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**THE PARAMETER PASSING  
MECHANISM IMPLEMENTATION  
IN DIFFERENT FORTRAN COMPILERS**

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Применение и реализация механизма передачи параметров  
в различных трансляторах с языка ФОРТРАН

В работе содержится характеристика типов передачи параметров между различными программными модулями и способа реализации этих типов в различных вариантах трансляторов (в основном, трансляторов с языка ФОРТРАН). Изложение ведется применительно к используемым в настоящее время системам математического обеспечения ЭВМ серии ЕС, ЭВМ фирмы CDC и IBM, ЭВМ БЭСМ-6.

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The Parameter Passing Mechanism Implementation  
in Different FORTRAN Compilers

This report contains some considerations, remarks and comparison for the types and methods of parameter transmissions between different programming modules and also for the methods of implementation for these transmissions in different compilers versions (first of all, FORTRAN compilers). The compilers under consideration are the compilers for the software systems which are used now with EC, CDC, IBM and BESM-6 computers.

The investigation has been performed at the Laboratory of Computing Techniques and Automation, JINR.

Communication of the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research. Dubna 1977

It is very important for any programmer to recognize in which way the parameters are communicated from one module to another for every implementation of the programming languages available.

For most programming languages this task is not so different since the designers of the compilers have no other choice but to implement that particular type of call as stated by people who have designed the language. For example:

- in ALGOL the default argument transmission mechanism is by name; it can be changed to transmission by value by specifying the parameter as such in the procedure header.

- In PL/1 the default argument transmission mechanism is by reference; it changes to transmission by value when the argument is enclosed in an extra set of paranthesis, in the CALL statement or in the function reference. Also transmission by value arises when the argument is a constant or involves operators.

- In COBOL the arguments are transmitted by reference.

As far as FORTRAN is concerned several approaches are used:

- the strategy announced in CDC manuals<sup>/1,2/</sup> is said to be the call by name with the call by value of expressions appearing as actual parameters; also the call by value is used by internal functions. This approach applies to both FTN and RUN compilers available on CYBER machines.

- the IBM approach<sup>/3/</sup> used in FORTRAN F , G , H compilers makes use of the call by value result, parameter passing mechanism, as default, with the user option to request the call by reference, by enclosing the dummy arguments between slashes.

The practical implications of such different points of view are: sometimes the same program compiled by different FORTRAN com-

compilers (and even at different optimization levels of the same compiler) gives different results when executed.

This might look queer for someone not aware of the fact that for FORTRAN the convention concerning the parameter passing mechanism is lax and somehow it is left to the compiler designer to decide about the parameter passing mechanism.

To illustrate this idea we present in table 1 the results obtained when the main program and the subroutine from example # 1 were translated by several compilers available around.

---

```

X = 1.0          SUBROUTINE SUB (A,B,C,D)
Y = 2.0          B = A + A
Z = 7.0          D = A + C
CALL SUB (X,X,X+Y,Z)  RETURN
PRINT 1,X,Y,Z      END
1 FORMAT(1H, 3F15.1)
STOP
END

```

---

EXAMPLE 1.

---

COMPILER	TYPE OF CALL, ACCORDING TO THE MANUALS	VALUES			OBSERVATIONS
		X	Y	Z	
FTN OPT=0	Call by name	2	2	5	User request OPT=0
FTN OPT=1	Call by name	2	2	4	User request OPT=1
FFORTRAN	Call by value/ result	2	2	4	Used the default type of call.
FFORTRAN	Call by reference	2	2	5	The user requested call by reference.
RUN	Call by name	2	2	4	
BESM-6	Call by reference	2	2	5	

---

TABLE 1.

Let us briefly examine the four basic types of parameter communication mechanisms and some details of their practical implementation.

