



```

000000  TTTTTTTTTT  SSSSSSSS  CCCCCCCC  VV      VV  TTTTTTTTTT  DDDDDDDD  TTTTTTTTTT
000000  TTTTTTTTTT  SSSSSSSS  CCCCCCCC  VV      VV  TTTTTTTTTT  DDDDDDDD  TTTTTTTTTT
00      00      SS      CC      VV      VV      TT      DD      TT
00      00      SS      CC      VV      VV      TT      DD      TT
00      00      SS      CC      VV      VV      TT      DD      TT
00      00      SS      CC      VV      VV      TT      DD      TT
00      00      SS      CC      VV      VV      TT      DD      TT
00      00      SS      CC      VV      VV      TT      DD      TT
00      00      SS      CC      VV      VV      TT      DD      TT
00      00      SS      CC      VV      VV      TT      DD      TT
00      00      SS      CC      VV      VV      TT      DD      TT
000000  TTT      SS      CC      VV      VV      TT      DD      TT
000000  TT      SSSSSSSS  CCCCCCCC  VV      VV      TT      DDDDDDDD  TT
000000  TT      SSSSSSSS  CCCCCCCC  VV      VV      TT      DDDDDDDD  TT

```

```

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
LLLLLLLLLL  IIIIII  SSSSSSSS
LLLLLLLLLL  IIIIII  SSSSSSSS

```

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```

0000 1      .TITLE  OTSS$CVTDT
0000 2      .IDENT  /1-017/                ; File: OTSCVTD.T.MAR  Edit: LEB1017
0000 3
0000 4
0000 5 :*****
0000 6 :*
0000 7 :*  COPYRIGHT (c) 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984 BY
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0000 24 :*
0000 25 :*
0000 26 :*****
0000 27
0000 28
0000 29 :++
0000 30 : FACILITY: Language-independent Support Library
0000 31
0000 32 : ABSTRACT:
0000 33
0000 34 :     A routine to convert an F or D-floating value to a string of
0000 35 :     ASCII digits and an exponent.  It is meant to be used as
0000 36 :     a base for floating point output conversion routines.
0000 37
0000 38 : ENVIRONMENT: User Mode, AST Reentrant
0000 39
0000 40 :--
0000 41 : AUTHOR: Steven B. Lionel, CREATION DATE: 24-May-1979
0000 42 :

```

Edit History

```

0000 44      .SBTTL Edit History
0000 45      :
0000 46      : 1-001 - Original. Numeric conversion algorithm by Tryggve Fossum.
0000 47      :          SBL 24-May-1979
0000 48      : 1-002 - Make routine an R8 so as to conform with OTSS$CVTRT. SBL 3-Jul-1979
0000 49      : 1-003 - Add extra longword to stack frame to prevent clobbering of
0000 50      :          saved info. SBL 8-Jul-1979
0000 51      : 1-004 - Don't use R9 or R10 at all. SBL 11-Jul-1979
0000 52      : 1-005 - On right-rounding to zero, don't change the sign. SBL 16-Jul-1979
0000 53      : 1-006 - Fix typo in stack frame setup. SBL 23-July-1979
0000 54      : 1-007 - Modify rounding algorithm so that if RT_RND would cause
0000 55      :          rounding to the right of the number of significant digits,
0000 56      :          the latter is used instead. This is at the request of
0000 57      :          BASIC - the situation can not occur in FORTRAN. SBL 27-Jul-1979
0000 58      : 1-008 - Clear 96 bits ahead of fraction instead of 63. SBL 30-July-1979
0000 59      : 1-009 - Speed improvements. Clear 64 bits ahead of fraction. Use
0000 60      :          register in inner convert loop. SBL 21-Jan-1980
0000 61      : 1-010 - Compute number of fraction longwords correctly at INIT_FRACT,
0000 62      :          to assure accurate low-order digits. JAW 21-Jul-1981
0000 63      : 1-011 - Make sure all bits between significand and binary point are
0000 64      :          cleared when value is an integer, to assure accurate low-order
0000 65      :          digits. JAW 26-Jul-1981
0000 66      : 1-012 - If we find a reserved operand, return zero if it doesn't get
0000 67      :          replaced by a non-reserved value. SBL 29-Oct-81
0000 68      : 1-013 - Add entry for F floating. SBL 29-Oct-1982
0000 69      : 1-014 - Remove CVTFD instruction from OTSS$CVT F T R8. SBL 27-Apr-1983
0000 70      : 1-015 - Fix bug introduced by 1-014. SBL 17-May-1983
0000 71      : 1-016 - Removed the CVTLP, CVTPS, and SKPC instructions to improve the
0000 72      :          performance of this routine. Instead, EDIV instructions were
0000 73      :          used. I also fixed a couple of comments. JCW 31-OCT-1983
0000 74      : 1-017 - Move tables after PSECT definition. LEB 22-Mar-1984
0000 75      :

```

DECLARATIONS

