

CCCCCCCCCCCC	00000000	NNN	NNN	VVV	VVV
CCCCCCCCCCCC	00000000	NNN	NNN	VVV	VVV
CCCCCCCCCCCC	00000000	NNN	NNN	VVV	VVV
CCC	000	000	NNN	VVV	VVV
CCC	000	000	NNN	VVV	VVV
CCC	000	000	NNN	VVV	VVV
CCC	000	000	NNN	VVV	VVV
CCC	000	000	NNN	VVV	VVV
CCC	000	000	NNN	VVV	VVV
CCC	000	000	NNN	VVV	VVV
CCC	000	000	NNN	VVV	VVV
CCC	000	000	NNN	VVV	VVV
CCC	000	000	NNN	VVV	VVV
CCC	000	000	NNN	VVV	VVV
CCC	000	000	NNN	VVV	VVV
CCC	000	000	NNN	VVV	VVV
CCC	000	000	NNN	VVV	VVV
CCC	000	000	NNN	VVV	VVV
CCC	000	000	NNN	VVV	VVV
CCC	000	000	NNN	VVV	VVV
CCC	000	000	NNN	VVV	VVV
CCC	000	000	NNN	VVV	VVV
CCC	000	000	NNN	VVV	VVV
CCCCCCCCCCCC	00000000	NNN	NNN	VVV	VVV
CCCCCCCCCCCC	00000000	NNN	NNN	VVV	VVV
CCCCCCCCCCCC	00000000	NNN	NNN	VVV	VVV

```

CCCCCCCC 000000 NN NN VV VV FFFFFFFF AAAAAA SSSSSSSS TTTTTTTTTT MM MM
CCrCCCCC 000000 NN NN VV VV FFFFFFFF AAAAAA SSSSSSSS TTTTTTTTTT MM MM
CC 00 00 NN NN VV VV FF AA AA SS SS TTT TTT MM MM
CC 00 00 NN NN VV VV FF AA AA SS SS TTT TTT MM MM
CC 00 00 NNNN NN VV VV FF AA AA SS SS TTT TTT MM MM
CC 00 00 NNNN NN VV VV FF AA AA SS SS TTT TTT MM MM
CC 00 00 NN NN VV VV FF AA AA SS SS TTT TTT MM MM
CC 00 00 NN NN VV VV FF AA AA SS SS TTT TTT MM MM
CC 00 00 NN NN VV VV FF AA AA SS SS TTT TTT MM MM
CC 00 00 NN NN VV VV FF AA AA SS SS TTT TTT MM MM
CC 00 00 NN NN VV VV FF AA AA SS SS TTT TTT MM MM
CC 00 00 NN NN VV VV FF AA AA SS SS TTT TTT MM MM
CC 00 00 NN NN VV VV FF AA AA SS SS TTT TTT MM MM
CC 00 00 NN NN VV VV FF AA AA SS SS TTT TTT MM MM
CCCCCCCC 000000 NN NN VV VV FFFFFFFF AAAAAA SSSSSSSS TTTTTTTTTT MM MM
CCCCCCCC 000000 NN NN VV VV FFFFFFFF AAAAAA SSSSSSSS TTTTTTTTTT MM MM

```

```

LL          IIIIII SSSSSSSS
LL          IIIIII SSSSSSSS
LL          II     SS
LL          II     SS
LL          II     SS
LL          II     SS
LL          II     SSSSSS
LL          II     SSSSSS
LL          II     SS
LL          II     SS
LL          II     SS
LL          II     SS
LLLLLLLLLL IIIIII SSSSSSSS
LLLLLLLLLL IIIIII SSSSSSSS

