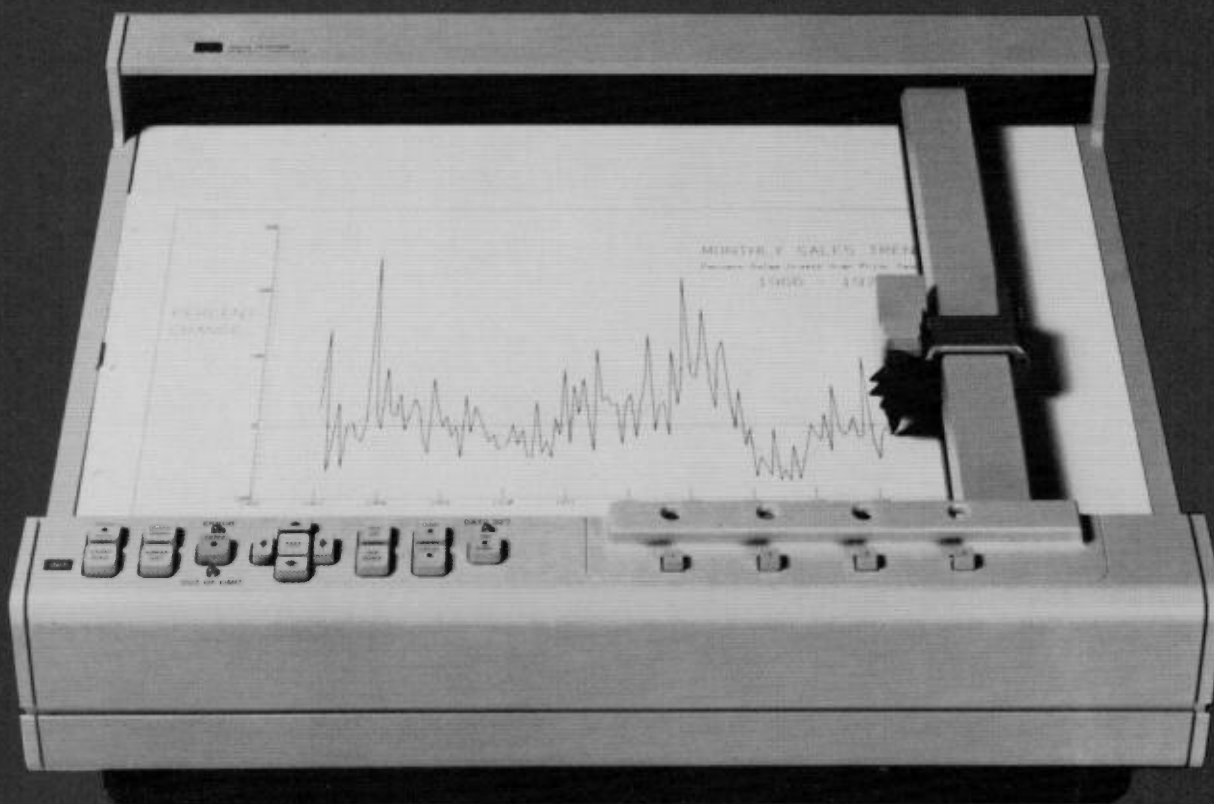


HP-PLOT/21 SOFTWARE CONVERSION GUIDE



APPLICATION NOTE 229-1

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Application Note 229-1

HP-PLOT/21 SOFTWARE CONVERSION GUIDE



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W105
November 1977

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Introduction	1
Chapter 1. HP-PLOT/21 Modules and Subroutines	3
Chapter 2. Conversion Considerations	7
Character Sets	7
Internal Representation	7
Conversion of Decimal ASCII Representation to ASCII Characters	11
FORTRAN IV Constructs and Intrinsic	11
Input/Output	14
Global Variables	15
Handshake Requirements	15
System Differences	17
Chapter 3. Conversion Feasibility Program	21
Chapter 4. Sample Program and Plot	23
Summary	24
Sales and Service Offices	26

INTRODUCTION

HP-PLOT/21 is a set of high-level, user-oriented FORTRAN IV subroutines designed to enable the HP 7221A user to effectively apply the plotter's capabilities to graphics solutions. The HP-PLOT/21 package is available for use with HP 3000 Series II computer systems and the commercial timeshare services of GE MARK III (Honeywell 6000) and TYMSHARE X (PDP-10) systems.

This application note provides sufficient information for the systems programmer to determine the feasibility of converting the package to operate on other systems. The following information is presented in this note:

Chapter 1. HP-PLOT/21 Modules and Subroutines.

This chapter provides a table of HP-PLOT/21 subroutines and their purpose.

Chapter 2. Conversion Considerations.

This chapter consists of a detailed analysis of areas that should be of interest to the systems programmer converting HP-PLOT/21 to other systems. These areas include character sets, system constructs and intrinsics, I/O, global variables, and handshake requirements. In addition, a matrix of differences among representative systems has been included which consolidates these areas of interest.

Chapter 3. Conversion Feasibility Program.

This chapter contains a FORTRAN IV program that may be used to determine the feasibility of conversion to the target system. The program contains a short series of tasks that reflect upon the areas discussed in Chapter 2.

Chapter 4. Sample Program and Plot.

This chapter contains a sample FORTRAN IV program and plot and serves to illustrate the basic tasks involved in plotting.

This application note uses the HP 3000 Series II system version of HP-PLOT/21 in all illustrations. Based on the target system characteristics, the systems programmer may wish to begin with one of the other available versions. In this case, some of the considerations described within this note may appear in somewhat different form in the actual source codes used. A thorough study of the HP-PLOT/21 Software User's Manual, part number 07221-90002, is recommended prior to attempting conversion.

Philosophy of HP-PLOT/21

HP-PLOT/21 has been designed to serve three major objectives:

1. Provide a general set of graphic functions which can support a wide variety of applications.
2. Allow simple access to the plotter's capabilities from a high level language without requiring extensive knowledge of the fundamental hardware syntax.
3. Provide full flexibility to scale, orient, and draw data and label axes, titles, numbers, and special symbols using any desired unit system.

The package was designed for maximum transportability between systems, is independent of a particular system's characteristics, and was written using the high-level language of FORTRAN IV.

CHAPTER 1

HP-PLOT/21 MODULES AND SUBROUTINES

The HP-PLOT/21 package consists of 86 FORTRAN IV subroutines designed to make the advanced capabilities of the HP7221A plotter accessible through simple program call statements. Fifty-five subroutines are directly accessible to the user and accomplish the four basic plotting functions: plotter setup, data plotting, axis drawing and labeling, and interactive functions such as digitizing. These subroutines are listed in table 1 along with their respective parameters. The remaining 31 subroutines are internal to the HP-PLOT/21 package, and handle such internal tasks as data unit conversion, data formatting, and handshake procedures. These subroutines are listed in table 2 along with their respective parameters and are presented for informative purposes only. They are used for activities internal to the HP-PLOT/21 package and the user should not attempt to call them directly.

