0.00000.000	0.0205	0.0000
200	15	11		0.00000.000	0.0147	0.0000
200	2	131		0.30170.00260.0707		0.3017
200	1	71		0.04040.01990.0735		0.0404
200	15	201		0.44710.01070.0617		0.4471
200	2	131		0.25930.00740.0608		0.2593

200	1	31	0.00000.000	0.0392	0.0000	10.98
200	24	31	0.00000.000	0.1450	0.0000	10.98
200	5	211	0.00000.000	0.1750	0.0000	10.99
200	5	251	0.00000.000	0.1540	0.0000	11.03
2*0						
100	001	0	BUS	001	1.00 0.00 0.000 0.000 0.82 0.21 0.000 0.000	
100	002	0	BUS	002	1.00 0.00 0.000 0.000 0.40 0.00 0.000 0.000	
100	003	0	BUS	003	1.00 0.00 0.000 0.000 0.57 0.17 0.000 0.000	
100	004	0	BUS	004	1.00 0.00 0.000 0.000 0.48 0.21 0.000 0.000	
100	005	0	BUS	005	1.00 0.00 0.000 0.000 0.43 0.11 0.000 0.000	
100	006	0	BUS	006	1.00 0.00 0.000 0.000 0.40 0.10 0.000 0.000	
100	007	0	BUS	007	1.00 0.00 0.000 0.000 1.11 0.27 0.000 0.000	
100	008	0	BUS	008	1.00 0.00 0.000 0.000 0.23 0.06 0.000 0.000	
100	009	0	BUS	009	1.00 0.00 0.000 0.000 0.67 0.21 0.000 0.000	
100	010	0	BUS	010	1.00 0.00 0.000 0.000 1.02 0.27 0.000 0.000	
100	011	0	BUS	011	1.00 0.00 0.000 0.000 0.43 0.14 0.000 0.000	
100	012	0	BUS	012	1.00 0.00 0.000 0.000 0.43 0.12 0.000 0.000	
100	013	0	BUS	013	1.00 0.00 0.000 0.000 0.00 0.00 0.000 0.000	
100	014	0	BUS	014	1.00 0.00 0.000 0.000 0.00 0.00 0.000 0.000	
100	015	0	BUS	015	1.00 0.00 0.000 0.000 0.00 0.00 0.000 0.000	
100	016	0	BUS	016	1.00 0.00 0.000 0.000 1.31 0.30 0.000 0.000	
100	017	0	BUS	017	1.00 0.00 0.000 0.000 0.03 0.01 0.000 0.000	
100	018	1	BUS	018	1.07 0.00 2.800 1.070	
100	019	1	BUS	019	1.05 0.00 1.450 1.050	
100	020	1	BUS	020	1.00 0.00 2.800 1.000	
100	021	1	BUS	021	1.02 0.00 1.100 1.020	
100	022	1	BUS	022	0.89 0.00 -0.56 0.890	
100	023	1	BUS	023	1.00 0.00 -0.04 1.000	
100	024	1	BUS	024	1.00 0.00 -0.05 1.000	
100	025	1	BUS	025	1.00 0.00 0.630 1.000	
100	026	2	BUS	026	1.01 0.00	
1*0						

IV. DATA OPERATIONS

All the data operations are performed as a result of appropriate subroutine calls. The following operations are available in the current version of the DDATA package (for each operation the name of the corresponding subroutine, an indication whether the operation is used for reading R, writing W, or reading and writing RW the data, and a brief description are given).

The data file operations:

- DD00DF/R - define the input data file; in effect the data header record is transferred from the data file and the parameters describing the file are returned to the calling program.
- DD00WF/W - define the output data file and write data header record; in effect the data header record with the parameters supplied by the DD00WF call is sent to the output file.
- DD00DN/R - define all the data names which are to be used when accessing the file defined by DD00DF (DD00DN call must follow the DD00DF call); in effect all the data descriptor records are transferred to the package, and those which match the data names indicated in the DD00DN call, are stored in the internal tables of the package.
- DD00DD/W - define data descriptors and write data descriptor records (DD00DD call must follow the DD00WF call); in effect the data descriptors submitted to the package as the arguments of the DD00DD call are entered into internal tables of the package and then are sent to the output file defined by the DD00WF call.
- DD00ES/W - close the subfile; in effect the end-of-subfile record

is sent to the output file.

- DDOORF/RW - reset the file; in effect the input or output file is positioned at the beginning of the information.

The data record operations:

- DD11DR/RW - define the logical record (the DD11DR call must follow the DD0ODN or DD0ODD call or another DD11DR call); in effect the data descriptors corresponding to the data names indicated by the DD11DR arguments are linked to represent the defined record structure (all these data names must be defined by the preceding DD0ODN or DD0ODD operation).
- DD11ER/RW - erase the logical record definition; in effect the previously defined logical record structure is removed from the internal package tables.
- DD11GS/R - transfer subsequent physical record from the data file; in effect the physical record is stored in the internal buffer in the package, and consecutive elements of the defined logical records can be accessed by the corresponding data item operations.
- DD11SW/R - switch the logical record definition; the operation may be used when data-dependent structuring is required, and it results in substitution of the current logical record definition by the new one indicated.
- DD22SR/W - initialize the new output record; in effect the record header is created accordingly to the indicated logical data record, and consecutive elements of the record can be set up in the buffer by the corresponding data item operations.
- DD22PR/W - transfer a physical record from the internal buffer to the output file; in effect the record created by a sequence of

preceding data item operations is sent to the output file defined earlier for the record.

Data item operations:

- DD11IN/R - get an integer value;
- DD11RN/R - get a real value;
- DD11CN/R - get a complex value;
- DD11ST/R - get a character string.

All these operations must be performed after a DD11GS call, and their order must correspond to the definition of the logical record indicated in the DD11GS call. The result of each of these operations is a data item value that is returned to the calling program, after conversions performed by the package.

- DD22IN/W - place an integer value;
- DD22RN/W - place a real value;
- DD22CN/W - place a complex value;
- DD22ST/W - place a character string.

All these operations must be performed after a DD22SR call, and their order must correspond to the definition of the logical record indicated in the DD22SR call. Each of these operations results in setting up in the internal package buffer the converted representation of the submitted data value.

There are several restrictions imposed on the ordering of data operations:

- (1) The sequence of DD00DF, DD00DN and all the DD11DR calls referring to the file defined by DD00DF must not be interposed by any other data operation.
- (2) The sequence of DD00WF, DD00DD and all the DD11DR calls referring

to the file defined by DDOOWF must not be interposed by any other data operation.

- (3) The sequence of DD11GS and corresponding DD11IN, DD11RN, DD11CN and DD11ST calls must not be interposed by any other data operation except of DD11SW.
- (4) The sequence of DD22SR, corresponding DD22IN, DD22RN, DD22CN, DD22ST, and DD22PR calls must not be interposed by any other data operation.

Therefore, it is recommended to implement the required sequences of data operations in the form of separate subroutines that can be used as more powerful, higher-level data operations. Examples 1 and 2 in Section VI indicate typical organization of such subroutines.

V. DESCRIPTION OF SUBROUTINES

Subroutine DDOODD

This subroutine defines the data descriptors for the output data file defined by the preceding DDOOWF call. All the data descriptors are stored in internal tables of the package (to be used in subsequent definitions of logical data records by appropriate DD11DR calls), and then are written to the output file in the form of a data descriptor subfile.

The subroutine call is

```
CALL DDOODD (TN,KA,LT,RT,LR,IFLAG)
```

and the arguments are as follows.

TN is a REAL array containing the data names. Data names must be left justified and stored in the form of character strings, one

name in one element of the array.

KA is an INTEGER array containing data attributes. Each element of KA, as a string of decimal digits, has the structure

abccddeeff

where

a is a subfile index that indicates all the data elements grouped within the same data subfile,

b is the data type (see Data Descriptors),

cc is the index (in the TN array) of another data element in the case of data redefinitions, e.g., if the same data element is described as a REAL value and as an element of a COMPLEX value, one of these definitions must refer (as a "redefinition") to the "original" (or first) data definition,

dd is the data length, i.e., the number of characters in the external (physical) representation of data values,

ee if not equal to 00 it is the index (in the auxiliary array RT) of the REAL multiplier used in scaling of data values,

ff if not equal to 00 it is the index (in the auxiliary array RT) of the default value.

LT is an INTEGER argument that must be set to the number of elements in the TN and KA arrays.

RT is a REAL array that contains the values of multipliers and default values required by the data attributes.

LR is an INTEGER argument that must be set to the length of the array RT.

IFLAG is an INTEGER variable that is used as a return flag:

- 4 incorrect data attributes,
- 3 insufficient workspace of the package (e.g., too many data names are defined),
- 2 incorrect value of argument LT (e.g., $LT \leq 0$),
- 1 incorrect use of the subroutine,
- 0 normal return.

Subroutine DDOODF

This subroutine defines the input data file, reads the data header record and returns the parameters describing the file. The subroutine call is

```
CALL DDOODF (NF,N1,N2,N3,DN,IFLAG)
```

and the arguments are as follows.

- NF is an INTEGER argument that must be set to the unit (or channel) number of the data file. It must be positive and less than 100.
- N1 is an INTEGER variable that returns the first parameter of the data header record (for power systems data it is the number of buses).
- N2 is an INTEGER variable that returns the second parameter of the data header record (for power systems data it is the index of the slack bus).
- N3 is an INTEGER variable that returns the third parameter of the data header record (for power systems data it is the number of transmission lines).
- DN is a REAL variable that returns the internal name of the data file.
- IFLAG is an INTEGER variable that is used as a return flag:

- 2 incorrect structure of the data file (e.g., empty file),
- 1 incorrect value of NF argument (e.g., $NF \leq 0$),
- >0 normal return; IFLAG is equal to the information code that describes the ordering of data subfiles within the data file.

Subroutine DDOODN

This subroutine defines all the data names which are to be used when accessing the data file defined by corresponding DD00DF call. The subroutine must be called after the DD00DF call and before any other data handling subroutine.

The subroutine call is

CALL DDOODN (TN,LT,IFLAG)

and the arguments are as follows.

TN is a REAL array containing the data names. Data names must be left justified and stored in the form of character strings, one name in one element of the array.

LT is an INTEGER argument that must be set to the number of data names in array TN.

IFLAG is an INTEGER variable that is used as a return flag:

- 4 incorrect structure of the data file (e.g., incorrect data descriptors),
- 3 insufficient workspace of the package (e.g., too many data names are defined),
- 2 incorrect value of LT argument (e.g., $LT \leq 0$),
- 1 incorrect use of the subroutine,
- 0 normal return,

>0 some data names are incorrect (the value of IFLAG is equal to the number of incorrect data names). All the data names which do not correspond to the valid data names (i.e., the names in data descriptor records) are replaced in array TN by the string of * characters.

Subroutine DDOOES

This subroutine writes the end-of-subfile record that closes the data subfile corresponding to the logical data record indicated in the subroutine call.

The subroutine call is

```
CALL DDOOES (NR,IFLAG)
```

and the arguments are as follows.

NR is an INTEGER argument that must be set to the identifier of a logical data record.

IFLAG is an INTEGER variable that is used as a return flag:

-3 argument NR corresponds to an undefined logical record,

-2 incorrect value of NR argument (e.g., $NR \leq 0$),

-1 incorrect use of the subroutine,

>0 normal return; the value of IFLAG is equal to the number of records in the data subfile.

Subroutine DDORF

This subroutine resets the file indicated in the subroutine call, i.e., it positions the file at the beginning of information, and initializes some indicators within the package.

The subroutine call is

CALL DDOORF (NF,IFLAG)

and the arguments are as follows.

NF is an INTEGER argument that must be set to the unit (or channel) number of the file.

IFLAG is an INTEGER variable that is used as a return flag:

-1 incorrect value of argument NF (e.g., $NF \leq 0$),

0 normal return.

Subroutine DDOOWF

This subroutine defines the output data file and writes the data header record.

The subroutine call is

CALL DDOOWF (NF,N1,N2,N3,DN,IC,IFLAG)

and the arguments are as follows.

NF is an INTEGER argument that must be set to the unit (or channel) number of the output file. It must be positive and less than 100.

N1 is an INTEGER argument that must be set to the first parameter of the data header record.

N2 is an INTEGER argument that must be set to the second parameter of the data header record.

N3 is an INTEGER argument that must be set to the third parameter of the data header record.

DN is a REAL argument that must be set to the internal name of the data file.

IC is an INTEGER argument that must be set to the value describing the ordering of data subfiles within the file.

IFLAG is an INTEGER variable that is used as a return flag:

- 1 incorrect value of NF argument (e.g., $NF \leq 0$),
- 0 normal return.

Subroutine DD11CN

This subroutine retrieves a complex value from the physical record, performs data conversions, and returns the value in the binary form.

The subroutine call is

```
CALL DD11CN (Z,IFLAG)
```

and the arguments are as follows.

Z is a COMPLEX variable that returns the data value.

IFLAG is an INTEGER variable that is used as a return flag:

- 2 expected data type is different than COMPLEX,
- 1 incorrect use of the subroutine,
- 0 normal return,
- 1 default value assigned to argument Z.

Subroutine DD11DR

This subroutine defines the logical data record as a sequence of data names and assigns an integer identifier to it. The subroutine must be called after corresponding DD00DN call, and must use only the data names which have been defined by DD00DN call. Several logical data records may be defined for the same data file by a series of DD11DR calls with appropriate arguments.

The subroutine call is

```
CALL DD11DR (NR,TN,LT,IFLAG)
```

and the arguments are as follows.

NR is an INTEGER argument that must be set to the unique identifier of the record; it must be positive and not greater than the limit of simultaneously defined logical records.

TN is a REAL array containing the data names composing the logical data record. Data names must be left justified and stored in the form of character strings, one name in one element of the array.

LT is an INTEGER argument that must be set to the number of data names in array TN.

IFLAG is an INTEGER variable that is used as a return flag:

- 6 some data names are incorrect, i.e., they have not been defined by preceding DD00DN call; all the incorrect data names are replaced in array TN by the string of * characters,
- 5 the identifier NR is not unique and has already been defined,
- 4 incorrect value of NR argument (e.g., $NR \leq 0$),
- 3 insufficient workspace of the package (e.g., too many data names are defined),
- 2 incorrect value of LT argument (e.g., $LT \leq 0$),
- 1 incorrect use of the subroutine,
- 0 normal return.

Subroutine DD11ER

This subroutine erases the definition of a logical data record from the internal tables of the package and allows a new logical record to be defined (by the subroutine DD11DR) with the same logical record

identifier.

The subroutine call is

CALL DD11ER (NR,IFLAG)

and the arguments are as follows.

NR is an INTEGER argument that must be set to the identifier of a logical data record.

IFLAG is an INTEGER variable that is used as a return flag:

- 2 incorrect argument NR (e.g., $NR \leq 0$),
- 1 incorrect use of the subroutine,
- 0 normal return.

Subroutine DD11GS

This subroutine retrieves from the input data file the consecutive data record that corresponds to the indicated logical data record.

The subroutine call is

CALL DD11GS (NR,IFLAG)

and the arguments are as follows.

NR is an INTEGER argument that must be set to the identifier of a logical data record.