- A./ Call by reference

It is eventually the easiest to implement and practically consists of passing the addresses of the actual arguments to the called program. As far as our example 1 is concerned, the expression:

$$W = X + Y$$

is first evaluated and a stack consisting of the addresses of X, X, W and Z is constructed (see appendix 1.2 and figure #1)

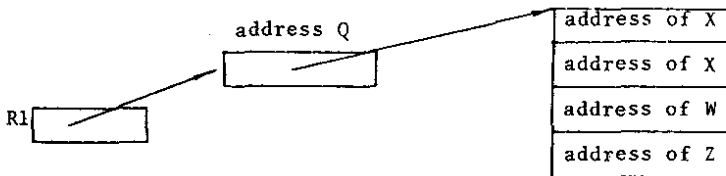


FIGURE #1. The call by reference implementation in FORTRAN F compiler.

The calling program loads in general purpose register R1 the address of a memory location Q where a pointer to the stack is to be found. It is the responsibility of the linkage editor to fill Q with the stack address.

When entered the subroutine copies the stack and throughout the computation operates with the locations in the main storage for X, X, W and Z, as defined by the calling program.

In this situation, side effects can occur; one of the most unpleasant ones occurs when a constant is passed as an actual argument and the called module attempts to modify the dummy argument to which the constant is associated. In case of example #2 presented below, most FORTRAN compilers would lead to the result J=11.

---

N = 8	SUBROUTINE S (I,J,K)
.....	K = K + J
M = 6	I = I + 2
J = 8	RETURN
CALL S (1,M,N)	END
J = J + 1	
PRINT 1,J	
1 FORMAT (1H , I5)	
STOP	
END	

---

#### EXAMPLE #2.

Sometimes to protect against unpleasant surprises, FORTRAN manuals <sup>/3/</sup> warn that "input parameters must not be changed inside the called module" (must not appear as the left-hand side of an assignment statement).

Another type of side effect is due to the fact that the call by reference is associated with the call by value of expressions appearing as actual parameters, as in the case of example #1; there, the expression is first evaluated using the old value for X. This type of side effect does not occur if the rule of not modifying the input parameters is observed and if every variable appearing in the expression is considered as an input parameter.

#### - B./ Call by value

Instead of passing the parameter addresses , in this case their values are communicated in a stack.

If the machine has enough registers the values of the parameters can be passed into the registers, thus saving time.

It should be noticed that there is no feedback from the called module to the calling one so that, though this strategy is most suitable for input parameter passing, it leaves no hope for output parameter communication. This is precisely the reason why this type of call has a limited use. As stated before the FTN compiler uses this type of call for internal functions since only input parameters are to be passed, their number is limited and anyway

the result is returned as a variable with the same name as the function name.

- C./ Call by value/result

As in the previous case the values of the actual parameters are passed but also a pointer to a stack of parameter addresses is communicated. As a result, the called module operates with the values passed, but before returning to the calling module the values of actual arguments are updated.

If we examine appendix 1.2 we see that when the subroutine SUB is entered, the general purpose register R1 contains the address Q, where a pointer to the stack of addresses is inserted by the linkage editor; a copy of parameter values is made (the sequence of instructions starting at label A20). Then the computation suggested by statements 2 and 3 of the subroutine is performed (the sequence of instructions starting at label A52).

Before returning, R1 is loaded with the address of a memory location, where a pointer to the stack of parameter addresses is to be found (the sequence of two instructions starting at label A36), then all four parameters X,X,W,Z get their values updated (the four pairs of instructions, load and move constant).

It results that in addition to the side effects previously encountered, in connection with the call by reference, here occurs an additional one; the computations performed by the called module are using the initial values of the input parameters.

- D./ Call by name

The call by name seems to be the most natural to communicate parameters since it is meant to implement the textual substitution and thus no side effects can possibly occur.