Table 1. HP-PLOT/21 Modules and Subroutines

SYNTAX	PURPOSE
The Setup Group	
CALL ARCTOL(NUMB) CALL CLIP(XMIN,XMAX,YMIN,YMAX) CALL CLIPOF CALL CLIPON CALL FACTOR(FACT) CALL LIMIT(XMIN,XMAX,YMIN,YMAX) CALL LOCATE(XMIN,XMAX,YMIN,YMAX) CALL MAPUU(XMIN,XMAX,YMIN,YMAX) CALL MARGIN(XLEFT,XRIGHT,YLOWER,YTOP) CALL MSCALE(XOFSET,YOFSET) CALL PENSPD(SPEED) CALL PLOTS(INTTYP,LOGIN,LOGOUT) CALL RES(XRES,YRES) CALL SCALE(ARRAY,ALEN,NSCALE,NPOINT) CALL SETGU CALL SETIN CALL SETUU CALL SHOW(XMIN,XMAX,YMIN,YMAX)	Specify maximum deviation for approximating arcs. Re-define the soft-clip limits. Revoke soft clipping of User Unit data. Invoke soft clipping of User Unit data. Alter the scale factor of the picture. Adapt the plotter to paper size. Define region-of-interest for mapping User Units. Map and scale User-Units on region-of-interest. Define region-of-interest via character margins. Map User Unit system onto plotter space, in millimeters. Specify maximum pen velocity. Initialize the plotting software and the plotter. Change resolution of the plotter. Scale an array of floating-point numbers for one axis of a graph. Select the Graphic Unit system. Select the Inches Unit system. Select the User Unit system. Map and scale "square" User Units onto region-of-interest.
The Plotting Group	
CALL ARCREL(X,Y,RADIUS,ANGST,ANGEND) CALL DASLNA(LINTYP,PATLEN) CALL DRAW(X,Y) CALL IPLOT(X,Y,IPEN) CALL LINE(XARRAY,YARRAY,NSCALE,NPOINT,LPLOT,ISYMB) CALL MOVE(X,Y) CALL NEWPEN(NPEN) CALL PDIR(ANGLE) CALL PENDN CALL PENUP CALL PLOT(X,Y,IPEN) CALL RANGOF(XMIN,XMAX,YMIN,YMAX,TPTS) CALL RANGON CALL RPLOT(X,Y,IPEN)	Draw a circle or a portion thereof. Specify dash-line pattern for plotted lines and arcs. Perform absolute line-drawing. Perform incremental plotting, with pen control. Plot line or symbols from previously-scaled data arrays. Perform absolute pen positioning. Select another pen; or put away the current pen. Specify orientation angle of local relative co-ordinate system. Logically lower the pen. Logically raise the pen. Perform absolute data-plotting, with pen control. Report the range of User-Unit data passed to PLOT. Record the range of User Unit data passed to PLOT. Perform relative data-plotting, with pen control.

Table 1. HP-PLOT/21 Modules and Subroutines (Continued)

SYNTAX	PURPOSE
The Labeling Group	
CALL CDIR(ANGLE) CALL CFONT(NSFONT,NAFONT) CALL CPLOT(XCELL,YCELL) CALL CSIZE(CLINE,CRATIO,SLANT) CALL CSIZEA(HEIGHT,RATIO,SLANT) CALL LABOFF CALL LABON(NCHARS) CALL LBTERM(NTCHAR) CALL LONG(LMODE) CALL NUMBER(X,Y,HEIGHT,FNUMB,ANGLE,NDIGIT) CALL SYMBOL(X,Y,HEIGHT,LARAY,ANGLE,ICHAR)	Establish direction of labeling. Designate standard and alternate character fonts. Move in increments of character-cell blocks. Specify height, width-ratio and slant of character cells. Specify actual character height, width-ratio and slant. Terminate the label mode. Invoke the label mode to draw specified number of characters. Designate automatic label-mode terminator character. Designate relative label origin position (SYMBOL and NUMBER). Draw floating-point number at specified location. Draw characters or symbols at specified position.
The Axes Group	
CALL AXES(XTIC,YTIC,XORG,YORG,NXMAJ,NYMAJ,TICSIZ) CALL AXIS(X,Y,LARAY,NCHAR,ALEN,ANGLE,AMIN,DX,OLEN) CALL FRAME CALL FXD(NUMB) CALL GRID(XTIC,YTIC,XORG,YORG,NXMAJ,NYMAJ) CALL LAXES(XTIC,YTIC,XORG,YORG,NXMAJ,NYMAJ,TICSIZ) CALL LGRID(XTIC,YTIC,XORG,YORG,NXMAJ,NYMAJ)	Draw pair of co-ordinate axes. Draw one axis for previously-scaled data array. Draw rectangle around soft-clip region. Define floating-point format of axis labels. Draw full grid on soft-clip region. Draw pair of labeled co-ordinate axes. Draw full, labeled grid on soft-clip region.
The Interactive Group	
CALL DIGIT(XVALUE,YVALUE,NPENPO,NPENNO) CALL OERROR(NCODE,NCMAND,NCOUNT) CALL PLOTF CALL PLOTON CALL WHERE(X,Y,FACT)	Report (digitize) pen position, status and pen number to user. Report current plotter error status to the user. Terminate plot; condition terminal for communications. Condition plotter for subsequent communications. Report current pen position and scale factor to user.

Table 2. HP-PLOT/21 Internal Modules and Subroutines

SYNTAX	PURPOSE
The Handshaking Group	
CALL DATOUT(NUMB) CALL HSHAKE	Check if host buffer should be outputted. Outputs the host computer buffer with handshake.
The Input/Output Group	
CALL OUTEMP(INT1) CALL OUTCK1(LOCTYP) CALL OUTRE1(LOCTYP, INT1) CALL OUTRE3(LOCTYP, INT1, INT2, INT3) CALL OUTRE4(LOCTYP, INT1, INT2, INT3, INT4)	When plotter buffer is empty, return its size. Transmit the output request at the proper time. Output request, for requests with one parameter. Output request, for requests with three parameters. Output request, for requests with four parameters.
The Transformation Group	
CALL UUTOPU(X,Y) CALL INTOPU(X,Y) CALL GUTOPU(X,Y) CALL MUTOPU(X,Y) CALL PUTOUU(X,Y) CALL PUTOIN(X,Y) CALL PUTOGU(X,Y) CALL PUTOMU(X,Y) CALL CHANGE(XCURRL, YCURRL) CALL PUTOUN(X,Y) CALL DELTA(XVALUE, YVALUE)	User units to plotter units conversion. Inches to plotter units conversion. Graphic units to plotter units conversion. Machine units to plotter units conversion. Plotter units to user units conversion. Plotter units to inches conversion. Plotter units to graphic units conversion. Plotter units to machine units conversion. Converts current units to plotter units. Converts plotter units to current units. Converts current units to plotter units relative to 0,0.
The Command Group	
CALL AMOVE CALL ADRAW CALL IMOVE CALL IDRAW CALL IPLOT1(X,Y, IPEN)	Physically raise pen for absolute moves. Physically lower pen for absolute moves. Physically raise pen for incremental moves. Physically lower pen for incremental moves. Perform incremental data plotting (used in CPLOT and PLOT with the parameter IPEN > 10)
The Parameter Conversion Group	
CALL AGP(X) CALL ANG(AN) CALL AXY(X,Y) CALL IXY(X,Y) CALL NMP(NUMB)	Absolute Graphic Parameter Angle Parameter Absolute XY Data Incremental XY Data Numeric Parameter
Other Subroutines	
CALL CLIPER(ARXY, NFLAG1) CALL AGLAX(XTIC, YTIC, XORG, YORG, NXMAJ, NYMAJ, TICSIZ, NTYPE) CALL INSERT(NUMBER)	General routine to clip a line segment. The general routine for LGRID, LAXES, AXES, and GRID. General routine used to insert any number between 0 and 128 into the host computer buffer.