IFLAG is an INTEGER variable that is used as a return flag:

- 3 incorrect structure of the data file (e.g., end of file encountered),
- 2 incorrect value of NR argument (e.g., $NR \leq 0$),
- 1 incorrect use of the subroutine (e.g., NR corresponds to undefined logical data record),
- 0 end-of-subfile encountered which indicates that there are no more data records corresponding to the indicated logical

data record,

>0 normal return; the value of IFLAG is equal to the consecutive number of the data record.

The elements of the retrieved data record (for the normal return) can be accessed by appropriate calls of subroutines

DD11IN - for INTEGER values,

DD11RN - for REAL values,

DD11CN - for COMPLEX values,

DD11ST - for character strings.

The order of accessing elements of the record must exactly correspond to ordering of data names in the definition (subroutine DD11DR) of the logical data record indicated by argument NR.

Subroutine DD11IN

This subroutine retrieves an integer value from the physical record, performs data conversions, and returns the value in binary form.

The subroutine call is

CALL DD11IN (N,IFLAG)

and the arguments are as follows.

N is an INTEGER variable that returns the data value.

IFLAG is an INTEGER variable that is used as a return flag:

-2 expected data type is different than INTEGER,

-1 incorrect use of the subroutine,

0 normal return,

1 default value assigned to argument N.

Subroutine DD11RN

This subroutine retrieves a real value from the physical record, performs data conversions, and returns the value in the binary form.

The subroutine call is

CALL DD11RN (X,IFLAG)

and the arguments are as follows.

X is a REAL variable that returns the data value.

IFLAG is an INTEGER variable that is used as a return flag:

-2 expected data type is different than REAL,

-1 incorrect use of the subroutine,

0 normal return,

1 default value assigned to argument X.

Subroutine DD11ST

This subroutine retrieves a character string from the physical record and returns it after justification.

The subroutine call is

CALL DD11ST (S,IFLAG)

and the arguments are as follows.

S is a REAL variable or a REAL array that returns the character string left justified and stored 10 characters per word.

IFLAG is an INTEGER variable that is used as a return flag:

-2 expected data type is different than character string,

-1 incorrect use of the subroutine,

0 normal return.

Subroutine DD11SW

This subroutine replaces the current logical data record definition by an alternative one provided both the logical data records have identical initial parts. The subroutine may be used when data-dependent structuring is required.

The subroutine call is

CALL DD11SW (NR,IFLAG)

and the arguments are as follows.

NR is an INTEGER argument that must be set to the identifier of the alternative logical data record.

IFLAG is an INTEGER variable that is used as a return flag:

- 3 inconsistent logical record definitions,
- 2 incorrect value of argument NR (e.g., $NR \leq 0$),
- 1 incorrect use of the subroutine,
- 0 normal return.

Subroutine DD22CN

This subroutine converts a complex value to the required physical representation and places the converted value in a physical record.

The subroutine call is

CALL DD22CN (Z,IFLAG)

and the arguments are as follows.

Z is a COMPLEX argument that submits the data value.

IFLAG is an INTEGER variable that is used as a return flag:

- 2 expected data type is different than COMPLEX,
- 1 incorrect use of the subroutine,
- 0 normal return.

Subroutine DD22IN

This subroutine converts an integer value to the required physical representation and places the converted value in a physical record.

The subroutine call is

CALL DD22IN (N,IFLAG)

and the arguments are as follows.

N is an INTEGER argument that submits the data value.

IFLAG is an INTEGER variable that is used as a return flag:

- 2 expected data type is different than INTEGER,
- 1 incorrect use of the subroutine,
- 0 normal return.

Subroutine DD22PR

This subroutine transfers a physical record from the buffer (in which it is completed from data values) to the output file.

The subroutine call is

CALL DD22PR (NR,IFLAG)

and the arguments are as follows.

NR is an INTEGER argument that must be set to the identifier of a logical data record.

IFLAG is an INTEGER variable that is used as a return flag:

- 3 the physical record in the buffer does not correspond to argument NR,
- 2 incorrect argument NR (e.g., $NR \leq 0$),
- 1 incorrect use of the subroutine,
- >0 normal return; the value of IFLAG is equal to the consecutive number of the data record.

Subroutine DD22RN

This subroutine converts a real value to the required physical representation and places the converted value in the physical record.

The subroutine call is

CALL DD22RN (X,IFLAG)

and the arguments are as follows.

X is a REAL argument that submits the data value.

IFLAG is an INTEGER variable that is used as a return flag:

-2 expected data type is different than REAL,

-1 incorrect use of the subroutine,

0 normal return.

Subroutine DD22SR

This subroutine initializes a new physical data record that corresponds to the logical data record indicated in the subroutine call. The data values are set up in the record by a sequence of DD22CN, DD22IN, DD22RN and/or DD22ST calls that must follow the DD22SR call, and must correspond to the definition of indicated logical record.

The subroutine call is

CALL DD22SR (NR,IFLAG)

and the arguments are as follows.

NR is an INTEGER argument that must be set to the identifier of a logical data record.

IFLAG is an INTEGER variable that is used as a return flag:

-3 undefined logical record indicated by argument NR,

-2 incorrect value of argument NR (e.g., $NR \leq 0$),

-1 incorrect use of the subroutine,

0 normal return.

Subroutine DD22ST

This subroutine places a character string in a physical record.

The subroutine call is

CALL DD22ST (S,IFLAG)

and the arguments are as follows.

S is a REAL argument or a REAL array that submits the string of characters; it is assumed that the string is left justified and stored 10 characters per word.

IFLAG is an INTEGER variable that is used as a return flag:

- 2 expected data type is different than character string,
- 1 incorrect use of the subroutine,
- 0 normal return.

VI. EXAMPLES

Example 1

The first program, T1DPWR, reads and prints basic power systems data from a described data file with the local name DATA. The data operations are grouped in 3 subroutines:

- subroutine PWRDD that defines the data file (DD00DF), all the data names (DD00DN), and two logical data records (DD11DR) corresponding to transmission line records and bus records with identifiers 1 and 2, respectively,
- subroutine PWRDD1 that reads one transmission line data record,
- subroutine PWRDD2 that reads one bus data record.

It should be noted that the 3 subroutines compose the PWRDD package [8] that is available in compiled form in the same library as the DDATA package.

The results are shown for the data file describing the 26-bus test power system [5-7].

```

PROGRAM T1DPWR (DATA, OUTPUT, TAPE1=DATA, TAPE6=OUTPUT) 000001
C 000002
C THIS PROGRAM READS AND PRINTS DESCRIBED DATA FILES FOR 000003
C POWER SYSTEMS ANALYSIS. 000004
C 000005
C COMPLEX YL, YS1, YS2, V, S 000006
C 000007
C READ DATA HEADER 000008
C 000009
C CALL PWRDD(NB, NS, NT, DNAME, ICD, 1, 6, IRET) 000010
IF(IRET.LT.0) GOTO 90 000011
WRITE(6, 111) DNAME, NB, NS, NT, IRET 000012
111 FORMAT(/"@DATA-NAME : ", A10 000013
1 /" NUMBER OF BUSES : ", I4 000014
2 /" SLACK-BUS INDEX : ", I4 000015
3 /" NUMBER OF TRANSMISSION-LINES : ", I4 000016
4 /" RETURN FLAG : ", I4) 000017
C 000018
C READ TRANSMISSION-LINE DATA 000019
C 000020
C WRITE(6, 222) 000021
222 FORMAT(/" L I N E LINE ADMITTANCE LINE INPUT SHUNT", 000022
1 " LINE OUTPUT SHUNT TAP"/) 000023
10 CALL PWRDD1(L1, L2, YL, YS1, YS2, TR, 6, IRET) 000024
IF(IRET.LT.0) GOTO 90 000025
IF(IRET.EQ.0) GOTO 20 000026
WRITE(6, 333) L1, L2, YL, YS1, YS2, TR 000027
333 FORMAT(1X, 2I4, 2X, 2F10.5, 2(2X, 2F9.5), 2X, F5.2) 000028
GOTO 10 000029
C 000030
C RESET DATA FILE IF REQUIRED 000031
C 000032
20 IF(MOD(ICD/10, 10).LE.MOD(ICD/100, 10)) CALL DD00RF(1, IRET) 000033
IF(IRET.NE.0) GOTO 90 000034
C 000035
C READ BUS DATA 000036
C 000037
C WRITE(6, 444) 000038
444 FORMAT(/"6X, "BUS T", 7X, "BUS VOLTAGE", 10X, "BUS POWER", 7X, "ST-LOAD" 000039
1 /) 000040
30 CALL PWRDD2(N, K, V, S, SL, 6, IRET) 000041
IF(IRET.LT.0) GOTO 90 000042
IF(IRET.EQ.0) STOP 000043
WRITE(6, 555) N, K, V, S, SL 000044
555 FORMAT(5X, I4, I2, 2(2X, 2F9.5), 2X, F9.5) 000045
GOTO 30 000046
C 000047
C INCORRECT TERMINATION 000048
C 000049
90 WRITE(6, 999) IRET 000050
999 FORMAT(/" ERROR RETURN : ", I3) 000051
STOP 77777 000052
END 000053
C 000054
C 000055
SUBROUTINE PWRDD (NB, NS, NL, TN, IK, LDT, LCH, IRET) 000056
C 000057
C THIS SUBROUTINE DEFINES LOGICAL DATA STRUCTURES AND READS DATA 000058
C DESCRIPTORS. 000059
C 000060
C DATE : 32.03.12 (W.M.ZUBEREKO) 000061
C 000062
C DIMENSION RLB(14), RL(7), RB(7) 000063
EQUIVALENCE (RLB(1), RL(1)), (RLB(3), RB(1)) 000064
DATA RLB/"LINEBINP", "LINEBOUT", "LINEINPA", "LINERX", "LINEOUTA", 000065

```

```

1          "LINETRT", "LINETAP", '                000066
2          "BUSNR", "BUSTYPE", "BUSVMOD", "BUSVARG", "BUSSTL", 000067
3          "BUSCPQ", "BUSLPQ"/                    000068
C
C          *RL* DESCRIBES LOGICAL TRANSMISSION-LINE RECORD: 000069
C          *RB* DESCRIBES LOGICAL BUS RECORD              000070
C
IRET=-1                                           000072
CALL DD00DF(LDT, NB, NS, NL, TN, IK)             000073
IF(IK.LT.0.AND.LCH.GT.0) WRITE(LCH,111) IK      000074
111 FORMAT(/" DD00DF ERROR RETURN : ", I3)       000075
IF(IK.LT.0) RETURN                               000076
IRET=-2                                           000077
CALL DD00DN(RLB, 14, IER)                        000078
IF(IER.NE.0.AND.LCH.GT.0) WRITE(LCH,222) IER    000079
222 FORMAT(/" DD00DN ERROR RETURN : ", I3)       000080
IF(IER.LT.0) RETURN                              000081
IF(IER.EQ.0) GOTO 10                             000082
IF(LCH.GT.0) WRITE(LCH,333) (RLB(I), I=1,14)    000083
333 FORMAT(/" DATA-NAMES : ", A10/(14X, A10))   000084
RETURN                                            000085
10 IRET=-3                                        000086
CALL DD11DR(1, RL, 7, IER)                       000087
IF(IER.NE.0.AND.LCH.GT.0) WRITE(LCH,444) IER    000088
444 FORMAT(/" DD11DR/1 ERROR RETURN : ", I3)     000089
IF(IER.EQ.0) GOTO 20                             000090
IF(LCH.GT.0) WRITE(LCH,333) (RL(I), I=1,7)      000091
RETURN                                            000092
20 CALL DD11DR(2, RB, 7, IER)                    000093
IF(IER.NE.0.AND.LCH.GT.0) WRITE(LCH,555) IER    000094
555 FORMAT(/" DD11DR/2 ERROR RETURN : ", I3)     000095
IF(IER.EQ.0) GOTO 30                             000096
IF(LCH.GT.0) WRITE(LCH,333) (RB(I), I=1,7)      000097
RETURN                                            000098
30 IRET=0                                         000099
IK=10*(IK/10)                                    001100
RETURN                                            001101
END                                               001102
C
C
C          SUBROUTINE PWRDD1 (K1, K2, YA, Y1, Y2, T, LCH, IER) 001103
C          COMPLEX YA, Y1, Y2                        001104
C
C          THIS SUBROUTINE READS ONE TRANSMISSION-LINE RECORD AND RETURNS. 001105
C
C          DATE : 82.06.29 (W.M.ZUBEREK)           001106
C
C          CALL DD11GS(1, IER)                      001107
C          IF(IER.LT.0.AND.LCH.GT.0) WRITE(LCH,111) IER 001108
111 FORMAT(/" DD11GS ERROR RETURN : ", I3)       001109
IF(IER.LE.0) RETURN                              001110
CALL DD11IN(K1, IE)                              001111
IF(IE.LT.0) IER=-4                               001112
CALL DD11IN(K2, IE)                              001113
IF(IE.LT.0) IER=-4                               001114
CALL DD11CN(Y1, IE)                              001115
IF(IE.LT.0) IER=-4                               001116
CALL DD11CN(YA, IE)                              001117
IF(IE.LT.0) IER=-4                               001118
CALL DD11CN(Y2, IE)                              001119
IF(IE.LT.0) IER=-4                               001120
CALL DD11IN(K, IE)                               001121
IF(IE.LT.0) IER=-4                               001122
CALL DD11RN(T, IE)                               001123
IF(IE.LT.0) IER=-4                               001124
CALL DD11RN(T, IE)                               001125
IF(IE.LT.0) IER=-4                               001126
CALL DD11RN(T, IE)                               001127
IF(IE.LT.0) IER=-4                               001128
CALL DD11RN(T, IE)                               001129
IF(IE.LT.0) IER=-4                               001130

```

```
IF(K.EQ.0) T=1.0                                000131
IF(K.EQ.5) T=1.0/T                              000132
YA=1.0/YA                                        000133
RETURN                                           000134
END                                               000135
C                                               000136
C                                               000137
SUBROUTINE PWRDD2 (N,K,V,S,SL,LCH,IER)          000138
COMPLEX V,S                                     000139
C                                               000140
C THIS SUBROUTINE READS ONE BUS DESCRIPTION RECORD AND RETURNS. 000141
C                                               000142
C DATE : 32.06.29 (W.M.ZUBEREKO)              000143
C                                               000144
COMPLEX GPQ,HPQ                                 000145
FACT=3.14159265/130.0                          000146
CALL DD11GS(2,IER)                              000147
IF( IER.LT.0.AND.LCH.GT.0) WRITE(LCH,111) IER  000148
111 FORMAT(/" DD11GS ERROR RETURN :",I3)       000149
IF( IER.LE.0) RETURN                            000150
CALL DD11IN(N,IE)                               000151
IF(IE.LT.0) IER=-4                              000152
CALL DD11IN(K,IE)                               000153
IF(IE.LT.0) IER=-4                              000154
CALL DD11RN(VI,IE)                              000155
IF(IE.LT.0) IER=-4                              000156
CALL DD11RN(VA,IE)                              000157
IF(IE.LT.0) IER=-4                              000158
CALL DD11RN(SL,IE)                              000159
IF(IE.LT.0) IER=-4                              000160
CALL DD11CN(GPQ,IE)                             000161
IF(IE.LT.0) IER=-4                              000162
CALL DD11CN(HPQ,IE)                             000163
IF(IE.LT.0) IER=-4                              000164
S=GPQ-HPQ                                        000165
VA=FACT*VA                                       000166
V=CMPLX(VI*COS(VA),VI*SIN(VA))                 000167
RETURN                                           000168
END                                               000169
```

