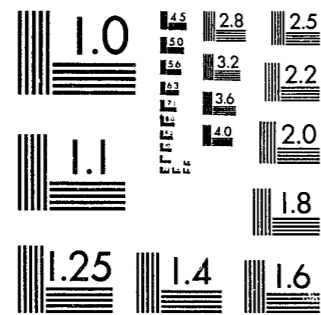


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National Institute of Justice  
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Washington, D.C. 20531

11/03/86



# Patrol Car Allocation Model

## Program Description

Jan M. Chaiken, Warren E. Walker, Peter Dormont

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Rand

98721

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## Program Description

Jan M. Chaiken, Warren E. Walker, Peter Dormont

July 1985

Prepared for the  
National Institute of Justice,  
U.S. Department of Justice



PREFACE

This report provides installation instructions and an annotated program listing for a computer program written in the FORTRAN language, designed to assist police departments in determining the number of patrol cars to have on duty in each geographical command at different times of the day and week. The program--called the Patrol Car Allocation Model (PCAM85)--is described in two companion reports:

- R-3087/1, *Patrol Car Allocation Model: Executive Summary.*
- R-3087/2, *Patrol Car Allocation Model: User's Manual.*

The first of these, written for police department administrators and planning officials who wish to understand how the Patrol Car Allocation Model can be used in policy analysis, serves as the Summary of both this volume and the User's Manual. The User's Manual provides all the information needed to use the program once it has been installed on a computer system.

The Program Description is written primarily for data processing personnel. Most users will want to read only the first two sections, which describe installation procedures, file formats, memory requirements, and minor program modifications. For the benefit of users who may wish to make substantial modifications, the remainder of the report contains complete documentation, including a program listing with a detailed description of each subprogram. A separate program used to calculate some of the data input for the Patrol Car Allocation Model is also described and listed in App. B; David Jaquette was the coauthor.

Development of the original version of PCAM was supported by the Office of Policy Development and Research of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and by the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. The modernization was funded by the National Institute of Justice under grant 81-IJ-CX-0088.

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## GLOSSARY

### ALGORITHM

A procedure for performing a calculation.

### ALLOCATE

1. Assign a certain number of cars to each shift.
2. Divide a fixed total number of car-hours among shifts.

### AMPERSAND (&)

At the end of a line of PCAM instructions, signifies that the command continues on the following line.

### ASTERISK (\*)

1. At the start of a line of output from the DISP command, indicates that the tour is overlaid by another tour.
2. In input commands, represents the current number of car-hours allocated.

### AVAILABLE

1. Ready to be dispatched to a call for service.
2. Not engaged in cfs work or non-cfs work. Not busy.
3. Same as UNCOMMITTED.

### BATCH

A mode of operating a computer program in which all instructions are prepared on cards or other input device prior to program execution, and output is received later, usually from a high-speed printer. Contrasted with INTERACTIVE.

### BLOCK, TIME

A period of time (whole number of hours) over which the number of patrol cars on duty does not change. One or two time blocks constitute a tour.

### BUSY

Unable to be dispatched to a call for service. Busy on cfs or non-cfs work.

### CALL RATE

Average number of calls for service received per hour.

### CALL RATE PARAMETER

A parameter for each day in each precinct. When multiplied by the hourly call-rate factor, gives the expected number of calls for service in the hour.

CAR (see PATROL CAR)

CAR-HOUR

One patrol car on duty for one hour.

CFS

Call(s) for service.

CFS WORK

1. All activities of a patrol car from the time it is dispatched to a call for service until the time it is available again for dispatch.
2. Number of car-hours spent on such activities.

CFS WORKLOAD

1. Loosely speaking, the extent to which cfs work is a burden on a patrol car.
2. Technically, the number of car-hours of cfs work in a given period of time.

COMMAND

1. An instruction to the PCAM program.
2. An administrative unit in a police department that is supervised by a superior officer. (Used in the expression *geographical command*.)

CONSTRAINT

A number specified as the largest or smallest value permitted for a performance measure.

CURRENT-DATA

Some or all of the data in DATABASE, which have been read into the computer memory by a READ command and are used and/or modified by PCAM commands.

DATABASE

The data prepared by the user for input into PCAM.

DAY

A 24-hour period used for organizing PCAM data. Not necessarily a calendar day; in fact, a DAY should usually be started at a time when there are few calls for service, for example, 0400, 0500, 0600, 0700, or 0800.

DELAY, TOTAL

Sum of queuing delay and travel time. (Same as TOTAL RESPONSE TIME.) Shown in headings as "QUEUE +TRVL".

DELIMITER

Any character other than a letter, digit, parenthesis, asterisk, hyphen, period, or ampersand. Examples of delimiters are blanks, commas, colons, and equal signs.

DESCRIPTIVE MODE

Capability of the PCAM program to calculate and display performance measures by time of day and geographical command when the numbers of patrol cars on duty in each shift have been specified.

DIVISION

A combination of precincts. Some police departments use the word "division" for a precinct. This is permitted in PCAM by changing the keyword PRECINCT.

EFFECTIVE CAR

The equivalent of a patrol car that does not engage in any non-cfs work.

EXPONENTIALLY DISTRIBUTED

A random variable T is exponentially distributed if there is a parameter  $\mu$  such that

$$\text{Prob}(T > t) = e^{-\mu t}$$

The mean of T is  $1/\mu$ . The assumption that service times for calls to the police are exponentially distributed is not verified by data, but the assumption is technically necessary in PCAM. (This is a source of PCAM's simplicity.)

FIELD

In the field. A patrol car is fielded if it is on duty.

FILLER WORD

One of the following words, which may be entered in a PCAM command if desired, but will be ignored by the program: FOR, CAR, HOUR, HOURS, TO, ON, BY, DATA.

HOURLY CALL RATE FACTOR

A parameter for a single hour in a single precinct. When multiplied by the call rate parameter for the day, gives the expected number of calls in the hour.

HOURLY SERVICE TIME FACTOR

A parameter for a single hour in a single precinct. When multiplied by the service time parameter for the day, gives the expected service time (in minutes) for calls received during the hour.

INTERACTIVE

A mode of operating a computer program whereby the user enters instructions at a terminal and receives output immediately at the same terminal. Contrasted with BATCH.

KEYWORD

A character string that has a special meaning to the PCAM program. These are either filler words or one of the following: DAY, P, C, T, F, ADD, ALOC, DISP, END, HEADR, LIST, MEET, READ, SET, WRITE, TOUR (or a substitute provided by the user), DIVISION (or a substitute), PRECINCT (or a substitute).

LIMITING CONSTRAINTS

When meeting constraints, the performance measures whose constrained values lead to a need for the largest number of patrol cars. (If these constraints were eliminated, a smaller number of patrol cars would meet all the constraints.)

LIST

Command that causes PCAM to print out the values of the data items associated with all precincts, days, and tours within its scope.

MINIMUM ALLOCATION

The smallest whole number of actual patrol cars that can be assigned to a shift to handle the call-for-service workload.

NEW-DATA

A permanent file created by the WRITE command from all or part of CURRENT-DATA.

NON-CFS WORK

1. Any activity of a patrol car that makes the car unavailable for dispatch but was not generated by a previous dispatch to a call for service.
2. Number of car-hours spent on such activities.

OBJECTIVE FUNCTION

The performance measure to be minimized by an allocation.

OFFICER HOUR

One police officer on duty for one hour.

OPTIMAL

Yielding the smallest possible value of the objective function.

OUTPUT ORDER

A choice of displaying output tables either by tour within day within precinct, or by precinct within tour within day.

OVERLAY TOUR

A tour that begins during one tour and ends during the following tour.

PARAMETER

A number that characterizes a particular hour, block, shift, day, or precinct. See also SERVICE TIME PARAMETER and CALL RATE PARAMETER.

PATROL CAR

A mobile vehicle that can respond to calls for service from the public. Includes vehicles other than automobiles that serve the same function, e.g. scooters.

PATROL INTERVAL

The interval (hours:minutes) between successive times that a random point will be passed by a car, if all uncommitted time is devoted to random preventive patrol.

PCAM

Patrol Car Allocation Model.

PLUS (+)

1. At the start of a line of output from the DISP command, indicates that the tour is an overlay.
2. In the heading +TRVL, means that travel time is added to queuing delay.

POISSON PROCESS

In the PCAM context, the occurrence of calls for service in a given precinct during a given hour constitutes a Poisson process if there is a parameter  $\lambda$  such that the time between calls has the distribution

$$\text{Prob}(\text{time between calls} > t) = e^{-\lambda t}.$$

This assumption is well verified by data.

PRECINCT

A geographical area that is treated as independent from other areas by the patrol car dispatcher. Each patrol car is assigned to an entire tour in one precinct, although it may work in only part of the precinct.

PRESCRIPTIVE MODE

Capability to suggest the number of patrol cars that should be on duty during each shift, so as to meet standards of performance specified by the user.

PREVENTIVE PATROL

The practice of driving a patrol car through an area, with no particular destination in mind, looking for criminal incidents or opportunities, suspicious occurrences, etc.

PRIORITY

Importance of a call for service. PCAM permits three priority levels. Priority 1 calls are so important that the dispatcher will violate ordinary dispatching practices to get a patrol car to respond immediately. The PCAM program ignores these special efforts of dispatchers and may, as a result, indicate delays that are somewhat higher than actual for priority calls. Priority 2 calls are important enough that a rapid response is preferred over a slow response. Priority 3 calls can wait in queue without deleterious effect.

QUALIFIER

Phrase(s) associated with a computer command, defining the scope of the command. May be any subset of these phrases, separated by delimiters: 'TOUR=<NAMELIST>', 'DAY=<NAMELIST>', 'DIVISION=<NAMELIST>', 'PRECINCT=<NAMELIST>'.

QUEUE

In the PCAM context, a collection of calls for service that are waiting to be assigned to a patrol car because no patrol car is available at the moment.

QUEUING DELAY

The length of time a call for service waits in queue.

REGRESSION ANALYSIS

A procedure for fitting a straight line to data so as to minimize the sum of the squares of the deviations of the data from the straight-line estimate.

RESPONSE TIME, TOTAL

Sum of queuing delay and travel time. (Same as TOTAL DELAY.)

SCOPE

The collection of precincts, tours, and days to which the action of a PCAM command applies.

SERVICE TIME

Number of minutes a patrol car will be unavailable from the time it is dispatched to a call until it is available to respond to another call.

SERVICE TIME PARAMETER

A parameter for each day in each precinct. When multiplied by the hourly service time factors, gives the expected service time in each hour.

SHIFT

A particular tour in a particular precinct on a particular day.

SMOOTHING

A method of calculating delays, available in PCAM by user option. Queuing behavior is smoothed over time by averaging queuing delays and queuing probabilities in two successive hours of a day. If smoothing is not chosen, the PCAM program calculates delays as if each hour was in steady state.

SQUARE-ROOT LAW

An equation for the average travel distance D in a region of area A when N patrol units are available:

$$D = (\text{constant}) \times \sqrt{\frac{A}{N}}$$

STEADY STATE

In the PCAM context, a situation where the probability of finding n cars available does not change over time.

TIME BLOCK

See BLOCK, TIME

TOTAL DELAY

Same as RESPONSE TIME, TOTAL; the sum of queuing delay plus travel time.

TOUR

A period of time (whole number of hours) beginning when a patrol officer starts work for the day and ending when the officer finishes work. In PCAM, tours are assumed to start at the same time in every precinct on every day (but overlay tours need not be present on every day in every precinct).

TRAVEL TIME

The length of time from the moment a patrol car is dispatched to an incident until the moment it arrives at the scene.

UNAVAILABILITY PARAMETERS

A pair of constants B1 and B2 for each precinct that give the best regression fit to the linear equation

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} \text{fraction of time} \\ \text{on non-cfs work} \end{array} \right) = B1 \times \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{fraction of time} \\ \text{on cfs work} \end{array} \right) + B2$$

UNCOMMITTED TIME

The minutes or hours during a tour when a patrol car is not engaged in either cfs work or non-cfs work. This time can be used for directed patrol, preventive patrol, or any activity that does not make the car unavailable for dispatch.

UTILIZATION

The fraction of time a patrol car is busy on cfs work.



## I. PROGRAM INSTALLATION

### INTRODUCTION

The Patrol Car Allocation Model (PCAM85) is a computer program designed to help police departments determine the number of patrol cars to have on duty in each of their geographical commands. Typically, the number of patrol cars needed will vary according to the season of the year, day of the week, and hour of the day.

A companion User's Manual describes applications of the program, explains the meaning of the various items of data to be included in the database, and gives complete instructions for operating the program once it is installed:

- Jan M. Chaiken and Warren E. Walker, *Patrol Car Allocation Model: User's Manual*, R-3087/2.

The PCAM program is written in the FORTRAN language and is compatible with most FORTRAN compilers.

Successful use of the PCAM program requires little or no expertise in the use of computers. The user controls the program with a sequence of simple commands. These can be read in and stored for operation in batch mode (where the program's output is produced on a line printer), or they can be entered one at a time at a terminal for operation in interactive mode (in which case the program's output is displayed immediately at the terminal). Some of the facilities provided by the commands are:

- Data selection
- Allocation of patrol cars to meet constraints on performance measures
- Allocation of patrol cars to best achieve specified objectives
- Display of measures describing expected patrol car performance under particular allocations.

The data required for processing these commands must be supplied to the program in an external file that we call DATABASE. The format for this file is described in Sec. II.

Installing PCAM on a computer system is a simple and straightforward operation. However, various computer systems differ with respect to their conventions for accessing files in the FORTRAN language, and this may have to be taken into account in the program installation. In addition, users may wish to optimize the amount of run-time storage reserved, with respect to the size of their database and intended use of the program.

The program, as listed in Sec. V and distributed by Rand, is set up to run in batch mode, with changes for interactive mode indicated (see "Minor Program Modifications," below). However, on request we will supply the program in a form suitable for interactive operation. If the program is to be used primarily in batch mode, many users will wish to make program changes to enhance the appearance of the output.

This section provides the information needed to install the program and make the indicated types of changes. The user wishing to make more substantial changes will have to familiarize himself with Secs. IV and V. Refer to the Glossary and the User's Manual for definitions of unfamiliar terms.

#### PCAM SOURCE LANGUAGE AND COMPILATION

The PCAM program is written in the FORTRAN language. The program conforms closely to ANSI<sup>1</sup> standards, and the previous version (PCAM75) operated successfully on many different makes of computer hardware.

When all desired modifications to the source code have been made, the PCAM program should be compiled and the object program saved in an execution-ready form. On IBM 360, 370, or 303X systems running under OS or similar operating systems, the following JCL might be used to accomplish this:

<sup>1</sup>American National Standards Institute (ANSI), FORTRAN<sup>R</sup>, X-3.9-1966 (also known as FORTRAN66) and ANSI FORTRAN, X-3.9-1978 (also known as FORTRAN77).

```
//      jobcard
//STEP1 EXEC FORTGCL
//FORT.SYSIN DD *
.
.
      PCAM source program
.
.
/*
//LKED.SYSLMOD DD      definition of load module library
//LKED.SYSIN DD *
      NAME PCAM
/*
```

#### FILE STRUCTURE AND CONVENTIONS

The basic inputs to the PCAM program are (1) a sequence of commands, supplied by the user from a stored file or through an interactive terminal, which control the functions performed by the program, and (2) the DATABASE file on a direct access or magnetic tape device, which describes the characteristics of a city that are relevant to PCAM's modeling of its police patrol operations. PCAM's basic operations can be performed only on the part of DATABASE that resides in the computer's main memory. The user directs part or all of the data to be read from DATABASE by means of a READ command, as described in the User's Manual. The term CURRENT-DATA refers to the data that have been read from DATABASE and are available for processing.

The user can modify the contents of CURRENT-DATA through various commands. PCAM also has the capability of writing out a file containing part or all of the information in CURRENT-DATA. The file created by this operation is called NEW-DATA and is written in response to a WRITE command (see User's Manual). It is in the same format as DATABASE and can be used in its place in subsequent runs of PCAM.

PCAM references all files through INTEGER variables that contain FORTRAN unit numbers. This facilitates changing the unit numbers used by PCAM to conform to the conventions of a particular operating system.

Table 1 describes PCAM's files in terms of these file reference variables and gives the values of the variables in the distributed program. All file reference variables (except the variable for NEW-DATA) are in COMMON/SYSTEM/. To change the value of these file reference variables, the DATA statement numbered 5374 in Sec. V, located in the BLOCK DATA subprogram, should be modified.

Whether the user changes the unit numbers or not, most operating systems require the user to prepare data definition statements that identify the device or file corresponding to each unit number. For example, the following JCL is used to run the program on the Rand Computation Center's IBM 3032 computer:

Table 1  
PCAM FILES

Variable Name	Device	Description	Unit Number
SYSIN	Teletype, terminal, card reader, disk, tape, etc.	User's command input	10
SYSOUT	Teletype, terminal, printer, disk, tape, etc.	Printed output from program	11
IFILE	Tape, direct access	Input data (DATABASE)	19
NUNIT	Tape, direct access	Output database (NEW-DATA)	Value determined from user input in the WRITE command
LIT	Tape, direct access	Scratch file for literals (space needed for three 80-character records)	20

```
// jobcard
//S1 EXEC PGM=PCAM,REGION=160K
//STEPLIB DD DSN= name of load module library,DISP=SHR
//GO.FT10F001 DD DSN=name of command file,UNIT=USER,DISP=SHR
//GO.FT11F001 DD SYSOUT=A,DCB=(RECFM=FA,LRECL=81,BLKSIZE=81)
//GO.FT06F001 DD SYSOUT=A
//GO.FT18F001 DD DSN=name of NEW-DATA file,UNIT=USER
// VOL=SER=volume,SPACE=(TRK,(4,1),RLSE),DISP=(NEW,CATLG),
// DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=800)
//GO.FT19F001 DD DSN=name of DATABASE file,UNIT=USER,DISP=SHR
//GO.FT20F001 DD DSN=&&PCAM,UNIT=TEMP,VOL=SER=TEMP10,
// SPACE=(TRK,(10,2),RLSE),DISP=(NEW,DELETE)
```

The FT18 DD statement allows the user to write a NEW-DATA file on FORTRAN unit 18. In other words, the user is permitted to enter the command WRITE [DATA] [ON] 18 [FOR] <QUALIFIER>.

### STORAGE ALLOCATION

Most run-time storage that PCAM uses is allocated dynamically from two large one-dimensional arrays (see Sec. IV). The arrays are named CDAT (an abbreviation for CURRENT-DATA) and C2DAT, and are contained in COMMON/STORE/. Wherever COMMON/STORE/ occurs in the program, arrays ICDAT and IC2DAT of the same size as CDAT and C2DAT are defined and equivalenced to CDAT and C2DAT. The minimum amount of storage that must be reserved for CDAT and C2DAT depends on the size of the user's database and on how much of the database will be accessed in a single READ command.

Four different classes of information are stored in CDAT. The storage requirements for each class are given below. The sum of these requirements is the minimum size for array CDAT. C2DAT requires the same amount of space as CDAT.

#### 1. Permanent Tables

Tables that are allocated at the start of each PCAM run require the following number of words of storage:

$$(9 \cdot \text{NDAYDT}) + (13 \cdot \text{NTRDT}) + (3 \cdot \text{NBLDT}) + (8 \cdot \text{NDIVDT}),$$

where NDAYDT = number of days of data in DATABASE, NTRDT = number of tours in each day in DATABASE, NBLDT = number of blocks for each day in DATABASE, and NDIVDT = number of divisions in DATABASE.

### 2. Variable Size Tables

Tables whose size depends on the number of divisions, days, and tours selected in a READ command qualifier require the following number of words of storage:

$$\text{NDAYRD} + \text{NTRRD} + \text{NDIVRD},$$

where NDAYRD = number of days read into CURRENT-DATA, NTRRD = number of tours read, and NDIVRD = number of divisions read.

### 3. Data Storage

Data read from DATABASE into CURRENT-DATA by a READ command requires the following number of words of storage:

$$\text{NPCTRD} \cdot \text{NWDPCCT},$$

where NPCTRD = number of precincts included in CURRENT-DATA, and the calculation of NWDPCCT will be explained below in Sec. IV (Table 7).

### 4. Temporary Storage

Temporary storage is used for names and numbers<sup>2</sup> during command interpretation and execution. The exact amount of this storage that is needed for any command is given by:

$$8 \cdot (\text{number of names in command}) \\ + 2 \cdot (\text{number of numbers in command}).$$

<sup>2</sup>Names appear in user commands to label entities such as precincts, days, and tours. Numbers are used to identify output tables, objective functions, constraints, files, and numerical quantities. For more detailed information, see Sec. II and also the User's Manual.

Temporary storage is always released when the execution of a command is complete. An allocation of about 150 words for this type of storage will be sufficient for most applications.

The program as distributed allows 6,000 words for the sum of these four requirements. Most users will find this amount of space adequate. If the user's DATABASE is too large, an error message will be printed when the program is run, and then it will be necessary to calculate the actual requirements as listed above.

If the user's DATABASE requires less than 6,000 words for CDAT, the program will operate properly, and a message will be printed after the END command indicating the total number of words actually used for the first three requirements listed above. The user can then reduce the amount of space allocated to CDAT and C2DAT, if desired. The only advantage in making this modification will be a possible reduction in the cost of running the program, if the computer installation's charges depend on the amount of memory requested.

In order to change the space allocation, either an increase when necessary or a decrease when desired, the dimensions of CDAT, ICDAT, C2DAT, and IC2DAT must be changed on the following pairs of lines of the program (see Sec. V):

8, 10	2886, 2888
272, 274	2928, 2930
407, 409	2978, 2980
490, 492	3045, 3047
563, 565	3252, 3254
598, 600	3439, 3441
1144, 1146	3844, 3846
1404, 1406	3900, 3902
1544, 1546	3950, 3952
1695, 1697	3992, 3994
1794, 1796	4125, 4127
1966, 1968	4288, 4290
2085, 2087	4386, 4388
2235, 2237	4534, 4536
2341, 2343	4571, 4573
2520, 2522	5085, 5087
2578, 2580	5117, 5119
2800, 2802	5365, 5367
2840, 2842	

In addition, in BLOCK DATA, NWORDS must be set equal to the dimension of CDAT. This occurs on line 5370.

#### MEMORY REQUIREMENTS

A moderate amount of computer memory is required to run the PCAM program. Although the exact amount will vary from one computer system to another, the figures given below will serve as a good guideline.

The memory requirements for the PCAM program depend directly on the size of the array CDAT; call this NWORDS. The amount of storage required to run PCAM on the Rand Computation Center IBM 3032 computer is given by:  $(193 + 8 \cdot \text{NWORDS}/1024)$  K bytes. The program as distributed has NWORDS = 6,000, and therefore requires 240K bytes of storage, but we suggest requesting 242K bytes. For installations with other types of computers, the equivalent requirement can be obtained by using the fact that there are four bytes in a word on the IBM 3032 computer and that 1K byte = 1024 bytes.

For the assistance of potential users who are severely restricted in the amount of storage, we point out that the memory requirements for PCAM can be reduced by means of a technique called chaining.<sup>3</sup> (We do not recommend chaining the PCAM program unless it is unavoidable.) This technique allows only those parts of the program that are required to perform a particular function to be resident in memory. The remainder of the program can remain in external storage until required. For example, an examination of the program listing in Sec. V and the cross-referenced listing of program segments in App. D reveals that while a LIST command is being executed (by subroutine LIST) there is no need for subroutine WRITE, which implements the WRITE command, to be resident in memory.

The best way to break up the PCAM program for chaining will vary from installation to installation and depends upon the amount of memory available to run the program and the way in which it is used. In

<sup>3</sup>This is frequently called "overlying," but we do not use this terminology because the word "overlay" has been assigned a specific (and different) meaning in the User's Manual and the Glossary.

general, those subprograms required for the execution of all, or most, commands should be in memory throughout the program's execution. The subprograms that are needed to execute particular commands should be grouped so that only the group required to execute one command resides in memory with the continuously resident subprograms.

#### MINOR PROGRAM MODIFICATIONS

To convert the PCAM batch program into an interactive program, five lines must be removed from the program (1859, 1860, 2551, 2552, and 2561), and two lines must be inserted (2533 and 2534). These are described in Sec. V under the headings "MAIN Program" and "Subroutine GETTKN."

If the program is operated in batch mode, the user may wish to change the appearance of output, because there is more room on a page of output from a high-speed printer than there generally is on the screen of an interactive terminal. Changes in spacing of columns of output, number of decimal places displayed, and column labels may be made as follows:

- For the table displayed by the LIST command, change format statements in subroutine LIST.
- For the tables displayed by the DISP command, change format statements in subroutine TITLE and subroutine PRTBL (print table).

In addition, output data of no interest to the user can be completely suppressed by modifying the same subroutines.

To change pagination, or to provide a different heading at the top of the first page (for example, the name of the police department or the date of the run), modify the MAIN program or the INIT subroutine.

If all tours<sup>4</sup> have the same length, the department may prefer to have PCAM allocate *cars* rather than *car-hours*. The program as

<sup>4</sup>In the PCAM documentation, the word "tour" is used to designate the period of time during which a patrol car is on duty. The program itself employs whatever term the user specifies--watch, shift, platoon, etc.

distributed will accept commands referring to cars, such as ALOC 24 CARS BY F(2), but it will interpret the expression "24 cars" to mean 24 car-hours. To change the program so that the input number is interpreted as cars, line 141 of the program must be changed following the instructions on lines 136-140 (see Sec. V).

**COSTS**

The cost of running the PCAM program will vary from installation to installation. However, we can give a rough idea of the range of costs based on our experience with two computer systems. On the Rand Computation Center IBM 3032 computer, compiling the program costs approximately \$14, and this is more expensive than most runs of the program after compilation. (It is therefore desirable to save the object code from the compiled program.)

The demonstration of the program illustrated in the figures in Sec. III of the User's Manual was run from object code at a cost under \$12. Typical applications should involve costs under this amount for machine time unless numerous ADD or ALOC commands are entered, or these commands are performed on a large number of shifts simultaneously. (In PCAM terminology, a *shift* is a tour in all precincts at once. The number of shifts is the product of the number of precincts, days, and tours included explicitly or implicitly in a command qualifier.) Use of PCAM's "smoothing" option (see App. A of the User's Manual) will double the cost of a run. In general, PCAM is an inexpensive program to operate and compares favorably with any other program that could answer similar policy questions.

**II. PCAM DATA FILE FORMAT**

This section describes the format of the DATABASE and NEW-DATA files mentioned in Sec. I. Figure 1 and the demonstration DATABASE in App. A may assist the user in interpreting the instructions in this section. The format items shown are those used to read the DATABASE file. Those used to write NEW-DATA files are different in some respects as noted, but they always produce a file that can later be read according to the formats shown for DATABASE. The reader is referred to the Glossary and the User's Manual for the definitions of unfamiliar terms. Appendix B documents a computer program (not part of PCAM) that may assist some departments in calculating values for the unavailability parameters B1 and B2 that appear in the precinct header record, described below.

The DATABASE file must be prepared in standard 80-column records on a disk or other rewindable storage device. The PCAM program uses the variable name IFILE for DATABASE and assumes it is located on unit 19. The user may change the unit number in COMMON/SYSTEM/, which is initialized on line 5374 in BLOCK DATA (see Sec. V).

- 1. *Control record.* This is the first record in the database.

Columns	Format <sup>1</sup>	Comments	Description
1-8	A8	Left justify	The word DIVISION, or whatever word the department uses for aggregations of precincts.
11-18	A8	Left justify	The word PRECINCT, or whatever word the department uses for precincts.
21-28	A8	Left justify	The word TOUR, or whatever word the department uses for tour.
30-31	I2	Right justify	Number of divisions in the database.
33-35	I3	Right justify	Number of precincts in the database.

<sup>1</sup>All A8 formats are read as 8A1.

37-39	I3	Right justify	Number of days of data that are supplied for each precinct.
41-42	I2	Right justify	Number of time blocks in each day.
44-45	I2	Right justify	Number of tours in each day.
47	I1		Indicator for overlay tour. Enter 0 or 1 as described below.

PCAM permits the following possibilities for overlay tours:

- TYPE 0 -- there are no overlay tours.
- TYPE 1 -- (a) every day in every precinct has a single overlay tour  
(b) some days and/or precincts have a single overlay tour; the remainder have none.

Enter 0 as the overlay tour indicator for Type 0; enter 1 for Type 1. For Type 1, the last tour in the data for every day in every precinct must be the overlay tour. However, in case 1(b), the overlay tour data will be blank for some days and/or precincts.

Columns	Format	Comments	Description
49	I1		Error checking flag. Enter a 1 for no error checking. If blank or 0, error checking of the input data will be performed, as discussed in the description of subroutine READ.
51	I1		Smoothing flag. Enter a 1 if smoothing of queuing behavior is desired. If blank or 0, no smoothing will be performed. (See App. A of the User's Manual for a description of smoothing.)
53	I1		Indicator for the presence or absence of a "filename" record in the database. Enter a 1 if the second record in the database is a "filename." Blank or 0 means no filename is being supplied.

2. *Filename record.* This is the second record in the database if there is a "1" in column 53 of the Control record. The filename can consist of up to 60 characters, which identify the database being used in a particular run. If supplied in this record, the filename will be printed at the top of every PCAM output report.

Columns	Format	Comments	Description
1-60	60A1		Name of database.

3. *Day name record(s).* If there are ten days or fewer in the database, then only one day name record is required. Otherwise, continuation records will be needed; supply as many as required.

Columns	Format	Comments	Description
Begin in 1	10A8	Left justify	Name for each day in the database. For each precinct, day data will have to be in the same order as the names on this record.

4. *Block descriptor record.* This follows the day name record(s).

Columns	Format	Comments	Description
Begin in 1	24(I2,IX)	Right justify	Last hour of each time block. Supply as many hours as there are time blocks in a day, up to 24. The hours must be in increasing order.

5. *Tour descriptor records.* There is one such record for each tour. These records follow the Block Descriptor Record. The record for the overlay tour (if any) is last.

Columns	Format	Comments	Description
1-8	A8	Left justify	Name of tour.

10-11	I2	Right justify	Ordinal number of the first time block (or only time block) in the tour.
13-14	I2	Right justify	Ordinal number of the second time block in the tour. Zero or blank if the tour has only one time block.

6. *Precinct header record.* The first such record follows the last tour descriptor record. The next such record follows all the data for the first precinct. In total, the number of precinct header records will equal the number of precincts in the data.

Columns	Format	Comments	Description
1-8	A8	Left justify	Precinct name.
10-17	A8	Left justify	Division name for this precinct.
20-24	F5.0 <sup>2</sup>		Area of precinct (in square miles).
26-30	F5.0 <sup>3</sup>		Total length of streets in precinct (in miles).
32-36	F5.0 <sup>4</sup>		Unavailability parameter B1.
38-42	F5.0 <sup>4</sup>		Unavailability parameter B2.

7. *Day detail records.* There are three of these records for each day in each precinct. The first three follow the first precinct header, the next three appear after all data for shifts and blocks in the first day in the first precinct, etc.

Record	Columns	Format	Description
1	1-5	F5.0	Call rate parameter.
	7-11	F5.0	Service time parameter.

<sup>2</sup>F5.2 in NEW-DATA.  
<sup>3</sup>F5.1 in NEW-DATA.  
<sup>4</sup>F5.3 in NEW-DATA.

	13	I1	An indicator for the presence or absence of an overlay tour for this day for this precinct. Enter 0 if there is no overlay tour, 1 if there is an overlay tour.
2	1-72	24(F3.2) <sup>5</sup>	Call rate factors for each hour of the day. The product of one of these factors and the call rate parameter in record 1 should be the number of calls occurring in the precinct in the corresponding hour of the day.
3	1-72	24(F3.2) <sup>5</sup>	Service time factors for each hour of the day. The product of one of these factors and the service time parameter in record 1 should be the average service time for calls occurring in the precinct in the corresponding hour of the day.

8. *Shift detail records.* There is one such record for each tour for each day for each precinct. After the third day detail record for each day in each precinct, there will be N of these records, describing the N tours in that day.

Columns	Format	Description
1-5	F5.0 <sup>6</sup>	Average number of cars on duty during the shift.
7-11	F5.0 <sup>6</sup>	Average speed of cars when responding to calls (in miles/hour).
13-17	F5.0 <sup>6</sup>	Average speed of cars when on preventive patrol (in miles/hour).
19-23	F5.0 <sup>7</sup>	Fraction of calls that are of priority 1.
25-29	F5.0 <sup>7</sup>	Fraction of calls that are of priority 2.

<sup>5</sup>No decimal points in NEW-DATA.  
<sup>6</sup>F5.1 in NEW-DATA.  
<sup>7</sup>F5.3 in NEW-DATA.



31-35	F5.0 <sup>8</sup>	Percent of cars with two officers. The remainder of the cars will be assumed to have one officer. (If this field is blank, it will be assumed that all cars have one officer.)
37-41	F5.0 <sup>9</sup>	Fraction of priority 1 calls to which two cars are dispatched (see below).
43-47	F5.0 <sup>9</sup>	Fraction of priority 1 calls to which three cars are dispatched (see below).
49-53	F5.0 <sup>9</sup>	Fraction of priority 2 calls to which two cars are dispatched (see below).
55-59	F5.0 <sup>9</sup>	Fraction of priority 2 calls to which three cars are dispatched (see below).
61-65	F5.0 <sup>9</sup>	Fraction of priority 3 calls to which two cars are dispatched (see below).
67-71	F5.0 <sup>9</sup>	Fraction of priority 3 calls to which three cars are dispatched (see below).

PCAM85 allows different numbers of cars to be sent to calls of different priorities, and to different types of calls within each priority. Columns 37-71 of a shift detail record allow the user to specify the dispatch policy for a shift. There are two input fields for each priority: the fraction of calls that are dispatched two cars and the fraction that receive three cars. (PCAM assumes that the remainder of the calls receive one car.) If the two fields for any priority are left blank, PCAM assumes that a single patrol car is dispatched to all calls of that priority.<sup>10</sup>

9. *Blank records.* There is one blank record for each day for each precinct. It must follow the shift detail records for that day and precinct.

<sup>8</sup>F5.1 in NEW-DATA.

<sup>9</sup>F5.3 in NEW-DATA.

<sup>10</sup>This is PCAM's simplified way of representing important aspects of dispatching policies that are, in most police departments, much more complex. In designing PCAM, we considered other ways of representing dispatch policies in the computer program. We found the more precise ones were difficult to describe with input data, and the resulting output reports were difficult to understand.

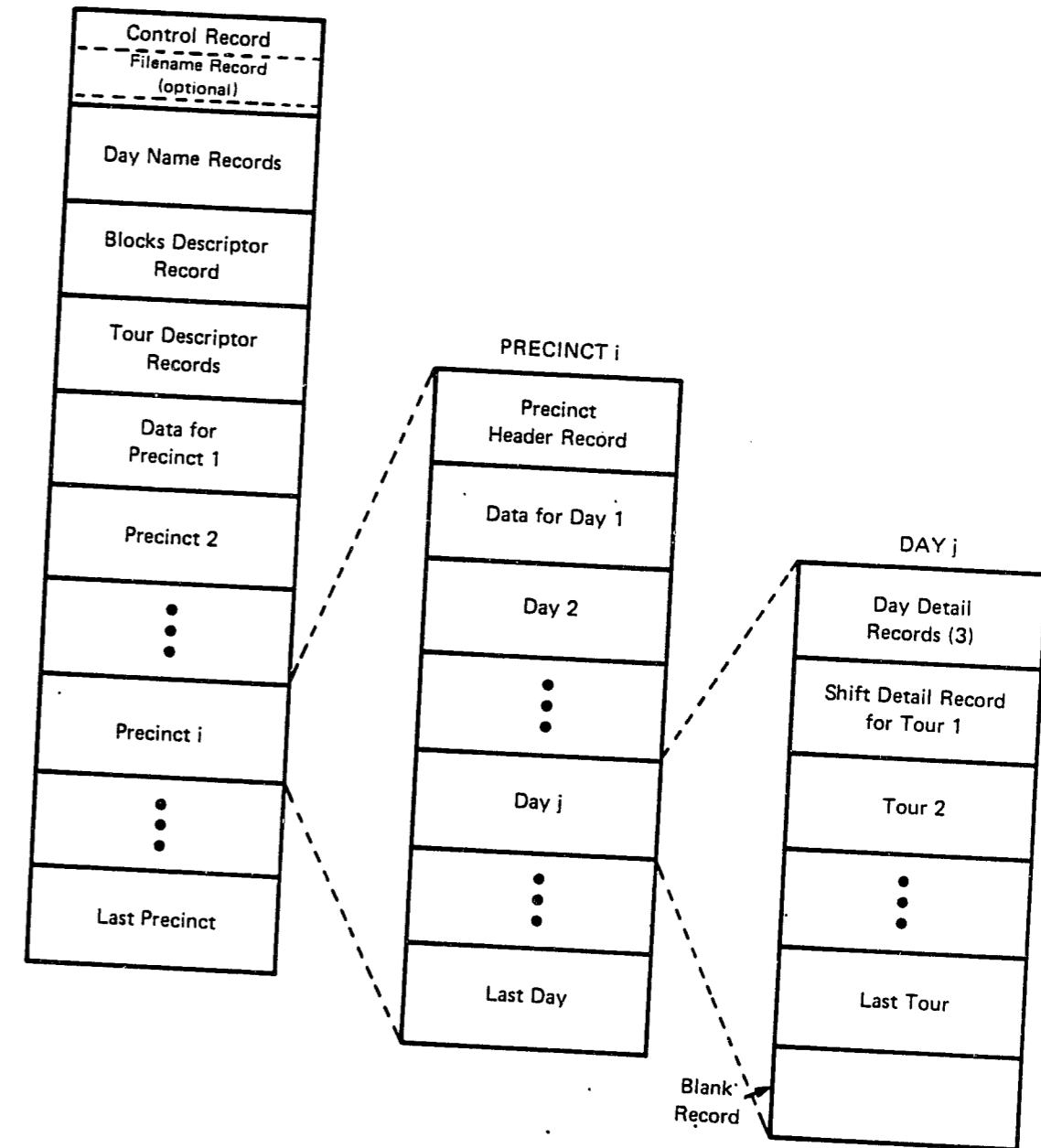


Fig. 1 - Order of data in DATABASE

### III. ALGORITHMS FOR CONVERSION OF ALLOCATION BETWEEN TOURS AND BLOCKS

This section documents the algorithms that PCAM uses to convert allocations of cars to tours into block allocations, and vice versa. Recall that a tour is a period of time over which a patrol car can be on duty, and a block is a part of a tour during which the number of patrol cars on duty is constant.

#### CONVERSION OF TOUR ALLOCATIONS TO BLOCK ALLOCATIONS

Given an allocation of cars to the tours of a day in a precinct, PCAM determines the resulting allocation of cars to blocks as follows:

1. Set the number of cars assigned to each block of the day to zero.
2. For each tour of the day, including overlay tours if any, add the number of cars assigned the tour to the number of cars assigned to each of its blocks. For example, consider four blocks named 1, 2, 3, and 4, and three tours named A, B, and C. Tour A works blocks 1 and 2, tour B works blocks 2 and 3, and tour C works blocks 3 and 4. Let  $N_i$  be the number of cars on duty during block  $i$ , and let  $M_A$  be the number of cars assigned to tour A. Then  $N_1 = M_A$ ,  $N_2 = M_A + M_B$ ,  $N_3 = M_B + M_C$ ,  $N_4 = M_C$ .

#### CONVERSION OF BLOCK ALLOCATIONS TO TOUR ALLOCATIONS

PCAM uses two different algorithms to convert block allocations to tour allocations. One algorithm is used to determine the allocation of cars to tours after constraints have been met for blocks. The second algorithm is used to determine the required increase in car allocation when the number of cars allocated to tours is not enough cars to handle the call-for-service workload in all blocks of a day.

#### When Constraints for Blocks Are Met

The algorithm to determine the tour allocation after constraints are met for all blocks of a day in a precinct is the following. For each tour of the day:

- a. If the tour is not involved in an overlay, assign the maximum of the number of cars in its blocks.
- b. If an overlay tour starts during the tour, assign the number of cars assigned to its first block. Save this as  $N_1$ . Save the number of cars assigned to its second block as  $N_2$ .
- c. If the overlay tour ends during the tour, assign the number of cars assigned to its second block. Save this as  $N_4$ . Save the number of cars assigned to its first block as  $N_3$ .
- d. If the tour is an overlay tour, assign  $N = \max(N_2 - N_1, N_3 - N_4, 0)$  cars.
- e. If  $N$  equals 0, STOP.
- f. Let  $\delta = \max(N_2 - N_1, 0) - \max(N_3 - N_4, 0)$ .
- g. If  $\delta > 0$  and the overlay tour is longer than the first overlaid tour, add  $\delta$  cars to the first overlaid tour and remove  $\delta$  cars from the overlay tour. If  $\delta < 0$  and the overlay tour is longer than the second overlaid tour, add  $\delta$  cars to the second overlaid tour and remove  $\delta$  cars from the overlay tour. If  $\delta = 0$  or the overlay tour is not longer than the overlaid tour, make no adjustments.

#### When Block Allocation Is Insufficient To Handle Workload

Under conditions where the allocation of cars to the blocks of a day is insufficient to handle the call-for-service workload in each block (this can result from the execution of a READ or SET command), the following algorithm is used to determine where to increase the assignment of cars.

- a. Determine the minimum number of cars required for each deficient block and assign that number of cars. Mark such blocks as deficient.

- b. For each tour of the day (the overlay tour last):
- i. If the tour is not involved in an overlay and has a deficient block, assign the maximum number of cars assigned to its blocks.
  - ii. If an overlay tour starts during the tour, save the number of cars assigned to its first block as  $N_1$ . If its first block is deficient, assign  $N_1$  cars to the tour.
  - iii. If an overlay tour ends during the tour, save the number of cars assigned to its second block as  $N_4$ . If its second block is deficient, assign  $N_4$  cars to the tour.
  - iv. If the tour is an overlay and one or both of its blocks is deficient, assign cars as follows. Let  $N_2$  be the number of cars assigned to its first block and  $N_3$  be the number of cars assigned to its second block (these include the effect of increasing a block assignment to meet the workload restriction in step a. above. However, note that at this stage in the algorithm, any assignments made to tours in steps b. and c. have not been converted to block assignments). The number of cars assigned to the overlay tour is then  $\max(N_2 - N_1, N_3 - N_4, \text{number cars currently assigned})$ .
- c. The algorithm described above (Conversion of Tour Allocations to Block Allocations) is then used to redetermine the block assignments.

#### IV. INTERNAL DATA STRUCTURES

This section describes PCAM's internal data structures and its run-time storage management system. An understanding of these aspects of the program is necessary only if the user wishes to interpret the program listings in Sec. V or modify the program. This section assumes a familiarity with the database format given in Sec. II. Refer to the Glossary and the User's Manual for definitions of unfamiliar terms.

##### STORAGE MANAGEMENT

The amount of memory required by PCAM will vary according to the size of the database and the portion of it selected in each READ command. To allow for this variation while enabling the program to run with the minimum amount of storage required for a particular database, PCAM dynamically allocates much of the storage that it uses.

Dynamic storage allocation is accomplished by reserving two large, one-dimensional arrays, the size of which can be set when the program is compiled. Then, when a variable amount of storage is required for some purpose, it can be allocated from these arrays, at which time the subscript of the first word allocated is saved for future reference. The arrays are referenced by the variable names CDAT and C2DAT when REAL data are accessed and by ICDAT and IC2DAT when INTEGER data are accessed.

Two subroutines are used to allocate storage from CDAT; these are GETBOT and GETTOP. GETBOT allocates storage from the "bottom" of the array. This storage is used for three types of data: (1) tables whose dimensions depend only on certain parameters describing the database and do not vary during program execution, (2) tables whose dimensions can change as a result of the number of days and tours selected in a READ command, and (3) data read from the database by a READ command. Subroutine GETTOP allocates storage from the "top" of CDAT. This is basically "scratch pad" storage, used during interpretation of all commands and sometimes during command execution.

The storage management system is actually rather simple. Storage is allocated on a last-in-first-out basis. Each routine that requests storage has the responsibility of releasing it or not, depending upon intended future use. Storage is released by setting a pointer to a subscript that represents the highest or lowest free word of CDAT, depending upon whether storage is being freed from the top or bottom. Thus, care has been exercised so that storage is not prematurely freed and unrecoverable "holes" are not left in allocated storage.

### TABLE POINTERS

Pointers to the dynamically allocated tables used by PCAM and table dimensions are saved in COMMON/PNTRS/. This common block also contains certain variables relating to overlay tours. For completeness, these variables will also be described here. Table 2 lists each variable in COMMON/PNTRS/, its contents, and the routine where its value is set. If storage is allocated for a table in a routine other than the one in which its entries are made, the name of the routine making the table entries appears in parentheses. Variables beginning with "N" are dimensions or counters, and those beginning with "L" are pointers.

### DATA STORAGE

PCAM stores the data read by a READ command in arrays CDAT and C2DAT in a structure parallel to the way the data are stored in DATABASE (see Sec. II, in particular Fig. 1). For each precinct, a constant-size area of storage in CDAT contains certain data that describe the precinct as a whole, then a variable-size area contains data for each day, a constant-size area contains data for the day as a whole, and two variable-size areas contain data for each tour and each block (the size of each area depends on the number of tours read for a day). C2DAT contains data that are used to smooth the performance measures over time and data that describe the dispatch policy. The data are organized using a structure parallel to CDAT.

Each element of precinct, day, tour, and block data is referenced by a pointer that is the subscript within CDAT or C2DAT of the data for the precinct, day, tour, or block, plus an *offset* that corresponds to

Table 2  
VARIABLES IN COMMON/PNTRS/

Name	Contents	Where Set (entered)
NPCTDT	Number of precincts in the base.	INIT
NPCTRD	Number of precincts read by the last READ command.	READ
LPCTDT	Pointer to subscript in CDAT of data read by last READ command.	READ
LNMLST(1)	Pointer to list of day names in current command qualifier (stored one character to a word, eight characters to a name).	GTDSPC
LNMLST(2)	Pointer to list of tour names in current command qualifier.	GTDSPC
LNMLST(3)	Pointer to list of division names in current command qualifier.	GTDSPC
LNMLST(4)	Pointer to list of precinct names in current command qualifier.	GTDSPC
NNAMES(1)	Number of day names in current command qualifier.	GTDSPC
NNAMES(2)	Number of tour names in current command qualifier.	GTDSPC
NNAMES(3)	Number of division names in current command qualifier.	GTDSPC
NNAMES(4)	Number of precinct names in current command qualifier.	GTDSPC
NDAYDT	Number of days of data in the database for each precinct.	INIT
LDAYNM	Pointer to table of names of all days in the database (8*NDAYDT words). These are in the same order as the day data for each precinct in the database.	INIT

Table 2--continued

Name	Contents	Where Set (entered)
LDYRFL	Pointer to table of day "read" flags (NDAYDT words). Each entry corresponds to one day in the database. An entry value of zero indicates that no data are to be read for that day. A nonzero value indicates that data are to be read. If the value is nonzero, then it is the ordinal position of that day among days read. If there are three days' data for each precinct in the database, and the user selects the first and third in a READ command, then the entries in this table will be 1, 0, 2.	INIT(READ)
NDAYRD	Number of days of data selected in the last READ command qualifier.	READ
LDYWFL	Pointer to table of day "work" flags (NDAYRD words). Each entry corresponds to one day for which data have been read. An entry value of zero indicates that the current command will not operate on data for that day. A nonzero value indicates that the day is to be included in the command scope. If the entry is nonzero, then it is the ordinal position of the selected day among all days in the database. Continuing the above example, if the user selects the second of the days read in a command, then the entries in this table would be 0, 3.	READ(SETWFL)
NTRDT	Number of tours in the database for each day.	INIT

Table 2--continued

Name	Contents	Where Set (entered)
LTRTB(1)	Pointer to table of blocks (NTRDT words). Each entry corresponds to a tour, the order being the same as in the database. Entry values are the ordinal position among blocks of the first block in a tour.	INIT
LTRTB(2)	The same as LTRTB(1), except gives the position of the second block for each tour. A zero-valued entry indicates that there is no second block for the tour.	INIT
LTRST	Pointer to starting hours of tours (NTRDT words). Each entry corresponds to a tour. The value of each entry is the starting hour (1-24) of that tour.	INIT
LTREND	The same as LTRST, but ending hours.	INIT
LTRRFL	Pointer to table of tour "read" flags. This is the same as LDYRFL, but for tours.	INIT(READ)
LTRNM	Pointer to table of tour names (8*NTRDT words). These are in the same order as the tour data for each day in the database.	INIT
NTRRD	Number of tours selected in the last READ command qualifier.	READ
LTRWFL	Pointer to table of tour "work" flags (NTRRD words). This is the same as LDYWFL, but for tours.	READ(SETWFL)
NBLDT	Number of blocks for each day in the database.	INIT

Table 2--continued

Name	Contents	Where Set (entered)
LBLKTB(1)	Pointer to table of starting hours for each block (NBLDT words).	INIT
LBLKTB(2)	Pointer to table of ending hours for each block (NBLDT words).	INIT
LBLRFL	Pointer to table of block "read" flags (NBLDT words). This is the same as LTRRFL, but for blocks.	INIT(READ)
NBLRD	Number of blocks read by a READ command for each day (function of the number of tours selected).	READ
LBLWFL	Not used.	
NDIVDT	Number of divisions into which precincts are aggregated.	INIT
NDIVRD	Number of divisions selected by a READ command.	READ
LDIVNM	Pointer to list of names of divisions selected by a READ command (8*NDIVDT words). Includes those selected by a request for all precincts.	INIT(READ)
LDIVFL	Pointer to list of flags that select divisions for current command (not READ) (NDIVRD words). Each entry corresponds to a division name in LDIVNM. A nonzero entry value indicates that the division was selected; a zero entry indicates that it was not.	READ(SETWFL)
IOVRLY	A flag that indicates whether there are overlay tours in the database. A value of 1 indicates that the last tour of each day in the database is an overlay tour; a value of 0 indicates that there are no overlay tours.	INIT

Table 2--continued

Name	Contents	Where Set (entered)
IOVTR(1)	If IOVRLY=1, the position of the first overlaid tour among the tours specified in a READ command. A value of m indicates that the mth tour of the tours read for each day is the tour during which the overlay tour starts.	READ
IOVTR(2)	If IOVRLY=1, the position of the second overlaid tour among the tours specified in a READ command. A value of m indicates that the mth tour of the tours read for each day is the tour during which the overlay tour ends (of course, IOVTR(2)=IOVTR(1)+1).	READ

the types of data being referenced. For example, the word containing the area of a precinct is referenced in the program by CDAT(LPCT+ARPOFF), where LPCT is the previously determined pointer to the data for the precinct and ARPOFF is the relative position within precinct data (for all precincts) of the word containing the precinct's area. Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 give the layout of the constant data for precincts, days, tours, and blocks. LPCT, LDAY, LTOUR, and LBLK are pointers to particular precincts, days, tours, and blocks, respectively.

The offsets for all data items described above are contained in COMMON/OFFSET/. Other variables in COMMON/OFFSET/ give the storage requirements for precincts, days, tours, and blocks. These are described in Table 7.

Table 3  
DESCRIPTION OF PRECINCT DATA

Data Item	Mode	Reference	Offset Value
Name (8 words)	Character	(LPCT+NMPOFF)	0
Division number (relative position in IDIVNM of division name: 0 for none)	Integer	(LPCT+DVPOFF)	8
Area (square miles)	Real	(LPCT+ARPOFF)	9
Total street length (miles)	Real	(LPCT+SMPOFF)	10
B1 (unavailability parameter)	Real	(LPCT+B1POFF)	11
B2 (unavailability parameter)	Real	(OPCT+B2POFF)	12
Data for days	Real	(LPCT+DYPOFF)	13

Table 4

DESCRIPTION OF DAY DATA

Data Item in CDAT	Data Item in C2DAT	Mode	Reference	Offset Value
Call rate parameter		Real	(LDAY+CPDOFF)	0
Service time parameter		Real	(LDAY+SPDOFF)	1
Overlay indicator for day		Integer	(LDAY+OVDOFF)	2
Hourly call rates (24 words)	Probability of delay in previous hour	Real	(LDAY+CRDOFF)	3
Hourly service times (24 words)	Effective cars in previous hour	Real	(LDAY+STDOFF)	27
Data for tours		[a]	(LDAY+TRDOFF)	51
Data for blocks		[b]	(LDAY+BLDOFF)	Depends on number of tours

<sup>a</sup>See Table 5.  
<sup>b</sup>See Table 6.