NOTE: The internal modules and subroutines provided on this page have been provided for information only and the user should not attempt to call them directly.

CHAPTER 2

CONVERSION CONSIDERATIONS

There are certain areas that the systems programmer should research prior to attempting conversion of HP-PLOT/21 to other systems. These areas include:

Character Sets

An examination of the character sets available in the target system and the method of character representation.

Internal Representation

The number of characters stored in a single computer word in the target system.

Conversion of Decimal ASCII Representation to ASCII Characters

The changes required to convert the decimal ASCII characters for use by the software.

FORTTRAN IV Constructs and Intrinsic

The use of the FORTRAN IV <DO> statement with a negative loop variable, data statements, logical expressions, and intrinsic and basic external functions of the HP-PLOT/21 software.

Input/Output

The use of free-format input and descriptors in the output routines.

Global Variables

The use of global variables for communication and output buffer purposes.

Handshake Requirements

Establishment of the nature of plotter outputs which provides compatibility with a wide variety of terminal protocols.

This chapter examines these areas in detail and provides a matrix of differences between representative systems which consolidates these areas of interest.

CHARACTER SETS

The HP7221A plotter uses the characters outlined in table 3. A careful examination should be made concerning the character sets available on the target system, as well as the method used to internally represent the characters. This method of internal representation may be BCD, EBCDIC, or one of many versions of ASCII.

The information regarding character representation will typically be found in the FORTRAN IV and/or operating system manuals of the target system. It is wise to verify what is stated in the target system manuals by programmatically generating all of the characters. Such an exercise is included in the conversion feasibility program.

INTERNAL REPRESENTATION

The number of characters stored in a single computer word will vary based upon the word size and the number of bits used to represent a single character. Typically, a system will utilize the same number of bits to represent each character internally. However, some systems may represent standard characters with a specific number of bits, while representing extended characters, such as lower case letters, with twice as many bits.

Table 3. HP7221A Plotter ASCII Character Usage

ASCII CHAR.	TERMINAL KEYBOARD	DECIMAL	OCTAL	BINARY							PLOTTER USAGE		
				8	7	6	5	4	3	2		1	
NULL	CNTL @	0	000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Null (always ignored)	
SOH	CNTL A	1	001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
STX	CNTL B	2	002	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0		
ETX	CNTL C	3	003	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1		Default Label Terminator
EOT	CNTL D	4	004	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		
ENQ	CNTL E	5	005	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	Causes Automatic ACK Automatic Response to ENQ	
ACK	CNTL F	6	006	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0		
BEL	CNTL G	7	007	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1		
BS	CNTL H	8	010	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	Backspace	
HT	CNTL I	9	011	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1		Half-space Forward Line Feed (Typical Echo Bypass) Inverse Line Feed Set Label Origin Carriage Return (Default Output Terminator) Select Standard Character Set Select Alternate Character Set
LF	CNTL J	10	012	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0		
VT	CNTL K	11	013	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1		
FF	CNTL L	12	014	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0		
CR	CNTL M	13	015	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1		
SO	CNTL N	14	016	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0		
SI	CNTL O	15	017	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1		
DLE	CNTL P	16	020	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Typical Output Trigger Character	
DC1	CNTL Q	17	021	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1		
DC2	CNTL R	18	022	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0		
DC3	CNTL S	19	023	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1		
DC4	CNTL T	20	024	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0		
NAK	CNTL U	21	025	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1		
SYN	CNTL V	22	026	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0		
ETB	CNTL W	23	027	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1		
CAN	CNTL X	24	030	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	First Character of Device Control Instructions	
EM	CNTL Y	25	031	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1		
SUB	CNTL Z	26	032	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0		
ESC	CNTL [	27	033	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1		
FS	CNTL \	28	034	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0		
GS	CNTL]	29	035	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1		
RS	CNTL ^	30	036	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0		
US	CNTL _	31	037	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1		
SP		32	040	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	~ # AUTOMATIC MACRO Instruction	
!		33	041	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1		
..		34	042	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0		
#		35	043	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1		
\$		36	044	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0		
%		37	045	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1		
&		38	046	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0		
'		39	047	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1		
(		40	050	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	ESC • (PLOTTER ON Instruction ESC •) PLOTTER OFF Instruction ~ * MACRO DEFINE Instruction	
)		41	051	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1		
*		42	052	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0		
+		43	053	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1		
,		44	054	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0		
-		45	055	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1		
.		46	056	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0		
/		47	057	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1		
0		48	060	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	Only allowed characters in the <ASC> parameter strings of the SET OUTPUT MODE and SET HANDSHAKE MODE 1 and 2 instructions	
1		49	061	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1		
2		50	062	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0		
3		51	063	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1		
4		52	064	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0		
5		53	065	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1		
6		54	066	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0		
7		55	067	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1		
8		56	070	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	<ASC> String Terminator <ASC> String Delimiter	
9		57	071	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1		
:		58	072	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0		
;		59	073	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1		
<		60	074	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0		
=		61	075	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1		
>		62	076	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0		
?		63	077	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1		

Table 3. HP7221A Plotter ASCII Character Usage (Continued)