In case of our example #1, A is substituted by X, B by X, C by X+Y, D by Z and the executable statements of the subroutine are:

$X = X+X ; /X = 1+1 = 2/$

$Z = X+(X+Y); /Z = 2+2+2 = 6/.$

Obviously since the names of variables have a significance only within a module some sophisticated mechanism must be available so that when a reference is made to X in the called module, its address should be supplied. It means that at run-time, a routine must be entered every time a parameter is referred to, to supply



its address. This leads to considerable inefficiency and it is rather difficult to construct.

As far as the FTN compiler is concerned the type of call is by no means a call by name. Appendix 2.1 proves this statement when optimization level one is requested. Examining the COMPASS expansion we see that:

- registers X5,X4,X3,X2 are loaded with the addresses of X,X,W and Z using the pointer to the stack, provided in A0.
- the initial value of X (value 1), is loaded into X1.
- the new value for X (value 2) is computed in X7 and the memory location reserved for X is updated.
- when Z is computed, the old value of X, existing in X1, is used so that the result  $4=1+3$  is obtained.

In appendix 2.2 we see that when optimization level zero is requested, the same procedure is followed, but for X it is used the value in memory address and not the one in register; so that the result  $5=2+3$  is obtained.

A summary of values to be expected for the program in example #1 for the four possible types of parameter passing mechanisms is presented in table 2.

TYPE OF CALL	VALUES/EXAMPLE 1		
	X	Y	Z
Call by reference	2.0	2.0	5.0
Call by value	1.0	2.0	7.0
Call by value/ result	2.0	2.0	4.0
Call by name	2.0	2.0	6.0

TABLE 2

#### CONCLUDING REMARKS

- 1. The call by name is by far the best method of parameter passing since it gives no side effects; it is the most diffi-

cult to implement and eventually leads to inefficiency as far as execution time is concerned. It has not been encountered in any of the compilers under scrutiny.

- 2. As far as the unprejudiced programmer is concerned, he must not take for granted whatever manuals state, but he must try to understand what lies behind each type of call and he must be able to test the compiler he is using.

### References

1. FORTRAN Extended Reference Manual. CDC publication #60329100.
2. FORTRAN Reference Manual. CDC publication #60174900.
3. FORTRAN Reference Manual. IBM publication.
4. G.J.Myers. IBM Systems Journal, vol. 15, #3, 1976.

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APPENDIX 1. Tests made with the FORTRAN F compiler.

FORTRAN main program and its ASSEMBLER expansion.

The subroutine SUB in FORTRAN and its ASSEMBLER expansion

1. When call by value result is used (APPENDIX 1.1)
2. When call by reference is used (APPENDIX 1.2)

```
DOS FORTRAN IV 360N-FO-479 3 8          MAINPGM          DATE 27
C0001          X=1.0
C0002          Y=2.0
C0003          Z=7.0
C0004          CALL SUB(X,X,X+Y,Z)
C0005          WRITE(3,1) X,Y,Z
C0006          1  FORMAT(1H ,3F9.1)
C0007          STOP
C0008          END
```

```
DOS FORTRAN IV 360N-FO-479 3 8          MAINPGM          DATE 27
LOCATION      STA NUM      LABEL      OP      OPERAND
C00000      BALR      15,0
C00001      LM      2,3,34(15)
C00002      L      13,30(0,15)
C00003      LA      13,2(0,15)
C00004      ST      13,4(0,13)
C00005      BCR      15,2
C00006      DC      00000000
C00007      DC      0704C1C9
C00008      DC      0507C7D4
C00009      DC      00000000
C00010      DC      00000000
C00011      DC      00000000
C00012      L      13,4(0,13)
C00013      L      14,12(0,13)
C00014      LM      2,12,23(13)
C00015      MVI      12,13),255
C00016      BCR      15,14
C00017      LR      13,112(0,13)
C00018      LRR      12,13
C00019      BALR      14,4
C00020      BALR      14,64(0,15)
C00021      LRR      13,12
C00022      LEF      0,204(0,13)
C00023      STEF      0,96(0,13)
C00024      LEF      0,208(0,13)
C00025      STEF      0,100(0,13)
C00026      LEF      0,212(0,13)
C00027      STEF      0,104(0,13)
C00028      LEF      0,26(0,13)
C00029      STEF      0,100(0,13)
C00030      LEF      0,216(0,13)
C00031      LA      1,116(0,13)
C00032      BALR      15,108(0,13)
C00033      BALR      14,15
C00034      BC      0,4(0,0)
C00035      L      15,112(0,13)
C00036      BCR      15,4(0,15)
C00037      OC      00000003
C00038      OC      00000000
C00039      L      12,112(0,13)
C00040      BALR      12,8(0,15)
C00041      DC      0470D060
C00042      BALR      14,8(0,15)
C00043      DC      0470D064
C00044      BALR      14,8(0,15)
C00045      DC      0470D068
C00046      BALR      14,16(0,15)
C00047      L      15,112(0,13)
C00048      BALR      12,52(0,15)
C00049      DC      05404040
C00050      DC      4040
C00051      END
TOTAL MEMORY REQUIREMENTS 00019A BYTES
```