```

(3) 60
(4) 189

CONV\$\$COMPRESS_DATA - does random compression on data section
CVT_TO_ASC - Convert key to ASCII

```
0000 1 .IDENT /V04-000/
0000 2 .TITLE CONVSFSTMR CONVERT macro routines
0000 3
0000 4 :*****
0000 5 :*
0000 6 :* COPYRIGHT (c) 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984 BY *
0000 7 :* DIGITAL EQUIPMENT CORPORATION, MAYNARD, MASSACHUSETTS. *
0000 8 :* ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. *
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0000 21 :* DIGITAL ASSUMES NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE USE OR RELIABILITY OF ITS *
0000 22 :* SOFTWARE ON EQUIPMENT WHICH IS NOT SUPPLIED BY DIGITAL. *
0000 23 :*
0000 24 :*
0000 25 :*****
```

```
0000 27 :++
0000 28 :
0000 29 : Facility: VAX-11 CONVERT
0000 30 :
0000 31 : Abstract:
0000 32 : CONVERT macro routines for data compression and key
0000 33 : conversion
0000 34 :
0000 35 : Environment:
0000 36 :
0000 37 : VAX/VMS Operating System
0000 38 :
0000 39 :--
0000 40 :
0000 41 :
0000 42 : Authors: Maria Nasr Creation date: 1-May-81
0000 43 : P. S. Knibbe
0000 44 : Keith Thompson
0000 45 :
0000 46 : Modified by:
0000 47 :
0000 48 : V03-002 KBT0107 Keith B. Thompson 5-Aug-1982
0000 49 : Don't do the conversion to ascii until rms decides what to do!
0000 50 :
0000 51 : V03-001 KBT0011 Keith Thompson 16-Mar-1982
0000 52 : Make the modifications made to the corresponding rms module
0000 53 : which correct some problems in the data compression routine
0000 54 :
0000 55 :****
0000 56 :
00000000 57 : .PSECT CODE,EXE,PIC,NOWRT
0000 58 :
```

```

0000 60 .SBTTL CONV$$COMPRESS_DATA - does random compression on data section
0000 61 :++
0000 62 :
0000 63 : Functional Description:
0000 64 :
0000 65 : This routine is called to do compression on the data section of the
0000 66 : record. It searches for consecutive sequences of 5 or more
0000 67 : repeating characters, and compresses them. For each sequence that is
0000 68 : not compressed, it allocates a word to count the number of characters
0000 69 : in the data segment, and a byte to indicate the number of characters
0000 70 : compressed from the end.
0000 71 :
0000 72 : Calling sequence:
0000 73 :
0000 74 : CONV$$COMPRESS_DATA()
0000 75 :
0000 76 : Input Parameters:
0000 77 :
0000 78 : R6 : Pointer to next field count
0000 79 : R7 : Pointer to truncation count (end of record)
0000 80 :
0000 81 : Implicit Inputs:
0000 82 : None
0000 83 :
0000 84 : Output Parameters:
0000 85 :
0000 86 : Implicit Outputs:
0000 87 :
0000 88 : R3 points to one byte past end of record (byte after last
0000 89 : truncation count)
0000 90 :
0000 91 : Routine Value:
0000 92 : none
0000 93 :
0000 94 : Side Effects:
0000 95 :
0000 96 : The data section is compressed
0000 97 : Registers R1,R3,R6 and R7 are clobbered
0000 98 :
0000 99 : Working registers:
0000 100 :
0000 101 : R3 : starting point of destination buffer
0000 102 : R4 : starting point of non-compressed field
0000 103 : R5 : starting point of possible compressed field
0000 104 : R8 : index register thru search
0000 105 : R9 : count of characters compressed
0000 106 :
0000 107 :--
0000 108 :
0000 109 CONV$$COMPRESS_DATA::
0000 110 :
58 0334 8F BB 0000 111 PUSHR #^M<R2,R4,R5,R8,R9> ; save registers
58 56 02 C1 0004 112 ADDL3 #2,R6,R8 ; get pointer to start of data
58 53 58 D0 0008 113 MOVL R8,R3 ; save destination buffer start addr
58 54 58 D0 000B 114 10$: MOVL R8,R4 ; reset start point
58 58 57 D1 000E 115 20$: CMPL R7,R8 ; are we all done?
0000 116 BGTRU 25$ ; if no, branch
  