ASCII CHAR.	TERMINAL KEYBOARD	DECIMAL	OCTAL	BINARY							PLOTTER USAGE	
				8	7	6	5	4	3	2		1
@		64	100	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	ESC • A OUTPUT IDENTIFICATION Instruction ESC • B OUTPUT BUFFER SPACE Instruction ESC • C OUTPUT CURRENT POSITION Instruction ESC • D OUTPUT DIGITIZED POINT Instruction ESC • E OUTPUT ERROR Instruction ESC • F OUTPUT STATUS Instruction ESC • G OUTPUT GRAPHIC LIMITS Instruction
A		65	101	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
B		66	102	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	
C		67	103	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	
D		68	104	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	
E		69	105	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	
F		70	106	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	
G		71	107	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	ESC • H SET HANDSHAKE MODE 1 Instruction ESC • I SET HANDSHAKE MODE 2 Instruction ESC • J ABORT DEVICE CONTROL Instructions ESC • K ABORT GRAPHIC Instructions ESC • L OUTPUT BUFFER SIZE Instruction ESC • M SET OUTPUT MODE Instruction
H		72	110	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	
I		73	111	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	
J		74	112	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	
K		75	113	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	
L		76	114	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	
M		77	115	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	
N		78	116	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	~ P LABEL FONT Instruction ~ Q FIXED DASH LINES Instruction ~ R VARIABLE DASH LINES Instruction ~ S SET GRID SIZE Instruction ~ T ARC TOLERANCE Instruction ~ V VELOCITY SELECT Instruction ~ W SET GRAPH LIMITS Instruction
O		79	117	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	
P		80	120	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Q		81	121	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	
R		82	122	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	
S		83	123	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	
T		84	124	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	
U		85	125	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	~ \ SET STRING TERMINATOR Instruction ~ - INITIALIZE Instruction
V		86	126	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	
W		87	127	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	
X		88	130	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	
Y		89	131	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	
Z		90	132	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	
[		91	133	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	
\		92	134	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	~ - INITIALIZE Instruction
]		93	135	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	
^		94	136	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	
_		95	137	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	
a		96	140	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
b		97	141	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	
c		98	142	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	
d		99	143	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	p MOVE Instruction q DRAW Instruction r INCREMENTAL MOVE Instruction s INCREMENTAL DRAW Instruction t ARC CLOCKWISE Instruction u ARC COUNTERCLOCKWISE Instruction v PEN SELECT Instruction w ROTATE Instruction
e		100	144	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	
f		101	145	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	
g		102	146	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	
h		103	147	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	
i		104	150	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	
j		105	151	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	
k		106	152	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	ROTATE AT LAST ANGE Instruction No Operation MACRO INSTRUCTION TERMINATE MACRO INSTRUCTION INVOKE No Operation No Operation First Character 2nd Order Graphic Instructions Always Ignored
l		107	153	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	
m		108	154	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	
n		109	155	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	
o		110	156	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	
p		111	157	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	
q		112	160	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	
r		113	161	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	ROTATE AT LAST ANGE Instruction No Operation MACRO INSTRUCTION TERMINATE MACRO INSTRUCTION INVOKE No Operation No Operation First Character 2nd Order Graphic Instructions Always Ignored
s		114	162	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	
t		115	163	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	
u		116	164	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	
v		117	165	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	
w		118	166	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	
x		119	167	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	
y		120	170	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	ROTATE AT LAST ANGE Instruction No Operation MACRO INSTRUCTION TERMINATE MACRO INSTRUCTION INVOKE No Operation No Operation First Character 2nd Order Graphic Instructions Always Ignored
z		121	171	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	
{		122	172	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	
		123	173	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	
}		124	174	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	
~		125	175	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	
DEL		126	176	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	
		127	177	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

Subroutines AGLAX, NUMBER, and SYMBOL perform functions that are based upon the number of bits used in character representation and the number of characters that may be stored in a computer word. The subroutines use two global variables which are initialized in the subroutine PLOTS. These variables expedite activities involved in character manipulation and facilitate conversion to other systems. The two globals are:

MNCHAR — Set to the number of characters that may be stored in a single computer word.

MCBITS — Set to the number of bits used to represent a single character.

The use of these two globals is best illustrated by the following excerpt from the SYMBOL subroutine, in which characters passed in a packed array are extracted and placed in the HP-PLOT/21 output buffer:

Variable Definitions —

IARRY = The array passed to SYMBOL containing a packed string of characters to be plotted.

INUM = The number of characters contained in the array <IARRY>.

IWD = An array used as a temporary work area for the procedure.

IDATA = A temporary storage location which accepts single words as they are unpacked from array <IARRY>.

MOUTAR = A global array which functions as the host output buffer. This array accepts single characters that have been extracted from the array <IARRY> and makes them available to the plotter.

MCOUNT = A pointer indicating the next available cell in the output buffer <MOUTAR>.

Character Manipulation Routine

```

C
C      Initialize variables used as pointers during routine
C
C      I = 1
C      ICHARS = 0
C
C      Extract a word of packed characters from array
C
10  IDATA = IARRY(I)
C
C      Begin loop to unpack the characters
C
C      DO 20 K = MNCHAR,1,-1
C      IWD(K) = IDATA-IDATA/(2**MCBITS)*(2**MCBITS)
C      IDATA=IDATA/(2**MCBITS)
20  CONTINUE
C
C      Begin loop to insert characters into output buffer
C
C      DO 30 J = 1,MNCHAR
C      ICHARS = ICHARS+1
C      IF( ICHARS.GT. INUM ) GO TO 40
C      MOUTAR(MCOUNT)=IWD(J)
C      MCOUNT=MCOUNT+1
30  CONTINUE

```

```

C
C      Increment pointer and go get next word
C
      I=I+1
      GO TO 10
C
C      End of routine
C
40    STOP

```

The character manipulation routine is just one of several HP-PLOT/21 subroutines that have been designed to facilitate conversion to other systems.

CONVERSION OF DECIMAL ASCII REPRESENTATION TO ASCII CHARACTERS

Throughout the HP-PLOT/21 software, the decimal integer representations of ASCII characters are either passed as parameters to other subroutines or inserted directly into the output buffer array <MOUTAR>, dependent upon the most convenient and efficient method of transfer. When output buffer array <MOUTAR> is transmitted to the plotter, the decimal integers are converted to their representative ASCII character using a FORTRAN IV format statement described in the Input/Output section of this document. Since the target system's character representation may differ, these decimal representations may require change to yield the proper ASCII characters.

FORTRAN IV CONSTRUCTS AND INTRINSICS

Although the HP-PLOT/21 software was designed with transportability in mind, there exist a multitude of FORTRAN IV dialects.¹ For that reason, the following constructs and intrinsics may require change:

- a. Use of the FORTRAN IV <DO> Statement With A Negative Loop Variable

Many systems do not allow this construct. In addition, some systems do not allow evaluation of an expression in a <DO> statement. Subroutines AGP and SYMBOL contain this construct. An excerpt from the AGP subroutine which converts an absolute graphic parameter to a binary format required by the plotter follows:

Variable Definitions —

- X = The real value passed to the routine for conversion to special binary format.
- MOUTAR = A global array used by HP-PLOT/21 as the output array. The contents of this buffer are sent to the plotter.
- MCOUNT = A pointer indicating the next available cell in the output buffer <MOUTAR>.
- MLOCCM = Internal flag used by HP-PLOT/21 to signal events to other routines.