Table 5  
DESCRIPTION OF TOUR DATA

Data Item in CDAT	Mode	Data Item in C2DAT	Mode	Reference	Offset Value
Difference in objective function value per car-hour if one car is added to tour	Real	Fraction of priority 1 calls dispatched 1 car	Real	(LTOUR+QDTOFF)	0
Difference in objective function value per car-hour if a car is removed from an overlay tour and one car is added to each of the tours that it overlays	Real	Fraction of priority 1 calls dispatched 2 cars	Real	(LTOUR+QXTOFF)	1
Number of calls during tour	Real	Fraction of priority 1 calls dispatched 3 cars	Real	(LTOUR+CRTOFF)	2
Objective function value with current allocation	Real	Fraction of priority 2 calls dispatched 1 car	Real	(LTOUR+QOTOFF)	3
Objective function value with one more car	Real	Fraction of priority 2 calls dispatched 2 cars	Real	(LTOUR+QNTOFF)	4
Number of most limiting constraint	Integer	Fraction of priority 2 calls dispatched 3 cars	Real	(LTOUR+CTTOFF)	5
Tour type (1=ignore, 2=standard, 3=first in overlay, 4=second in overlay, 5=overlay tour)	Integer	Fraction of priority 3 calls dispatched 1 car	Real	(LTOUR+TYTOFF)	6
Actual cars assigned to start tour	Real	Fraction of priority 3 calls dispatched 2 cars	Real	(LTOUR+ACTOFF)	7
Response speed (mph)	Real	Fraction of priority 3 calls dispatched 3 cars	Real	(LTOUR+RVTOFF)	8
Patrol speed (mph)	Real			(LTOUR+PVTOFF)	9
Fraction of priority 1 calls	Real			(LTOUR+HFTOFF)	10
Fraction of priority 2 calls	Real			(LTOUR+MFTOFF)	11
Fraction of priority 3 calls	Real			(LTOUR+LFTOFF)	12

Table 6

DESCRIPTION OF BLOCK DATA

Data Item	Mode	Reference	Offset
Effective cars (including overlay effects)	Real	(LBLK+EFBOFF)	0
Actual cars on duty (including overlays)	Real	(LBLK+ACBOFF)	1
Average workload during hours of block (hours of servicing calls per hour)	Real	(LBLK+AWBOFF)	
Total calls during block	Real	(LBLK+CRBOFF)	3
Maximum workload over all hours of block	Real	(LBLK+RMBOFF)	4
Number of most limiting constraint	Real	(LBLK+CTBOFF)	6
Objective function value with current allocation	Real	(LBLK+QOBOFF)	7
Objective function value with one additional car	Real	(LBLK+QNBOFF)	8

Table 7

OTHER CONTENTS OF COMMON/OFFSET/

Variable	Contents	Value
NWDBL	Number of words required for a block	9
NWDTR	Number of words required for a tour	13
NWDDY	Number of words required for a day	51+NWDTR*NTRRD +NWDBL*NBLRD
NPRI0	Number of priority classes	3
NWDPCT	Number of words required for a precinct	13+NWDDY*NDAYRD

V. LISTING AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PCAM FORTRAN PROGRAM

The discussions in this section assume the reader's familiarity with the contents of Sec. IV (Internal Data Structures) and the User's Manual. Refer to App. C for a cross-reference listing of program segments and common blocks. The MAIN program is discussed first. Then subprograms are discussed in alphabetical order.

MAIN PROGRAM

The MAIN program primarily controls the execution of the subroutines that carry out the various PCAM commands. It operates in a continuous loop, determining which subroutine to call by examining successive command identifiers, until an END command is encountered.

Execution begins with a call to subroutine INIT to initialize permanent tables etc. Then, if operating in interactive mode, a message prompting for the user's next command is written. Subroutine SCAN is called to obtain the command identifier. If the identifier is valid, the appropriate subroutine is called to complete command interpretation and execution. When command execution is completed, the MAIN program proceeds to the next command.

The listing provided here is for a batch program. To convert to an interactive program, three clearly indicated changes must be made:

1. Remove the comment "C" on cards 2533 and 2534. This will cause the program to prompt for the next command.
2. Remove lines 2551 and 2552. These cause the printer to eject to a new page after displaying tables of output.
3. Remove line 2561. This causes page ejection after listing data.

COMMON/KEYWDS/NKYWD,NTYPES,TYPOFF(4),KEYWD(8,30),WDTYPE(30) 2507  
 INTEGER TYPOFF,WDTYPE 2508  
 DIMENSION PCLSNM(8),DCLSNM(8),TOURNM(8) 2509  
 EQUIVALENCE (PCLSNM,KEYWD(1,4)),(DCLSNM,KEYWD(1,3)), 2510  
 1(TOURNM,KEYWD(1,2)) 2511  
 2512



```

COMMON/SYSTEM/SYSIN, SYSOUT, IFILE, LIT          2513
INTEGER SYSIN, SYSOUT                          2514
C                                                2515
COMMON/SCODES/SEND, CMD, NUMLST, NAMLST, FSPEC, DSPEC, DUM, ERR 2516
INTEGER SEND, CMD, FSPEC, DSPEC, DUM, ERR      2517
C                                                2518
C                                                2519
COMMON/STORE/TOP, BOT, RDBOT, MAXBOT, NWORDS, CDAT(6000), C2DAT(6000) 2520
INTEGER TOP, BOT, RDBOT                       2521
DIMENSION ICDAT(6000), IC2DAT(6000)          2522
EQUIVALENCE(ICDAT, CDAT), (IC2DAT, C2DAT)    2523
C                                                2524
C                                                2525
INTEGER TYPE, VAL                             2526
DIMENSION VAL(2)                             2527
BOT=1                                         2528
TOP=NWORDS+1                                 2529
CALL INIT                                    2530
LGETT=TOP                                    2531
10 ***** NEXT 2 LINES NEEDED FOR INTERACTIVE MODE ***** 2532
C WRITE(SYSOUT,1)                            2533
C1  FORMAT(/' COMMAND? ')                   2534
TYPE=SEND                                    2535
CALL SCAN(TYPE, VAL)                        2536
IF(TYPE .EQ. CMD) GO TO 20                  2537
WRITE(SYSOUT,2)                             2538
2  FORMAT(/' ****INVALID COMMAND - REENTER. ') 2539
TOP=LGETT                                   2540
GO TO 10                                    2541
20  ICMD=VAL(1)-TYPOFF(CMD)                  2542
GO TO (100,200,300,400,500,550,600,700,800,900), ICMD 2543
C                                                2544
100 CALL ADDALC(2)                          2545
GO TO 10                                    2546
200 CALL ADDALC(0)                          2547
GO TO 10                                    2548
300 CALL DISP                               2549
C ***** REMOVE NEXT TWO LINES FOR INTERACTIVE MODE ***** 2550
WRITE(SYSOUT,3)                             2551
3  FORMAT(1H1)                              2552
GO TO 10                                    2553
400 WRITE(SYSOUT,4) MAXBOT                  2554
4  FORMAT(/' MAXIMUM SIZE OF CURRENT-DATA WAS ',I5,' WORDS') 2555
STOP                                         2556
500 CALL HEAD                               2557
GO TO 10                                    2558
550 CALL LIST                               2559
C ***** REMOVE NEXT LINE FOR INTERACTIVE MODE ***** 2560
WRITE(SYSOUT,3)                             2561
GO TO 10                                    2562
600 CALL MEET                               2563
GO TO 10                                    2564

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```

700 CALL READ
GO TO 10
800 CALL SET
GO TO 10
900 CALL WRITE
GO TO 10
END

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SUBROUTINE ADDALC

Subroutine ADDALC (add and allocate) carries out the ADD and ALLOCATE commands. Its parameter ISW determines which command is to be executed. If ISW is less than 2, then the ALOC command is executed; otherwise, the ADD command is executed.

Successive calls to subroutine SCAN get the user's specification of the number of car-hours; subroutine GTDSPC scans the command qualifier; and additional calls to SCAN get the user's objective function specification. The user's specification of the number of car-hours is saved as follows: NHOURLS holds the numeric part of any specification; ISTAR is 1, 0, or -1, depending upon whether the user's expression is of the form \*-n, n, or n-\* (\* alone is equivalent to \*-0).

If an asterisk appears in the expression giving the number of car-hours, the number of car-hours currently allocated to all selected shifts is determined and the expression is evaluated to give a number of car-hours to be allocated or added.

The program then indexes through all selected precincts and days. If an ALOC command is being executed, each block of each selected tour of each day is assigned just enough cars to handle its cfs workload, and subroutines STRCAR, SBLACT, and SBLEF are called to get a feasible allocation of cars to tours and to translate the tour allocation back to a block allocation; this step is skipped for ADD commands. The objective function is evaluated for each selected block of a day by means of a call to SBLOBJ and for each selected tour of a day via a call to STROBJ. The constraint indicators for each block of selected tours are set to zero. Subroutine ADJUST is called for ALOC commands to insure that the initial allocation results in the minimum objective function value for the number of car-hours assigned in each day.

After the objective function has been evaluated for all shifts, the number of car-hours that remain to be allocated is computed, and subroutine ADDCAR is called to allocate the number of car-hours.

```

C SUBROUTINE ADDALC(ISW)
C PERFORMS ADD OR ALLOCATE FUNCTION, DEPENDING ON
C THE VALUE OF 'ISW'.
C
C
C
C
C COMMON/STORE/TOP,BOT,RDBOT,MAXBOT,NWORDS,CDAT(6000),C2DAT(6000)
C INTEGER TOP,BCT,RDBOT
C DIMENSION ICDAT(6000),IC2DAT(6000)
C EQUIVALENCE(ICDAT,CDAT),(IC2DAT,C2DAT)
C
C
C COMMON/SYSTEM/SYSIN,SYSOUT,IFILE,LIT
C INTEGER SYSIN,SYSOUT
C
C COMMON/PNTRS/IOVRLY,IOVTR(2),
C INPCTDT,NPCTRD,LPCTDT,LNMLST(4),NNAMES(4),NDAYDT,LDAYNM,
C 2LDYRFL,NDAYRD,LDYWFL,NTRDT,LTRTB(2),LTRST,LTREND,LTRRFL,LTRNM,
C 3NTRRD,LTRWFL,NBLDT,LBLKTB(2),LBLRFL,NBLRD,LBLWFL,NDIVDT,NDIVRD,
C 4LDIVNM,LDIVFL
C
C COMMON/OFFSET/NMPOFF,DVPOFF,ARPOFF,SMPOFF,B1POFF,B2POFF,DYPOFF,
C 1NWDPC,CPDOFF,SPDOFF,OVDPOFF,CRDOFF,STDOFF,TRDOFF,NWDDY,
C 2QDPOFF,QXDOFF,CRTDOFF,QOTDOFF,QNTDOFF,CTDOFF,TYDOFF,ACTDOFF,RVDOFF,
C 3PVDPOFF,HFTDOFF,MFTDOFF,LFTDOFF,NPRIO,NWDTR,BLDOFF,QOBOFF,QNBOFF,
C 4EFBOFF,ACBOFF,AWBOFF,CRBOFF,RMBOFF,OCBOFF,CTBOFF,NWDBL
C
C INTEGER DVPOFF,ARPOFF,SMPOFF,B1POFF,B2POFF,DYPOFF,CPDOFF,
C 1SPDOFF,OVDPOFF,CRDOFF,STDOFF,TRDOFF,QDPOFF,QXDOFF,CRTDOFF,QOTDOFF,
C 2QNTDOFF,CTDOFF,TYDOFF,ACTDOFF,RVDOFF,PVDOFF,HFTDOFF,BLDOFF,
C 3EFBOFF,ACBOFF,AWBOFF,CRBOFF,RMBOFF,OCBOFF,CTBOFF,QOBOFF,QNBOFF
C
C COMMON/KEYWDS/NKYWD,NTYPES,TYPOFF(4),KEYWD(8,30),WDTYPE(30)
C INTEGER TYPOFF,WDTYPE
C DIMENSION PCLSNM(8),DCLSNM(8),TOURNM(8)
C EQUIVALENCE(PCLSNM,KEYWD(1,4)),(DCLSNM,KEYWD(1,3)),
C 1(TOURNM,KEYWD(1,2))
C
C COMMON/SCODES/SEND,CMD,NUMLST,NAMLST,FSPEC,DSPEC,DUM,ERR
C INTEGER SEND,CMD,FSPEC,DSPEC,DUM,ERR
C
C DIMENSION VAL(2),ORDER(3),EN(4)
C INTEGER TYPE,VAL
C
C INTEGER CHARST,CHARMN
C DATA CHARST/1H*/ ,CHARMN/1H-/
C
C ISMFLG = IC2DAT(1)
C LGETT=TOP
C TYPE=CMD

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NHOURS=0
ISTAR=0
C
C GET EXPRESSION FOR CAR HOURS TO ALLOCATE
C
CALL SCAN(TYPE,VAL)
IF(TYPE .EQ. NUMLST) GO TO 20
IF(TYPE .EQ. NAMLST) GO TO 15
10 WRITE(SYSOUT,1)
1 FORMAT(/' *** INVALID NUMBER OF CAR HOURS TO ALLOCATE - ',
1 'REENTER')
TOP=LGETT
RETURN
15 IF(ICDAT(VAL(2)) .NE. CHARST) GO TO 10
ISTAR=1
CALL SCAN(TYPE,VAL)
IF(TYPE .NE. NUMLST) GO TO 25
NHOURS=ICDAT(VAL(2))
IF(NHOURS .GT. 0) GO TO 10
CALL SCAN(TYPE,VAL)
GO TO 25
20 NHOURS=ICDAT(VAL(2))
CALL SCAN(TYPE,VAL)
IF(TYPE .NE. NAMLST) GO TO 25
IF(ICDAT(VAL(2)) .NE. CHARMN .OR. ICDAT(VAL(2)+1) .NE. CHARST)
1 GO TO 10
ISTAR=-1
CALL SCAN(TYPE,VAL)
C
C SCAN QUALIFIER
C
25 CALL GTDSPC(TYPE,VAL,ORDER)
IF(TYPE .NE. ERR) GO TO 30
TOP=LGETT
RETURN
C
C SCAN AND VALIDATE OBJECTIVE FUNCTION SPECIFICATION
C
30 IF(TYPE .EQ. FSPEC) GO TO 60
50 WRITE(SYSOUT,2)
2 FORMAT(/' ***INVALID OBJECTIVE FUNCTION - REENTER')
TOP=LGETT
RETURN
60 KEYOFF=VAL(1)
I=KEYOFF-TYPOFF(FSPEC)
IF(I .NE. 4) GO TO 50
CALL SCAN(TYPE,VAL)
IF(TYPE .NE. NUMLST) GO TO 50
NPARM=VAL(1)
LPARM=VAL(2)
IFNCTN=ICDAT(LPARM)
IF(IFNCTN .LT. 1 .OR. IFNCTN .GT. 3) GO TO 50

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C
C IF(IFNCTN .EQ. 1) GO TO 130
C
C IF(NPARM .GT. 1) GO TO 70
C CALL GETTOP(4,LPARM)
C
ICDAT(LPARM)=IFNCTN
ICDAT(LPARM+2)=0
GO TO 130
70 IPRIO=ICDAT(LPARM+2)
IF(IPRIO .GE. 0 .AND. IPRIO .LE. NPRI) GO TO 130
WRITE(SYSOUT,3)
3 FORMAT(/' ***INVALID OBJECTIVE FUNCTION PARAMETER(S) - REENTER')
TOP=LGETT
RETURN
C
C SET WORK FLAGS
C
130 CALL SETWFL(IERR)
IF(IERR .EQ. 0) GO TO 132
TOP=LGETT
RETURN
C
C CHECK OVERLAY SPECIFICATION
C
132 CALL CKOVR(IERR)
IF(IERR .EQ. 0) GO TO 135
TOP=LGETT
RETURN
135 NCRHRS=0
C
C *** TO ALLOW THE USER TO SPECIFY CARS TO ALLOCATE INSTEAD OF CAR HOURS
C *** A STATEMENT SHOULD BE ADDED HERE TO MULTIPLY 'NHOURS' BY THE LENGTH
C *** OF A TOUR; E.G. INSERT THE STATEMENT NHOURS=NHOURS*8 IF ALL TOURS
C *** ARE EIGHT HOURS IN LENGTH AND CARS (INSTEAD OF CAR HOURS)
C *** ARE TO BE ALLOCATED.
C
C IF(ISTAR .EQ. 0) GO TO 180
C
C FIND NUM OF CAR HOURS ALREADY ASSIGNED TO SELECTED SHIFTS
C
CRHRS=NCRHRS
LPCT=0
140 LPCT=NXPCCT(LPCT)
IF(LPCT .EQ. 0) GO TO 170
LDAY=0
150 LDAY=NXDAY(LPCT,LDAY)
IF(LDAY .EQ. 0) GO TO 140
LTOUR=0
160 LTOUR=NXTTOUR(LDAY,LTOUR,ITYPE)
IF(LTOUR .EQ. 0) GO TO 150
TOURLN=ICDAT(LTREND+ITYPE-1)-ICDAT(LTRST+ITYPE-1)+1

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CRHRS=CRHRS+CDAT(LTOUR+ACTOFF)*TOURLN      157
GO TO 160                                  158
C                                           159
C           COMPUTE CAR HOURS AVAILABLE TO ALLOCATE 160
C                                           161
170 NCRHRS=INT(CRHRS+.5)                    162
      NHOURS=NHOURS+ISTAR*NCRHRS           163
C                                           164
C           DETERMINE INITIAL ASSIGNMENT (ALOC ONLY) AND EVALUATE 165
C           CORRESPONDING OBJECTIVE FUNCTION VALUES FOR ALL SHIFTS 166
C                                           167
180 NTOT=0                                  168
      LPCT=0                                169
200 LPCT=NXPCT(LPCT)                        170
      IF(LPCT .EQ. 0) GO TO 300             171
      B1=CDAT(LPCT+B1POFF)                 172
      B2=CDAT(LPCT+B2POFF)                 173
      LDAY=0                                174
210 LDAY=NXDAY(LPCT,LDAY)                   175
      IF(LDAY .EQ. 0) GO TO 200            176
      IF(ISW .GT. 1) GO TO 245             177
C                                           178
C           FIND MINIMUM ASSIGNMENT FOR EACH BLOCK 179
C                                           180
      IBL=0                                  181
      LTOUR=0                                182
220 LTOUR=NXTTOUR(LDAY,LTOUR,ITYPE)         183
      IF(LTOUR .EQ. 0) GO TO 240           184
      IND=ICDAT(LTOUR+TYTOFF)              185
      IF(IND .EQ. 5) GO TO 240             186
      DO 230 IBLK=1,2                       187
      IBDT=ICDAT(LTRTB(IBLK)+ITYPE-1)       188
      IF(IBDT .LT. 1) GO TO 230            189
      IBRD=ICDAT(LBLRFL+IBDT-1)            190
      LBLK=LDAY+BLDOFF+(IBRD-1)*NWDBL      191
      AWL=CDAT(LBLK+AWBOFF)                192
C                                           193
      EF= INT(CDAT(LBLK+RMBOFF)+1.0001)    194
C                                           195
      IF(ISMFLG .EQ. 1)                    196
1   EF=INT(CDAT(LBLK+AWBOFF)+1.0001)       197
      ACT=CEIL((EF+B1*AWL)/(1.-B2))        198
      EF=ACT*(1.-((B1*AWL/ACT)+B2))       199
      CDAT(LBLK+ACBOFF)=ACT                200
      CDAT(LBLK+EFBOFF)=EF                 201
      IF(IND .NE. 3 .AND. IND .NE. 4) GO TO 230 202
      IBL=IBL+1                            203
      EN(IBL)=ACT                          204
230 CONTINUE                               205
      GO TO 220                            206
C                                           207
C           FIND MINIMUM FEASIBLE TOUR ASSIGNMENT 208

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C                                           209
240 CALL STRCAR(LDAY,CARHRS)                210
      NTOT=NTOT+CARHRS                     211
      CALL SBLACT(LPCT,LDAY)               212
      CALL SBLEF(LPCT,LDAY)               213
245 LTOUR=0                                 214
250 LTOUR=NXTTOUR(LDAY,LTOUR,ITYPE)        215
      IF(LTOUR .NE. 0) GO TO 255           216
      IF(IOVRLY .EQ. 0 .OR. ICDAT(LDAY+OVDOFF) .EQ. 0 .OR. ISW .GT. 1) 217
C GO TO 210                                218
      IF(ICDAT(LTRWFL+NTRRD-1) .EQ. 0) GO TO 210 219
      LSTOUR=LDAY+TRDOFF+(NTRRD-1)*NWDTR  220
      IF(ICDAT(LSTOUR+TYTOFF) .NE. 5) GO TO 210 221
C                                           222
C           ADJUST INITIAL TOUR ASSIGNMENT TO MINIMIZE 223
C           OBJECTIVE FUNCTION              224
C                                           225
      X1=AMAX1(EN(2)-EN(1),0.)             226
      X2=AMAX1(EN(3)-EN(4),0.)           227
      DELTA=X1-X2                          228
      CALL ADJUST(LPARM,LPCT,LDAY,DELTA)   229
      GO TO 210                            230
255 ICDAT(LTOUR+CTTOFF)=0                  231
C                                           232
C           COMPUTE INITIAL OBJECTIVE FUNCTION VALUES FOR BLOCKS 233
C                                           234
      DO 260 IBLK=1,2                      235
      IBDT=ICDAT(LTRTB(IBLK)+ITYPE-1)     236
      IF(IBDT .LT. 1) GO TO 260            237
      IBRD=ICDAT(LBLRFL+IBDT-1)           238
      LBLK=LDAY+BLDOFF+(IBRD-1)*NWDBL    239
      ICDAT(LBLK+CTBOFF)=0                 240
      IF(ICDAT(LTOUR+TYTOFF) .EQ. 5) GO TO 260 241
      CDAT(LBLK+ACBOFF)=CDAT(LBLK+ACBOFF)-2. 242
      CALL SBLOBJ(LPARM,LPCT,LDAY,LTOUR,LBLK,IBDT) 243
      CALL SBLOBJ(LPARM,LPCT,LDAY,LTOUR,LBLK,IBDT) 244
260 CONTINUE                               245
      CALL STROBJ(LDAY,LTOUR,ITYPE)       246
      GO TO 250                            247
C                                           248
C           ALLOCATE REMAINING CAR HOURS 249
C                                           250
300 IF(ISW .LT. 2) GO TO 305               251
      NLEFT=NHOURS                         252
      IF(NLEFT .GT. 0) GO TO 310           253
      RETURN                               254
305 NLEFT=NHOURS-NTOT                      255
      IF(NLEFT .GE. 0) GO TO 310           256
      WRITE(SYSOUT,4) NTOT                 257
4   FORMAT(/' *** ',I5,' CAR HOURS ALLOCATED. ') 258
      TOP=LGETT                             259
      RETURN                               260

```

C		261
310	CALL ADDCAR(NLEFT,LPARM)	262
	TOP=LGETT	263
	RETURN	264
	END	265

SUBROUTINE ADDCAR

Subroutine ADDCAR (*add cars*) adds cars to a set of shifts so that the average value of a specified objective function is minimized. Parameter LPARM is a pointer to a number list that specifies the function to be evaluated. NCARHR is the number of car-hours available for allocation.

The allocation algorithm used is described in App. A of the User's Manual.

	SUBROUTINE ADDCAR(NCARHR,LPARM)	266
C		267
C	ADDS CARS TO A SET OF SHIFTS SO THAT THE AVERAGE VALUE	268
C	OF A SPECIFIED OBJECTIVE FUNCTION IS MINIMIZED	269
C		270
C	COMMON/STORE/TOP,BOT,RDBOT,MAXBOT,NWORDS,CDAT(6000),C2DAT(6000)	271
	INTEGER TOP,BOT,RDBOT	272
	DIMENSION ICDAT(6000),IC2DAT(6000)	273
	EQUIVALENCE(ICDAT,CDAT),(IC2DAT,C2DAT)	274
C		275
C		276
	COMMON/PNTRS/IOVRLY,IOVTR(2),	277
	1NPCTDT,NPCTRD,LPCTDT,LNMLST(4),NNAMES(4),NDAYDT,LDAYNM,	278
	2LDYRFL,NDAYRD,LDYWFL,NTRDT,LTRTB(2),LTRST,LTREND,LTRRFL,LTRNM,	279
	3NTRRD,LTRWFL,NBLDT,LBLKTB(2),LBLRFL,NBLRD,LBLWFL,NDIVDT,NDIVRD,	280
	4LDIVNM,LDIVFL	281
C		282
	COMMON/OFFSET/NMPOFF,DVPOFF,ARPOFF,SMPOFF,B1POFF,B2POFF,DYPOFF,	283
	1NWDPCCT,CPDOFF,SPDOFF,OVDPOFF,CRDOFF,STDPOFF,TRDOFF,NWDDY,	284
	2QDPOFF,QXTOFF,CRTOFF,QOTOFF,QNTOFF,CTTOFF,TYTOFF,ACTOFF,RVTOFF,	285
	3PVTOFF,HFTOFF,MFTOFF,LFTOFF,NPRIO,NWDTR,BLDOFF,QOBOFF,QNBOFF,	286
	4EFBOFF,ACBOFF,AWBOFF,CRBOFF,RMBOFF,OCBOFF,CTBOFF,NWDBL	287
C		288
	INTEGER DVPOFF,ARPOFF,SMPOFF,B1POFF,B2POFF,DYPOFF,CPDOFF,	289
	1SPDOFF,OVDPOFF,CRDOFF,STDPOFF,TRDOFF,QDPOFF,QXTOFF,CRTOFF,QOTOFF,	290
	2QNTOFF,CTTOFF,TYTOFF,ACTOFF,RVTOFF,PVTOFF,HFTOFF,BLDOFF,	291
	3EFBOFF,ACBOFF,AWBOFF,CRBOFF,RMBOFF,OCBOFF,CTBOFF,QOBOFF,QNBOFF	292
C		293
	COMMON/SYSTEM/SYSIN,SYSOUT,IFILE,LIT	294
	INTEGER SYSIN,SYSOUT	295
C		296
	NLEFT=NCARHR	297
C		298
C		299
C	FIND SHIFT WITH GREATEST IMPROVEMENT PER CAR HOUR IN	300
C	OBJECTIVE FUNCTION VALUE IF ALLOCATION IS CHANGED	301
C	INCREMENTALLY.	302
C		303
310	LBPCT=NXPCCT(0)	304

```

LBDAY=NXDAY(LBPCT,0)
LBTOUR=NXTTOUR(LBDAY,0,IBTYPE)
QBIG=CDAT(LBTOUR+QDTOFF)
LPCT=0
320 LPCT=NXPCT(LPCT)
IF(LPCT .EQ. 0) GO TO 350
LDAY=0
330 LDAY=NXDAY(LPCT,LDAY)
IF(LDAY .EQ. 0) GO TO 320
LTOUR=0
340 LTOUR=NXTTOUR(LDAY,LTOUR,ITYPE)
IF(LTOUR .EQ. 0) GO TO 330
QDIF=AMAX1(CDAT(LTOUR+QDTOFF),CDAT(LTOUR+QXTOFF))
IF(QDIF .LE. QBIG) GO TO 340
QBIG=QDIF
IBTYPE=ITYPE
LBTOUR=LTOUR
LBDAY=LDAY
LBPCT=LPCT
GO TO 340
C
350 IF(LBTOUR .NE. 0) GO TO 360
WRITE(SYSOUT,5)
5 FORMAT(/' *** NO SHIFTS SELECTED - REENTER')
RETURN
360 IF(ICDAT(LBTOUR+TYTOFF) .EQ. 5 .AND. CDAT(LBTOUR+QXTOFF)
C .GT. CDAT(LBTOUR+QDTOFF)) GO TO 500
ILEN=ICDAT(LTREND+IBTYPE-1)-ICDAT(LTRST+IBTYPE-1)+1
IF(ILEN .GT. NLEFT) RETURN
C
C ADD A CAR TO SELECTED SHIFT AND COMPUTE NEW OBJECTIVE
C FUNCTION VALUE
C
CDAT(LBTOUR+ACTOFF)=CDAT(LBTOUR+ACTOFF)+1.
NLEFT=NLEFT-ILEN
CDAT(LBTOUR+QOTOFF)=CDAT(LBTOUR+QNTOFF)
CDAT(LBTOUR+QNTOFF)=0.
DO 370 IB=1,2
IBDT=ICDAT(LTRTB(IB)+IBTYPE-1)
IF(IBDT .LT. 1) GO TO 370
IBRD=ICDAT(LBLRFL+IBDT-1)
LBLK=LBDAY+BLDOFF+(IBRD-1)*NWDBL
LTTOUR=LBTOUR
IF(ICDAT(LBTOUR+TYTOFF) .EQ. 5)
1 LTTOUR=LBDAY+TRDOFF+(IOVTR(IB)-1)*NWDTR
CALL SBLOBJ(LPARM,LBPCT,LBDAY,LTTOUR,LBLK,IBDT)
CDAT(LBTOUR+QNTOFF)=CDAT(LBTOUR+QNTOFF)+CDAT(LBLK+QNBOFF)
370 CONTINUE
CALL STRDF(LBDAY,LBTOUR,IBTYPE)
ID=ICDAT(LBTOUR+TYTOFF)-1
GO TO (310,390,390,410),ID
C

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C
C ADJUST OBJECTIVE FUNCTION DIFFERENCES FOR SHIFTS IN
C OVERLAY SEGMENTS
390 ITRRD=ICDAT(LTRRFL+NTRDT-1)
LTTOUR=LBDAY+TRDOFF+(ITRRD-1)*NWDTR
CALL STROBJ(LBDAY,LTTOUR,NTRDT)
GO TO 310
C
410 DO 420 I=1,2
ITRRD=IOVTR(I)
ITYPE=ICDAT(LTRWFL+ITRRD-1)
LTTOUR=LBDAY+TRDOFF+(ITRRD-1)*NWDTR
420 CALL STROBJ(LBDAY,LTTOUR,ITYPE)
GO TO 310
C
C DECREASE OVERLAY SHIFT ASSIGNMENT AND INCREASE ASSIGNMENTS
C TO OVERLAID SHIFTS
C
500 ITOT=0
DO 510 I=1,2
ITRRD=IOVTR(I)
ITP=ICDAT(LTRWFL+ITRRD-1)
ISTART=ICDAT(LTRST+ITP-1)
IEND=ICDAT(LTREND+ITP-1)
510 ITOT=ITOT+IEND-ISTART+1
ILEN=ITOT-(ICDAT(LTREND+IBTYPE-1)-ICDAT(LTRST+IBTYPE-1)+1)
IF(ILEN .GT. NLEFT) RETURN
NLEFT=NLEFT-ILEN
CDAT(LBTOUR+ACTOFF)=CDAT(LBTOUR+ACTOFF)-1.
DO 520 I=1,2
ITRRD=IOVTR(I)
ITP=ICDAT(LTRWFL+ITRRD-1)
IBDT=ICDAT(LTRTB(I)+ITP-1)
IBRD=ICDAT(LBLRFL+IBDT-1)
LBLK=LBDAY+BLDOFF+(IBRD-1)*NWDBL
LTTOUR=LBDAY+TRDOFF+(ITRRD-1)*NWDTR
CDAT(LTTOUR+ACTOFF)=CDAT(LTTOUR+ACTOFF)+1.
CALL SBLOBJ(LPARM,LBPCT,LBDAY,LTTOUR,LBLK,IBDT)
CALL STROBJ(LBDAY,LTTOUR,ITP)
520 CONTINUE
CALL STRDF(LBDAY,LBTOUR,IBTYPE)
GO TO 310
END

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SUBROUTINE ADJUST

Subroutine ADJUST insures that the initial assignment of cars to shifts for an ALOC command results in the lowest possible objective function value. LPARM is a pointer to a parameter list that specifies the objective function. LPCT and LDAY are pointers to the data for the precinct and day. The absolute value of XDELTA is the maximum number of cars that can be moved from an overlay shift to an overlaid shift to reduce the objective function value. The sign of XDELTA indicates whether cars can be moved to the first overlaid shift (positive) or the second overlaid shift (negative). No cars can be shifted if XDELTA is zero or no cars are assigned to the overlay shift. Up to ABS(XDELTA) cars are moved from the overlay shift to the appropriate overlaid shift. The process terminates when moving another car would increase the objective function value.

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SUBROUTINE ADJUST(LPARM,LPCT,LDAY,XDELTA) 400
C 401
C SUBROUTINE TO EXAMINE ALTERNATIVE INITIAL ALLOCATIONS FOR THE 402
C ALOC COMMAND TO FIND THE INITIAL ALLOCATION WITH THE BEST 403
C OBJECTIVE FUNCTION VALUE 404
C 405
C 406
COMMON/STORE/TOP,BOT,RDBOT,MAXBOT,NWORDS,CDAT(6000),C2DAT(6000) 407
INTEGER TOP,BOT,RDBOT 408
DIMENSION ICDAT(6000),IC2DAT(6000) 409
EQUIVALENCE(ICDAT,CDAT),(IC2DAT,C2DAT) 410
C 411
C 412
COMMON/OFFSET/NMPOFF,DVPOFF,ARPOFF,SMPOFF,B1POFF,B2POFF,DYPOFF, 413
1NWDPT,CPDOFF,SPDOFF,OVDIFF,CRDOFF,STDOFF,TRDOFF,NWDDY, 414
2QDTOFF,QXTOFF,CRTOFF,QOTOFF,QNTOFF,CTTOFF,TYTOFF,ACTOFF,RVTOFF, 415
3PVTOFF,HFTOFF,MFTOFF,LFTOFF,NPRIO,NWDTR,BLDOFF,QOBOFF,QNBOFF, 416
4EFBOFF,ACBOFF,AWBOFF,CRBOFF,RMBOFF,OCBOFF,CTBOFF,NWDBL 417
C 418
INTEGER DVPOFF,ARPOFF,SMPOFF,B1POFF,B2POFF,DYPOFF,CPDOFF, 419
1SPDOFF,OVDIFF,CRDOFF,STDOFF,TRDOFF,QDTOFF,QXTOFF,CRTOFF,QOTOFF, 420
2QNTOFF,CTTOFF,TYTOFF,ACTOFF,RVTOFF,PVTOFF,HFTOFF,BLDOFF, 421
3EFBOFF,ACBOFF,AWBOFF,CRBOFF,RMBOFF,OCBOFF,CTBOFF,QOBOFF,QNBOFF 422
C 423
COMMON/PNTRS/IOVRLY,IOVTR(2), 424
1NPCTDT,NPCTRD,LPCTDT,LNMLST(4),NNAMES(4),NDAYDT,LDAYNM, 425
2LDYRFL,NDAYRD,LDYWFL,NTRDT,LTRTB(2),LTRST,LTREND,LTRFL,LTRNM, 426
3NTRRD,LTRWFL,NBLDT,LBLKTB(2),LBLRFL,NBLRD,LBLWFL,NDIVDT,NDIVRD, 427
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4LDIVNM,LDIVFL 428
C 429
C FIND BLOCKS WHOSE ASSIGNMENTS CAN BE CHANGED 430
C 431
LOVTR=LDAY+TRDOFF+(NTRRD-1)*NWDTR 432
ENOV=CDAT(LOVTR+ACTOFF) 433
IF(ENOV.LE.0.)RETURN 434
ISW=1 435
IF(XDELTA.LT.0.)ISW=2 436
ITRRD=IOVTR(ISW) 437
ITYPE=ICDAT(LTRWFL+ITRRD-1) 438
ILEN=ICDAT(LTREND+ITYPE-1)-ICDAT(LTRST+ITYPE-1)+1 439
IOVLN=ICDAT(LTREND+NTRDT-1)-ICDAT(LTRST+NTRDT-1)+1 440
IF(ILEN.GT.IOVLN)RETURN 441
DELTA=ABS(XDELTA) 442
IF(DELTA.LT..9999)RETURN 443
INV=2/ISW 444
IBDT2=ICDAT(LTRTB(INV)+NTRDT-1) 445
IBRD=ICDAT(LBLRFL+IBDT2-1) 446
LBLK2=LDAY+BLDOFF+(IBRD-1)*NWDBL 447
ISTART=ICDAT(LBLKTB(1)+IBDT2-1) 448
IEND=ICDAT(LBLKTB(2)+IBDT2-1) 449
IBDT1=IBDT2+2*(-1)**ISW 450
IBRD=ICDAT(LBLRFL+IBDT1-1) 451
LBLK1=LDAY+BLDOFF+(IBRD-1)*NWDBL 452
LTOUR=LDAY+TRDOFF+(ITRRD-1)*NWDTR 453
ITRRD=IOVTR(INV) 454
LITOUR=LDAY+TRDOFF+(ITRRD-1)*NWDTR 455
ITTYPE=ICDAT(LTRWFL+ITRRD-1) 456
B1=CDAT(LPCT+B1POFF) 457
B2=CDAT(LPCT+B2POFF) 458
AWL=CDAT(LBLK2+AWBOFF) 459
C 460
C 461
C ADJUST BLOCK AND TOUR ASSIGNMENTS TO MINIMIZE OBJECTIVE 462
C FUNCTION VALUE 463
C 464
10 QOLD=CDAT(LBLK1+QOBOFF)+CDAT(LBLK2+QOBOFF) 465
ACT=CDAT(LBLK2+ACBOFF)-1. 466
EF=ACT*(1.-((B1*AWL/ACT)+B2)) 467
QTEST=OBJFUN(LPARM,ISTART,IEND,LPCT,LDAY,LITOUR,EF) 468
QNEW=CDAT(LBLK1+QNBOFF)+QTEST 469
IF(QOLD.LT.QNEW)GO TO 100 470
CALL SBLOBJ(LPARM,LPCT,LDAY,LTOUR,LBLK1,IBDT1) 471
CDAT(LTOUR+ACTOFF)=CDAT(LTOUR+ACTOFF)+1. 472
CDAT(LOVTR+ACTOFF)=CDAT(LOVTR+ACTOFF)-1. 473
CDAT(LBLK2+QNBOFF)=CDAT(LBLK2+QOBOFF) 474
CDAT(LBLK2+ACBOFF)=ACT 475
CDAT(LBLK2+EFBOFF)=EF 476
CDAT(LBLK2+QOBOFF)=QTEST 477
DELTA=DELTA-1. 478
IF(DELTA.GT.0.)GO TO 10 479
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100 CALL STROBJ(LDAY,LOVTR,NTRDT)
    CALL STROBJ(LDAY,LTOUR,ITYPE)
    CALL STROBJ(LDAY,LTOUR,ITYPE)
    RETURN
    END

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### FUNCTION AVTT

Function AVTT returns the average travel time to incidents over a specified span of hours of a particular day in a precinct. Parameters ISTART and IEND give the first and last hour for which travel time is computed. LPCT and LDAY are pointers to the data for the precinct and day. RV is the response speed of patrol units and EF is the number of effective cars on duty.

```

C      FUNCTION AVTT(ISTART,IEND,LPCT,LDAY,RV,EF)
C      CALCULATES AVERAGE TRAVEL TIME
C
C      COMMON/STORE/TOP,BOT,RDBOT,MAXBOT,NWORDS,CDAT(6000),C2DAT(6000)
C      INTEGER TOP,BOT,RDBOT
C      DIMENSION ICDAT(6000),IC2DAT(6000)
C      EQUIVALENCE(ICDAT,CDAT),(IC2DAT,C2DAT)
C
C      COMMON/OFFSET/NMPOFF,DVPOFF,ARPOFF,SMPOFF,B1POFF,B2POFF,DYPOFF,
C      1NWDPCT,CPDOFF,SPDOFF,OVDIFF,CRDOFF,STDOFF,TRDOFF,NWDDY,
C      2QDTOFF,QXTOFF,CRTOFF,QOTOFF,QNTOFF,CTTOFF,CTTOFF,ACTOFF,RVTOFF,
C      3PVTOFF,HFTOFF,MFTOFF,LFTOFF,NPRIO,NWDTR,BLDOFF,QOBOFF,QNBOFF,
C      4EFBOFF,ACBOFF,AWBOFF,CRBOFF,RMBOFF,OCBOFF,CTBOFF,NWDBL
C
C      INTEGER DVPOFF,ARPOFF,SMPOFF,B1POFF,B2POFF,DYPOFF,CPDOFF,
C      1SPDOFF,OVDIFF,CRDOFF,STDOFF,TRDOFF,QDTOFF,QXTOFF,CRTOFF,QOTOFF,
C      2QNTOFF,CTTOFF,TYTOFF,ACTOFF,RVTOFF,PVTOFF,HFTOFF,BLDOFF,
C      3EFBOFF,ACBOFF,AWBOFF,CRBOFF,RMBOFF,OCBOFF,CTBOFF,QOBOFF,QNBOFF
C
C      TD=0.
C      CRT=0.
C      LCR=LDAY+CRDOFF-1
C      LST=LDAY+STDOFF-1
C      A=CDAT(LPCT+ARPOFF)
C      STRDNS=CDAT(LPCT+SMPOFF)/A
C      G=(STRDNS-1.)/(STRDNS-2.)
C      SQRTA=SQRT(A)
C      DO 30 I=ISTART,IEND
C      CR=CDAT(LCR+I)
C      ST=CDAT(LST+I)
C      CRT=CRT+CR
C      AVAVL=EF-CR*ST
C
C      USE TRAVEL DISTANCE FUNCTION APPROPRIATE FOR AVG
C      CARS AVAILABLE IN AN HOUR

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	IF(AVAVL .GE. 1.) GO TO 10	524
	TD=TD+.678*SQRTA*CR	525
	GO TO 30	526
10	IF(AVAVL .GE. 2.) GO TO 20	527
	TD=TD+SQRTA*(.08 +.598/SQRT(AVAVL))*CR	528
	GO TO 30	529
20	TD=TD+.711*CR*SQRTA/SQRT(AVAVL)	530
30	CONTINUE	531
C		532
C	COMPUTE AVERAGE TRAVEL TIME FROM TRAVEL DISTANCE WITH	533
C	STREET DENSITY CORRECTION	534
C		535
C	AVTT=60.*G*TD/(CRT*RV)	536
	RETURN	537
	END	538

FUNCTION CEIL

CEIL(X) is the least integer that is greater than or equal to X.

	FUNCTION CEIL(X)	
C		539
C	LEAST INTEGER GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO X	540
C		541
	ICEIL=X	542
	CEIL=ICEIL	543
	IF(X.GT.CEIL)CEIL=CEIL+1.	544
	RETURN	545
	END	546
		547

	IF(AVAVL .GE. 1.) GO TO 10	524
	TD=TD+.678*SQRTA*CR	525
	GO TO 30	526
10	IF(AVAVL .GE.2.) GO TO 20	527
	TD=TD+SQRTA*(.08 +.598/SQRT(AVAVL))*CR	528
	GO TO 30	529
20	TD=TD+.711*CR*SQRTA/SQRT(AVAVL)	530
30	CONTINUE	531
C		532
C	COMPUTE AVERAGE TRAVEL TIME FROM TRAVEL DISTANCE WITH	533
C	STREET DENSITY CORRECTION	534
C		535
	AVTT=60.*G*TD/(CRT*RV)	536
	RETURN	537
	END	538

FUNCTION CEIL

CEIL(X) is the least integer that is greater than or equal to X.

	FUNCTION CEIL(X)	
C		539
C	LEAST INTEGER GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO X	540
C		541
	ICEIL=X	542
	CEIL=ICEIL	543
	IF(X.GT.CEIL)CEIL=CEIL+1.	544
	RETURN	545
	END	546
		547

SUBROUTINE CKOVR

Subroutine CKOVR (check overlay) is used to insure that, if the user has selected an overlay tour in a command qualifier, then he has also selected the overlaid tours. Its parameter IERR is set to zero (0) on return if a valid specification has been made, otherwise it is set to one (1). The determination of validity is based on the "work" flags of the tours involved. See Sec. IV on table pointers for a description of the flags and tables involved.

```

SUBROUTINE CKOVR(IERR)
C
C CHECKS TO INSURE THAT ALL TOURS IN AN OVERLAY SEGMENT HAVE BEEN
C SELECTED IN A COMMAND OR THAT THEY HAVE ALL BEEN OMITTED
C
COMMON/PNTRS/IOVRLY,IOVTR(2),
1NPCTDT,NPCTRD,LPCTDT,LNMLST(4),NAMES(4),NDAYDT,LDAYNM,
2LDYRFL,NDAYRD,LDYWFL,NTRDT,LTRTB(2),LTRST,LTREND,LTRRFL,LTRNM,
3NTRRD,LTRWFL,NBLDT,LBLKTB(2),LBLRFL,NBLRD,LBLWFL,NDIVDT,NDIVRD,
4LDIVNM,LDIVFL
C
COMMON/SYSTEM/SYSIN,SYSOUT,IFILE,LIT
INTEGER SYSIN,SYSOUT
C
COMMON/STORE/TOP,BOT,RDBOT,MAXBOT,NWORDS,CDAT(6000),C2DAT(6000)
INTEGER TOP,BOT,RDBOT
DIMENSION ICDAT(6000),IC2DAT(6000)
EQUIVALENCE(ICDAT,CDAT),(IC2DAT,C2DAT)
C
IERR=0
IOV=ICDAT(LTRRFL+NTRDT-1)
IF(IOVRLY.EQ.0.OR.IOV.EQ.0) RETURN
IOV=ICDAT(LTRWFL+IOV-1)
IOV1=ICDAT(LTRWFL+IOVTR(1)-1)
IOV2=ICDAT(LTRWFL+IOVTR(2)-1)
IF(IOV+IOV1+IOV2.EQ.0) RETURN
IF(IOV.NE.0.AND.IOV1.NE.0.AND.IOV2.NE.0) RETURN
WRITE(SYSOUT,1)
1 FORMAT(/' *** INVALID OVERLAY TOUR SPECIFICATION - REENTER. ')
IERR=1
RETURN
END
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SUBROUTINE COMPTB

Subroutine COMPTB (compute table) is called from the routines that control DISP command output to compute measures for one shift. Parameter ITAB specifies the table for which measures are to be computed. LPCT, LDAY, and LTOUR are pointers to the data for the precinct, day, and tour to be used in the computation. ITYPE is the position of the tour relative to all tours in the database; it provides an index to tour starting and ending times. IADD indicates whether the measures computed for the tour are to be included in the next higher level of aggregation (this depends on the DISP command output order and on whether the shift is an overlay).