```

```

0070 31 0013 117
55 58 DO 0016 118 25$: BRW 60$ ; else, exit
88 88 B1 0019 119 : save start point of possible match
FO 12 001C 120 : compare consecutive words
FE AB FF AB 91 001E 121 : if no match, try next ones
E9 12 0023 122 : compare characters in the word
58 57 D1 0025 123 : if no match, try next ones
5C 1B 0028 124 : if we have positioned past end
59 03 DO 002A 125 : then we don't have enough to compress
55 54 D1 002D 126 : a match of 4 found
OC 13 0030 127 : should we go back?
0032 128 : no, do not
0032 129
0032 130 : Move backwards to search for any characters that might have been missed
0032 131
FF A5 65 91 0032 132 30$: CMPB (R5),-1(R5) ; compare bytes
06 12 0036 133 : no match
55 D7 0038 134 : set new match point
F4 59 06 F2 003A 135 : indicate another match found, and if
003E 136 : more left, try next
003E 137
003E 138
003E 139 : Look for the first character that does not match
003E 140
003E 141
68 52 57 58 C3 003E 142 40$: SUBL3 R8,R7,R2 ; find characters left in record
52 52 FF AB 3B 0042 143 : find first char that does not match
52 50 C2 0047 144 : find how many matched
58 51 DO 004A 145 : set new starting addresses
FFBB 59 52 03 3D 004D 146 : increment number matched, and if less
0053 147 : than 5, no good
0053 148
0053 149
0053 150 : Make sure count is not bigger than 255 bytes
0053 151
00000FF 8F 59 D1 0053 152
0053 153 : ok, if less
59 00000FF 8F 11 15 005A 154 : find how many extra
58 59 C2 005C 155 : back out that many
59 00000FF 8F C2 0063 156 : force 255 bytes
006D 157
006D 158
006D 159 : A sequence long enough has been found
006D 160
006D 161
006D 162
51 55 54 C3 006D 163 50$: SUBL3 R4,R5,R1 ; find length of non-compressed
51 D6 0071 164 : section
63 66 51 B0 0073 165 : store next field count
64 51 28 0076 166 : move to destination buffer
83 59 90 007A 167 : store truncation count
56 53 DO 007D 168 : reset new next field addr
53 02 C0 0080 169 : new next field area
FF85 31 0083 170 :
0086 171
0086 172
0086 173 : Move the last field if not compressed

```

			0086	174	:				
			0086	175					
	58	54	D1	0086	176	60\$:	CMPL	R4,R8	: was last field compressed?
		11	13	0089	177		BEQLU	70\$: exit, if yes
51	57	54	C3	008B	178		SUBL3	R4,R7,R1	: find length of section
	66	51	B0	008F	179		MOVW	R1,(R6)	: store next field count
63	64	51	28	0092	180		MOVCL	R1,(R4),(R3)	: move to destination buffer
		63	94	0096	181		CLRB	(R3)	: truncation count is zero
		53	D6	0098	182		INCL	R3	: point to end of record
		03	11	009A	183		BRB	80\$	
	53	02	C2	009C	184	70\$:	SUBL2	#2,R3	: point to end of record
	0334	8F	BA	009F	185	80\$:	POPR	#*M<R2,R4,R5,R8,R9>	: restore registers
			05	00A3	186		RSB		: return to caller
			00A4	187					


```

00A4 189 .SBTTL  CVT_TO_ASC      - Convert key to ASCII
00A4 190 :++
00A4 191 :
00A4 192 : Functional Description:
00A4 193 :
00A4 194 :         This routine converts a string from any datatype to an
00A4 195 :         equivalent string which collates like ASCII.
00A4 196 :
00A4 197 : Calling Sequence:
00A4 198 :
00A4 199 :         CONV$CVT_TO_ASC();      (from Bliss)
00A4 200 :
00A4 201 : Input Parameters:
00A4 202 :
00A4 203 :         40(SP) - dest addr
00A4 204 :         36(SP) - source addr
00A4 205 :         32(SP) - length
00A4 206 :         28(SP) - datatype
00A4 207 :
00A4 208 : Implicit Inputs:
00A4 209 :         none
00A4 210 :
00A4 211 : Output Parameters:
00A4 212 :
00A4 213 :         Destination contains an ASCII equivalent string
00A4 214 :
00A4 215 : Implicit Outputs:
00A4 216 :         none
00A4 217 :
00A4 218 : Routine Value:
00A4 219 :         none
00A4 220 :
00A4 221 : Side Effects:
00A4 222 :         none
00A4 223 :
00A4 224 : Working Registers:
00A4 225 :
00A4 226 :
00A4 227 : ---
00A4 228 :
00A4 229 CONV$CVT_TO_ASC::
00A4 230
007E 8F  BB 00A4 231      PUSHR  #^M<R1,R2,R3,R4,R5,R6>
00A8 232
00A8 233 :      if low bit of datatype is set, then this is a signed datatype.
00A8 234 :
51 24 AE  D0 00A8 235      MOVL   36(SP),R1          ; Source
53 28 AE  D0 00AC 236      MOVL   40(SP),R3          ; Destination
04 1C AE  E9 00B0 237      CLRB   R0              ; assume unsigned
50 50 8F  90 00B2 238      BLBC   28(SP),10$       ; branch if we were right
00BA 239      MOVB   #80,R0          ; set up mask to flip sign bit
00BA 240
00BA 241 :      Now actually convert it depending on datatype
0CBA 242 :
00BA 243 10$:: CASEB   28(SP),#0,#5
00BA 244 15$:: .WORD  20$-15$      ; String
00BA 245 :      .WORD  30$-15$      ; 2 byte i teger