Real to special binary routine —

```

C
C      Check MIN-MAX of real value
C
      IF(X .LT. 0.0) X=0.0
      IF(X .GT. 32767.0) X=32767.0
C
C      Convert to integer
C
      NUMB=IFIX(X+.5)

```

```

C
C      Check for space available in output buffer
C
C      CALL DATOUT(3)
C
C      Begin conversion to special binary format
C
      NOPTS=1
      IF(NUMB .GT. 15) NOPTS=2
      IF(NUMB .GT. 1023) NOPTS=3
      DO 100 J=MCOUNT+NOPTS-1,MCOUNT,-1
      NEW=NUMB/2**6
      MOUTAR(J)=NUMB-NEW*2**6
      IF(J.EQ.MCOUNT)MOUTAR(MCOUNT)=MOUTAR(MCOUNT)+96
      IF(MOUTAR(J).LT.32)MOUTAR(J)=MOUTAR(J)+64
      NUMB=NEW
100  CONTINUE

      MCOUNT=MCOUNT+NOPTS
      MLOCCM=16
      RETURN

```

The problem involving the <DO> statement in the previous routine may be easily fixed by modifying the routine to appear as follows:

```

C
C      Check MIN-MAX of real value
C
C      IF(X .LT. 0) X=0.0
C      IF(X .GT. 32767.) X=32767.0
C
C      Convert to integer
C
C      NUMB=IFIX(X+.5)
C
C      Check for space available in output buffer
C
C      CALL DATOUT(3)
C
C      Begin conversion to special binary format
C
      NOPTS=1
      IF(NUMB .GT. 15) NOPTS=2
      IF(NUMB .GT. 1023) NOPTS=3
      ICOUNT=MCOUNT+NOPTS-1
      DO 100 J=1, NOPTS
      NEW=NUMB/2**6
      MOUTAR(ICOUNT)=NUMB-NEW*2**6
      IF(J.EQ.NOPTS)MOUTAR(ICOUNT)=MOUTAR(ICOUNT)+96
      IF(MOUTAR(ICOUNT) .LT. 32) MOUTAR(ICOUNT)=MOUTAR(ICOUNT)+64
      NUMB=NEW
      ICOUNT=ICOUNT-1
100  CONTINUE
      MCOUNT=MCOUNT+NOPTS
      MLOCCM=16
      RETURN

```

b. Data Statement

Most FORTRAN IV dialects permit the use of a string constant in a DATA statement. The HP-PLOT/21 software contains only one DATA statement which is located in the subroutine AXIS. The string constant is used when labeling an axis with exponent information.

The DATA statement appears as:

```
DIMENSION IXX(2)
```

```
DATA IXX/2H-1, 2H00/
```

where ~~0~~ is a mandatory space.

Since a single string character requires only 7 bits of storage in the HP3000 computer, two characters may be stored in its 16-bit word.

The format of this DATA statement may differ on the target system based upon the method of internal representation discussed earlier.

c. Logical Expressions

The following logical operators are used throughout the software:

.AND. AND

.OR. INCLUSIVE OR

.NOT. COMPLEMENT

These are all FORTRAN IV ANSI standard expressions and should present no conversion problem.

Some systems require that variables used in an arithmetic assignment statement with logical operators be type LOGICAL. The following example from the HP-PLOT/21 routine AXI demonstrates this HP3000 system requirement:

```
INTEGER NINT  
LOGICAL NCOMP  
EQUIVALENCE (NCOMP,NINT)
```

```
NCOMP=BOOL(NUMB) .AND.  
& BOOL ((2**(MIN0(6,15-I*6-NXOFF))-1)*2**(I*6+NXOFF))
```

```
MOUTAR(NBYTE)=NINT/(2**(I*6+NXOFF))
```

This series of FORTRAN IV statements extracts selected bits based upon a dynamic mask. Variables used during a masking operation must be type LOGICAL. This is accomplished by using the equivalence of NCOMP (type logical) and NINT (type integer) together with the intrinsic function BOOL, which converts an integer expression to logical.

Many systems do not have such a requirement and the example above may either appear as:

```
NCOMP=AND(NUMB,(2**(MIN0(6,15-I*6-NXOFF))-1)*2**(I*6+NXOFF))
```

or as the original series of statements, but without the intrinsic BOOL. The use of this construct may be found in the routines AXI and NUMBER.

d. FORTRAN IV Intrinsic and Basic External Functions.

Table 5 lists the FORTRAN IV intrinsic functions and basic external functions used in the HP-PLOT/21 software:

Table 5. HP-PLOT/21 Intrinsic and Basic External Functions

INTRINSIC FUNCTION	DEFINITION	NUMBER OF ARGUMENTS	FUNCTION REFERENCE	TYPE OF ARGUMENT	TYPE OF FUNCTION
Absolute Value	$ a $	1	$ABS(a)$	Real	Real
			$IABS(a)$	Integer	Integer
Truncation	sign of a times largest integer $\leq a $	1	$AINT(a)$	Real	Real
Remaindering	$a_1 \text{ (mod } a_2)$	2	$MOD(a_1, a_2)$	Integer	Integer
Choosing largest value	$MAX(a_1, a_2, \dots)$	at least 2	$AMAX1(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$	Real	Real
			$MAX0(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$	Integer	Integer
Choosing smallest value	$Min(a_1, a_2, \dots)$	at least 2	$AMIN1(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$	Real	Real
			$MIN0(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$	Integer	Integer
Fix	Conversion from real to integer	1	$IFIX(a)$	Real	Integer
Float	Conversion from integer to real	1	$FLOAT(a)$	Integer	Real
Convert integer expression to type logical	BOOL		$BOOL(a)$	Integer	Logical
BASIC EXTERNAL FUNCTION	DEFINITION	NUMBER OF ARGUMENTS	FUNCTION REFERENCE	TYPE OF ARGUMENT	TYPE OF FUNCTION
Natural Logarithm	$\log_e(a)$	1	$ALOG(a)$	Real	Real
Common Logarithm	$\log_{10}(a)$	1	$ALOG10(a)$	Real	Real
Trigonometric Sine	$\sin(a)$	1	$SIN(a)$	Real	Real
Trigonometric Cosine	$\cos(a)$	1	$COS(a)$	Real	Real

INPUT/OUTPUT

a. Input

Several of the routines use free-format input with commas as delimiters. For example:

```
READ (MDEVIN,*) INT1,INT2,INT3
```

where: MDEVIN = The logical unit number of the input device
 * = The free-format identifier

The variables INT1, INT2, and INT3 will receive a stream of data from the plotter which might appear as —

350, 350, 16000, 11400 carriage return

The commas separating the various numerical values and the carriage return terminating the response are automatically supplied by the plotter for all output requests.