DATA-NAME : DATA-26
 NUMBER OF BUSES : 26
 SLACK-BUS INDEX : 26
 NUMBER OF TRANSMISSION-LINES : 32
 RETURN FLAG : 0

LINE	LINE ADMITTANCE	LINE INPUT SHUNT	LINE OUTPUT SHUNT	TAP
13 26	0.00000 -76.33528	0.00000 0.00000	0.00000 0.00000	1.03
26 16	0.00000 -25.51020	0.00000 0.00000	0.00000 0.00000	.96
16 23	0.00000 -2.31481	0.00000 0.00000	0.00000 0.00000	1.00
23 23	0.00000 -3.18471	0.00000 0.00000	0.00000 0.00000	1.00
2 10	0.00000 -66.66667	0.00000 0.00000	0.00000 0.00000	1.03
9 10	1.08752 -2.46912	0.00000 .41200	0.00000 .41200	1.00
9 12	2.46904 -5.60600	0.00000 .01820	0.00000 .01820	1.00
12 26	3.04827 -6.92145	0.00000 .01470	0.00000 .01470	1.00
9 14	1.00856 -3.91125	0.00000 .03190	0.00000 .03190	1.00
11 14	.92332 -3.57256	0.00000 .03490	0.00000 .03490	1.00
19 26	.90672 -3.74728	0.00000 .02950	0.00000 .02950	1.00
6 26	1.21929 -4.72029	0.00000 .02650	0.00000 .02650	1.00
6 19	4.30481 -17.75316	0.00000 .00740	0.00000 .00740	1.00
7 19	.61120 -2.52439	0.00000 .04370	0.00000 .04370	1.00
6 7	.67790 -2.62697	0.00000 .04750	0.00000 .04750	1.00
11 22	1.02021 -4.45980	0.00000 .02480	0.00000 .02480	1.00
3 11	.72053 -2.79424	0.00000 .04470	0.00000 .04470	1.00
17 22	.78665 -5.23218	0.00000 .02370	0.00000 .02370	1.00
3 21	.85014 -3.29299	0.00000 .03790	0.00000 .03790	1.00
17 21	.48095 -3.20106	0.00000 .03370	0.00000 .03370	1.00
1 4	1.00624 -3.90526	0.00000 .03190	0.00000 .03190	1.00
4 21	1.02253 -3.96453	0.00000 .03150	0.00000 .03150	1.00
20 21	0.00000 -32.73629	0.00000 0.00000	0.00000 0.00000	.97
15 1	0.00000 -68.02721	0.00000 0.00000	0.00000 0.00000	.29
2 13	1.69543 -13.93204	0.00000 .30170	0.00000 .30170	1.00
1 7	3.03434 -11.96964	0.00000 .04040	0.00000 .04040	1.00
15 20	2.72363 -15.73426	0.00000 .44710	0.00000 .44710	1.00
2 13	1.97260 -16.20723	0.00000 .25930	0.00000 .25930	1.00
1 3	0.00000 -25.51020	0.00000 0.00000	0.00000 0.00000	.92
24 3	0.00000 -6.89655	0.00000 0.00000	0.00000 0.00000	.92
5 21	0.00000 -5.71429	0.00000 0.00000	0.00000 0.00000	.99
5 25	0.00000 -6.49351	0.00000 0.00000	0.00000 0.00000	1.03

BUS T	BUS VOLTAGE	BUS POWER	ST-LOAD
1 0	1.00000 0.00000	-.32000 -.21000	0.00000
2 0	1.00000 0.00000	0.00000 0.00000	0.00000
3 0	1.00000 0.00000	-.57000 -.17000	0.00000
4 0	1.00000 0.00000	-.42000 -.21000	0.00000
5 0	1.00000 0.00000	-.43000 -.11000	0.00000
6 0	1.00000 0.00000	-.46000 -.10000	0.00000
7 0	1.00000 0.00000	-1.11000 -.27000	0.00000
3 0	1.00000 0.00000	-.23000 -.06000	0.00000
9 0	1.00000 0.00000	-.67000 -.21000	0.00000
10 0	1.00000 0.00000	-1.02000 -.27000	0.00000
11 0	1.00000 0.00000	-.43000 -.14000	0.00000
12 0	1.00000 0.00000	-.43000 -.12000	0.00000
13 0	1.00000 0.00000	0.00000 0.00000	0.00000
14 0	1.00000 0.00000	0.00000 0.00000	0.00000
15 0	1.00000 0.00000	0.00000 0.00000	0.00000
16 0	1.00000 0.00000	-1.31000 -.30000	0.00000
17 0	1.00000 0.00000	-.03000 -.01000	0.00000
13 1	1.07000 0.00000	2.50000 1.07000	0.00000

19	1	1.05000	0.00000	1.45000	1.05000	0.00000
20	1	1.00000	0.00000	2.80000	1.00000	0.00000
21	1	1.02000	0.00000	1.10000	1.02000	0.00000
22	1	.89000	0.00000	-.56000	.89000	0.00000
23	1	1.00000	0.00000	-.04000	1.00000	0.00000
24	1	1.00000	0.00000	-.05000	1.00000	0.00000
25	1	1.00000	0.00000	.63000	1.00000	0.00000
26	2	1.01000	0.00000	0.60000	0.00000	0.00000

Example 2

The second program, T2DPWR, reads power systems data, solves the load flow problem using sparse matrix techniques (Harwell package MA28 [9]) and the fast decoupled method (LFLFD package [10]), and stores the solution in a new described data file with the local name SDATA. Reading and initial processing of data is performed by the PWRDS package [11] with PWRDS2 entry. Storing the results in a new data file is controlled by STRRES subroutine that calls:

- subroutine PWRDF to define the output file (DDOOWF) and the data descriptors (DDO0DD) as well as two logical data records corresponding to transmission line records and bus records with identifiers 10 and 9, respectively,
- subroutine PWRDF1 to write one transmission line data record,
- subroutine PWRDF2 to write one bus data record.

The subroutine PWRDF, PWRDF1 and PWRDF2 perform functions that are "symmetrical" to those of the package PWRDD, and also are available in compiled form in the same library as the DDATA package.

The results of the program T2DPWR are shown for the 23-bus test power system [4,5]. Moreover, the contents of the created data file are presented in addition to the output of the program T1DPWR (Example 1) executed for the data file already created.


```

PROGRAM T2DPWR (DATA,SDATA,OUTPUT,TAPE1=DATA,TAPE2=SDATA,
1          TAPE6=OUTPUT)
C
C THIS PROGRAM SOLVES THE LOAD FLOW PROBLEM USING SPARSE MATRIX
C TECHNIQUES (HARWELL PACKAGE MA28) AND THE FAST-DECOUPLED METHOD
C (PACKAGE LFLFD) AND STORES THE RESULTS AS A DESCRIBED DATA FILE.
C
      DIMENSION W(3000)
      EXTERNAL FLOW
      CALL SECOND(TIME1)
      CALL PWRDS2(FLOW,1,6,W,3000,IRET)
      IF(IRET.NE.0) WRITE(6,111) IRET
111  FORMAT(/" PWRDS1 RETURN FLAG :",I3)
      CALL SECOND(TIME2)
      EXTIME=TIME2-TIME1
      WRITE(6,222) EXTIME
222  FORMAT(/" TOTAL EXECUTION TIME :",F7.3," SECONDS")
      STOP
      END
C
C
      SUBROUTINE FLOW (DN,NBS,NS,NTL,NB,NLB,NZ,NLZ,INDR,INDC,IBT,
1          Y,YS,V,S,STL,LB1,LB2,YL,YS1,YS2,TRT,W,LW,LCH,
2          IFLAG)
      DIMENSION INDR(NB),INDC(NZ),IBT(NB),STL(NTL),LB1(NTL),LB2(NTL),
1          TRT(NTL),W(LW)
      COMPLEX Y(NZ),YS(NBS),YL(NTL),YS1(NTL),YS2(NTL),V(NBS),S(NBS)
C
      IF(LCH.GT.0) WRITE(LCH,111) DN,NBS,NS,NTL,NZ,NLB,NLZ,LW
111  FORMAT(/"ODATA-NAME :",A10
1          /" NUMBER OF BUSES :           ",I4
2          /" SLACK-BUS INDEX :           ",I4
3          /" NUMBER OF TRANSMISSION LINES :",I4
4          /" NUMBER OF NON-ZEROS :       ",I4
5          /" NUMBER OF LOAD-BUSES :       ",I4
6          /" NUMBER OF LOAD NON-ZEROS :   ",I4
7          /" REMAINING WORKSPACE :       ",I5/)
      IFLAG=-5
      ITL=20
      VEPS=1.E-6
      MODE=0
      TIMEX=2.5
      CALL LFLFD1(NB,NLB,NZ,NLZ,INDR,INDC,IBT,Y,YS,V,S,W,LW,ITL,VEPS,
1          TIMEX,MODE,IRET)
      IF(IRET.LT.0) RETURN
      IF(LCH.GT.0) WRITE(LCH,222) IRET,ITL,VEPS,TIMEX
222  FORMAT(/" RETURN FLAG :           ",I4
1          /" NUMBER OF ITERATIONS :     ",I4
2          /" ACCURACY OBTAINED :        ",1PE10.3
3          /" SOLUTION TIME :           ",OPF6.3," SECONDS")
      CALL PRTRRES(NB,NS,INDR,INDC,IBT,Y,YS,V,S)
      IFLAG=-6
      CALL STRRES(DN,NBS,NS,NTL,LB1,LB2,YL,YS1,YS2,TRT,IBT,V,S,STL,
1          2,LCH,IRET)
      IF(IRET.LT.0) RETURN
      IFLAG=0
      RETURN
      END
C
C
      SUBROUTINE PRTRRES(NB,NL,INDR,INDC,IBT,Y,YS,V,S)
      DIMENSION INDR(1),INDC(1),IBT(1)
      COMPLEX Y(1),YS(1),V(1),S(1)
C
      THIS SUBROUTINE PRINTS FINAL RESULTS OF THE LOAD FLOW SOLUTION
C

```

```

C      (AND STORES REACTIVE POWERS FOR GENERATOR BUSES)...          000066
C                                                                    000067
C      NB      - NUMBER OF BUSES (EXCLUDING THE SLACK BUS),        000068
C      NL      - INDEX OF THE SLACK BUS,                            000069
C      INDR    - ROW INDEX OF THE SPARSE BUS-ADMITTANCE MATRIX,    000070
C      INDC    - COLUMN INDEX OF THE SPARSE BUS-ADMITTANCE MATRIX, 000071
C      IBT     - VECTOR OF BUS TYPES (0 - LOAD, 1 - GENERATOR),     000072
C      Y       - SPARSE COMPLEX BUS-ADMITTANCE MATRIX,             000073
C      YS      - COMPLEX VECTOR OF SLACK ADMITTANCES,              000074
C      V       - COMPLEX VECTOR OF BUS-VOLTAGES (RECTANGULAR MODE). 000075
C                                                                    000076
C      COMPLEX CC,PW                                                000077
C      FACT=189.0/3.14159265                                         000078
C      NBS=NB+1                                                       000079
C      WRITE(6,900) NBS                                             000080
C 900 FORMAT(//10X,"LOAD FLOW SOLUTION BY FAST-DECOUPLED METHOD", 000081
C 1 //20X,I4,"-BUS POWER SYSTEM"///51X,"GENERATOR"/" BUS", 000082
C 2 " COMPLEX BUS VOLTAGE POLAR BUS VOLTAGE REACTIVE POWER"/) 000083
C      DO 98 I=1,NB                                                 000084
C      II=I                                                           000085
C      IF(II.GE.NL) II=II+1                                          000086
C      V1=CABS(V(I))                                                 000087
C      V2=ATAN2(AIMAG(V(I)),REAL(V(I)))*FACT                        000088
C      IF(IBT(I).EQ.0) GOTO 97                                       000089
C      J1=1                                                           000090
C      IF(I.GT.1) J1=INDR(I-1)+1                                     000091
C      J2=INDR(I)                                                    000092
C      CC=YS(I)*V(NBS)                                               000093
C      DO 96 J=J1,J2                                                 000094
C      K=INDC(J)                                                     000095
C 96  CC=CC+Y(J)*V(K)                                               000096
C      Q=AIMAG(V(I))*CONJG(CC)                                       000097
C      S(I)=CMPLX(REAL(S(I)),Q)                                       000098
C      WRITE(6,902) II,V(I),V1,V2,Q                                  000099
C 902 FORMAT(1X,I4,2X,2F9.5,2E*J,2X,F9.5,F9.2,3X,F10.5) 000100
C      GOTO 98                                                       000101
C 97  WRITE(6,902) II,V(I),V1,V2                                     000102
C 98  CONTINUE                                                       000103
C      CC=(0.0,0.0)                                                 000104
C      DO 99 I=1,NBS                                                000105
C 99  CC=CC+YS(I)*V(I)                                             000106
C      PW=V(NBS)*CONJG(CC)                                           000107
C      S(NBS)=PW                                                     000108
C      WRITE(6,903) PW                                               000109
C 903 FORMAT("/ COMPLEX SLACK BUS POWER :",3X,2F9.5,2E*J) 000110
C      RETURN                                                         000111
C      END                                                            000112
C                                                                    000113
C                                                                    000114
C      SUBROUTINE STRRES (DN,NBS,NS,NT,L1,L2,YL,YS1,YS2,TRT,IBT,V,S, 000115
C 1      STL,LDL,LCH,IRET)                                           000116
C      DIMENSION L1(NT),L2(NT),TRT(NT),IBT(NBS),STL(NBS) 000117
C      COMPLEX YL(NT),YS1(NT),YS2(NT),V(NBS),S(NBS) 000118
C                                                                    000119
C      THIS SUBROUTINE STORES THE RESULTS IN A DESCRIBED DATA FILE. 000120
C                                                                    000121
C      ENCODE(10,111,DNAME) DN                                       000122
C 111 FORMAT(2HS-.AB)                                               000123
C      CALL PWRDF(NBS,NS,NT,DNAME,122,LDL,LCH,IRET) 000124
C      IF(IRET.NE.0.AND.LCH.GT.0) WRITE(LCH,222) IRET 000125
C 222 FORMAT("/ PWRDF ERROR RETURN :",I4) 000126
C      IF(IRET.LT.0) RETURN 000127
C      DO 10 I=1,NT 000128
C      CALL PWRDF1(L1(I),L2(I),YL(I),YS1(I),YS2(I),TRT(I),LCH,IRET) 000129
C      IF(IRET.LT.0.AND.LCH.GT.0) WRITE(LCH,444) IRET 000130

```

```

444 FORMAT(/" PWRDF1 ERROR RETURN: ", I4)
      IF(IRET.LT.0) RETURN
10 CONTINUE
      DO 20 I=1,NBS
      CALL PWRDF2(I,IBT(I),V(I),S(I),STL(I),LCH,IRET)
      IF(IRET.LT.0.AND.LCH.GT.0) WRITE(LCH,666) IRET
666 FORMAT(/" PWRDF2 ERROR RETURN: ", I4)
      IF(IRET.LT.0) RETURN
20 CONTINUE
30 CALL DD00RF(LDF,IRET)
      IF(IRET.NE.0.AND.LCH.GT.0) WRITE(LCH,999) IRET
999 FORMAT(/" DD00RF ERROR RETURN: ", I4/)
      RETURN
      END

```

C
C
C
C
C
C
C
C
C

SUBROUTINE PWRDF (NB,NS,NT,DNM,ICD,LFL,LCH,IFLAG)

THIS SUBROUTINE DEFINES THE OUTPUT FILE, DATA DESCRIPTORS,
AND LOGICAL DATA RECORDS FOR TRANSMISSION-LINE DATA AND
BUS DATA.