For each of the output tables, weighted sums and weights are computed for all measures and summed over all blocks of a shift. The measures are either computed directly from data items in CDAT and C2DAT or by function references to such routines as OBJF1 for fraction of calls delayed. Weighted sums and weights are accumulated in the columns of row 4 of arrays T and S, respectively. If requested, the contents of row 4 of arrays T and S are added to the contents of row 3; this represents inclusion of the measures for the shift in the next higher level of aggregation. Finally, averages of the measures over the blocks of the shift are computed by dividing the weighted sums in T by the weights in S.

```

SUBROUTINE COMPTB(ITAB,LPCT,LDAY,LTOUR,ITYPE,IADD)
C
C COMPUTES ONE OUTPUT LINE OF ONE TABLE
C
COMMON/OFFSET/NMPOFF,DVPOFF,ARPOFF,SMPOFF,B1POFF,B2POFF,DYPOFF,
1NWDPCT,CPDOFF,SPDOFF,OVDIFF,CRDOFF,STDOFF,TRDOFF,NWDDY,
2QDTOFF,QXTOFF,CRTOFF,QOTOFF,QNTOFF,CTTOFF,TYTOFF,ACTOFF,RVTOFF,
3PVTOFF,HFTOFF,MFTOFF,LFTOFF,NPRIO,NWDTR,BLDOFF,QOBOFF,QNBOFF,
4EFBOFF,ACBOFF,AWBOFF,CRBOFF,RMBOFF,OCBOFF,CTBOFF,NWDBL
C
INTEGER DVPOFF,ARPOFF,SMPOFF,B1POFF,B2POFF,DYPOFF,CPDOFF,
1SPDOFF,OVDIFF,CRDOFF,STDOFF,TRDOFF,QDTOFF,QXTOFF,CRTOFF,QOTOFF,
2QNTOFF,CTTOFF,TYTOFF,ACTOFF,RVTOFF,PVTOFF,HFTOFF,BLDOFF,
3EFBOFF,ACBOFF,AWBOFF,CRBOFF,RMBOFF,OCBOFF,CTBOFF,QOBOFF,QNBOFF
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COMMON/STORE/TOP,BOT,RDBOT,MAXBOT,NWORDS,CDAT(6000),C2DAT(6000) 598
INTEGER TOP,BOT,RDBOT 599
DIMENSION ICDAT(6000),IC2DAT(6000) 600
EQUIVALENCE(ICDAT,CDAT),(IC2DAT,C2DAT) 601
C 602
C 603
COMMON/PNTRS/IOVRLY,IOVTR(2), 604
1NPCTDT,NPCTRD,LPCTDT,LNMLST(4),NNAMES(4),NDAYDT,LDAYNM, 605
2LDYRFL,NDAYRD,LDYWFL,NTRDT,LTRTB(2),LTRST,LTREND,LTRRFL,LTRNM, 606
3NTRRD,LTRWFL,NBLDT,LBLKTB(2),LBLRFL,NBLRD,LBLWFL,NDIVDT,NDIVRD, 607
4LDIVNM,LDIVFL 608
C 609
COMMON/STATS/T(4,8),S(4,8),PORDER(3),RORDER(3),CIND(8) 610
INTEGER PORDER,RORDER 611
C 612
DATA BLANK/1H /,STAR/1H*/ 613
DIMENSION ICNSTR(10) 614
DATA ICNSTR(1)/1/,ICNSTR(2)/3/,ICNSTR(3)/7/,ICNSTR(4)/4/, 615
1 ICNSTR(5)/5/,ICNSTR(6)/1/,ICNSTR(7)/5/,ICNSTR(8)/6/, 616
2 ICNSTR(9)/7/,ICNSTR(10)/8/ 617
DIMENSION C1(3),C2(3),C3(3),CPC(3) 618
C 619
IEND=ICDAT(LTREND+ITYPE-1) 620
ISTART=ICDAT(LTRST+ITYPE-1) 621
ILEN=IEND-ISTART+1 622
TOURLN=ILEN 623
LCR=LDAY+CRDOFF 624
LST=LDAY+STDOFF 625
C 626
C *** NO. CARS 627
ACT=CDAT(LTOUR+ACTOFF) 628
T(4,1)=ACT 629
S(4,1)=1. 630
C 631
C *** CAR HOURS 632
T(4,2)=ACT*TOURLN 633
S(4,2)=1. 634
C 635
C GO TO (100,200,300,400,500),ITAB 636
C 637
C ***** 638
C * COMPUTE: TABLE 1. WORKLOADS OF PATROL CARS * 639
C ***** 640
C 641
100 CONTINUE 642
C 643
DO 120 IBLK=1,2 644
IBLD=ICDAT(LTRTB(IBLK)+ITYPE-1) 645
IF(IBLD.LT.1) GO TO 120 646
IBLR=ICDAT(LBLRFL+IBLD-1) 647
LBLK=LDAY+BLDOFF+(IBLR-1)*NWDBL 648
ISTART=ICDAT(LBLKTB(1)+IBLD-1) 649

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IEND=ICDAT(LBLKTB(2)+IBLD-1) 650
BLKLN=IEND-ISTART+1 651
EF=CDAT(LBLK+EFBOFF) 652
C 653
C IF OVERLAY TOUR, GET DATA FROM OVERLAID TOUR 654
C 655
LTOUR=LTOUR 656
IF(ICDAT(LTOUR+TYTOFF).EQ.5) 657
1 LTOUR=LDAY+TRDOFF+(IOVTR(IBLK)-1)*NWDTR 658
LFR=LTOUR+HFTOFF 659
C 660
RV=CDAT(LTOUR+RVTOFF) 661
AWL=CDAT(LBLK+AWBOFF) 662
C 663
DO 101 JC=1,3 664
C1(JC)=C2DAT(LBLK+QDTOFF+JC-1) 665
C2(JC)=C2DAT(LBLK+QOTOFF+JC-1) 666
C3(JC)=C2DAT(LBLK+TYTOFF+JC-1) 667
101 C *** CALL RATE 668
C 669
T(4,3)=T(4,3)+CDAT(LBLK+CRBOFF) 670
S(4,3)=S(4,3)+BLKLN 671
C 672
C *** SERVICE TIME 673
C 674
FMLCAR=CDAT(LFR) *(C1(1)+2.*C1(2)+3.*C1(3)) + 675
1 CDAT(LFR+1)*(C2(1)+2.*C2(2)+3.*C2(3)) + 676
1 CDAT(LFR+2)*(C3(1)+2.*C3(2)+3.*C3(3)) + 677
ST=CDAT(LBLK+AWBOFF)*BLKLN*60./FMLCAR 678
C 679
T(4,4)=T(4,4)+ST 680
S(4,4)=S(4,4)+CDAT(LBLK+CRBOFF) 681
C 682
C *** PERCENT TIME BUSY (CFS) 683
C 684
ACT=CDAT(LBLK+ACBOFF) 685
X=AWL/ACT 686
Y=BLKLN*ACT 687
T(4,5)=T(4,5)+X*Y*100.0 688
S(4,5)=S(4,5)+Y 689
C 690
C *** PERCENT TIME BUSY (NONCFS) 691
C 692
X=1.0-(EF/ACT) 693
Y=BLKLN*ACT 694
T(4,6)=T(4,6)+X*Y*100.0 695
S(4,6)=S(4,5)+Y 696
C 697
C *** PERCENT TIME BUSY (TOTAL) 698
C 699
T(4,7)=T(4,5)+T(4,6) 700
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S(4,7)=S(4,5) 702
C 703
C *** AVG. CARS AVAILABLE 704
C 705
X=EF-AWL 706
C 707
IF(X .LT. 0.0) X=0.0 708
C 709
T(4,8)=T(4,8)+X*BLKLN 710
S(4,8)=S(4,8)+BLKLN 711
120 CONTINUE 712
C 713
C ACCUMULATE MEASURES IF REQUESTED 714
C 715
N=8 716
IF(IADD .LT. 1) N=2 717
DO 130 I=1,N 718
IF(S(4,I) .EQ. 0.) T(4,I)=0. 719
T(3,I)=T(3,I)+T(4,I) 720
S(3,I)=S(3,I)+S(4,I) 721
130 CONTINUE 722
C 723
C COMPUTE AVERAGES 724
C 725
140 DO 150 I=1,8 726
CIND(I)=BLANK 727
IF(S(4,I) .EQ. 0.) GO TO 150 728
T(4,I)=T(4,I)/S(4,I) 729
150 CONTINUE 730
C 731
RETURN 732
C 733
C ***** 734
C * END OF TABLE 1 COMPUTATIONS * 735
C ***** 736
C 737
C ***** 738
C * COMPUTE: TABLE 2. TIME ALLOCATION: CARS STARTING THE TOUR * 739
C ***** 740
C 741
C 742
200 CONTINUE 743
C 744
DO 220 IBLK=1,2 745
IBLD=ICDAT(LTRTB(IBLK)+ITYPE-1) 746
IF(IBLD .LT. 1) GO TO 220 747
IBLR=ICDAT(LBLRFL+IBLD-1) 748
LBLK=LDAY+BLDOFF+(IBLR-1)*NWDBL 749
ISTART=ICDAT(LBLKTB(1)+IBLD-1) 750
IEND=ICDAT(LBLKTB(2)+IBLD-1) 751
BLKLN=IEND-ISTART+1 752
EF=CDAT(LBLK+EFBOFF) 753

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C 754
C IF OVERLAY TOUR, GET DATA FROM OVERLAID TOUR 755
C 756
LITOUR=LTOUR 757
IF(ICDAT(LTOUR+TYTOFF) .EQ. 5) 758
1 LITOUR=LDAY+TRDOFF+(IOVTR(IBLK)-1)*NWDTR 759
LFR=LITOUR+HFTOFF 760
C 761
RV=CDAT(LITOUR+RVTOFF) 762
AWL=CDAT(LBLK+AWBOFF) 763
C 764
C *** OFFICER HOURS 765
C 766
PCTOFF=C2DAT(LTOUR+QDOFF+9) 767
T(4,3)=T(4,3)+((T(4,2)*(1.0+(PCTOFF/100.)))*BLKLN) 768
S(4,3)=S(4,3)+BLKLN 769
C 770
C *** UNCOMM HRS/CAR 771
C 772
ACTB=CDAT(LBLK+ACBOFF) 773
X=(EF-AWL)*BLKLN/ACTB 774
Y=T(4,1) 775
T(4,4)=T(4,4)+X*Y 776
S(4,4)=Y 777
C 778
C *** % TIME UNCOMM 779
C 780
X=(EF-AWL)/ACTB 781
Y=BLKLN*T(4,1) 782
T(4,5)=T(4,5)+X*Y*100.0 783
S(4,5)=S(4,5)+Y 784
C 220 CONTINUE 785
C 786
C 787
C ACCUMULATE MEASURES IF REQUESTED 788
C 789
N=5 790
DO 230 I=1,N 791
IF(S(4,I) .EQ. 0.) T(4,I)=0. 792
T(3,I)=T(3,I)+T(4,I) 793
S(3,I)=S(3,I)+S(4,I) 794
230 CONTINUE 795
C 796
C 797
C COMPUTE AVERAGES 798
C 799
240 DO 250 I=1,5 799
CIND(I)=BLANK 800
IF(S(4,I) .EQ. 0.) GO TO 250 801
T(4,I)=T(4,I)/S(4,I) 802
250 CONTINUE 803
C 804
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C RETURN 806
C ***** 807
C * END OF TABLE 2 COMPUTATIONS * 808
C ***** 809
C ***** 810
C ***** 811
C * COMPUTE: TABLE 3. AVERAGE DELAYS OF CALLS * 812
C ***** 813
C ***** 814
300 CONTINUE 815
C 816
DO 320 IBLK=1,2 817
IBLD=ICDAT(LTRTB(IBLK)+ITYPE-1) 818
IF(IBLD.LT.1) GO TO 320 819
IBLR=ICDAT(LBLRFL+IBLD-1) 820
LBLK=LDAY+BDOFF+(IBLR-1)*NWDRL 821
ISTART=ICDAT(LBLKTB(1)+IBLD-1) 822
IEND=ICDAT(LBLKTB(2)+IBLD-1) 823
BLKLN=IEND-ISTART+1 824
EF=CDAT(LBLK+EFBOFF) 825
C 826
C IF OVERLAY TOUR, GET DATA FROM OVERLAID TOUR 827
C 828
C LITOUR=LTOUR 829
IF(ICDAT(LTOUR+TYTOFF).EQ.5) 830
1 LITOUR=LDAY+TRDOFF+(IOVTR(IBLK)-1)*NWDTR 831
LFR=LITOUR+HFTOFF 832
C 833
RV=CDAT(LITOUR+RVTOFF) 834
AWL=CDAT(LBLK+AWBOFF) 835
C 836
DO 301 JC=1,3 837
C1(JC)=C2DAT(LBLK+QDTOFF+JC-1) 838
C2(JC)=C2DAT(LBLK+QOTOFF+JC-1) 839
C3(JC)=C2DAT(LBLK+TYTOFF+JC-1) 840
301 841
C 842
C ***** PRTY 2 QUEUE 843
C 844
X=OBJF2(2,ISTART,IEND,LPCT,LCR,LST,LFR,RV,EF,C1,C2,C3) 845
Y=CDAT(LBLK+CRBOFF)*CDAT(LFR+1) 846
T(4,3)=T(4,3)+X 847
S(4,3)=S(4,3)+Y 848
C ***** PRTY 2 DELAYS + TRAVEL 849
C 850
X=OBJF3(2,ISTART,IEND,LPCT,LCR,LST,LFR,RV,EF,C1,C2,C3) 851
Y=CDAT(LBLK+CRBOFF)*CDAT(LFR+1) 852
T(4,4)=T(4,4)+X 853
S(4,4)=S(4,4)+Y 854
C ***** PRTY 3 QUEUE 855
C ***** 856
C ***** 857

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C X=OBJF2(3,ISTART,IEND,LPCT,LCR,LST,LFR,RV,EF,C1,C2,C3) 858
Y=CDAT(LBLK+CRBOFF)*CDAT(LFR+2) 859
T(4,5)=T(4,5)+X 860
S(4,5)=S(4,5)+Y 861
C ***** 862
C ***** PRTY 3 DELAYS + TRAVEL 863
C ***** 864
X=OBJF3(3,ISTART,IEND,LPCT,LCR,LST,LFR,RV,EF,C1,C2,C3) 865
Y=CDAT(LBLK+CRBOFF)*CDAT(LFR+2) 866
T(4,6)=T(4,6)+X 867
S(4,6)=S(4,6)+Y 868
C ***** 869
C ***** AVERAGE QUEUE 870
C ***** 871
X=OBJF2(0,ISTART,IEND,LPCT,LCR,LST,LFR,RV,EF,C1,C2,C3) 872
Y=CDAT(LBLK+CRBOFF) 873
T(4,7)=T(4,7)+X 874
S(4,7)=S(4,7)+Y 875
C ***** AVERAGE DELAY + TRAVEL 876
C ***** 877
X=OBJF3(0,ISTART,IEND,LPCT,LCR,LST,LFR,RV,EF,C1,C2,C3) 878
Y=CDAT(LBLK+CRBOFF) 879
T(4,8)=T(4,8)+X 880
S(4,8)=S(4,8)+Y 881
320 CONTINUE 882
C ***** 883
C ACCUMULATE MEASURES IF REQUESTED 884
C ***** 885
N=8 886
IF(IADD.LT.1) N=2 887
DO 330 I=1,N 888
IF(S(4,I).EQ.0.) T(4,I)=0. 889
T(3,I)=T(3,I)+T(4,I) 890
S(3,I)=S(3,I)+S(4,I) 891
330 CONTINUE 892
C ***** 893
C COMPUTE AVERAGES 894
C ***** 895
340 DO 350 I=1,8 896
CIND(I)=BLANK 897
IF(S(4,I).EQ.0.) GO TO 350 898
T(4,I)=T(4,I)/S(4,I) 899
350 CONTINUE 900
C ***** 901
C RETURN 902
C ***** 903
C ***** 904
C ***** 905
C * END OF TABLE 3 COMPUTATIONS * 906
C ***** 907
C ***** 908
C ***** 909

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C
C *****
C * COMPUTE: TABLE 4. CALLS DELAYED AND PATROL INTERVAL *
C *****
C
400 CONTINUE
C
DO 420 IBLK=1,2
IBLD=ICDAT(LTRTB(IBLK)+ITYPE-1)
IF(IBLD .LT. 1) GO TO 420
IBLR=ICDAT(LBLRFL+IBLD-1)
LBLK=LDAY+BLDOFF+(IBLR-1)*NWDBL
ISTART=ICDAT(LBLKTB(1)+IBLD-1)
IEND=ICDAT(LBLKTB(2)+IBLD-1)
BLKLN=IEND-ISTART+1
EF=CDAT(LBLK+EFBOFF)
C
C IF OVERLAY TOUR, GET DATA FROM OVERLAID TOUR
C
LITTOUR=LTOUR
IF(ICDAT(LTOUR+TYTOFF) .EQ. 5)
1 LITTOUR=LDAY+TRDOFF+(IOVTR(IBLK)-1)*NWDTR
LFR=LITTOUR+HFTOFF
C
RV=CDAT(LITTOUR+RVTOFF)
AWL=CDAT(LBLK+AWBOFF)
C
DO 401 JC=1,3
C1(JC)=C2DAT(LBLK+QDTOFF+JC-1)
C2(JC)=C2DAT(LBLK+QOTOFF+JC-1)
401 C3(JC)=C2DAT(LBLK+TYTOFF+JC-1)
C
X=OBJF1(0, ISTART, IEND, LPCT, LCR, LST, LFR, RV, EF, C1, C2, C3)
C
C ***** % CALLS DELAYED PRY1
C
Y=CDAT(LBLK+CRBOFF)
T(4,3)=T(4,3)+X*100.0
S(4,3)=S(4,3)+Y
C
C ***** % CALLS DELAYED PRY2
C
Y=CDAT(LBLK+CRBOFF)
T(4,4)=T(4,4)+X*100.0
S(4,4)=S(4,4)+Y
C
C ***** % CALLS DELAYED PRY3
C
Y=CDAT(LBLK+CRBOFF)
T(4,5)=T(4,5)+X*100.0
S(4,5)=S(4,5)+Y
C

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C
C ***** % CALLS DELAYED TOTAL
C
Y=CDAT(LBLK+CRBOFF)
T(4,6)=T(4,6)+X*100.0
S(4,6)=S(4,6)+Y
C
C ***** PATROL INTERVAL
C
SPEED=CDAT(LITTOUR+PVTOFF)
STMILE=CDAT(LPCT+SMPOFF)
X=STMILE/(SPEED*(EF-AWL))*BLKLN
T(4,7)=T(4,7)+X
S(4,7)=S(4,7)+BLKLN
C
420 CONTINUE
C
C ACCUMULATE MEASURES IF REQUESTED
C
N=7
IF(IADD .LT. 1) N=2
DO 430 I=1,N
IF(S(4,I) .EQ. 0.) T(4,I)=0.
T(3,I)=T(3,I)+T(4,I)
S(3,I)=S(3,I)+S(4,I)
430 CONTINUE
C
C COMPUTE AVERAGES
C
440 DO 450 I=1,7
CIND(I)=BLANK
IF(S(4,I) .EQ. 0.) GO TO 450
T(4,I)=T(4,I)/S(4,I)
450 CONTINUE
C
RETURN
C
C *****
C * END OF TABLE 4 COMPUTATIONS *
C *****
C
C * COMPUTE: TABLE 5. PRIORITY 1 DELAYS *
C *****
C
500 CONTINUE
C
DO 520 IBLK=1,2
IBLD=ICDAT(LTRTB(IBLK)+ITYPE-1)
IF(IBLD .LT. 1) GO TO 520
IBLR=ICDAT(LBLRFL+IBLD-1)
LBLK=LDAY+BLDOFF+(IBLR-1)*NWDBL

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ISTART=ICDAT(LBLKTB(1)+IBLD-1)
IEND=ICDAT(LBLKTB(2)+IBLD-1)
BLKLN=IEND-ISTART+1
EF=CDAT(LBLK+EFBOFF)
C
C
C      IF OVERLAY TOUR, GET DATA FROM OVERLAID TOUR
C
C      LITTOUR=LTOUR
C      IF(ICDAT(LTOUR+TYTOFF) .EQ. 5)
1      LITTOUR=LDAY+TRDOFF+(IOVTR(IBLK)-1)*NWDTR
C      LFR=LITTOUR+HFTOFF
C
C      RV=CDAT(LITTOUR+RVTOFF)
C      AWL=CDAT(LBLK+AWBOFF)
C
C      DO 501 JC=1,3
C      C1(JC)=C2DAT(LBLK+QDTOFF+JC-1)
C      C2(JC)=C2DAT(LBLK+QOTOFF+JC-1)
501 C      C3(JC)=C2DAT(LBLK+TYTOFF+JC-1)
C
C      PHP1=CDAT(LFR)
C      PHP2=CDAT(LFR+1)
C      PHP3=(1.0-PHP1-PHP2)
C
C      DO 10 I=1,3
10 C      CPC(I)=0.0
C      CONTINUE
C
C      DO 20 I=1,3
20 C      CPC(1)=CPC(1)+(I*C1(I))
C      CPC(2)=CPC(2)+(I*C2(I))
C      CPC(3)=CPC(3)+(I*C3(I))
C      CONTINUE
C
C      AVGCPC=(PHP1*CPC(1))+(PHP2*CPC(2))+(PHP3*CPC(3))
C
C
C      **** AVG CARS/CFS PRTY1
C      T(4,3)=T(4,3)+CPC(1)*BLKLN
C      S(4,3)=S(4,3)+BLKLN
C
C
C      **** AVG CARS/CFS PRTY2
C      T(4,4)=T(4,4)+CPC(2)*BLKLN
C      S(4,4)=S(4,4)+BLKLN
C
C
C      **** AVG CARS/CFS PRTY3
C      T(4,5)=T(4,5)+CPC(3)*BLKLN
C      S(4,5)=S(4,5)+BLKLN

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C
C
C      **** AVG CARS/CFS TOTAL
C      T(4,6)=T(4,6)+AVGCPC*BLKLN
C      S(4,6)=S(4,6)+BLKLN
C
C
C      **** PRTY 1 QUEUE
C      X=OBJF2(1,ISTART,IEND,LPCT,LCR,LST,LFR,RV,EF,C1,C2,C3)
C      Y=CDAT(LBLK+CRBOFF)*CDAT(LFR)
C      T(4,7)=T(4,7)+X
C      S(4,7)=S(4,7)+Y
C
C
C      **** PRTY 1 DELAYS + TRAVEL
C      X=OBJF3(1,ISTART,IEND,LPCT,LCR,LST,LFR,RV,EF,C1,C2,C3)
C      Y=CDAT(LBLK+CRBOFF)*CDAT(LFR)
C      T(4,8)=T(4,8)+X
C      S(4,8)=S(4,8)+Y
C
C      CONTINUE
C
C      ACCUMULATE MEASURES IF REQUESTED
C
C      N=8
C      IF(IADD .LT. 1) N=2
C      DO 530 I=1,N
530 C      IF(S(4,I) .EQ. 0.) T(4,I)=0.
C      T(3,I)=T(3,I)+T(4,I)
C      S(3,I)=S(3,I)+S(4,I)
C      CONTINUE
C
C      COMPUTE AVERAGES
C
C      DO 550 I=1,8
550 C      CIND(I)=BLANK
C      IF(S(4,I) .EQ. 0.) GO TO 550
C      T(4,I)=T(4,I)/S(4,I)
C      CONTINUE
C
C      RETURN
C
C      END

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C      COMMON/SYSTEM/SYSIN, SYSOUT, IFILE, LIT      1140
      INTEGER SYSIN, SYSOUT      1141
C      COMMON/STORE/TOP, BOT, RDBOT, MAXBOT, NWORDS, CDAT(6000), C2DAT(6000) 1142
      INTEGER TOP, BOT, RDBOT      1143
      DIMENSION ICDAT(6000), IC2DAT(6000)      1144
      EQUIVALENCE(ICDAT, CDAT), (IC2DAT, C2DAT)      1145
C      COMMON/OFFSET/NMPOFF, DVPOFF, ARPOFF, SMPOFF, B1POFF, B2POFF, DYPOFF, 1146
      1NWDPT, CPDOFF, SPDOFF, OVDOFF, CRDOFF, STDOFF, TRDOFF, NWDDY,      1147
      2QDTOFF, QXTOFF, CRTOFF, QOTOFF, QNTOFF, CTTOFF, TYTOFF, ACTOFF, RVTOFF,      1148
      3PVTTOFF, HFTOFF, MFTOFF, LFTOFF, NPRI, NWDTR, BLDOFF, QOBOFF, QNBOFF,      1149
      4EFBOFF, ACBOFF, AWBOFF, CRBOFF, RMBOFF, OCBOFF, CTBOFF, NWDBL      1150
C      INTEGER DVPOFF, ARPOFF, SMPOFF, B1POFF, B2POFF, DYPOFF, CPDOFF,      1151
      1SPDOFF, OVDOFF, CRDOFF, STDOFF, TRDOFF, QDTOFF, QXTOFF, CRTOFF, QOTOFF,      1152
      2QNTOFF, CTTOFF, TYTOFF, ACTOFF, RVTOFF, PVTOFF, HFTOFF, BLDOFF,      1153
      3EFBOFF, ACBOFF, AWBOFF, CRBOFF, RMBOFF, OCBOFF, CTBOFF, QOBOFF, QNBOFF      1154
C      COMMON/PNTRS/IOVRLY, IOVTR(2),      1155
      1NPCTDT, NPCTRD, LPCTDT, LNMLST(4), NNAME(4), NDAYDT, LDAYNM,      1156
      2LDYRFL, NDAYRD, LDYWFL, NTRDT, LTRTB(2), LTRST, LTREND, LTRRFL, LTRNM,      1157
      3NTRRD, LTRWFL, NBLDT, LBLKTB(2), LBLRFL, NBLRD, LBLWFL, NDIVDT, NDIVRD,      1158
      4LDIVNM, LDIVFL      1159
C      REAL LFR      1160
      DIMENSION IBERR(24), ACB(2), ACTR(2)      1161
      DIMENSION C1(3), C2(3), C3(3)      1162
C      ADDSUM=0.0      1163
C      IDERR=0      1164
      ISMFLG = IC2DAT(1)      1165
C      B1=CDAT(LPCT+B1POFF)      1166
      B2=CDAT(LPCT+B2POFF)      1167
C      FIND NUMBER OF CARS ON DUTY IN EACH BLOCK      1168
C      CALL SBLACT(LPCT, LDAY)      1169
C      LST=LDAY+STDOFF      1170
      LCR=LDAY+CRDOFF      1171
C      DO 20 IBLDT=1, NBLDT      1172
C      IF (IBLDT .NE. 1 .OR. ISMFLG .EQ. 0) GO TO 21      1173
      C2DAT(LST)=-1.0      1174
      C2DAT(LCR)=0.0      1175
C      IBLK=ICDAT(LBLRFL+IBLDT-1)      1176
21      1177
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      IF (IBLK .EQ. 0) GO TO 20      1192
      LBLK=LDAY+BLDOFF+(IBLK-1)*NWDBL      1193
      IBERR (IBLK)=0      1194
      ISTART=ICDAT(LBLKTB(1)+IBLDT-1)      1195
      IEND=ICDAT(LBLKTB(2)+IBLDT-1)      1196
      BLKLN=IEND-ISTART+1      1197
C      PHP2=0.0      1198
      PHP3=0.0      1199
      DO 23 IT=1, NTRDT      1200
      ITOUR=ICDAT(LTRRFL+IT-1)      1201
      IF (ITOUR .LT. 1) GO TO 23      1202
      LTOUR=LDAY+TRDOFF+(ITOUR-1)*NWDTR      1203
      IF (ICDAT(LTOUR+TYTOFF) .EQ. 1) GO TO 23      1204
      ITYPE=ICDAT(LTRWFL+ITOUR-1)      1205
      IBL1=ICDAT(LTRTB(1)+ITYPE-1)      1206
      IBL2=ICDAT(LTRTB(2)+ITYPE-1)      1207
      IBL1=ICDAT(LBLRFL+IBL1-1)      1208
      IF (IBL2 .NE. 0) IBL2=ICDAT(LBLRFL+IBL2-1)      1209
      LBLK1=LDAY+BLDOFF+(IBL1-1)*NWDBL      1210
      LBLK2=0      1211
      IF (IBL2 .NE. 0) LBLK2=LDAY+BLDOFF+(IBL2-1)*NWDBL      1212
      IF (LBLK1 .NE. LBLK .AND. LBLK2 .NE. LBLK) GO TO 23      1213
      PHP1=CDAT(LTOUR+HFTOFF)      1214
      PHP2=CDAT(LTOUR+MFTOFF)      1215
      PHP3=1.0-PHP1-PHP2      1216
      GO TO 26      1217
23      CONTINUE      1218
C      CONTINUE      1219
C      DO 22 JC=1, 3      1220
      C1(JC)=C2DAT(LBLK+QDTOFF+JC-1)      1221
      C2(JC)=C2DAT(LBLK+QOTOFF+JC-1)      1222
      C3(JC)=C2DAT(LBLK+TYTOFF+JC-1)      1223
C      FMLCAR=PHP1*(C1(1)+2.*C1(2)+3.*C1(3)) +      1224
      1 PHP2*(C2(1)+2.*C2(2)+3.*C2(3)) +      1225
      1 (1.-PHP1-PHP2)*(C3(1)+2.*C3(2)+3.*C3(3))      1226
C      CALCULATE AVERAGE AND MAXIMUM CALL RATE IN BLOCK      1227
C      RMAX=0.      1228
      CRATE=0.      1229
      AWL=0.      1230
      LB=LDAY-1      1231
      DO 10 I=ISTART, IEND      1232
      IB=I+LB      1233
      CR=CDAT(IB+CRDOFF)      1234
      CRATE=CRATE+CR      1235
      R=CR*FMLCAR*CDAT(IB+STDOFF)      1236
      IF (I .EQ. IEND) RLAST=R      1237
      IF (R .GT. RMAX) RMAX=R      1238
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      1241
      1242
      1243

```

```

10 AWL=AWL+R 1244
C 1245
AWL=AWL/BLKLN 1246
CDAT(LBLK+CRBOFF)=CRATE 1247
CDAT(LBLK+AWBOFF)=AWL 1248
ACT=CDAT(LBLK+ACBOFF) 1249
C 1250
C CALCULATE EFFECTIVE CARS AND CHECK WHETHER 1251
C MINIMUM ALLOCATION IS ACHIEVED 1252
C 1253
EF=ACT*(1.-((B1*AWL/ACT)+B2)) 1254
RMAXP=RMAX+0.0001 1255
C 1256
FFXX = RMAXP 1257
C 1258
IF ( ISMFLG .EQ. 1 ) FFXX = MAX((AWL+0.0001),RLAST) 1259
C 1260
NEF=EF 1261
IF(FMLCAR .LT. 1.01 .AND. NEF .GT. FFXX ) GO TO 15 1262
IF(NEF.GT.(FFXX+.15)) GO TO 15 1263
IBERR(IBLK)=1 1264
ACT=CEIL((EF+B1*AWL)/(1.-B2)) 1265
12 EF=ACT*(1.-((B1*AWL/ACT)+B2)) 1266
NEF=EF 1267
IF(FMLCAR .LT. 1.01 .AND. NEF .GT. FFXX ) GO TO 13 1268
IF(NEF.GT.(FFXX+.15)) GO TO 13 1269
ACT=ACT+1. 1270
GO TO 12 1271
13 CDAT(LBLK+ACBOFF)=ACT 1272
15 CDAT(LBLK+EFBOFF)=EF 1273
CDAT(LBLK+RMBOFF)=RMAX 1274
C 1275
IF(ISMFLG .EQ. 0) GO TO 20 1276
DO 17 I=ISTART,IEND 1277
I1=I+1 1278
IF(I1 .GT. 24) GO TO 20 1279
C2DAT(LST+I)=EF 1280
CRM1=CDAT(LCR+I) 1281
STM1=CDAT(LST+I) 1282
C2DAT(LCR+I)=TRIDSP(1,0,CRM1,STM1,PHP1,PHP2,EF,C1,C2,C3,PI) 1283
17 CONTINUE 1284
C 1285
20 CONTINUE 1286
C 1287
DO 100 ITYPE=1,NTRDT 1288
ITOUR=ICDAT(LTRRFL+ITYPE-1) 1289
IF(ITOUR .LT. 1) GO TO 100 1290
ITERR=0 1291
LTOUR=LDAY+TRDOFF+(ITOUR-1)*NWDTR 1292
IF(ICDAT(LTOUR+TYTOFF) .EQ. 1) GO TO 100 1293
C 1294
C CALL RATE IN TOURS 1295

```

```

C IF(NPRIO .LT. 2) GO TO 40 1296
LFR=1. 1297
N=NPRIO-1 1298
DO 30 I=1,N 1299
30 LFR=LFR-CDAT(LTOUR+HFTOFF+I-1) 1300
CDAT(LTOUR+HFTOFF+N)=LFR 1301
40 CRATE=0. 1302
DO 50 IBLK=1,2 1303
ACB(IBLK)=0. 1304
IBLD=ICDAT(LTRTB(IBLK)+ITYPE-1) 1305
IF(IBLD .LT. 1) GO TO 50 1306
IBLR=ICDAT(LBLRFL+IBLD-1) 1307
LBLE=LDAY+BLDOFF+(IBLR-1)*NWDDBL 1308
ACB(IBLK)=CDAT(LBLK+ACBOFF) 1309
CRATE=CRATE+CDAT(LBLK+CRBOFF) 1310
IF(IBERR(IBLR) .EQ. 0) GO TO 50 1311
ITERR=ITERR+IBLK 1312
50 CONTINUE 1313
C 1314
CDAT(LTOUR+CRTOFF)=CRATE 1315
C 1316
C CALCULATE NEW NUMBER OF ACTUAL CARS IN TOURS, 1317
C IF THERE HAS BEEN A CHANGE IN THE BLOCKS 1318
C 1319
ID=ICDAT(LTOUR+TYTOFF)-1 1320
GO TO (60,65,70,75),ID 1321
60 IF(ITERR .EQ. 0) GO TO 90 1322
ACT=AMAX1(ACB(1),ACB(2)) 1323
GO TO 85 1324
65 ACTR(1)=ACB(1) 1325
IF(ITERR .EQ. 2 .OR. ITERR .EQ. 0) GO TO 90 1326
ACT=ACB(1) 1327
GO TO 85 1328
70 ACTR(2)=ACB(2) 1329
IF(ITERR .EQ. 1 .OR. ITERR .EQ. 0) GO TO 90 1330
ACT=ACB(2) 1331
GO TO 85 1332
75 IF(ITERR .EQ. 0) GO TO 90 1333
ACT=CDAT(LTOUR+ACTOFF) 1334
TACT=ACT 1335
DO 80 I=1,2 1336
ACT=AMAX1(ACT,ACB(I)-ACTR(I)) 1337
IF(TACT .GE. ACT) GO TO 90 1338
85 LPNM=LPCT+NMPOFF-1 1339
LTNM=LTRNM+(ITYPE-1)*8-1 1340
IDAY=(LDAY-DYPOFF-LPCT)/NWDDBL 1341
IDAY=ICDAT(LDYWFL+IDAY) 1342
LDNM=LDAYNM+(IDAY-1)*8-1 1343
C 1344
WRITE(SYSOUT,2) PCLSNM,(ICDAT(LPNM+I),I=1,8), 1345
1 TOURNM,(ICDAT(LTNM+I),I=1,8),(ICDAT(LDNM+I),I=1,8),ACT 1346
1347

```

```

C                                     1348
2  FORMAT(/' *** NUMBER OF CARS IN', 1349
1  2(1X,8A1),' FOR',2(1X,8A1),' ON DAY ',8A1/ 1350
1  ' *** INCREASED TO ',F5.0,' FOR PCAM CALCULATIONS') 1351
C                                     1352
      IF(IREAD .EQ. 1) 1353
1  WRITE(SYSOUT,3) CDAT(LTOUR+ACTOFF) 1354
3  FORMAT(' ***',F5.1,' ACTUAL CARS WERE INPUT') 1355
C                                     1356
      ADDSUM=ADDSUM+ACT-CDAT(LTOUR+ACTOFF) 1357
C                                     1358
      CDAT(LTOUR+ACTOFF)=ACT 1359
      IDERR=1 1360
90  CONTINUE 1361
100 CONTINUE 1362
C                                     1363
      IF(IREAD .EQ. 1 .AND. ADDSUM .NE. 0.0) 1364
1  WRITE(SYSOUT,4) ADDSUM,PCLSNM,(ICDAT(LPNM+I),I=1,8), 1365
1  (ICDAT(LDNM+I),I=1,8) 1366.1
4  FORMAT(' ***',F5.1,' TOTAL CARS WERE ADDED IN',2(1X,8A1), 1367
1  ' ON DAY ',8A1) 1368.1
C                                     1369
      IF(IDERR .EQ. 0) RETURN 1370
C                                     1371
      REDETERMINE EFFECTIVE CARS IF CHANGE IN ACTUAL CARS 1372
C                                     1373
      CALL SBLACT(LPCT,LDAY) 1374
      CALL SBLEF(LPCT,LDAY) 1375
      RETURN 1376
      END 1377

```

### SUBROUTINE DISP

Subroutine DISP carries out the DISP command. Its function is to display selected output tables for selected shifts.

DISP calls SCAN twice to get the user's table specification. Then GTDSPC is called to scan the command qualifier and SETWFL is called to determine the subset of shifts for which output will be displayed. Subroutine MRGORD determines the output order (in DORDER) that results from the previously established output order (RORDER) and the order of qualifier phrases in the current command (ORDER). We consider that the six possible permutations of the values in DORDER define six different ways of printing tables. The permutations are mapped onto unique integers by multiplying the elements of DORDER by successive powers of two. Table 8 gives the output orderings and their corresponding integer labels (after the labels have been transformed into successive integers in the range 1-6).

The integer labels are used as entries into a branch table that controls calls to routines to implement table displays in the various output orderings. In the program documented in this report, only the Day, Tour, Precinct and Precinct, Day, Tour orderings are carried out. The branch table is entered once for each table number specified by the user.

In the program documented here, only Tables 1 through 5 are valid. The subroutine provides flexibility for the user to carry out other output orders and/or output tables.

Table 8  
OUTPUT ORDERINGS

Integer Label	Output Order
1	Precinct, Tour, Day
2	Tour, Precinct, Day
3	Precinct, Day, Tour
4	Day, Precinct, Tour
5	Tour, Day, Precinct
6	Day, Tour, Precinct

```

SUBROUTINE DISP                                1378
C
C IMPLEMENTS THE DISP COMMAND                    1379
C                                                1380
C                                                1381
C      COMMON/PNTRS/IOVRLY, IOVTR(2),           1382
1NPCTDT, NPCTRD, LPCTDT, LNMLST(4), NNAME(4), NDAYDT, LDAYNM, 1383
2LDYRFL, NDAYRD, LDYWFL, NTRDT, LTRTB(2), LTRST, LTREND, LTRRFL, LTRNM, 1384
3NTRRD, LTRWFL, NBLDT, LBLKTB(2), LBLRFL, NBLRD, LBLWFL, NDIVDT, NDIVRD, 1385
4LDIVNM, LDIVFL                                1386
C
C      COMMON/STATS/T(4,8), S(4,8), PORDER(3), RORDER(3), CIND(8) 1387
C      INTEGER PORDER, RORDER                    1388
C                                                1389
C      COMMON/SYSTEM/SYSIN, SYSOUT, IFILE, LIT  1390
C      INTEGER SYSIN, SYSOUT                    1391
C
C      COMMON/KEYWDS/NKYWD, NTPES, TYPOFF(4), KEYWD(8,30), WDTYPE(30) 1392
C      INTEGER TYPOFF, WDTYPE                  1393
C      DIMENSION PCLSNM(8), DCLSNM(8), TOURNM(8) 1394
C      EQUIVALENCE (PCLSNM, KEYWD(1,4)), (DCLSNM, KEYWD(1,3)), 1395
1(TOURNM, KEYWD(1,2))                          1396
C
C      COMMON/SCODES/SEND, CMD, NUMLST, NAMLST, FSPEC, DSPEC, DUM, ERR 1397
C      INTEGER SEND, CMD, FSPEC, DSPEC, DUM, ERR 1398
C
C      COMMON/STORE/TOP, BOT, RDBOT, MAXBOT, NWORDS, CDAT(6000), C2DAT(6000) 1399
C      INTEGER TOP, BOT, RDBOT                1400
C      DIMENSION ICDAT(6000), IC2DAT(6000)    1401
C      EQUIVALENCE (ICDAT, CDAT), (IC2DAT, C2DAT) 1402
C
C      DIMENSION ORDER(3), VAL(2), DORDER(3)  1403
C      INTEGER ORDER, TYPE, VAL, DORDER      1404
C
C      COMMON/TITLES/RTITLE(60), DTITLE(60), RUNFLG, DSNFLG 1405
C      INTEGER RUNFLG, DSNFLG                1406
C
C      DIMENSION TABHDR(5,20)                 1407
C
C TABLE 1. PATROL CAR ACTIVITY DURING TOUR  1408
C
C      DATA TABHDR(1,1), TABHDR(1,2), TABHDR(1,3), TABHDR(1,4), 1409
1 TABHDR(1,5), TABHDR(1,6), TABHDR(1,7), TABHDR(1,8), 1410
1 TABHDR(1,9), TABHDR(1,10), TABHDR(1,11), TABHDR(1,12), 1411

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1 TABHDR(1,13)/                                1423
1 4HTABL, 4HE 1., 4H PAT, 4HROL, 4HCAR, 4HACTI, 4HVITY, 4H DUR, 1424
1 4HING, 4HTOUR, 4H, 4H, 4H /                1425
C
C TABLE 2. TIME ALLOCATION: CARS STARTING THE TOUR 1426
C
C      DATA TABHDR(2,1), TABHDR(2,2), TABHDR(2,3), TABHDR(2,4), 1427
1 TABHDR(2,5), TABHDR(2,6), TABHDR(2,7), TABHDR(2,8), 1428
1 TABHDR(2,9), TABHDR(2,10), TABHDR(2,11), TABHDR(2,12), 1429
1 TABHDR(2,13)/                                1430
1 4HTABL, 4HE 2., 4H TIM, 4HE AL, 4HLOCA, 4HTION, 4H: CA, 4HRS S, 1431
1 4HTART, 4HING, 4HTHE, 4HTOUR, 4H /         1432
C
C TABLE 3. AVERAGE DELAYS OF CALLS            1433
C
C      DATA TABHDR(3,1), TABHDR(3,2), TABHDR(3,3), TABHDR(3,4), 1434
1 TABHDR(3,5), TABHDR(3,6), TABHDR(3,7), TABHDR(3,8), 1435
1 TABHDR(3,9), TABHDR(3,10), TABHDR(3,11), TABHDR(3,12), 1436
1 TABHDR(3,13)/                                1437
1 4HTABL, 4HE 3., 4H AVE, 4HRAGE, 4H DEL, 4HAYS, 4HOF C, 4HALLS, 1438
1 4H, 4H, 4H, 4H, 4H /                      1439
C
C TABLE 4. CALLS DELAYED AND PATROL INTERVAL  1440
C
C      DATA TABHDR(4,1), TABHDR(4,2), TABHDR(4,3), TABHDR(4,4), 1441
1 TABHDR(4,5), TABHDR(4,6), TABHDR(4,7), TABHDR(4,8), 1442
1 TABHDR(4,9), TABHDR(4,10), TABHDR(4,11), TABHDR(4,12), 1443
1 TABHDR(4,13)/                                1444
1 4HTABL, 4HE 4., 4H CAL, 4HLS D, 4HELAY, 4HED A, 4HND P, 4HATRO, 1445
1 4HL IN, 4HTERV, 4HAL, 4H, 4H /             1446
C
C TABLE 5. STATISTICS FROM INTERNAL PCAM CALCULATIONS 1447
C
C      DATA TABHDR(5,1), TABHDR(5,2), TABHDR(5,3), TABHDR(5,4), 1448
1 TABHDR(5,5), TABHDR(5,6), TABHDR(5,7), TABHDR(5,8), 1449
1 TABHDR(5,9), TABHDR(5,10), TABHDR(5,11), TABHDR(5,12), 1450
1 TABHDR(5,13)/                                1451
1 4HTABL, 4HE 5., 4H STA, 4HTIST, 4HICS, 4HFROM, 4H INT, 4HERNA, 1452
1 4HL PC, 4HAM C, 4HALCU, 4HLATI, 4HONS /    1453
C
C      LGETT=TOP                                1454
C      TYPE=CMD                                1455
C
C      FINDS WHICH TABLE(S) ARE TO BE DISPLAYED 1456
C
C      CALL SCAN(TYPE, VAL)                    1457
C      IF (TYPE .EQ. FSPEC) GO TO 20          1458
C      WRITE (SYSOUT, 1)                      1459
1 FORMAT(/' *** INVALID TABLE SPECIFICATION - REENTER. ') 1460
C      TOP=LGETT                              1461
C      RETURN                                  1462
C      KEYVAL=VAL(1)                          1463
10
20

```

	I=KEYVAL-TYPOFF(FSPEC)	1475
	IF(I .NE. 3 .AND. I .NE. 5) GO TO 10	1476
	IAVG=0	1477
	IF(I .EQ. 5)IAVG=1	1478
	CALL SCAN(TYPE,VAL)	1479
	IF(TYPE .NE. NUMLST) GO TO 10	1480
	NPARM=VAL(1)	1481
	LPARM=VAL(2)	1482
C		1483
C	INTERPRET QUALIFIER	1484
C		1485
	CALL SCAN(TYPE,VAL)	1486
	CALL GTDSPC(TYPE,VAL,ORDER)	1487
	IF(TYPE .NE. ERR) GO TO 30	1488
	TOP=LGETT	1489
	RETURN	1490
C		1491
C	SET WORK FLAGS	1492
C		1493
30	CALL SETWFL(IERR)	1494
	IF(IERR .EQ. 0) GO TO 35	1495
	TOP=LGETT	1496
	RETURN	1497
C		1498
C	SET OUTPUT ORDER	1499
C		1500
35	CALL MRGORD(ORDER,RORDER,DORDER)	1501
	IORD=0	1502
	DO 40 I=1,3	1503
	K=2**(I-1)	1504
40	IORD=IORD+K*DORDER(I)	1505
	IF(IORD .GT. 14) IORD=IORD-1	1506
	IORD=IORD-10	1507
	IF(NPCTRD .EQ. 1) IORD=1	1508
	DO 700 I=1,NPARM	1509
	ITAB=ICDAT(LPARM+(I-1)*2)	1510
	IF(ITAB .LT. 1 .OR. ITAB .GT. 5) GO TO 700	1511
C		1512
	IF(RUNFLG .EQ. 1) WRITE(SYSOUT,11) RTITLE	1513
	IF( DSNFLG .EQ. 1) WRITE(SYSOUT,12) DTITLE	1514
	WRITE(SYSOUT,3) (TABHDR(ITAB,J),J=1,13)	1515
C	CALL ROUTINE TO DISPLAY TABLE	1516
C		1517
	GO TO (100,200,300,400,500,600),IORD	1518
C		1519
100	CALL DSPPDT(ITAB,IAVG)	1520
	GO TO 700	1521
200	CALL DSPDTP(ITAB,IAVG)	1522
	GO TO 700	1523
300	CALL DSPPDT(ITAB,IAVG)	1524
	GO TO 700	1525
400	CALL DSPDTP(ITAB,IAVG)	1526

	GO TO 700	
500	CALL DSPDTP(ITAB,IAVG)	1527
	GO TO 700	1528
600	CALL DSPDTP(ITAB,IAVG)	1529
700	WRITE(SYSOUT,2)	1530
2	FORMAT(2H /2H )	1531
	TOP=LGETT	1532
	RETURN	1533
3	FORMAT(//1H0,13A4)	1534
11	FORMAT(' RUN NAME: ',60A1)	1535
12	FORMAT(' FILE NAME: ',60A1)	1536
	END	1537
		1538

SUBROUTINE DSPDTP

Subroutine DSPDTP controls DISP command output when the output order is precinct, within tour, within day. Parameter ITAB specified the output table that is to be displayed.

DSPDTP operates in a manner similar to that of DSPPDT. The primary differences are in the meanings of the different levels of aggregation and in the way the next shift to be displayed is found. The routines NXPCT, NXDAY, and NXTOUR are set up to vary the tour most quickly, followed by the day and precinct. This corresponds exactly to the output order of tour within day within precinct, but not to precinct within tour within day. Therefore, for each day selected, DSPDTP determines the number of times that NXDAY will have to be called after a precinct is located to get to the day. DSPDTP also computes the number of times that NXTOUR must be called to get a particular tour after a precinct and day have been located.

	SUBROUTINE DSPDTP(ITAB,IAVG)	1539
C	DISPLAYS TABLE ITAB IN ORDER OF PRECINCT WITHIN TOUR WITHIN DAY	1540
C		1541
C		1542
C	COMMON/STORE/TOP,BOT,RDBOT,MAXBOT,NWORDS,CDAT(6000),C2DAT(6000)	1543
	INTEGER TOP,BOT,RDBOT	1544
	DIMENSION ICDAT(6000),IC2DAT(6000)	1545
	EQUIVALENCE(ICDAT,CDAT),(IC2DAT,C2DAT)	1546
C		1547
C		1548
C		1549
	COMMON/OFFSET/NMPOFF,DVPOFF,ARPOFF,SMPOFF,B1POFF,B2POFF,DYPOFF,	1550
	1NWDPCT,CPDOFF,SPDOFF,OVDPOFF,CRDOFF,STDOFF,TRDOFF,NWDDY,	1551
	2QDPOFF,QXTOFF,CRTOFF,QOTOFF,QNTOFF,CTTOFF,TYTOFF,ACTOFF,RVTOFF,	1552
	3PVTOFF,HFTOFF,MFTOFF,LFTOFF,NPRIO,NWDTR,BLDOFF,QOBOFF,QNBOFF,	1553
	4EFBOFF,ACBOFF,AWBOFF,CRBOFF,RMBOFF,OCBOFF,CTBOFF,NWDBL	1554
C		1555
	INTEGER DVPOFF,ARPOFF,SMPOFF,B1POFF,B2POFF,DYPOFF,CPDOFF,	1556
	1SPDOFF,OVDPOFF,CRDOFF,STDOFF,TRDOFF,QDPOFF,QXTOFF,CRTOFF,QOTOFF,	1557
	2QNTOFF,CTTOFF,TYTOFF,ACTOFF,RVTOFF,PVTOFF,HFTOFF,BLDOFF,	1558
	3EFBOFF,ACBOFF,AWBOFF,CRBOFF,RMBOFF,OCBOFF,CTBOFF,QOBOFF,QNBOFF	1559
C		1560
	COMMON/PNTRS/IOVRLY,IOVTR(2),	1561
	1NPCTDT,NPCTRD,LPCTDT,LNMLST(4),NNAMES(4),NDAYDT,LDAYNM,	1562
	2LDYRFL,NDAYRD,LDYWFL,NTRDT,LTRTB(2),LTRST,LTREND,LTRRFL,LTRNM,	1563
	3NTRRD,LTRWFL,NBLDT,LBLKTB(2),LBLRFL,NBLRD,LBLWFL,NDIVDT,NDIVRD,	1564
	4LDIVNM,LDIVFL	1565
C		1566

	COMMON/SYSTEM/SYSIN,SYROUT,IFILE,LIT	1567
	INTEGER SYSIN,SYROUT	1568
C		1569
	COMMON/KEYWDS/NKYWD,NTYPES,TYPOFF(4),KEYWD(8,30),WDTYPE(30)	1570
	INTEGER TYPOFF,WDTYPE	1571
	DIMENSION PCLSNM(8),DCLSNM(8),TOURNM(8)	1572
	EQUIVALENCE (PCLSNM,KEYWD(1,4)),(DCLSNM,KEYWD(1,3)),	1573
	1(TOURNM,KEYWD(1,2))	1574
C		1575
	INTEGER COLNAM(8),NONAME(8)	1576
C	DATA NONAME/1H ,1H ,1H ,1H ,1H ,1H ,1H ,1H /	1577
C		1578
C	DATA BLANK/1H /,STAR/1H*/+,PLUS/1H+/	1579
	IF(IAVG .EQ. 0) CALL MOVE(PCLSNM,COLNAM,8)	1580
C	IF(IAVG .NE. 0) CALL MOVE(NONAME,COLNAM,8)	1581
	NDAY=0	1582
	NXTDAY=0	1583
	CALL ZERO(1)	1584
C		1585
C		1586
C		1587
C	FIND POSITION OF NEXT DAY AMONG SELECTED DAYS	1588
10	DO 15 I=1,NDAYRD	1589
	IDAY=ICDAT(LDYWFL+I-1)	1590
	IF(IDAY .GT. NXTDAY) GO TO 20	1591
15	CONTINUE	1592
	GO TO 100	1593
20	NXTDAY=IDAY	1594
	NDAY=NDAY+1	1595
	LDNM=LDAYNM+(IDAY-1)*8-1	1596
	CALL ZERO(2)	1597
C		1598
C		1599
C	FIND TYPE OF NEXT DAY	1600
	NXTYPE=0	1601
	NTOUR=0	1602
30	DO 40 I=1,NTRRD	1603
	ITYPE=ICDAT(LTRWFL+I-1)	1604
	IF(ITYPE .GT. NXTYPE) GO TO 50	1605
40	CONTINUE	1606
	IF(NTOUR .GT. 1) WRITE(SYROUT,2) (CDAT(LDNM+I),I=1,8)	1607
C	FORMAT FOR DAY HEADER	1608
2	FORMAT(/' DAY: ',8A1)	1609
C		1610
C		1611
C	ACCUMULATE MEASURES FOR DAY	1612
	CALL TOTAL(ITAB,2,NTOUR,1)	1613
	GO TO 10	1614
50	NXTYPE=ITYPE	1615
	NTOUR=NTOUR+1	1616
	CALL ZERO(3)	1617
		1618

```

LTNM=LTRNM+(ITYPE-1)*8-1          1619
WRITE(SYSOUT,1) (ICDAT(LDNM+I),I=1,8),TOURNM,(ICDAT(LTNM+I), 1620
1 I=1,8)                            1621
C   FORMAT FOR DAY AND TOUR HEADER  1622
1   FORMAT(/' DAY ',8A1,';',2(1X,8A1)) 1623
C   IF(IAVG .EQ. 0 .OR. NTOUR .EQ. 1) CALL TITLE(ITAB, COLNAM) 1624
C   FIND NEXT PRECINCT              1625
C   LPCT=0                          1626
C   NPCT=0                          1627
60  LPCT=NXPCCT(LPCT)               1628
C   IF(LPCT .NE. 0) GO TO 65         1629
C   IADD=1                          1630
C   IF(IOVRLY .EQ. 1 .AND. NXTYPE .EQ. NTRDT) IADD=0 1631
C   ACCUMULATE MEASURES FOR TOUR    1632
C   CALL TOTAL(ITAB,3,NPCT,IADD)    1633
C   GO TO 30                        1634
C   GET DAY                          1635
C   LDAY=0                          1636
65  DO 70 I=1,NDAY                 1637
C   LDAY=NXDAY(LPCT,LDAY)          1638
C   GET TOUR                        1639
C   LTOUR=0                         1640
80  LTOUR=NXTTOUR(LDAY,LTOUR,ITYPE) 1641
C   IF(LTOUR .EQ. 0) GO TO 60       1642
C   IF(ITYPE .NE. NXTYPE) GO TO 80  1643
C   NPCT=NPCT+1                    1644
C   FLAG=BLANK                     1645
C   IND=ICDAT(LTOUR+TYTOFF)        1646
C   IF(IND .LT. 3) GO TO 90        1647
C   FLAG=STAR                      1648
90  IF(IND .EQ. 5) FLAG=PLUS       1649
C   CALL ZERO(4)                   1650
C   COMPUTE AND PRINT MEASURES     1651
C   CALL COMPTB(ITAB,LPCT,LDAY,LTOUR,ITYPE,1) 1652
C   IF(IAVG .EQ. 0) CALL PRTBL(ITAB,4,FLAG,ICDAT(LPCT+NMPOFF)) 1653
C   GO TO 60                       1654
100 IF(NDAY .LT. 2) RETURN         1655
C   WRITE(SYSOUT,4)                1656
4   FORMAT(/' GRAND')             1657
C   CALL TOTAL(ITAB,1,NDAY,0)      1658
C   RETURN                          1659
C   END                             1660

```

### SUBROUTINE DSPPDT

Subroutine DSPPDT (*display by precinct, day, tour*) is called by subroutine DISP to print DISP command output tables by precinct, day, and tour. Its parameter ITAB specifies the table number to be printed.

Subroutine ZERO is called to initialize accumulators for averages at the overall, precinct, day, and tour levels. The integer parameter of ZERO specifies the level of the accumulators to be initialized, with one (1) corresponding to the highest level (overall) and four (4) corresponding to the lowest level (tour).

Functions NXPCCT, NXDAY, and NXTTOUR are used to index through the precincts, days, and tours selected by the user. A labeling line and column headings for tours are printed for each precinct and day displayed.