```

0000 77      .SBTTL  DECLARATION
0000 78      :
0000 79      : INCLUDE FILES:
0000 80      :
0000 81      :
0000 82      :
0000 83      : EXTERNAL DECLARATIONS:
0000 84      :
0000 85      : .DSABL  GBL                      : Prevent undeclared
0000 86      :                                     : symbols from being
0000 87      :                                     : automatically global.
0000 88      :
0000 89      :
0000 90      : MACROS:
0000 91      :
0000 92      :
0000 93      :
0000 94      : EQUATED SYMBOLS:
0000 95      :
0000 96      :
0000 97      :
0000 98      : PSECT DECLARATIONS:
0000 99      :
00000000 100     .PSECT  _OTSS$CODE PIC, USR, CON, REL, LCL, SHR, -
0000 101     EXE, RD, NOWRT, LONG
0000 102
0000 103
0000 104     : OWN STORAGE:
0000 105     :
0000 106     : CONSTANTS
0000 107     :
0000 108
0000 109     ASCII_ZEROES:
30303030 30303030 0000 110     .QUAD    ^X3030303030303030      : 8 copies of the character 0
0008 111
3430 3330 3230 3130 3030 0008 112     TABLE: .WORD    ^X3030, ^X3130, ^X3230, ^X3330, ^X3430
3930 3830 3730 3630 3530 0012 113     .WORD    ^X3530, ^X3630, ^X3730, ^X3830, ^X3930
3431 3331 3231 3131 3031 001C 114     .WORD    ^X3031, ^X3131, ^X3231, ^X3331, ^X3431
3931 3831 3731 3631 3531 0026 115     .WORD    ^X3531, ^X3631, ^X3731, ^X3831, ^X3931
3432 3332 3232 3132 3032 0030 116     .WORD    ^X3032, ^X3132, ^X3232, ^X3332, ^X3432
3932 3832 3732 3632 3532 003A 117     .WORD    ^X3532, ^X3632, ^X3732, ^X3832, ^X3932
3433 3333 3233 3133 3033 0044 118     .WORD    ^X3033, ^X3133, ^X3233, ^X3333, ^X3433
3933 3833 3733 3633 3533 004E 119     .WORD    ^X3533, ^X3633, ^X3733, ^X3833, ^X3933
3434 3334 3234 3134 3034 0058 120     .WORD    ^X3034, ^X3134, ^X3234, ^X3334, ^X3434
3934 3834 3734 3634 3534 0062 121     .WORD    ^X3534, ^X3634, ^X3734, ^X3834, ^X3934
3435 3335 3235 3135 3035 006C 122     .WORD    ^X3035, ^X3135, ^X3235, ^X3335, ^X3435
3935 3835 3735 3635 3535 0076 123     .WORD    ^X3535, ^X3635, ^X3735, ^X3835, ^X3935
3436 3336 3236 3136 3036 0080 124     .WORD    ^X3036, ^X3136, ^X3236, ^X3336, ^X3436
3936 3836 3736 3636 3536 008A 125     .WORD    ^X3536, ^X3636, ^X3736, ^X3836, ^X3936
3437 3337 3237 3137 3037 0094 126     .WORD    ^X3037, ^X3137, ^X3237, ^X3337, ^X3437
3937 3837 3737 3637 3537 009E 127     .WORD    ^X3537, ^X3637, ^X3737, ^X3837, ^X3937
3438 3338 3238 3138 3038 00A8 128     .WORD    ^X3038, ^X3138, ^X3238, ^X3338, ^X3438
3938 3838 3738 3638 3538 00B2 129     .WORD    ^X3538, ^X3638, ^X3738, ^X3838, ^X3938
3439 3339 3239 3139 3039 00BC 130     .WORD    ^X3039, ^X3139, ^X3239, ^X3339, ^X3439
3939 3839 3739 3639 3539 00C6 131     .WORD    ^X3539, ^X3639, ^X3739, ^X3839, ^X3939
00D0 132
00D0 133     : Stack frame offsets from R7

```

OT  
S)  
AS  
BI  
BI  
CC  
DE  
DI  
EX  
FI  
FL  
FC  
FR  
FR  
GE  
IN  
IN  
IN  
IN  
LC  
LC  
NC  
OF  
ON  
OT  
OU  
OU  
OU  
PA  
RO  
RT  
SI  
SI  
TA  
TE  
VA  
VA  
V-  
ZE  
PS  
--  
:

DECLARATIONS

```

00D0 134 ;; Common frame for kernel convert routines
FFFFFFFFB8 00D0 135     PACKED = -8                ; Temp for packed representation
FFFFFFFFF4 00D0 136     FLAGS = PACKED - 4          ; Flags for outer and inner routines
FFFFFFFFF0 00D0 137     SIG DIGITS = FLAGS - 4       ; Significant digits
FFFFFFFFEC 00D0 138     STRING_ADDR = SIG DIGITS - 4  ; Address of temp string
FFFFFFFFE8 00D0 139     SIGN = STRING_ADDR - 4       ; Sign
FFFFFFFFE4 00D0 140     DEC EXP = SIGN - 4           ; Decimal exponent
FFFFFFFFE0 00D0 141     OFFSET = DEC EXP - 4         ; Offset
FFFFFFFFDC 00D0 142     RT_RND = OFFSET - 4          ; Right round point
FFFFFFFFDC 00D0 143     COMMON_FRAME = RT_RND        ; Common frame size
00D0 144
00D0 145 ;;+
00D0 146 ;; Inner routine frame pointed to by R8 during conversion
00D0 147 ;;-
FFFFFFFFF0 00D0 148     INT_HI = -16                ; Highest integer part
FFFFFFFFE4 00D0 149     BIN_PT = INT_HI - 12         ; Binary point
FFFFFFFFC8 00D0 150     FRACT_LIM = BIN_PT - 28      ; Lowest fraction bits
FFFFFFFFB4 00D0 151     DIGITS = FRACT_LIM - 20      ; Digits radix 10**9
FFFFFFFFB0 00D0 152     BIN_EXP = DIGITS - 4         ; Saved binary exponent
FFFFFFFFAC 00D0 153     LONG_COUNT = BIN_EXP - 4     ; Longword count
FFFFFFFFA8 00D0 154     TEMP = LONG_COUNT - 4        ; Temporary
FFFFFFFFA8 00D0 155     LOCAL_FRAME = TEMP          ; Local frame size
00D0 156
00D0 157

```

OTSS\$CVT\_D\_T - Convert D floating to te 6-SEP-1984 11:12:52 [LIBRTL.SRC]OTSCVTD.T.MAR;1

```

00D0 159      .SBTTL OTSS$CVT_D_T - Convert D floating to text
00D0 160      :
00D0 161      :+
00D0 162      : FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION:
00D0 163      :
00D0 164      : This routine converts a D-floating point value to a string
00D0 165      : of ASCII digits. It is intended to form the base of a
00D0 166      : language's floating point output conversion routine.
00D0 167      :
00D0 168      : OTSS$CVT_F_T_R8 converts F-floating.
00D0 169      :
00D0 170      : CALLING SEQUENCE:
00D0 171      :
00D0 172      : MOVAB common_frame, R1      ; See common_frame definition above
00D0 173      : MOVL string_length, STRING_LEN(R1)
00D0 174      : MOVL string_address, STRING_ADDR(R1)
00D0 175      : MOVL sig_digits, SIG_DIGITSTR1)
00D0 176      : MOVL user_flags, FLAGS(R1)
00D0 177      : MOVL rt_round, RT_RND(R1)      ; Optional
00D0 178      : MOVAB value, R0
00D0 179      : JSB OTSS$CVT_D_T_R8 or OTSS$CVT_F_T_R8
00D0 180      : ; outputs are:
00D0 181      : ; R1 = unchanged
00D0 182      : ; OFFSET(R1) - offset
00D0 183      : ; DEC_EXP(R1) - decimal exponent
00D0 184      : ; SIGN(R1) - sign
00D0 185      : INPUT PARAMETERS:
00D0 186      :
00D0 187      : VALUE      ; F or D-floating value to be converted
00D0 188      : SIG_DIGITS(R1) ; Number of significant digits to
00D0 189      : ; generate. If neither V_TRUNCATE
00D0 190      : ; or V_ROUND_RIGHT is set, the
00D0 191      : ; value will be rounded to this
00D0 192      : ; many digits.
00D0 193      : ; Caller supplied flags:
00D0 194      : ; V_TRUNCATE = 24
00D0 195      : ; V_ROUND_RIGHT = 25
00D0 196      : ; Round "rt_round" digits to
00D0 197      : ; right of decimal point.
00D0 198      : ; RT_RND(R1) ; Number of places to the right
00D0 199      : ; of the decimal point to round
00D0 200      : ; after. Ignored if V_ROUND_RIGHT
00D0 201      : ; is clear. The rounding takes
00D0 202      : ; place after the specified number
00D0 203      : ; of significant digits if that
00D0 204      : ; would be farther to the left.
00D0 205      : IMPLICIT INPUTS:
00D0 206      :
00D0 207      : NONE
00D0 208      :
00D0 209      : OUTPUT PARAMETERS:
00D0 210      :
00D0 211      : out_string ; String with result. It will
00D0 212      : ; Not have valid digits after the
00D0 213      : ; requested number of significant
00D0 214      : ; digits.
00D0 215      : ; The length MUST be at least:

```

00000018  
00000019



OTSS\$CVT\_D\_T - Convert D floating to te