APPENDIX 1.1. The subroutine SUB in FORTRAN and its ASSEMBLER expansion produced by the FORTRAN F compiler, when standard (call by value/result) parameter passing is requested.

```

0001          SUBROUTINE SUB(A,B,C,D)
0002          B=A+A
0003          D=A+C
0004          RETURN
0005          END
  
```

DOS FORTRAN IV 360N-FC-479 3-R                      SUB                      DATE

SYMBOL B	LOCATION 90	SYMBOL A	SCALAR MAP LOCATION 94	SYMBOL D	LOCATI 98
-------------	----------------	-------------	------------------------------	-------------	--------------

DOS FORTRAN IV 360N-FC-479 3 R                      SUB                      DATE

LOCATION	STA NUM	LABEL	OP	OPERAND
000000			BC	15,12(0,15)
000004			DC	07E2E4C2
000008			DC	40404040
00000C			STM	14,12,12(13)
000010			LM	2,3,4(15)
000014			LR	4,13
000016			L	13,36(0,15)
00001A			ST	13,8(0,4)
00001E			STM	3,4,0(13)
000022			BCR	15,2
000024			DC	00000000
000028			DC	00000000
00002C			DC	00000000
000030		A20	L	3,0(0,1)
000034			MVC	100(3,13),0(2)
000038			L	2,4(0,1)
00003C			MVC	96(3,13),0(2)
000040			L	2,8(0,1)
000044			MVC	108(3,13),0(2)
000048			L	2,12(0,1)
00004C			MVC	104(3,13),0(2)
000050			BALR	2,0
000054			L	3,6(0,2)
000058			BCR	15,3
00005C			DC	00000000
000060		A36	L	1,4(0,13)
000064			L	1,24(0,1)
000068			L	2,0(0,1)
00006C			MVC	0(3,2),100(13)
000070			L	3,4(0,1)
000074			MVC	0(3,2),96(13)
000078			L	2,8(0,1)
00007C			MVC	0(3,2),108(13)
000080			L	3,12(0,1)
000084			MVC	0(3,2),104(13)
000088			L	13,4(0,13)
00008C			L	14,12(0,13)
000090			LM	2,12,29(13)
000094			MVI	12(13),255
000098			BCR	15,14
00009C	2	A52	LE	0,100(0,13)
0000A0			AE	0,100(0,13)
0000A4			STE	0,96(0,13)
0000A8	3		LE	0,100(0,13)
0000AC			AE	0,108(0,13)
0000B0			STE	0,104(0,13)
0000B4	4		SR	15,15
0000B8			L	1,0(0,13)
0000BC			BCR	15,1
			END	

TOTAL MEMORY REQUIREMENTS 00016E BYTES

The results obtained in this case:

X = 2.0    Y = 2.0    Z = 4.0

Indeed a call by value results is used.