For each tour selected, a flag (FLAG) is set that contains the character to be printed at the left of each line of table output. Another flag, IADD (which is a parameter for subroutine COMPTB), indicates whether the tour is an overlay tour, and therefore whether its measures (level 4) are to be accumulated into the measures for a day (level 3). This may seem redundant here, but the decision to include overlay tour measures in higher levels of aggregation must be made at different levels for different output orders. Subroutine COMPTB is called to compute the measures of table ITAB for the tour. Subroutine PRTBL (*print table*) prints a line of output measures (at level 4, the tour level). Subroutine TOTAL adds measures for a specified level into the accumulators for the next highest level. TOTAL also computes and prints averages for all except level 4 measures. Statistics are not printed for a level of aggregation if there is only one entry for the next lower level.

```

SUBROUTINE DSPPDT(ITAB,IAVG)      1670
C   DISPLAYS TABLE ITAB IN ORDER OF TOUR WITHIN DAY WITHIN PRECINCT 1671
C   COMMON/SYSTEM/SYSIN,SYSOUT,IFILE,LIT 1672
C   INTEGER SYSIN,SYSOUT          1673
C   COMMON/OFFSET/NMPOFF,DVPOFF,ARPOFF,SMPOFF,B1POFF,B2POFF,DYPOFF, 1674
1675
C   INWDPCT,CPDOFF,SPDOFF,DOFF,CRDOFF,STDOFF,TRDOFF,NWDDY, 1676
1677
1678

```



**CONTINUED**

**1 OF 3**

```

2QDTCOFF, QXTTCOFF, CRTTCOFF, QOTTCOFF, QNTTCOFF, CTTCOFF, TYTCOFF, ACTTCOFF, RVTTCOFF, 1679
3PVTTCOFF, HFTTCOFF, MFTTCOFF, LFTTCOFF, NPRTTCOFF, NWDTR, BLDOFF, QOBOFF, QNBOFF, 1680
4EFBOFF, ACBOFF, AWBOFF, CRBOFF, RMBOFF, OCBOFF, CTBOFF, NWDBL 1681
C 1682
      INTEGER DVPOFF, ARPOFF, SMPPOFF, B1POFF, B2POFF, DYPOFF, CPDOFF, 1683
1SPDOFF, OVDOFF, CRDOFF, STDOFF, TRDOFF, QDTCOFF, QXTTCOFF, CRTTCOFF, QOTTCOFF, 1684
2QNTTCOFF, CTTCOFF, TYTCOFF, ACTTCOFF, RVTTCOFF, PVTTCOFF, HFTTCOFF, BLDOFF, 1685
3EFBOFF, ACBOFF, AWBOFF, CRBOFF, RMBOFF, OCBOFF, CTBOFF, QOBOFF, QNBOFF 1686
C 1687
      COMMON/PNTRS/IOVRLY, IOVTR(2), 1688
1NPCTDT, NPCTRD, LPCTDT, LNMLST(4), NNAMES(4), NDAYDT, LDAYNM, 1689
2LDYRFL, NDAYRD, LDYWFL, NTRDT, LTRTB(2), LTRST, LTREND, LTRRFL, LTRNM, 1690
3NTRRD, LTRWFL, NBLDT, LBLKTB(2), LBLRFL, NBLRD, LBLWFL, NDIVDT, NDIVRD, 1691
4LDIVNM, LDIVFL 1692
C 1693
C 1694
      COMMON/STORE/TOP, BOT, RDBOT, MAXBOT, NWORDS, CDAT(6000), C2DAT(6000) 1695
      INTEGER TOP, BOT, RDBOT 1696
      DIMENSION ICDAT(6000), IC2DAT(6000) 1697
      EQUIVALENCE(ICDAT, CDAT), (IC2DAT, C2DAT) 1698
C 1699
C 1700
      COMMON/KEYWDS/NKYWD, NTYPES, TYPOFF(4), KEYWD(8,30), WDTYPE(30) 1701
      INTEGER TYPOFF, WDTYPE 1702
      DIMENSION PCLSNM(8), DCLSNM(8), TOURNM(8) 1703
      EQUIVALENCE(PCLSNM, KEYWD(1,4)), (DCLSNM, KEYWD(1,3)), 1704
1(TOURNM, KEYWD(1,2)) 1705
C 1706
C 1707
      INTEGER COLNAM(8), NONAME(8) 1707
      DATA NONAME/1H ,1H ,1H ,1H ,1H ,1H ,1H ,1H / 1708
C 1709
      DATA BLANK/1H /, STAR/1H*/ , PLUS/1H+/ 1710
C 1711
      IF(IAVG .EQ. 0) CALL MOVE(TOURNM, COLNAM, 8) 1712
      IF(IAVG .NE. 0) CALL MOVE(NONAME, COLNAM, 8) 1713
C 1714
      CALL ZERO(1) 1715
C 1716
C 1717
      FIND PRECINCT 1717
C 1718
      NPCT=0 1719
      LPCT=0 1720
10 LPCT=NXPCT(LPCT) 1721
      IF(LPCT .EQ. 0) GO TO 100 1722
      NPCT=NPCT+1 1723
      NDAY=0 1724
      CALL ZERO(2) 1725
      LDAY=0 1726
C 1727
C 1728
      FIND DAY 1728
C 1729
20 LDAY=NXDAY(LPCT, LDAY) 1730

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```

      IF(LDAY .EQ. 0) GO TO 80 1731
      NDAY=NDAY+1 1732
      IDAY=(LDAY-LPCT-DYPOFF)/NWDDY 1733
      IDAY=ICDAT(LDYWFL+IDAY) 1734
      LDNM=LDAYNM+(IDAY-1)*8-1 1735
      WRITE(SYSOUT,1) PCLSNM, (ICDAT(LPCT+NMPOFF+I-1), I=1,8), 1736
1 (ICDAT(LDNM+I), I=1,8) 1737
C 1738
      FORMAT FOR PRECINCT AND DAY HEADER 1738
1 FORMAT(/' ',8A1,' ':',8A1,' '; DAY: ',8A1) 1739
      IF(IAVG .EQ. 0 .OR. NDAY .EQ. 1) CALL TITLE(ITAB, COLNAM) 1740
      NTOUR=0 1741
      LTOUR=0 1742
      CALL ZERO(3) 1743
C 1744
C 1745
      FIND TOUR 1745
C 1746
30 LTOUR=NXTOUR(LDAY, LTOUR, ITYPE) 1746
      IF(LTOUR .EQ. 0) GO TO 60 1747
      IND=ICDAT(LTOUR+TYTOFF) 1748
      FLAG=BLANK 1749
      IF(IND .LT. 3) GO TO 40 1750
      FLAG=STAR 1751
      IF(IND .EQ. 5) FLAG=PLUS 1752
      NTOUR=NTOUR+1 1753
      CALL ZERO(4) 1754
      IADD=1 1755
      IF(IND .EQ. 5) IADD=0 1756
C 1757
C 1758
      COMPUTE OUTPUT MEASURES 1758
C 1759
      CALL COMPTB(ITAB, LPCT, LDAY, LTOUR, ITYPE, IADD) 1760
C 1761
C 1762
      PRINT OUTPUT MEASURES FOR SHIFT 1762
C 1763
      IF(IAVG .EQ. 0) CALL PRTB(LITAB, 4, FLAG, ICDAT(LTRNM+(ITYPE-1)*8)) 1764
      GO TO 30 1765
C 1766
C 1767
      ACCUMULATE MEASURES FOR DAYS 1767
C 1768
60 CALL TOTAL(ITAB, 3, NTOUR, 1) 1768
      GO TO 20 1769
80 IF(NDAY .LT. 1) RETURN 1770
      IF(NDAY .GT. 1) WRITE(SYSOUT,2) PCLSNM, 1771
1(ICDAT(LPCT+NMPOFF+I-1), I=1,8) 1772
      FORMAT FOR PRECINCT HEADER 1773
2 FORMAT(/' ',8A1,' ':',8A1) 1774
C 1775
C 1776
      ACCUMULATE MEASURES FOR PRECINCTS 1776
C 1777
      CALL TOTAL(ITAB, 2, NDAY, 1) 1778
      GO TO 10 1779
100 IF(NPCT .LT. 2) RETURN 1780
      1781
      1782

```

```

3  WRITE(SYSOUT,3)
   FORMAT(/' GRAND')
   CALL TOTAL(ITAB,1,NPCT,0)
   RETURN
   END

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```

### SUBROUTINE GETBOT

Subroutine GETBOT (*get bottom*) allocates storage from the "bottom" of array CDAT.<sup>1</sup> The input parameter N specifies the number of words of storage that are needed. The variables TOP and BOT in COMMON/STORE/ contain the subscripts of the highest free word plus one and the lower free word in CDAT, respectively. If N words of storage are available, the output parameter L is set to the subscript of the first word allocated, BOT is updated, and the storage obtained is set to zeros. If N words of storage are not available, execution is terminated.

```

C      SUBROUTINE GETBOT(N,L)
C
C      COMMON/SYSTEM/SYSIN, SYSOUT, IFILE, LIT
C      INTEGER SYSIN, SYSOUT
C
C      COMMON/STORE/TOP, BOT, RDBOT, MAXBOT, NWORDS, CDAT(6000), C2DAT(6000)
C      INTEGER TOP, BOT, RDBOT
C      DIMENSION ICDAT(6000), IC2DAT(6000)
C      EQUIVALENCE(ICDAT, CDAT), (IC2DAT, C2DAT)
C
C      ALLOCATE STORAGE
C
C      L=BOT
C      BOT=L+N
C
C      ERROR CONDITION      INSUFFICIENT SPACE
C      IF(BOT .LT. TOP) GO TO 10
C      WRITE(SYSOUT,1)
C      FORMAT(/' *** INSUFFICIENT STORAGE FOR TABLES OR DATA - ',
1      'EXECUTION TERMINATED')
C      STOP
C
C      SET DATA TO ZERO
C
10     K=BOT-1
C      DO 20 I=L,K
20     ICDAT(I)=0
C      IF(BOT .GT. MAXBOT) MAXBOT=BOT
C      RETURN
C      END

```

<sup>1</sup>See Sec. IV for a description of the storage management system.



```

TYPE=LEND
RETURN
C
C      FIND NEXT NON-DELIMITER
C
120 CHAR=CARD(COL)
IF(CHAR .EQ. CHARBL) GO TO 115
I=LKP1(CHAR,ALPHNM,38)
IF(I .NE. 0) GO TO 200
IF(CHAR .EQ. CHARAM) GO TO 100
IF(CHAR .EQ. CHARRP) GO TO 150
IF(CHAR .EQ. CHARLP) GO TO 160
IF(CHAR .NE. CHARST) GO TO 115
C
C      FOUND '*'
C
TYPE=WORD
DO 125 J=2,8
125 VALUE(J)=CHARBL
VALUE(1)=CHAR
COL=COL+1
RETURN
C
C      FOUND RIGHT PAREN
C
150 TYPE=RP
COL=COL+1
RETURN
C
C      FOUND LEFT PAREN
C
160 TYPE=LP
COL=COL+1
RETURN
C
C      FOUND WORD
C
200 IF(I .GT. 26) GO TO 300
TYPE=WORD
DO 210 J=2,8
210 VALUE(J)=CHARBL
J=0
220 J=J+1
IF (J .GT. 8) GO TO 230
VALUE(J)=CHAR
230 COL=COL+1
CHAR=CARD(COL)
IF(LKP1(CHAR,ALPHNM,38) .NE. 0) GO TO 220
RETURN
C
C      FOUND NUM OR '-*'
C

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```

300 TYPE=NUM
I=I-26
IVAL=0
ISIGN=1
IF(I .NE. 12) GO TO 310
ISIGN=-1
IF(CARD(COL+1) .NE. CHARST) GO TO 320
COL=COL+2
TYPE=WORD
DO 305 J=3,8
305 VALUE(J)=CHARBL
VALUE(1)=CHAR
VALUE(2)=CHARST
RETURN
C
C      GET INTEGER VALUE
C
310 IF(I .EQ. 11) GO TO 350
IVAL=IVAL*10+I-1
320 COL=COL+1
CHAR=CARD(COL)
I=LKP1(CHAR,DIGIT,11)
IF (I .NE. 0) GO TO 310
IVAL=IVAL*ISIGN
VALUE(1)=IVAL
XVAL=IVAL
VALUE(2)=IXVAL
RETURN
C
C      GET REAL VALUE (WITH FRACTION, IF PRESENT)
C
350 XVAL=IVAL
POWER=1.
COL=COL+1
360 CHAR=CARD(COL)
I=LKP1(CHAR,DIGIT,10)
IF(I .EQ. 0) GO TO 370
POWER=POWER*10.
XVAL=XVAL+(I-1)/POWER
GO TO 360
370 XVAL=XVAL*ISIGN
VALUE(2)=IXVAL
VALUE(1)=IVAL*ISIGN
RETURN
END

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```

SUBROUTINE GETTOP

This subroutine operates like GETBOT, except that allocated storage is obtained from the top of array CDAT and is not initialized when allocated.

```

SUBROUTINE GETTOP(N,L)
C
C ALLOCATES STORAGE AT TOP OF DATA ARRAY
C
C
COMMON/STORE/TOP,BOT,RDBOT,MAXBOT,NWORDS,CDAT(6000),C2DAT(6000)
INTEGER TOP,BOT,RDBOT
DIMENSION ICDAT(6000),IC2DAT(6000)
EQUIVALENCE(ICDAT,CDAT),(IC2DAT,C2DAT)
C
C
COMMON/SYSTEM/SYSIN,SYSOUT,IFILE,LIT
INTEGER SYSIN,SYSOUT
C
L=TOP-N
TOP=L
IF(TOP.GT.BOT) RETURN
WRITE(SYSOUT,1)
1 FORMAT(/' *** INSUFFICIENT TEMPORARY STORAGE - EXECUTION',
1' TERMINATED')
STOP
END
```

SUBROUTINE GTDSPC

Subroutine GTDSPC (get data specification) is called to scan command qualifiers. It obtains up to four lists of names that are the user's specifications for days, tours, divisions, and precincts. The lists are stored in array CDAT. List pointers are stored in array LNMLST and list lengths are stored in array NNAMES (see Sec. IV).

GTDSPC parameters TYPE and VAL are passed to subroutine SCAN, which is called to obtain syntactic elements from the input stream. Thus, GTDSPC's calling program can determine what syntactic element followed the qualifier in the input stream. At entry, GTDSPC assumed that TYPE and VAL have been set by a previous call to SCAN so that they describe the first element of the qualifier, or the next input element if the qualifier is null.

GTDSPC also returns a three-element array (ORDER), which specifies the order of the phrase types in the qualifier (which in turn determines the DISP command default output order). The elements of ORDER correspond to phrases in the qualifier--e.g., ORDER(1) refers to the first phrase, ORDER(2) to the second phrase, ORDER(3) to the third phrase. The value of the elements of ORDER indicate the type of phrase in each position as follows: 1 = DAY phrase, 2 = TOUR phrase, 3 = DIVISION or PRECINCT phrase (the numbers are derived from the order of the keywords in table KEYWD; DIVISION and PRECINCT are considered equivalent in this context, and the second one entered is ignored).

```

SUBROUTINE GTDSPC(TYPE,VAL,ORDER)
C
C GETS DATA SPECIFICATION BY SCANNING QUALIFIERS
C
COMMON/SYSTEM/SYSIN,SYSOUT,IFILE,LIT
INTEGER SYSIN,SYSOUT
C
COMMON/KEYWDS/NKYWD,NTYPES,TYPOFF(4),KEYWD(8,30),WDTYPE(30)
INTEGER TYPOFF,WDTYPE
DIMENSION PCLSNM(8),DCLSNM(8),TOURNM(8)
EQUIVALENCE (PCLSNM,KEYWD(1,4)),(DCLSNM,KEYWD(1,3)),
1(TOURNM,KEYWD(1,2))
C
COMMON/PNTRS/IOVRLY,IOVTR(2),
INPCTDT,NPCTRD,LPCTDT,LNMLST(4),NNAMES(4),NDAYDT,LDAYNM,
```

```

2LDYRFL,NDAYRD,LDYWFL,NTRDT,LTRTB(2),LTRST,LTREND,LTRRFL,LTRNM, 1998
3NTRRD,LTRWFL,NBLDT,LBLKTB(2),LBLRFL,NBLRD,LBLWFL,NDIVDT,NDIVRD, 1999
4LDIVNM,LDIVFL 2000
C 2001
COMMON/SCODES/SEND,CMD,NUMLST,NAMLST,FSPEC,DSPEC,DUM,ERR 2002
INTEGER SEND,CMD,FSPEC,DSPEC,DUM,ERR 2003
C 2004
INTEGER TYPE,VAL,ORDER 2005
DIMENSION VAL(2),ORDER(3) 2006
LGETT=TOP 2007
IORDER=0 2008
DO 5 I=1,3 2009
ORDER(I)=0 2010
5 NNAMES(I)=0 2011
NNAMES(4)=0 2012
GO TO 12 2013
C 2014
C GET PHRASE TYPE 2015
C 2016
10 CALL SCAN(TYPE,VAL) 2017
12 IF(TYPE .EQ. DSPEC) GO TO 15 2018
IF(TYPE .EQ. ERR .OR. TYPE .EQ. FSPEC .OR. TYPE .EQ. SEND) 2019
1 RETURN 2020
WRITE(SYSOUT,2) 2021
2 FORMAT(/' *** INVALID QUALIFIER - REENTER') 2022
TYPE=ERR 2023
RETURN 2024
15 KEYVAL=VAL(1) 2025
IT=KEYVAL-TYPOFF(DSPEC) 2026
C 2027
C GET NAME LIST 2028
C 2029
CALL SCAN(TYPE,VAL) 2030
IF(TYPE .EQ. NAMLST) GO TO 20 2031
WRITE(SYSOUT,1)(KEYWD(I,KEYVAL),I=1,8) 2032
1 FORMAT(/' *** INVALID ',8A1,' SPECIFICATION - REENTER.') 2033
TYPE=ERR 2034
TOP=LGETT 2035
RETURN 2036
C 2037
C DETERMINE OUTPUT ORDER SPECIFIED BY THIS COMMAND 2038
C 2039
20 LNMLST(IT)=VAL(2) 2040
NNAMES(IT)=VAL(1) 2041
IORDER=IORDER+1 2042
IF(IORDER .GT. 3) GO TO 10 2043
IF(IT .EQ. 4) IT=3 2044
IF(LKP1(IT,ORDER,3) .NE. 0) GO TO 10 2045
ORDER(IORDER)=IT 2046
GO TO 10 2047
END 2048

```

### SUBROUTINE HEAD

Subroutine HEAD implements the HEADR command. Its function is to extract a runname from the command input and store it for later printing on output reports.

The header information (up to 60 characters) is first stored in an input buffer. Subroutine MOVE is then called to move the information into the vector RTITLE.

```

SUBROUTINE HEAD
C 2049
C SUBROUTINE SETS UP A USER SUPPLIED HEADER FOR OUTPUT BY 2050
C EXTRACTING THE REMAINDER OF THE COMMAND LINE FOLLOWING 2051
C THE 'HEADR' COMMAND 2052
C 2053
COMMON/TITLES/RTITLE(60),DTITLE(60),RUNFLG,DSNFLG 2054
INTEGER RUNFLG,DSNFLG 2055
C 2056
COMMON/BUFFER/CARD(81),COL 2057
INTEGER CARD,COL 2058
C 2059
CALL MOVE(CARD(COL),RTITLE,60) 2060
RUNFLG=1 2061
RETURN 2062
END 2063
2064

```

SUBROUTINE INIT

This subroutine performs initialization tasks for PCAM. It is called only once (from MAIN).

The initialization tasks consist primarily of reading control information from the database and allocating storage for tables whose dimensions will not change during program execution. In addition, starting hours for blocks and starting and ending hours for tours are computed.

The array KEYWD, which contains all command language keywords, is initialized by writing literals on file LIT. (This is a variable name containing a FORTRAN unit number. See Sec. I.) File LIT is read back under A format. This procedure eliminates the need for a DATA statement, which some compilers restrict to initializing only one array element per entry, and simplifies modification of keywords. In addition, the program determines the relative position among keywords (in KEYWD) of the first keyword of each "syntactic type."<sup>2</sup> The relative positions of the first keywords of each type are in array TYPOFF.

	SUBROUTINE INIT	2065
C		2066
C	SUBROUTINE TO INITIALIZE PERMANENT TABLES, ETC.	2067
C		2068
	COMMON/SYSTEM/SYSIN, SYSOUT, IFILE, LIT	2069
	INTEGER SYSIN, SYSOUT	2070
C		2071
	COMMON/PNTRS/IOVRLY, IOVTR(2),	2072
	1NPCTDT, NPCTRD, LPCTDT, LNMLST(4), NNAME(4), NDAYDT, LDAYNM,	2073
	2LDYRFL, NDAYRD, LDYWFL, NTRDT, LTRTB(2), LTRST, LTRND, LTRRFL, LTRNM,	2074
	3NTRRD, LTRWFL, NBLDT, LBLKTB(2), LBLRFL, NBLRD, LBLWFL, NDIVDT, NDIVRD,	2075
	4LDIVNM, LDIVFL	2076
C		2077
	COMMON/KEYWDS/NKYWD, NTYPES, TYPOFF(4), KEYWD(8, 30), WDTYPE(30)	2078
	INTEGER TYPOFF, WDTYPE	2079
	DIMENSION PCLSNM(8), DCLSNM(8), TOURNM(8)	2080
	EQUIVALENCE (PCLSNM, KEYWD(1, 4)), (DCLSNM, KEYWD(1, 3)),	2081
	1(TOURNM, KEYWD(1, 2))	2082
C		2083
C		2084
	COMMON/STORE/TOP, BOT, RDBOT, MAXBOT, NWORDS, CDAT(6000), C2DAT(6000)	2085
	INTEGER TOP, BOT, RDBOT	2086
	DIMENSION ICDAT(6000), IC2DAT(6000)	2087

<sup>2</sup>See description of subroutine SCAN for syntactic types.

	EQUIVALENCE(ICDAT, CDAT), (IC2DAT, C2DAT)	2088
C		2089
C	COMMON/OPTION/NOERCK	2090
	COMMON/TITLES/RTITLE(60), DTITLE(60), RUNFLG, DSNFLG	2091
C	INTEGER RUNFLG, DSNFLG	2092
	WRITE(SYSOUT, 6)	2093
C		2094
C		2095
C	WRITE KEYWORD SCRATCH FILE	2096
C		2097
	WRITE(LIT, 11)	2098
	WRITE(LIT, 12)	2099
	WRITE(LIT, 13)	2100
	REWIND LIT	2101
	READ(LIT, 10) ((KEYWD(I, J), I=1, 8), J=1, NKYWD)	2102
C		2103
C		2104
C	READ CONTROL CARD FROM DATA BASE	2105
C		2106
	REWIND IFILE	2107
	READ(IFILE, 1) DCLSNM, PCLSNM, TOURNM, NDIVDT, NPCTDT, NDAYDT, NBLDT,	2108
C	INTRDT, IOVRLY, NOERCK, IC2DAT(1), IDSNFL	2109
	IF(IDSNFL.EQ.0) GO TO 60	2110
	READ(IFILE, 7) (DTITLE(I), I=1, 60)	2111
	DSNFLG=1	2112
	CONTINUE	2113
60		2114
C		2115
C	ALLOCATE STORAGE SPACE	2116
C		2117
	N=8*NDAYDT	2118
	CALL GETBOT(N, LDAYNM)	2119
	CALL GETBOT(NDAYDT, LDYRFL)	2120
	NL=LDAYNM+N-1	2121
	READ(IFILE, 2) (CDAT(I), I=LDAYNM, NL)	2122
C		2123
	CALL GETBOT(NBLDT, LBLKTB(1))	2124
	CALL GETBOT(NBLDT, LBLKTB(2))	2125
	CALL GETBOT(NBLDT, LBLRFL)	2126
	K=LBLKTB(2)-1	2127
	READ(IFILE, 3) (ICDAT(K+I), I=1, NBLDT)	2128
	ICDAT(LBLKTB(1))=1	2129
C		2130
90		2131
100	DO 100 I=2, NBLDT	2132
C	ICDAT(LBLKTB(1)+I-1)=ICDAT(LBLKTB(2)+I-2)+1	2133
		2134
	N=8*NTRDT	2135
	CALL GETBOT(N, LTRNM)	2136
	CALL GETBOT(NTRDT, LTRTB(1))	2137
	CALL GETBOT(NTRDT, LTRTB(2))	2138
		2139



```

CALL GETBOT(NTRDT, LTRRFL) 2140
L2=LTRNM-1 2141
DO 120 I=1, NTRDT 2142
L1=L2+1 2143
L2=L1+7 2144
J=LTRTB(1)+I-1 2145
K=LTRTB(2)+I-1 2146
READ(IFILE, 4) (CDAT(L3), L3=L1, L2), ICDAT(J), ICDAT(K) 2147
120 CONTINUE 2148
CALL GETBOT(NTRDT, LTRST) 2149
CALL GETBOT(NTRDT, LTREND) 2150
C 2151
C 2152
C CALCULATE STARTING AND ENDING HOURS 2153
C 2154
DO 130 ITOUR=1, NTRDT 2155
IBLK=ICDAT(LTRTB(1)+ITOUR-1) 2156
ISTART=ICDAT(LBLKTB(1)+IBLK-1) 2157
ICDAT(LTRST+ITOUR-1)=ISTART 2158
IEND=ICDAT(LBLKTB(2)+IBLK-1) 2159
ICDAT(LTREND+ITOUR-1)=IEND 2160
IBLK=ICDAT(LTRTB(2)+ITOUR-1) 2161
IF(IBLK .EQ. 0) GO TO 130 2162
IEND=ICDAT(LBLKTB(2)+IBLK-1) 2163
ICDAT(LTREND+ITOUR-1)=IEND 2164
130 CONTINUE 2165
C 2166
CALL GETBOT(8*NDIVDT, LDIVNM) 2167
RDBOT=BOT 2168
C 2169
C ASSIGN TYPES TO KEYWORDS 2170
C 2171
I=0 2172
DO 150 ITYPE=1, NTYPES 2173
N=TYPOFF(ITYPE) 2174
TYPOFF(ITYPE)=I 2175
DO 140 J=1, N 2176
I=I+1 2177
IF(I .LE. NKYWD) GO TO 140 2178
WRITE(SYSOUT, 5) ITYPE 2179
STOP 2180
140 WDTYPE(I)=ITYPE 2181
150 CONTINUE 2182
REWIND IFILE 2183
RETURN 2184
C 2185
1 FORMAT(8A1, 2X, 8A1, 2X, 8A1, 1X, I2, 1X, I3, 1X, I3, 1X, I2, 1X, I2, 1X, I1, 2186
13(1X, I1)) 2187
2 FORMAT(80A1) 2188
3 FORMAT(24(I2, 1X)) 2189
4 FORMAT(8A1, 1X, I2, 1X, I2) 2190
6 FORMAT(///26X, 2191

```

```

C 'PATROL CAR ALLOCATION MODEL'////) 2192
7 FORMAT(60A1) 2193
11 FORMAT( 2194
C'DAY ' 2195
C'TOUR ' 2196
C'DIVISION' 2197
C'PRECINCT' 2198
C'P ' 2199
C'C ' 2200
C'T ' 2201
C'F ' 2202
C'A ' 2203
C'ADD ' ) 2204
12 FORMAT( 2205
C'ALOC ' 2206
C'DISP ' 2207
C'END ' 2208
C'HEADR ' 2209
C'LIST ' 2210
C'MEET ' 2211
C'READ ' 2212
C'SET ' 2213
C'WRITE ' 2214
C'FOR ' ) 2215
13 FORMAT( 2216
C'CAR ' 2217
C'CARS ' 2218
C'TO ' 2219
C'BY ' 2220
C'DATA ' 2221
C'HOUR ' 2222
C'HOURS ' 2223
C'ON ' ) 2224
10 FORMAT(80A1) 2225
5 FORMAT(/' ***INTERNAL ERROR: TOO MANY KEYWORDS AT TYPE ', 2226
C I2, ' - EXECUTION TERMINATED') 2227
END 2228

```

FUNCTION KNSTR

Function KNSTR determines whether a given number of effective or actual cars on duty in a block of a day results in a specified constraint on an output measure being met. A function value of one (1) is returned if the constraint is met, otherwise a value of zero (0) is returned. Parameter ICNSTR specifies the output measure whose value, with EF effective cars or ACT actual cars, is to be tested against constraint value CVAL. The valid values of ICNSTR are the output measure specifications given in the MEET command description in Sec. III of the User's Manual. LPCT, LDAY, LTOUR, and LBLK are pointers to the data for the precinct, day, tour, and block for which the output measure is to be tested. IBLD is the position of the block relative to all blocks in the database (e.g., the third block of a day).

The output measure specified by ICNSTR is evaluated for the block, given EF effective cars. Some output measures are computed directly from available data; others are computed by function references. The resulting measure is tested against CVAL and the value of KNSTR set according to the outcome.

	FUNCTION KNSTR(ICNSTR,CVAL,ACT,EF,LPCT,LDAY,LTOUR,LBLK,IBLD)	2229
C		2230
C	DETERMINES WHETHER CONSTRAINT CVAL ON PERFORMANCE MEASURE	2231
C	ICNSTR IS MET BY EF EFFECTIVE CARS	2232
C		2233
C		2234
	COMMON/STORE/TOP,BOT,RDBOT,MAXBOT,NWORDS,CDAT(6000),C2DAT(6000)	2235
	INTEGER TOP,BOT,RDBOT	2236
	DIMENSION ICDAT(6000),IC2DAT(6000)	2237
	EQUIVALENCE(ICDAT,CDAT),(IC2DAT,C2DAT)	2238
C		2239
	DIMENSION C1(3),C2(3),C3(3)	2240
C		2241
	COMMON/PNTRS/IOVRLY,IOVTR(2),	2242
	1NPCTDT,NPCTRD,LPCTDT,LNMLST(4),NNAMES(4),NDAYDT,LDAYNM,	2243
	2LDYRFL,NDAYRD,LDYWFL,NTRDT,LTRTB(2),LTRST,LTREND,LTRRFL,LTRNM,	2244
	3NTRRD,LTRWFL,NBLDT,LBLKTB(2),LBLRFL,NBLRD,LBLWFL,NDIVDT,NDIVRD,	2245
	4LDIVNM,LDIVFL	2246
C		2247
	COMMON/OFFSET/NMPOFF,DVPOFF,ARPOFF,SMPOFF,B1POFF,B2POFF,DYPOFF,	2248
	1NWDPCCT,CPDOFF,SPDOFF,OVDOFF,CRDOFF,STDOFF,TRDOFF,NWDDY,	2249
	2QDTOFF,QXTOFF,CRTOFF,QOTOFF,QNTOFF,CTTOFF,TYTOFF,ACTOFF,RVTOFF,	2250
	3PVTOFF,HFTOFF,MFTOFF,LFTOFF,NPRIO,NWDTR,BLDOFF,QOBOFF,QNBOFF,	2251
	4EFBOFF,ACBOFF,AWBOFF,CRBOFF,RMBOFF,OCBOFF,CTBOFF,NWDBL	2252

	INTEGER DVPOFF,ARPOFF,SMPOFF,B1POFF,B2POFF,DYPOFF,CPDOFF,	2253
	1SPDOFF,OVDOFF,CRDOFF,STDOFF,TRDOFF,QDTOFF,QXTOFF,CRTOFF,QOTOFF,	2254
	2QNTOFF,CTTOFF,TYTOFF,ACTOFF,RVTOFF,PVTOFF,HFTOFF,BLDOFF,	2255
	3EFBOFF,ACBOFF,AWBOFF,CRBOFF,RMBOFF,OCBOFF,CTBOFF,QOBOFF,QNBOFF	2256
C		2257
	KNSTR=0	2258
	ISTART=ICDAT(LBLKTB(1)+IBLD-1)	2259
	IEND=ICDAT(LBLKTB(2)+IBLD-1)	2260
	LCR=LDAY+CRDOFF	2261
	LST=LDAY+STDOFF	2262
	LFR=LTOUR+HFTOFF	2263
C		2264
	DO 50 I=1,3	2265
	C1(I)=C2DAT(LBLK+QDTOFF+I-1)	2266
	C2(I)=C2DAT(LBLK+QOTOFF+I-1)	2267
	C3(I)=C2DAT(LBLK+TYTOFF+I-1)	2268
C		2269
	BLKLN=IEND-ISTART+1	2270
	RV=CDAT(LTOUR+RVTOFF)	2271
C		2272
	GO TO (100,200,300,400,500,600,700,800,900,1000,1100,1200,	2273
	1 1300),ICNSTR	2274
C		2275
100	X=CDAT(LBLK+AWBOFF)/ACT*100.0	2276
	IF(X.LE.CVAL) KNSTR=1	2277
	RETURN	2278
C		2279
200	RV=CDAT(LTOUR+RVTOFF)	2280
	X=AVTT(ISTART,IEND,LPCT,LDAY,RV,EF)	2281
	IF(X.LE.CVAL) KNSTR=1	2282
	RETURN	2283
300	X=EF-CDAT(LBLK+AWBOFF)	2284
	IF(X.GE.CVAL) KNSTR=1	2285
	RETURN	2286
C		2287
400	RETURN	2288
C		2289
500	X=(EF-CDAT(LBLK+AWBOFF))*CDAT(LTOUR+PVTOFF)/CDAT(LPCT+SMPOFF)	2290
C		2291
	X=1.0/X*60.0	2292
C		2293
	IF(X.LE.CVAL) KNSTR=1	2294
	RETURN	2295
600	RETURN	2296
700	X=OBJF1(0,ISTART,IEND,LPCT,LCR,LST,LFR,RV,EF,C1,C2,C3)/	2297
	1 CDAT(LBLK+CRBOFF)	2298
C		2299
	X=X*100.0	2300
C		2301
	IF(X.LE.CVAL) KNSTR=1	2302
	RETURN	2303
		2304

C		2305
C	800 AVERAGE DELAY FOR PRIORITY 2 CALLS (MINUTES)	2306
C	900 AVERAGE DELAY FOR PRIORITY 3 CALLS (MINUTES)	2307
C	1000 AVERAGE DELAY FOR ALL CALLS (MINUTES)	2308
C	1100 TOTAL WAIT (QUEUING+TRAVEL) PRIORITY 2 CALLS (MINUTES)	2309
C	1200 TOTAL WAIT (QUEUING+TRAVEL) PRIORITY 3 CALLS (MINUTES)	2310
C	1300 TOTAL WAIT (QUEUING+TRAVEL) ALL CALLS (MINUTES)	2311
C		2312
800	N=2	2313
	GO TO 910	2314
900	N=3	2315
910	X=OBJF2(N, ISTART, IEND, LPCT, LCR, LST, LFR, RV, EF, C1, C2, C3)/	2316
	1 (CDAT(LBLK+CRBOFF)*CDAT(LFR+N-1))	2317
	IF(X .LE. CVAL) KNSTR=1	2318
	RETURN	2319
1000	X=OBJF2(0, ISTART, IEND, LPCT, LCR, LST, LFR, RV, EF, C1, C2, C3)/	2320
	1 CDAT(LBLK+CRBOFF)	2321
	IF(X .LE. CVAL) KNSTR=1	2322
	RETURN	2323
1100	N=2	2324
	GO TO 1210	2325
1200	N=3	2326
1210	X=OBJF3(N, ISTART, IEND, LPCT, LCR, LST, LFR, RV, EF, C1, C2, C3)/	2327
	1 (CDAT(LBLK+CRBOFF)*CDAT(LFR+N-1))	2328
	IF(X .LE. CVAL) KNSTR=1	2329
	RETURN	2330
1300	X=OBJF3(0, ISTART, IEND, LPCT, LCR, LST, LFR, RV, EF, C1, C2, C3)/	2331
	1 CDAT(LBLK+CRBOFF)	2332
	IF(X .LE. CVAL) KNSTR=1	2333
	RETURN	2334
C		2335
	END	2336

### SUBROUTINE LIST

Subroutine LIST carries out the LIST command. It prints input data (and some derived values) for selected precincts, days, and tours.

Subroutine GTDSPC is called to scan the qualifier and SETWFL is called to define the subset of precincts, days, and tours for which data will be listed. Function NXPCT is called to set a pointer (LPCT) to the data for the next precinct selected. A pointer value of zero at entry to NXPCT requests the first precinct selected; a pointer value of zero returned from NXPCT means no more precincts have been selected. The name, area, street miles, and unavailability parameters are printed for each precinct selected.

After a precinct pointer has been obtained and the data for the precinct printed, function NXDAY is called to find the days for which data are to be listed. As with NXPCT, the value of the day data pointer (LDAY) at entry to NXDAY indicates whether the first day for a precinct is to be located, and the value of the day pointer returned from NXDAY is zero if there are no more days selected. For each selected day its name, call rate parameter, and service time parameter are printed; in addition, column headings are printed for the tour data that follow.

Function NXTOUR is used in the same manner as NXPCT and NXDAY to index through the tours of each day. For each tour selected, LIST computes average call rate and service time over all its hours and the average number of effective cars in its blocks. These are printed along with the tour name, actual cars assigned, response speed, patrol speed, and the fraction of calls in each priority class.

### \$\$\$SUBROUTINE LIST

#### SUBROUTINE LIST

2338 C IMPLEMENTS THE LIST COMMAND

2337 C

2339 C

2340 C

2341 COMMON/STORE/TOP, BOT, RDBOT, MAXBOT, NWORDS, CDAT(6000), C2DAT(6000)

2342 INTEGER TOP, BOT, RDBOT

2343 DIMENSION ICDAT(6000), IC2DAT(6000)

2344 EQUIVALENCE(ICDAT, CDAT), (IC2DAT, C2DAT)

2345 C

2346 C

```

2347 COMMON/SYSTEM/SYSIN, SYSOUT, IFILE, LIT
2348 INTEGER SYSIN, SYSOUT
2349 C
2350 COMMON/KEYWDS/NKYWD, NTYPES, TYPOFF(4), KEYWD(8, 30), WDTYPE(30)
2351 INTEGER TYPOFF, WDTYPE
2352 DIMENSION PCLSNM(8), DCLSNM(8), TOURNM(8)
2353 EQUIVALENCE (PCLSNM, KEYWD(1, 4)), (DCLSNM, KEYWD(1, 3)),
2354 1(TOURNM, KEYWD(1, 2))
2355 C
2356 COMMON/OFFSET/NMPOFF, DVPOFF, ARPOFF, SMPOFF, B1POFF, B2POFF, DYPOFF,
2357 1NWDPC, CPDOFF, SPDOFF, OVDOFF, CRDOFF, STDOFF, TRDOFF, NWDDY,
2358 2QDTOFF, QXTOFF, CRTOFF, QOTOFF, QNTOFF, CTTOFF, TYTOFF, ACTOFF, RVTOFF,
2359 3PVTOFF, HFTOFF, MFTOFF, LFTOFF, NPRI, NWDTR, BLDOFF, QOBOFF, QNBOFF,
2360 4EFBOFF, ACBOFF, AWBOFF, CRBOFF, RMBOFF, OCBOFF, CTBOFF, NWDBL
2361 C
2362 INTEGER DVPOFF, ARPOFF, SMPOFF, B1POFF, B2POFF, DYPOFF, CPDOFF,
2363 1SPDOFF, OVDOFF, CRDOFF, STDOFF, TRDOFF, QDTOFF, QXTOFF, CRTOFF, QOTOFF,
2364 2QNTOFF, CTTOFF, TYTOFF, ACTOFF, RVTOFF, PVTOFF, HFTOFF, BLDOFF,
2365 3EFBOFF, ACBOFF, AWBOFF, CRBOFF, RMBOFF, OCBOFF, CTBOFF, QOBOFF, QNBOFF
2366 C
2367 COMMON/PNTRS/IOVRLY, IOVTR(2),
2368 1NPCTDT, NPCTRD, LPCTDT, LNMLST(4), NNAMES(4), NDAYDT, LDAYNM,
2369 2LDYRFL, NDAYRD, LDYWFL, NTRDT, LTRTB(2), LTRST, LTREND, LTRRFL, LTRNM,
2370 3NTRRD, LTRWFL, NBLDT, LBLKTB(2), LBLRFL, NBLRD, LBLWFL, NDIVDT, NDIVRD,
2371 4LDIVNM, LDIVFL
2372 C
2373 COMMON/SCODES/SEND, CMD, NUMLST, NAMLST, FSPEC, DSPEC, DUM, ERR
2374 INTEGER SEND, CMD, FSPEC, DSPEC, DUM, ERR
2375 C
2376 COMMON/TITLES/RTITLE(60), DTITLE(60), RUNFLG, DSNFLG
2377 INTEGER RUNFLG, DSNFLG
2378 C
2379 DIMENSION VAL(2), ORDER(3)
2380 INTEGER TYPE, VAL
2381 C
2382 IF(RUNFLG .EQ. 1) WRITE(SYSOUT, 11) RTITLE
2383 IF(DSNFLG .EQ. 1) WRITE(SYSOUT, 12) DTITLE
2384 C
2385 LGETT=TOP
2386 TYPE=CMD
2387 C
2388 C INTERPRETS QUALIFIER OF LIST COMMAND
2389 C
2390 CALL SCAN(TYPE, VAL)
2391 CALL GTDSPC(TYPE, VAL, ORDER)
2392 IF(TYPE .NE. ERR) GO TO 10
2393 TOP=LGETT
2394 RETURN
2395 10 CALL SETWFL(IERR)
2396 IF(IERR .EQ. 0) GO TO 15
2397 TOP=LGETT
2398 RETURN
2399 C

```

```

2400 C FIND NEXT PRECINCT, WRITE HEADER INFORMATION
2401 C
2402 15 LPCT=0
2403 20 LPCT=NXPC(LPCT)
2404 IF(LPCT .NE. 0) GO TO 30
2405 TOP=LGETT
2406 RETURN
2407 C
2408 30 CONTINUE
2409 C
2410 WRITE(SYSOUT, 1) PCLSNM, (ICDAT(LPCT+NMPOFF+I-1), I=1, 8),
2411 1 CDAT(LPCT+ARPOFF), CDAT(LPCT+SMPOFF), CDAT(LPCT+B2POFF),
2412 2 CDAT(LPCT+B1POFF)
2413 C
2414 C FIND NEXT DAY. LIST HEADER INFORMATION.
2415 C
2416 LDAY=0
2417 40 LDAY=NXDAY(LPCT, LDAY)
2418 IF(LDAY .EQ. 0) GO TO 20
2419 IDAY=(LDAY-LPCT-DYPOFF)/NWDDY
2420 IDAY=ICDAT(LDYWFL+IDAY)
2421 LDNM=LDAYNM+(IDAY-1)*8-1
2422 C
2423 WRITE(SYSOUT, 2) (ICDAT(LDNM+I), I=1, 8), CDAT(LDAY+CPDOFF),
2424 1 CDAT(LDAY+SPDOFF), TOURNM
2425 C
2426 C FIND NEXT TOUR. CALCULATE AVERAGE CALL RATE,
2427 C SERVICE TIME, EFFECTIVE CARS
2428 C
2429 LTOUR=0
2430 50 LTOUR=NXTTOUR(LDAY, LTOUR, ITYPE)
2431 IF(LTOUR .EQ. 0) GO TO 40
2432 LTNM=LTRNM+(ITYPE-1)*8-1
2433 IF(ICDAT(LTOUR+TYTOFF) .NE. 5) GO TO 55
2434 WRITE(SYSOUT, 3) (ICDAT(LTNM+I), I=1, 8), CDAT(LTOUR+ACTOFF)
2435 GO TO 40
2436 55 ISTART=ICDAT(LTRST+ITYPE-1)
2437 IEND=ICDAT(LTREND+ITYPE-1)
2438 ST=0.
2439 DO 60 I=ISTART, IEND
2440 60 ST=ST+CDAT(LDAY+STDOFF+I-1)
2441 TOURLN=IEND-ISTART+1
2442 ST=ST*60./TOURLN
2443 CR=CDAT(LTOUR+CRTOFF)/TOURLN
2444 EF=0.
2445 DO 70 IBLK=1, 2
2446 IBDT=ICDAT(LTRTB(IBLK)+ITYPE-1)
2447 IF(IBDT .LT. 1) GO TO 70
2448 IBRD=ICDAT(LBLRFL+IBDT-1)
2449 BLK=LDAY+BLDOFF+(IBRD-1)*NWDBL
2450 BLKLN=ICDAT(LBLKTB(2)+IBDT-1)-ICDAT(LBLKTB(1)+IBDT-1)+1
2451 EF=EF+BLKLN*CDAT(LBLK+EFBOFF)
2452 70 CONTINUE
2453 EF=EF/TOURLN

```

```

2454 WRITE(SYSOUT,3) (ICDAT(LTNM+I),I=1,8),CDAT(LTOUR+ACTOFF),
2455 1 EF,CDAT(LTOUR+RVTOFF),
2456 1CDAT(LTOUR+PVTOFF), ST,CR,(CDAT(LTOUR+HFTOFF+I-1),I=1,3)
2457 GO TO 50
2458 C      FORMAT OF PRECINCT HEADER
2459 1      FORMAT(/,1H ,8A1,2H: ,8A1,'; AREA=',F5.1,'; STREET MILES=',
2460 1 F5.1,'; B2=',F5.3,'; B1=',F5.3)
2461 C      FORMAT FOR DAY HEADER AND COLUMN LABELS
2462 2      FORMAT(/' DAY: ',8A1,'; CALL RATE PARM=',F5.2,'; SERVICE
TIME' 2463 1 , ' PARM=',F5.2//21X,
2464 2' AVG.      AVG.  AVG.  FRAC.  FRAC.  FRAC.'/16X,
2465 3'ACT.  EFF.   SPEED   SERV  CALL  OF P1  OF P2  OF P3'/
2466 3 6X,8A1, 2X,
2467 4'CARS  CARS  RSP.  PTL.  TIME  RATE  CALLS  CALLS  CALLS')
2468 C      FORMAT FOR ENTRIES IN COLUMNS
2469 3      FORMAT(6X,8A1,6(2X,F4.1),3(2X,F5.3))
2470 11     FORMAT('ORUN NAME: ',60A1)
2471 12     FORMAT(' FILE NAME: ',60A1)
2472 END
2473

```

FUNCTION LKP1

Function LKP1 determines the position of a one-word argument in a list. Parameter LIST is the list to be searched for IARG. N is the number of entries in LIST. The function value returned is the position of IARG in LIST or zero if IARG is not found in LIST.

```

                FUNCTION LKP1(IARG,LIST,N)
C
C DETERMINES WHETHER IARG IS IN LIST, AND, IF SO, WHERE
C
                DIMENSION LIST(N)
                LKP1=0
                IF(N .EQ. 0) RETURN
                DO 10 I=1,N
                IF(IARG .EQ. LIST(I)) GO TO 20
                CONTINUE
                RETURN
                LKP1=I
                RETURN
                END

```

2474  
2475  
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2480  
2481  
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2483  
2484  
2485  
2486  
2487

FUNCTION LKP8

Function LKP8 is called to determine the position of an eight-character name in a list of names. ARG is the name to be found, LIST is the list to be searched, and N is the number of entries in LIST.

The value returned is the position of ARG in LIST, or zero if ARG is not in LIST. Note that this function is frequently invoked with both ARG and LIST as parts of one-dimensional arrays.

```

          FUNCTION LKP8(ARG,LIST,N)                2488
C
C DETERMINES WHETHER ARG IS IN LIST, AND, IF SO, WHERE 2489
C
          REAL LIST                               2490
          DIMENSION ARG(8),LIST(8,N)             2491
          L=0                                      2492
          LKP8=0                                   2493
          NT=N                                     2494
10        IF(NT .EQ. 0) RETURN                    2495
          L=L+1                                    2496
          DO 20 I=1,8                              2497
          IF(ARG(I) .NE. LIST(I,L)) GO TO 30      2498
20        CONTINUE                                2499
          LKP8=L                                   2500
          RETURN                                   2501
30        NT=NT-1                                 2502
          GO TO 10                                 2503
          END                                     2504
                                               2505
                                               2506

```

SUBROUTINE MEET

Subroutine MEET carries out the MEET command. Its function is to assign enough cars to all shifts within its scope that a user-specified set of constraints on selected performance measures is met.

At entry, successive calls to subroutine SCAN get pointers to the list of output measures (LPARM) and the list of constraint values (LVAL). If all of the output measure specifications are valid and the number of constraint values matches the number of output measure specifications, GTDSPC is called to scan the MEET command qualifier. Subroutine SETWFL sets the "work" flags for days and tours and subroutine CKOVR (check overlay) insures that, if an overlay tour has been specified in the qualifier, then the overlaid tours have also been specified.

MEET then indexes through all selected precincts, days, and tours. The blocks of each shift thus selected are dealt with independently. If a block has not been within the scope of a previous MEET, ADD, or ALOC command since the last READ command (ICDAT(LBLK+CTBOFF) less than 0), enough cars are assigned to the block to handle its cfs workload.

Starting with either the current assignment or the minimum assignment, the number of cars in a block is increased as necessary to meet each specified constraint in turn. Function KNSTR determines whether or not a particular constraint has been met by a given number of effective cars (KNSTR is not used for minimum manning level--constraint 6).

When constraints have been met for all blocks of all tours of a day, subroutine STRCAR (set tour cars) is called to obtain a feasible allocation of cars to the tours of the day that will result in the required number of cars in each block (see Sec. III). Then SBLACT (set block actual cars) is called to convert this tour allocation to a block allocation (see Sec. III) and SBLEF (set block effective cars) is called to determine the resulting number of effective cars in each block.