```

00D0 216 ;
00D0 217 ; offset
00D0 218 ;
00D0 219 ;
00D0 220 ;
00D0 221 ; exponent
00D0 222 ;
00D0 223 ;
00D0 224 ;
00D0 225 ; sign
00D0 226 ;
00D0 227 ;
00D0 228 ;
00D0 229 : IMPLICIT OUTPUTS:
00D0 230 :
00D0 231 : NONE
00D0 232 :
00D0 233 : SIDE EFFECTS:
00D0 234 :
00D0 235 : Alters registers R0 through R8.
00D0 236 :
00D0 237 : SSS_ROPRAND - If the value is a reserved operand
00D0 238 : SSS_ACCVIO , or other nasty errors if the length of
00D0 239 : out_string is not enough (see formula above).
00D0 240 : This routine does not check the length, it
00D0 241 : is up to the caller to insure the correct
00D0 242 : length is present.
00D0 243 :
00D0 244 : --
00D0 245 :

```

OTSS\$CVT\_D\_T\_R8

```

00D0 247 .SBTTL OTSS$CVT_D_T_R8
00D0 248
00D0 249 :+
00D0 250 : JSB entry point
00D0 251 :-
00D0 252
57 51 D0 00D0 253 OTSS$CVT_F_T_R8::
51 51 D4 00D3 254 MOVL R1, R7 ; Use R7 as common frame pointer
50 60 50 00D5 255 CLRL R1 ; Clear high part of value
06 11 00D8 256 MOVF (R0), R0 ; Fetch and test for zero
00DA 257 BRB COMMON_FD ; Join common code
00DA 258
57 51 D0 00DA 259 OTSS$CVT_D_T_R8::
50 60 70 00DD 260 MOVL R1, R7 ; Use R7 as common frame pointer
00E0 261 MOVD (R0), R0 ; Fetch and test for zero
00E0 262 ; and for reserved operand
00E0 263 COMMON_FD:
0E 14 00E0 264 BGTR VAL_POS ; Value is positive
06 19 00E2 265 BLSS VAL_NEG ; Value is negative
51 7D 10 00E4 266 BSBB ZERO ; Value is zero
05 57 D0 00E6 267 MOVL R7, R1 ; Restore R1
00EA 268 RSB ; Return to caller
00EA 269
E8 A7 01 CE 00EA 270 VAL_NEG:
04 11 00EE 271 MNEGL #1, SIGN(R7) ; Set negative sign
00F0 272 BRB EXTRACT ; Continue
E8 A7 01 D0 00F0 273 VAL_POS:
00F4 274 MOVL #1, SIGN(R7) ; Set positive sign
00F4 275
58 5E D0 00F4 276 EXTRACT:
5E AB AE 9E 00F7 277 MOVL SP, R8 ; R8 points to local frame
54 E4 AB 9E 00FB 278 MOVAB LOCAL_FRAME(SP), SP ; Set up local frame
52 50 08 07 EF 00FF 279 MOVAB BIN_PT(R8), R4 ; R4 points to binary point
50 50 10 9C 0104 280 EXTZV #7, #8, R0, R2 ; Extract exponent
51 51 10 9C 0106 281 BEQL ZERO ; Still reserved operand; give up
52 0000080 8F C2 010A 282 ROTL #16, R0, R0 ; Make into proper fraction
05 18 0115 283 ROTL #16, R1, R1
FB A4 7C 0117 284 SUBL2 #128, R2 ; Remove bias
02 11 011A 285 BGEQ 10$ ; If value is less than 1,
64 7C 0117 286 CLRQ -8(R4) ; clear some fraction bits
011A 287 ; in case value is < 2**64.
011E 288 BRB 20$
011E 289 10$: CLRQ (R4) ; If value is greater than 1,
011E 290 ; clear some integer bits
011E 291 ; in case value is >= 2**88.
F5 A4 20 52 00 F0 011E 292 20$: INSV #0, R2, #32, -11(R4) ; Create fixed point binary
F9 A4 20 52 51 F0 0124 293 INSV R1, R2, #32, -7(R4) ; value with enough surrounding
50 00800000 8F C8 012A 294 BISL2 #X800000, R0
FD A4 18 52 50 F0 0131 295 INSV R0, R2, #24, -3(R4) ; zeroes as 'guard digits'.
64 20 52 00 F0 0137 296 INSV #0, R2, #32, (R4)
04 A4 20 52 00 F0 013C 297 INSV #0, R2, #32, +4(R4)
B0 AB 52 D0 0142 298 MOVL R2, BIN_EXP(R8) ; Save binary exponent
2D 15 0146 299 BLEQ FRACT_ONLY ; If less than 1...
56 B4 AB 9E 0148 300 MOVAB DIGITS(R8), R6 ; R6 points to scratch area
57 D0 014C 301 PUSHL R7 ; Save R7 so we can use as temp
55 52 FB 8F 78 014E 302 ASHL #5, R2, R5 ; How many integer longwords?
AC AB 55 D0 0153 303 MOVL R5, LONG_COUNT(R8)

```

OTSS\$CVT\_D\_T\_R8

			07	15	0157	304	BLEQ	ONE_LONG	: 1 longword
	03		55	91	0159	305	CMPB	R5, #3	
			29	19	015C	306	BLSS	INT_LOOP	: 2 or 3 longwords
			1C	11	015E	307	BRB	FOUR_LONG	: Four longwords
					0160	308			
					0160	309	ONE_LONG:		
		007B		31	0160	310	BRW	INT_NEXT	
					0163	311			
					0163	312	ZERO:		
					0163	313	MOVL	STRING_ADDR(R7), R1	: Get string address
61	FO A7	30	51	EC A7	D0	0163	MOVCS	#0, (SP), #^A/O/, SIG_DIGITS(R7), (R1)	: Zero fill string
				6E 00	2C	0167	CLRQ	OFFSET(R7)	: Clear offset and exponent
				EO A7	7C	016E	CLRL	SIGN(R7)	: Zero has sign of zero
				EB A7	D4	0171	RSB		: Return to caller
					05	0174			
						0175			
						0175	FRACT_ONLY:		
						0175	MNEGL	#1, LONG_COUNT(R8)	: To note that there is no integer part
	AC AB		01	CE	0175	320	BRW	FORMAT	: Go directly to formatter
				00E0	31	0179			
						017C			

Numeric conversion routines

.SBTTL Numeric conversion routines