APPENDIX 1.2. The subroutine SUB and its ASSEMBLER expansion when call by reference is requested by the user.

```
0001          SUBROUTINE SUB(/A/,/B/,/C/,/D/)
0002          B=A+A
0003          D=A+C
0004          RETURN
0005          END
```

DOS FORTRAN IV 360N-FO-479 3 8 SUB DATE

SYMBOL B	LOCATION 90	SYMBOL A	SCALAR MAP LOCATION 94	SYMBOL D	LOCATIO 98
-------------	----------------	-------------	------------------------------	-------------	---------------

DOS FORTRAN IV 360N FO 479 3 8 SUB DATE

LOCATION	STA NUM	LABEL	OP	OPERAND
000000			BC	15,12(0,15)
000004			DC	07E2E4C2
000008			DC	40404040
00000C			STM	14,12,12(13)
000010			LM	2,3,40(15)
000014			LR	4,13
000016			L	13,36(0,15)
00001A			STM	13,8(0,4)
00001E			STM	3,4,0(13)
000022			BCR	15,2
000024			DC	00000000
000028			DC	00000000
00002C			DC	00000000
0000D9		A20	L	2,0(0,1)
0000DC			LA	2,0(2,0)
0000E0			ST	2,100(0,13)
0000E4			L	2,4(0,1)
0000E8			LA	2,0(2,0)
0000EC			ST	2,96(0,13)
0000F0			L	2,8(0,1)
0000F4			LA	2,0(2,0)
0000F8			ST	2,108(0,13)
0000FC			L	2,12(0,1)
000100			LA	2,0(2,0)
000104			ST	2,104(0,13)
000108			BALR	3,0
00010A			L	3,6(0,2)
00010E			BCR	15,3
000110			DC	00000000
000114		A36	L	1,4(0,13)
000118			L	1,24(0,1)
00011C			L	1,3,4(0,13)
000120			L	1,4,12(0,13)
000124			LM	2,12,28(13)
000128			MVI	12(13),255
00012C			BCR	15,14
00012E	2	A52	L	10,100(0,13)
000132			LE	0,0(0,10)
000136			AE	0,0(0,10)
00013A			L	1,96(0,13)
00013E			STF	0,0(0,11)
000142	3		LE	0,0(0,10)
000146			L	12,108(0,13)
00014A			AE	0,0(0,12)
00014E			L	10,104(0,13)
000152			STE	0,0(0,10)
000156	4		SR	15,15
000158			L	1,0(0,13)
00015C			BCR	15,1
			END	

TOTAL MEMORY REQUIREMENTS 00015E BYTES

The results obtained in this case:

X = 2.0 Y = 2.0 Z = 5.0

They indicate that it is really a call by reference.

APPENDIX 2. Tests with the FORTRAN Extended - FTN compiler.

Appendix 2.1. Main program and subroutine COMPASS expansion when OPT=1.

Appendix 2.2. The same but for the case OPT= 0

AM START 73/74 OPT=1 FTN 4.6+429

```
PROGRAM START (INPUT,OUTPUT)
X=1.0
Y=2.0
Z=7.0
CALL SUB(X,X,X+Y,Z)
PRINT 1,X,Y,Z
1 FORMAT(1H ,3F15.1)
STOP
END
```