MEET returns when all constraints have been met for all blocks of all shifts within the scope of the command.

```

SUBROUTINE MEET                                2572
C                                               2573
C DETERMINES CAR REQUIREMENTS TO MEET SPECIFIED 2574
C CONSTRAINTS.                                2575
C                                               2576
C                                               2577
COMMON/STORE/TOP,BOT,RDBOT,MAXBOT,NWORDS,CDAT(6000),C2DAT(6000) 2578
INTEGER TOP,BOT,RDBOT                          2579
DIMENSION ICDAT(6000),IC2DAT(6000)            2580
EQUIVALENCE(ICDAT,CDAT),(IC2DAT,C2DAT)        2581
C                                               2582
C                                               2583
COMMON/PNTRS/IOVRLY,IOVTR(2),                2584
1NPCTDT,NPCTRD,LPCTDT,LNMLST(4),NNAMES(4),NDAYDT,LDAYNM,        2585
2LDYRFL,NDAYRD,LDYWFL,NTRDT,LTRTB(2),LTRST,LTREND,LTRRFL,LTRNM, 2586
3NTRRD,LTRWFL,NBLDT,LBLKTB(2),LBLRFL,NBLRD,LBLWFL,NDIVDT,NDIVRD, 2587
4LDIVNM,LDIVFL                                2588
C                                               2589
COMMON/OFFSET/NMPOFF,DVPOFF,ARPOFF,SMPOFF,B1POFF,B2POFF,DYPOFF, 2590
1NWDPC,CPDOFF,SPDOFF,OVDPOFF,CRDOFF,STDOFF,TRDOFF,NWDDY,        2591
2QDPOFF,QXTOFF,CRTOFF,QOTOFF,QNTOFF,CTTOFF,TYTOFF,ACTOFF,RVTOFF, 2592
3PVTOFF,HFTOFF,MFTOFF,LFTOFF,NPRIO,NWDTR,BLDOFF,QOBOFF,QNBOFF, 2593
4EFBOFF,ACBOFF,AWBOFF,CRBOFF,RMBOFF,OCBOFF,CTBOFF,NWDBL        2594
C                                               2595
INTEGER DVPOFF,ARPOFF,SMPOFF,B1POFF,B2POFF,DYPOFF,CPDOFF,        2596
1SPDOFF,OVDPOFF,CRDOFF,STDOFF,TRDOFF,QDPOFF,QXTOFF,CRTOFF,QOTOFF, 2597
2QNTOFF,CTTOFF,TYTOFF,ACTOFF,RVTOFF,PVTOFF,HFTOFF,BLDOFF,        2598
3EFBOFF,ACBOFF,AWBOFF,CRBOFF,RMBOFF,OCBOFF,CTBOFF,QOBOFF,QNBOFF 2599
C                                               2600
COMMON/SYSTEM/SYSIN,SYSOUT,IFILE,LIT          2601
INTEGER SYSIN,SYSOUT                          2602
C                                               2603
COMMON/KEYWDS/NKYWD,NTYPES,TYPOFF(4),KEYWD(8,30),WDTYPE(30)      2604
INTEGER TYPOFF,WDTYPE                        2605
DIMENSION PCLSNM(8),DCLSNM(8),TOURNM(8)      2606
EQUIVALENCE(PCLSNM,KEYWD(1,4)),(DCLSNM,KEYWD(1,3)),              2607
1(TOURNM,KEYWD(1,2))                                          2608
C                                               2609
COMMON/SCODES/SEND,CMD,NUMLST,NAMLST,FSPEC,DSPEC,DUM,ERR          2610
INTEGER SEND,CMD,FSPEC,DSPEC,DUM,ERR          2611
C                                               2612
INTEGER TYPE,VAL                                2613
DIMENSION VAL(2),ORDER(3)                      2614
ISMFLG = IC2DAT(1)                              2615
LGETT=TOP                                       2616
TYPE=CMD                                        2617
C                                               2618
C                                               2619
GET CONSTRAINT SPECIFICATIONS, CHECK VALIDITY 2620
C                                               2621
CALL SCAN(TYPE,VAL)                             2622
IF(TYPE.EQ.FSPEC) GO TO 20                      2623
10 WRITE(SYSOUT,1)                               2623

```

```

1 FORMAT(/' *** INVALID CONSTRAINT SPECIFICATION - REENTER') 2624
TOP=LGETT                                       2625
RETURN                                         2626
20 KEYVAL=VAL(1)                                2627
I=KEYVAL-TYPOFF(FSPEC)                        2628
IF(I.NE.2) GO TO 10                            2629
CALL SCAN(TYPE,VAL)                            2630
IF(TYPE.NE.NUMLST) GO TO 10                    2631
NPARM=VAL(1)                                    2632
LPARM=VAL(2)                                    2633
DO 25 IPARM=1,NPARM                            2634
I=ICDAT(LPARM+(IPARM-1)*2)                    2635
C                                               2636
IF(I.GT.0.AND.I.LT.14) GO TO 25                2637
C                                               2638
WRITE(SYSOUT,2) I                              2639
2 FORMAT(/' *** INVALID CONSTRAINT NUMBER : ',I4,' - REENTER') 2640
TOP=LGETT                                       2641
RETURN                                         2642
C                                               2643
CONTINUE                                       2644
C                                               2645
GET CONSTRAINT VALUES                          2646
C                                               2647
CALL SCAN(TYPE,VAL)                            2648
IF(TYPE.EQ.NUMLST) GO TO 30                    2649
WRITE(SYSOUT,3)                                2650
3 FORMAT(/' *** INVALID CONSTRAINT VALUE(S) - REENTER')          2651
TOP=LGETT                                       2652
RETURN                                         2653
30 NVAL=VAL(1)                                  2654
LVAL=VAL(2)                                    2655
IF(NVAL.EQ.NPARM) GO TO 40                     2656
WRITE(SYSOUT,4)                                2657
4 FORMAT(/' *** NUMBER OF VALUES DOES NOT MATCH NUMBER OF CONS', 2658
1 'TRAINTS - REENTER')                          2659
TOP=LGETT                                       2660
RETURN                                         2661
C                                               2662
SCAN QUALIFIER                                 2663
C                                               2664
40 CALL SCAN(TYPE,VAL)                          2665
CALL GTDSPC(TYPE,VAL,ORDER)                    2666
IF(TYPE.NE.ERR) GO TO 50                       2667
TOP=LGETT                                       2668
RETURN                                         2669
C                                               2670
SET WORK FLAGS                                 2671
C                                               2672
50 CALL SETWFL(IERR)                            2673
IF(IERR.EQ.0) GO TO 55                         2674
TOP=LGETT                                       2675
RETURN                                         2675

```

```

C
C      INSURE THAT OVERLAY SEGMENT IS COMPLETE OR NOT INCLUDED      2676
C      2677
C      2678
55    CALL CKOVR(IERR)      2679
      IF(IERR .EQ. 0) GO TO 60      2680
      TOP=LGETT      2681
      RETURN      2682
60    LPCT=0      2683
      NTOT=0      2684
100   LPCT=NXPCCT(LPCT)      2685
      IF(LPCT .NE. 0) GO TO 110      2686
      WRITE(SYSOUT,6) NTOT      2687
6     FORMAT(/' ',I4,' CAR HOURS ALLOCATED. ')      2688
      TOP=LGETT      2689
      RETURN      2690
110   B1=CDAT(LPCT+B1POFF)      2691
      B2=CDAT(LPCT+B2POFF)      2692
      LDAY=0      2693
120   LDAY =NXDAY(LPCT,LDAY)      2694
      IF(LDAY .EQ. 0) GO TO 100      2695
130   LTOUR=0      2696
140   LTOUR=NXTTOUR(LDAY,LTOUR,ITYPE)      2697
      IF(LTOUR .NE. 0 .AND. ICDAT(LTOUR+TYTOFF) .NE. 5) GO TO 160      2698
C
C      ASSIGN CARS TO THE TOURS OF A DAY SO THAT BLOCK      2699
C      REQUIREMENTS ARE MET      2700
C      2701
C      2702
C      CALL STRCAR(LDAY,CARHRS)      2703
C      NTOT=NTOT+CARHRS      2704
C      2705
C      DETERMINE BLOCK ASSIGNMENTS FROM TOUR ASSIGNMENTS      2706
C      2707
C      CALL SBLACT(LPCT,LDAY)      2708
C      CALL SBLEF(LPCT,LDAY)      2709
C      GO TO 120      2710
160   DO 220 IBLK=1,2      2711
      IBLD=ICDAT(LTRTB(IBLK)+ITYPE-1)      2712
      IF(IBLD .EQ. 0) GO TO 220      2713
      IBLR=ICDAT(LBLRFL+IBLD-1)      2714
      LBLK=LDAY+BLDOFF+(IBLR-1)*NWDBL      2715
      AWL=CDAT(LBLK+AWBOFF)      2716
C
C      IF(ICDAT(LBLK+CTBOFF) .LT. 0) GO TO 165      2717
C      EF=CDAT(LBLK+EFBOFF)      2718
C      ACT=CDAT(LBLK+ACBOFF)      2719
C      GO TO 170      2720
C      2721
C      DETERMINE MINIMUM BLOCK REQUIREMENTS      2722
C      2723
C      2724
165   EF= INT(CDAT(LBLK+RMBOFF)+1.0001)      2725
      IF(ISMFLG .EQ. 1) EF=INT(CDAT(LBLK+AWBOFF)+1.0001)      2726
      ACT=CEIL((EF+B1*AWL)/(1.-B2))      2727

```

```

CDAT(LBLK+ACBOFF)=ACT      2728
EF=ACT*(1.-((B1*AWL/ACT)+B2))      2729
CDAT(LBLK+EFBOFF)=EF      2730
ICDAT(LBLK+CTBOFF)=0      2731
C
C      INSURE THAT ALL CONSTRAINTS ARE MET FOR EACH BLOCK      2732
C      2733
170   DO 200 IPARM=1,NPARM      2734
      IP=ICDAT(LPARM+(IPARM-1)*2)      2735
C      2736
C      IF(IP .EQ. 4) GO TO 200      2737
C      2738
C      CVAL=CDAT(LVAL+(IPARM-1)*2+1)      2739
C      IF(IP .NE. 6) GO TO 180      2740
C      ACT=CVAL      2741
C      EF=ACT*(1.-((B1*AWL/ACT)+B2))      2742
C      GO TO 190      2743
C      2744
180   I=KNSTR(IP,CVAL,ACT,EF,LPCT,LDAY,LTOUR,LBLK,IBLD)      2745
C      2746
C      IF(I .NE. 0) GO TO 190      2747
C      ACT=ACT+1.      2748
C      EF=ACT*(1.-((B1*AWL/ACT)+B2))      2749
C      GO TO 180      2750
190   IF(ACT .LE. CDAT(LBLK+ACBOFF)) GO TO 200      2751
      CDAT(LBLK+ACBOFF)=ACT      2752
      CDAT(LBLK+EFBOFF)=EF      2753
      ICDAT(LBLK+CTBOFF)=IP      2754
200   CONTINUE      2755
220   CONTINUE      2756
      GO TO 140      2757
      END      2758
      2759

```



SUBROUTINE MOVE

Subroutine MOVE is called to move N words from array S to array T. S and T frequently represent parts of larger arrays.

	SUBROUTINE MOVE(S,T,N)	2760
C		2761
C	MOVES N WORDS FROM ARRAY S TO ARRAY T	2762
C		2763
	DIMENSION S(N),T(N)	2764
	IF(N .LE. 0) RETURN	2765
	DO 10 I=1,N	2766
10	T(I)=S(I)	2767
	RETURN	2768
	END	2769

SUBROUTINE MRGORD

Subroutine MRGORD (*merge order*) is called to set a new default output order from the qualifier of a READ or DISP command. Its arguments are arrays fitting the description of the ORDER parameter of subroutine GTDSPC. NEWORD represents the ordering of qualifier phrases in the last qualifier scanned. OLDORD represents an ordering of output phrases resulting from merging the "old" ordering with the "new" ordering.

Subroutine MOVE is called to move the contents of OLDORD to a temporary storage (TMPORD) where elements can be "erased" without affecting the original values in OLDORD. Elements of NEWORD are moved to OUTORD in their current order and the phrase types moved are erased from TMPORD. Any elements of OUTORD left unfilled by this process are filled by moving elements from TMPORD in the order in which they occur. Thus, a new DISP command output order is established.

	SUBROUTINE MRGORD(NEWORD,OLDORD,OUTORD)	2770
C		2771
C	SETS OUTPUT ORDER FOR DISP COMMAND. MERGES NEW INFORMATION	2772
C	INTO OLD TO ESTABLISH OUTPUT ORDER	2773
C		2774
	INTEGER OLDORD,OUTORD,TMPORD	2775
	DIMENSION NEWORD(3),OLDORD(3),OUTORD(3),TMPORD(3)	2776
C		2777
	CALL MOVE(OLDORD,TMPORD,3)	2778
	DO 30 IORD=1,3	2779
	IF(NEWORD(IORD) .EQ. 0) GO TO 10	2780
	OUTORD(IORD)=NEWORD(IORD)	2781
	I=LKP1(NEWORD(IORD),TMPORD,3)	2782
	IF(I .NE. 0) TMPORD(I)=0	2783
	GO TO 30	2784
10	DO 20 I=1,3	2785
	IF(TMPORD(I) .EQ. 0) GO TO 20	2786
	OUTORD(IORD)=TMPORD(I)	2787
	TMPORD(I)=0	2788
	GO TO 30	2789
20	CONTINUE	2790
	RETURN	2791
30	CONTINUE	2792
	RETURN	2793
	END	2794

FUNCTION NXDAY

Function NXDAY (next day) is used to index through the selected days for a precinct during command execution. Its arguments LPCT and LDAY are pointers to the data for a precinct and to the data for the last day selected for the precinct, respectively (see Sec. IV). The value of the function is a pointer to the next day selected after LDAY (zero if none). On entry, a value of zero for LDAY indicates that the first day selected for the precinct is to be located.

A day is selected if and only if the value of its corresponding work flag is nonzero (see the discussion of subroutine SETWFL).

```

FUNCTION NXDAY(LPCT,LDAY)                2795
C                                         2796
C FINDS THE NEXT DAY SELECTED IN PRECINCT LPCT AFTER LDAY 2797
C                                         2798
C                                         2799
COMMON/STORE/TOP,BOT,RDBOT,MAXBOT,NWORDS,CDAT(6000),C2DAT(6000) 2800
INTEGER TOP,BOT,RDBOT                    2801
DIMENSION ICDAT(6000),IC2DAT(6000)       2802
EQUIVALENCE(ICDAT,CDAT),(IC2DAT,C2DAT)   2803
C                                         2804
C                                         2805
COMMON/PNTRS/IOVRLY,IOVTR(2),           2806
1NPCTDT,NPCTRD,LPCTDT,LNMLST(4),NNAMES(4),NDAYDT,LDAYNM,      2807
2LDYRFL,NDAYRD,LDYWFL,NTRDT,LTRTB(2),LTRST,LTREND,LTRRFL,LTRNM, 2808
3NTRRD,LTRWFL,NBLDT,LBLKTB(2),LBLRFL,NBLRD,LBLWFL,NDIVDT,NDIVRD, 2809
4LDIVNM,LDIVFL                          2810
C                                         2811
COMMON/OFFSET/NMPOFF,DVPOFF,ARPOFF,SMPOFF,B1POFF,B2POFF,DYPOFF, 2812
1NWDPCCT,CPDOFF,SPDOFF,OVDPOFF,CRDOFF,STDOFF,TRDOFF,NWDDY,    2813
2QDPOFF,QXTOFF,CRTOFF,QTOFF,QNTOFF,CTTOFF,TYTOFF,ACTOFF,RVTOFF, 2814
3PVTOFF,HFTOFF,MFTOFF,LFTOFF,NPRIO,NWDTR,BLDOFF,QOBOFF,QNBOFF, 2815
4EFBOFF,ACBOFF,AWBOFF,CRBOFF,RMBOFF,OCBOFF,CTBOFF,NWDBL      2816
C                                         2817
INTEGER DVPOFF,ARPOFF,SMPOFF,B1POFF,B2POFF,DYPOFF,CPDOFF,    2818
1SPDOFF,OVDPOFF,CRDOFF,STDOFF,TRDOFF,QDPOFF,QXTOFF,CRTOFF,QTOFF, 2819
2QNTOFF,CTTOFF,TYTOFF,ACTOFF,RVTOFF,PVTOFF,HFTOFF,BLDOFF,    2820
3EFBOFF,ACBOFF,AWBOFF,CRBOFF,RMBOFF,OCBOFF,CTBOFF,QOBOFF,QNBOFF 2821
C                                         2822
NXDAY=LDAY                               2823
IF(LDAY .NE. 0) GO TO 10                  2824
NXDAY=LPCT+DYPOFF                         2825
GO TO 20                                  2826
10 NXDAY=NXDAY+NWDDY                      2827
20 IDAY=(NXDAY-LPCT-DYPOFF)/NWDDY+1      2828
IF(IDAY .LE. NDAYRD) GO TO 30            2829
NXDAY=0                                   2830

```

```

30 RETURN                                2831
IF(ICDAT(LDYWFL+IDAY-1) .EQ. 0) GO TO 10 2832
RETURN                                  2833
END                                      2834

```

SUBROUTINE MOVE

Subroutine MOVE is called to move N words from array S to array T. S and T frequently represent parts of larger arrays.

	SUBROUTINE MOVE(S,T,N)	2760
C		2761
C	MOVES N WORDS FROM ARRAY S TO ARRAY T	2762
C		2763
	DIMENSION S(N),T(N)	2764
	IF(N .LE. 0) RETURN	2765
	DO 10 I=1,N	2766
10	T(I)=S(I)	2767
	RETURN	2768
	END	2769

SUBROUTINE MRGORD

Subroutine MRGORD (*merge order*) is called to set a new default output order from the qualifier of a READ or DISP command. Its arguments are arrays fitting the description of the ORDER parameter of subroutine GTDSPC. NEWORD represents the ordering of qualifier phrases in the last qualifier scanned. OLDORD represents an ordering of output phrases resulting from merging the "old" ordering with the "new" ordering.

Subroutine MOVE is called to move the contents of OLDORD to a temporary storage (TMPORD) where elements can be "erased" without affecting the original values in OLDORD. Elements of NEWORD are moved to OUTORD in their current order and the phrase types moved are erased from TMPORD. Any elements of OUTORD left unfilled by this process are filled by moving elements from TMPORD in the order in which they occur. Thus, a new DISP command output order is established.

	SUBROUTINE MRGORD(NEWORD,OLDORD,OUTORD)	2770
C		2771
C	SETS OUTPUT ORDER FOR DISP COMMAND. MERGES NEW INFORMATION	2772
C	INTO OLD TO ESTABLISH OUTPUT ORDER	2773
C		2774
	INTEGER OLDORD,OUTORD,TMPORD	2775
	DIMENSION NEWORD(3),OLDORD(3),OUTORD(3),TMPORD(3)	2776
C		2777
	CALL MOVE(OLDORD,TMPORD,3)	2778
	DO 30 IORD=1,3	2779
	IF(NEWORD(IORD) .EQ. 0) GO TO 10	2780
	OUTORD(IORD)=NEWORD(IORD)	2781
	I=LKP1(NEWORD(IORD),TMPORD,3)	2782
	IF(I .NE. 0, TMPORD(I)=0	2783
	GO TO 30	2784
10	DO 20 I=1,3	2785
	IF(TMPORD(I) .EQ. 0) GO TO 20	2786
	OUTORD(IORD)=TMPORD(I)	2787
	TMPORD(I)=0	2788
	GO TO 30	2789
20	CONTINUE	2790
	RETURN	2791
30	CONTINUE	2792
	RETURN	2793
	END	2794

FUNCTION NXDAY

Function NXDAY (next day) is used to index through the selected days for a precinct during command execution. Its arguments LPCT and LDAY are pointers to the data for a precinct and to the data for the last day selected for the precinct, respectively (see Sec. IV). The value of the function is a pointer to the next day selected after LDAY (zero if none). On entry, a value of zero for LDAY indicates that the first day selected for the precinct is to be located.

A day is selected if and only if the value of its corresponding work flag is nonzero (see the discussion of subroutine SETWFL).

```

      FUNCTION NXDAY(LPCT,LDAY)
C
C FINDS THE NEXT DAY SELECTED IN PRECINCT LPCT AFTER LDAY
C
C
C      COMMON/STORE/TOP,BOT,RDBOT,MAXBOT,NWORDS,CDAT(6000),C2DAT(6000)
      INTEGER TOP,BOT,RDBOT
      DIMENSION ICDAT(6000),IC2DAT(6000)
      EQUIVALENCE(ICDAT,CDAT),(IC2DAT,C2DAT)
C
C      COMMON/PNTRS/IOVRLY,IOVTR(2),
      INPCTDT,NPCTRD,LPCTDT,LNMLST(4),NAMES(4),NDAYDT,LDAYNM,
      2LDYRFL,NDAYRD,LDYWFL,NTRDT,LTRTB(2),LTRST,LTREND,LTRRFL,LTRNM,
      3NTRRD,LTRWFL,NBLDT,LBLKTB(2),LBLRFL,NBLRD,LBLWFL,NDIVDT,NDIVRD,
      4LDIVNM,LDIVFL
C
C      COMMON/OFFSET/NMPOFF,DVPOFF,ARPOFF,SMPOFF,B1POFF,B2POFF,DYPOFF,
      1NWDPCP,CPDOFF,SPDOFF,OVDOFF,CRDOFF,STDOFF,TRDOFF,NWDDY,
      2QDTOFF,QXTOFF,CRTOFF,QTOFF,QNTOFF,CTTOFF,TYTOFF,ACTOFF,RVTOFF,
      3PVTOFF,HFTOFF,MFTOFF,LFTOFF,NPRIO,NWDTR,BLDOFF,QBOFF,QNBOFF,
      4EFBOFF,ACBOFF,AWBOFF,CRBOFF,RMBOFF,OCBOFF,CTBOFF,NWDBL
C
C      INTEGER DVPOFF,ARPOFF,SMPOFF,B1POFF,B2POFF,DYPOFF,CPDOFF,
      1SPDOFF,OVDOFF,CRDOFF,STDOFF,TRDOFF,QDTOFF,QXTOFF,CRTOFF,QTOFF,
      2QNTOFF,CTTOFF,TYTOFF,ACTOFF,RVTOFF,PVTOFF,HFTOFF,BLDOFF,
      3EFBOFF,ACBOFF,AWBOFF,CRBOFF,RMBOFF,OCBOFF,CTBOFF,QBOFF,QNBOFF
C
C      NXDAY=LDAY
      IF(LDAY .NE. 0) GO TO 10
      NXDAY=LPCT+DYPOFF
      GO TO 20
10     NXDAY=NXDAY+NWDDY
20     IDAY=(NXDAY-LPCT-DYPOFF)/NWDDY+1
      IF(IDAY .LE. NDAYRD) GO TO 30
      NXDAY=0

```

```

30     RETURN
      IF(ICDAT(LDYWFL+IDAY-1) .EQ. 0) GO TO 10
      RETURN
      END

```

```

2831
2832
2833
2834

```

FUNCTION NXPCT

Function NXPCT (next precinct) is called during command execution to determine the next precinct selected by a command qualifier. Its argument (LPCT) is a pointer to the data for a precinct in array CDAT. On entry, LPCT points to the last precinct selected (zero if none) and the value of the function is a pointer to the next precinct selected (zero if none).

A precinct is selected if any of the following criteria are met:

- No precinct or division names appear in the command qualifier
- The entry in the table pointed to by LDIVFL (see Sec. IV) that corresponds to the precinct's division is nonzero
- The precinct's name appears in the PRECINCT phrase of the command qualifier

	FUNCTION NXPCT(LPCT)	2835
C		2836
C	FINDS THE NEXT PRECINCT SELECTED AFTER LPCT	2837
C		2838
C		2839
	COMMON/STORE/TOP,BOT,RDBOT,MAXBOT,NWORDS,CDAT(6000),C2DAT(6000)	2840
	INTEGER TOP,BOT,RDBOT	2841
	DIMENSION ICDAT(6000),IC2DAT(6000)	2842
	EQUIVALENCE(ICDAT,CDAT),(IC2DAT,C2DAT)	2843
C		2844
C		2845
	COMMON/OFFSET/NMPOFF,DVPOFF,ARPOFF,SMPOFF,B1POFF,B2POFF,DYPOFF,	2846
	1NWDPCCT,CPDOFF,SPDOFF,OVD OFF,CRDOFF,STDOFF,TRDOFF,NWDDY,	2847
	2QD TOFF,QXTOFF,CRT OFF,QTOFF,QNTOFF,CTTOFF,TYTOFF,ACTOFF,RVTOFF,	2848
	3PVTOFF,HFTOFF,MFTOFF,LFTOFF,NPRIO,NWDTR,BLDOFF,QOBOFF,QNBOFF,	2849
	4EFBOFF,ACBOFF,AWBOFF,CRBOFF,RMBOFF,OCBOFF,CTBOFF,NWDBL	2850
C		2851
	INTEGER DVPOFF,ARPOFF,SMPOFF,B1POFF,B2POFF,DYPOFF,CPDOFF,	2852
	1SPDOFF,OVD OFF,CRDOFF,STDOFF,TRDOFF,QD TOFF,QXTOFF,CRT OFF,QTOFF,	2853
	2QNTOFF,CTTOFF,TYTOFF,ACTOFF,RVTOFF,PVTOFF,HFTOFF,BLDOFF,	2854
	3EFBOFF,ACBOFF,AWBOFF,CRBOFF,RMBOFF,OCBOFF,CTBOFF,QOBOFF,QNBOFF	2855
C		2856
	COMMON/PNTRS/IOVRLY,IOVTR(2),	2857
	1NPCTDT,NPCTRD,LPCTDT,LNMLST(4),NNAMES(4),NDAYDT,LDAYNM,	2858
	2LDYRFL,NDAYRD,LDYWFL,NTRDT,LTRTB(2),LTRST,LTREND,LTRRFL,LTRNM,	2859
	3NTRRD,LTRWFL,NBLDT,LBLKTB(2),LBLRFL,NBLRD,LBLWFL,NDIVDT,NDIVRD,	2860
	4LDIVNM,LDIVFL	2861
C		2862

	NXPCT=LPCT	2863
	IF(LPCT.NE.0)GO TO 10	2864
	NXPCT=LPCTDT	2865
	GO TO 20	2866
10	NXPCT=NXPCT+NWDPCCT	2867
20	IF(NXPCT.LE.LPCTDT+(NPCTRE-1)*NWDPCCT)GO TO 30	2868
	NXPCT=0	2869
	RETURN	2870
30	IF(NNAMES(3)+NNAMES(4).EQ.0)RETURN	2871
	IF(NNAMES(3).EQ.0)GO TO 40	2872
	IDIV=ICDAT(NXPCT+DVPOFF)	2873
	IF(ICDAT(LDIVFL+IDIV-1).NE.0)RETURN	2874
40	IF(NNAMES(4).EQ.0)GO TO 10	2875
	I=LKP8(ICDAT(NXPCT+NMPOFF),ICDAT(LNMLST(4)),NNAMES(4))	2876
	IF(I.EQ.0)GO TO 10	2877
	RETURN	2878
	END	2879



FUNCTION OBJFUN

Function OBJFUN (*objective function*) evaluates an objective function over a span of hours of a day. Parameter LPARM is a pointer to a number list that specifies the objective function to be evaluated and any associated parameters. ISTART and IEND specify the span of hours over which the function is to be evaluated. LPCT, LDAY, and LTOUR are pointers to the precinct, day, and tour in which the span of hours occurs. EF is the number of effective cars for which the function is to be evaluated.

OBJFUN selects the correct function subprogram to evaluate the objective function specified by LPARM. For objective functions 2 and 3, the second element of LPARM is the priority for which it is to be evaluated.

```

FUNCTION OBJFUN(LPARM,ISTART,IEND,LPCT,LDAY,LTOUR,EF) 2922
C 2923
C EVALUATES AN OBJECTIVE FUNCTION OVER THE SPAN OF HOURS 2924
C FROM ISTART TO IEND 2925
C 2926
C 2927
COMMON/STORE/TOP,BOT,RDBOT,MAXBOT,NWORDS,CDAT(6000),C2DAT(6000) 2928
INTEGER TOP,BOT,RDBOT 2929
DIMENSION ICDAT(6000),IC2DAT(6000) 2930
EQUIVALENCE(ICDAT,CDAT),(IC2DAT,C2DAT) 2931
C 2932
C DIMENSION C1(3),C2(3),C3(3) 2933
C 2934
COMMON/OFFSET/NMPOFF,DVPOFF,ARPOFF,SMPOFF,B1POFF,B2POFF,DYPOFF, 2935
1NWDPT,CPDOFF,SPDOFF,OVDIFF,CRDOFF,STDOFF,TRDOFF,NWDDY, 2936
2QDTOFF,QXTOFF,CRTOFF,QOTOFF,QNTOFF,CTTOFF,TYTOFF,ACTOFF,RVTOFF, 2937
3PVTOFF,HFTOFF,MFTOFF,LFTOFF,NPRIO,NWDTR,BLDOFF,QOBOFF,QNBOFF, 2938
4EFBOFF,ACBOFF,AWBOFF,CRBOFF,RMBOFF,OCBOFF,CTBOFF,NWDBL 2939
C 2940
INTEGER DVPOFF,ARPOFF,SMPOFF,B1POFF,B2POFF,DYPOFF,CPDOFF, 2941
1SPDOFF,OVDIFF,CRDOFF,STDOFF,TRDOFF,QDTOFF,QXTOFF,CRTOFF,QOTOFF, 2942
2QNTOFF,CTTOFF,TYTOFF,ACTOFF,RVTOFF,PVTOFF,HFTOFF,BLDOFF, 2943
3EFBOFF,ACBOFF,AWBOFF,CRBOFF,RMBOFF,OCBOFF,CTBOFF,QOBOFF,QNBOFF 2944
C 2945
COMMON/PNTRS/IOVRLY,IOVTR(2), 2946
1NPCTDT,NPCTRD,LPCTDT,LNMLST(4),NAMES(4),NDAYDT,LDAYNM, 2947
2LDYRFL,NDAYRD,LDYWFL,NTRDT,LTRTB(2),LTRST,LTREND,LTRRFL,LTRNM, 2948
3NTRRD,LTRWFL,NBLDT,LBLKTB(2),LBLRFL,NBLRD,LBLWFL,NDIVDT,NDIVRD, 2949
4LDIVNM,LDIVFL 2950
C 2951

```

```

IFNCTN=ICDAT(LPARM) 2952
LCR=LDAY+CRDOFF 2953
LST=LDAY+STDOFF 2954
DO 5 I=1,3 2955
C1(I)=C2DAT(LTOUR+QDTOFF+I-1) 2956
C2(I)=C2DAT(LTOUR+QOTOFF+I-1) 2957
C3(I)=C2DAT(LTOUR+TYTOFF+I-1) 2958
LFR=LTOUR+HFTOFF 2959
RV=CDAT(LTOUR+RVTOFF) 2960
GO TO (10,20,30),IFNCTN 2961
C 2962
10 OBJFUN=OBJF1(0,ISTART,IEND,LPCT,LCR,LST,LFR,RV,EF,C1,C2,C3) 2963
GO TO 100 2964
20 N=ICDAT(LPARM+2) 2965
OBJFUN=OBJF2(N,ISTART,IEND,LPCT,LCR,LST,LFR,RV,EF,C1,C2,C3) 2966
GO TO 100 2967
30 RV=CDAT(LTOUR+RVTOFF) 2968
OBJFUN=OBJF3(0,ISTART,IEND,LPCT,LCR,LST,LFR,RV,EF,C1,C2,C3) 2969
100 RETURN 2970
END 2971

```

FUNCTION OBJF1

Function OBJF1 (*objective function 1*) returns the weighted sum of the probability that a call will be delayed over a span of hours of a day in precinct LPCT. It is called from COMPTB for DISP output, from KNSTR when constraints are being met, and from OBJFUN when car-hours are being allocated. Parameters ISTART and IEND specify the span of hours. LCR and LST are pointers to the hourly call-rate and service-time data for the day, EF is the number of effective cars on duty, and C1, C2, and C3 specify the dispatching policy for calls of priority 1, 2, and 3, respectively.

The probability that a call is delayed in each hour is obtained from subroutine TRIDSP; this is weighted by the number of calls in the hour. If the smoothing option is being used, different calculations are made for the first hour of the first tour, the hours within a block, and the first hour of a new block. The smoothing algorithm is described in App. A of the User's Manual.

```

FUNCTION OBJF1(N,ISTART,IEND,LPCT,LCR,LST,LFR,RV,EF,C1,C2,C3) 2972
C 2973
C CALCULATES WEIGHTED SUM OF PROBABILITY THAT A CALL 2974
C WILL BE DELAYED 2975
C 2976
C 2977
C COMMON/STORE/TOP,BOT,RDBOT,MAXBOT,NWORDS,CDAT(6000),C2DAT(6000) 2978
C INTEGER TOP,BOT,RDBOT 2979
C DIMENSION ICDAT(6000),IC2DAT(6000) 2980
C EQUIVALENCE(ICDAT,CDAT),(IC2DAT,C2DAT) 2981
C 2982
C DIMENSION C1(3),C2(3),C3(3) 2983
C 2984
C COMMON/TRAVEL/SQRTA,STRDNF,SPEED,TRAVT,AVGTT 2985
C 2986
C Q=0.0 2987
C JSTART=ISTART 2988
C PHP1=CDAT(LFR) 2989
C PHP2=CDAT(LFR+1) 2990
C ISMFLG=IC2DAT(1) 2991
C IF(ISMFLG.EQ.0) GO TO 70 2992
C LPR=LCR 2993
C LEFM1=LST 2994
C EFM1=C2DAT(LEFM1+JSTART-1) 2995
C CR=CDAT(LCR+JSTART-1) 2996
C ST=CDAT(LST+JSTART-1) 2997
C IF(EFM1.NE.-1.0)GO TO 7 2998
    
```

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C 2999
C FIRST HOUR OF FIRST TOUR READ 3000
C PD1= TRIDSP(1,0,CR,ST,PHP1,PHP2,EF,C1,C2,C3,PI) 3001
C Q=Q+PD1*CR 3002
C C2DAT(LPR+JSTART-1)=PD1 3003
5 IF (JSTART.EQ.IEND) GO TO 100 3004
C JSTART=JSTART+1 3005
C GO TO 40 3006
C 3007
C CARRYOVER BETWEEN BLOCKS 3008
C 3009
7 CRM1=CDAT(LCR+JSTART-2) 3010
C STM1=CDAT(LST+JSTART-2) 3011
C LPRIHR=LPR+JSTART 3012
C PDM1=C2DAT(LPRIHR-2) 3013
C CR1=CR+CRLEFT(CRM1,STM1,PDM1,EFM1,PHP1,PHP2,C1,C2,C3) 3014
C PD1=PDEL(1,LPRIHR,CR,CR1,ST,PHP1,PHP2,EF,EFM1,C1,C2,C3) 3015
C Q=Q+PD1*CR 3016
C GO TO 5 3017
C 3018
C SMOOTHING WITHIN A BLOCK 3019
C 3020
40 DO 50 IHR=JSTART,IEND 3021
C CR=CDAT(LCR+IHR-1) 3022
C ST=CDAT(LST+IHR-1) 3023
C LPRIHR=LPR+IHR 3024
C PD1=PDEL(0,LPRIHR,CR,0,ST,PHP1,PHP2,EF,EFM1,C1,C2,C3) 3025
50 Q=Q+PD1*CR 3026
C GO TO 100 3027
C 3028
C NO SMOOTHING 3029
C 3030
70 DO 80 IHR=JSTART,IEND 3031
C CR=CDAT(LCR+IHR-1) 3032
C ST=CDAT(LST+IHR-1) 3033
C PD1=TRIDSP(1,0,CR,ST,PHP1,PHP2,EF,C1,C2,C3,PI) 3034
80 Q=Q+PD1*CR 3035
100 OBJF1=Q 3036
C RETURN 3037
C END 3038
C 3039
    
```



FUNCTION OBJF2

Function OBJF2 (objective function 2) returns the weighted sum of the average time that a call of a specified priority can expect to wait before dispatch. The sum is taken over a span of hours of a day in a precinct. The delay is in hours. Function OBJF2 also calculates the weighted sum of travel times to calls for service for use in function OBJF3.

Parameter N specifies the priority level of interest. ISTART and IEND specify the span of hours over which the weighted sum is to be taken. LST and LCR are pointers to the hourly service times and call rates for the day. LFR is a pointer to an array that contains the fraction of calls in each priority class for the shift in which the hours occur. EF is the number of effective cars on duty. C1, C2, and C3 specify the dispatching policy for calls of priority 1, 2, and 3, respectively. LPCT is a pointer to the data for the precinct and RV is the average speed that cars travel when responding to calls for service.

The formula used to compute the expected delay in an hour in a specified priority class is given in Ref. 2. The delay for each hour between ISTART and IEND is weighted by the number of calls in the priority class in the hour. If the smoothing option is being used, different calculations are made for the first hour of the first tour, the hours within a block and the first hour of a new block. The smoothing algorithm is described in App. A of the User's Manual.

```

C      FUNCTION OBJF2(N, ISTART, IEND, LPCT, LCR, LST, LFR, RV, EF, C1, C2, C3) 3040
C      COMPUTE WEIGHTED SUM OF PRIORITY N CALL DELAYS OVER 3041
C      HOURS ISTART TO IEND 3042
C      3043
C      COMMON/STORE/TOP, BOT, RDBOT, MAXBOT, NWORDS, CDAT(6000), C2DAT(6000) 3044
C      INTEGER TOP, BOT, RDBOT 3045
C      DIMENSION ICDAT(6000), IC2DAT(6000) 3046
C      EQUIVALENCE(ICDAT, CDAT), (IC2DAT, C2DAT) 3047
C      3048
C      DIMENSION C1(3), C2(3), C3(3) 3049
C      3050
C      COMMON/OFFSET/NMPOFF, DVPOFF, ARPOFF, SMPOFF, B1POFF, B2POFF, DYPOFF, 3051
C      3052

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1NWDPC, CPDOFF, SPDOFF, OVDOFF, CRDOFF, STDOFF, TRDOFF, NWDDY, 3053
2QDTC, QXTTC, CRTTC, QOTTC, QNTTC, CTTC, TYTC, ACTTC, RVTC, 3054
3PVTC, HFTTC, MFTTC, LFTTC, NPRI, NWDTR, BLDOFF, QOBOFF, QNBOFF, 3055
4EFBOFF, ACBOFF, AWBOFF, CRBOFF, RMBOFF, OCBOFF, CTBOFF, NWDBL 3056
C
C      INTEGER DVPOFF, ARPOFF, SMPOFF, B1POFF, B2POFF, DYPOFF, CPDOFF, 3057
C      1SPDOFF, OVDOFF, CRDOFF, STDOFF, TRDOFF, QDTC, QXTTC, CRTTC, QOTTC, 3058
C      2QNTTC, CTTC, TYTC, ACTTC, RVTC, PVTC, HFTTC, BLDOFF, 3059
C      3EFBOFF, ACBOFF, AWBOFF, CRBOFF, RMBOFF, OCBOFF, CTBOFF, QOBOFF, QNBOFF 3060
C      3061
C      COMMON/SYSTEM/SYSIN, SYSOUT, IFILE, LIT 3062
C      INTEGER SYSIN, SYSOUT 3063
C      3064
C      COMMON/TRAVEL/SQRTA, STRDNF, SPEED, TRAVT, AVGTT 3065
C      3066
C      W=0.0 3067
C      CRCARR=0.0 3068
C      AVGTT=0.0 3069
C      SPEED=RV 3070
C      A=CDAT(LPCT+ARPOFF) 3071
C      SQRTA=SQRT(A) 3072
C      STRDNS=CDAT(LPCT+SMPOFF)/A 3073
C      STRDNF=(STRDNS-1.0)/(STRDNS-2.0) 3074
C      3075
C      JSTART=ISTART 3076
C      PHP1=CDAT(LFR) 3077
C      PHP2=CDAT(LFR+1) 3078
C      IF (N .EQ. 1) PHP=PHP1 3079
C      IF (N .EQ. 2) PHP=PHP2 3080
C      IF (N .EQ. 3) PHP=(1.0-PHP1-PHP2) 3081
C      ISMFLG=IC2DAT(1) 3082
C      IF (N .LT. 1) GO TO 150 3083
C      CMFRN1=0. 3084
C      NM1=N-1 3085
C      FRN=CDAT(LFR+NM1) 3086
C      IF (NM1 .LT. 1) GO TO 25 3087
C      DO 15 I=1, NM1 3088
15 CMFRN1=CMFRN1+CDAT(LFR+I-1) 3089
25 CMFRN=CMFRN1+FRN 3090
C      IF (ISMFLG .EQ. 0) GO TO 70 3091
C      LPR=LCR 3092
C      LEFM1=LST 3093
C      EFM1=C2DAT(LEFM1+JSTART-1) 3094
C      CR=CDAT(LCR+JSTART-1) 3095
C      ST=CDAT(LST+JSTART-1) 3096
C      IF (EFM1 .NE. -1.0) GO TO 7 3097
C      3098
C      FIRST HOUR OF FIRST TOUR READ 3099
C      3100
C      W1=TRIDSP(2, N, CR, ST, PHP1, PHP2, EF, C1, C2, C3, PI) 3101
C      T1=TRAVT 3102
C      C2DAT(LPR+JSTART-1)=PI 3103
C      3104

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W=W+W1*CR*PHP
AVGTT=AVGTT+T1*CR*PHP
5 IF(JSTART.EQ.IEND) GO TO 100
  JSTART=JSTART+1
  GO TO 40
C
C CARRYOVER BETWEEN BLOCKS
C
7 W1=WLEFT(N,CR,ST,PHP1,PHP2,EF,EFM1,C1,C2,C3,LCR,LST,LPR,JSTART)
  IF(W1.LT.6E+4) GO TO 8
  W1=60.0
  CRCARR=CR
8 T1=TRAVT
  W=W+W1*CR*PHP
  AVGTT=AVGTT+T1*CR*PHP
  GO TO 5
C
C SMOOTHING WITHIN A BLOCK
C
40 DO 51 I HOUR=JSTART, IEND
  ICARFL=0
  CR=CDAT(LCR+I HOUR-1)
  ST=CDAT(LST+I HOUR-1)
  ENMU=EF/ST
  LPRIHR=LPR+I HOUR
45 W1=TRIDSP(2,N,CR,ST,PHP1,PHP2,EF,C1,C2,C3,PI)
  IF(PI.LE.0.99) GO TO 46
  WSM=60.0
  ICARFL=1
  GO TO 49
46 T1=TRAVT
  PDO=C2DAT(LPRIHR-2)
  ZP=W1*PDO/PI*
1 FRN/(ENMU*(1.0-CR*CMFRN/ENMU)*(1.0-CR*CMFRN1/ENMU))
48 WSM=0.5*W1+0.5*ZP
49 W=W+WSM*(CR+CRCARR)*PHP
  CRCARR=0.0
  AVGTT=AVGTT+T1*CR*PHP
50 PD1=PDEL(0,LPRIHR,CR,0,ST,PHP1,PHP2,EF,EFM1,C1,C2,C3)
  IF(ICARFL.EQ.1) CRCARR=CRCARR+CR
51 CONTINUE
C
C GO TO 100
C
C NO SMOOTHING
C
70 DO 80 I HOUR=JSTART, IEND
  CR=CDAT(LCR+I HOUR-1)
  ST=CDAT(LST+I HOUR-1)
  W1=TRIDSP(2,N,CR,ST,PHP1,PHP2,EF,C1,C2,C3,PI)
  T1=TRAVT
  W=W+W1*CR*PHP

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80 AVGTT=AVGTT+T1*CR*PHP
100 OBJF2=W
  RETURN
C
C COMPUTE AVERAGE DISPATCH DELAY FOR ALL CALLS
C
150 IF (ISMFLG .EQ. 0) GO TO 700
  LPR=LCR
  LEFM1=LST
  EFM1=C2DAT(LEFM1+JSTART-1)
  CR=CDAT(LCR+JSTART-1)
  ST=CDAT(LST+JSTART-1)
  IF (EFM1 .NE. -1.0) GO TO 75
C
C FIRST HOUR OF FIRST TOUR READ
C
W1=TRIDSP(2,N,CR,ST,PHP1,PHP2,EF,C1,C2,C3,PI)
T1=TRAVT
C2DAT(LPR+JSTART-1)=PI
W=W+W1*CR
AVGTT=AVGTT+T1*CR
55 IF(JSTART.EQ.IEND) GO TO 1000
  JSTART=JSTART+1
  GO TO 400
C
C FIRST HOUR CARRYOVER BETWEEN BLOCKS
C
75 W1=WLEFT(N,CR,ST,PHP1,PHP2,EF,EFM1,C1,C2,C3,LCR,LST,LPR,JSTART)
  IF(W1.LT.6E+4) GO TO 78
  W1=60.0
  CRCARR=CR
  T1=TRAVT
  W=W+W1*CR
78 AVGTT=AVGTT+T1*CR
  GO TO 55
C
C SMOOTHING WITHIN A BLOCK
C
400 DO 501 I HOUR=JSTART, IEND
  ICARFL=0
  CR=CDAT(LCR+I HOUR-1)
  ST=CDAT(LST+I HOUR-1)
  LPRIHR=LPR+I HOUR
  W1=TRIDSP(2,N,CR,ST,PHP1,PHP2,EF,C1,C2,C3,PI)
  T1=TRAVT
  PDO=C2DAT(LPRIHR-2)
  IF(PI.GT.0.99) GO TO 450
  ZP=W1*PDO*PI
  GO TO 480
450 WSM=60.0
  ICARFL=1
  GO TO 490

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480	WSM=0.5*W1+0.5*ZP	3209
490	W=W+WSM*(CR+CRCARR)	3210
	CRCARR=0.0	3211
	AVGTT=AVGTT+T1*CR	3212
500	PD1=PDEL(0,LPRIHR,CR,0,ST,PHP1,PHP2,EF,EFM1,C1,C2,C3)	3213
	IF(ICARFL .EQ. 1) CRCARR=CRCARR+CR	3214
501	CONTINUE	3215
	GO TO 1000	3216
C		3217
C	NO SMOOTHING	3218
C		3219
700	DO 800 IHOUR=JSTART,IEND	3220
	CR=CDAT(LCR+IHOUR-1)	3221
	ST=CDAT(LST+IHOUR-1)	3222
	W1=TRIDSP(2,N,CR,ST,PHP1,PHP2,EF,C1,C2,C3,PI)	3223
	T1=TRAVT	3224
	W=W+W1*CR	3225
800	AVGTT=AVGTT+T1*CR	3226
1000	OBJF2=W	3227
	RETURN	3228
	END	3229

FUNCTION OBJF3

Function OBJF3 (*objective function 3*) returns the weighted total delay (queuing + travel time) that a randomly selected call of a specified priority can expect to experience before a patrol car arrives, summed over a span of hours of a day in a precinct.

Parameter N specifies the priority level of interest. ISTART and IEND specify the span of hours over which the weighted sum is to be taken. LPCT is the pointer to the data for the precinct. RV is the response speed of patrol cars to calls for service, and EF is the number of effective cars on duty. LST and LCR are pointers to the hourly service times and call rates for the day. LFR is a pointer to an array that contains the fraction of calls in each priority class for the shift in which the hours occur. C1, C2, and C3 specify the dispatching policy for calls of priority 1, 2, and 3, respectively.

The formula for computing travel time is given in App. A of the User's Manual. The formula for computing the expected delay in an hour is given in Ref. 2. The queuing delays and travel times are weighted by the number of calls in each hour. They are calculated in function OBJF2. The weighted queuing time is returned as the value of the function. The weighted travel time is stored in AVGTT. If the smoothing option is being used, different calculations are made for the first hour of the first tour, the hours within a block and the first hour of a new block. The smoothing algorithm is described in App. A of the User's Manual.

C	FUNCTION OBJF3(N,ISTART,IEND,LPCT,LCR,LST,LFR,RV,EF,C1,C2,C3)	3232
C	OBTAINS WEIGHTED SUM OF TOTAL RESPONSE TIMES	3233
C	DIMENSION C1(3), C2(3), C3(3)	3234
C	COMMON/TRAVEL/SQRTA,STRDNF,SPEED,TRAVT,AVGTT	3235
C	AVWAIT=OBJF2(N,ISTART,IEND,LPCT,LCR,LST,LFR,RV,EF,C1,C2,C3)	3236
	TOTDEL=AVWAIT+AVGTT	3237
	OBJF3=TOTDEL	3238
C	RETURN	3239
	END	3240
		3241
		3242
		3243
		3244
		3245

FUNCTION PDEL

Function PDEL (probability of delay) is used to obtain the probability that a call will be delayed, given a call rate, service time, distribution of calls by priority, dispatch policy, and number of effective cars. It is invoked to obtain the probability of a call being queued before dispatch for one hour of a day in a precinct. The formula used to compute PDEL is given in Ref. 2.