```

017C 324
017C 325
017C 326
017C 327
017C 328
017C 329
017C 330
017C 331
017C 332
54 51 D4 017C 332
FO A8 DE 017E 333
50 64 D0 0182 334
14 11 0185 335
0187 336
54 E4 A845 DE 0187 337
04 A4 D5 018C 338
07 13 018F 339
55 D6 0191 340
AC A8 D6 0193 341
EF 11 0196 342
50 64 7D 0198 343
019B 344
51 64 50 3B9ACA00 8F 7B 019B 345
04 A4 D4 01A4 346
01A7 347
01A7 348
57 55 D0 01A7 349
53 51 1DCD6500 8F C3 01AA 350
15 19 01B2 351
52 74 D0 01B4 352
51 64 52 3B9ACA00 8F 7B 01B7 353
01C0 354
64 80000000 8F C8 01C0 355
0C 11 01C7 356
50 74 D0 01C9 357
51 64 50 3B9ACA00 8F 7B 01CC 358
01D5 359
D2 57 F5 01D5 360
86 51 D0 01D8 361
A9 55 F5 01DB 362
01DE 363
52 AC A8 D0 01DE 364
50 E4 A8 7C 01E2 365
86 04 A6 50 3B9ACA00 8F 7B 01E6 366
02 13 01F0 367
52 D6 01F2 368
B4 A842 D5 01F4 369
04 12 01F8 370
52 D7 01FA 371
F6 11 01FC 372
AC A8 52 D0 01FE 373
57 8E D0 0202 374
55 11 0205 375
0207 376
0207 377
0207 378
0207 379
0207 380

```

;+  
 ; This is the portion which converts the integer part of the value  
 ; to 1-5 longwords of radix 10\*\*9. This is done by repeated division  
 ; by 10\*\*9.  
 ;-  
 FOUR\_LONG:  
 CLRL R1 ; High part of dividend  
 MOVAL INT\_HI(R8), R4 ; Use R4 as address pointer  
 MOVL (R4), R0 ; Low part of dividend  
 BRB INT\_DIV  
 INT\_LOOP:  
 MOVAL BIN\_PT(R8)[R5], R4 ; Get address pointer  
 TSTL 4(R4) ; Are we missing some bits?  
 BEQL 10\$ ; No if zero  
 INCL R5 ; Back up one longword  
 INCL LONG\_COUNT(R8) ; Bump longword counter  
 BRB INT\_LOOP ; And try again  
 10\$: MOVQ (R4), R0 ; Get first quadword of dividend  
 INT\_DIV:  
 EDIV #^D1000000000,R0,(R4),R1  
 CLRL 4(R4) ; Since this is really a  
 ; quadword quotient, zero the  
 ; higher longword.  
 ; R7 is inner loop counter  
 30\$: MOVL R5, R7  
 SUBL3 #^D500000000,R1,R3 ; Is this dividend too large ?  
 BLSS 40\$ ; Skip adjustment if not  
 MOVL -(R4), R2 ; Low part of dividend  
 EDIV #^D1000000000,R2,(R4),R1  
 ; Divide by 10\*\*9  
 ; Set high bit  
 BISL #^X80000000,(R4)  
 BRB 60\$  
 40\$: MOVL -(R4), R0 ; Get low part of dividend  
 EDIV #^D1000000000,R0,(R4),R1  
 ; Divide and store result in (R4)  
 ; Loop back  
 60\$: SOBGTR R7, 30\$  
 MOVL R1, (R6)+ ; Store result on stack  
 SOBGTR R5, INT\_LOOP ; loop back if not done  
 INT\_NEXT:  
 MOVL LONG\_COUNT(R8), R2  
 MOVQ BIN\_PT(R8), R0 ; Low part of next dividend  
 EDIV #^DT000000000,R0,4(R6),(R6)+  
 BEQL 10\$ ; Branch if high longword is 0  
 INCL R2 ; Convert one more longword  
 10\$: TSTL DIGITS(R8)[R2] ; Find first non-zero longword  
 BNEQ 20\$ ; Found. Go format them.  
 DECL R2 ; Not found. Try next one.  
 BRB 10\$  
 20\$: MOVL R2, LONG\_COUNT(R8) ; Save longword count  
 MOVL (SP)+, R7 ; Restore R7 from where saved  
 BRB FORMAT  
 ;+  
 ; This routine initializes the pointer for getting fraction digits.  
 ; The number of fraction longwords is calculated and is stored in  
 ; LONG\_COUNT(R8) for future calls.

Numeric conversion routines