004144 DATA.		CON. BSS LB	
004144 DATA.	17204000000000000000	DATA 17204000000000000000	
004145 DATA.	17214000000000000000	DATA 17214000000000000000	
004146 DATA.	17227000000000000000	DATA 17227000000000000000	
004147 DATA.	00000000000000000000	DATA 00000000000000000000	
		EXT STOP.	
		EXT OUTCI.	
		EXT SUB	
		EXT QENTRY.	
004150 DATA.		X BSS 18	
004151 DATA.		Y BSS 18	
004152 DATA.		Z BSS 18	
		USE CODE.	
		*	LI
004113 CODE.	5150004144 DATA.	SA5 CON.	
	5140004145 DATA.	SA4 CON.+18	
004114 CODE.	5130004146 DATA.	SA3 CON.+23	
	5110004125 CODE.	SA1 IAP1	
004115 CODE.	10755	6X7 X5	
	300+5	FX0 X4+X5	
	10644	8X6 X4	
004116 CODE.	5170004150 DATA.	SA7 X	
	24780	NX7 80,X0	
004117 CODE.	5160004131 DATA.	SA6 Y	
	10633	3X6 X3	
004120 CODE.	5170004132 CODE.	SA7 ST.	
	5160004152 DATA.	SA6 Z	
004121 CODE.	0100000000 <EXT>	RJT SUB,54	
	0050004111		
004122 CODE.	5110004133 DATA.	SA1 IIO1	
004123 CODE.	0100000000 <EXT>	RJT OUTCI.,69	
	0060004111		
004124 CODE.	5110004147 DATA.	SA1 CON.+38	
	0400000000 <EXT>	EQ STOP.	
004125 CODE.	00000000000000004150 DATA.	IAP1 BSS 06	
004126 CODE.	00000000000000004150 DATA.	APL X	
004127 CODE.	00000000000000004132 CODE.	APL X	
004130 CODE.	00000000000000004152 DATA.	APL ST.	
004131 CODE.	00000000000000000000	APL Z	
004132 CODE.		APL	
		ST. BSS 18	
		Z. END START	

APPENDIX 2.1. The subroutine SUB in FORTRAN and its  
 COMPASS expansion when the user requested  
 optimization level one /OPT=1/ to the FTN.

FTN SUB                      73774      OPT=1                                      FTN 4.6+428

```
SUBROUTINE SUB(A,B,C,D)
  B=A+A
  D=A+C
  RETURN
END
```

COMPASS code as generated by the FTN compiler :

			USE DATA.	
			USE START.	
			TRACE    SUB,SUB,48	
000000 START.	23250250E5E5E5E500003			
000001 START.	00000000000000000000		ENTRY    SUB,ENTRY,,0,0	
000002 START.	51300000010203000000			
000003 START.	040240000306100045500			
000004 START.	74600540165160000001			
			FORPAR   A	
			FORPAR   B	
			FORPAR   C	
			FORPAR   D	
			USE DATA..	
			USE DATA.	
			USE            CODE.	
000005 CODE.	54500		SA5	A0
	5040000002		SA4	A0+2B
000006 CODE.	5030000001		SA3	A0+1B
	5120000003		SA2	A0+3B
000007 CODE.	53150		SA1	X5
	30711		FX7	X1+X1
	53540		SA5	X4
	53730		SA7	X3
000010 CODE.	30051		FX0	X5+Y1
	24000		NX6	B0,X0
	53620		SA6	X2
000011 CODE.	3400000002	START.	LQ	EXIT.
		Z.	END	

The results obtained in this case (they indicate a call by value/result parameter passing mechanism):

X = 2.0                      Y = 2.0                      Z = 4.0

The FORTRAN Extended Reference manual<sup>(1)</sup> states that the call by name constitutes the standard parameter passing mechanism, associated with a call by value for expressions appearing as actual parameters. Differences between different optimization levels in this respect are not mentioned.

APPENDIX 2.2. The subroutine SUB in FORTRAN and its  
 COMPASS expansion when the user requested  
 optimization level zero /OPT=0/.