Free-format input is used in the routines OUTEMP, OUTRE1, OUTRE3, and OUTRE4.

b. Output

The HP-PLOT/21 output routines use the ASCII string edit descriptor (nH) and the rightmost ASCII character field descriptor (Rw).

All output is performed with suppression of carriage return, linefeed. The method of suppression differs among systems and may involve the placement of a special control character either preceding or following a format specification. For example, in the case of the HP3000 system, the following technique is used:

```
10 FORMAT(%320C,200R1)
```

where:

The sequence %320C signals the system that output is to take place with suppression of carriage return, line feed.

The sequence 200R1 is the format specification for 200 ASCII characters, each located in the right-most part of an output buffer word.

Some systems limit the number of characters that can be transmitted to a terminal device regardless of whether there is carriage return, line feed suppression. If this condition exists, the user must alter the limitation value or change the size of the block in <MOUTAR>.

Output occurs in the routines HSHAKE, OUTCK1, OUTEMP, and PLOTS.

GLOBAL VARIABLES

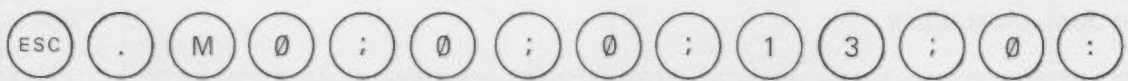
The HP-PLOT/21 subroutines utilize several global variables for both communication and output buffer purposes via a labeled common block. Some systems may disallow labeled common in which case unlabeled common may be used. Occasionally, systems will have restrictions involving the number of continuation lines permitted for a single source statement. This may necessitate splitting the common into two common blocks. As long as the common block retains a contiguous one-to-one correspondence between the common block variables, this should present little difficulty.

HANDSHAKE REQUIREMENTS

The subroutine PLOTS sets up the handshake sequence with the plotter via an instruction to Set Output Mode. The Set Output Mode instruction establishes the nature of the plotter outputs, providing compatibility with a wide variety of terminal protocols. The Set Output Mode sequence transferred to the plotter is presented in table 6.

The internal plotter flow upon receipt of a Set Output Mode instruction is shown in figure 1. Due to plotter parser requirements, the plotter does not act upon the instruction in the exact sequence transferred to the plotter. A description of the primary operations performed in the flow chart is as follows.

Table 6. Set Output Mode Sequence

												
<ASC> ₁		Turn-around delay (0 to 9999 milliseconds)										
		Default: 0 milliseconds (no delay)										
<ASC> ₂		Output trigger character; ASCII decimal equivalent (0 to 126)										
		Default: 0 (ASCII equivalent of NULL)										
<ASC> ₃		Echo-terminate character; ASCII decimal equivalent (0 to 126)										
		Default: 0 (ASCII equivalent of NULL)										
<ASC> ₄ <ASC> ₅		Output terminator; 1 or 2 characters; ASCII decimal equivalents (0 to 127)										
		Default: 13; 0 (ASCII equivalents of Carriage Return and NULL)										
DEFAULT:						is the same as						
												

Trigger Character

Beginning with the receipt of an output instruction and continuing until receipt of the trigger character, all input except Device Control instructions is ignored. If the trigger character is defaulted or specified as zero (NULL character), then a trigger is not required and input is not ignored.

Turn-Around Delay

Following receipt of the output instruction and trigger character (if any), the turn-around delay begins at the end of which time transmission begins.

Output Terminator

Following transmission of the requested information, the two terminator characters are transmitted. If the first character, or both characters are defined as zero (NULL character), then no terminator characters are transmitted. If the second character is defined as zero, then only the first character is transmitted. If the output terminator is defaulted, then only a carriage return is transmitted.

Echo Terminate Character

The echo terminate character is used to prevent plotter response to an output request from being echoed by the host computer and interpreted as plot data by the plotter. Beginning with the start of transmission and continuing until receipt of the echo-terminate character, all input except Device Control instructions is ignored. If the echo-terminate character is defaulted or specified as zero (NULL character), then an echo-terminate character is not required and any echoed input will not be ignored.

In the default situation, the plotter transmits requested information terminated by a carriage return, immediately following receipt of an output instruction.

Now that the basic concepts of the set output mode instruction have been examined, the following excerpt from the PLOTS subroutine will clarify the complete handshake sequence:

```
WRITE(MDEVOT,100)
100 FORMAT(%320C,30H (ESC).( (ESC) .M10;17;10;13: (ESC) .E (ESC) .J (ESC) .F (ESC) .J)
```

An examination of this sequence for handshake with the HP3000 system shows that —

Turn-around delay	= 10 milliseconds
Output trigger character	= 17 (decimal DC1)
Echo terminate character	= 10 (decimal line feed)
Output terminator	= 13 (decimal carriage return)

(ESC) .E	} Used to clear plotter status information
(ESC) .J	
(ESC) .F	
(ESC) .J	

Information regarding the handshake requirements for the target system may typically be found in either the device driver manuals or the I/O section of the system reference manual.

SYSTEM DIFFERENCES

Table 4 is a consolidation of system differences for consideration when determining conversion feasibility. The systems listed should be considered as a representative of a family of similar systems rather than as specific configurations. Many installations may offer extended capabilities to the user through operating system enhancement or programming language extensions, or both.