```

0207 381 :-
0207 382 INIT_FRACT:
50 B0 A8 00000057 8F C3 0207 383   SUBL3   #<56+32-1>, BIN_EXP(R8), R0
   AC AB 50 20 C7 0210 384   DIVL3   #32, R0, LONG_COUNT(R8)
0215 385
0215 386 ;+
0215 387 ; This routine gets the next nine fraction digits. It is smart
0215 388 ; enough not to do EMULs on zero values.
0215 389 :-
0215 390 GET_FRACT:
   51 D4 0215 391   CLRL   R1 ; Result is initially zero
   52 AC A8 D0 0217 392   MOVL  LONG_COUNT(R8), R2 ; Get number of fraction longwords
   1A 18 0218 393   BGEQ   30$ ; If not negative, return
53 E4 A842 DE 021D 394 5$: MOVAL  BIN_PT(R8)[R2], R3 ; Get address of lowest longword
   50 63 D0 0222 395 10$: MOVL  (R3), R0 ; Get the longword
   11 15 0225 396   BLEQ   40$ ; Beware of overflow on EMUL
50 51 50 3B9ACA00 8F 7A 0227 397   EMUL  #^D1000000000, R0, R1, R0
   83 50 D0 0230 398   MOVL  R0, (R3)+ ; Store result
   52 D6 0233 399   INCL  R2 ; 1 less longword
   EB 19 0235 400   BLSS  10$ ; Loop back if more
   05 0237 401 30$: RSB ;
   13 0238 402 40$: BEQL  60$ ; Don't multiply a zero
50 51 50 3B9ACA00 8F 7A 023A 403   EMUL  #^D1000000000, R0, R1, R0
51 3B9ACA00 8F C0 0243 404   ADDL2 #^D1000000000, R1 ; To prevent overflow
   83 50 D0 024A 405   MOVL  R0, (R3)+ ; Store result
   52 D6 024D 406   NCL  R2 ; 1 less longword
   D1 19 024F 407   BLSS  10$ ; Loop back if more
   05 0251 408   RSB ;
   83 51 D0 0252 409 60$: MOVL  R1, (R3)+ ; Store current product
   51 D4 0255 410   CLRL  R1 ;
   52 D6 0257 411   INCL  R2 ; 1 less longword
   C7 19 0259 412   BLSS  10$ ; Loop back if more
   05 025B 413   RSB ;

```

Character formatting routines

```

025C 415 .SBTTL Character formatting routines
025C 416 ;+
025C 417 : After all the integer portion of the value has been converted to
025C 418 : longwords and stored, the integer part is then converted to
025C 419 : characters and the fraction part, if any, is converted.
025C 420 :-
025C 421 FORMAT:
55 EC A7 D0 025C 422 MOVL STRING_ADDR(R7), R5 : Get string address
85 30 90 0260 423 MOVB #^A/O/, (R5)+ : Set first character to '0'
56 F0 A7 01 C1 0263 424 ADDL3 #1, SIG_DIGITS(R7), R6 : Generate at least one extra digit
50 AC A8 D0 0268 425 MOVL LONG_COUNT(R8), R0 : How many integer longwords?
03 18 026C 426 BGEQ 1$
00F7 31 026E 427 BRW NO_INT : If none, skip this part
55 09 C0 0271 428 1$: ADDL2 #9, R5 : R5 will store least signif digit
0274 429 : (lsd) in the high order byte.
F7 A5 53 55 D0 0274 430 MOVL R5, R3 : save the old address
FD85 CF 7D 0277 431 MOVQ ASCII_ZEROES, -9(R5) : Initialize the string to contain 30's
027D 432 : the 9th byte will be filled below
51 B4 A840 D0 027D 433 MOVL DIGITS(R8)[R0], R1 : R1/R2 must be a quadword for
52 D4 0282 434 CLRL R2 : the EDIV
54 51 51 00000064 8F 7B 0284 435 EDIV #100, R1, R1, R4 : extract two lsd
31 13 028D 436 BEQL 60$
75 FD74 CF44 B0 028F 437 MOVW TABLE[R4], -(R5) : load correct char rep of the 2 digits
54 51 51 00000064 8F 7B 0295 438 EDIV #100, R1, R1, R4 : extract two lsd
20 13 029E 439 BEQL 60$
75 FD63 CF44 B0 02A0 440 MOVW TABLE[R4], -(R5) : load correct char rep of the 2 digits
54 51 51 00000064 8F 7B 02A6 441 EDIV #100, R1, R1, R4 : extract two lsd
OF 13 02AF 442 BEQL 60$
75 FD52 CF44 B0 02B1 443 MOVW TABLE[R4], -(R5) : load correct char rep of the 2 digits
54 51 51 00000064 8F 7B 02B7 444 EDIV #100, R1, R1, R4 : extract two lsd
75 FD43 CF44 B0 02C0 445 60$: MOVW TABLE[R4], -(R5) : load correct char rep of the 2 digits
75 51 30 81 02C6 446 ADDB3 #^A/O/, R1, -(R5) : character rep needed for last number
02CA 447 :
02CA 448 : Numbers are stored as characters as follows: low order byte is the most
02CA 449 : significant digit (character), while the high order byte is the least signif
02CA 450 : digit (character). The storage took place from the high order digit to the
02CA 451 : low order digit. Since we used an EDIV by 100, 0,1, or 2 zeroes may be
02CA 452 : located at (R5). R0 is to contain the number of nonzero digits (not char 30)
02CA 453 : between (R3) and (R5). If R1<>0 then R0=9. If R1=0, there is at least one
02CA 454 : zero at (R5) and possibly another at (R5)-1. For example, 12 --> 323130
02CA 455 : while 102 --> 3230313030.
02CA 456 :
50 53 55 C3 02CA 457 SUBL3 R5, R3, R0
51 D5 02CE 458 TSTL R1
0A 12 02D0 459 BNEQ 98$
30 01 A5 91 02D4 460 DECL R0 : At least on leading 30.
02 12 02D8 461 CMPB 1(R5), #^A/O/ : there still could be 1 more 0
50 D7 02DA 462 BNEQ 98$ : 102 --> 3230313030 by the above
02DA 463 : we've already seen rightmost 30
02DC 464 DECL R0 : if there is another, subt 1.
E0 A7 0A 50 C3 02DC 465 98$: SUBL3 R0, #10, OFFSET(R7) : There can be no more consec 0's
51 AC A8 09 C5 02E1 466 MULL3 #9, LONG_COUNT(R8), R1 : Calculate exponent
E4 A7 51 50 C1 02E6 467 ADDL3 R0, R1, DEC_EXP(R7) : Store exponent
55 53 D0 02EB 468 MOVL R3, R5 : Move string pointer up by 9
56 50 C2 02EE 469 SUBL2 R0, R6 : Decrease # of digits left to produce
02F1 470 OUT_LOOP:
025C 471

```

Character formatting routines