PDEL is called only if the option of smoothing queuing behavior over time has been selected. If the current hour is not the first hour of a block, PDEL is the average of the (smoothed) delay probability in the previous hour (PDM1) and the (unsmoothed) delay probability in the current hour (PD). If this is the first hour of a block, then the call rate used in calculating the delay probability in the current hour includes the effect of calls already in queue at the end of the previous block. The call rate used in the calculation (CR1) is determined in subroutine CRLEFT.

```

FUNCTION PDEL(ICARRY,LPRIHR,CR,CR1,ST,PHP1,PHP2,EF,EFM1,C1,C2,C3) 3246
C
C COMPUTE PROBABILITY OF DELAY FOR HOUR IHR 3247
C 3248
C DIMENSION G1(3),G2(3),C3(3) 3249
C 3250
C COMMON/STORE/TOP,BOT,RDBOT,MAXBOT,NWORDS,CDAT(6000),C2DAT(6000) 3251
C INTEGER TOP,BOT,RDBOT 3252
C DIMENSION ICDAT(6000),IC2DAT(6000) 3253
C EQUIVALENCE(ICDAT,CDAT),(IC2DAT,C2DAT) 3254
C 3255
C 3256
C 3257
C SMOOTHING WITHIN BLOCK 3258
C 3259
C PD=TRIDSP(1,0,CR,ST,PHP1,PHP2,EF,C1,C2,C3,PI) 3260
C PDM1=C2DAT(LPRIHR-2) 3261
C PDEL=0.5*PD+0.5*PDM1 3262
C C2DAT(LPRIHR-1)=PDEL 3263
C IF(ICARRY .EQ. 0) RETURN 3264
C 3265
C FIRST HOUR CARRYOVER BETWEEN BLOCKS 3266
C 3267
C IF(EF .EQ. EFM1) RETURN 3268
C PD1=TRIDSP(1,0,CR1,ST,PHP1,PHP2,EF,C1,C2,C3,PI) 3269
C IF(EF .GT. EFM1) GO TO 10 3270
C PDEL=MAX(PD1,PDEL) 3271
C GO TO 20 3272

```

```

10 PDEL=MIN(PD1,PDEL)
20 C2DAT(LPRIHR-1)=PDEL
RETURN
END

```

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SUBROUTINE PRTBL

Subroutine PRTBL (*print table*) prints one line of DISP output. The line can represent any level of aggregation, from one shift to an overall average. Parameter ITAB specifies the table number to be printed<sup>3</sup> and that implies the format and number of items to be written. LEV is the level of aggregation of statistics that are to be printed. PRTBL assumes that T(LEV,N) contains the output measure that will be printed in column N+1 of the line of output (this will have been computed by TOTAL or COMPTB, depending on LEV). NAME is an eight-character identifier that will be printed in the first output column. In the current version NAME can be a tour name, a precinct name, or the word "AVERAGE," depending on the output order and the level of aggregation. FLAG is a one-character indicator that is printed at the left of an output line to show the overlay status of a shift.

```

SUBROUTINE PRTBL(ITAB,LEV,FLAG,NAME)          3277
C                                             3278
C PRINTS ONE LINE OF TABLE ITAB             3279
C                                             3280
COMMON/STATS/T(4,8),S(4,8),PORDER(3),RORDER(3),CIND(8) 3281
INTEGER PORDER,RORDER                       3282
C                                             3283
COMMON/SYSTEM/SYSIN,SYSOUT,IFILE,LIT        3284
INTEGER SYSIN,SYSOUT                         3285
C                                             3286
DIMENSION NAME(8), I HOUR(6), IMIN(6), IMIN1(6), IMIN2(6) 3287
INTEGER HOUR                                 3288
DATA BLANK/1H /                             3289
C                                             3290
GO TO (100,200,300,400,500),ITAB            3291
C                                             3292
C *****                                     3293
C TABLE 1 *                                 3294
C *****                                     3295
C                                             3296
100 CONTINUE                                3297
WRITE(SYSOUT,110) FLAG,NAME,(CIND(I),T(LEV,I),I=1,8) 3298
110 FORMAT(1H ,9A1,A1,F5.1,1X,A1,F5.1,5(2X,A1,F5.1),1X,A1,F5.1) 3299
RETURN                                       3300
C                                             3301

```

<sup>3</sup>This refers to the output reports that can be obtained using the DISP command, not to the tables in the present report.

```

C *****                                     3302
C TABLE 2 *                                 3303
C *****                                     3304
C                                             3305
200 CONTINUE                                3306
    FLAG=BLANK                               3307
    WRITE(SYSOUT,210) FLAG,NAME,(CIND(I),T(LEV,I),I=1,5) 3308
210 FORMAT(1H ,9A1,3X,A1,F5.1,4(4X,A1,F5.1)) 3309
    RETURN                                    3310
C *****                                     3311
C TABLE 3 *                                 3312
C *****                                     3313
C                                             3314
300 CONTINUE                                3315
C                                             3316
    J=0                                       3317
    DO 305 I=3,7                               3318
    J=J+1                                     3319
    I HOUR(J)=(T(LEV,I)+0.5)/60.0             3320
    IMIN(J)=MOD((T(LEV,I)+0.5),60.0)         3321
    X=FLOAT(IMIN(J))                          3322
    IMIN1(J)=X/10.0                           3323
    IMIN2(J)=MOD(X,10.0)                      3324
305 CONTINUE                                3325
    I HOUR(6)=(T(LEV,8)+0.5)/60.0            3326
    IMIN(6)=MOD(T(LEV,8),60.0)                3327
    X=FLOAT(IMIN(6))                          3328
    IMIN1(6)=X/10.0                           3329
    IMIN2(6)=MOD(X,10.0)                      3330
    I SEC=MOD((T(LEV,8)*60.0+0.5),60.0)      3331
    X=FLOAT(I SEC)                            3332
    I SEC1=X/10.0                              3333
    I SEC2=MOD(X,10.0)                        3334
    J=0                                       3335
    DO 307 I=3,8                               3336
    J=J+1                                     3337
    IF(T(LEV,I) .LT. 6E+4) GO TO 307          3338
    I HOUR(J)=99                               3339
    IMIN1(J)=9                                 3340
    IMIN2(J)=9                                 3341
    IF(I .NE. 8) GO TO 307                    3342
    I SEC1=9                                    3343
    I SEC2=9                                    3344
307 CONTINUE                                3345
C                                             3346
C                                             3347
C                                             3348
1 WRITE(SYSOUT,310) FLAG,NAME,(CIND(I),T(LEV,I),I=1,2), 3349
  (CIND(J+2),I HOUR(J),IMIN1(J),IMIN2(J),J=1,6),I SEC1,I SEC2 3350
310 FORMAT(1H ,9A1,A1,F5.1,1X,A1,F5.1,6(1X,A1,I3,1H: ,2I1),1H: ,2I1) 3351
    RETURN                                    3352
C                                             3353

```

```

C *****
C                               TABLE 4                               *
C *****
C
400  CONTINUE
      HOUR=T(LEV,7)
      MIN=MOD((T(LEV,7)*60.0+0.5),60.0)
      X=FLOAT(MIN)
      IMIN1(1)=X/10.0
      IMIN2(1)=MOD(X,10.0)
      IF(T(LEV,7) .LT. 6E+4) GO TO 409
      HOUR=99
      IMIN1(1)=9
      IMIN2(1)=9
409  CONTINUE
      WRITE(SYSOUT,410) FLAG,NAME,(CIND(I),T(LEV,I),I=1,6),
1    CIND(7),HOUR,IMIN1(1),IMIN2(1)
410  FORMAT(1H ,9A1,1X,A1,F5.1,3X,A1,F5.1,2X,A1,F5.1,3(4X,A1,F5.1),
1    3X,A1,I3,1H: ,2I1)
      RETURN
C
C *****
C                               TABLE 5                               *
C *****
C
500  CONTINUE
C
      J=0
      DO 505 I=7,8
      J=J+1
      IHOUR(J)=(T(LEV,I)+0.5)/60.0
      IMIN(J)=MOD((T(LEV,I)+0.5),60.0)
      X=FLOAT(IMIN(J))
      IMIN1(J)=X/10.0
      IMIN2(J)=MOD(X,10.0)
      IF(T(LEV,I) .LT. 6E+4) GO TO 505
      IHOUR(J)=99
      IMIN1(J)=9
      IMIN2(J)=9
505  CONTINUE
C
      WRITE(SYSOUT,510) FLAG,NAME,(CIND(I),T(LEV,I),I=1,6),
1    (CIND(J+6),IHOUR(J),IMIN1(J),IMIN2(J),J=1,2)
510  FORMAT(1H ,9A1,A1,F5.1,1X,A1,F5.1,1X,4(1X,A1,F5.1),1X,
1    2(1X,A1,I3,1H: ,2I1))
      RETURN
      END

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### SUBROUTINE READ

Subroutine READ carries out the READ command. Its function is to read selected data from the database and to make these data available to subsequent commands. See Sec. IV for a description of the organization of the data after they have been read.

READ calls GTDSPC to scan the command qualifier and MRGORD to set the default output order for subsequent DISP commands. Storage is then obtained for the various "work" flags (see Table 2, Sec. IV) and all "read" and "work" flags are initialized. If IOVRLY=1, a check is performed to insure that the overlaid tours have been specified.

When the program is reading data, precincts are selected on the basis of whether their precinct or division name appears in the qualifier. If no precinct or division names are specified, then all precincts are selected. Instead of storing a division name for each precinct read, the program uses a division number that refers to an entry in the table pointed to by LDIVNM (see Sec. IV).

Within selected precincts, days are selected on the basis of the value of entries in the table pointed to by LDYRFL (see Sec. IV). For each day, hourly call rates and service times are computed from the corresponding parameters and hourly factors; service times are converted from minutes to hours; and the first hour of the day is flagged for use in smoothing the queuing results over time.

Within days, tours are selected on the basis of the values of entries in the table pointed to by LTRRFL. A "tour type" is determined for each shift on the basis of its relationship to overlays (see Table 2). To facilitate indexing through the data, we have required that the same number of tours be stored for each day read, regardless of whether the day has an overlay tour. Therefore, the type of a tour is set to "ignore" when it occupies a position that would be held by an overlay tour but the database indicates that there is no overlay tour for the day. The meanings for other type codes should be apparent from Table 2.

Blocks are selected by entries in the table pointed to by LBLRFL. The constraint indicator for each block is set to -1 when it is read to indicate that it has not been in the scope of a prescriptive command (MEET, ADD, or ALOC).

Users have the option of having their input data checked for detectable errors. If error-checking has been requested, the READ subroutine makes sure that the incoming data are within bounds and are internally consistent. If errors are detected, an appropriate message is printed and the program is terminated after all the data have been read.

When the data for all tours and blocks of a day have been read, subroutine DERIVE is called to determine the numbers of actual and effective cars on duty in each block and to insure that enough cars are available in each block of the day to handle the cfs workload.

	SUBROUTINE READ	3401
C		3402
C	SUBROUTINE TO READ SELECTED DATA FROM DATA BASE	3403
C		3404
	COMMON/STATS/T(4,8),S(4,8),PORDER(3),RORDER(3),CIND(8)	3405
	INTEGER PORDER,RORDER	3406
C		3407
	COMMON/SYSTEM/SYSIN,SYSOUT,IFILE,LIT	3408
	INTEGER SYSIN,SYSOUT	3409
C		3410
	COMMON/OFFSET/NMPOFF,DVPOFF,ARPOFF,SMPOFF,B1POFF,B2POFF,DYPOFF,	3411
	1NWDPC,CPDOFF,SPDOFF,OVDIFF,CRDOFF,STDOFF,TRDOFF,NWDDY,	3412
	2QDTCOFF,QXTCOFF,CRTTCOFF,QNTTCOFF,CTTCOFF,TYTCOFF,ACTTCOFF,RVTCOFF,	3413
	3PVTTCOFF,HFTTCOFF,MFTTCOFF,LFTTCOFF,NPRI,OWDTR,BLDOFF,QOBCOFF,QNBTCOFF,	3414
	4EFBTOFF,ACBTOFF,AWBTOFF,CRBTOFF,RMBTOFF,OCBTOFF,CTBTOFF,NWDBL	3415
C		3416
	INTEGER DVPOFF,ARPOFF,SMPOFF,B1POFF,B2POFF,DYPOFF,CPDOFF,	3417
	1SPDOFF,OVDIFF,CRDOFF,STDOFF,TRDOFF,QDTCOFF,QXTCOFF,CRTTCOFF,QOBCOFF,	3418
	2QNTTCOFF,CTTCOFF,TYTCOFF,ACTTCOFF,RVTCOFF,PVTCOFF,HFTTCOFF,BLDOFF,	3419
	3EFBTOFF,ACBTOFF,AWBTOFF,CRBTOFF,RMBTOFF,OCBTOFF,CTBTOFF,QOBCOFF,QNBTCOFF	3420
C		3421
	COMMON/KEYWDS/NKYWD,NTYPES,TYPOFF(4),KEYWD(8,30),WDTYPE(30)	3422
	INTEGER TYPOFF,WDTYPE	3423
	DIMENSION PCLSNM(8),DCLSNM(8),TOURNM(8)	3424
	EQUIVALENCE (PCLSNM,KEYWD(1,4)),(DCLSNM,KEYWD(1,3)),	3425
	1(TOURNM,KEYWD(1,2))	3426
C		3427
C		3428
C		3429
C		3430
C		3431
	COMMON/PNTRS/IOVRLY,IOVTR(2),	3432
	1NPCTDT,NPCTRD,LPCTDT,LNMLST(4),NAMES(4),NDAYDT,LDAYNM,	3433
	2LDYRFL,NDAYRD,LDYWFL,NTRDT,LTRTB(2),LTRST,LTREND,LTRRFL,LTRNM,	3434

	3NTRRD,LTRWFL,NBLDT,LBLKTB(2),LRLRFL,NBLRD,LBLWFL,NDIVDT,NDIVRD,	3435
	4LDIVNM,LDIVFL	3436
C		3437
C		3438
	COMMON/STORE/TOP,BOT,RDBOT,MAXBOT,NWORDS,CDAT(6000),C2DAT(6000)	3439
	INTEGER TOP,BOT,RDBOT	3440
	DIMENSION ICDAT(6000),IC2DAT(6000)	3441
	EQUIVALENCE(ICDAT,CDAT),(IC2DAT,C2DAT)	3442
C		3443
C		3444
	COMMON/SCODES/SEND,CMD,NUMLST,NAMLST,FSPEC,DSPEC,DUM,ERR	3445
	INTEGER SEND,CMD,FSPEC,DSPEC,DUM,ERR	3446
C		3447
	COMMON/OPTION/NOERCK	3448
	COMMON/TITLES/RTITLE(60),DTITLE(60),RUNFLG,DSNFLG	3449
	INTEGER RUNFLG,DSNFLG	3450
C		3451
C		3452
	INTEGER TYPE,VAL,ORDER,OVRLY	3453
	DIMENSION VAL(2),TPCTNM(8),TDIVNM(8),TPCTDT(20),TDATA(24),	3454
	1ORDER(4)	3455
	EQUIVALENCE (TPCTNM,TPCTDT),(TDIVNM,TPCTDT(9)),	3456
	1(TPCTDT,TDATA),(OVRLY,IOVRLY)	3457
C		3458
C		3459
C		3460
	NPCTRQ=0	3461
	BOT=RDBOT	3462
	LGETB=BOT	3463
	LGETT=TOP	3464
	NDIVRQ=0	3465
	NDIVRD=0	3466
	NPCTRD=0	3467
	NDAYRD=0	3468
	NTRRD=0	3469
	NBLRD=0	3470
C		3471
C		3472
C		3473
	INTERPRET QUALIFIERS	3474
	TYPE=CMD	3475
	CALL SCAN(TYPE,VAL)	3476
	CALL GTDSPC(TYPE,VAL,ORDER)	3477
	IF(TYPE.NE.ERR)GO TO 10	3478
	TOP=LGETT	3479
	RETURN	3480
C		3481
C		3482
C		3483
C		3484
C		3485
C		3486
	SET DEFAULT OUTPUT ORDER FOR DISP	
	CALL MRGORD(ORDER,PORDER,RORDER)	
	GET STORAGE FOR WORK FLAGS.	
	INITIALIZE FLAGS	

C	DATA FOR DAYS	3487
C		3488
	IT=1	3489
	L=LNMLST(IT)	3490
C		3491
	IREAD=1	3492
C		3493
	N=NNAMES(IT)	3494
	IF(N .NE. 0) GO TO 30	3495
	CALL GETBOT(NDAYDT,LDYWFL)	3496
	DO 20 I=1,NDAYDT	3497
	ICDAT(LDYWFL+I-1)=I	3498
20	ICDAT(LDYRFL+I-1)=I	3499
	NDAYRD=NDAYDT	3500
	GO TO 100	3501
30	CALL GETBOT(N,LDYWFL)	3502
	DO 40 I = 1,NDAYDT	3503
40	ICDAT(LDYRFL+I-1) = 0	3504
	DO 50 I=1,N	3505
	J=LKP8(CDAT(L),CDAT(LDAYNM),NDAYDT)	3506
	IF(J .EQ. 0) GO TO 900	3507
	ICDAT(LDYRFL+J-1)=1	3508
50	L=L+8	3509
	NDAYRD=N	3510
	II .Y=0	3511
	LU 60 I=1,NDAYDT	3512
	IF(ICDAT(LDYRFL+I-1) .EQ. 0) GO TO 60	3513
	IDAY=IDAY+1	3514
	ICDAT(LDYRFL+I-1)=IDAY	3515
	ICDAT(LDYWFL+IDAY-1)=I	3516
60	CONTINUE	3517
C		3518
C	DATA FOR TOURS	3519
C		3520
100	IT=2	3521
	N=NNAMES(IT)	3522
	IF(N .NE. 0) GO TO 120	3523
	CALL GETBOT(NTRDT,LTRWFL)	3524
	DO 110 I=1,NTRDT	3525
	ICDAT(LTRWFL+I-1)=I	3526
110	ICDAT(LTRRFL+I-1)=I	3527
	NTRRD=NTRDT	3528
	GO TO 200	3529
120	L=LNMLST(IT)	3530
	DO 130 I=1,NTRDT	3531
130	ICDAT(LTRRFL+I-1)=0	3532
	CALL GETBOT(N,LTRWFL)	3533
	DO 140 I=1,N	3534
	J=LKP8(CDAT(L),CDAT(LTRNM),NTRDT)	3535
	IF(J .EQ. 0) GO TO 900	3536
	ICDAT(LTRRFL+J-1)=1	3537
140	L=L+8	3538

	NTRRD=N	
	ITOUR=0	3539
	DO 150 ITYPE=1,NTRDT	3540
	IF(ICDAT(LTRRFL+ITYPE-1) .EQ. 0) GO TO 150	3541
	ITOUR=ITOUR+1	3542
	ICDAT(LTRRFL+ITYPE-1)=ITOUR	3543
	ICDAT(LTRWFL+ITOUR-1)=ITYPE	3544
150	CONTINUE	3545
C		3546
C	DATA FOR DIVISIONS	3547
C		3548
200	IT=3	3549
	N=NNAMES(IT)	3550
	NDIVRQ=N	3551
	IF(N .EQ. 0) GO TO 300	3552
	IF( N .GT. NDIVDT) GO TO 910	3553
	L=LNMLST(IT)	3554
	CALL MOVE(CDAT(L),CDAT(LDIVNM),8*N)	3555
C		3556
300	IT=4	3557
	NPCTRQ=NNAMES(IT)	3558
	IF(NPCTRQ .GT. NPCTDT) GO TO 910	3559
C	LPCTNM=LNMLST(IT)	3560
		3561
305	DO 305 I=1,NBLDT	3562
	ICDAT(LBLRFL+I-1)=0	3563
	N=NTRDT	3564
	IF(OVRLY .NE. 0) N=N-1	3565
	DO 315 I=1,N	3566
	IF(ICDAT(LTRRFL+I-1) .EQ. 0) GO TO 315	3567
	DO 310 J=1,2	3568
	K=ICDAT(LTRTB(J)+I-1)	3569
	IF(K .EQ. 0) GO TO 315	3570
	NBLRD=NBLRD+1	3571
	ICDAT(LBLRFL+K-1)=NBLRD	3572
310	CONTINUE	3573
315	CONTINUE	3574
C		3575
C	CHECK OVERLAY TOURS	3576
C		3577
	IF(OVRLY .EQ. 0 .OR. ICDAT(LTRRFL+NTRDT-1) .EQ. 0) GO TO 340	3578
	IBLK1=ICDAT(LTRTB(1)+NTRDT-1)	3579
	IBLK2=ICDAT(LTRTB(2)+NTRDT-1)	3580
	I=LKP1(IBLK1,ICDAT(LTRTB(2)),NTRDT)	3581
	IF(I .NE. 0) GO TO 325	3582
	N1 = 1	3583
320	WRITE(SYSOUT,9) N1,TOURNM	3584
	STOP	3585
325	IOVTR(1)=ICDAT(LTRRFL+I-1)	3586
	IF(IOVTR(1) .EQ. 0) GO TO 320	3587
	I=LKP1(IBLK2,ICDAT(LTRTB(1)),NTRDT)	3588
	IF(I .NE. 0) GO TO 335	3589
		3590



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N2 = 2
330 WRITE(SYSOUT,9) N2,TOURNM
STOP
335 IOVTR(2)=ICDAT(LTRRFL+I-1)
IF(IOVTR(2) .EQ. 0) GO TO 330
C
340 NWDDY=TRDOFF+NTRRD*NWDTR+NBLRD*NWDBL
NWDPCY=DYPOFF+NDAYRD*NWDDY
NDIVRD=NDIVRQ
BLDOFF=TRDOFF+NTRRD*NWDTR
REWIND IFILE
CALL SKIP(IFILE,(1+(NDAYDT-1)/10+1+1+NTRDT+DSNFLG))
C
C READ PRECINCT HEADER RECORD
C
DO 450 IPCT=1,NPCTDT
READ(IFILE,1) TPCTDT
IF(NPCTRQ+NDIVRQ .NE. 0) GO TO 350
344 IF (NDIVRD .EQ. 0) GO TO 346
345 IDIV=LKP8(TDIVNM,CDAT(LDIVNM),NDIVRD)
IF(IDIV .NE. 0) GO TO 370
346 IDIV=0
NDIVRD=NDIVRD+1
IF(NDIVRD .LE. NDIVDT) GO TO 347
WRITE(SYSOUT,8) DCLSNM
STOP
347 CALL MOVE(TDIVNM,CDAT(LDJVNM+(NDIVRD-1)*8),8)
IDIV=NDIVRD
GO TO 370
C
350 IF(NDIVRQ .EQ. 0) GO TO 355
IDIV=LKP8(TDIVNM,CDAT(LDIVNM),NDIVRQ)
IF(IDIV .NE. 0) GO TO 370
355 IF(NPCTRQ .EQ. 0) GO TO 360
J=LKP8(TPCTNM,CDAT(LPCTNM),NPCTRQ)
IF(J .NE. 0) GO TO 344
360 CALL SKIP(IFILE,NDAYDT*(4+NTRDT))
GO TO 450
370 NPCTRD=NPCTRD+1
CALL GETBOT(DYPOFF,LPCT)
IF(NPCTRD .EQ. 1) LPCTDT=LPCT
CALL MOVE(TPCTNM,CDAT(LPCT+NMPOFF),8)
ICDAT(LPCT+DVPOFF)=IDIV
CALL MOVE(TPCTDT(17),CDAT(LPCT+ARPOFF),4)
C
C CHECK ERRORS IN B1, B2
C NOERCK IS FLAG FOR ERROR CHECKS
C NOERCK=1 DON'T DO ERROR CHECKS
C =0 (DEFAULT) ERROR CHECKS
C =-1 ERROR ALREADY FOUND
IF (NOERCK .GT. 0) GO TO 1040
IF ((CDAT(LPCT+B1POFF) .GE. -0.999 .AND.

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1 CDAT(LPCT+B1POFF) .LE. 0.999) .AND.
2 (CDAT(LPCT+B2POFF) .GE. 0.0 .AND.
3 CDAT(LPCT+B2POFF) .LE. 0.999)) GO TO 1030
WRITE (SYSOUT,5003) PCLSNM,(ICDAT(LPCT+NMPOFF-1+I),I=1,8)
NOERCK = -1
1030 CONTINUE
A = CDAT(LPCT+ARPOFF)
STRDNS = CDAT(LPCT+SMPOFF) / A
IF (STRDNS .GT. 3.0) GO TO 1040
WRITE (SYSOUT,5004) PCLSNM,(ICDAT(LPCT+NMPOFF-1+I),I=1,8)
1040 CONTINUE
C
C READ DAY DETAIL RECORDS FOR THIS PRECINCT
C
DO 440 IDAY=1,NDAYDT
IF(ICDAT(LDYRFL+IDAY-1) .NE. 0) GO TO 375
CALL SKIP(IFILE,(4+NTRDT))
GO TO 440
375 CALL GETBOT(TRDOFF,LDAY)
LCR=LDAY+CRDOFF-1
READ(IFILE,2) CDAT(LDAY+CPDOFF),CDAT(LDAY+SPDOFF),
ICDAT(LDAY+OVDOFF),(CDAT(LCR+I),I=1,48)
CPARM=CDAT(LDAY+CPDOFF)
SPARM=CDAT(LDAY+SPDOFF)
C
C CALCULATE CALL RATES AND SERVICE TIMES
C
DO 380 I=1,24
I1=I-1
CDAT(LDAY+CRDOFF+I1)=CDAT(LDAY+CRDOFF+I1)*CPARM
CDAT(LDAY+STDOFF+I1)=CDAT(LDAY+STDOFF+I1)*SPARM/60.
C
C ERROR CHECKS FOR
C CALL RATES AND SERVICE TIME
C
IF (NOERCK .GT. 0) GO TO 380
IF (CDAT(LDAY+CRDOFF+I1) .GT. 0.0) GO TO 1000
JDAY=(LDAY-DYPOFF-LPCT)/NWDDY
JDAY=ICDAT(LDYWFL+JDAY)
LDNM=LDAYNM+(JDAY-1)*8-1
WRITE (SYSOUT,5000) PCLSNM,(ICDAT(LPCT+NMPOFF-1+K),K=1,8),
(ICDAT(LDNM+K),K=1,8)
1 NOERCK = -1
1000 IF (I1 .EQ. 0) GO TO 380
IF (CDAT(LDAY+STDOFF+I1) .GE. CDAT(LDAY+STDOFF)/3.0 .AND.
1 CDAT(LDAY+STDOFF+I1) .LE. CDAT(LDAY+STDOFF)*3.0)
2 GO TO 380
JDAY=(LDAY-DYPOFF-LPCT)/NWDDY
JDAY=ICDAT(LDYWFL+JDAY)
LDNM=LDAYNM+(JDAY-1)*8-1
WRITE (SYSOUT,5001) PCLSNM,(ICDAT(LPCT+NMPOFF-1+K),K=1,8),
1 (ICDAT(LDNM+K),K=1,8)

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NOERCK = -1
380 CONTINUE
C
C   READ SHIFT DETAIL RECORDS
C   FOR THIS DAY AND PRECINCT
C
JTOUR=0
DO 400 ITOUR=1,NTRDT
IF(ICDAT(LTRRFL+ITOUR-1) .NE. 0) GO TO 390
CALL SKIP(IFILE,1)
GO TO 400
390 CALL GETBOT(NWDTR,LTOUR)
JTOUR=JTOUR+1
READ(IFILE,3) (CDAT(LTOUR+ACTOFF+I-1),I=1,5),
1 C2DAT(LTOUR+QDTOFF+9),
1 (C2DAT(LTOUR+QDTOFF+I-1),I=2,3),
1 (C2DAT(LTOUR+QDTOFF+I-1),I=5,6),
1 (C2DAT(LTOUR+QDTOFF+I-1),I=8,9)
C2DAT(LTOUR+QDTOFF)=1.0E0-C2DAT(LTOUR+QDTOFF+1) -
1 C2DAT(LTOUR+QDTOFF+2)
C2DAT(LTOUR+QDTOFF+3)=1.0E0-C2DAT(LTOUR+QDTOFF+4) -
1 C2DAT(LTOUR+QDTOFF+5)
C2DAT(LTOUR+QDTOFF+6)=1.0E0-C2DAT(LTOUR+QDTOFF+7) -
1 C2DAT(LTOUR+QDTOFF+8)
C
IF(C2DAT(LTOUR+QDTOFF) .LT. 0.0 .OR.
1 C2DAT(LTOUR+QOTOFF) .LT. 0.0 .OR.
1 C2DAT(LTOUR+TYTOFF) .LT. 0.0 ) GO TO 391
GO TO 392
C
391 NOERCK=-1
WRITE(SYSOUT,5006) PCLSNM,(ICDAT(LPCT+NMPOFF-1+I),I=1,8),
1 (ICDAT(LDNM+I),I=1,8)
C
C   ERROR CHECKS FOR
C   CONSISTENT USE OF PRIORITIES
C
392 IF (NOERCK .GT. 0) GO TO 1020
IF (JTOUR .GT. 1) GO TO 1010
MFLAG1 = 0
MFLAG2 = 0
MFLAG3 = 0
NPRT = 0
IF (CDAT(LTOUR+HFTOFF) .GT. 0.0) MFLAG1 = 1
IF (CDAT(LTOUR+MFTOFF) .GT. 0.0) MFLAG2 = 1
IF (CDAT(LTOUR+LFTOFF) .GT. 0.0) MFLAG3 = 1
GO TO 1020
1010 IF (((CDAT(LTOUR+HFTOFF) .EQ. 0.0 .AND. MFLAG1 .EQ. 0)
1 .OR. (CDAT(LTOUR+HFTOFF) .GT. 0.0 .AND. MFLAG1 .EQ. 1))
2 .AND. ((CDAT(LTOUR+MFTOFF) .EQ. 0.0 .AND. MFLAG2 .EQ. 0)
3 .OR. (CDAT(LTOUR+MFTOFF) .GT. 0.0 .AND. MFLAG2 .EQ. 1))
4 .AND. ((CDAT(LTOUR+LFTOFF) .EQ. 0.0 .AND. MFLAG3 .EQ. 0)

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5 .OR. (CDAT(LTOUR+LFTOFF) .GT. 0.0 .AND. MFLAG3 .EQ. 1)))
6 GO TO 1020
IF (NPRT .GT. 0) GO TO 1020
JDAY=(LDAY-DYPOFF-LPCT)/NWDDY
JDAY=ICDAT(LDYWFL+JDAY)
LDNM=LDAYNM+(JDAY-1)*8-1
WRITE (SYSOUT,5002) PCLSNM,(ICDAT(LPCT+NMPOFF-1+I),I=1,8),
1 (ICDAT(LDNM+I),I=1,8)
NPRT = 1
NOERCK = -1
1020 CONTINUE
CDAT(LTOUR+QXTOFF) = -1.0
ICDAT(LTOUR+TYTOFF) = 2
IF(OVRLY .EQ. 0 .OR. ITOUR .LT. NTRDT) GO TO 400
IF(ICDAT(LDAY+OVDOFF) .NE. 0) GO TO 395
ICDAT(LTOUR+TYTOFF)=1
GO TO 410
395 ICDAT(LTOUR+TYTOFF)=5
ICDAT(LDAY+TRDOFF+(IOVTR(1)-1)*NWDTR+TYTOFF)=3
ICDAT(LDAY+TRDOFF+(IOVTR(2)-1)*NWDTR+TYTOFF)=4
GO TO 410
400 CONTINUE
C
C   READ BLANK DETAIL RECORD
C   FOR THIS DAY AND PRECINCT
410 READ(IFILE,4) TDATA
C
418 DO 420 I=1,NBLDT
IF(ICDAT(LBLRFL+I-1) .EQ. 0) GO TO 420
CALL GETBOT(NWDBL,LBLOCK)
CDAT(LBLOCK+OCBOFF)=TDATA(I)
ICDAT(LBLOCK+CTBOFF)=-1
CONTINUE
420 CONTINUE
C
C   CHECK THAT MINIMUM ALLOCATION IS PRESENT
C   AND CALCULATE AVERAGES
C
IF (NOERCK .GE. 0) CALL DERIVE(LPCT,LDAY,IREAD)
440 CONTINUE
450 CONTINUE
IF (NOERCK .LT. 0) STOP
IF(NPCTRD .GT. 0) GO TO 460
WRITE(SYSOUT,7) PCLSNM
TOP=LGETT
BOT=LGETB
RETURN
460 CALL GETBOT(NDIVRD,LDIVFL)
TOP=LGETT
RETURN
900 WRITE(SYSOUT,5) (KEYWD(I,IT),I=1,8),(CDAT(L+I-1),I=1,8)
GO TO 920
910 WRITE(SYSOUT,6) (KEYWD(I,IT),I=1,8)

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920 TOP=LGETT 3799
    BOT=LGETB 3800
    RETURN 3801
C   FORMAT FOR PRECINCT HEADER RECORD 3802
1   FORMAT(8A1,1X,8A1,1X,4(1X,F5.0)) 3803
C   FORMAT FOR DAY DETAIL RECORDS 3804
2   FORMAT(2(F5.0,1X),I1/24F3.2/24F3.2) 3805
C   FORMAT FOR SHIFT DETAIL RECORD 3806
3   FORMAT(5(F5.0,1X),7(F5.0,1X)) 3807
C   FORMAT FOR BLOCK DETAIL RECORD 3808
4   FORMAT(24F3.1) 3809
5   FORMAT(/' ***',2(1X,8A1),' NOT IN DATA - REENTER') 3810
6   FORMAT(/' *** TOO MANY ',8A1,'S SPECIFIED - REENTER') 3811
7   FORMAT(/' *** NO ',8A1,' DATA SELECTED - REENTER.') 3812
9   FORMAT(/' *** BLOCK ',I1,' FOR OVERLAY ',8A1,' NOT FOUND',
1' - EXECUTION TERMINATED') 3814
8   FORMAT(/' *** DATA BASE ERROR: MORE UNIQUE ',8A1,' NAMES THAN',
C 'DECLARED - EXECUTION TERMINATED') 3816
5000 FORMAT (/ ' *** CALL RATE IN',2(1X,8A1),' IS <= 0 FOR DAY ',
1 8A1,/' PROGRAM WILL STOP AFTER ERROR CHECKS') 3818
5001 FORMAT (/ ' *** SERVICE TIME PATTERN FOR',2(1X,8A1),' ON DAY ',
1 8A1,/' IS PECULIAR.' 3820
2 /' PROGRAM WILL STOP AFTER ERROR CHECKS.') 3821
5002 FORMAT (/ ' *** INCONSISTENT USE OF PRIORITIES FOR',/
1 2(1X,8A1),' ON DAY ',8A1 3823
2 /' PROGRAM WILL STOP AFTER ERROR CHECKS.') 3824
5003 FORMAT (/ ' *** AN UNAVAILABILITY PARAMETER FOR',2(1X,8A1),/
1 ' IS OUT OF RANGE. THE PROPER RANGES ARE:',/
2 ' -1<B1<1 AND 0<=B2<1',/ 3827
3 ' PROGRAM WILL STOP AFTER ERROR CHECKS.') 3828
5004 FORMAT (/ ' *** (STREET MILES)/AREA <= 3 FOR',2(1X,8A1),
1 /' PROGRAM WILL STOP AFTER ERROR CHECKS.') 3830
5005 FORMAT (/ ' *** AVERAGE SUPPRESSIBLE CRIME FOR',2(1X,8A1),
1 ' IS <= 0 FOR DAY ', 3832
2 8A1,/' PROGRAM WILL STOP AFTER ERROR CHECKS') 3833
5006 FORMAT (/ ' *** DISPATCH VALUE FOR PRIORITY 1,2,OR 3>0.0',/
1 2(1X,8A1),' ON DAY ',8A1 3835
2 /' PROGRAM WILL STOP AFTER ERROR CHECKS.') 3836
    END 3837

```

### SUBROUTINE SBLACT

Subroutine SBLACT (set block actual cars) is called to determine the number of actual cars on duty in each block of a day in a precinct, based on the number of cars assigned to each tour of the day. Parameters LPCT and LDAY are pointers to the data for the precinct and day for which the block allocations are to be determined. The algorithm used to determine the number of cars on duty in each block of a day from the number of cars on duty in each tour of the day is given in Sec. III.

```

SUBROUTINE SBLACT(LPCT,LDAY) 3838
C 3839
C CALCULATES NUMBER OF ACTUAL CARS IN BLOCKS, 3840
C BASED ON NUMBER OF CARS IN TOURS 3841
C 3842
C 3843
COMMON/STORE/TOP,BOT,RDBOT,MAXBOT,NWORDS,CDAT(6000),C2DAT(6000) 3844
INTEGER TOP,BOT,RDBOT 3845
DIMENSION ICDAT(6000),IC2DAT(6000) 3846
EQUIVALENCE(ICDAT,CDAT),(IC2DAT,C2DAT) 3847
C 3848
C 3849
COMMON/PNTRS/IOVRLY,IOVTR(2), 3850
INPCTDT,NPCTRD,LPCTDT,LNMLST(4),NAMES(4),NDAYDT,LDAYNM, 3851
2LDYRFL,NDAYRD,LDYWFL,NTRDT,LTRTB(2),LTRST,LTREND,LTRRFL,LTRNM, 3852
3NTRRD,LTRWFL,NBLDT,LBLKTB(2),LBLRFL,NBLRD,LBLWFL,NDIVDT,NDIVRD, 3853
4LDIVNM,LDIVFL 3854
C 3855
COMMON/OFFSET/NMPOFF,DVPOFF,ARPOFF,SMPOFF,B1POFF,B2POFF,DYPOFF, 3856
1NWDPOFF,CPDOFF,SPDOFF,OVDPOFF,CRDOFF,STDOFF,TRDOFF,NWDDY, 3857
2QDPOFF,QXTOFF,CRTOFF,QOTOFF,QNTOFF,CTTOFF,TYTOFF,ACTOFF,RVTOFF, 3858
3PVTOFF,HFTOFF,MFTOFF,LFTOFF,NPRIO,NWDTR,BLDOFF,QBOFF,QNBOFF, 3859
4EFBOFF,ACBOFF,AWBOFF,CRBOFF,RMBOFF,OCBOFF,CTBOFF,NWDBL 3860
C 3861
INTEGER DVPOFF,ARPOFF,SMPOFF,B1POFF,B2POFF,DYPOFF,CPDOFF, 3862
1SPDOFF,OVDPOFF,CRDOFF,STDOFF,TRDOFF,QDPOFF,QXTOFF,CRTOFF,QOTOFF, 3863
2QNTOFF,CTTOFF,TYTOFF,ACTOFF,RVTOFF,PVTOFF,HFTOFF,BLDOFF, 3864
3EFBOFF,ACBOFF,AWBOFF,CRBOFF,RMBOFF,OCBOFF,CTBOFF,QBOFF,QNBOFF 3865
C 3866
DO 10 IBLK=1,NBLRD 3866
LBLK=LDAY+BLDOFF+(IBLK-1)*NWDBL 3867
CDAT(LBLK+ACBOFF)=0. 3868
DO 30 ITYPE=1,NTRDT 3869
ITOUR=ICDAT(LTRRFL+ITYPE-1) 3870
IF(ITOUR.LT.1) GO TO 30 3871
LTOUR=LDAY+TRDOFF+(ITOUR-1)*NWDTR 3872
IF(ICDAT(LTOUR+TYTOFF).EQ.1) GO TO 30 3873
3874

```

	DO 20 IB=1,2	3875
	IBLKDT=ICDAT(LTRTB(IB)+ITYPE-1)	3876
	IF(IBLKDT .EQ. 0) GO TO 20	3877
	IBLKRD=ICDAT(LBLRFL+IBLKDT-1)	3878
	LBLK=LDAY+BLDOFF+(IBLKRD-1)*NWDBL	3879
	CDAT(LBLK+ACBOFF)=CDAT(LBLK+ACBOFF)+CDAT(LTOUR+ACTOFF)	3880
	IF(ICDAT(LTOUR+TYTOFF) .EQ. 5) GO TO 20	3881
	DO 13 JJ=1,9	3882
	C2DAT(LBLK+QDTOFF+JJ-1)=C2DAT(LTOUR+QDTOFF+JJ-1)	3883
13	CONTINUE	3884
20	CONTINUE	3885
30	CONTINUE	3886
	RETURN	3887
	END	3888

### SUBROUTINE SBLEF

Subroutine SBLEF (set block effective cars) determines the number of effective cars on duty in each block of a day. Parameters LPCT and LDAY are pointers to the data for the precinct and day for which the calculations are to be performed. Section II and App. A of the User's Manual give the formula used to compute effective cars from actual cars and average workload.

	SUBROUTINE SBLEF(LPCT,LDAY)	3889
C	CONVERTS ACTUAL CARS TO EFFECTIVE CARS IN EACH BLOCK	3890
C		3891
C	COMMON/PNTRS/IOVRLY,IOVTR(2),	3892
	INPCTDT,NPCTRD,LPCTDT,LNMLST(4);NNAMES(4),NDAYDT,LDAYNM,	3893
	2LDYRFL,NDAYRD,LDYWFL,NTRDT,LTRTB(2),LTRST,LTREND,LTRRFL,LTRNM,	3894
	3NTRRD,LTRWFL,NBLDT,LBLKTB(2),LBLRFL,NBLRD,LBLWFL,NDIVDT,NDIVRD,	3895
	4LDIVNM,LDIVFL	3896
C		3897
C		3898
	COMMON/STORE/TOP,BOT,RDBOT,MAXBOT,NWORDS,CDAT(6000),C2DAT(6000)	3899
	INTEGER TOP,BOT,RDBOT	3900
	DIMENSION ICDAT(6000),IC2DAT(6000)	3901
	EQUIVALENCE(ICDAT,CDAT),(IC2DAT,C2DAT)	3902
C		3903
C		3904
	COMMON/OFFSET/NMPOFF,DVPOFF,ARPOFF,SMPOFF,B1POFF,B2POFF,DYPOFF,	3905
	1NWDPC,CPDOFF,SPDOFF,OVDOFF,CRDOFF,STDOFF,TRDOFF,NWDDY,	3906
	2QDTOFF,QXTOFF,CRTOFF,QOTOFF,QNTOFF,CTTOFF,TYTOFF,ACTOFF,RVTOFF,	3907
	3PVTOFF,HFTOFF,MFTOFF,LFTOFF,NPRIO,NWDTR,BLDOFF,QOBOFF,QNBOFF,	3908
	4EFBOFF,ACBOFF,AWBOFF,CRBOFF,RMBOFF,OCBOFF,CTBOFF,NWDBL	3909
C		3910
	INTEGER DVPOFF,ARPOFF,SMPOFF,B1POFF,B2POFF,DYPOFF,CPDOFF,	3911
	1SPDOFF,OVDOFF,CRDOFF,STDOFF,TRDOFF,QDTOFF,QXTOFF,CRTOFF,QOTOFF,	3912
	2QNTOFF,CTTOFF,TYTOFF,ACTOFF,RVTOFF,PVTOFF,HFTOFF,BLDOFF,	3913
	3EFBOFF,ACBOFF,AWBOFF,CRBOFF,RMBOFF,OCBOFF,CTBOFF,QOBOFF,QNBOFF	3914
C		3915
	B1=CDAT(LPCT+B1POFF)	3916
	B2=CDAT(LPCT+B2POFF)	3917
	DO 10 IBLK=1,NBLRD	3918
	LBLK=LDAY+BLDOFF+(IBLK-1)*NWDBL	3919
	AWL=CDAT(LBLK+AWBOFF)	3920
C		3921
	ACT=CDAT(LBLK+ACBOFF)	3922
10	CDAT(LBLK+EFBOFF)=ACT*(1.-((B1*AWL/ACT)+B2))	3923
	RETURN	3924
	END	3925
		3926

SUBROUTINE SBLOBJ

Subroutine SBLOBJ increases the number of cars assigned to a block by one and evaluates a specified objective function with one car more than the new assignment. Both the new current objective function value and the objective function value with an additional car are saved.

LPARM is a pointer to the parameter list that specifies the objective function to be evaluated. LPCT, LDAY, LTOUR, and LBLK are pointers to the precinct, day, tour, and block to be operated upon. IBDT is the position of the type of block relative to blocks in the database.

```

SUBROUTINE SBLOBJ(LPARM,LPCT,LDAY,LTOUR,LBLK,IBDT) 3927
C 3928
C DETERMINES THE OBJECTIVE FUNCTION FOR A BLOCK WITH ONE 3929
C MORE ACTUAL CAR THAN CURRENTLY ALLOCATED. 3930
C 3931
COMMON/PNTRS/IOVRLY,IOVTR(2), 3932
1NPCTDT,NPCTRD,LPCTDT,LNMLST(4),NAMES(4),NDAYDT,LDAYNM, 3933
2LDYRFL,NDAYRD,LDYWFL,NTRDT,LTRTB(2),LTRST,LTREND,LTRRFL,LTRNM, 3934
3NTRRD,LTRWFL,NBLDT,LBLKTB(2),LBLRFL,NBLRD,LBLWFL,NDIVDT,NDIVRD, 3935
4LDIVNM,LDIVFL 3936
C 3937
COMMON/OFFSET/NMPOFF,DVPOFF,ARPOFF,SMPOFF,B1POFF,B2POFF,DYPOFF, 3938
1NWDPCP,CPDOFF,SPDOFF,OVDPOFF,CRDOFF,STDOFF,TRDOFF,NWDDY, 3939
2QDPOFF,QXTOFF,CRTDOFF,QOTDOFF,QNTDOFF,CTDOFF,TYTOFF,ACTDOFF,RVTOFF, 3940
3PVTDOFF,HFTDOFF,MFTDOFF,LFTDOFF,NPRIO,NWDTR,BLDOFF,QOBOFF,QNBOFF, 3941
4EFBOFF,ACBOFF,AWBOFF,CRBOFF,RMBOFF,OCBOFF,CTBOFF,NWDBL 3942
C 3943
INTEGER DVPOFF,ARPOFF,SMPOFF,B1POFF,B2POFF,DYPOFF,CPDOFF, 3944
1SPDOFF,OVDPOFF,CRDOFF,STDOFF,TRDOFF,QDPOFF,QXTOFF,CRTDOFF,QOTDOFF, 3945
2QNTDOFF,CTDOFF,TYTOFF,ACTDOFF,RVTOFF,PVTDOFF,HFTDOFF,BLDOFF, 3946
3EFBOFF,ACBOFF,AWBOFF,CRBOFF,RMBOFF,OCBOFF,CTBOFF,QOBOFF,QNBOFF 3947
C 3948
C 3949
COMMON/STORE/TOP,BOT,RDBOT,MAXBOT,NWORDS,CDAT(6000),C2DAT(6000) 3950
INTEGER TOP,BOT,RDBOT 3951
DIMENSION ICDAT(6000),IC2DAT(6000) 3952
EQUIVALENCE(ICDAT,CDAT),(IC2DAT,C2DAT) 3953
C 3954
C 3955
CDAT(LBLK+QOBOFF)=CDAT(LBLK+QNBOFF) 3956
B1=CDAT(LPCT+B1POFF) 3957
B2=CDAT(LPCT+B2POFF) 3958
ISTART=ICDAT(LBLKTB(1)+IBDT-1) 3959
IEND=ICDAT(LBLKTB(2)+IBDT-1) 3960
ACT=CDAT(LBLK+ACBOFF)+1. 3961
CDAT(LBLK+ACBOFF)=ACT 3962

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C AWL=CDAT(LBLK+AWBOFF) 3963
EF=ACT*(1.-((B1*AWL/ACT)+B2)) 3964
CDAT(LBLK+EFBOFF)=EF 3965
ACT=ACT+1. 3966
EF=ACT*(1.-((B1*AWL/ACT)+B2)) 3967
CDAT(LBLK+QNBOFF)=OBJFUN(LPARM,ISTART,IEND,LPCT,LDAY,LTOUR,EF) 3968
RETURN 3969
END 3970
3971

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C          END OF COMMAND REACHED                                4009
C          4010
100 STYPE=SEND                                                4011
    RETURN                                                    4012
C          4013
C          BEGINNING OF A WORD ENCOUNTERED                    4014
C          4015
200 I=LKP8(LVAL,KEYWD,NKYWD)                                    4016
    IF(I .EQ. 0) GO TO 220                                     4017
    STYPE=WDTYPE(I)                                          4018
    IF(STYPE .EQ. DUM) GO TO 10                               4019
    SVAL(1)=I                                                4020
    RETURN                                                    4021
C          4022
220 STYPE=NAMLST                                              4023
    SVAL(1)=1                                                4024
    CALL GETTOP(8,I)                                          4025
    CALL MOVE(LVAL,CDAT(I),8)                                 4026
    SVAL(2)=I                                                4027
    RETURN                                                    4028
C          4029
C          NEXT LEXICAL ELEMENT IS A NUMBER                   4030
C          4031
300 STYPE=NUMLST                                              4032
    SVAL(1)=1                                                4033
    CALL GETTOP(2,I)                                          4034
    ICDAT(I)=LVAL(1)                                         4035
    ICDAT(I+1)=LVAL(2)                                       4036
    SVAL(2)=I                                                4037
    RETURN                                                    4038
C          4039
C          NEXT LEXICAL ELEMENT IS A LEFT PARENTHESIS        4040
C          4041
400 CALL GETTKN(LTYPE,LVAL)                                    4042
    IF(LTYPE .EQ. NUM)GO TO 450                              4043
    IF(LTYPE .EQ. WORD .OR. LTYPE .EQ. RP) GO TO 410        4044
C          4045
C          ERROR ENCOUNTERED IN COMMAND FORMAT                4046
C          4047
405 WRITE(SYSOUT,1)                                           4048
1   FORMAT(/' **** INVALID LIST FORMAT - REENTER. ')       4049
    STYPE=ERR                                                4050
    RETURN                                                    4051
C          4052
C          NAMELIST ENCOUNTERED                               4053
C          4054
410 N=0                                                       4055
    STYPE=NAMLST                                             4056
415 IF(LTYPE .EQ. RP) GO TO 430                               4057
    IF(LTYPE .EQ. WORD) GO TO 420                            4058
    WRITE(SYSOUT,2)                                          4059
2   FORMAT(/' **** INVALID NAME LIST ELEMENT - REENTER. ') 4060

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TOP=LGETT
STYPE=ERR
RETURN
420 N=N+1
    CALL GETTOP(8,LOC)
    CALL MOVE(LVAL,CDAT(LOC),8)
    CALL GETTKN(LTYPE,LVAL)
    GO TO 415
430 SVAL(1)=N
    SVAL(2)=LOC
    RETURN
C          NUMBERLIST ENCOUNTERED
C          4071
450 N=0
    STYPE=NUMLST
    IF(LTYPE .EQ. RP) GO TO 480
    IF(LTYPE .EQ. NUM) GO TO 470
    WRITE(SYSOUT,3)
    FORMAT(/' **** INVALID NUMBER LIST FORMAT - REENTER. ')
    STYPE=ERR
    TOP=LGETT
    RETURN
C          4081
C          STORE NUMBERS
C          4082
470 N=N+1
    CALL GETTOP(2,LOC)
    ICDAT(LOC)=LVAL(1)
    ICDAT(LOC+1)=LVAL(2)
    CALL GETTKN(LTYPE,LVAL)
    GO TO 460
480 SVAL(1)=N
    SVAL(2)=LOC
    NSW=N/2
    IF(NSW .LT. 1) RETURN
    J=LOC
    K=LOC+(N-1)*2
    DO 490 I=1,NSW
    IT1=ICDAT(J)
    IT2=ICDAT(J+1)
    ICDAT(J)=ICDAT(K)
    ICDAT(J+1)=ICDAT(K+1)
    ICDAT(K)=IT1
    ICDAT(K+1)=IT2
    J=J+2
    K=K-2
490 CONTINUE
    RETURN
END

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SUBROUTINE SET

Subroutine SET carries out the SET command. Its function is to alter the values of specified data items that have been read from the database.

Successive calls to subroutine SCAN get pointers to lists of numbers that specify the types of data items to be altered and the values they are to assume. If the lists constitute a valid specification, subroutine GTDSPC is called to scan the command qualifier and SETWFL is called to set the "work" flags for the days and tours in the scope of the command.

In the main processing loop of SET, the program indexes through all selected precincts. For each precinct, the program indexes through all data item-value pairs specified by the user. If a data item applies to precincts as a whole (unavailability parameters are of this type), then the value of the data item for the precinct is changed to the specified value and the next data item-value pair is examined. If a data item applies to days within precincts (e.g., call-rate and service-time parameters) or to tours within days (e.g., actual cars assigned and response speed), then SET indexes through all selected days. If the data item applies to days as a whole, then the change is made for each day in turn. If the data item applies to tours, then the change is made to all selected tours within the day.

When all changes have been applied to all days for a precinct, subroutine DERIVE is called for each day to compute average workloads and effective cars for each block and to insure that the resulting number of effective cars on duty in each block of each day is sufficient to handle the cfs workload.

	SUBROUTINE SET	4111
C		4112
C	IMPLEMENTS THE SET COMMAND	4113
C		4114
	COMMON/PNTRS/IOVRLY, IOVTR(2),	4115
	1NPCTDT, NPCTRD, LPCTDT, LNMLST(4), NNAMES(4), NDAYDT, LDAYNM,	4116
	2LDYRFL, NDAYRD, LDYWFL, NTRDT, LTRTB(2), LTRST, LTREND, LTRRFL, LTRNM,	4117
	3NTRRD, LTRWFL, NBLDT, LBLKTB(2), LBLRFL, NBLRD, LBLWFL, NDIVDT, NDIVRD,	4118
	4LDIVNM, LDIVFL	4119
C		4120

	COMMON/SYSTEM/SYSIN, SYSOUT, IFILE, LIT	4121
	INTEGER SYSIN, SYSOUT	4122
C		4123
C		4124
	COMMON/STORE/TOP, BOT, RDBOT, MAXBOT, NWORDS, CDAT(6000), C2DAT(6000)	4125
	INTEGER TOP, BOT, RDBOT	4126
	DIMENSION ICDAT(6000), IC2DAT(6000)	4127
	EQUIVALENCE (ICDAT, CDAT), (IC2DAT, C2DAT)	4128
C		4129
C		4130
	COMMON/KEYWDS/NKYWD, NTYPES, TYPOFF(4), KEYWD(8, 30), WDTYPE(30)	4131
	INTEGER TYPOFF, WDTYPE	4132
	DIMENSION PCLSNM(8), DCLSNM(8), TOURNM(8)	4133
	EQUIVALENCE (PCLSNM, KEYWD(1, 4)), (DCLSNM, KEYWD(1, 3)),	4134
	1(TOURNM, KEYWD(1, 2))	4135
C		4136
	COMMON/OFFSET/NMPOFF, DVPOFF, ARPOFF, SMPOFF, B1POFF, B2POFF, DYPOFF,	4137
	1NWDPC, CPDOFF, SPDOFF, OVDOFF, CRDOFF, STDOFF, TRDOFF, NWDDY,	4138
	2QDTOFF, QXTOFF, CRTOFF, QOTOFF, QNTOFF, CTTOFF, TYTOFF, ACTOFF, RVTOFF,	4139
	3PVTOFF, HFTOFF, MFTOFF, LFTOFF, NPRIO, NWDTR, BLDOFF, QOBOFF, QNBOFF,	4140
	4EFBOFF, ACBOFF, AWBOFF, CRBOFF, RMBOFF, OCBOFF, CTBOFF, NWDBL	4141
C		4142
	INTEGER DVPOFF, ARPOFF, SMPOFF, B1POFF, B2POFF, DYPOFF, CPDOFF,	4143
	1SPDOFF, OVDOFF, CRDOFF, STDOFF, TRDOFF, QDTOFF, QXTOFF, CRTOFF, QOTOFF,	4144
	2QNTOFF, CTTOFF, TYTOFF, ACTOFF, RVTOFF, PVTOFF, HFTOFF, BLDOFF,	4145
	3EFBOFF, ACBOFF, AWBOFF, CRBOFF, RMBOFF, OCBOFF, CTBOFF, QOBOFF, QNBOFF	4146
C		4147
	COMMON/SCODES/SEND, CMD, NUMLST, NAMLST, FSPEC, DSPEC, DUM, ERR	4148
	INTEGER SEND, CMD, FSPEC, DSPEC, DUM, ERR	4149
C		4150
	DIMENSION ORDER(3), VAL(2)	4151
	INTEGER TYPE, VAL	4152
C		4153
	IREAD=0	4154
	LGETT=TOP	4155
	TYPE=CMD	4156
	CALL SCAN(TYPE, VAL)	4157
	IF(TYPE .EQ. FSPEC) GO TO 20	4158
10	WRITE(SYSOUT, 1)	4159
1	FORMAT(/' **** INVALID PARAMETER SPECIFICATION - REENTER')	4160
	TOP=LGETT	4161
	RETURN	4162
20	KEYVAL=VAL(1)	4163
	I=KEYVAL-TYPOFF(FSPEC)	4164
	IF(I .NE. 1) GO TO 10	4165
C		4166
C		4167
C	GET DATA TYPES, CHECK VALIDITY	4168
	CALL SCAN(TYPE, VAL)	4169
	IF(TYPE .NE. NUMLST) GO TO 10	4170
	NPARAM=VAL(1)	4171
	LPARAM=VAL(2)	4172



```

DO 25 IPARM=1,NPARM
I=ICDAT(LPARM+(IPARM-1)*2)
IF(I.GT. 0 .AND. I.LT. 12) GO TO 25
WRITE(SYSOUT,4) I
4 FORMAT(/' *** PARAMETER ''',I2,''' INVALID - REENTER.')
TOP=LGETT
RETURN
25 CONTINUE
C
C GET DATA VALUES
C
CALL SCAN(TYPE,VAL)
IF(TYPE.EQ. NUMLST) GO TO 30
WRITE(SYSOUT,2)
2 FORMAT(/' *** INVALID PARAMETER VALUE - REENTER.')
TOP=LGETT
RETURN
30 NVAL=VAL(1)
LVAL=VAL(2)
IF(NVAL.EQ. NPARM) GO TO 40
WRITE(SYSOUT,3)
3 FORMAT(/' *** NUMBER OF VALUES DOES NOT MATCH NUMBER OF PARMS'
1, ' - REENTER')
TOP=LGETT
RETURN
C
C SCAN QUALIFIER
C
40 CALL SCAN(TYPE,VAL)
CALL GTDSPC(TYPE,VAL,ORDER)
IF(TYPE.NE. ERR) GO TO 50
TOP=LGETT
RETURN
C
C SET WORK FLAGS
C
50 CALL SETWFL(IERR)
IF(IERR.EQ. 0) GO TO 55
TOP=LGETT
RETURN
55 LPCT=0
C
C GET NEXT PRECINCT
C
60 LPCT=NXPCCT(LPCT)
IF(LPCT.EQ. 0) GO TO 140
C
C LOOK AT DATA TYPES
C
DO 130 IPARM=1,NPARM
NP=ICDAT(LPARM+(IPARM-1)*2)
C

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C IF(NP.EQ. 11) GO TO 120
IF(NP.GT. 2) GO TO 70
CDAT(LPCT+SMPOFF+NP)=CDAT(LVAL+(IPARM-1)*2+1)
GO TO 130
C
C DAY-SPECIFIC DATA
C
70 LDAY=0
75 LDAY=NXDAY(LPCT,LDAY)
IF(LDAY.EQ. 0) GO TO 130
IF(NP.GT. 4) GO TO 90
N=NP-3
XPARAM=CDAT(LVAL+(IPARM-1)*2+1)
RATIO=XPARAM/CDAT(LDAY+N)
CDAT(LDAY+N)=XPARAM
L1=LDAY+CRDOFF
IF(N.EQ.1) L1=LDAY+STDOFF
L2=L1+23
DO 80 L=L1,L2
80 CDAT(L)=CDAT(L)*RATIO
GO TO 75
C
C TOUR-SPECIFIC DATA
C
90 LTOUR=0
95 LTOUR=NXTTOUR(LDAY,LTOUR,ITYPE)
IF(LTOUR.EQ. 0) GO TO 75
97 IF(NP.EQ. 10) GO TO 100
N=NP-5
CDAT(LTOUR+N+ACTOFF)=CDAT(LVAL+(IPARM-1)*2+1)
GO TO 95
C
100 C2DAT(LTOUR+QDTOFF+9)=CDAT(LVAL+(IPARM-1)*2+1)
GO TO 95
C
120 IC2DAT(1)=INT(CDAT(LVAL+(IPARM-1)*2+1))
130 CONTINUE
C
C RE-DERIVE BLOCK VALUES FOR EACH DAY AND CHECK FOR MINIMUM
C
DO 135 IDAY=1,NDAYRD
LDAY=LPCT+DYPOFF+(IDAY-1)*NWDDY
CALL DERIVE(LPCT,LDAY,IREAD)
GO TO 60
135 TOP=LGETT
RETURN
140 END

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```

SUBROUTINE SETWFL

Subroutine SETWFL (set work flags) is called to set the "work" flags (LTRWFL, LDYWFL) described in Table 2 after a command has been successfully interpreted. Division flags (LDIVFL) are also set.