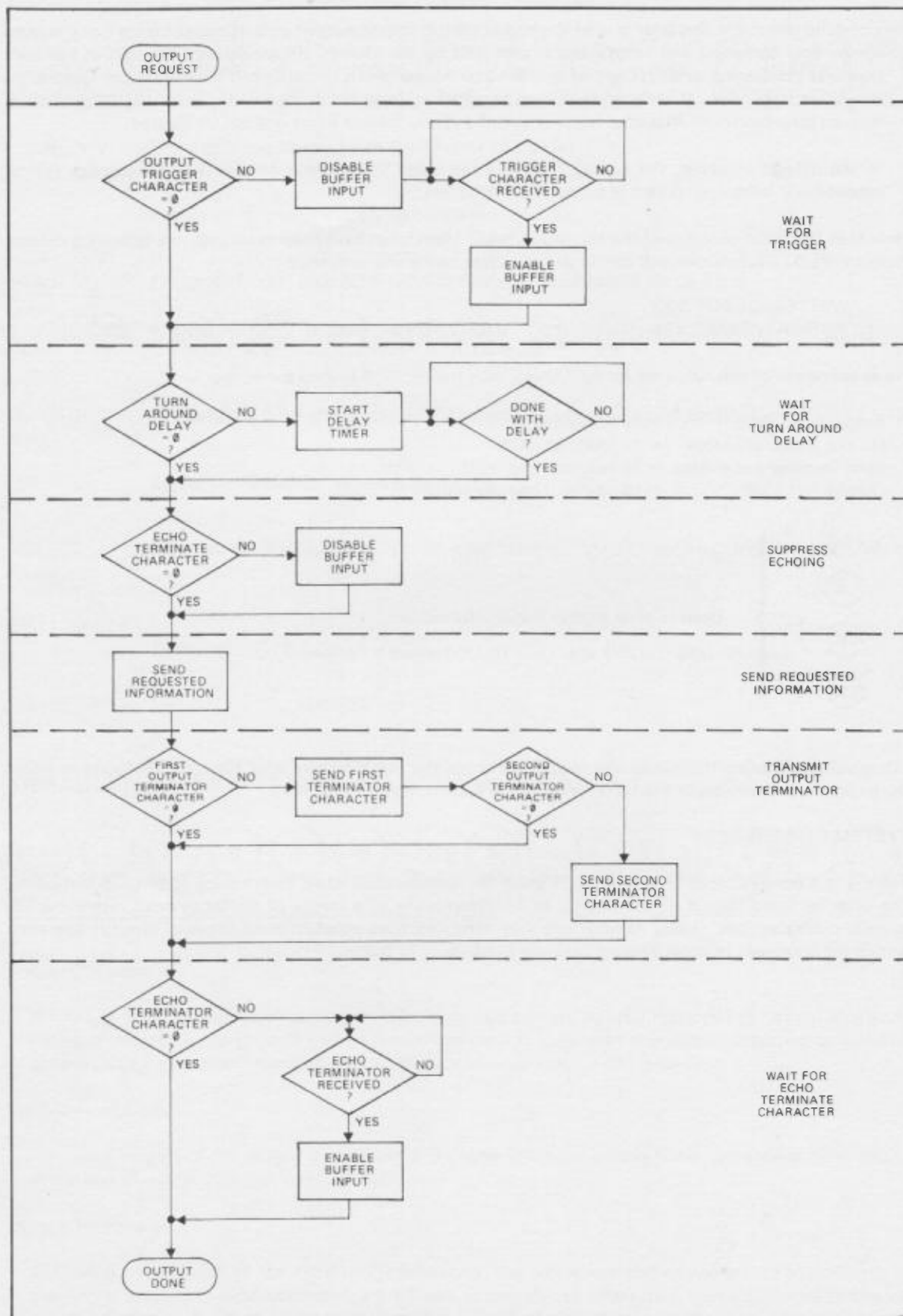


Figure 1. Plotter Output Mode Flowchart

Table 4. System Differences

SYSTEM	SUPPORTED SYSTEMS			REPRESENTATIVE SYSTEMS			
	HP 3000 SERIES II	GE MARK III (HONEYWELL 6000)	TYMSHARE X (PDP 10)	CDC CYBERNET® (CYBER 173)	IBM 370	DATA GENERAL ECLIPSE	DEC PDP 11
Word Size (bits)	16	36	36	60	32	16	16
Character Representation (bits)	7 ASCII	9 ASCII	7 ASCII	6 or 12 ¹ ASCII	8 ASCII	8 ASCII	7 ASCII
Characters per word	2	4	5	5 or 10	4	2	2
Fortran IV constructs NOT allowed	Non-type logical in arithmetic assignment with logical operators	1. Negative <DO> loop 2. Expression evaluation in <DO> statement	Non-type logical in arithmetic assignment with logical operators	1. Negative <DO> loop 2. Expression evaluation in <DO> statement	1. Negative <DO> loop 2. Expression evaluation in <DO> statement	1. Negative <DO> loop 2. Expression evaluation in <DO> statement	1. Negative <DO> loop 2. Expression evaluation in <DO> statement
Method of suppression of carriage return, line feed in formatted output	%320C precedes format spec	1H& precedes format spec	& follows format spec	:A:: follows format spec and must be on a 12-bit boundary in a 60-bit word	1H+ precedes format spec	Z follows format spec	1H+ precedes format spec
Handshake differences	10 msec turn DC1 trigger LF echo CR terminator	DC1 trigger LF echo CR terminator	10 msec turn No DC1 LF echo CR terminator	100 msec turn No DC1 LF echo CR terminator	Data unavailable	Data unavailable	Data unavailable
Free-format Input	Read(I/O Unit,*) IOLIST	Read, IOLIST	Accept n, IOLIST	Read(I/O Unit,*) IOLIST	Read(I/O Unit) IOLIST	Read(I/O Unit) IOLIST	Read(I/O Unit,*) IOLIST

¹ Allows only 64 characters to be used with SYMBOL routine due to representation differences.

CHAPTER 3

CONVERSION FEASIBILITY PROGRAM

The following program will enable the programmer to ascertain the degree of difficulty involved in converting HP-PLOT/21 to operate on another system. The program has been designed to:

1. Uncover any compile-time errors.
2. Uncover any run-time problems.
3. Display the target system's character set.

It may be necessary to set the variable IOUT equal to the logical device number of the target system's terminal.

PROGRAM TEST

```

C
C This is the conversion feasibility program. The
C program contains a series of tests that involve
C the possible problem areas outlined in the conversion
C considerations section of the application note.
C
C ** Labeled common block **
C
C This labeled common block is from the HP-PLOT/21
C graphics software routines.
C
COMMON/GSDATA/XCHARA,XMAPT1,XMAPT2,YMAPT1,YMAPT2,TEMP66,
&XLASTL,YLASTL,XMAXGU,YMAXGU,XLASTA,YLASTA,XMINRG,YMINRG,
&XRESPU,YRESPU,XFACTS,YFACTS,XMAXIN,YMAXIN,XMAXRG,YMAXRG,
&XOFFPU,YOFFPU,XMINMU,YMINMU,XMAXMU,YMAXMU,XMAPL1,YMAPL1,
&XMAPL2,YMAPL2,XMINUU,YMINUU,XMAXUU,YMAXUU,XRELPU,YRELPU,
&XWIND1,YWIND1,XWIND2,YWIND2,XRATIO,YCHARH,XEXTR1,YEXTR2,
&XCHARS,YLABAN,XRELAN,YACTAN,XDLEN,YRANGE,XMAXPU,YMAXPU,
&MERRO1,MERRO2,MERRO3,MONOFF,MPENPO,MPENNO,MLNTYP,
&MCLEAR,MCLIPF,MLTERM,MDEVIN,MCSTDF,MCALTF,MLBPOS,MEMPTY,
&MBUFSI,MCOUNT,MSTART,MARSIZ,MSETUN,MLOCCM,MINIT1,MSCLIP,
&MFXDNO,MDEVOT,MBUFAP,MPLOST,MNCHAR,MCBITS,MOUTAR(200)
C
C
C Now we will initialize arrays and other variables
C utilized during our tests
C
DIMENSION ICHARS(128),IARRAY(3)
C
C *** NOTE *** — IOUT — should be set to the logical unit
C of the terminal for the target system.
C
IOUT=6
IOLD=0
INDEX1=1
INDEX2=3
WRITE(IOUT,1)
1 FORMAT (1X,41HHP-PLOT/21 CONVERSION FEASIBILITY PROGRAM/)
C
C ** Test 1 ** Display target character set
C