DATE : 82.08.18 (W.M.ZUBEREKO)

DIMENSION RB(7),RL(7),DN(24),KD(24),TRV(1)

COMMON /PWRDF0/ NBUS,NLINE

DATA LT/1/,LD/24/

DATA RB/3HBUSNR ,3HBUSTYPE ,3HBUSVMOD ,3HBUSVARG ,3HBUSCPQ ,
1 3HBUSLPQ ,3HBUSSTL /

DATA RL/3HLINEBINP,3HLINEBOUT,3HLINERX ,3HLINEINPA,3HLINEOUTA,
1 3HLINETRT ,3HLINETAP /

DATA DN/3HBUSNR ,3HBUSTYPE ,3HBUSVMOD ,3HBUSVARG ,3HBUSCPQ ,
1 3HBUSCQ ,3HBUSLP ,3HBUSLQ ,3HBUSSTL ,3HBUSGPQ ,

2 3HBUSLPQ ,3HLINEBINP,3HLINEBOUT,3HLINEINPC,3HLINEINPS ,

3 3HLINER ,3HLINEX ,3HLINEOUTC,3HLINEOUTS,3HLINETRT ,

4 3HLINETAP ,3HLINEINPA,3HLINERX ,3HLINEOUTA/

DATA KD/1100050000,1100010000,1200100101,1200100100,1200060100,
1 1200060100,1200060100,1200060100,1200060100,1305060100,

2 1307060100,2100050000,2100050000,2200060100,2200060100,

3 2200060101,2200060101,2200060100,2200060100,2100010001,

4 2200050101,2314060100,2316060101,2318060100/

DATA TRV/1.0/

NBUS=NB

NLINE=NT

IFLAG=-1

CALL DD00WF(LFL,NB,NS,NT,DNM,ICD,IE)

IF(IE.NE.0.AND.LCH.GT.0) WRITE(LCH,111) IE

111 FORMAT(/" DD00WF ERROR RETURN: ", I4)

IF(IE.LT.0) RETURN

CALL DD00DD(DN,KD,LD,TRV,LT,IE)

IF(IE.NE.0.AND.LCH.GT.0) WRITE(LCH,222) IE

222 FORMAT(/" DD00DD ERROR RETURN: ", I4)

IF(IE.LT.0) RETURN

CALL DD11DR(10,RL,7,IE)

IF(IE.NE.0.AND.LCH.GT.0) WRITE(LCH,333) IE,(RL(I),I=1,7)

333 FORMAT(/" DD11DR ERROR RETURN: ", I4//((10X,A10))

IF(IE.LT.0) RETURN

CALL DD11DR(9,RB,7,IE)

IF(IE.NE.0.AND.LCH.GT.0) WRITE(LCH,333) IE,(RB(I),I=1,7)

IF(IE.LT.0) RETURN

IFLAG=0

RETURN

END

C
C

000131
000132
000133
000134
000135
000136
000137
000138
000139
000140
000141
000142
000143
000144
000145
000146
000147
000148
000149
000150
000151
000152
000153
000154
000155
000156
000157
000158
000159
000160
000161
000162
000163
000164
000165
000166
000167
000168
000169
000170
000171
000172
000173
000174
000175
000176
000177
000178
000179
000180
000181
000182
000183
000184
000185
000186
000187
000188
000189
000190
000191
000192
000193
000194
000195

```

SUBROUTINE PWRDF1 (L1,L2,YL,YS1,YS2,TR,LCH,IFLAG)
COMPLEX ZL,YL,YS1,YS2
000196
000197
000198
C THIS SUBROUTINE WRITES ONE TRANSMISSION-LINE RECORD AND RETURNS
C (END-OF-SUBFILE RECORD IS WRITTEN AFTER THE LAST DATA RECORD).
C 000199
C 000200
C 000201
C 000202
C 000203
C 000204
C 000205
C 000206
C 000207
C 000208
C 000209
C 000210
111 FORMAT(/" DD22SR ERROR RETURN :",I4)
IF(IE.LT.0) RETURN
000211
000212
IFLAG=0
000213
CALL DD22IN(L1,IE)
000214
IF(IE.NE.0) IFLAG=-2
000215
CALL DD22IN(L2,IE)
000216
IF(IE.NE.0) IFLAG=-2
000217
CALL DD22CN(ZL,IE)
000218
IF(IE.NE.0) IFLAG=-2
000219
CALL DD22CN(YS1,IE)
000220
IF(IE.NE.0) IFLAG=-2
000221
CALL DD22CN(YS2,IE)
000222
IF(IE.NE.0) IFLAG=-2
000223
IF(TR.EQ.1.0) GOTO 10
000224
CALL DD22IN(1,IE)
000225
IF(IE.NE.0) IFLAG=-2
000226
CALL DD22RN(TR,IE)
000227
IF(IE.NE.0) IFLAG=-2
000228
10 IF(IFLAG.LT.0.AND.LCH.GT.0) WRITE(LCH,222)
000229
222 FORMAT(/" DD22IN/DD22RN/DD22CN ERROR RETURN")
000230
IF(IFLAG.LT.0) RETURN
000231
IFLAG=-3
000232
CALL DD22PR(10,IE)
000233
IF(IE.LT.0.AND.LCH.GT.0) WRITE(LCH,333) IE
000234
333 FORMAT(/" DD22PR ERROR RETURN :",I4)
000235
IF(IE.LT.0) RETURN
000236
NLINE=NLINE-1
000237
IFLAG=0
000238
IF(NLINE.NE.0) RETURN
000239
CALL DD00ES(10,IE)
000240
IF(IE.LT.0.AND.LCH.GT.0) WRITE(LCH,999) IE
000241
999 FORMAT(/" DD00ES ERROR RETURN :",I4)
000242
RETURN
000243
END
000244
C 000245
C 000246
C 000247
C 000248
C 000249
C 000250
C 000251
C 000252
C 000253
C 000254
C 000255
C 000256
C 000257
C 000258
C 000259
C 000260
SUBROUTINE PWRDF2 (N,K,V,S,STL,LCH,IFLAG)
COMPLEX V,S,SG,SL
000246
000247
000248
000249
C THIS SUBROUTINE WRITES ONE BUS DATA RECORD AND RETURNS
C (END-OF-SUBFILE RECORD IS WRITTEN AFTER THE LAST DATA RECORD).
C 000250
C 000251
C 000252
C 000253
C 000254
C 000255
C 000256
C 000257
C 000258
C 000259
C 000260
DATE : 82.08.18 (W.M.ZUBEREKO)
COMMON /PWRDF0/ NBUS,NLINE
FACT=120.0/3.14159265
IFLAG=-4
IF(NBUS.LE.0) RETURN
IFLAG=-1
CALL DD22SR(9,IE)

```

```
IF(IE.NE.0.AND.LCH.GT.0) WRITE(LCH,111) IE
111 FORMAT(/" DD22SR ERROR RETURN :",I4)
IF(IE.LT.0) RETURN
IFLAG=0
CALL DD22IN(N,IE)
IF(IE.NE.0) IFLAG=-2
CALL DD22IN(K,IE)
IF(IE.NE.0) IFLAG=-2
SG=(0.0,0.0)
SL=(0.0,0.0)
IF(K.EQ.0) SL=-S
IF(K.NE.0) SG=S
VM=CABS(V)
VA=ATAN2(AIMAG(V),REAL(V))*FACT
CALL DD22RN(VI,IE)
IF(IE.NE.0) IFLAG=-2
CALL DD22RN(VA,IE)
IF(IE.NE.0) IFLAG=-2
CALL DD22CN(SG,IE)
IF(IE.NE.0) IFLAG=-2
CALL DD22CN(SL,IE)
IF(IE.NE.0) IFLAG=-2
IF(STL.EQ.0.0) GOTO 10
CALL DD22RN(STL,IE)
IF(IE.NE.0) IFLAG=-2
10 IF(IFLAG.LT.0.AND.LCH.GT.0) WRITE(LCH,222)
222 FORMAT(/" DD22IN/DD22RN/DD22CN ERROR RETURN")
IF(IFLAG.LT.0) RETURN
IFLAG=-3
CALL DD22PR(9,IE)
IF(IE.LT.0.AND.LCH.GT.0) WRITE(LCH,333) IE
333 FORMAT(/" DD22PR ERROR RETURN :",I4)
IFLAG=0
NBUS=NBUS-1
IF(NBUS.NE.0) RETURN
CALL DD00ES(9,IE)
IF(IE.LT.0.AND.LCH.GT.0) WRITE(LCH,999) IE
999 FORMAT(/" DD00ES ERROR RETURN :",I4)
RETURN
END
000261
000262
000263
000264
000265
000266
000267
000268
000269
000270
000271
000272
000273
000274
000275
000276
000277
000278
000279
000280
000281
000282
000283
000284
000285
000286
000287
000288
000289
000290
000291
000292
000293
000294
000295
000296
000297
000298
000299
000300
```

DATA-NAME : DATA-23 :
NUMBER OF BUSES : 23
SLACK-BUS INDEX : 23
NUMBER OF TRANSMISSION LINES : 30
NUMBER OF NON-ZEROS : 76
NUMBER OF LOAD-BUSES : 17
NUMBER OF LOAD NON-ZEROS : 53
REMAINING WORKSPACE : 2277

RETURN FLAG : 0
NUMBER OF ITERATIONS : 13
ACCURACY OBTAINED : 2.529E-07
SOLUTION TIME : .195 SECONDS

LOAD FLOW SOLUTION BY FAST-DECOUPLED METHOD

23-BUS POWER SYSTEM

BUS	COMPLEX BUS VOLTAGE		POLAR BUS VOLTAGE	GENERATOR REACTIVE POWER
1	1.03142	.01794*J	1.03157	1.00
2	1.00589	.02628*J	1.00623	1.50
3	1.00396	.08640*J	1.00767	4.92
4	1.00152	.06700*J	1.00376	3.83
5	.99740	.05462*J	.99890	3.14
6	1.00615	.14056*J	1.01592	7.95
7	.98975	.08071*J	.99304	4.66
8	.99314	.04138*J	.99400	2.39
9	1.01123	.21371*J	1.03357	11.93
10	1.01228	.24728*J	1.04205	13.73
11	.98065	.24858*J	1.01166	14.22
12	.94305	.33733*J	1.01950	22.33
13	.94647	.35230*J	1.01003	20.44
14	.95293	.33946*J	1.01159	19.61
15	.94772	.34178*J	1.00746	19.83
16	.94076	.41251*J	1.02723	23.63
17	.94554	.40069*J	1.02693	22.97
18	1.02816	.06154*J	1.03000	3.43
19	1.04752	.07216*J	1.05000	3.94
20	1.02334	.23509*J	1.05000	12.94
21	.93006	.48733*J	1.05000	27.65
22	.93399	.47975*J	1.05000	27.19

COMPLEX SLACK BUS POWER : -.62393 .39132*J

TOTAL EXECUTION TIME : 1.762 SECONDS

```

000 23 23 30 S-DATA-23 122 (V:82.08) 82/09/11. 14.06.18.
0A0 1 4 5 BUSNR .000000000.000000000.
0A0 1 9 1 BUSTYPE .000000000.000000000.
0A0 2 10 10 BUSVMOD 1.000000001.000000000.
0A0 2 20 10 BUSVARG 1.000000000.000000000.
0A0 2 30 6 BUSGP 1.000000000.000000000.
0A0 2 36 6 BUSGQ 1.000000000.000000000.
0A0 2 42 6 BUSLP 1.000000000.000000000.
0A0 2 48 6 BUSLQ 1.000000000.000000000.
0A0 2 54 6 BUSSTL 1.000000000.000000000.
0A0 3 30 6 BUSGPQ 1.000000000.000000000.
0A0 3 42 6 BUSLPQ 1.000000000.000000000.
0B0 1 4 5 LINEINP .000000000.C00000000.
0B0 1 9 5 LINEBOUT .000000000.000000000.
0B0 2 14 6 LINEINPC 1.000000000.000000000.
0B0 2 20 6 LINEINPS 1.000000000.000000000.
0B0 2 26 6 LINER 1.000000001.000000000.
0B0 2 32 6 LINEX 1.000000001.000000000.
0B0 2 38 6 LINEOUTC 1.000000000.000000000.
0B0 2 44 6 LINEOUTS 1.000000000.000000000.
0B0 1 50 1 LINETRT .0000000001.000000000.
0B0 2 51 5 LINETAP 1.000000001.000000000.
0B0 3 14 6 LINEINPA 1.000000000.000000000.
0B0 3 26 6 LINERX 1.000000001.000000000.
0B0 3 38 6 LINEOUTA 1.000000000.000000000.
O*0
E00 23 1.00000.00590.02420.05400.00000.00590
E00 23 2.00000.00755.03090.06930.00000.00755
E00 18 3.00000.00985.04040.08880.00000.00985
E00 6 3.00000.00785.03250.07090.00000.00785
E00 18 5.00000.01710.06150.16200.00000.01710
E00 1 4.00000.01600.05760.15200.00000.01600
E00 2 7.00000.00740.02560.07000.00000.00740
E00 7 5.00000.00560.02290.05040.00000.00560
E00 6 4.00000.01090.04460.10030.00000.01090
E00 19 8.00000.02280.02330.05140.00000.02280
E00 6 8.00000.01455.05970.13150.00000.01455
E00 7 8.00000.01455.05970.13150.00000.01455
E00 10 20.00000.11865.00430.03510.00000.11865
E00 20 9.00000.11865.00430.03510.00000.11865
E00 11 9.00000.10390.00320.03070.00000.10390
E00 14 11.00000.09755.00350.02980.00000.09755
E00 22 10.00000.24355.00390.07260.00000.24355
E00 12 13.00000.02715.00100.00800.00000.02715
E00 13 14.00000.05665.00210.01670.00000.05665
E00 15 14.00000.04310.00160.01270.00000.04310
E00 21 15.00000.12255.00450.03620.00000.12255
E00 17 14.00000.06490.00240.01920.00000.06490
E00 21 16.00000.05280.00190.01560.00000.05280
E00 16 17.00000.03850.00140.01140.00000.03850
E00 22 12.00000.05545.00200.01640.00000.05545
E00 9 6.00000.00000.00220.03390.00000.0000011.040
E00 10 6.00000.00000.00220.03390.00000.0000011.020
E00 9 7.00000.00000.00190.13000.00000.0000011.050
E00 10 7.00000.00000.00220.03390.00000.0000011.060
E00 23 13.00000.00000.00250.20000.00000.00000
E*0
A00 101.03157413.996741923.00000.00000.00000.00000
A00 201.006234191.49666391.00000.00000.47000.12000
A00 391.007671194.91247637.00000.00000.51000.13000
A00 401.003757073.32734406.00000.00000.41000.10000
A00 59.998980543.13535156.00000.00000.48000-.1200
A00 601.015916177.95273604.00000.00000.01000.00000
A00 79.9930093334.66209503.00000.000001.5000.38000
A00 89.9940914032.33594732.00000.000001.7700.44000