```

```

00BA 246 : .WORD 40%-15% : 2 byte binary
00BA 247 : .WORD 50%-15% : 4 byte integer
00BA 248 : .WORD 60%-15% : 4 byte binary
00BA 249 : .WORD 70%-15% : Packed decimal
00BA 250 :
00BA 251 : String datatype
00BA 252 :
63 61 20 AE 28 00BA 253 20%: MOV C3 32(SP),(R1),(R3) : just move the string
60 11 00BF 254 BRB 900$ : exit
00C1 255 :
00C1 256 : Two byte binary or integer
00C1 257 :
83 01 A1 50 8D 00C1 258 30%:
63 61 63 61 90 00C1 259 40%: XOR B3 R0,1(R1),(R3)+ : Set up the sign byte right
56 11 00C6 260 MOV B (R1),(R3) : move the other byte
00C9 261 BRB 900$ : exit
00CB 262 :
00CB 263 : Four byte binary or integer
00CB 264 :
83 03 A1 50 8D 00CB 265 50%:
83 02 A1 90 00D0 267 60%: XOR B3 R0,3(R1),(R3)+ : Fix up the sign byte
83 01 A1 90 00D4 268 MOV B 2(R1),(R3)+ : Move the other bytes
63 61 90 00D8 269 MOV B 1(R1),(R3)+ : in reverse order
44 11 00DB 270 BRB 900$ : exit
00DD 271 :
00DD 272 : Packed decimal
00DD 273 :
00 61 20 AE FF 8F F8 00DD 274 70%: ASHP #-1,32(SP),(R1),#0,- : Shift down 4 bits
63 20 AE : 32(SP),(R3) : to make room for sign
00E4 275 :
00E7 276 :
54 20 AE FF 8F 78 00E7 277 ASHL #-1,32(SP),R4 : R4 <- disp to last byte
55 54 51 C1 00ED 278 ADDL3 R1,R4,R5 : R5 <- addr of last source byte
56 54 53 C1 00F1 279 ADDL3 R3,R4,R6 : R6 <- addr of last dest byte
00F5 280 :
50 65 04 04 EE 00F5 281 EXT V #4,#4,(R5),R0 : Restore last digit
66 04 00 50 FO 00FA 282 INSV R0,#0,#4,(R6)
00FF 283 :
50 65 04 00 EF 00FF 284 EXT ZV #0,#4,(R5),R0 : R0 <- Sign nibble
15 50 E9 0104 285 BLBC R0,100$ : All even's are plus
50 0F 91 0107 286 CMPB #^XOF,R0 : 'F' is also plus
10 13 010A 287 BEQLU 100$
010C 288 :
010C 289 : Negative number - we must flip each bit (except for sign nibble)
010C 290 : in order to preserve ordering
010C 291 :
83 54 D6 010C 292 INCL R4 : R4 <- number of bytes
0F 8C 010E 293 XOR B #^XOF,(R3)+ : Don't touch the sign nibble
04 11 0111 294 BRB 900$
83 FF 8F 8C 0113 295 80%: XOR B #^XFF,(R3)+ : Switch every bit in string
F9 54 F5 0117 296 90%: SOB GTR R4,80$ : Do this for every byte
05 11 011A 297 BRB 900$ : exit
011C 298 :
011C 299 : Positive number - just set the sign nibble to something
011C 300 : higher than zero
011C 301 :
63 04 04 08 FO 011C 302 100%: INSV #8,#4,#4,(R3) : Positive - set high bit in sign nibble