```

      72 15 02F1 472 BLEQ OUT_ROUND ; Done if no more sig. digits
      AC AB D7 02F3 473 DECL LONG_COUNT(R8) ; Decrement longword count
50 AC AB D0 02F6 474 MOVL LONG_COUNT(R8), R0
      03 18 02FA 475 BGEQ 1$
      00F8 31 02FC 476 BRW OUT_FRACT ; Do fraction part if time
55 09 C0 02FF 477 1$: ADDL2 #9, -R5 ; R5 will store least signif digit
      0302 478 ; (lsd) in the high order byte.
      53 55 D0 0302 479 MOVL R5, R3 ; save the old address
F7 A5 FC7 CF 7D 0305 480 MOVQ ASCII_ZEROES, -9(R5) ; Initialize the string to contain 30's
      0308 481 ; the 9th byte will be filled below
51 B4 A840 D0 0308 482 MOVL DIGITS(R8)[R0], R1
      OA 51 D1 0310 483 CMPL R1, #^X000000A ; if R1 < 10 you may skip the EDIV
      44 19 0313 484 BLSS 70$
      52 D4 C315 485 CLRL R2 ; R1/R2 must be a quadword for the EDIV
54 51 51 00000064 8F 7B 0317 486 EDIV #100, R1, R1, R4 ; extract two lsd
      31 13 0320 487 BEQL 60$
      75 FCE1 CF44 B0 0322 488 MOVW TABLE[R4], -(R5) ; load correct char rep of the 2 digits
54 51 51 00000064 8F 7B 0328 489 EDIV #100, R1, R1, R4 ; extract two lsd
      20 13 0331 490 BEQL 60$
      75 FCDO CF44 B0 0333 491 MOVW TABLE[R4], -(R5) ; load correct char rep of the 2 digits
54 51 51 00000064 8F 7B 0339 492 EDIV #100, R1, R1, R4 ; extract two lsd
      OF 13 0342 493 BEQL 60$
      75 FCBF CF44 B0 0344 494 MOVW TABLE[R4], -(R5) ; load correct char rep of the 2 digits
54 51 51 00000064 8F 7B 034A 495 EDIV #100, R1, R1, R4 ; extract two lsd
      75 FCBO CF44 B0 0353 496 60$: MOVW TABLE[R4], -(R5) ; load correct char rep of the 2 digits
      75 51 30 81 0359 497 70$: ADDB3 #^A/0/, R1, -(R5) ; character rep needed for last number
      55 53 D0 035D 498 MOVL R3, R5 ; Move string pointer up by 9
      56 09 C2 0360 499 SUBL2 #9, R6 ; Adjust # of sig. digits
      8C 11 0363 500 BRB OUT_LOOP
      0365 501
      0365 502 OUT_ROUND:
      0157 31 0365 503 ; BRB ROUND
      0368 504 ; BRW ROUND
      0368 505
      0368 506 ;+
      0368 507 ; This code is executed if the value is less than 1.
      0368 508 ;-
      0368 509 NO_INT:
      FE9C 30 0368 510 BSBW INIT_FRACT ; Initialize the pointers
      E4 A7 D4 0368 511 ; and get first 9 digits.
      E4 A7 09 C2 036E 512 10$: CLRL DEC_EXP(R7) ; Calculate exponent
      51 D5 0372 514 TSTL R1 ; Its 9 smaller now
      05 12 0374 515 BNEQ 20$ ; Are digits zero?
      FE9C 30 0376 516 BSBW GET_FRACT ; Get next 9 digits
      F3 11 0379 517 BRB 10$ ; And try again
55 09 C0 037B 518 20$: ADDL2 #9, R5 ; R5 will store least signif digit
      037E 519 ; (lsd) in the high order byte.
      53 55 D0 037E 520 MOVL R5, R3 ; save the old address
F7 A5 FC7B CF 7D 0381 521 MOVQ ASCII_ZEROES, -9(R5) ; Initialize the string to contain 30's
      0387 522 ; the 9th byte will be filled below
      OA 51 D1 0387 523 CMPL R1, #^X000000A ; if R1 < 10 you may skip the EDIV
      44 19 038A 524 BLSS 70$
      52 D4 038C 525 CLRL R2 ; R1/R2 must be a quadword for the EDIV
54 51 51 00000064 8F 7B 038E 526 EDIV #100, R1, R1, R4 ; extract two lsd
      31 13 0397 527 BEQL 60$
      75 FC5A CF44 B0 0399 528 MOVW TABLE[R4], -(R5) ; load correct char rep of the 2 digits

```

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MA

Character formatting routines

```

54 51 51 00000064 8F 7B 039F 529 EDIV #100, R1, R1, R4 ; extract two lsd
      20 13 03A8 530 BEQL 60$
      75 FC59 CF44 80 03AA 531 MOVW TABLE[R4], -(R5) ; load correct char rep of the 2 digits
54 51 51 00000064 8F 7B 03B0 532 EDIV #100, R1, R1, R4 ; extract two lsd
      OF 13 03B9 533 BEQL 60$
      75 FC48 CF44 80 03BB 534 MOVW TABLE[R4], -(R5) ; load correct char rep of the 2 digits
54 51 51 00000064 8F 7B 03C1 535 EDIV #100, R1, R1, R4 ; extract two lsd
      75 FC39 CF44 80 03CA 536 60$: MOVW TABLE[R4], -(R5) ; load correct char rep of the 2 digits
      75 51 30 81 03D0 537 70$: ADDB3 #^A/0/, R1, -(R5) ; character rep needed for last number
      03D4 538 :
      03D4 539 : Numbers are stored as characters as follows: low order byte is the most
      03D4 540 : significant digit (character), while the high order byte is the least signif
      03D4 541 : digit (character). The storage took place from the high order digit to the
      03D4 542 : low order digit. Since we used an EDIV by 100, 0,1, or 2 zeroes may be
      03D4 543 : located at (R5). R0 is to contain the number of nonzero digits (not char 30)
      03D4 544 : between (R3) and (R5). If R1<>0 then R0=9. If R1=0, there is at least one
      03D4 545 : zero at (R5) and possibly another at (R5)-1. For example, 12 --> 323130
      03D4 546 : while 102 --> 3230313030.
      03D4 547 :
      50 53 55 C3 03D4 548 SUBL3 R5, R3, R0
      51 D5 03D8 549 TSTL R1
      OA 12 03DA 550 BNEQ 98$
      50 07 03DC 551 DECL R0 ; At least on leading 30.
      30 01 A5 91 03DE 552 CMPB 1(R5), #^A/0/ ; there still could be 1 more 0
      02 12 03E2 553 BNEQ 98$ ; 102 --> 3230313030 by the above
      50 D7 03E4 554 DECL R0 ; we've already seen rightmost 30
      03E6 555 ; if there is another, subt 1.
      03E6 556 ; There can be no more consec 0's
      E0 A7 0A 50 C3 03E6 557 98$: SUBL3 R0, #10, OFFSET(R7)
      E4 A7 50 C0 03EB 558 ADDL2 R0, DEC_EXP(R7) ; Calculate exponent
      55 53 D0 03EF 559 MOVL R3, R5 ; Move string pointer up by 9
      56 50 C2 03F2 560 SUBL2 R0, R6 ; Adjust # of sig. digits
      62 11 03F5 561 BRB FRACT_LOOP ; Get 9 more
      03F7 562 :
      03F7 563 :+
      03F7 564 : This code starts the fraction portion if the integer portion exists.
      03F7 565 :-
      03F7 566 OUT_FRACT:
      FE0D 30 03F7 567 BSBW INIT FRACT ; Initialize and get 9 digits
      55 09 C0 03FA 568 ADDL2 #9, R5 ; R5 will store least signif digit
      53 55 D0 03FD 569 MOVL R5, R3 ; (lsd) in the high order byte.
      F7 A5 FBFC CF 7D 0400 571 MOVQ ASCII_ZEROES, -(R5) ; save the old address
      OA 51 D1 0406 572 MOVQ ASCII_ZEROES, -(R5) ; Initialize the string to contain 30's
      44 19 0409 573 CMPL R1, #^X000000A ; the 9th byte will be filled below
      52 D4 040B 574 BLSS 70$ ; if R1 < 10 you may skip the EDIV
      54 51 51 00000064 8F 7B 040D 575 CLRL R2 ; R1/R2 must be a quadword for the EDIV
      31 13 0416 576 EDIV #100, R1, R1, R4 ; extract two lsd
      75 FBEB CF44 80 0418 577 BEQL 60$
      54 51 51 00000064 8F 7B 041E 578 MOVW TABLE[R4], -(R5) ; load correct char rep of the 2 digits
      20 13 0427 579 EDIV #100, R1, R1, R4 ; extract two lsd
      75 FBDA CF44 80 0429 580 BEQL 60$
      54 51 51 00000064 8F 7B 042F 581 MOVW TABLE[R4], -(R5) ; load correct char rep of the 2 digits
      OF 13 0438 582 EDIV #100, R1, R1, R4 ; extract two lsd
      75 FBC9 CF44 80 043A 583 BEQL 60$
      54 51 51 00000064 8F 7B 0440 584 MOVW TABLE[R4], -(R5) ; load correct char rep of the 2 digits
      585 EDIV #100, R1, R1, R4 ; extract two lsd

```



Character formatting routines