```

A00 901.0335666611.9339784.00000.00000.06000.00000
A00 1001.0420485413.7275731.00000.00000-.0400.00000
A00 1101.0116626414.2238314.00000.000002.0100.50000
A00 1201.0194977222.3289136.00000.000001.3200.33000
A00 1301.0100814120.4431622.00000.000003.4400.85000
A00 1401.0115888119.6071152.00000.000001.0400.26000
A00 1501.0074608019.8310952.00000.000003.7600.94000
A00 1601.0272276723.6764869.00000.000003.7500.94000
A00 1701.0269318922.9656076.00000.00000-2.100-.5200
A00 1811.0300000003.42544759.26000.42938.00000.00000
A00 1911.0500000003.94071744.89000.72234.00000.00000
A00 2011.0500000012.9379946.20000.45105.00000.00000
A00 2111.0500000027.65340759.03001.9016.00000.00000
A00 2211.0500000027.18733339.23001.2589.00000.00000
A00 2321.04000000.000000000-.6239.89132.00000.00000
A*0

DATA-NAME : S-DATA-23
 NUMBER OF BUSES : 23
 SLACK-BUS INDEX : 23
 NUMBER OF TRANSMISSION-LINES : 30
 RETURN FLAG : 0

L I N E		LINE ADMITTANCE		LINE INPUT SHUNT		LINE OUTPUT SHUNT		TAP
23	1	6.91105	-15.42135	0.00000	.00590	0.00000	.00590	1.00
23	2	5.36710	-12.03639	0.00000	.00755	0.00000	.00755	1.00
18	3	4.24477	-9.33008	0.00000	.00985	0.00000	.00985	1.00
6	3	5.34271	-11.65532	0.00000	.00785	0.00000	.00785	1.00
18	5	2.04821	-5.39528	0.00000	.01710	0.00000	.01710	1.00
1	4	2.18002	-5.75233	0.00000	.01600	0.00000	.01600	1.00
2	7	4.74360	-12.48315	0.00000	.00740	0.00000	.00740	1.00
7	5	7.47250	-16.44603	0.00000	.00560	0.00000	.00560	1.00
6	4	3.70148	-8.32417	0.00000	.01090	0.00000	.01090	1.00
19	3	7.31589	-16.13391	0.00000	.02280	0.00000	.02280	1.00
6	8	2.86244	-6.30504	0.00000	.01455	0.00000	.01455	1.00
7	3	2.86244	-6.30504	0.00000	.01455	0.00000	.01455	1.00
10	20	3.43862	-29.06877	0.00000	.11865	0.00000	.11865	1.00
20	9	3.43862	-29.06877	0.00000	.11865	0.00000	.11865	1.00
11	9	3.97103	-32.08176	0.00000	.10390	0.00000	.10390	1.00
14	11	4.15830	-34.21687	0.00000	.09755	0.00000	.09755	1.00
22	10	1.66356	-13.57017	0.00000	.24355	0.00000	.24355	1.00
12	13	15.38462	-123.07692	0.00000	.02715	0.00000	.02715	1.00
13	14	7.41264	-58.94811	0.00000	.05665	0.00000	.05665	1.00
15	14	9.76503	-77.50992	0.00000	.04310	0.00000	.04310	1.00
21	15	3.33170	-27.20393	0.00000	.12255	0.00000	.12255	1.00
17	14	6.41026	-51.20205	0.00000	.06490	0.00000	.06490	1.00
21	16	7.69324	-63.16557	0.00000	.05230	0.00000	.05230	1.00
16	17	10.61249	-86.41601	0.00000	.03350	0.00000	.03350	1.00
22	12	7.32703	-60.08206	0.00000	.05545	0.00000	.05545	1.00
9	6	.32650	-11.91000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	1.04
10	6	.32650	-11.91000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	1.03
9	7	.11240	-7.69066	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	1.05
10	7	.32650	-11.91000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	1.06
23	13	.06249	-4.99922	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	1.00

BUS T		BUS VOLTAGE		BUS POWER		ST-LOAD
1	0	1.03142	.01794	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
2	0	1.00539	.02623	-.47000	-.12000	0.00000
3	0	1.00296	.02640	-.51000	-.13000	0.00000
4	0	1.00152	.06700	-.41000	-.10000	0.00000
5	0	.99740	.05463	-.42000	-.12000	0.00000
6	0	1.00615	.14056	-.01000	0.00000	0.00000
7	0	.98975	.08971	-1.50000	-.38000	0.00000
8	0	.99314	.04133	-1.77000	-.44000	0.00000
9	0	1.01123	.21371	-.06000	0.00000	0.00000
10	0	1.01223	.24723	.04000	0.00000	0.00000
11	0	.98065	.24353	-2.01000	-.50000	0.00000
12	0	.94393	.38733	-1.32000	-.33000	0.00000
13	0	.94647	.35230	-3.44000	-.86000	0.00000
14	0	.95293	.33946	-1.04000	-.26000	0.00000
15	0	.94772	.34173	-3.75000	-.94000	0.00000
16	0	.94076	.41251	-3.75000	-.94000	0.00000
17	0	.94554	.40069	2.10000	.52000	0.00000
18	1	1.02316	.06154	.26000	.42000	0.00000
19	1	1.04752	.07216	.09000	.72234	0.00000
20	1	1.02334	.20309	.23000	.45105	0.00000
21	1	.92006	.40733	9.03000	1.90160	0.00000

22	1	.93399	.47975	9.23000	1.25890	0.00000
23	2	1.04000	0.00000	-1.63390	.89132	0.00000

IV. REFERENCES

- [1] T.D. Sterling, "Guidelines for humanizing computer information systems - a report from Stanley House", Comm. ACM, Vol. 17, 1974, pp. 609-613.
- [2] R.G. Hamlet and R.M. Haralick, "Transportable package software", Software Practice & Experience, vol. 10, 1980, pp. 1009-1027.
- [3] T. Winograd, "Beyond programming languages", Comm. ACM, vol. 22, 1979, pp. 391-401.
- [4] T.S. Dillon, "Rescheduling, constrained participation factors and parameter sensitivity in the optimal power flow problem", IEEE Trans. Power Apparatus and Systems, vol. PAS-100, 1981, pp. 2628-2634.
- [5] J.W. Bandler and M.A. El-Kady, "The adjoint network approach to power flow solution and sensitivities of test power systems: data and results", Faculty of Engineering, McMaster University, Hamilton, Canada, Repot SOC-255, 1980.
- [6] M.S. Sachdev and S.A. Ibrahim, "A fast approximate technique for outage studies in power system planning and operation", IEEE Trans. Power Apparatus and Systems, vol. PAS-93, 1974, pp. 1133-1142.
- [7] J.W. Bandler and M.A. El-Kady, "A new method for computerized solution of power flow equations", IEEE Trans. Power Apparatus and Systems, vol. PAS-101, 1982, pp. 1-10.
- [8] "Document SOC-D9: PWRDD, reading data for power systems analysis", Group on Simulation, Optimization and Control, Faculty of Engineering, McMaster University, Hamilton, Canada, June 1982.
- [9] "Document SOC-D1: MA28, sparse matrix techniques", Group on Simulation, Optimization and Control, Faculty of Engineering, McMaster University, Hamilton, Canada, December 1981. Origin of the package: Harwell Subroutine Library, AERE, Harwell, Oxfordshire, England.
- [10] J.W. Bandler and W.M. Zuberek, "LFLFD - a Fortran implementation of the fast decoupled load flow technique", Faculty of Engineering, McMaster University, Hamilton, Canada, Report SOC-296, 1982.
- [11] "Document SOC-D10: PWRDS, reading and preprocessing power systems data", Group on Simulation, Optimization and Control, Faculty of Engineering, McMaster University, Hamilton, Canada, June 1982.

APPENDIX 1

LIST OF DATA NAMES IN POWER SYSTEMS DATA FILES

BUSBASEV	real	bus base voltage
BUSGP	real	bus generated active power
BUSGPQ	complex	bus generated power (BUSGP + jBUSGQ)
BUSGQ	real	bus generated reactive power
BUSGQMAX	real	maximum generated reactive power
BUSGQMIN	real	minimum generated reactive power
BUSLP	real	bus load active power
BUSLPQ	complex	bus load power (BUSLP + jBUSLQ)
BUSLQ	real	bus load reactive power
BUSNAME	character	bus name
BUSNR	integer	bus index
BUSSTL	real	bus static load
BUSTYPE	integer	bus type (0-load, 1-generator, 2-slack)
BUSVARG	real	bus voltage argument (in degrees)
BUSVMOD	real	bus voltage magnitude
COSTBNR	integer	bus index
COSTFA	real	fuel cost factor a
COSTFB	real	fuel cost factor b
COSTFC	real	fuel cost factor c
COSTPMAX	real	maximum generated active power
COSTPMIN	real	minimum generated active power
LINEBASE	real	line base voltage
LINEBINP	integer	line input bus index
LINEBOUT	integer	line output bus index
LINECNR	integer	line circuit number

LINEINPA	complex	line input shunt admittance
LINEINPC	real	line input shunt conductance
LINEINPS	real	line input shunt susceptance
LINEOUTA	complex	line output shunt admittance
LINEOUTC	real	line output shunt conductance
LINEOUTS	real	line output shunt susceptance
LINER	real	line resistance
LINERAT	real	maximum line rating
LINERX	complex	line impedance (LINER + jLINEX)
LINETAP	real	line transformer tap
LINETMAX	real	maximum transformer tap
LINETMIN	real	minimum transformer tap
LINETRT	integer	line transformer type
LINETSH	real	line phase shifter
LINEX	real	line reactance

APPENDIX 2

LISTING OF THE PACKAGE

Subroutine	Number of Lines (source text)	Number of Words (compiled code)	Listing from Page
DD00CL	29	104	53
DD00DD	111	442	53
DD00DF	31	131	55
DD00DN	87	263	55
DD00ES	27	72	57
DD00RF	25	67	57
DD00WF	34	121	57
DD11CN	40	234	58
DD11DR	74	155	59
DD11ER	20	52	60
DD11GS	36	144	60
DD11IN	29	102	61
DD11RN	32	143	61
DD11ST	28	52	62
DD11SW	35	74	62
DD22CN	44	205	63
DD22IN	29	75	63
DD22PR	26	102	64
DD22RN	31	131	64
DD22SR	32	72	65
DD22ST	30	72	65
DD99BC	19	37	66
DD99BF	18	41	66
DD99EC	25	140	67
DD99EF	26	145	67
DD99FC	25	140	67
DD99FF	38	205	68
DD99IC	25	137	68
DD99IF	22	125	69
DD99RL	27	65	69
DD99SF	13	52	70
DD99ST	13	70	70

C
C
C
C
C
C
C

SUBROUTINE DD00CL

THIS SUBROUTINE INITIALIZES THE WORKSPACE *KW* AND *W* AS A LINKED LIST OF 3-ELEMENT CELLS POINTED BY *MFREE*, AND ERASES THE RECORD DEFINITIONS *MREC*.

DATE : 82.08.10 (W.M.ZUBEREKO)

```

DIMENSION KW(450),W(450)
EQUIVALENCE(KW(1),W(1))
COMMON /DD00CM/ LW,KW
COMMON /DD11CM/ LR,MREC(10),RMARK(10),MCHAN(10),MRNR(10)
COMMON /DD22CM/ MFREE,NAMES,MADDR,NCHAN,KCODE
COMMON /DD33CM/ LB,A(10),B(150)
COMMON /DD99CM/ SP,DIG(10)
DATA LW/450/,LR/10/,LB/150/,KCODE/-1/
DATA SP/1H /,DIG/1H0,1H1,1H2,1H3,1H4,1H5,1H6,1H7,1H8,1H9/
DO 10 I=1,LR
MCHAN(I)=0
10 MREC(I)=0
DO 20 I=1,LW,3
J=I
20 KW(I)=I+3
KW(J)=0
MFREE=1
KCODE=0
NAMES=0
RETURN
END

```

000001
000002
000003
000004
000005
000006
000007
000008
000009
000010
000011
000012
000013
000014
000015
000016
000017
000018
000019
000020
000021
000022
000023
000024
000025
000026
000027
000028
000029

C
C

SUBROUTINE DD00DD (DN,KD,LD,RT,LT,IE)
DIMENSION DN(LD),KD(LD),RT(1)

THIS SUBROUTINE DEFINES THE DATA DESCRIPTORS. A LINKED LIST OF DATA NAMES IS CREATED AND POINTED BY *NAMES*, AND THE ENCODED DATA ATTRIBUTES ARE LINKED WITH THE APPROPRIATE DATA NAME CELLS.

DN - REAL VECTOR OF DATA NAMES,
KD - INTEGER VECTOR OF DATA ATTRIBUTES,
LD - THE LENGTH OF *DN* AND *KD*,
RT - AUXILIARY REAL VECTOR OF MULTIPLIERS AND DEFAULT VALUES,
LT - THE LENGTH OF *RT*,
IE - RETURN FLAG.