These flags define the subsets of days, tours, and divisions (among those that have been read) that will be operated on by the current command. These subsets are determined from the phrases of the command qualifier. The qualifier phrases must have been converted to name lists by subroutine GTDSPC before SETWFL is called. For days and tours, each work flag corresponds to one day or tour that has been read. If a day or tour is selected by a command qualifier, then the value of its work flag will be the position of the day or tour relative to all the days or tours in the database; otherwise, its value will be zero. If no day or tour names appear in a command qualifier, then all days or tours read are implicitly selected; otherwise, only those names are selected. Names that do not appear in the database are ignored.

Division flags (in LDIVFL) correspond to names of divisions in a list produced by the command READ (LDIVNM). Flags of divisions named in command qualifier are set to one (1); others are set to zero (0). Division flags are referenced by a division number associated with each precinct. The condition of no division names in the command qualifier is detected in subroutine NXPCT.

The parameter IERR is set to 1 if any errors are detected in SETWFL; otherwise, its value on return will be zero.

	SUBROUTINE SETWFL(IEPR)	4273
C		4274
C	SET WORK FLAGS	4275
C	BASED ON QUALIFIER SCANNED BY GTDSPC	4276
C		4277
	COMMON/SYSTEM/SYSIN, SYSOUT, IFILE, LIT	4278
	INTEGER SYSIN, SYSOUT	4279
C		4280
	COMMON/KEYWDS/NKYWD, NTYPES, TYPOFF(4), KEYWD(8,30), WDTYPE(30)	4281
	INTEGER TYPOFF, WDTYPE	4282
	DIMENSION PCLSNM(8), DCLSNM(8), TOURNM(8)	4283
	EQUIVALENCE (PCLSNM, KEYWD(1,4)), (DCLSNM, KEYWD(1,3)),	4284
	1(TOURNM, KEYWD(1,2))	4285
C		4286
C		4287

	COMMON/STORE/TOP, BOT, RDBOT, MAXBOT, NWORDS, CDAT(6000), C2DAT(6000)	4288
	INTEGER TOP, BOT, RDBOT	4289
	DIMENSION ICDAT(6000), IC2DAT(6000)	4290
	EQUIVALENCE(ICDAT, CDAT), (IC2DAT, C2DAT)	4291
C		4292
C		4293
	COMMON/PNTRS/IOVRLY, IOVTR(2),	4294
	1NPCTDT, NPGTRD, LPCTDT, LNMLST(4), NNNAMES(4), NDAYDT, LDAYNM,	4295
	2LDYRFL, NDAYRD, LDYWFL, NTRDT, LTRTB(2), LTRST, LTREND, LTRRFL, LTRNM,	4296
	3NTRRD, LTRWFL, NBLDT, LBLKTB(2), LBLRFL, NBLRD, LBLWFL, NDIVDT, NDIVRD,	4297
	4LDIVNM, LDIVFL	4298
C		4299
C	SET DAY FLAGS	4300
C		4301
	IERR=0	4302
	IF(NDAYRD .LT. 1) GO TO 105	4303
	DO 10 I=1, NDAYRD	4304
10	ICDAT(LDYWFL+I-1)=0	4305
	LNML=LNMLST(1)	4306
	N=NNAMES(1)	4307
	IF(N.NE. 0) GO TO 30	4308
	IDAY=0	4309
	DO 20 I=1, NDAYDT	4310
	IF(ICDAT(LDYRFL+I-1) .EQ. 0) GO TO 20	4311
	IDAY=IDAY+1	4312
	ICDAT(LDYWFL+IDAY-1)=I	4313
20	CONTINUE	4314
	GO TO 100	4315
30	IF(N .EQ. 0) GO TO 100	4316
	I=LKP8(ICDAT(LNM), ICDAT(LDAYNM), NDAYDT)	4317
	IF(I .EQ. 0) GO TO 40	4318
	IDAY=ICDAT(LDYRFL+I-1)	4319
	IF(IDAY .LT. 1) GO TO 40	4320
	ICDAT(LDYWFL+IDAY-1)=I	4321
40	LNML=LNML+8	4322
	N=N-1	4323
	GO TO 30	4324
C		4325
C	SET TOUR FLAGS	4326
C		4327
100	IF(NTRRD .GT. 0) GO TO 108	4328
105	WRITE(SYSOUT, 1)	4329
1	FORMAT(/' *** NO PRIOR READ COMMAND - REENTER.')	4330
	IERR=1	4331
	RETURN	4332
108	DO 110 I=1, NTRRD	4333
110	ICDAT(LTRWFL+I-1)=0	4334
	LNML=LNMLST(2)	4335
	N=NNAMES(2)	4336
	IF(N .NE. 0) GO TO 130	4337
	ITOUR=0	4338
	DO 120 I=1, NTRDT	4339

```

IF(ICDAT(LTRRFL+I-1) .EQ. 0) GO TO 120      4340
ITOUR=ITOUR+1                               4341
ICDAT(LTRWFL+ITOUR-1)=I                     4342
120 CONTINUE                                4343
GO TO 200                                    4344
130 IF(N .EQ. 0) GO TO 200                   4345
I=LKP8(ICDAT(LNM),ICDAT(LTRNM),NTRDT)       4346
IF(I .EQ. 0) GO TO 140                       4347
ITOUR=ICDAT(LTRRFL+I-1)                     4348
IF(ITOUR .LT. 1) GO TO 140                   4349
ICDAT(LTRWFL+ITOUR-1)=I                     4350
140 LNM=LNM+8                                4351
N=N-1                                         4352
GO TO 130                                    4353
C                                             4354
C SET DIVISION FLAGS                         4355
C                                             4356
200 IF(NDIVRD .EQ. 0) RETURN                 4357
DO 210 I=1,NDIVRD                            4358
210 ICDAT(LDIVFL+I-1)=0                      4359
LNM=LNMLST(3)                                4360
N=NNAMES(3)                                  4361
220 IF(N .EQ. 0) RETURN                      4362
I=LKP8(ICDAT(LNM),ICDAT(LDIVNM),NDIVRD)      4363
IF(I .EQ. 0) GO TO 230                       4364
ICDAT(LDIVFL+I-1)=1                          4365
230 LNM=LNM+8                                4366
N=N-1                                         4367
GO TO 220                                    4368
END                                           4369

```

### SUBROUTINE STRCAR

Subroutine STRCAR (set tour cars) determines a feasible allocation of cars to the tours of a day so that the resulting number of cars in each block of the day will be at least as great as the number currently assigned. The number of cars currently assigned to each block of the day is the number required to meet some constraint and is set by MEET or ADDALC. Parameter LDAY is a pointer to the data for the day for which the tour assignment is to be determined. CARHRS, on return, is the total number of car-hours that have been assigned to all tours of the day. The algorithm used to generate the assignment of cars to tours is given in Sec. III.

```

SUBROUTINE STRCAR(LDAY,CARHRS)                4380
C DETERMINES FEASIBLE ALLOCATION OF CARS TO TOURS IN A 4381
C DAY, GIVEN THE CAR REQUIREMENTS IN THE BLOCKS OF A DAY. 4382
C                                             4383
C                                             4384
COMMON/STORE/TOP,BOT,RDBOT,MAXBOT,NWORDS,CDAT(6000),C2DAT(6000) 4385
INTEGER TOP,BOT,RDBOT                        4386
DIMENSION ICDAT(6000),IC2DAT(6000)          4387
EQUIVALENCE(ICDAT,CDAT),(IC2DAT,C2DAT)      4388
C                                             4389
C                                             4390
COMMON/PNTRS/IOVRLY,IOVTR(2),               4391
1NPCTDT,NPCTRD,LPCTDT,LNMLST(4),NNAMES(4),NDAYDT,LDAYNM,      4392
2LDYRFL,NDAYRD,LDYWFL,NTRDT,LTRTB(2),LTRST,LTREND,LTRRFL,LTRNM, 4393
3NTRRD,LTRWFL,NBLDT,LBLKTB(2),LBLRFL,NBLRD,LBLWFL,NDIVDT,NDIVRD, 4394
4LDIVNM,LDIVFL                               4395
C                                             4396
COMMON/OFFSET/NMPOFF,DVPOFF,ARPOFF,SMPOFF,B1POFF,B2POFF,DYPOFF, 4397
1NWDPC,CPDOFF,SPDOFF,OVDIFF,CRDOFF,STDOFF,TRDOFF,NWDDY,      4398
2QDTOFF,QXTOFF,CRTOFF,QOTOFF,QNTOFF,CTTOFF,CTTOFF,TYTOFF,ACTOFF,RVTOFF, 4399
3PVTOFF,HFTOFF,MFTOFF,LFTOFF,NPRIO,NWDTR,BLDOFF,QBOFF,QNBOFF, 4400
4EFBOFF,ACBOFF,AWBOFF,CRBOFF,RMBOFF,OCBOFF,CTBOFF,NWDBL      4401
C                                             4402
INTEGER DVPOFF,ARPOFF,SMPOFF,B1POFF,B2POFF,DYPOFF,CPDOFF,      4403
1SPDOFF,OVDIFF,CRDOFF,STDOFF,TRDOFF,QDTOFF,QXTOFF,CRTOFF,QOTOFF, 4404
2QNTOFF,CTTOFF,TYTOFF,ACTOFF,RVTOFF,PVTOFF,HFTOFF,BLDOFF,      4405
3EFBOFF,ACBOFF,AWBOFF,CRBOFF,RMBOFF,OCBOFF,CTBOFF,QBOFF,QNBOFF 4406
C                                             4407
DIMENSION LBLK(2)                             4408
C                                             4409
CARHRS=0.                                     4410
LTOUR=0                                       4411
C                                             4412

```

```

5  LTOUR=NXTOUR(LDAY,LTOUR,ITYPE) 4413
   IF(LTOUR.EQ.0) RETURN 4414
   ISTART=ICDAT(LTRST+ITYPE-1) 4415
   IEND=ICDAT(LTREND+ITYPE-1) 4416
   TOURLN=IEND-ISTART+1 4417
C  4418
C  GET POINTERS TO BLOCKS 4419
C  4420
C  DO 10 IB=1,2 4421
   LBLK(IB)=0 4422
   IBLK=ICDAT(LTRTB(IB)+ITYPE-1) 4423
   IF(IBLK.EQ.0) GO TO 10 4424
   IBLK=ICDAT(LBLRFL+IBLK-1) 4425
   LBLK(IB)=LDAY+BLDOFF+(IBLK-1)*NWDBL 4426
10  CONTINUE 4427
   ID=ICDAT(LTOUR+TYTOFF) 4428
   GO TO (100,20,30,40,50),ID 4429
C  4430
C  TOUR NOT IN OVERLAY SEGMENT 4431
C  4432
C  I=1 4433
20  IF(LBLK(2).EQ.0) GO TO 25 4434
   IF(CDAT(LBLK(1)+ACBOFF).LT.CDAT(LBLK(2)+ACBOFF)) I=2 4435
25  CDAT(LTOUR+ACTOFF)=CDAT(LBLK(I)+ACBOFF) 4436
   CARHRS=CARHRS+TOURLN*CDAT(LTOUR+ACTOFF) 4437
   ICDAT(LTOUR+CTTOFF)=ICDAT(LBLK(I)+CTBOFF) 4438
   GO TO 5 4439
C  4440
C  FIRST OVERLAID TOUR 4441
C  4442
C  X1=CDAT(LBLK(1)+ACBOFF) 4443
30  CDAT(LTOUR+ACTOFF)=X1 4444
   CARHRS=CARHRS+TOURLN*X1 4445
   ICDAT(LTOUR+CTTOFF)=ICDAT(LBLK(1)+CTBOFF) 4446
   X2=CDAT(LBLK(2)+ACBOFF) 4447
   GO TO 5 4448
C  4449
C  SECOND OVERLAID TOUR 4450
C  4451
C  X3=CDAT(LBLK(1)+ACBOFF) 4452
40  X4=CDAT(LBLK(2)+ACBOFF) 4453
   CDAT(LTOUR+ACTOFF)=X4 4454
   CARHRS=CARHRS+X4*TOURLN 4455
   ICDAT(LTOUR+CTTOFF)=ICDAT(LBLK(2)+CTBOFF) 4456
   GO TO 5 4457
C  4458
C  OVERLAY TOUR 4459
C  4460
C  CDAT(LTOUR+ACTOFF)=AMAX1(X2-X1,X3-X4,0.) 4461
   CARHRS=CARHRS+CDAT(LTOUR+ACTOFF)*TOURLN 4462
   I=1 4463
   IF(X3-X4.GT.X2-X1) I=2 4464

```

```

ICDAT(LTOUR+CTTOFF)=ICDAT(LBLK(I)+CTBOFF) 4465
IF(X2-X1.LE.0.AND.X3-X4.LE.0) ICDAT(LTOUR+CTTOFF)=0 4466
C  4467
C  ADJUST OVERLAY SEGMENT ASSIGNMENTS IF THE NUMBER OF CAR 4468
C  HOURS USED CAN BE REDUCED 4469
C  4470
C  LOVTR=LTOUR 4471
   ENOV=CDAT(LOVTR+ACTOFF) 4472
   IF(ENOV.EQ.0) RETURN 4473
   DELTA=AMAX1(X2-X1,0.)-AMAX1(X3-X4,0.) 4474
   IF(DELTA.EQ.0) RETURN 4475
   ISW=1 4476
   IF(DELTA.LT.0) ISW=2 4477
   DELTA=ABS(DELTA) 4478
   ITRRD=IOVTR(ISW) 4479
   ITYPE=ICDAT(LTRWFL+ITRRD-1) 4480
   ILEN=ICDAT(LTREND+ITYPE-1)-ICDAT(LTRST+ITYPE-1)+1 4481
   IOVLN=ICDAT(LTREND+NTRDT-1)-ICDAT(LTRST+NTRDT-1)+1 4482
   IF(ILEN.GE.IOVLN) RETURN 4483
   LTOUR=LDAY+TRDOFF+(ITRRD-1)*NWDTR 4484
   LPCT=((LDAY-LPCTDT)/NWDPCCT)*NWDPCCT+LPCTDT 4485
   B1=CDAT(LPCT+B1POFF) 4486
   B2=CDAT(LPCT+B2POFF) 4487
   CDAT(LOVTR+ACTOFF)=CDAT(LOVTR+ACTOFF)-DELTA 4488
   CDAT(LTOUR+ACTOFF)=CDAT(LTOUR+ACTOFF)+DELTA 4489
   CARHRS=CARHRS-DELTA*(IOVLN-ILEN) 4490
   IBDT=ICDAT(LTRTB(ISW)+ITYPE-1) 4491
   IBRD=ICDAT(LBLRFL+IBDT-1) 4492
   LBLOCK=LDAY+BLDOFF+(IBRD-1)*NWDBL 4493
   ACT=CDAT(LBLOCK+ACBOFF)+DELTA 4494
   CDAT(LBLOCK+ACBOFF)=ACT 4495
   AWL=CDAT(LBLOCK+AWBOFF) 4496
C  4497
C  CDAT(LBLOCK+EFBOFF)=ACT*(1.-((B1*AWL/ACT)+B2)) 4498
   INV=2/ISW 4499
   IBDT=ICDAT(LTRTB(INV)+NTRDT-1) 4500
   IBRD=ICDAT(LBLRFL+IBDT-1) 4501
   LBLOCK=LDAY+BLDOFF+(IBRD-1)*NWDBL 4502
   ACT=CDAT(LBLOCK+ACBOFF)-DELTA 4503
   CDAT(LBLOCK+ACBOFF)=ACT 4504
   AWL=CDAT(LBLOCK+AWBOFF) 4505
C  4506
100 CDAT(LBLOCK+EFBOFF)=ACT*(1.-((B1*AWL/ACT)+B2)) 4507
   RETURN 4508
   END 4509

```



SUBROUTINE STROBJ

Subroutine STROBJ determines the contribution of one shift to the objective function value and the difference in its contribution per car-hour if an additional car were assigned to the shift. LDAY and LTOUR are pointers to the data for the day and shift. ITYPE is the tour to which the shift belongs.

The objective function contributions of the shift are determined by summing the contributions of its blocks. Subroutine STRDF is called to determine the improvement per car-hour that would be realized if one car were added to the shift. (STRDF also determines the improvement per car-hour that would be realized by removing a car from an overlay shift and adding one car to each of the shifts that it overlays.)

```

SUBROUTINE STROBJ(LDAY,LTOUR,ITYPE) 4566
C 4567
C EVALUATES A WEIGHTED OBJECTIVE FUNCTION FOR ONE SHIFT. 4568
C 4569
C 4570
COMMON/STORE/TOP,BOT,RDBOT,MAXBOT,NWORDS,CDAT(6000),C2DAT(6000) 4571
INTEGER TOP,BOT,RDBOT 4572
DIMENSION ICDAT(6000),IC2DAT(6000) 4573
EQUIVALENCE(ICDAT,CDAT),(IC2DAT,C2DAT) 4574
C 4575
C 4576
COMMON/PNTRS/IOVRLY,IOVTR(2), 4577
1NPCTDT,NPCTRD,LPCTDT,LNMLST(4),NAMES(4),NDAYDT,LDAYNM, 4578
2LDYRFL,NDAYRD,LDYWFL,NTRDT,LTRTB(2),LTRST,LTREND,LTRRFL,LTRNM, 4579
3NTRRD,LTRWFL,NBLDT,LBLKTB(2),LBLRFL,NBLRD,LBLWFL,NDIVDT,NDIVRD, 4580
4LDIVNM,LDIVFL 4581
C 4582
COMMON/OFFSET/NMPOFF,DVPOFF,ARPOFF,SMPOFF,B1POFF,B2POFF,DYPOFF, 4583
1NWDPC,CPDOFF,SPDOFF,OVDPOFF,CRDOFF,STDOFF,TRDOFF,NWDDY, 4584
2QDPOFF,QXTOFF,CRTDOFF,QOTOFF,QNTOFF,CTDOFF,TYTOFF,ACTDOFF,RVTOFF, 4585
3PVTOFF,HFTOFF,MFTOFF,LFTOFF,NPRIO,NWDTR,BLDOFF,QOBOFF,QNBOFF, 4586
4EFBOFF,ACBOFF,AWBOFF,CRBOFF,RMBOFF,OCBOFF,CTBOFF,NWDBL 4587
C 4588
INTEGER DVPOFF,ARPOFF,SMPOFF,B1POFF,B2POFF,DYPOFF,CPDOFF, 4589
1SPDOFF,OVDPOFF,CRDOFF,STDOFF,TRDOFF,QDPOFF,QXTOFF,CRTDOFF,QOTOFF, 4590
2QNTOFF,CTDOFF,TYTOFF,ACTDOFF,RVTOFF,PVTOFF,HFTOFF,BLDOFF, 4591
3EFBOFF,ACBOFF,AWBOFF,CRBOFF,RMBOFF,OCBOFF,CTBOFF,QOBOFF,QNBOFF 4592
C 4593
QOLD=0. 4594
QNEW=0. 4595
DO 10 IBLK=1,2 4596

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```

IBDT=ICDAT(LTRTB(IBLK)+ITYPE-1) 4597
IF(IBDT.LT.1) GO TO 10 4598
IBRD=ICDAT(LBLRFL+IBDT-1) 4599
LBLK=LDAY+BLDOFF+(IBRD-1)*NWDBL 4600
QOLD=QOLD+CDAT(LBLK+QOBOFF) 4601
QNEW=QNEW+CDAT(LBLK+QNBOFF) 4602
CONTINUE 4603
CDAT(LTOUR+QOTOFF)=QOLD 4604
CDAT(LTOUR+QNTOFF)=QNEW 4605
CALL STRDF(LDAY,LTOUR,ITYPE) 4606
RETURN 4607
END 4608

```

10

SUBROUTINE TITLE

Subroutine TITLE is called by the routines that control DISP command table output to print column headings. Parameter ITAB specifies the table for which headings are to be printed. NAME is an array that contains eight characters in A1 format used as a heading to identify the leftmost column. NAME can identify the column entries as being tour names, precinct names, or day names (although the day name option has not been implemented).

```

SUBROUTINE TITLE(ITAB,NAME) 4609
C 4610
C PRINTS COLUMN HEADINGS FOR TABLE ITAB 4611
C 4612
COMMON/SYSTEM/SYSIN,SYSOUT,IFILE,LIT 4613
INTEGER SYSIN,SYSOUT 4614
COMMON/TITLES/RTITLE(60),DTITLE(60),RUNFLG,DSNFLG 4615
INTEGER RUNFLG,DSNFLG 4616
C 4617
DIMENSION NAME(8),TABHDR(5,20) 4618
C 4619
7 GO TO (10,20,30,40,50),ITAB 4620
C 4621
C ***** 4622
C TABLE 1 * 4623
C ***** 4624
C 4625
10 WRITE(SYSOUT,11) NAME 4626
C 4627
11 FORMAT( 4628
1'0 --- DURING THE TOUR -' 4629
1,'--AVG. '/ 4630
1' NO. CAR CALL SERV -PERCENT TIME BUSY--', 4631
1' CARS'/ 4632
1 2X,8A1, ' CARS HOURS RATE TIME CFS NONCFS TOTAL', 4633
1' AVAIL'//) 4634
RETURN 4635
C 4636
C ***** 4637
C TABLE 2 * 4638
C ***** 4639
C 4640
20 WRITE(SYSOUT,21) NAME 4641
21 FORMAT( 4642
1'0 NO. CAR OFFICER UNCOMM % TIME ', 4643
1' '/ 4644
1 2X,8A1, ' CARS HOURS HOURS HRS/CAR UNCOMM ', 4645
1' //) 4646
RETURN 4647

```

```

C 4648
C ***** 4649
C TABLE 3 * 4650
C ***** 4651
C 4652
30 WRITE(SYSOUT,31) NAME 4653
31 FORMAT( 4654
1'0 NO. CAR PRTY 2 DELAY PRTY 3 DELAY -AVERA', 4655
1'GE DELAY-' / 4656
1 2X,8A1, ' CARS HOURS QUEUE +TRVL QUEUE +TRVL QUEUE', 4657
1' +TRVL'//) 4658
RETURN 4659
C 4660
C ***** 4661
C TABLE 4 * 4662
C ***** 4663
C 4664
40 WRITE(SYSOUT,41) NAME 4665
41 FORMAT( 4666
1'0 NO. CAR ---- PERCENT OF CALLS DELAYED ---', 4667
1'- PATROL' / 4668
1 2X,8A1, ' CARS HOURS PRTY1 PRTY2 PRTY3 TOTA', 4669
1'L INTERVAL'//) 4670
RETURN 4671
C 4672
C ***** 4673
C TABLE 5 * 4674
C ***** 4675
C 4676
50 WRITE(SYSOUT,51) NAME 4677
51 FORMAT( 4678
1'0 NO. CAR ----- AVG CARS/CFS ----- PRTY 1 ', 4679
1' DELAY' / 4680
1 2X,8A1, ' CARS HOURS PRTY1 PRTY2 PRTY3 TOTAL QUEUE ', 4681
1' +TRVL'//) 4682
C 4683
RETURN 4684
END 4685

```

SUBROUTINE TOTAL

Subroutine TOTAL is called from the routines that control DISP command output. Its function is to add weighted sums and weights for a specified level of output measures to the accumulators for the next higher level. Averages are computed for the specified level and printed by means of a call to PRTBL.

Parameter ITAB specifies the table of output measures being displayed. LEV specifies the level of measures to be printed. N gives the number of observations at level LEV+1 that are reflected in the level LEV sums (if N is less than 2, no level LEV statistics are printed). IADD indicates whether the accumulation of level LEV sums into LEV-1 is to take place (this depends on overlay considerations).

	SUBROUTINE TOTAL(ITAB,LEV,N,IADD)	4686
C		4687
C	ACCUMULATES SUMS FOR WEIGHTED AVERAGES IN TABLES	4688
C		4689
	COMMON/STATS/T(4,8),S(4,8),PORDER(3),RORDER(3),CIND(8)	4690
	INTEGER PORDER,RORDER	4691
C		4692
	COMMON/SYSTEM/SYSIN,SYSDAT,IFILE,LIT	4693
	INTEGER SYSIN,SYSDAT	4694
C		4695
	DIMENSION AV(8),ITABSZ(5)	4696
	DATA AV(1)/1HA/,AV(2)/1HV/,AV(3)/1HE/,AV(4)/1HR/,AV(5)/1HA/,	4697
1	AV(6)/1HG/,AV(7)/1HE/,AV(8)/1H /,FLAG/1H /,ITABSZ(1)/8/,	4698
1	ITABSZ(2)/5/,ITABSZ(3)/8/,ITABSZ(4)/7/,ITABSZ(5)/8/	4699
C		4700
	IF(N .LT. 1) RETURN	4701
	IF(LEV .LT. 2) GO TO 15	4702
	M=ITABSZ(ITAB)	4703
	IF(ITAB .NE. 2 .AND. IADD .EQ. 0) M=2	4704
	LEVMI=LEV-1	4705
	DO 10 I=1,M	4706
	T(LEVMI,I)=T(LEVMI,I)+T(LEV,I)	4707
10	S(LEVMI,I)=S(LEVMI,I)+S(LEV,I)	4708
15	M=ITABSZ(ITAB)	4709
	DO 17 I=1,M	4710
	IF(S(LEV,I) .GT. 0.) GO TO 16	4711
	T(LEV,I)=0.	4712
	GO TO 17	4713
16	T(LEV,I)=T(LEV,I)/S(LEV,I)	4714
17	CIND(I)=FLAG	4715
	IF(LEV .EQ. 4 .OR. N .LT. 2) RETURN	4716

	WRITE(SYSDAT,1)	4717
1	FORMAT(2H )	4718
C	CALL PRTBL(ITAB,LEV,FLAG,AV)	4719
30		4720
	X=T(LEV,1)*S(LEV,1)	4721
	Y=T(LEV,2)*S(LEV,2)	4722
C	Z=T(LEV,3)*S(LEV,2)	4723
		4724
C	GO TO (100,200,300,400,500),ITAB	4725
100		4726
101	WRITE(SYSDAT,101) X, Y	4727
	FORMAT(' TOTAL',3X,F6.1,1X,F6.1)	4728
	RETURN	4729
200	WRITE(SYSDAT,201) X, Y, Z	4730
201	FORMAT(' TOTAL',6X,F6.1,4X,F6.1,4X,F6.1)	4731
	RETURN	4732
300	WRITE(SYSDAT,301) X, Y	4733
301	FORMAT(' TOTAL',3X,F6.1,1X,F6.1)	4734
	RETURN	4735
400	WRITE(SYSDAT,401) X, Y	4736
401	FORMAT(' TOTAL',4X,F6.1,3X,F6.1)	4737
	RETURN	4738
500	WRITE(SYSDAT,501) X, Y	4739
501	FORMAT(' TOTAL',3X,F6.1,1X,F6.1)	4740
	RETURN	4741
	END	4742



FUNCTION TRIDSP

Function TRIDSP is the computer implementation of Green's multiple car dispatch/priority queuing model.[2] It calculates a wide variety of queuing measures and returns selected ones to the calling routine both as the value of the function and through the variables PI and TRAVT. The value of the function depends upon the objective function being evaluated (NOBJ) and the priority class (IPRIO).

LAMDA is the call rate in one hour, ST the service time, and EF the number of effective cars for which the function is to be evaluated. PHP1 and PHP2 are the proportion of calls of priority 1 and priority 2. C1, C2, and C3 are vectors that describe the dispatch policy for calls of priority 1, 2, and 3 respectively. If the number of effective patrol cars (EF) is smaller than the number to be dispatched to each call, the workload is rearranged to be handled by EF cars.

```

FUNCTION TRIDSP(NOBJ,IPRIO,LAMDA,ST,PHP1,PHP2,EF,C1,C2,C3,PI) 4743
DIMENSION Q(30),QBAR(31),QBARSM(31) 4744
DIMENSION C(30),CSUM(31),RVEC(31),T(31,31),T1(31,31) 4745
DIMENSION CC1(3),CC1SUM(31),CC2(3),CC2SUM(31) 4746
DIMENSION CC3(3),CC3SUM(31),DSUM(30,30) 4747
DIMENSION RST(4,30) 4748
DIMENSION ROWS(31) 4749
DIMENSION PANYW(31), ENBS(31) 4750
      DIMENSION C1(3), C2(3), C3(3) 4751
REAL LAMDA,MU,LAMDA1,LAMDA2,LAMDA3 4752
INTEGER S,SP1,SM1 4753
COMMON/TRAVEL/SQRTA,STRDNF,RV,TRAVT,AVGTT 4754
C
      DO 2 I=1,30 4755
        Q(I)=0.0 4756
        C(I)=0.0 4757
      DO 2 J=1,30 4758
        DSUM(I,J)=0.0 4759
      CONTINUE 4760
2
      DO 3 I=1,31 4761
        QBAR(I)=0.0 4762
        QBARSM(I)=0.0 4763
        CSUM(I)=0.0 4764
        RVEC(I)=0.0 4765
        CC1SUM(I)=0.0 4766
        CC2SUM(I)=0.0 4767
        CC3SUM(I)=0.0 4768
        ROWS(I)=0.0 4769
      CONTINUE 4770

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      PANYW(I)=0.0 4771
      ENBS(I)=0.0 4772
      DO 3 J=1,31 4773
        T(I,J)=0.0 4774
        T1(I,J)=0.0 4775
      CONTINUE 4776
3
      DO 4 I=1,4 4777
        DO 4 J=1,30 4778
          RST(I,J)=0.0 4779
        CONTINUE 4780
4
      EBSY=0.0 4781
C
      DO 1 I=1,3 4782
        CC1(I)=C1(I) 4783
        CC2(I)=C2(I) 4784
        CC3(I)=C3(I) 4785
      CONTINUE 4786
1
      TRIDSP=0.0 4787
      PI=0.0 4788
      WAIT=0.0 4789
      TST=ST 4790
C
      MAXDIS=3 4791
      MINS=EF 4792
      MAXS=EF+1 4793
      PHP3=1.-PHP1-PHP2 4794
      IF (PHP1 .LT. 1E-4 .AND. IPRIO .EQ. 1) GO TO 4100 4795
      IF (PHP2 .LT. 1E-4 .AND. IPRIO .EQ. 2) GO TO 4100 4796
      IF (PHP3 .LT. 1E-4 .AND. IPRIO .EQ. 3) GO TO 4100 4797
      IF (MINS .GE. 3) GO TO 10 4798
      TST= TST * (PHP1*(CC1(1)+2.*CC1(2)+3.*CC1(3)) + 4799
1
        PHP2*(CC2(1)+2.*CC2(2)+3.*CC2(3)) + 4800
2
        PHP3*(CC3(1)+2.*CC3(2)+3.*CC3(3))) 4801
      IF (MINS .EQ. 2) GO TO 710 4802
C
      MINS EQ 1 4803
C
      MAXDIS=1 4804
C
      CC1(1)=1. 4805
      CC1(2)=0. 4806
      CC1(3)=0. 4807
C
      CC2(1)=1. 4808
      CC2(2)=0. 4809
      CC2(3)=0. 4810
C
      CC3(1)=1. 4811
      CC3(2)=0. 4812
      CC3(3)=0. 4813
      CONTINUE 4814

```

**CONTINUED**

**2 OF 3**

```

C      CC3(3)=0.
C      GO TO 10
C      MINS EQ 2
C      710 MAXDIS=2
C      TST= TST / (PHP1*(CC1(1)+2.*CC1(2)+2.*CC1(3)) +
1      PHP2*(CC2(1)+2.*CC2(2)+2.*CC2(3)) +
2      PHP3*(CC3(1)+2.*CC3(2)+2.*CC3(3)))
C      CC1(2)=CC1(2)+CC1(3)
C      CC1(3)=0.
C      CC2(2)=CC2(2)+CC2(3)
C      CC2(3)=0.
C      CC3(2)=CC3(2)+CC2(3)
C      CC3(3)=0.
C      CONTINUE
C      MU= 1./TST
C      IF ( LAMDA/(EF*MU) .LT. 1E-4 ) LAMDA=0.0.
C      MAXSP1=MAXS+1
C      DO 20 IP1=1,MAXSP1
C      DO 20 JP1=1,MAXSP1
C      20 T(IP1,JP1)=0.
C      DO 40 J=1,MAXDIS
C      C(J)=PHP1*CC1(J)+PHP2*CC2(J)+PHP3*CC3(J)
C      40 T(1,J+1)=C(J)
C      RVEC(1)=0.0
C      IF ( LAMDA .NE. 0.0 )
C      1RVEC(1)=1./LAMDA
C      DO 50 I=1,MAXS
C      DO 45 K=1,I
C      DSUM(I,K)=0.
C      JK=I-K+1
C      DO 44 J=JK,I
C      44 DSUM(I,K)=DSUM(I,K)+1./J
C      45 DSUM(I,K)=DSUM(I,K)/MU
C      RVEC(I+1)=1./(LAMDA+I*MU)
C      T(I+1,I)=I*MU*RVEC(I+1)
C      FAC=LAMDA*RVEC(I+1)
C      IF (I.EQ.MAXS) GOTO 50
C      IP1=I+1
C      DO 60 J=IP1,MAXS
C      IF(C(J-I) .LT. 1E-4 .OR. FAC .LT. 1E-4) GO TO 60
C      T(I+1,J+1)=C(J-I)*FAC
C      60 CONTINUE
C      50 CONTINUE
C      S=MINS

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65 CONTINUE
C      SP1=S+1
C      DO 75 IP1=1,SP1
C      DO 70 JP1=1,SP1
C      70 T1(IP1,JP1)=-T(IP1,JP1)
C      75 T1(IP1,IP1)=1.
C      DO 820 IP1=1,SP1
C      820 ROWS(IP1)=1.
C      DO 850 I=1,S
C      PIVM = 0.0
C      IF ( T1(I,I) .NE. 0.0 )
C      1PIVM=-T1(I+1,I)/T1(I,I)
C      DO 830 J=I,S
C      830 T1(I+1,J+1)=T1(I+1,J+1)+PIVM*T1(I,J+1)
C      DO 840 JP1=1,I
C      840 ROWS(JP1)=PIVM*ROWS(JP1)
C      850 CONTINUE
C      EQBAR=0.
C      DO 860 JP1=1,SP1
C      IF ( T1(S+1,S+1) .NE. 0.0 )
C      1ROWS(JP1)=ROWS(JP1)/T1(S+1,S+1)
C      860 EQBAR=EQBAR+ROWS(JP1)*RVEC(JP1)
C      ELBAR=EQBAR*LAMDA
C      PD = 0.0
C      IF ( ELBAR .NE. 0.0 )
C      1PD=1./ELBAR
C      DO 100 IP1=1,SP1
C      IF ( EQBAR .NE. 0.0 )
C      1QBAR(IP1)=RVEC(IP1)*ROWS(IP1)/EQBAR
C      100 CONTINUE
C      II=S-MAXDIS
C      CSUM(II+1)=0.
C      CC1SUM(II+1)=0.
C      CC2SUM(II+1)=0.
C      CC3SUM(II+1)=0.
C      PD1=0.
C      PD2=0.
C      PD3=0.
C      ITEMP=MAXDIS
C      IO=S-MAXDIS+1
C      DO 105 I=IO,S
C      CSUM(I+1)=CSUM(I)+C(ITEMP)
C      CC1SUM(I+1)=CC1SUM(I)+CC1(ITEMP)
C      CC2SUM(I+1)=CC2SUM(I)+CC2(ITEMP)
C      CC3SUM(I+1)=CC3SUM(I)+CC3(ITEMP)
C      PD1=PD1+QBAR(I+1)*CC1SUM(I+1)
C      PD2=PD2+QBAR(I+1)*CC2SUM(I+1)
C      PD3=PD3+QBAR(I+1)*CC3SUM(I+1)
C      105 ITEMP=ITEMP-1

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ED=0. 4927
ED1=0. 4928
ED2=0. 4929
ED3=0. 4930
QBARSM(1)=0. 4931
DO 110 I=1,S 4932
QBARSM(I+1)=QBARSM(I)+QBAR(I+1) 4933
KTOP=MAXDIS+I-S 4934
IF (KTOP .LT. 1) GO TO 110 4935
DO 120 K=1,KTOP 4936
ED1=ED1+DSUM(I,K)*QBAR(I+1)*CC1(S-I+K)/PDI 4937
ED2=ED2+DSUM(I,K)*QBAR(I+1)*CC2(S-I+K)/PD2 4938
ED3=ED3+DSUM(I,K)*QBAR(I+1)*CC3(S-I+K)/PD3 4939
IF ( PD .NE. 0.0 ) 4940
1 ED=ED+DSUM(I,K)*QBAR(I+1)*C(S-I+K)/PD 4941
120 CONTINUE 4942
110 CONTINUE 4943
EB=0. 4944
EB1=0. 4945
EB2=0. 4946
EB3=0. 4947
DO 140 K=1,MAXDIS 4948
EB1=EB1+DSUM(S,K)*CC1(K) 4949
EB2=EB2+DSUM(S,K)*CC2(K) 4950
EB3=EB3+DSUM(S,K)*CC3(K) 4951
140 EB=EB+DSUM(S,K)*C(K) 4952
IF (LAMDA*EB.GE.1.) GOTO 4000 4953
C 4954
EQ=ED/(1.-LAMDA*EB) 4955
PQ=EQ/(EQBAR+EQ) 4956
EL=LAMDA*EQ 4957
ENBS(S)=0. 4958
IF (S.EQ.1) GOTO 146 4959
SM1=S-1 4960
DO 145 I=1,SM1 4961
PISB=QBAR(I+1)*(1.-PQ) 4962
145 ENBS(S)=ENBS(S)+I*PISB 4963
146 ENBS(S)=ENBS(S) + S*(QBAR(S+1)*(1.-PQ) +PQ) 4964
C 4965
C PROBABILITY OF WAITING BEFORE DISPATCH OF ALL NEEDED CARS 4966
PDEL=PQ + (1.-PQ)*PD 4967
C 4968
C 4969
C 4970
C GREEN "PROBABILITY OF INITIAL DELAY" -- PINDEL 4971
C IS HERE CALLED "PROBABILITY OF ANY WAIT" -- PANYW 4972
C PANYW(S)= PQ + (1.-PQ)*QBAR(S+1) 4973
C 4974
141 IF (PDEL.GT.1E-4) GOTO 165 4975
IF (S.EQ.MINS) GOTO 4100 4976
GOTO 4200 4977
4978

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165 CONTINUE
ERB1=0. 4979
ERB2=0. 4980
ERB3=0. 4981
QSUM=QBARSM(S+1)-QBARSM(II+1) 4982
IO=S-MAXDIS+1 4983
DO 550 I=IO,S 4984
XXFF = 0.0 4985
IF ( PD .NE. 0.0 ) 4986
1 XXFF = QSUM*CSUM(I+1)/PD 4987
Q(I)=(EL*CSUM(I+1) + XXFF) / (I*MU*EQ) 4988
TERM1=0. 4989
TERM2=0. 4990
TERM3=0. 4991
JTOP=MAXDIS+I-S 4992
DO 540 J=1,JTOP 4993
TERM1=TERM1+DSUM(I,J)*Q(I)*CC1(S-I+J) 4994
TERM2=TERM2+DSUM(I,J)*Q(I)*CC2(S-I+J) 4995
TERM3=TERM3+DSUM(I,J)*Q(I)*CC3(S-I+J) 4996
540 CONTINUE 4997
IF (CC1SUM(I+1).GT.0.) ERB1=ERB1+TERM1/CC1SUM(I+1) 4998
IF (CC2SUM(I+1).GT.0.) ERB2=ERB2+TERM2/CC2SUM(I+1) 4999
IF (CC3SUM(I+1).GT.0.) ERB3=ERB3+TERM3/CC3SUM(I+1) 5000
550 QSUM=QSUM-QBAR(I+1) 5001
5002
5003
C----- FINAL CALCULATIONS ----- 5004
LAMDA1=PHP1*LAMDA 5005
LAMDA2=PHP2*LAMDA 5006
LAMDA3=PHP3*LAMDA 5007
PQ1=LAMDA1*( PQ*EB1 + (1.-PQ)*PD1*ED1 ) 5008
PQ2=LAMDA2*( PQ*EB2 + (1.-PQ)*PD2*ED2 ) 5009
PQ3=LAMDA3*( PQ*EB3 + (1.-PQ)*PD3*ED3 ) 5010
AD=1.-Q(S) 5011
ER1=PD1*ED1*(1.-PQ)+ERB1*PQ1+(EB1+ERB2*AD)*PQ2+(EB1+ERB3*AD)*PQ3 5012
EW1=ER1/(1.-LAMDA1*EB1) 5013
SMU=1./(S*MU) 5014
DIFF1=(EB1-SMU)*PQ + (ED1*PD1-QBAR(S+1)*SMU)*(1.-PQ) 5015
DIFF2=(ED2*PD2-SMU*QBAR(S+1))*(1.-PQ) + (EB2-SMU)*PQ 5016
ER2=ED2*PD2*(1.-PQ)+(ERB1+EB2-EB1)*PQ1+ERB2*PQ2+(EB2+ERB3*AD)*PQ3 5017
1-LAMDA1*EB1*DIFF2 5018
EW2=(LAMDA1*EW1*EB1 + ER2)/(1.-LAMDA1*EB1-LAMDA2*EB2) 5019
DIFF3=(ED3*PD3-SMU*QBAR(S+1))*(1.-PQ) + (EB3-SMU)*PQ 5020
ER3=PD3*ED3*(1.-PQ)+ERB3*PQ3+(ERB1-EB1+EB3)*PQ1+(ERB2-EB2+EB3)*PQ2 5021
1-LAMDA1*EB1*DIFF3-LAMDA2*EB2*DIFF3 5022
EW3=(LAMDA1*EW1*EB1+LAMDA2*EW2*EB2+ER3)/(1.-LAMDA1*EB1-LAMDA2*EB2 5023
1 -LAMDA3*EB3) 5024
ERES1=EW1-DIFF1 5025
ERES2=EW2-DIFF2 5026
ERES3=EW3-DIFF3 5027
ERES=PHP1*ERES1 + PHP2*ERES2 + PHP3*ERES3 5028
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RST(1,S)=60.0*ERES
RST(2,S)=60.0*ERES1
RST(3,S)=60.0*ERES2
RST(4,S)=60.0*ERES3
1000 CONTINUE
S=S+1
IF (S.LE.MAXS) GOTO 65
1001 PI=PANYW(MAXS) + (MAXS - EF) * (PANYW(MINS) - PANYW(MAXS))
IF (NOBJ .GT. 1) GOTO 2000
TRIDSP=PI
1002 RETURN
2000 WAIT=RST(IPRIO+1,MAXS)
1 +(MAXS-EF)*(RST(IPRIO+1,MINS)-RST(IPRIO+1,MAXS))
EBSY=ENBS(MAXS) + (MAXS -EF) * (ENBS(MINS) - ENBS(MAXS))
IF (NOBJ .GT. 2) GOTO 5000
TRIDSP=WAIT
IF(NOBJ .EQ. 1) RETURN
2002 GO TO 5000
4000 IF (NOBJ .EQ. 1)TRIDSP=1.0
PI=1.0
IF (NOBJ .GT. 1)TRIDSP=9.E65
IF(NOBJ .EQ. 1) RETURN
4002 GO TO 5005
4100 WAIT=0.
PI=0.
EBSY=ENBS(MINS)
IF (NOBJ .GT. 2) GO TO 5000
TRIDSP=WAIT
IF(NOBJ .EQ. 1) RETURN
4102 GO TO 5000
4200 WAIT =(MAXS-EF)*RST(IPRIO+1,MINS)
PI=(MAXS-EF)*PANYW(MINS)
EBSY=(MAXS-EF)*ENBS(MINS)
IF (NOBJ .GT. 2) GO TO 5000
TRIDSP=WAIT
IF(NOBJ .EQ. 1) RETURN
5000 AVAVL=EF-EBSY
IF(AVAVL .GE. 1.) GO TO 5010
5005 TD=.678*SQRTA
GO TO 5040
5010 IF (AVAVL .GE. 2.) GO TO 5020
TD=SQRTA*(.08+.598/SQRT(AVAVL))
GO TO 5040
5020 TD=.711*SQRTA/SQRT(AVAVL)
5040 TRAVT=TD*STRDNF/RV*60.0
5042 RETURN
C
END

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FUNCTION WLEFT

Function WLEFT is called by function OBJF2 to obtain the waiting time of calls in the first hour of a block, when the option of smoothing queuing behavior over time has been selected. It uses function TRIDSP to calculate the waiting time. Parameter N specifies the priority level of interest.

```

FUNCTION WLEFT(N,CR,ST,PHP1,PHP2,EF,EFM1,C1,C2,C3,LCR,LST,
1 LPR,ISTART)
C
C
C
C
COMMON/STORE/TOP,BOT,RDBOT,MAXBOT,NWORDS,CDAT(6000),C2DAT(6000)
INTEGER TOP,BOT,RDBOT
DIMENSION ICDAT(6000),IC2DAT(6000)
EQUIVALENCE(ICDAT,CDAT),(IC2DAT,C2DAT)
C
C
C
C
DIMENSION C1(3),C2(3),C3(3)
COMMON/TRAVEL/SQRTA,STRDNF,SPEED,TRAVT,AVGTT
CR=CDAT(LCR+ISTART-1)
ST=CDAT(LST+ISTART-1)
CRM1=CDAT(LCR+ISTART-2)
STM1=CDAT(LST+ISTART-2)
LPRIHR=LPR+ISTART
PDM1=C2DAT(LPRIHR-2)
CR1=CR+CRLEFT(CRM1,STM1,PDM1,EFM1,PHP1,PHP2,C1,C2,C3)
WLEFT=TRIDSP(2,N,CR1,ST,PHP1,PHP2,EF,C1,C2,C3,PI)
PD1=PDEL(1,LPRIHR,CR,CR1,ST,PHP1,PHP2,EF,EFM1,C1,C2,C3)
C2DAT(LPRIHR-1) = PD1
RETURN
END

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SUBROUTINE WRITE

Subroutine WRITE carries out the WRITE command. It writes a file on a user-specified unit number that can later be used as a DATABASE file. Data are written only for precincts, days, and tours specified in the command qualifier.

```

SUBROUTINE WRITE
C
C SUBROUTINE IMPLEMENTS WRITE COMMAND
COMMON/KEYWDS/NKYWD,NTYPES, TYPOFF(4),KEYWD(8,30),WDTYPE(30)
INTEGER TYPOFF,WDTYPE
DIMENSION PCLSNM(8),DCLSNM(8),TOURNM(8)
EQUIVALENCE (PCLSNM,KEYWD(1,4)),(DCLSNM,KEYWD(1,3)),
1(TOURNM,KEYWD(1,2))
C
C COMMON/STORE/TOP,BOT,RDBOT,MAXBOT,NWORDS,CDAT(6000),C2DAT(6000)
INTEGER TOP,BOT,RDBOT
DIMENSION ICDAT(6000),IC2DAT(6000)
EQUIVALENCE(ICDAT,CDAT),(IC2DAT,C2DAT)
C
C COMMON/OFFSET/NMPOFF,DVPOFF,ARPOFF,SMPOFF,B1POFF,B2POFF,DYPOFF,
1NWDPC,CPDOFF,SPDOFF,OVDOFF,CRDOFF,STDOFF,TRDOFF,NWDDY,
2QDQTOFF,QXTOFF,CRTOFF,QTOFF,QNTOFF,CTTOFF,TYTOFF,ACTOFF,RVTOFF,
3PVTOFF,HFTOFF,MFTOFF,LFTOFF,NPRIO,NWDTR,BLDOFF,QBOFF,QNBOFF,
4EFBOFF,ACBOFF,AWBOFF,CRBOFF,RMBOFF,OCBOFF,CTBOFF,NWDBL
C
C INTEGER DVPOFF,ARPOFF,SMPOFF,B1POFF,B2POFF,DYPOFF,CPDOFF,
1SPDOFF,OVDOFF,CRDOFF,STDOFF,TRDOFF,QDQTOFF,QXTOFF,CRTOFF,QTOFF,
2QNTOFF,CTTOFF,TYTOFF,ACTOFF,RVTOFF,PVTOFF,HFTOFF,BLDOFF,
3EFBOFF,ACBOFF,AWBOFF,CRBOFF,RMBOFF,OCBOFF,CTBOFF,QBOFF,QNBOFF
C
C COMMON/PNTRS/IOVRLY,IOVTR(2),
1NPCTDT,NPCTRD,LPCTDT,LNMLST(4),NAMES(4),NDAYDT,LDAYNM,
2LDYRFL,NDAYRD,LDYWFL,NTRDT,LTRTB(2),LTRST,LTREND,LTRRFL,LTRNM,
3NTRRD,LTRWFL,NBLDT,LBLKTR(2),LBLRFL,NBLRD,LBLWFL,NDIVDT,NDIVRD,
4LDIVNM,LDIVFL
C
C COMMON/SYSTEM/SYSIN,SYSOUT,IFILE,LIT
INTEGER SYSIN,SYSOUT
C
C COMMON/SCODES/SEND,CMD,NUMLST,NAMLST,FSPEC,DSPEC,DUM,ERR
INTEGER SEND,CMD,FSPEC,DSPEC,DUM,ERR
C
C INTEGER TYPE,VAL
DIMENSION VAL(2),ORDER(3)
DATA BLANK/1H /

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COMMON/OPTION/NOERCK
COMMON/TITLES/RTITLE(60),DTITLE(60),RUNFLG,DSNFLG
INTEGER RUNFLG,DSNFLG
LGETT=TOP
TYPE=CMD
CALL SCAN(TYPE,VAL)
GET UNIT NUMBER
IF(TYPE .EQ. NUMLST) GO TO 20
WRITE(SYSOUT,9010)
FORMAT('0*** INVALID UNIT SPECIFICATION - REENTER. ')
TOP=LGETT
RETURN
20 NUNIT=ICDAT(VAL(2))
IF(NUNIT .EQ. SYSIN .OR. NUNIT .EQ. SYSOUT .OR. NUNIT .EQ. IFILE
1 .OR. NUNIT .LT. 1 .OR. NUNIT .GT. 99) GO TO 10
SCAN QUALIFIER
CALL SCAN(TYPE,VAL)
CALL GTDSPC(TYPE,VAL,ORDER)
IF(TYPE .NE. ERR) GO TO 30
TOP=LGETT
RETURN
SET WORK FLAGS
30 CALL SETWFL(IERR)
IF(IERR .EQ. 0)GO TO 35
TOP=LGETT
RETURN
CHECK OVERLAY SPECIFICATION
35 CALL CKOVR(IERR)
IF(IERR .EQ. 0) GO TO 40
TOP=LGETT
RETURN
DETERMINE NUMBER OF DAY, TOURS AND PRECINCTS
IN NEW DATA BASE
40 NDAY=NNAMES(1)
IF(NDAY .LT. 1) NDAY=NDAYRD
NTOUR=NNAMES(2)
IF(NTOUR .LT. 1) NTOUR =NTRRD
NPCT=0
LPCT=0
50 LPCT=NXPC(LPCT)

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IF(LPCT .LE. 0) GO TO 55
NPCT=NPCT+1
GO TO 50
55 CONTINUE
IOVT=IOVRLY
IF(ICDAT(LTRRFL+NTRDT-1) .EQ. 0 .OR. (ICDAT(LTRRFL+NTRDT-1)
1 .EQ. 1 .AND. ICDAT(LTRWFL+NTRRD-1) .EQ. 0)) IOVT=0
C
C WRITE CONTROL RECORD
C
WRITE(NUNIT,1) DCLSNM,PCLSNM,TOURNM,NDIVRD,NPCT,NDAY,NBLDT,
1 NTOUR,IOVT,NOERCK,IC2DAT(1),DSNFLG
IF(DSNFLG .EQ. 1) WRITE(NUNIT,11) DTITLE
CALL GETTOP(80,LREC)
I=0
K=LREC-1
DO 60 IDAY=1,NDAYRD
ID=ICDAT(LDYWFL+IDAY-1)
IF(ID .LT. 1) GO TO 60
LNM=(ID-1)*8+LDAYNM
CALL MOVE(ICDAT(LNM),ICDAT(LREC+I),8)
I=I+8
IF(I .LT. 80) GO TO 60
C
C WRITE DAY NAMES
C
WRITE(NUNIT,2)(ICDAT(K+J),J=1,80)
I=0
60 CONTINUE
IF(I .GT. 0) WRITE(NUNIT,2) (ICDAT(K+J),J=1,I)
K=LBLKTB(2)-1
C
C WRITE BLOCK DESCRIPTOR RECORDS
C
WRITE(NUNIT,3) (ICDAT(K+I),I=1,NBLDT)
DO 70 ITOUR=1,NTRRD
IT=ICDAT(LTRWFL+ITOUR-1)
IF(IT .LT. 1) GO TO 70
IT=IT-1
LNM=IT*8+LTRNM-1
C
C WRITE TOUR DESCRIPTOR RECORDS
C
WRITE(NUNIT,4) (ICDAT(LNM+I),I=1,8),ICDAT(LTRTB(1)+IT),
1 ICDAT(LTRTB(2)+IT)
70 CONTINUE
C
LPCT=0
100 LPCT=NXPCCT(LPCT)
IF(LPCT .NE. 0) GO TO 110
ENDFILE NUNIT
TOP=LGETT

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RETURN
110 IDIV=ICDAT(LPCT+DVPOFF)-1
LPCTNM=LPCT+NMPOFF-1
LDVNM=LDIVNM+IDIV*8-1
C
C WRITE PRECINCT HEADER
C
WRITE(NUNIT,5) (ICDAT(LPCTNM+I),I=1,8),(ICDAT(LDVNM+I),I=1,8),
1 (CDAT(LPCT+I),I=ARPOFF,B2POFF)
C
LDAY=0
200 LDAY=NXDAY(LPCT,LDAY)
IF(LDAY .LT. 1) GO TO 100
CPARM=CDAT(LDAY+CPDOFF)
SPARM=CDAT(LDAY+SPDOFF)
C
C WRITE DAY DETAIL RECORDS
C
WRITE(NUNIT,6) CPARM,SPARM,ICDAT(LDAY+OVDOFF)
LCRO=LREC-1
LSTO=LREC+23
LCRI=LDAY+CRDOFF-1
LSTI=LDAY+STDOFF-1
SPARM=SPARM/60.
DO 210 I=1,24
ICDAT(LCRO+I)=100.*( .005+CDAT(LCRI+I)/CPARM)
ICDAT(LSTO+I)=100.*( .005+CDAT(LSTI+I)/SPARM)
WRITE(NUNIT,7) (ICDAT(LCRO+I),I=1,48)
DO 220 I=1,24
220 ICDAT(LCRO+I)=0
C
LTOUR=0
300 LTOUR=NXTOUR(LDAY,LTOUR,ITYPE)
IF(LTOUR .NE. 0) GO TO 320
IF(IOVT .NE. 0 .AND. ICDAT(LDAY+OVDOFF) .EQ. 0)
1 WRITE(NUNIT,2) BLANK
DO 310 I=1,NBLDT
IBLK=ICDAT(LBLRFL+I-1)
IF(IBLK .LE. 0) GO TO 310
LELK=LDAY+BLDOFF+(IBLK-1)*NWDBL
CDAT(LCRO+I)=CDAT(LBLK+OCBOFF)
CONTINUE
310
C
C WRITE BLOCK DETAIL RECORD
C
WRITE(NUNIT,8) (CDAT(LCRO+I),I=1,NBLDT)
GO TO 200
C
C WRITE SHIFT DETAIL RECORD
C
WRITE(NUNIT,9) (CDAT(LTOUR+I),I=ACTOFF,MFTOFF),
1 C2DAT(LTOUR+QDTOFF+9),(C2DAT(LTOUR+QDTOFF+I),I=1,2),

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1          (C2DAT(LTOUR+QOTOFF+I),I=1,2),      5305
1          (C2DAT(LTOUR+TYTOFF+I),I=1,2)      5306
GO TO 300                                     5307
C      FORMAT(2(8A1,2X),8A1,1X,I2,1X,I3,1X,I3,1X,2(I2,1X),4(I1,1X)) 5308
2      FORMAT(80A1)                             5309
3      FORMAT(24(I2,1X))                         5310
4      FORMAT(8A1,1X,I2,1X,I2)                   5311
5      FORMAT(8A1,1X,8A1,2X,F5.2,1X,F5.1,2(1X,F5.3)) 5312
6      FORMAT(2(F5.2,1X),I1)                    5313
7      FORMAT(24I3)                              5314
8      FORMAT(24F3.1)                            5315
C                                             5316
9      FORMAT(3(F5.1,1X),2(F5.3,1X),F5.1,1X,6(F5.3,1X)) 5317
11     FORMAT(60A1)                              5318
C *****                                     5319
C *****                                     5320
C *****                                     5321
C *****                                     5322
C *****                                     5323
END

```

SUBROUTINE ZERO

Subroutine ZERO is called by the subroutines that control table output to clear level N accumulators. ZERO initializes array T, which is used to accumulate weighted sums for output measures, and array S, which is used to accumulate weights.

```

C      SUBROUTINE ZERO(N)                               5324
C      INITIALIZE ACCUMULATORS FOR LEVEL 'N' TABLE OUTPUT 5325
C      COMMON/STATS/T(4,8),S(4,8),PORDER(3),RORDER(3),CIND(8) 5326
C      INTEGER PORDER,RORDER                          5327
C      DO 10 I=1,8                                     5328
C      S(N,I)=0.                                       5329
C      T(N,I)=0.                                       5330
10     RETURN . . .                                    5331
C      END                                             5332
C      END                                             5333
C      END                                             5334
C      END                                             5335

```



BLOCK DATA

BLOCK DATA establishes the initial numerical values of variables in COMMON blocks used by the program's subroutines and functions.