```

```

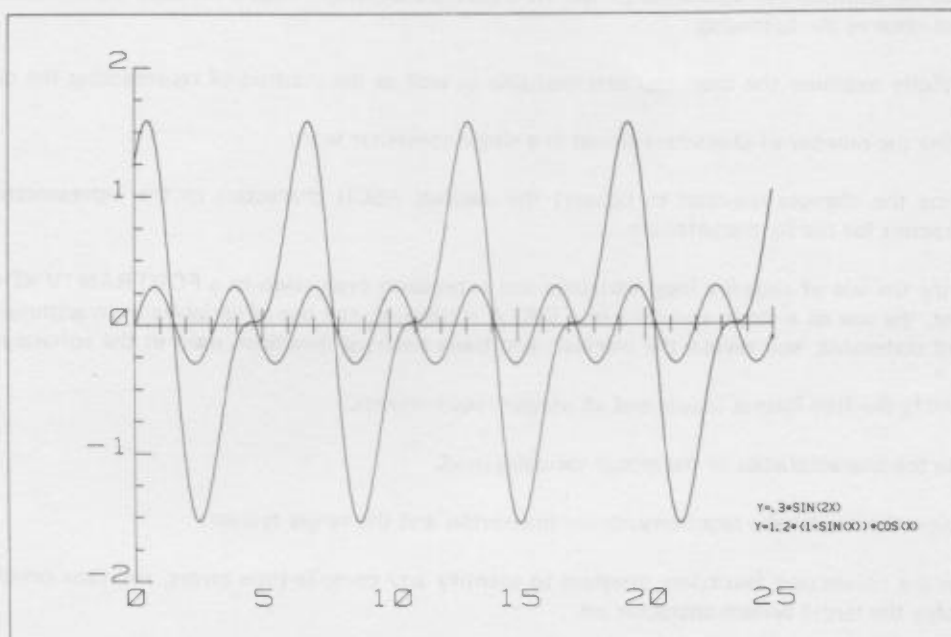
WRITE(IOUT,5)
5  FORMAT(1X,37HTEST 1 – DISPLAY TARGET CHARACTER SET/)
   DO 10 I = 1,128
     ICHARS(I) = I - 1
10  CONTINUE
   DO 30 J = 1,128
     WRITE(IOUT,20) ICHARS(J)
20  FORMAT(1X,R1)
30  CONTINUE
C
C  ** Test 2 **  <DO statement> with expression
                evaluation and negative loop
                ( output from this test should be : 123 )
C
   WRITE(IOUT,35)
35  FORMAT(1X,23HTEST 2 – <DO STATEMENT>/)
   WRITE(IOUT,36)
36  FORMAT(1X,22HOUTPUT SHOULD BE : 123/)
   DO 40 K = INDEX1+INDEX2-1,INDEX2-2,-1
     IARRAY(K) = K
40  CONTINUE
   WRITE(IOUT,50) (IARRAY(L),L=1,3)
50  FORMAT(1X,3I1)
C
C
C  ** Test 3 **  Arithmetic assignment statement with
                logical operators
                ( output from this test should be : 10 )
C
   WRITE(IOUT,55)
55  FORMAT(1X,40HTEST 3 – ARITHMETIC ASSIGNMENT STATEMENT/)
   WRITE(IOUT,56)
56  FORMAT(1X,21HOUTPUT SHOULD BE : 10/)
   INEW = OR(IOLD,10)
   WRITE(IOUT,60) INEW
60  FORMAT(1X,I5)
   STOP
   END

```

CHAPTER 4

SAMPLE PROGRAM AND PLOT

A graphic application program consists of four basic tasks: graph setup, plotting the data, annotating the plot (axes and labels), and termination. The following HP-PLOT/21 program shows these tasks in detail.



```

C
C Sample program #1
C
C Plotter set-up
C
  CALL PLOTS(1,5,6)
  CALL RES(1.0,1.0)
  CALL FRAME
  CALL SETIN
  CALL LOCATE(2.0,12.0,1.0,9.0)
  CALL MAPUU(0.,25.0,-2.0,2.0)
C
C Initialize numeric values
C
  XSTART=0.0
  XEND=25.0
  STEP=.01
  X=0.0
  CALL PENUP
C
C Generate and plot data
C
  CALL NEWPEN(3)
100 X=X+STEP
  IF(X.GT.XEND) GO TO 200
  Y=1.2*(1.0+SIN(X))*COS(X)
  CALL PLOT(X,Y,4)
  GO TO 100
200 CALL PENUP
  CALL NEWPEN(2)
  X=0
250 X=X+STEP
  IF(X.GT.XEND) GO TO 300
  Y=.3*SIN(2.0*X)
  CALL PLOT(X,Y,4)
  GO TO 250
C
C Draw and label axes
C
300 CALL PENUP
  CALL NEWPEN(4)
  CALL CSIZEA(.125,1.0,0.)
  CALL FXD(-1)
  CALL LAXES(1.0,25.0,0.,-5.4,2.5)
C
C Annotate plot
C
  CALL SETIN
  CALL CSIZEA(.125,.6,0.)
  CALL NEWPEN(2)
  CALL MOVE(11.75,2.3)
  CALL LABON(12)
  DISPLAY"Y=.3*SIN(2X)"
  CALL LABOFF
  CALL NEWPEN(3)
  CALL MOVE(11.75,2.0)
  CALL LABON(23)
  DISPLAY"Y=1.2*(1+SIN(X))*COS(X)"
  CALL LABOFF
C
C Turn off the plotter
C
  CALL PLOTOF
  STOP
  END

```

SUMMARY

The HP-PLOT/21 subroutine package is available for use with HP3000 Series II computer systems and the commercial timeshare services of GE MARK III (Honeywell 6000) and TYMSHARE X (PDP-10) systems. The package can be converted for use on other systems, however, prior to conversion the systems programmer should be thoroughly familiar with the HP-PLOT/21 Software User's Manual, part number 07221-90002, and observe the following:

- Carefully examine the character sets available as well as the method of representing the characters.
- Define the number of characters stored in a single computer word.
- Define the changes required to convert the decimal ASCII characters to the representative ASCII characters for use by the software.
- Verify the use of negative loop variables and expression evaluation in a FORTRAN IV <DO> statement, the use of a string constant in a DATA statement, the use of variables in an arithmetic assignment statement, and review the intrinsic and basic external functions used in the software package.
- Identify the free-format inputs and all output requirements.
- Note the characteristics of the global variables used.
- Review the handshake requirements for the plotter and the target system.
- Run the conversion feasibility program to identify any compile-time errors, run-time problems, and display the target system character set.

REFERENCE

1. G. David Ripley and J. W. White, "A Survey and Analysis of Minicomputer Dialects," Department of Computer Science Report, University of Arizona, April 11, 1977.