DATE : 82.08.16 (W.M.ZUBEREKO)

```

DIMENSION KW(450),W(450)
EQUIVALENCE(KW(1),W(1))
COMMON /DD00CM/ LW,KW
COMMON /DD22CM/ MFREE,NAMES,MADDR,NCHAN,KCODE
COMMON /DD33CM/ LB,KA(10),B(150)
DATA ZS/3H0*0/,Z0/1H0/
IE=-1
IF(KCODE.NE.4) RETURN
IE=-2
IF(LD.LE.0) RETURN
IE=-3
MADDR=0
IF(NAMES.NE.0) CALL DD99RL(NAMES)
DO 60 I=1,10
60 KA(I)=4

```

000030
000031
000032
000033
000034
000035
000036
000037
000038
000039
000040
000041
000042
000043
000044
000045
000046
000047
000048
000049
000050
000051
000052
000053
000054
000055
000056
000057
000058
000059
000060
000061
000062
000063
000064

C
C

CREATE LIST OF DATA NAMES AND LINK DATA ATTRIBUTES

000065

C

```

DO 10 I=1,LD                                000066
L=MFREE                                       000067
IF(L.LE.0) RETURN                            000068
MFREE=KW(L)                                   000069
KW(L)=0                                       000070
IF(MADDR.EQ.0) NAMES=L                      000071
IF(MADDR.NE.0) KW(MADDR)=L                 000072
MADDR=L                                       000073
W(L+1)=DN(I)                                 000074
K=KD(I)                                       000075
J=MOD(K,100)                                 000076
X=0.0                                         000077
IF(J.NE.0.AND.J.LE.LD) X=RT(J)             000078
K=K/100                                       000079
J=MOD(K,100)                                 000080
Y=0.0                                         000081
IF(J.NE.0.AND.J.LE.LD) Y=RT(J)            000082
K=K/100                                       000083
J=MOD(K,100)                                 000084
K=K/100                                       000085
M=MOD(K,100)                                 000086
K=K/100                                       000087
N=MOD(K,10)                                  000088
K=K/10                                        000089
K=MOD(K,10)                                  000090
IF(K.EQ.0) GOTO 90                           000091
DECODE(10,111,K) Z                          000092
111 FORMAT(9X,A1)                           000093
IF(M.EQ.0) GOTO 20                          000094
IF(M.GT.1) GOTO 90                          000095
ZZ=DN(M)                                     000096
M=NAMES                                       000097
30 IF(M.EQ.0) GOTO 90                       000098
IF(ZZ.EQ.W(M+1)) GOTO 40                   000099
M=KW(M)                                      000100
GOTO 30                                      000101
40 M=KW(M+2)                                000102
M=AND(KW(M),255)                            000103
GOTO 25                                     000104
20 M=KA(K)                                  000105
25 KA(K)=M+J                                 000106
K=MFREE                                       000107
IF(K.LE.0) RETURN                            000108
MFREE=KW(K)                                  000109
KW(L+2)=K                                    000110
W(K+1)=Y                                     000111
W(K+2)=X                                     000112
W(K)=OR(AND(Z,MASK(6)),M,SHIFT(J,3),SHIFT(N,16)) 000113
10 CONTINUE                                  000114
C                                             000115
C WRITE DATA DESCRIPTOR RECORDS            000116
C                                             000117
I=NAMES                                       000118
50 IF(I.EQ.0) GOTO 80                       000119
J=KW(I+2)                                    000120
X=W(J)                                       000121
N2=AND(X,255)                                000122
N3=AND(SHIFT(X,-8),255)                     000123
N1=AND(SHIFT(X,-16),15)                    000124
CALL DD99FF(B,KA,1,10,W(J+1),IERR)         000125
CALL DD99FF(B,KA,11,10,W(J+2),IERR)        000126
WRITE(NCHAN,222) Z0,W(J),Z0,N1,N2,N3,W(I+1),(B(K),K=1,20) 000127
222 FORMAT(3A1,3I5,2X,A10,5X,20A1)         000128
I=KW(I)                                      000129
                                             000130

```



```

C      GOTO 50
C      WRITE END-OF-SUBFILE RECORD!
C
C      80 WRITE(NCHAN,333) ZS:
333  FORMAT(A3)
      IE=0
      KCODE=2
      RETURN
C      90 IE=-4
      RETURN
      END
C
C      SUBROUTINE DD00DF (LF,NB,NS,NT,DN,IE)
C
C      THIS SUBROUTINE DEFINES THE INPUT DATA FILE AND READS THE DATA
C      HEADER RECORD.
C
C      LF - THE UNIT (CHANNEL) NUMBER OF THE FILE,
C      NB - FIRST DATA PARAMETER,
C      NS - SECOND DATA PARAMETER,
C      NT - THIRD DATA PARAMETER,
C      DN - INTERNAL FILE NAME,
C      IE - RETURN FLAG / INFORMATION CODE.
C
C      DATE : 82.08.11 (W.M.ZUBEREKO)
C
C      COMMON /DD22CM/ MFREE,NAMES,MADDR,NCHAN,KCODE
      DATA ZS/1E*/ ,Z0/1H0/
      IF(KCODE.LT.0) CALL DD00CL
      IE=-1
      IF(LF.LE.0.OR.LF.GT.99) RETURN
      IE=-2
      NCHAN=LF
      REWIND LF
C      10 READ(LF,111) X,Y,Z,NB,NS,NT,DN,KF,ICD
111  FORMAT(3A1,3I5,2X,A10,I5,I10)
      IF(EOF(LF).NE.0) RETURN
      IF(X.EQ.ZS) GOTO 10
      IF(X.NE.Z0.OR.Y.NE.Z0.OR.Z.NE.Z0) RETURN
      IE=ICD
      KCODE=1
      RETURN
      END
C
C      SUBROUTINE DD00DN (TN,LT,IE)
      DIMENSION TN(LT)
C
C      THIS SUBROUTINE DEFINES ALL THE DATA NAMES WHICH ARE TO BE USED
C      FOR THE INPUT FILE INDICATED BY *DD00DF*, READS THE DATA DESCRI-
C      PTOR RECORDS AND STORES THE DATA DESCRIPTORS THAT CORRESPOND TO
C      THE SUBMITTED DATA NAMES.
C
C      TN - REAL VECTOR OF DATA NAMES,
C      LT - THE LENGTH OF *TN*,
C      IE - RETURN FLAG.
C
C      DATE : 82.08.11 (W.M.ZUBEREKO)
C
C      DIMENSION KW(450),W(450)
      EQUIVALENCE (KW(1),W(1))
      COMMON /DD00CM/ LW,KW
      COMMON /DD22CM/ MFREE,NAMES,MADDR,NCHAN,KCODE

```

```

000131
000132
000133
000134
000135
000136
000137
000138
000139
000140
000141
000142
000143
000144
000145
000146
000147
000148
000149
000150
000151
000152
000153
000154
000155
000156
000157
000158
000159
000160
000161
000162
000163
000164
000165
000166
000167
000168
000169
000170
000171
000172
000173
000174
000175
000176
000177
000178
000179
000180
000181
000182
000183
000184
000185
000186
000187
000188
000189
000190
000191
000192
000193
000194
000195

```



```

          GOTO 70
90 IE=-3
RETURN
END
C
C
SUBROUTINE DD00ES (NR, IE)
C
C THIS SUBROUTINE CLOSSES THE DATA SUBFILE WRITING END-OF-SUBFILE
C RECORD.
C
C NR - INTEGER RECORD IDENTIFIER,
C IE - RETURN FLAG.
C
C DATE : 82.08.12 (W.M.ZUBEREKO)
C
COMMON /DD11CM/ LR, MREC(10), RMARK(10), MCHAN(10), MRNR(10)
COMMON /DD22CM/ MFREE, NAMES, MADDR, NCHAN, KCODE
DATA Z0/2E*0/
IE=-2
IF(NR.LE.0.OR.NR.GT.LR) RETURN
IE=-1
IF(KCODE.LE.0) RETURN
LCH=MCHAN(NR)
IF(MREC(NR).LE.0.OR.LCH.LE.0) RETURN
IE=-3
IF(MREC(NR).LE.0) RETURN
IE=MRNR(NR)
MRNR(NR)=-1
WRITE(LCH,111) RMARK(NR),Z0
111 FORMAT(A1,A2)
RETURN
END
C
C
SUBROUTINE DD00RF (NF, IE)
C
C THIS SUBROUTINE RESETS THE DATA FILE.
C
C NF - THE UNIT (CHANNEL) NUMBER OF THE FILE,
C IE - RETURN FLAG.
C
C DATE : 82.08.12 (W.M.ZUBEREKO)
C
LOGICAL FILE
COMMON /DD11CM/ LR, MREC(10), RMARK(10), MCHAN(10), MRNR(10)
COMMON /DD22CM/ MFREE, NAMES, MADDR, NCHAN, KCODE
IF(KCODE.LT.0) CALL DD00CL
IE=-1
IF(NF.LE.0.OR.NF.GT.99) RETURN
FILE=.FALSE.
DO 10 I=1,LR
IF(NF.NE.MCHAN(I)) GOTO 10
FILE=.TRUE.
MRNR(I)=0
10 CONTINUE
IF(FILE) REWIND NF
IE=0
RETURN
END
C
C
SUBROUTINE DD00WF (LD, NB, NS, NT, DN, IC, IE)
C
C THIS SUBROUTINE DEFINES THE OUTPUT DATA FILE AND WRITES THE

```

```

000261
000262
000263
000264
000265
000266
000267
000268
000269
000270
000271
000272
000273
000274
000275
000276
000277
000278
000279
000280
000281
000282
000283
000284
000285
000286
000287
000288
000289
000290
000291
000292
000293
000294
000295
000296
000297
000298
000299
000300
000301
000302
000303
000304
000305
000306
000307
000308
000309
000310
000311
000312
000313
000314
000315
000316
000317
000318
000319
000320
000321
000322
000323
000324
000325

```

```

C      DATA HEADER RECORD.                                000326
C
C      LD - THE UNIT (CHANNEL) NUMBER OF THE FILE,          000327
C      NB - FIRST DATA PARAMETER,                          000328
C      NS - SECOND DATA PARAMETER,                         000329
C      NT - THIRD DATA PARAMETER,                          000330
C      DN - INTERNAL FILE NAME,                              000331
C      IC - INFORMATION CODE,                                000332
C      IE - RETURN FLAG.                                     000333
C
C      DATE : 82.08.16 (W.M.ZUBEREKO)                       000334
C
C      DIMENSION KW(450),W(450)                              000335
C      EQUIVALENCE (KW(1),W(1))                             000336
C      COMMON /DD00CM/ LW,KW(1)                             000337
C      COMMON /DD22CM/ MFREE,NAMES,MADDR,NCHAN,KCODE       000338
C      COMMON /DD33CM/ LB,A(10),B(150)                     000339
C      DATA X/3H000/,Y/3H0*0/                             000340
C      IF(KCODE.LT.0) CALL DD00CL                            000341
C      IE=-1                                                  000342
C      IF(LD.LE.0.OR.LD.GT.99) RETURN                       000343
C      NCHAN=LD                                              000344
C      REWIND LD                                             000345
C      CALL DATE(DAT)                                        000346
C      CALL TIME(TIM)                                        000347
C      WRITE(LD,111) X,NB,NS,NT,DN,IC,DAT,TIM              000348
111  FORMAT(A3,3I5,2X,A10,5X,I10,10H (V:82.08),2A10)        000349
C      IE=0                                                  000350
C      KCODE=4                                              000351
C      RETURN                                               000352
C      END                                                  000353
C
C      SUBROUTINE DD11CN (Z,IE)                               000354
C      COMPLEX Z                                             000355
C
C      THIS SUBROUTINE GETS A COMPLEX VALUE FROM THE BUFFER. 000356
C
C      Z - COMPLEX VARIABLE,                                 000357
C      IE - RETURN FLAG.                                     000358
C
C      DATE : 82.08.17 (W.M.ZUBEREKO)                       000359
C
C      DIMENSION KW(450),W(450)                              000360
C      EQUIVALENCE (KW(1),W(1))                             000361
C      COMMON /DD00CM/ LW,KW(1)                             000362
C      COMMON /DD22CM/ MFREE,NAMES,MADDR,NCHAN,KCODE       000363
C      COMMON /DD33CM/ LB,A(10),B(150)                     000364
C      IE=-1                                                  000365
C      IF(KCODE.NE.5.OR.MADDR.LE.0) RETURN                 000366
C      IE=-2                                                  000367
C      K=MADDR                                               000368
C      MADDR=KW(K)                                           000369
C      J=KW(K+2)                                             000370
C      M=KW(J)                                               000371
C      K=AND(SHIFT(M,-16),15)                                000372
C      I=AND(M,255)                                          000373
C      L=AND(SHIFT(M,-8),255)                                000374
C      IF(K.EQ.3) CALL DD99FC(B,A,I,L,X,IE)                 000375
C      IF(K.EQ.5) CALL DD99EC(B,A,I,L,X,IE)                 000376
C      IF(K.EQ.8) CALL DD99BC(B,I,L,X,IE)                   000377
C      IF(IE.LT.0) RETURN                                    000378
C      IF(IE.EQ.0) X=X*W(J+1)                                000379
C      IF(IE.EQ.1) X=W(J+2)                                  000380
C      IF(K.EQ.3) CALL DD99FC(B,A,I+L,L,Y,IE)               000381

```

```
IF(K.EQ.5) CALL DD99EC(B,A,I+L,L,Y,IE) 000391
IF(K.EQ.8) CALL DD99BC(B,I+L,L,Y,IE) 000392
IF(IE.EQ.0) Y=Y*W(J+1) 000393
IF(IE.EQ.1) Y=W(J+2) 000394
IF(IE.LT.0) RETURN 000395
Z=CMPLX(X,Y) 000396
RETURN 000397
END 000398
C 000399
C 000400
SUBROUTINE DD11DR (NR, TN, LT, IE) 000401
DIMENSION TN(LT) 000402
C 000403
C THIS SUBROUTINE DEFINES THE LOGICAL DATA RECORD AS A SEQUENCE OF 000404
C DATA NAMES PROVIDED ALL THE DATA NAMES HAVE BEEN DEFINED BY 000405
C *DD00DN*. A LINKED LIST CORRESPONDING TO THE RECORD STRUCTURE IS 000406
C CREATED AND POINTED BY *MREC(NR)*. 000407
C 000408
C NR - INTEGER RECORD IDENTIFIER, 000409
C TN - REAL VECTOR OF DATA NAMES, 000410
C LT - THE LENGTH OF *TN*, 000411
C IE - RETURN FLAG. 000412
C 000413
C DATE : 32.08.11 (W.M.ZUBERKO) 000414
C 000415
C DIMENSION KW(450), W(450) 000416
C EQUIVALENCE (KW(1), W(1)) 000417
C COMMON /DD00CM/ LW, KW 000418
C COMMON /DD11CM/ LR, MREC(10), RMARK(10), MCHAN(10), MRNR(10) 000419
C COMMON /DD22CM/ MFREE, NAMES, MADDR, NCHAN, KCODE 000420
C DATA STS/10H*****/, COL/1H:/ 000421
C IE=-1 000422
C IF(KCODE.NE.2) RETURN 000423
C IE=-2 000424
C IF(LT.LE.0) RETURN 000425
C IE=-4 000426
C IF(NR.LE.0.OR.NR.GT.LR) RETURN 000427
C IE=-5 000428
C IF(MREC(NR).NE.0) RETURN 000429
C MCHAN(NR)=NCHAN 000430
C MRNR(NR)=0 000431
C RMARK(NR)=STS 000432
C IE=0 000433
C 000434
C RECORD STRUCTURE IS ANALYZED FROM THE END 000435
C 000436
C DO 40 I=1,LT 000437
C J=LT+1-I 000438
C K=TN(J) 000439
C 000440
C SEARCH THE LIST OF DATA NAMES 000441
C 000442
C K=NAMES 000443
C 10 IF(K.LE.0) GOTO 30 000444
C IF(K.EQ.W(K+1)) GOTO 20 000445
C K=KW(K) 000446
C GOTO 10 000447
C 20 L=MFREE 000448
C IF(L.LE.0) GOTO 90 000449
C MFREE=KW(L) 000450
C KW(L)=MREC(NR) 000451
C MREC(NR)=L 000452
C KW(L+1)=NR 000453
C 000454
C INCREASE THE REFERENCE COUNT 000455
```

```
C
X=SHIFT(63,30)
K=KW(K+2)
KW(L+2)=K
N=AND(W(K),X+SHIFT(1,30))
W(K)=OR(AND(W(K),COMPL(X)),N)
X=OR(AND(W(K),MASK(6)),COL)
C
CHECK DATA CONSISTENCY
C
IF(RMARK(NR).EQ.STS) RMARK(NR)=X
IF(RMARK(NR).EQ.X) GOTO 40
30 TN(J)=STS
IE=-6
40 CONTINUE
RETURN
90 IE=-3
RETURN
END
C
SUBROUTINE DD11ER (NR, IE)
C
THIS SUBROUTINE ERASES THE LOGICAL RECORD DEFINITION.
C
NR - INTEGER RECORD IDENTIFIER,
C
IE - RETURN FLAG.
C
DATA : 32.07.30 (W.M.ZUBEREKO)
C
COMMON /DD11CM/ LR,MREC(10),RMARK(10),MCHAN(10),MRNR(10)
COMMON /DD22CM/ MFREE,NAMES,NADDR,NCHAN,KCODE
IE=-1
IF(KCODE.LE.0) RETURN
IE=-2
IF(NR.LE.0.OR.NR.GT.LR) RETURN
IF(MREC(NR).LE.0) RETURN
CALL DD99RL(MREC(NR))
IE=0
RETURN
END
C
SUBROUTINE DD11GS (NR, IE)
C
THIS SUBROUTINE READS CONSECUTIVE PHYSICAL RECORD CORRESPONDING
C
TO THE INDICATED LOGICAL DATA RECORD AND INITIALIZES THE RECORD.
C
NR - INTEGER RECORD IDENTIFIER,
C
IE - RETURN FLAG.
C
DATE : 32.08.11 (W.M.ZUBEREKO)
C
COMMON /DD11CM/ LR,MREC(10),RMARK(10),MCHAN(10),MRNR(10)
COMMON /DD22CM/ MFREE,NAMES,MADDR,NCHAN,KCODE
COMMON /DD33CM/ LB,A(10),B(150)
DATA ZS/IE*/
IE=-2
IF(NR.LE.0.OR.NR.GT.LR) RETURN
IE=-1
IF(KCODE.LE.0.OR.MREC(NR).LE.0) RETURN
LCH=MCHAN(NR)
IE=-3
10 READ(LCH,111) (B(I),I=1,LB)
111 FORMAT(150A1)
```

```

IF(EOF(LCHD.NE.0) RETURN
IF(B(1).EQ.ZS) GOTO 10
IF(B(1).NE.RMARK(NR)) GOTO 10
IF(B(2).EQ.ZS) GOTO 90
IE=MRNR(NR)+1
MRNR(NR)=IE
MADDR=MREC(NR)
KCODE=5
RETURN
90 IE=0
MRNR(NR)=-1
KCODE=3
RETURN
END