```

75 FBBA CF44 B0 0449 586 60$: MOVW TABLE[R4], -(R5) ; load correct char rep of the 2 digits
75 51 30 81 044F 587 70$: ADDB3 #^A/0/, R1, -(R5) ; character rep needed for last number
55 53 D0 0453 588 ; MOVL R3, R5 ; Move string pointer up by 9
56 09 C2 0456 589 ; SUBL2 #9, R6 ; Adjust # of sig. digits
0459 590 FRACT_LOOP:
64 15 0459 591 ; BLEQ ROUND ; If not, finish
55 FDB7 30 045B 592 ; BSBW GET_FRACT ; Get 9 more Jigits
09 C0 045E 593 ; ADDL2 #9, R5 ; R5 will store least signif digit
53 55 D0 0461 594 ; ; (lsd) in the high order byte.
F7 A5 FB98 CF 7D 0464 595 ; MOVL R5, R3 ; save the old address
0A 51 D1 046A 596 ; MOVQ ASCII_ZEROES, -9(R5) ; Initialize the string to contain 30's
44 19 046D 597 ; ; the 9th byte will be filled below
52 D4 046F 600 ; ; if R1 < 10 you may skip the EDIV
54 51 51 00000064 8F 7B 0471 601 ; EDIV #100, R1, R1, R4 ; R1/R2 must be a quadword for the EDIV
31 13 047A 602 ; BEQL 60$ ; extract two lsd
75 FB87 CF44 B0 047C 603 ; MOVW TABLE[R4], -(R5) ; load correct char rep of the 2 digits
54 51 51 00000064 8F 7B 0482 604 ; EDIV #100, R1, R1, R4 ; extract two lsd
20 13 048B 605 ; BEQL 60$
75 FB76 CF44 B0 048D 606 ; MOVW TABLE[R4], -(R5) ; load correct char rep of the 2 digits
54 51 51 00000064 8F 7B 0493 607 ; EDIV #100, R1, R1, R4 ; extract two lsd
0F 13 049C 608 ; BEQL 60$
75 FB65 CF44 B0 049E 609 ; MOVW TABLE[R4], -(R5) ; load correct char rep of the 2 digits
54 51 51 00000064 8F 7B 04A4 610 ; EDIV #100, R1, R1, R4 ; extract two lsd
75 FB56 CF44 B0 04AD 611 60$: MOVW TABLE[R4], -(R5) ; load correct char rep of the 2 digits
75 51 30 81 04B3 612 70$: ADDB3 #^A/0/, R1, -(R5) ; character rep needed for last number
55 53 D0 04B7 613 ; MOVL R3, R5 ; Move string pointer up by 9
56 09 C2 04BA 614 ; SUBL2 #9, R6 ; Adjust # of sig. digits
9A 11 04BD 615 ; BRB FRACT_LOOP ; Loop back for more
04BF 616
04BF 617 ;+
04BF 618 ; This routine rounds the value to the given number of significant
04BF 619 ; digits, unless flag V_TRUNCATE is on. If so, the value is truncated
04BF 620 ; at the next digit.
04BF 621 ;-
04BF 622 ROUND:
56 D7 04BF 623 ; DECL R6
41 F4 A7 56 C0 04C1 624 ; ADDL2 R6, R5 ; Find least significant + 1
17 F4 A7 18 E0 04C4 625 ; BBS #V_TRUNCATE, FLAGS(R7), FINIS ; Truncate if desired
50 DC A7 E4 A7 C1 04CE 626 ; BBC #V_ROUND_RIGHT, FLAGS(R7), 5$ ; Round to right of dec pt?
34 19 04D4 627 ; ADDL3 DEC_EXP(R7), RT_RND(R7), R0 ; Yes, find it
F0 A7 50 D1 04D6 628 ; BLSS FINIS ; Done if rounds to zero
09 18 04DA 629 ; CMPL R0, SIG_DIGITS(R7) ; Round to right of # sig digits?
50 50 E0 A7 C0 04DC 630 ; BGEQ 5$ ; Yes, round to significant digits
55 EC A7 50 C1 04E0 631 ; ADDL2 OFFSET(R7), R0 ; Finish calculation
35 65 91 04E5 632 5$: ADDL3 R0, STRING_ADDR(R7), R5 ; Get rounding character address
20 19 04E8 633 ; CMPB (R5), #^A/5/ ; Round?
50 55 D0 04EA 634 ; BLSS FINIS ; No, just finish
39 70 91 04ED 635 10$: MOVL R5, R0 ; Save position
05 19 04F0 636 ; CMPB -(R0), #^A/9/ ; If this is a 9...
60 30 90 04F2 637 ; BLSS 20$
F6 11 04F5 638 ; MOVB #^A/0/, (R0) ; Then it becomes a zero
60 96 04F7 639 10$ ; BRB 10$ ; And we continue
50 EC A7 C2 04F9 640 20$: INCB (R0) ; Else this is last carry
E0 A7 50 D1 04FD 641 ; SUBL2 STRING_ADDR(R7), R0 ; Do we need to change offset
642 ; CMPL R0, OFFSET(R7) ; and exponent?

```

Character formatting routines