SUB                    73774    OPT=0 TPACE                                    FTN 4.6+428

```

SUBROUTINE SUB(A,B,C,D)
  C=A+A
  D=A+C
  RETURN
END
  
```

COMPASS code as generated by the FTN compiler

```

                                USE DATA.
                                USE START.
                                TRACE SUB,SUB,48
                                ENTRY SUB,ENTRY,,0,1

                                FORPAR A
                                FORPAR B
                                FORPAR C
                                FORPAR D
                                USE DATA..
                                USE DATA.

                                *
                                USE CODE.
000006 CODE.                    6102000002                    SB0            B2+28
                                                   54500                    SA5            A0
                                                                      53450                    SA4            X5
000007 CODE.                    30744                    FX7            X4+X4
                                                   5030000001                    SA3            A0+1B
                                                                      53780                    SA7            X3
                                *
000010 CODE.                    6102000003                    SB0            B2+38
                                                   54500                    SA5            A0
                                                                      53450                    SA4            X5
000011 CODE.                    5030000002                    SA3            A0+28
                                                   5020000003                    SA2            A0+38
000012 CODE.                    53530                    SA5            X3
                                                   31054                    FX0            X5+Y4
                                                                      24700                    NX7            B0,X0
                                                                      53720                    SA7            X2
                                *
000013 CODE.                    6102000004                    SB0            B2+48
                                                   0400000002 START.                    EQ            EXIT.
                                *
                                Z.                    FNO
  
```

The results obtained in this case (they indicate a call  
 by reference, parameter passing mechanism):

X = 2.0                    Y = 2.0                    Z = 5.0



PROGRAM START (INPUT, OUTPUT)

X=1.0  
 Y=2.0  
 Z=7.0  
 CALL SUB(X,X,X+Y,Z)  
 PRINT 1,X,Y,Z  
 1 FORMAT(1H ,3F15.1)

STOP  
 END

004151 DATA. 17204000000000000000  
 004152 DATA. 17214000000000000000  
 004153 DATA. 17227000000000000000  
 004154 DATA. 00000000000000000000

004155 DATA.  
 004156 DATA.  
 004157 DATA.

004114 CODE. 6102000002 5150004151 DATA.

004115 CODE. 10755 5170004155 DATA.

004116 CODE. 6102000003 5150004152 DATA.

004117 CODE. 10755 5170004156 DATA.

004120 CODE. 6102000004 5150004153 DATA.

004121 CODE. 10755 5170004157 DATA.

004122 CODE. 6102000005 5150004155 DATA.

004123 CODE. 5140004156 DATA.

004124 CODE. 30045 5110004132 CODE.  
 24700

004125 CODE. 0100000000 5170004137 CODE.  
 0050004111 <EXT>

004126 CODE. 6102000006 5110004140 DATA.

004127 CODE. 0100000000 0006004111 <EXT>

004130 CODE. 6102000010 5110004154 DATA.

004131 CODE. 0400000000 <EXT>

004132 CODE. 00000000000000004155 DATA.

004133 CODE. 00000000000000004155 DATA.

004134 CODE. 00000000000000004137 CODE.

004135 CODE. 00000000000000004157 DATA.

004138 CODE. 00000000000000000000

004137 CODE.

CON. BSS 0B  
 DATA 17204000000000000000  
 DATA 17214000000000000000  
 DATA 17227000000000000000  
 DATA 00000000000000000000

EXT STOP.  
 EXT OUTCI.  
 EXT SUB  
 EXT FTNRPV.

X BSS 1B  
 Y BSS 1B  
 Z BSS 1B

USE CODE.

\* SB0 B2+2B  
 SA5 CON.  
 BX7 X5  
 SA7 X

+ SB0 B2+3B  
 SA5 CON.+1B  
 BX7 X5  
 SA7 Y

\* SB0 B2+4B  
 SA5 CON.+2B  
 BX7 X5  
 SA7 Z

+ SB0 B2+5B  
 SA5 X  
 SA4 Y  
 SA1 [AP1

FX0 X4+X5  
 NX7 B0,X0  
 SA7 ST.  
 RJT SUR,5B

\* SB0 B2+6B  
 SA1 JI01  
 RJT OUTCI.,6B

\* SB0 B2+10B  
 SA1 CON.+3B  
 EQ STOP.

[AP1 BSS 0B  
 APL X  
 APL X  
 APL ST.  
 APL Z

ST. BSS 1B  
 Z. END START