```

000521
000522
000523
000524
000525
000526
000527
000528
000529
000530
000531
000532
000533
000534
000535
000536
000537
000538
000539
000540
000541
000542
000543
000544
000545
000546
000547
000548
000549
000550
000551
000552
000553
000554
000555
000556
000557
000558
000559
000560
000561
000562
000563
000564
000565
000566
000567
000568
000569
000570
000571
000572
000573
000574
000575
000576
000577
000578
000579
000580
000581
000582
000583
000584
000585

C
C
C
C
C
C
C
C
C

```

SUBROUTINE DD11IN (N, IE)
THIS SUBROUTINE GETS AN INTEGER VALUE.
N - INTEGER VARIABLE,
IE - RETURN FLAG.

```

DATE : 82.07.20 (W.M.ZUBEREKO)

```

DIMENSION KW(450), W(450)
EQUIVALENCE (KW(1), W(1))
COMMON /DD90CM/ LW, KW
COMMON /DD22CM/ MFREE, NAMES, MADDR, NCHAN, KCODE
COMMON /DD33CM/ LB, A(10), B(150)
IE=-1
IF(KCODE.NE.5.OR.MADDR.LE.0) RETURN
IE=-2
K=MADDR
MADDR=KW(K)
J=KW(K+2)
M=KW(J)
K=AND(SHIFT(M,-16),15)
IF(K.NE.1) RETURN
I=AND(M,255)
L=AND(SHIFT(M,-8),255)
CALL DD99IC(B,A,I,L,N,IE)
IF(IE.EQ.1) N=IFIX(W(J+2))
RETURN
END

```

C
C
C
C
C
C
C
C
C

```

SUBROUTINE DD11RN (X, IE)
THIS SUBROUTINE GETS A REAL VALUE FROM THE BUFFER.
K - REAL VARIABLE,
IE - RETURN FLAG.

```

DATE : 82.08.17 (W.M.ZUBEREKO)

```

DIMENSION KW(450), W(450)
EQUIVALENCE (KW(1), W(1))
COMMON /DD90CM/ LW, KW
COMMON /DD22CM/ MFREE, NAMES, MADDR, NCHAN, KCODE
COMMON /DD33CM/ LB, A(10), B(150)
IE=-1
IF(KCODE.NE.5.OR.MADDR.LE.0) RETURN
IE=-2
K=MADDR

```

```

MADDR=KW(K)
J=KW(K+2)
M=KW(J)
K=AND(SHIFT(M,-16),15)
I=AND(M,255)
L=AND(SHIFT(M,-8),255)
IF(K.EQ.2) CALL DD99FC(B,A,I,L,X,IE)
IF(K.EQ.4) CALL DD99EC(B,A,I,L,X,IE)
IF(K.EQ.7) CALL DD99BC(B,I,L,X,IE)
IF(IE.LT.0) RETURN
IF(IE.EQ.0) X=X*W(J+1)
IF(IE.EQ.1) X=W(J+2)
RETURN
END

```

C
C
C
C
C
C
C
C
C
C

```

SUBROUTINE DD11ST (S, IE)
DIMENSION S(1)

```

THIS SUBROUTINE GETS A CHARACTER STRING FROM THE BUFFER.

S - REAL VARIABLE OR ARRAY,
IE - RETURN FLAG.

DATE : 82.08.11 (W.M.ZUBEREKO)

```

DIMENSION KW(450), W(450)
EQUIVALENCE (KW(1), W(1))
COMMON /DD99CM/ LW, KW
COMMON /DD22CM/ MFREE, NAMES, MADDR, NCHAN, KCODE
COMMON /DD33CM/ LB, A(10), B(150)
IE=-1
IF(KCODE.NE.5.OR.MADDR.LE.0) RETURN
IE=-2
K=MADDR
MADDR=KW(K)
J=KW(K+2)
M=KW(J)
K=AND(SHIFT(M,-16),15)
I=AND(M,255)
L=AND(SHIFT(M,-8),255)
IF(K.EQ.9) CALL DD99ST(B,I,L,S,IE)
RETURN
END

```

C
C
C
C
C
C
C
C
C
C

```

SUBROUTINE DD11SW (NR, IE)

```

THIS SUBROUTINE REPLACES THE CURRENT LOGICAL RECORD STRUCTURE BY AN ALTERNATIVE ONE PROVIDED BOTH THE RECORDS HAVE IDENTICAL INITIAL PARTS.

NR - INTEGER RECORD IDENTIFIER,
IE - RETURN FLAG.

DATE : 82.07.30 (W.M.ZUBEREKO)

```

DIMENSION KW(450), W(450)
EQUIVALENCE (KW(1), W(1))
COMMON /DD99CM/ LW, KW
COMMON /DD11CM/ LR, MREC(10), RMARK(10), MCHAN(10), MRNR(10)
COMMON /DD22CM/ MFREE, NAMES, MADDR, NCHAN, KCODE
IE=-1
IF(KCODE.NE.5.OR.MADDR.LE.0) RETURN
IE=-2

```

000586
000587
000588
000589
000590
000591
000592
000593
000594
000595
000596
000597
000598
000599
000600
000601
000602
000603
000604
000605
000606
000607
000608
000609
000610
000611
000612
000613
000614
000615
000616
000617
000618
000619
000620
000621
000622
000623
000624
000625
000626
000627
000628
000629
000630
000631
000632
000633
000634
000635
000636
000637
000638
000639
000640
000641
000642
000643
000644
000645
000646
000647
000648
000649
000650


```

IF(NR.LE.0.OR.NR.GT.LR) RETURN 000651
IF(MREC(NR).LE.0) RETURN 000652
IE=-3 000653
K=KW(MADDR+1) 000654
K=MREC(K) 000655
L=MREC(NR) 000656
10 IF(KW(K).EQ.MADDR) GOTO 20 000657
IF(KW(K+2).NE.KW(L+2)) RETURN 000658
K=KW(K) 000659
L=KW(L) 000660
IF(K.LE.0.OR.L.LE.0) RETURN 000661
GOTO 10 000662
20 IE=0 000663
MADDR=KW(L) 000664
RETURN 000665
END 000666

C 000667
C 000668
SUBROUTINE DD22CN (Z, IE) 000669
COMPLEX Z 000670
C 000671
C 000672
THIS SUBROUTINE PUTS A COMPLEX VALUE INTO THE BUFFER. 000673
C 000674
Z - A COMPLEX EXPRESSION, 000675
IE - RETURN FLAG. 000676
C 000677
DATE : 82.08.17 (W.M.ZUBEREKO) 000678
C 000679
DIMENSION KW(450),W(450) 000680
EQUIVALENCE (KW(1),W(1)) 000681
COMMON /DD00CM/ LW,KW 000682
COMMON /DD22CM/ MFREE,NAMES,MADDR,NCHAN,KCODE 000683
COMMON /DD33CM/ LB,RB(10),B(150) 000684
IE=-1 000685
IF(KCODE.NE.6.OR.MADDR.LE.0) RETURN 000686
IE=-2 000687
K=MADDR 000688
MADDR=KW(K) 000689
J=KW(K+2) 000690
X=W(J+1) 000691
Z1=REAL(Z)/X 000692
Z2=AIMAG(Z)/X 000693
Y=W(J) 000694
I=AND(Y,255) 000695
L=AND(SHIFT(Y,-8),255) 000696
M=AND(SHIFT(Y,-16),15) 000697
J=I+L-1 000698
IF(M.NE.3) J=J+L 000699
NCHAN=MAX0(NCHAN,J) 000700
IF(M.NE.3) GOTO 10 000701
CALL DD99FF(B,RB,I,L,Z1,IE) 000702
CALL DD99FF(B,RB,I+L,L,Z2,IE) 000703
GOTO 90 000704
10 IF(M.NE.5) GOTO 20 000705
CALL DD99EF(B,RB,I,L,Z1,IE) 000706
CALL DD99EF(B,RB,I+L,L,Z2,IE) 000707
GOTO 90 000708
20 IF(M.NE.3) RETURN 000709
CALL DD99BF(B,I,L,Z1,IE) 000710
CALL DD99BF(B,I+L,L,Z2,IE) 000711
90 RETURN 000712
END 000713
C 000714
C 000715
SUBROUTINE DD22IN (N, IE)

```

C
C
C
C
C
C
C
C

THIS SUBROUTINE PUTS AN INTEGER VALUE INTO THE BUFFER.

N - AN INTEGER EXPRESSION,
IE - RETURN FLAG.

DATE : 82.08.16 (W.M.ZUBEREKO)

DIMENSION KW(450),W(450)
EQUIVALENCE (KW(1),W(1))
COMMON /DD00CM/ LW,KW
COMMON /DD22CM/ MFREE,NAMES,MADDR,NCHAN,KCODE
COMMON /DD33CM/ LB,RB(10),B(150)
IE=-1
IF(KCODE.NE.6.OR.MADDR.LE.0) RETURN
IE=-2
K=MADDR
MADDR=KW(K)
J=KW(K+2)
X=W(J)
K=AND(SHIFT(X,-16),15)
I=AND(X,255)
L=AND(SHIFT(X,-8),255)
IF(K.NE.1) RETURN
NCHAN=MAX0(NCHAN,I+L-1)
CALL DD99 I(B,RB,I,L,N,IE)
RETURN
END

000716
000717
000718
000719
000720
000721
000722
000723
000724
000725
000726
000727
000728
000729
000730
000731
000732
000733
000734
000735
000736
000737
000738
000739
000740
000741
000742
000743
000744

C
C

SUBROUTINE DD22PR (NR, IE)

THIS SUBROUTINE TRANSFERS THE RECORD TO THE OUTPUT FILE.

NR - INTEGER RECORD IDENTIFIER,
IE - RETURN FLAG.

DATE : 82.08.17 (W.M.ZUBEREKO)

COMMON /DD11CM/ LR,MREC(10),RMARK(10),MCHAN(10),MRNR(10)
COMMON /DD22CM/ MFREE,NAMES,MADDR,NCHAN,KCODE
COMMON /DD33CM/ LB,RB(10),B(150)
IE=-2
IF(NR.LE.0.OR.NR.GT.LR) RETURN
IE=-1
IF(KCODE.NE.6.OR.MRNR(NR).LT.0) RETURN
LCH=MCHAN(NR)
IF(MREC(NR).LE.0.OR.LCH.LE.0) RETURN
IE=-3
IF(B(1).NE.RMARK(NR)) RETURN
WRITE(LCH,111) (B(I),I=1,NCHAN)
111 FORMAT(150A1)
IE=MRNR(NR)+1
MRNR(NR)=IE
RETURN
END

000745
000746
000747
000748
000749
000750
000751
000752
000753
000754
000755
000756
000757
000758
000759
000760
000761
000762
000763
000764
000765
000766
000767
000768
000769
000770
000771

C
C

SUBROUTINE DD22RN (X, IE)

THIS SUBROUTINE PUTS A REAL VALUE INTO THE BUFFER.

X - A REAL EXPRESSION,
IE - RETURN FLAG.