```

```
007E 8F  BA 0121 303  
          05 0121 304 900$:  
          0121 305 POPR #^M<R1,R2,R3,R4,R5,R6>  
          0125 306 RSB  
          0126 307  
          0126 308 .END
```

CONVFSTMR
Symbol table

CONVERT macro routines

G 6

15-SEP-1984 23:38:26 VAX/VMS Macro V04-00
4-SEP-1984 23:36:28 [CONV.SRC]CONVFSTMR.MAR;1

Page 9
(4)

CONV\$\$COMPRESS DATA
CONV\$\$CVT_TO_ASC

00000000 RG 01
000000A4 RG 01

! Psect synopsis !

PSECT name	Allocation	PSECT No.	Attributes
. ABS .	00000000 (0.)	00 (0.)	NOPIC USR CON ABS LCL NOSHR NOEXE NORD NOWRT NCVEC BYTE
CODE	00000126 (294.)	01 (1.)	PIC USR CON REL LCL NOSHR EXE RD NOWRT NOVEC BYTE

! Performance indicators !

Phase	Page faults	CPU Time	Elapsed Time
Initialization	9	00:00:00.05	00:00:01.79
Command processing	66	00:00:00.41	00:00:03.99
Pass 1	51	00:00:00.73	00:00:04.22
Symbol table sort	0	00:00:00.00	00:00:00.01
Pass 2	59	00:00:00.61	00:00:03.03
Symbol table output	1	00:00:00.01	00:00:00.01
Psect synopsis output	1	00:00:00.01	00:00:00.01
Cross-reference output	0	00:00:00.00	00:00:00.00
Assembler run totals	187	00:00:01.82	00:00:13.06

The working set limit was 600 pages.
4887 bytes (10 pages) of virtual memory were used to buffer the intermediate code.
There were 10 pages of symbol table space allocated to hold 2 non-local and 21 local symbols.
308 source lines were read in Pass 1, producing 11 object records in Pass 2.
0 pages of virtual memory were used to define 0 macros.

! Macro library statistics !

Macro library name	Macros defined
_\$255\$DUA28:[SYSLIB]STARLET.MLB;2	0

0 GETS were required to define 0 macros.

There were no errors, warnings or information messages.

MACRO/LIS=LIS\$:CONVFSTMR/OBJ=OBJ\$:CONVFSTMR MSRC\$:CONVFSTMR/UPDATE=(ENH\$:CONVFSTMR)

The image displays a grid of 100 small document thumbnails, arranged in 10 rows and 10 columns. Each thumbnail represents a document page, likely from a technical manual or software documentation. The thumbnails are mostly illegible due to their small size and low contrast. However, several thumbnails have titles that are clearly visible and repeated across the grid:

- CONVDATA LIS
- CONVFSTLD LIS
- CONVFSTIO LIS
- CONVFSTRC LIS
- CONVFILES LIS
- CONVERROR LIS
- CONVFASIM LIS
- CONVDCL LIS

The overall appearance is that of a microfiche or a high-density document storage format, where each frame contains a small, readable copy of a document page.