The COMMON blocks are as follows:

- COMMON/PNTRS/ Pointers. See Sec. IV.
- COMMON/OFFSET/ Offsets. See Sec. IV.
- COMMON/STORE/ Parameters related to run-time storage requirements.
- COMMON/SYSTEM/ Input and output unit numbers.
- COMMON/KEYWDS/ Keywords and word types.
- COMMON/LCODES/ Lexical types returned by GETTKN.
- COMMON/SCODES/ Syntactic types returned by SCAN.
- COMMON/STATS/ Statistics and output orders.

	BLOCK DATA	5336
C	COMMON/PNTRS/IOVRLY, IOVTR(2),	5337
	1NPCTDT, NPCTRD, LPCTDT, LNMLST(4), NNames(4), NDAYDT, LDAYNM,	5338
	2LDYRFL, NDAYRD, LDYWFL, NTRDT, LTRTB(2), LTRST, LTREND, LTRRFL, LTRNM,	5339
	3NTRRD, LTRWFL, NBLDT, LBLKTB(2), LBLRFL, NBLRD, LBLWFL, NDIVDT, NDIVRD,	5340
	4LDIVNM, LDIVFL	5341
	DATA NDAYRD/0/, NTRRD/0/	5342
C	COMMON/OFFSET/NMPOFF, DVPOFF, ARPOFF, SMPOFF, B1POFF, B2POFF, DYPOFF,	5343
	1NWDPC, CPDOFF, SPDOFF, OVDOFF, CRDOFF, STDOFF, TRDOFF, NWDDY,	5344
	2QD, QXTOFF, CRT, QOT, QNT, CT, TY, ACT, RVTOFF,	5345
	3PV, HF, MF, LF, NP, NW, BL, QB, QNBOFF,	5346
	4EFBOFF, ACBOFF, AWBOFF, CRBOFF, RMBOFF, OCBOFF, CTBOFF, NWDBL	5347
C	INTEGER DVPOFF, ARPOFF, SMPOFF, B1POFF, B2POFF, DYPOFF, CPDOFF,	5348
	1SPDOFF, OVDOFF, CRDOFF, STDOFF, TRDOFF, QD, QXTOFF, CRT, QOT,	5349
	2QNT, CT, TY, ACT, RV, PV, HF, BL, QB,	5350
	3EFBOFF, ACBOFF, AWBOFF, CRBOFF, RMBOFF, OCBOFF, CTBOFF, QBOFF, QNBOFF	5351
C	DATA NMPOFF/0/, DVPOFF/8/, ARPOFF/9/, SMPOFF/10/, B1POFF/11/,	5352
	1B2POFF/12/, DYPOFF/13/, CPDOFF/0/, SPDOFF/1/, OVDOFF/2/, CRDOFF/3/,	5353
	2STDOFF/27/, TRDOFF/51/, QD, QXTOFF/1/, CRT, QOT/2/,	5354
	3QOT, QXTOFF/4/, CT, TYTOFF/6/, ACTOFF/7/, RVTOFF/8/,	5355
	4PVTOFF/9/, HFTOFF/10/, MFTOFF/11/, LFTOFF/12/, NP, NW, TR/13/,	5356
	4EFBOFF/0/, ACBOFF/1/, AWBOFF/2/, CRBOFF/3/, RMBOFF/4/, OCBOFF/5/,	5357
	5CTBOFF/6/, QBOFF/7/, QNBOFF/8/, NWDBL/9/	5358
C	COMMON/STORE/TOP, BOT, RDBOT, MAXBOT, NWORDS, CDAT(6000), C2DAT(6000)	5359
C	INTEGER TOP, BOT, RDBOT	5360
	DIMENSION ICDAT(6000), IC2DAT(6000)	5361
	EQUIVALENCE(ICDAT, CDAT), (IC2DAT, C2DAT)	5362
C		5363
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C	DATA BOT/1/, NWORDS/6000/, MAXBOT/0/	5370
	COMMON/SYSTEM/SYSIN, SYSOUT, IFILE, LIT	5371
	INTEGER SYSIN, SYSOUT	5372
C	DATA SYSIN/10/, SYSOUT/11/, IFILE/19/, LIT/20/	5373
	COMMON/KEYWDS/NKYWD, NTYPES, TYPOFF(4), KEYWD(8,30), WDTYPE(30)	5374
	INTEGER TYPOFF, WDTYPE	5375
	DIMENSION PCLSNM(8), DCLSNM(8), TOURNM(8)	5376
	EQUIVALENCE(PCLSNM, KEYWD(1,4)), (DCLSNM, KEYWD(1,3)),	5377
	1(TOURNM, KEYWD(1,2))	5378
	DATA NTYPES/4/, NKYWD/28/, TYPOFF(1)/4/, TYPOFF(2)/5/, TYPOFF(3)/10/,	5379
C	TYPOFF(4)/9/	5380
C	COMMON/LCODES/LEND, WORD, NUM, LP, RP	5381
	INTEGER WORD, RP	5382
	DATA LEND/1/, WORD/2/, NUM/3/, LP/4/, RP/5/	5383
C	COMMON/SCODES/SEND, CMD, NUMLST, NAMLST, FSPEC, DSPEC, DUM, ERR	5384
	INTEGER SEND, CMD, FSPEC, DSPEC, DUM, ERR	5385
	DATA SEND/5/, CMD/3/, NUMLST/6/, NAMLST/7/, FSPEC/2/, DSPEC/1/,	5386
C	IDUM/4/, ERR/8/	5387
	COMMON/STATS/T(4,8), S(4,8), PORDER(3), RORDER(3), CIND(8)	5388
	INTEGER PORDER, RORDER	5389
	DATA PORDER(1)/3/, PORDER(2)/2/, PORDER(3)/1/	5390
	COMMON/OPTION/NOERCK	5391
	DATA NOERCK/0/	5392
	COMMON/BUFFER/CARD(81).COL	5393
	DATA CARD(81)/1H /	5394
	COMMON/TITLES/RTITLE(60), DTITLE(60), RUNFLG, DSNFLG	5395
	INTEGER RUNFLG, DSNFLG	5396
	DATA RUNFLG/0/, DSNFLG/0/	5397
	END	5398
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7.71 41.19 1  
 1.1.97.97.971.2.941.11.11.31.91.51.41.41.31.51.2.97.97.97.68.26.36.32.68  
 1.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.1.93.93.93.93.93.93.93.93.93.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.1  
 12.9 15.0 7.5 .065 .84 15.5 1.0 0.0  
 11.6 15.0 7.5 .065 .84 17.2 1.0 0.0  
 9.8 25.0 7.5 .065 .84 20.4 1.0 0.0  
 5.4 15.0 7.5 .065 .84 18.5 1.0 0.0

7.71 43.92 1  
 .71.58.65.71.75.781.01.2.911.71.21.51.42.12.21.2.91.75.75.49.32.29.36.42  
 .97.97.97.97.97.97.97.93.93.93.93.93.93.93.93.93.21.21.21.21.21.21.21.2  
 12.1 15.0 7.5 .065 .84 16.5 1.0 0.0  
 11.6 15.0 7.5 .065 .84 17.2 1.0 0.0  
 10.6 25.0 7.5 .065 .84 18.9 1.0 0.0  
 5.5 15.0 7.5 .065 .84 18.2 1.0 0.0

7.71 37.91 1  
 1.0.911.01.01.51.41.21.31.61.61.51.81.51.51.61.51.91.51.2.63.32.48.55.62  
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 11.8 15.0 7.5 .065 .84 16.9 1.0 0.0  
 10.6 15.0 7.5 .065 .84 18.9 1.0 0.0  
 8.8 25.0 7.5 .065 .84 22.7 1.0 0.0  
 5.8 15.0 7.5 .065 .84 17.2 1.0 0.0

WEST LOWLAND 51.92 678.5 -.476 .637  
 6.65 37.88 1  
 .38.60.94.53.831.11.31.31.51.71.41.41.71.81.51.92.31.5.86.90.49.53.23.38  
 0.90.90.90.90.90.90.90.90.90.90.90.90.90.90.90.91.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.1  
 10.1 15.0 7.5 .061 .81 9.9 1.0 0.0  
 9.4 15.0 7.5 .061 .81 10.6 1.0 0.0  
 8.6 25.0 7.5 .061 .81 11.6 1.0 0.0  
 5.3 15.0 7.5 .061 .81 18.9 1.0 0.0

6.65 39.51 1  
 .98.94.79.98.98.86.86.681.41.31.31.51.21.51.5.861.3.60.75.41.15.41.34.60  
 1.21.21.21.21.21.21.21.21.20.90.90.90.90.90.90.90.91.01.01.01.01.01.01.01.0  
 11.1 15.0 7.5 .061 .81 9.0 1.0 0.0  
 11.6 15.0 7.5 .061 .81 8.6 1.0 0.0  
 7.1 25.0 7.5 .061 .81 14.1 1.0 0.0  
 4.9 15.0 7.5 .061 .81 20.4 1.0 0.0

6.65 45.13 1  
 .711.2.68.49.641.41.11.51.21.41.41.61.41.11.51.3.981.1.26.23.23.15.53.64  
 0.80.80.80.80.80.80.80.81.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.1  
 10.7 15.0 7.5 .061 .81 9.3 1.0 0.0  
 10.3 15.0 7.5 .061 .81 9.7 1.0 0.0  
 9.1 25.0 7.5 .061 .81 11.0 1.0 0.0  
 4.9 15.0 7.5 .061 .81 20.4 1.0 0.0

6.65 37.41 1  
 .83.68.68.94.981.21.0.791.41.51.51.31.41.21.41.4.79.53.53.53.23.34.53.64  
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 10.8 15.0 7.5 .061 .81 9.3 1.0 0.0  
 10.1 15.0 7.5 .061 .81 9.9 1.0 0.0  
 8.8 25.0 7.5 .061 .81 11.4 1.0 0.0  
 4.9 15.0 7.5 .061 .81 20.4 1.0 0.0

6.65 38.01 1  
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 12.1 15.0 7.5 .061 .81 8.3 1.0 0.0  
 11.1 15.0 7.5 .061 .81 9.0 1.0 0.0  
 8.0 25.0 7.5 .061 .81 12.5 1.0 0.0  
 5.9 15.0 7.5 .061 .81 16.9 1.0 0.0

6.65 42.21 1  
 .711.1.94.64.641.1.79.71.981.41.21.31.71.82.31.7.79.68.45.49.41.34.23.34  
 1.01.01.01.01.01.01.01.01.00.90.90.90.90.90.90.90.91.31.31.31.31.31.31.3  
 11.1 15.0 7.5 .061 .81 9.0 1.0 0.0  
 11.0 15.0 7.5 .061 .81 9.0 1.0 0.0  
 7.6 25.0 7.5 .061 .81 13.2 1.0 0.0  
 5.9 15.0 7.5 .061 .81 16.9 1.0 0.0

6.65 36.18 1  
 1.1.831.1.86.98.791.4.791.21.61.71.12.02.02.41.72.41.81.5.64.45.49.26.45  
 1.21.21.21.21.21.21.21.21.20.90.90.90.90.90.90.90.91.01.01.01.01.01.01.0  
 9.2 15.0 7.5 .061 .81 10.9 1.0 0.0  
 10.5 15.0 7.5 .061 .81 9.5 1.0 0.0  
 7.5 25.0 7.5 .061 .81 13.3 1.0 0.0  
 5.7 15.0 7.5 .061 .81 17.5 1.0 0.0

NORTH HIGHLAND 24.08 409.1 -.997 .806  
 5.32 32.34 1  
 .94.77.851.31.31.01.3.991.61.41.51.81.61.41.11.72.01.01.3.42.61.47.19.61  
 1.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.1.83.83.83.83.83.83.83.831.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.1  
 7.5 15.0 7.5 .061 .85 13.3 1.0 0.0  
 6.3 15.0 7.5 .061 .85 15.9 1.0 0.0  
 6.5 25.0 7.5 .061 .85 15.4 1.0 0.0  
 3.1 15.0 7.5 .061 .85 32.2 1.0 0.0

5.32 35.94 1  
 1.31.21.3.801.5.94.991.01.11.51.61.0.901.11.11.51.1.71.56.52.42.24.38.85  
 1.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.1.90.90.90.90.90.90.90.901.01.01.01.01.01.01.01.0  
 10.3 15.0 7.5 .061 .85 10.0 1.0 0.0  
 7.8 15.0 7.5 .061 .85 15.0 1.0 0.0  
 6.0 25.0 7.5 .061 .85 16.0 1.0 0.0  
 3.0 15.0 7.5 .061 .85 33.3 1.0 0.0

5.32 34.26 1  
 .85.951.0.91.94.95.95.941.01.41.21.61.01.31.41.31.3.80.42.33.38.52.28.61  
 1.21.21.21.21.21.21.21.2.89.89.89.89.89.89.89.891.01.01.01.01.01.01.0  
 11.9 15.0 7.5 .061 .85 8.4 1.0 0.0  
 7.8 15.0 7.5 .061 .85 13.0 1.0 0.0  
 7.1 25.0 7.5 .061 .85 14.0 1.0 0.0  
 3.0 15.0 7.5 .061 .85 33.3 1.0 0.0

5.32 40.83 1  
 .75.94.94.66.71.861.31.31.21.11.31.31.51.01.41.6.801.2.66.38.28.28.33.71  
 1.01.01.01.01.01.01.01.0.90.90.90.90.90.90.90.901.21.21.21.21.21.21.2  
 11.3 15.0 7.5 .061 .85 9.0 1.0 0.0  
 6.5 15.0 7.5 .061 .85 16.0 1.0 0.0  
 7.8 25.0 7.5 .061 .85 13.0 1.0 0.0  
 4.1 15.0 7.5 .061 .85 25.0 1.0 0.0

5.32 34.99 1  
 1.31.6.71.89.89.85.891.41.31.41.51.61.71.1.85.89.71.85.52.66.19.14.33.52  
 1.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.31.31.31.31.31.31.31.31.01.01.01.01.01.01.0  
 12.0 15.0 7.5 .061 .85 8.0 1.0 0.0  
 7.1 15.0 7.5 .061 .85 14.0 1.0 0.0  
 6.5 25.0 7.5 .061 .85 16.0 1.0 0.0  
 3.8 15.0 7.5 .061 .85 26.0 1.0 0.0

5.32 37.10 1  
 .801.0.86.76.66.99.94.991.31.61.21.41.81.92.1.94.66.80.89.28.28.24.38.38  
 1.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.1.91.91.91.91.91.91.91.911.21.21.21.21.21.21.2  
 11.3 15.0 7.5 .061 .85 9.0 1.0 0.0  
 7.8 15.0 7.5 .061 .85 13.0 1.0 0.0  
 6.6 25.0 7.5 .061 .85 16.0 1.0 0.0  
 4.8 15.0 7.5 .061 .85 20.0 1.0 0.0

5.32 35.28 1  
 .661.11.2.85.85.80.661.01.51.01.01.7.941.61.72.32.21.21.6.90.91.28.28.28  
 1.21.21.21.21.21.21.21.2.89.89.89.89.89.89.89.89.97.97.97.97.97.97.97  
 7.5 15.0 7.5 .061 .85 13.0 1.0 0.0  
 7.9 15.0 7.5 .061 .85 12.5 1.0 0.0  
 6.3 25.0 7.5 .061 .85 16.0 1.0 0.0  
 4.8 15.0 7.5 .061 .85 20.0 1.0 0.0

SOUTH LOWLAND 61.16 571.3 -.916 .773  
 5.50 38.85 1  
 .50.68.681.21.51.41.11.41.51.41.91.51.41.52.01.71.71.6.911.1.45.36.36.68  
 1.81.81.81.81.81.81.81.8.71.71.71.71.71.71.71.711.21.21.21.21.21.21.2  
 10.6 15.0 7.5 .067 .84 9.0 1.0 0.0  
 7.6 15.0 7.5 .067 .84 13.0 1.0 0.0  
 7.3 25.0 7.5 .067 .84 14.0 1.0 0.0  
 2.3 15.0 7.5 .067 .84 43.4 1.0 0.0

5.50 47.43 1  
 1.2.641.2.821.11.01.0.771.11.41.61.21.61.4.96.96.86.86.41.32.32.32.32.64  
 1.0  
 11.0 15.0 7.5 .067 .84 9.0 1.0 0.0  
 7.6 15.0 7.5 .067 .84 13.0 1.0 0.0  
 7.1 25.0 7.5 .067 .84 14.0 1.0 0.0  
 1.3 15.0 7.5 .067 .84 77.0 1.0 0.0

5.50 45.71 1  
 .59.77.86.91.91.961.11.41.61.61.91.71.21.51.81.1.91.36.18.18.05.18.32.59  
 1.0  
 12.6 15.0 7.5 .067 .84 8.0 1.0 0.0  
 6.9 15.0 7.5 .067 .84 14.0 1.0 0.0  
 6.8 25.0 7.5 .067 .84 15.0 1.0 0.0  
 1.8 15.0 7.5 .067 .84 55.5 1.0 0.0

5.50 44.77 1  
 .86.96.50.36.50.45.821.11.21.71.51.51.51.91.6.86.73.64.36.32.05.14.27.64  
 1.0  
 11.8 15.0 7.5 .067 .84 8.5 1.0 0.0  
 8.3 15.0 7.5 .067 .84 12.0 1.0 0.0  
 6.6 25.0 7.5 .067 .84 15.0 1.0 0.0  
 1.8 15.0 7.5 .067 .84 55.5 1.0 0.0

5.50 41.55 1  
 1.0.911.1.771.2.73.96.961.31.31.51.7.961.41.0.68.82.41.27.32.09.18.32.68  
 1.0  
 12.3 15.0 7.5 .067 .84 8.0 1.0 0.0  
 8.3 15.0 7.5 .067 .84 12.0 1.0 0.0  
 7.2 15.0 7.5 .067 .84 14.0 1.0 0.0  
 2.1 15.0 7.5 .067 .84 48.0 1.0 0.0

5.50 40.69 1  
 1.1.73.91.77.73.861.01.01.11.51.01.72.11.62.01.5.96.55.36.14.23.18.41.59  
 1.0  
 11.1 15.0 7.5 .067 .84 9.0 1.0 0.0  
 8.8 15.0 7.5 .067 .84 11.0 1.0 0.0  
 7.6 25.0 7.5 .067 .84 13.2 1.0 0.0  
 4.3 15.0 7.5 .067 .84 23.2 1.0 0.0

5.50 40.79 1  
 1.1.77.911.11.01.31.51.11.71.61.61.61.81.62.02.02.02.01.4.73.68.36.18.50  
 1.0  
 9.8 15.0 7.5 .067 .84 10.0 1.0 0.0  
 8.3 15.0 7.5 .067 .84 12.0 1.0 0.0  
 8.6 25.0 7.5 .067 .84 11.0 1.0 0.0  
 4.3 15.0 7.5 .067 .84 23.3 1.0 0.0



units, such as traffic cars and sergeants' cars, could be used to handle cfs work if necessary.

Because the equations in a patrol allocation program should be designed to predict queuing delays as they will actually occur, it is appropriate to estimate the effective number of patrol cars present in the field from data giving the number of calls delayed, and not from data telling how many cars were fielded and their reported unavailabilities.

Thus if NEFF denotes the effective number of patrol cars that, according to queuing formulas, would cause the observed fraction of calls delayed, our estimate of the fraction of time each car is unavailable (UNAVL) or non-cfs activity is

$$UNAVL = 1 - \frac{NEFF}{CARS}, \quad (B.1)$$

where CARS is the number of cars fielded.

Then, the effective fraction of time unavailable (UNAVL) is modeled to be linearly related to the fraction of time the average car spends on calls for service, C:

$$UNAVL = B1 \times C + B2, \quad (B.2)$$

where B1 and B2 are coefficients specific to each precinct but assumed to be time-homogeneous. This relationship was found to explain the relationship between effective and fielded cars in Los Angeles, as evidenced by the increase in the number of calls delayed during slack periods and the decrease during periods of heavy demand in calls for service. (See Fig. 3 in the User's Manual.)

Given this relationship, the only input data related to non-cfs unavailabilities needed by PCAM is the pair of unavailability parameters B1 and B2 for each precinct. The computer program listed and annotated here was written originally as an aid to the LAPD Automated Deployment of Available Manpower (ADAM) project in their attempt to implement a version of PCAM. It can be used to construct estimates of the unavailability parameters.

### INPUT DATA

The program takes raw data from LAPD records and converts them into numbers usable in a standard linear regression. Each data point read in on one data card represents a number of weeks (N WEEKS) of aggregated data for one shift. For example, one line of printout in the data summary available to the LAPD would describe the activity of patrol cars in the Van Nuys area during the tour from midnight to 3 a.m. on Mondays, over a four-week period; thus N WEEKS = 4. Each input card contains the total number of actual car-hours (AVLHR), which in this example would be 4 x 3 times the average number of cars fielded; the number of hours in the shift (N HOURS), which in the example is 3; actual hours spent on calls-for-service work (CFSWRK); total number of delayed calls (N DELAY); and total calls for service (N TCFS).

The fraction of each car's time spent on calls for service, which is the independent variable of the regression, is immediately found as the calls-for-service workload divided by the total actual car-hours, NH

$$C = \frac{CFSWRK}{AVLHR}$$

This is calculated for each shift.

For each shift, dividing the number of calls delayed by the total number of calls gives the fraction delayed, which is an estimate of the probability of delay. If there are N effective cars on duty, and the number of cfs work hours per hour is  $\rho$ , the formula for an M/M/N queue shows that the probability of a call being delayed is

$$P(\text{delay}|N) = \frac{\rho^N / (N!(1 - \rho/N))}{1 + \rho + \rho^2/2! + \dots + \rho^{(N-1)} / (N-1)! + \rho^N / N!(1 - \rho/N)}. \quad (B.3)$$

A maximum-likelihood and unbiased estimate of the number of effective cars during a given shift can be made by solving N in the relationship

$$P(\text{delay}|N) = \text{actual fraction of calls delayed.}$$

The value  $\rho$  needed in the above calculation is found as the actual calls-for-service workload hours (CFSWRK) divided by the number of total hours contained in the data for that shift (NWEEEKS  $\times$  NHOOURS):

$$\rho = \frac{\text{CFSWRK}}{\text{NWEEEKS} \times \text{NHOOURS}}$$

Once  $\rho$  and the fraction delayed are estimated, N can be determined by evaluating the expression above for a K such that

$$P(\text{delay}|K) > \text{actual fraction of calls delayed}$$

and

$$P(\text{delay}|K + 1) < \text{actual fraction of calls delayed.}$$

Linear interpolation between K and K + 1 is used to estimate N. The ratio of N to the actual number of cars fielded, CARS, gives an estimate of the fraction of time unavailable, UNAVL, as shown in Eq. (B.1), (CARS = AVLHRS/NWEEEKS  $\times$  NHOOURS).

Once UNAVL and C have been calculated for each shift in a precinct, the usual formulas for a regression fit are used to estimate B1 and B2 for that precinct:

$$B1 = \frac{n \sum \text{UNAVL}_i C_i - \sum \text{UNAVL}_i \sum C_i}{n \sum C_i^2 - (\sum C_i)^2}$$

where n is the number of observations, and

$$B2 = \sum(\text{UNAVL}_i - B1 \times C_i)/n.$$

### INPUT DATA FORMAT FOR PROGRAM TO CALCULATE B1 AND B2

The format instructions may be clarified by the sample data file that follows.

1. *Control card.* Enter the number of precincts for which data are provided in columns 1-2, format I2.
2. *Cards for each precinct.*
  - a. *Precinct name.* Enter precinct name on one card, left justified.
  - b. *Number of data cards for this precinct.* Enter on one card in columns 1-2, format I2.
  - c. *Data cards.* One for each shift.

Position	Format	Description
1-10	F10.1	AVLHR Number of actual car-hours fielded in the shift
11-12	I2	NHOOURS Number of hours in the shift
13-22	F10.2	CFSWRK Number of car-hours of cfs work
23-25	I3	NDELAY Number of calls delayed
26-28	I3	NTCFS Total number of calls for service

#### Sample Data File for Program To Calculate B1 and B2

Note that an error has been purposely introduced for the first shift in WEST precinct. The number of calls delayed (64) exceeds the total number of calls (63). This data card (observation 1 in WEST precinct) will be ignored by the program.

Column 1			
3			
WEST			
5			
111.	3 85.2	64 63	
140.	5 31.	4 23	
312.	8 151.4	67113	
123.	3 71.9	46 54	
240.	5 104.	40 78	
DOWNTOWN			
5			
105.	3 42.3	12 31	
140.	5 30.5	7 25	
336.	8 189.7	110142	
126.	3 106.3	82 95	
245.	5 130.9	65.98	
NORTH			
7			
	122 3 38.3	11 34	
	152 5 25.3	4 28	
	362 8 195.4	103155	
	138 3 102.4	84 92	
	210 5 118.2	58 95	
	128 3 42.3	13 36	
	158 5 32.4	5 30	

Output from Running Program with Sample Data File

ERROR IN DELAY DATA FOR OBS	1 IN WEST	PRECINCT
FOR WEST	PRECINCT B1= -0.3476 B2=	0.5876
FOR DOWNTOWN	PRECINCT B1= -0.7170 B2=	0.7476
FOR NORTH	PRECINCT B1= -0.6336 B2=	0.7015

LISTING OF PROGRAM TO CALCULATE UNAVAILABILITY PARAMETERS B1 AND B2

```

DIMENSION PROB(20)
INTEGER FACTN(41)
DATA N WEEKS/4/
C
C
C CALCULATE FACTORIAL(I) AS FACTN(I+1)
C
FACTN(1) = 1.
DO 1 I=2,40
  1 FACTN(I) = FACTN(I-1)*(I-1)
C
READ (5,101) NDIST
101 FORMAT(I2)
DO 30 IJ=1,NDIST
  READ (5,102) PCTNM1,PCTNM2,PCTNM3
102 FORMAT(3A4)
  READ (5,103) NOBSV
103 FORMAT (I2)
  SUMY=0.0
  SUMYSQ=0.0
  SUMC=0.0
  SUMCSQ=0.0
  SUMYC=0.0
  NOBS = 0
  DO 20 JK=1,NOBSV
    READ (5,104) AVLHR,NHOURS,CFSWRK,NDELAY,NTCFS
    CARS= AVLHR/(N WEEKS*NHOURS)
    NCARS = CARS + .99999999
104 FORMAT(F10.1,I2,F10.2,I3)
    RHO= CFSWRK/(NHOURS*N WEEKS)
    DELAYP = NDELAY
    DELAYP=DELAYP/NTCFS
    IF (DELAYP.GT.1.0) GO TO 19
C
C
C CALCULATE INTEGER N-EFFECTIVE FROM QUEUING FORMULA
C
NEFF = 1
LOWCAR= RHO + 1
DO 5 I=LOWCAR,NCARS
  DENSUM= 1.
  ILESS1= I-1
  DO 4 IL= 1,ILESS1
    DENSUM= DENSUM + RHO**IL/FACTN(IL+1)
  4 XNUM = RHO**I/((1.-RHO/I)*FACTN(I+1))
  PROB(I) = XNUM/(DENSUM+XNUM)
  NEFF = I
  IF (PROB(I).LEDELAYP) GO TO 11

```



```

5      CONTINUE
C
C
C THE FOLLOWING IS AN INTERPOLATION FOR EFFECTIVE N
C IF THE CLOSEST NEFFECTIVE CARS IS GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO THE
C ACTUAL NUMBER OF CARS, THEN THE INTERPOLATION IS BYPASSED, AND
C THE TIME SPENT ON NON-CFS WORK IS SET TO ZERO
C
11     AEFF= NEFF
      IF (AEFF.GE.CARS) GO TO 7
      JK= NEFF - 1
      IF (NEFF.GT.LOWCAR) EFFN=(PROB(NEFF)-DELAYP)/
1     (PROB(JK)-PROB(NEFF)) +AEFF
      IF (NEFF.EQ.LOWCAR) EFFN=(1.0-DELAYP)/
1     (1.0-PROB(NEFF)) + RHO
      UNAVL = AMAX1(0.0,1-EFFN/CARS)
      GO TO 8
7     UNAVL = 0.0
      EFFN= CARS
C
C
C ACCUMULATE TERMS FOR REGRESSION COEFFICIENTS
C
8     C = RHO/CARS
      SUMY= SUMY + UNAVL
      SUMYSQ= SUMYSQ + UNAVL*UNAVL
      SUMC = SUMC + C
      SUMCSQ = SUMCSQ + C*C
      SUMYC= SUMYC + UNAVL*C
      NOBS = NOBS+1
      GO TO 20
C
19     WRITE(6,123) IK,PCTNM1,PCTNM2,PCTNM3
123    FORMAT(' ERROR IN DELAY DATA FOR OBS',I4,
1     ' IN ',3A4,' PRECINCT')
20     CONTINUE
C
C
C CALCULATE REGRESSION COEFFICIENTS
C
      .YC= NOBS*SUMYC-SUMY*SUMC
      CC= NOBS*SUMCSQ-SUMS*SUMC
      B1= YC/CC
      B2= SUMY/NOBS - B1* SUMC/NOBS
C
      WRITE(6,106) PCTNM1,PCTNM2,PCTNM3,B1,B2
106    FORMAT('O FOR ',3A4,' PRECINCT B1= ',F10.4,' B2= ',
1     F10.4)
30     CONTINUE
      CALL EXIT
      END

```

Appendix C  
PCAM REFERENCE SHEETS

GENERAL

- AMPERSAND (&): At end of line, signifies command continues on the following line.
- DELIMITER: Any character other than a letter, digit, parenthesis, hyphen, period, asterisk, or ampersand. Can be used freely to improve readability. Examples: blank, comma, colon, semicolon, equal sign.
- FILLER WORD: FOR, CAR, CARS, HOUR, HOURS, TO, ON, BY, DATA. Ignored by program.
- QUALIFIER: Any combination of  
 TOUR=<NAMELIST>  
 DIVISION=<NAMELIST>  
 PRECINCT=<NAMELIST>  
 DAY=<NAMELIST>  
 The words on the left of the equal sign are supplied by the user, except for DAY. The qualifier may be omitted in any command.

COMMANDS

1. HEADR [Run name]  
 Reads the run name and stores it for printing at the top of all output reports.
2. READ [DATA] [FOR] <QUALIFIER>  
 Reads data from DATABASE into CURRENT-DATA, establishes default output order for DISP, and increases number of cars assigned (if necessary) to assure that enough cars are on duty in every block to handle the call-for-service workload. The first command in any run of PCAM must be READ.
3. LIST [DATA] [FOR] <QUALIFIER>  
 Lists data from CURRENT-DATA. Averages some data.
4. DISP T<NUMBERLIST> [FOR] <QUALIFIER>  
 DISP A<NUMBERLIST> [FOR] <QUALIFIER>  
 Displays the output tables specified in <NUMBERLIST>. <QUALIFIER> establishes the output order within each table as

well as the scope. In the A form of the command only the average and total lines are printed.

5. ALOC <NUMBER> [CAR] [HOURS] [TO] <QUALIFIER> [BY] F<NUMBERLIST>

ALOC \* [CAR] [HOURS] [TO] <QUALIFIER> [BY] F<NUMBERLIST>

ALOC \* -<NUMBER> [CAR] [HOURS] [TO] <QUALIFIER> [BY] F<NUMBERLIST>

Allocates the specified number of car-hours so as to minimize F<NUMBERLIST>. Asterisk (\*) represents the number currently assigned. At a minimum, allocates enough cars to handle the call-for-service workload in every block.

6. ADD <NUMBER> [CAR] [HOURS] [TO] <QUALIFIER> [BY] F<NUMBERLIST>

ADD <NUMBER> -\* [CAR] [HOURS] [TO] <QUALIFIER> [BY] F<NUMBERLIST>

Adds the specified number of car-hours to the number currently assigned so as to minimize F<NUMBERLIST>. In the second version, execution of the command will result in the total number of car-hours assigned equaling <NUMBER>.

7. MEET C<NUMBERLIST><sub>1</sub>=<NUMBERLIST><sub>2</sub> [FOR] <QUALIFIER>

Assigns enough car-hours to each specified shift to assure that the measures indicated in <NUMBERLIST><sub>1</sub> meet the constraints in <NUMBERLIST><sub>2</sub> for every time block. One constraint value must be specified for each measure.

If no ALOC, ADD, or MEET commands have been entered since the last READ command, MEET assigns the minimum number of car-hours needed to meet constraints and keep utilization of an effective car under 1 in every hour. Otherwise, car-hours are added to those already allocated, if needed to meet the constraints.

8. SET P<NUMBERLIST><sub>1</sub>=<NUMBERLIST><sub>2</sub> [FOR] <QUALIFIER>

Changes specified data items. There must be a one-to-one correspondence between data items in <NUMBERLIST><sub>1</sub> and values in <NUMBERLIST><sub>2</sub>. SET also checks that enough car-hours are assigned to each shift so as to keep the utilization of an effective car under 1 in each hour.

9. WRITE [DATA] [ON] <NUMBER> [FOR] <QUALIFIER>

Writes a NEW-DATA file on Fortran unit <NUMBER>. NEW-DATA contains the part of CURRENT-DATA specified by <QUALIFIER>.

10. END

Terminates program. Must be last command.

OBJECTIVE FUNCTIONS FOR ALOC AND ADD

F(1) Average fraction of calls delayed in queue

F(2) Average length of time calls are delayed in queue

F(2,N) Average length of time priority N calls are delayed in queue

F(3) Average total response time (queuing + travel time)

CONSTRAINT SPECIFICATION<sup>1</sup> FOR MEET<sup>1</sup>

C(1) Percent of time an average car is busy handling calls for service ↓

C(2) Average travel time (minutes) ↓

C(3) Average number of cars available ↑  
(same as average patrol hours per hour)

C(5) Patrol interval (minutes) ↓

C(6) Minimum number of cars ↓

C(7) Percent of calls delayed ↓

C(8) Average delay, priority 2 (minutes) ↓

C(9) Average delay, priority 3 (minutes) ↓

C(10) Average delay for all calls (minutes) ↓

C(11) Total delay (queuing + travel), priority 2 (minutes) ↓

C(12) Total delay (queuing + travel), priority 3 (minutes) ↓

C(13) Total delay (queuing + travel) for all calls (minutes) ↓

DATA ITEMS FOR SET

P(1) Unavailability parameter B1 (precinct)

P(2) Unavailability parameter B2 (precinct)

P(3) Call rate parameter (day, in precinct)

P(4) Service time parameter (day, in precinct)

P(5) Actual cars assigned (shift)

P(6) Response speed (shift)

P(7) Patrol speed (shift)

P(8) Fraction of calls priority 1 (shift)

P(9) Fraction of calls priority 2 (shift)

P(10) Officers per car (shift)

P(11) Smoothing flag (universal)

<sup>1</sup>The arrows indicate that the constraint is met if the measure is lower than the specified value for downward arrows (↓) or higher than the specified value for upward arrows (↑).

SAMPLE SEQUENCE OF COMMANDS

Command	Explanation
READ DATA FOR DIVISION=HIGHLAND	Data covering an entire week in Highland Division are read into CURRENT-DATA.
SET P(3)=7.85 FOR PRECINCT=EAST SET P(3)=5.45 FOR PRECINCT=NORTH	Call rates have increased slightly since the last time PCAM was used. These commands adjust the call rates.
DISP T(1,2,3,4,5)	User wants to see what has happened to performance measures with the new call rates.
ALOC 4000 CAR HOURS BY F(2) DISP T (3)	User wants to see how to allocate the number of car-hours (4000) now planned for this division to minimize average queuing delay.
ALOC * BY F(3) DISP T (3)	Morning tours (with fast travel speed) appear to have unnecessarily low response times in the previous allocation, while most tours are too high. User attempts to minimize average response time, but finds he gets nearly the same allocation.
ADD 128 BY F(3) DISP T (2)	User wants to see how much improvement can be obtained by allocating four more patrol officers (each performing patrol car duty 32 hours a week) to this division.
MEET C(10)=21	Response times are still too high. User wants to know how many additional car-hours are needed to keep response time under 21 minutes in every shift.
READ DIVISION=HIGHLAND SET P(3)=7.85 PRECINCT=EAST SET P(3)=5.45 PRECINCT=NORTH MEET C(10)=21	Number of car-hours needed in the previous allocation is too large. User starts over, trying to meet constraints before allocating. He uses the short form of the commands this time.

ADD 4000-\* CAR HOURS BY F(3)

DISP T(1,2,3,4,5)

WRITE DATA ON 18

END

The user had some car-hours left over after meeting the constraint. Now he allocates the remainder so as to minimize average travel time.

The user examines the results of this allocation.

The user thinks this is a good allocation and writes out a NEW-DATA file.

User terminates this session with PCAM.

Appendix D

PROGRAM CROSS-REFERENCE TABLE

Symbol	Defined In	Referenced In
ADDALC	ADDALC	MAIN
ADDCAR	ADDCAR	ADDALC
ADJUST	ADJUST	ADDALC
AVTT	AVTT	KNSTR
BUFFER	BLKDAT	BLKDAT
BUFFER		GETTKN
BUFFER		HEAD
CEIL	CEIL	ADDALC
CEIL		DERIVE
CEIL		MEET
CKOVR	CKOVR	ADDALC
CKOVR		MEET
CKOVR		WRITE
COMPTB	COMPTB	DSPDTP
COMPTB		DSPPDT
CRLEFT	CRLEFT	OBJF1
CRLEFT		WLEFT
DERIVE	DERIVE	READ
DERIVE		SET
DISP	DISP	MAIN
DSPDTP	DSPDTP	DISP
DSPPDT	DSPPDT	DISP
GETBOT	GETBOT	INIT
GETBOT		READ
GETTKN	GETTKN	SCAN
GETTOP	GETTOP	ADDALC
GETTOP		SCAN
GETTOP		WRITE
GTDSPC	GTDSPC	ADDALC
GTDSPC		DISP
GTDSPC		LIST

Symbol	Defined In	Referenced In
GTDSPC		MEET
GTDSPC		READ
GTDSPC		SET
GTDSPC		WRITE
HEAD	HEAD	MAIN
INIT	INIT	MAIN
KEYWDS	BLKDAT	ADDALC
KEYWDS		BLKDAT
KEYWDS		DERIVE
KEYWDS		DISP
KEYWDS		DSPDTP
KEYWDS		DSPPDT
KEYWDS		GTDSPC
KEYWDS		INIT
KEYWDS		LIST
KEYWDS		MAIN
KEYWDS		MEET
KEYWDS		READ
KEYWDS		SCAN
KEYWDS		SET
KEYWDS		SETWFL
KEYWDS		WRITE
KNSTR	KNSTR	MEET
LCODES	BLKDAT	BLKDAT
LCODES		GETTKN
LCODES		SCAN
LIST	LIST	MAIN
LKP1	LKP1	GETTKN
LKP1		GTDSPC
LKP1		MRGORD
LKP1		READ
LKP8	LKP8	NXPCT
LKP8		READ
LKP8		SCAN
LKP8		SETWFL
MEET	MEET	MAIN
MOVE	MOVE	DSPDTP
MOVE		DSPPDT
MOVE		HEAD

Symbol	Defined In	Referenced In
MOVE		MRGORD
MOVE		READ
MOVE		SCAN
MOVE		WRITE
MRGORD	MRGORD	DISP
MRGORD		READ
NXDAY	NXDAY	ADDALC
NXDAY		ADDCAR
NXDAY		DSPDTP
NXDAY		DSPPDT
NXDAY		LIST
NXDAY		MEET
NXDAY		SET
NXDAY		WRITE
NXPCT	NXPCT	ADDALC
NXPCT		ADDCAR
NXPCT		DSPDTP
NXPCT		DSPPDT
NXPCT		LIST
NXPCT		MEET
NXPCT		SET
NXPCT		WRITE
NXTOUR	NXTOUR	ADDALC
NXTOUR		ADDCAR
NXTOUR		DSPDTP
NXTOUR		DSPPDT
NXTOUR		LIST
NXTOUR		MEET
NXTOUR		SET
NXTOUR		STRCAR
NXTOUR		WRITE
OBJFUN	OBJFUN	ADJUST
OBJFUN		SBLOBJ
OBJF1	OBJF1	COMPTB
OBJF1		KNSTR
OBJF1		OBJFUN
OBJF2	OBJF2	COMPTB
OBJF2		KNSTR
OBJF2		OBJFUN
OBJF2		OBJF3
OBJF3	OBJF3	COMPTB
OBJF3		KNSTR

Symbol	Defined In	Referenced In
OBJF3		OBJFUN
OFFSET	BLKDAT	ADDALC
OFFSET		ADDCAR
OFFSET		ADJUST
OFFSET		AVTT
OFFSET		BLKDAT
OFFSET		COMPTB
OFFSET		DERIVE
OFFSET		DSPDTP
OFFSET		DSPPDT
OFFSET		KNSTR
OFFSET		LIST
OFFSET		MEET
OFFSET		NXDAY
OFFSET		NXPCT
OFFSET		NXTOUR
OFFSET		OBJFUN
OFFSET		OBJF2
OFFSET		READ
OFFSET		SBLACT
OFFSET		SBLEF
OFFSET		SBLOBJ
OFFSET		SET
OFFSET		STRCAR
OFFSET		STRDF
OFFSET		STROBJ
OFFSET		WRITE
OPTION	BLKDAT	BLKDAT
OPTION		INIT
OPTION		READ
OPTION		WRITE
PDEL	PDEL	OBJF1
PDEL		OBJF2
PDEL		WLEFT
PNTRS	BLKDAT	ADDALC
PNTRS		ADDCAR
PNTRS		ADJUST
PNTRS		BLKDAT
PNTRS		CKOVR
PNTRS		COMPTB
PNTRS		DERIVE
PNTRS		DISP
PNTRS		DSPDTP
PNTRS		DSPPDT
PNTRS		GTDSPC

Symbol	Defined In	Referenced In
PNTRS		INIT
PNTRS		KNSTR
PNTRS		LIST
PNTRS		MEET
PNTRS		NXDAY
PNTRS		NPCT
PNTRS		NXTOUR
PNTRS		OBJFUN
PNTRS		READ
PNTRS		SBLACT
PNTRS		SBLEF
PNTRS		SBLOBJ
PNTRS		SET
PNTRS		SETWFL
PNTRS		STRCAR
PNTRS		STRDF
PNTRS		STROBJ
PNTRS		WRITE
PRTBL	PRTBL	DSPDTP
PRTBL		DSPDTP
PRTBL		TOTAL
READ	READ	MAIN
SBLACT	SBLACT	ADDALC
SBLACT		DERIVE
SBLACT		MEET
SBLEF	SBLEF	ADDALC
SBLEF		DERIVE
SBLEF		MEET
SBLOBJ	SBLOBJ	ADDALC
SBLOBJ		ADDCAR
SBLOBJ		ADJUST
SCAN	SCAN	ADDALC
SCAN		DISP
SCAN		GTDSPC
SCAN		LIST
SCAN		MAIN
SCAN		MEET
SCAN		READ
SCAN		SET
SCAN		WRITE
SCODES	BLKDAT	ADDALC
SCODES		BLKDAT

Symbol	Defined In	Referenced In
SCODES		DISP
SCODES		GTDSPC
SCODES		LIST
SCODES		MAIN
SCODES		MEET
SCODES		READ
SCODES		SCAN
SCODES		SET
SCODES		WRITE
SET	SET	MAIN
SETWFL	SETWFL	ADDALC
SETWFL		DISP
SETWFL		LIST
SETWFL		MEET
SETWFL		SET
SETWFL		WRITE
SKIP	SKIP	READ
STATS	BLKDAT	BLKDAT
STATS		COMPTB
STATS		DISP
STATS		READ
STATS		TOTAL
STATS		ZERO
STORE	BLKDAT	ADDALC
STORE		ADDCAR
STORE		ADJUST
STORE		AVTT
STORE		BLKDAT
STORE		CKOVR
STORE		COMPTB
STORE		DERIVE
STORE		DISP
STORE		DSPDTP
STORE		DSPDTP
STORE		GETBOT
STORE		GETTOP
STORE		INIT
STORE		KNSTR
STORE		LIST
STORE		MAIN
STORE		MEET
STORE		NXDAY
STORE		NPCT
STORE		NXTOUR
STORE		OBJFUN

Symbol	Defined In	Referenced In
STORE		OBJF1
STORE		OBJF2
STORE		PDEL
STORE		READ
STORE		SBLACT
STORE		SBLEF
STORE		SBLOBJ
STORE		SCAN
STORE		SET
STORE		SETWFL
STORE		STRCAR
STORE		STRDF
STORE		STROBJ
STORE		WLEFT
STORE		WRITE
STRCAR	STRCAR	ADDALC
STRCAR		MEET
STRDF	STRDF	ADDCAR
STRDF		STROBJ
STROBJ	STROBJ	ADDALC
STROBJ		ADDCAR
STROBJ		ADJUST
SYSTEM	BLKDAT	ADDALC
SYSTEM		ADDCAR
SYSTEM		BLKDAT
SYSTEM		CKOVR
SYSTEM		DERIVE
SYSTEM		DISP
SYSTEM		DSPDTP
SYSTEM		DSPPDT
SYSTEM		GETBOT
SYSTEM		GETTKN
SYSTEM		GETTOP
SYSTEM		GTDSPC
SYSTEM		INIT
SYSTEM		LIST
SYSTEM		MAIN
SYSTEM		MEET
SYSTEM		OBJF2
SYSTEM		READ
SYSTEM		SCAN
SYSTEM		SET
SYSTEM		SETWFL
SYSTEM		TITLE
SYSTEM		TOTAL
SYSTEM		WRITE

Symbol	Defined In	Referenced In
TITLE	TITLE	DSPDTP
TITLE		DSPPDT
TITLES	BLKDAT	BLKDAT
TITLES		DISP
TITLES		HEAD
TITLES		INIT
TITLES		LIST
TITLES		READ
TITLES		TITLE
TITLES		WRITE
TOTAL	TOTAL	DSPDTP
TOTAL		DSPPDT
TRAVEL	TRIDSP	OBJF1
TRAVEL		OBJF2
TRAVEL		OBJF3
TRAVEL		TRIDSP
TRAVEL		WLEFT
TRIDSP	TRIDSP	CRLEFT
TRIDSP		DERIVE
TRIDSP		OBJF1
TRIDSP		OBJF2
TRIDSP		PDEL
TRIDSP		WLEFT
WLEFT	WLEFT	OBJF2
WRITE	WRITE	MAIN
ZERO	ZERO	DSPDTP
ZERO		DSPPDT

Appendix E

ADDRESSES FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

1. For copies of the PCAM program on card or tape, answers to questions about the program, and information about related emergency service deployment models:

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**END**

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