```
EO A7 07 18 0501 643 BGEQ FINIS ; No
      50 D0 0503 644 MOVL RO, OFFSET(R7) ; Yes, set new offset
E4 A7 D6 0507 645 INCL DEC_EXP(R7) ; Set new exponent
      050A 646
      050A 647 ;+
      050A 648 ; ALL done.
      050A 649 ;-
      050A 650 FINIS:
SE      -8 BF C2 050A 651 SUBL2 #LOCAL_FRAME, SP ; Restore stack pointer
      57 D0 0511 652 MOVL R7, R1 ; Restore common frame pointer
      05 0514 653 RSB ; Return to caller
      0515 654
      0515 655 .END
```

OTSS\$CVTDI  
Symbol table

ASCII_ZEROES	= 00000000	R	01
BIN_EXP	= FFFFFFFB0		
BIN_PT	= FFFFFFFE4		
COMMON_FD	= 000000E0	R	01
DEC_EXP	= FFFFFFFE4		
DIGITS	= FFFFFFFB4		
EXTRACT	= 000000F4	R	01
FINIS	= 0000050A	R	01
FLAGS	= FFFFFFFF4		
FORMAT	= 0000025C	R	01
FOUR_LONG	= 0000017C	R	01
FRACT_LIM	= FFFFFFFC8		
FRACT_LOOP	= 00000459	R	01
FRACT_ONLY	= 00000175	R	01
GET_FRACT	= 00000215	R	01
INIT_FRACT	= 00000207	R	01
INT_DIV	= 0000019B	R	01
INT_HI	= FFFFFFFF0		
INT_LOOP	= 00000187	R	01
INT_NEXT	= 000001DE	R	01
LOCAL_FRAME	= FFFFFFFA8		
LONG_COUNT	= FFFFFFFAC		
NO_INT	= 00000368	R	01
OFFSET	= FFFFFFFE0		
ONE_LONG	= 00000160	R	01
OTSS\$CVT_D_T_R8	= 000000DA	RG	01
OTSS\$CVT_F_T_R8	= 000000D0	RG	01
OUT_FRACT	= 000003F7	R	01
OUT_LOOP	= 000002F1	R	01
OUT_ROUND	= 00000365	R	01
PACKED	= FFFFFFFF8		
ROUND	= 000004BF	R	01
RT_RND	= FFFFFFFDC		
SIGN	= FFFFFFFE8		
SIG_DIGITS	= FFFFFFFF0		
STRING_ADDR	= FFFFFFFEC		
TABLE	= 00000008	R	01
TEMP	= FFFFFFFA8		
VAL_NEG	= 000000EA	R	01
VAL_POS	= 000000F0	R	01
V_ROUND_RIGHT	= 00000019		
V_TRUNCATE	= 00000018		
ZERO	= 00000163	R	01

-----  
 ! Psect synopsis !  
 -----

PSECT name	Allocation	PSECT No.	Attributes										
-----	-----	-----	-----										
ABS	00000000 ( 0.)	00 ( 0.)	NOPICT USR	CON	ABS	LCL	NOSHR	NOEXE	NORD	NOWRT	NOVEC	BYTE	
_CTSS\$CODE	00000515 ( 1301.)	01 ( 1.)	PIC USR	CON	REL	LCL	SHR	EXE	RD	NOWRT	NOVEC	LONG	

-----  
! Performance indicators !  
-----

Phase	Page faults	CPU Time	Elapsed Time
Initialization	33	00:00:00.02	00:00:01.62
Command processing	135	00:00:00.30	00:00:02.78
Pass 1	94	00:00:01.28	00:00:07.73
Symbol table sort	0	00:00:00.03	00:00:00.03
Pass 2	130	00:00:00.86	00:00:04.28
Symbol table output	5	00:00:00.03	00:00:00.34
Psect synopsis output	2	00:00:00.02	00:00:00.02
Cross-reference output	0	00:00:00.00	00:00:00.00
Assembler run totals	401	00:00:02.54	00:00:16.80

The working set limit was 1200 pages.  
13641 bytes (27 pages) of virtual memory were used to buffer the intermediate code.  
There were 10 pages of symbol table space allocated to hold 44 non-local and 31 local symbols.  
655 source lines were read in Pass 1, producing 10 object records in Pass 2.  
0 pages of virtual memory were used to define 0 macros.

-----  
! Macro library statistics !  
-----

Macro Library name	Macros defined
----- _S255\$DUA28:[SYSLIB]STARLET.MLB;2	----- 0

0 GETS were required to define 0 macros.

There were no errors, warnings or information messages.

MACRO/ENABLE=SUPPRESSION/DISABLE=(GLOBAL,TRACEBACK)/LIS=LIS\$:OTSCVTDT/OBJ=OBJ\$:OTSCVTDT MSRC\$:OTSCVTDT/UPDATE=(ENH\$:OTSCVTDT)



The image displays a grid of 144 small terminal window screenshots, arranged in 12 rows and 12 columns. Each window shows a different system utility or command-line interface. The windows are dimly lit and contain various text-based outputs, including error messages, status reports, and command prompts. Some windows have titles like 'LIBVECTR2 LIS', 'LIBWATT LIS', 'LIBVECTOR LIS', 'LIBUM LIS', 'OTSCCB LIS', 'OTSCCBDAT LIS', 'OTSCVTOP LIS', 'OTSCVOUT LIS', 'OTSCVTP LIS', 'OTSCVLT LIS', 'OTSCLOSEP LIS', 'OTSCVTHP LIS', 'OTSCVDT LIS', and 'OTSCVGP LIS'. The overall appearance is that of a multi-processor system's control console.