

RECOMP II USERS' PROGRAM NO. 1018

PROGRAM TITLE: AFIT 019-R FLOATING BINARY TO FLOATING DECIMAL OUTPUT

PROGRAM CLASSIFICATION: Subroutine

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PURPOSE: A subroutine which converts RECOMP'S floating binary numbers into floating decimal numbers for output on the typewriter. It is provided with a number of entries, so that it can deal with a single number, with a series of numbers to be typed in column, a series to be typed in tabular form, or with a fixed point number.

DATE: October 1959

Published by

RECOMP Users' Library

at

AUTONETICS INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

A DIVISION OF NORTH AMERICAN AVIATION, INC.  
3584 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles 5, Calif.

AFIT 019

- I. AFIT 019 is a subroutine which converts RECOMP'S floating binary numbers into floating decimal numbers for output on the typewriter. It is provided with a number of entries, so that it can deal with a single number, with a series of numbers to be typed in column, a series to be typed in tabular form, or with a fixed point number.

The output form is a characteristic, followed by an exponent. The number of digits in the characteristic is stipulated by the user and may be as large as desired, although it will have no value beyond twelve digits; the characteristic is not rounded. Signs are typed only if negative. The number may be of any magnitude that RECOMP can contain. If it exceeds  $10^{1000}$  in magnitude, the machine types "EXP TOO HIGH" and stops. If the characteristic is zero, the machine types "ZERO" and if the exponent is negative and too large in magnitude for the routine to handle, it types "VIRTUAL ZERO."

II. COMMAND -15 00 n

where n is a two-digit octal number which indicates the number of digits to be typed in the characteristic.

This form types out a single floating point binary number, which must be in the A and R registers when the negative command is encountered.

Return is made to the command next following the negative command -- 15 00 n.

The number is typed at the position at which the typewriter stands; any initial or final positioning commands for the typewriter must be provided in the main program.

If the machine types "EXP TOO HIGH, and stops at LC 1176.0, touching the START button will cause it to return to the main program.

III. Command -16 nb

where n is a two-digit octal number which indicates the number of digits to be typed in the characteristic and b is a two-digit octal number which indicates binary scale.

This form types out a single fixed point binary number which must be in the A register when the negative command is encountered. Its binary scale b must be in the range  $0 < b < 77_8$ .

Return is made to the command next following the negative command —16 nb.

The number is typed at the position at which the typewriter stands; any initial or final positioning commands for the typewriter must be provided in the main program.

If b is not within the stipulated range, a fixed point number can still be typed out by the procedure given in paragraph VI.

#### IV. Command —17 N n

where N is a two digit octal number which specifies the number of floating point binary numbers to be connected and typed, and n is a two digit octal number which specifies the number of digits to be typed for each characteristic.

This command must be immediately preceded by a command C L A P where P is the address of a word which contains the initial address at b 18; i.e., (P) = PZE (IA) .0 PZE (zero) . 0 and IA is the address of the first of the floating point binary numbers to be outputted. The others must follow in sequence, two locations per number.

The numbers are typed out in a vertical column, one number per line, at the left of the page. It is not necessary to provide an initial carriage return or figure shift in the main program.

If the machine types EXP TOO HIGH and stops at LC 1176.0, touching START will cause the routine to proceed with the outputting of the next number.

#### V. Closed Subroutine

In this form, the routine converts and types a block of N binary floating point numbers, commencing at IA, and allows any desired number of them to be typed on each line.

The TAB DEFEAT SWITCH below the typewriter cover must be positioned to the REAR; and the TAP STOPS on the typewriter must be adjusted according to the spacing desired.

The calling sequence is:

SLL			
$\alpha$	TRA	1251.0	
	PZE	(IA) · 0	IA = address of first number
$\alpha + 1$	PZE	(N) · 0	N = number of floating point numbers to be outputted
	PZE	(n) · 0	n = digits for each characteristic
$\alpha + 2$	PZE	(Count) · 0	Count = number of numbers per line
	RETURN ADDRESS		

If the routine is relocated, address 1251.0 will be replaced by  $1251.0 + \Delta$  where  $\Delta$  represents the amount by which the routine is advanced in memory.

If machine types EXP TOO HIGH and stops at IC 1176.0, touching START will cause the routine to proceed to output the next number.

- VI. To output a single fixed point binary number at a binary scale outside the range  $0 < b < 77_8$ , use the following commands:

CLA Loc (binary scale at b 39)

XAR

CLA Loc(Fixed Point Number)

FNM

-15 00 n

- VII. The closed subroutine and the -17 N n command can each be used for outputting fixed point numbers, if each fixed point number is followed by a word containing its binary scale at b 39. The combination of the fixed point number and its next word constitute an unnormalized floating point number. A brief routine to normalize the numbers must then be used before entering AFIT 019.

Restriction: Negative commands cannot be utilised in the L loop.

Comparison with AN 036: The general effect of AFIT 019 is similar to that of AN 036. AN 019 is more flexible in that it allows a choice of the number of digits to be typed and provides several methods of use. AN 036 is somewhat faster for small exponents (for an equal number of typed digits) AN 019 is much faster for large exponents.