C
C
C
C
C
C
C

000772
000773
000774
000775
000776
000777
000778
000779
000780

```

C      DATE : 32.08.17 (W.M.ZUBEREKO)                                000781
C
DIMENSION KW(450),W(450)                                           000782
EQUIVALENCE (KW(1),W(1))                                           000783
COMMON /DD00CM/ LW,KW                                              000784
COMMON /DD22CM/ MFREE,NAMES,MADDR,NCHAN,KCODE                     000785
COMMON /DD33CM/ LB,RB(10),B(150)                                   000787
IE=-1                                                                000788
IF(KCODE.NE.6.OR.MADDR.LE.0) RETURN                                000789
IE=-2                                                                000790
K=MADDR                                                             000791
MADDR=KW(K)                                                         000792
J=KW(K+2)                                                           000793
Z=X/W(J+1)                                                          000794
Y=W(J)                                                             000795
I=AND(Y,255)                                                       000796
L=AND(SHIFT(Y,-8),255)                                             000797
M=AND(SHIFT(Y,-16),15)                                             000798
NCHAN=MAX0(NCHAN,I+L-1)                                           000799
IF(M.EQ.2) CALL DD99FF(B,RB,I,L,Z,IE)                              000800
IF(M.EQ.4) CALL DD99EF(B,RB,I,L,Z,IE)                              000801
IF(M.EQ.7) CALL DD99BF(B,I,L,Z,IE)                                 000802
RETURN                                                             000803
END                                                                  000804
C
C
SUBROUTINE DD22SR (NR,IE)                                          000805
C
C THIS SUBROUTINE INITIALIZES THE NEW OUTPUT RECORD:             000806
C
C NR - INTEGER RECORD IDENTIFIER,                                000807
C IE - RETURN FLAG.                                             000808
C
C DATE : 32.08.12 (W.M.ZUBEREKO)                                000809
C
COMMON /DD11CM/ LR,MREC(10),RMARK(10),MCHAN(10),MRNR(10)         000810
COMMON /DD22CM/ MFREE,MDESC,MADDR,NCHAN,KCODE                     000811
COMMON /DD33CM/ LB,RB(10),B(150)                                   000812
DATA SP/1H /,Z0/1E0/                                              000813
IE=-2                                                                000814
IF(NR.LE.0.OR.NR.GT.LR) RETURN                                    000815
IE=-1                                                                000816
IF(KCODE.LE.2) RETURN                                             000817
K=MREC(NR)                                                          000818
IF(K.LE.0) RETURN                                                 000819
MADDR=K                                                            000820
IE=-3                                                                000821
IF(MRNR(NR).LT.0) RETURN                                          000822
DO 10 I=4,150                                                      000823
10 B(I)=SP                                                         000824
B(1)=RMARK(NR)                                                     000825
B(2)=Z0                                                            000826
B(3)=Z0                                                            000827
NCHAN=3                                                            000828
IE=0                                                                000829
KCODE=6                                                            000830
RETURN                                                             000831
END                                                                  000832
C
C
SUBROUTINE DD22ST (S,IE)                                          000833
DIMENSION S(1)                                                     000834
C
C THIS SUBROUTINE PUTS A CHARACTER STRING INTO THE BUFFER.      000835
C
C

```

```

C      S - REAL VARIABLE OR ARRAY, 000846
C      IE - RETURN FLAG. 000847
C      000848
C      DATE : 82.08.16 (W.M.ZUBEREKO) 000849
C      000850
C      DIMENSION KW(450),W(450) 000851
C      EQUIVALENCE (KW(1),W(1)) 000852
C      COMMON /DD99CM/ LW,KW 000853
C      COMMON /DD22CM/ MFREE,NAMES,MADDR,NCHAN,KCODE 000854
C      COMMON /DD33CM/ LB,A(10),B(150) 000855
C      IE=-1 000856
C      IF(KCODE.NE.6.OR.MADDR.LE.0) RETURN 000857
C      IE=-2 000858
C      K=MADDR 000859
C      MADDR=KW(K) 000860
C      J=KW(K+2) 000861
C      K=W(J) 000862
C      K=AND(SHIFT(X,-16),15) 000863
C      I=AND(X,255) 000864
C      L=AND(SHIFT(X,-8),255) 000865
C      IF(K.NE.9) RETURN 000866
C      NCHAN=MAX0(NCHAN,I+L-1) 000867
C      CALL DD99SF(B,I,L,S,IE) 000868
C      RETURN 000869
C      END 000870
C      000871
C      000872
C      SUBROUTINE DD99BC (R,K,L,X,IE) 000873
C      DIMENSION R(1) 000874
C      000875
C      THIS SUBROUTINE PERFORMS INPUT BINARY CONVERSION. 000876
C      000877
C      DATE : 82.08.17 (W.M.ZUBEREKO) 000878
C      000879
C      X=0.0 000880
C      Y=MASK(5) 000881
C      Z=COMPL(Y) 000882
C      M=MIN0(12,L) 000883
C      J=K+M 000884
C      DO 10 I=1,M 000885
C      J=J-1 000886
C      X=OR(AND(R(J),Y),AND(SHIFT(X,-5),Z)) 000887
10 CONTINUE 000888
C      IE=0 000889
C      RETURN 000890
C      END 000891
C      000892
C      000893
C      SUBROUTINE DD99BF (R,K,L,X,IE) 000894
C      DIMENSION R(1) 000895
C      000896
C      THIS SUBROUTINE PERFORMS OUTPUT BINARY CONVERSION. 000897
C      000898
C      DATE : 82.08.17 (W.M.ZUBEREKO) 000899
C      000900
C      DATA Z/1HA/ 000901
C      Y=X 000902
C      J=K 000903
C      DO 10 I=1,L 000904
C      R(J)=OR(AND(Y,MASK(5)),Z) 000905
C      J=J+1 000906
C      Y=SHIFT(Y,5) 000907
10 CONTINUE 000908
C      IE=0 000909
C      RETURN 000910

```

	END	000911
C		000912
C		000913
	SUBROUTINE DD99EC (B,A,K,L,X,IE)	000914
	DIMENSION A(1),B(1)	000915
C		000916
C	THIS SUBROUTINE PERFORMS INPUT "E" CONVERSION.	000917
C		000918
C	DATE : 82.07.26 (W.M.ZUBEREKO)	000919
		000920
	COMMON /DD99CM/ SP,D(10)	000921
	DATA T1,T2/2H(E,3H.0)/	000922
	J=K+L-1	000923
	DO 10 I=K,J	000924
	IF(B(I).NE.SP) GOTO 20	000925
10	CONTINUE	000926
	IE=1	000927
	RETURN	000928
20	IE=0	000929
	J2=MOD(L,10)+1	000930
	J1=L/10+1	000931
	ENCODE(7,111,F) T1,D(J1),D(J2),T2	000932
111	FORMAT(A2,2A1,A3)	000933
	ENCODE(L,222,A) (B(I),I=K,J)	000934
222	FORMAT(150A1)	000935
	DECODE(L,F,A) X	000936
	RETURN	000937
	END	000938
C		000939
C		000940
	SUBROUTINE DD99EF (B,A,K,L,X,IE)	000941
	DIMENSION B(1),A(1)	000942
C		000943
C	THIS SUBROUTINE PERFORMS OUTPUT "E" CONVERSION.	000944
C		000945
C	DATE : 82.07.25 (W.M.ZUBEREKO)	000946
		000947
	COMMON /DD99CM/ SPACE,D(10)	000948
	DATA T1,T2,T3/4H(1PE,1H.,1H)/	000949
	IE=-1	000950
	IF(L.GE.100) RETURN	000951
	LF=L-6	000952
	IF(LF.LE.0) RETURN	000953
	J2=MOD(L,10)+1	000954
	J1=L/10+1	000955
	J4=MOD(LF,10)+1	000956
	J3=LF/10+1	000957
	ENCODE(10,111,F) T1,D(J1),D(J2),T2,D(J3),D(J4),T3	000958
111	FORMAT(A4,6A1)	000959
	J=K+L-1	000960
	ENCODE(L,F,A) X	000961
	DECODE(L,222,A) (B(I),I=K,J)	000962
222	FORMAT(150A1)	000963
	IE=0	000964
	RETURN	000965
	END	000966
C		000967
C		000968
	SUBROUTINE DD99FC (B,A,K,L,X,IE)	000969
	DIMENSION A(1),B(1)	000970
C		000971
C	THIS SUBROUTINE PERFORMS INPUT "F" CONVERSION.	000972
C		000973
C	DATE : 82.07.25 (W.M.ZUBEREKO)	000974
C		000975

```

COMMON /DD99CM/ SP,D(10)
DATA T1,T2/2H(F,3H.0)/
J=K+L-1
DO 10 I=K,J
IF(B(I).NE.SP) GOTO 20
10 CONTINUE
IE=1
RETURN
20 IE=0
J2=MOD(L,10)+1
J1=L/10+1
ENCODE(7,111,F) T1,D(J1),D(J2),T2
111 FORMAT(A2,2A1,A3)
ENCODE(L,222,A) (B(I),I=K,J)
222 FORMAT(150A1)
DECODE(L,F,A) X
RETURN
END
C
C
SUBROUTINE DD99FF (B,A,K,L,X,IE)
DIMENSION B(1),A(1)
C
C
C
C
C
C
THIS SUBROUTINE PERFORMS OUTPUT "F" CONVERSION.
DATE : 82.07.25 (W.M.ZUBEREKO)
COMMON /DD99CM/ SPACE,D(10)
DATA T1,T2,T3/2H(F,1H.,1H)/
IE=-1
IF(L.GE.100) RETURN
LS=1
IF(X.LT.0.0) LS=2
Y=ABS(X)
Z=1.0
10 IF(Y.LT.Z) GOTO 20
LS=LS+1
Z=Z*10.0
GOTO 10
20 IF(LS.GE.L) RETURN
LF=L-LS
Y=Y+0.5/10.0**LF
IF(Y.LT.Z) GOTO 30
LF=LF-1
IF(LF.LE.0) RETURN
30 J2=MOD(L,10)+1
J1=L/10+1
J4=MOD(LF,10)+1
J3=LF/10+1
ENCODE(3,111,F) T1,D(J1),D(J2),T2,D(J3),D(J4),T3
111 FORMAT(A2,6A1)
ENCODE(L,F,A) X
J=K+L-1
DECODE(L,222,A) (B(I),I=K,J)
222 FORMAT(150A1)
IE=0
RETURN
END
C
C
SUBROUTINE DD99IC (B,A,K,L,N,IE)
DIMENSION B(1),A(1)
C
C
C
C
C
C
THIS SUBROUTINE PERFORMS INPUT "I" CONVERSION.

```

```

000976
000977
000978
000979
000980
000981
000982
000983
000984
000985
000987
000988
000989
000990
000991
000992
000993
000994
000995
000996
000997
000998
000999
001000
001001
001002
001003
001004
001005
001006
001007
001008
001009
001010
001011
001012
001013
001014
001015
001016
001017
001018
001019
001020
001021
001022
001023
001024
001025
001026
001027
001028
001029
001030
001031
001032
001033
001034
001035
001036
001037
001038
001039
001040

```

C	DATE : 82.07.25 (W.M.ZUBEREKO)	001041
C	COMMON /DD99CM/ SP,D(10)	001042
	DATA T1,T2/2H(I,1H)/	001043
	J=K+L-1	001044
	DO 10 I=K,J	001045
	IF(B(I).NE.SP) GOTO 20	001046
10	CONTINUE	001047
	IE=1	001048
	RETURN	001049
20	IE=0	001050
	J2=MOD(L,10)+1	001051
	J1=L/10+1	001052
	ENCODE(5,111,F) T1,D(J1),D(J2),T2	001053
111	FORMAT(A2,3A1)	001054
	ENCODE(L,222,A) (B(I),I=K,J)	001055
222	FORMAT(150A1)	001056
	DECODE(L,F,A) N	001057
	RETURN	001058
	END	001059
C		001060
C	SUBROUTINE DD99IF (B,A,K,L,N,IE)	001061
	DIMENSION B(1),A(1)	001062
C		001063
C	THIS SUBROUTINE PERFORMS OUTPUT "I" CONVERSION.	001064
C		001065
C	DATE : 82.07.20 (W.M.ZUBEREKO)	001066
C	COMMON /DD99CM/ SPACE,D(10)	001067
	DATA T1,T2/2H(I,1H)/	001068
	IE=-1	001069
	IF(L.GE.100) RETURN	001070
	J2=MOD(L,10)+1	001071
	J1=L/10+1	001072
	ENCODE(5,111,F) T1,D(J1),D(J2),T2	001073
111	FORMAT(A2,3A1)	001074
	J=K+L-1	001075
	ENCODE(L,F,A) N	001076
	DECODE(L,222,A) (B(I),I=K,J)	001077
222	FORMAT(150A1)	001078
	IE=0	001079
	RETURN	001080
	END	001081
C		001082
C	SUBROUTINE DD99RL (K)	001083
C		001084
C	THIS SUBROUTINE RELEASES THE UNUSED LIST STRUCTURES AND LINKS	001085
C	THE RELEASED CELLS TO THE FREE LIST POINTED BY *MFREE*.	001086
C		001087
C	DATE : 82.07.15 (W.M.ZUBEREKO)	001088
C		001089
	DIMENSION KW(450),W(450)	001090
	EQUIVALENCE (KW(1),W(1))	001091
	COMMON /DD99CM/ LW,KW	001092
10	IF(K.LE.0) RETURN	001093
	L=KW(K+2)	001094
	IF(L.LE.0) GOTO 30	001095
	X=SHIFT(63,30)	001096
	N=AND(W(L),X)	001097
	IF(N.EQ.0) GOTO 20	001098
	N=N-SHIFT(1,30)	001099
	W(L)=OR(AND(W(L),COMPL(X)),N)	001100
	GOTO 30	001101
		001102
		001103
		001104
		001105

```
20 KW(L)=MFREE                                001106
   MFREE=L                                    001107
30 L=KW(K)                                     001108
   KW(K)=MFREE                                001109
   MFREE=K                                    001110
   K=L                                         001111
   GOTO 10                                     001112
   END                                         001113
C                                             001114
C                                             001115
   SUBROUTINE DD99SF (R,K,L,X,IE)             001116
   DIMENSION R(1),X(1)                       001117
C                                             001118
   THIS SUBROUTINE PERFORMS CHARACTER STRING 001119
   CODING.                                    001120
C                                             001121
   DATE : 82.07.23 (W.M.ZUBEREK)            001122
C                                             001123
   J=K+L-1                                    001123
   DECODE(L,111,X) (R(I),I=K,J)             001124
111 FORMAT(150A1)                             001125
   IE=0                                        001126
   RETURN                                     001127
   END                                         001128
C                                             001129
C                                             001130
   SUBROUTINE DD99ST (B,K,L,X,IE)            001131
   DIMENSION B(1),X(1)                       001132
C                                             001133
   THIS SUBROUTINE PERFORMS INPUT CHARACTER 001134
   TRANSFER.                                  001135
C                                             001136
   DATE : 82.07.25 (W.M.ZUBEREK)            001137
C                                             001138
   IE=0                                        001138
   J=K+L-1                                    001139
   ENCODE(L,111,X) (B(I),I=K,J)             001140
111 FORMAT(150A1)                             001141
   RETURN                                     001142
   END                                         001143
```


SOC-302

DDATA - A FORTRAN PACKAGE OF DATA HANDLING ROUTINES

J.W. Bandler and W.M. Zuberek

September 1982, No. of Pages: 70

Revised:

Key Words: Data handling, data conversion, input/output routines, operations on data files

Abstract: DDATA is a package of subroutines for accessing data with different physical representations. The package performs all the required data conversions and communicates with the user's programs on the level of binary information. The description of a particular representation of the data must be supplied in the form of data descriptors that constitute the initial section of the data file. The format of data descriptors is fixed. Some simple elements of data preprocessing (e.g., scaling, default values) are included in the package. The package and documentation have been developed for the CDC 170/730 system with the NOS 1.4 operating system and the Fortran 4.8508 compiler. Examples are given for 23-bus and 26-bus test power systems, illustrating how data can be read, printed and stored in a described data file created after solving a load flow problem.

Description: Contains Fortran listing, user's manual. The listing contains 1143 lines, of which 348 are comments.

Related Work: SOC-255, SOC-296.

Price: \$50.00. Source deck or magnetic tape: \$150.00. Availability subject to signed author-purchaser agreement.

Restriction: No part of this document, source deck or magnetic tape, including test programs and data files presented, may be reproduced, duplicated, lent, translated or entered into any machine without written author permission. Nominal charges apply to private study, scholarship or research by individuals or group named and agreed to in advance of purchase. All other uses are subject to negotiation.

