

Summary Report

USERS' MANUAL FOR THE SIMULATED LIFE ANALYSIS OF VEHICLE ELEMENTS (SLAVE) MODEL

(NASA-CR-123542) USER'S MANUAL FOR THE
SIMULATED LIFE ANALYSIS OF VEHICLE ELEMENTS
(SLAVE) MODEL Summary Report D.D. Paul,
Jr. (Teledyne Brown Engineering) Apr. 1972
70 p

N72-24528

Unclas
27425

CSCL 14D G3/15

April 1972

CR-123542

 **TELEDYNE
BROWN ENGINEERING**

SUMMARY REPORT
ASD-ASTN-1519

USERS' MANUAL FOR THE SIMULATED
LIFE ANALYSIS OF VEHICLE ELEMENTS (SLAVE) MODEL

By

D. D. Paul, Jr.

April 1972

Prepared For

SYSTEMS OPERATION BRANCH
MECHANICAL AND CREW SYSTEMS INTEGRATION DIVISION
ASTRONAUTICS LABORATORY
GEORGE C. MARSHALL SPACE FLIGHT CENTER

Contract No. NAS8-21804

Prepared By

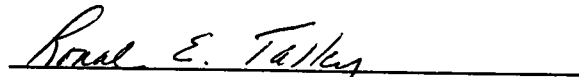
OPERATIONS ANALYSIS SECTION
SYSTEMS DESIGN AND SIMULATION BRANCH
SYSTEMS ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT
TELEDYNE BROWN ENGINEERING COMPANY
HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA

ABSTRACT

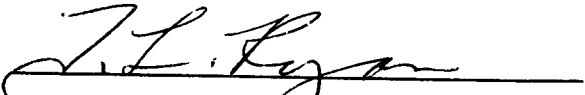
The Simulated Life Analysis of Vehicle Elements (SLAVE) Model described in this report was designed to perform statistical simulation studies for any constant loss rate. The outputs of the model consist of the total number of stages required, stages successfully completing their lifetime, and average stage flight life.

This report contains a complete description of the SLAVE Model. Users' instructions and interpretation of input and output data are presented such that a user with little or no prior programming knowledge can successfully implement the program.

APPROVAL:



R. E. Talley, Chief
Operations Analysis Section



T. L. Ryan, Manager
Systems Design and Simulation Branch



B. D. Turney, Manager
Systems Engineering Department

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
SECTION I. INTRODUCTION	1
SECTION II. GUIDELINES AND ASSUMPTIONS	2
SECTION III. INPUT DATA REQUIREMENTS	3
A. General Input Information	3
B. Program Deck Instructions	5
SECTION IV. OUTPUT DATA INTERPRETATION	9
SECTION V. EXAMPLE PROBLEM	17
SECTION VI. PROGRAM DEFINITION	19
A. Program Description	19
B. Individual Subroutine Descriptions	19
REFERENCES	21

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure	Title	Page
1.	Program Listing for a Single Case Study Utilizing the Slave Model	6
2.	Case Study Conditions and Average Data	10
3.	Histogram of Total Stages Required	13
4.	Histograms of Average Stage Life and Worn- out Stages	14
5.	Histogram of Lost Stages	15
6.	Example Problem Input Deck.	18

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Title	Page
I.	Data Card Summary	4
II.	Titles of Histograms and Corresponding Average Parameter Titles.	12

DEFINITION OF SYMBOLS

CPU	Central Processing Unit
N	Number of simulations to be performed
SLAVE	Simulated Life Analysis of Vehicle Elements
URAND	Pseudo Random Number Generator
$\bar{X}$	Mean (average) value
X_i	Parameter obtained from a single simulation of one program life
σ	One standard deviation

SECTION I. INTRODUCTION

This report contains a complete description of the Simulated Life Analysis of Vehicle Elements (SLAVE) computer model. The SLAVE Model is written in Fortran and was developed to provide data for the Shuttle booster concept selection. A detailed report of previous SLAVE Model usage is contained in Reference 1.

The primary use of the SLAVE Model is anticipated to be related to the Shuttle program, therefore the technical terms used in this report are associated with that program. The SLAVE Model described in this report may be used to obtain statistics for any piece of equipment that has a constant probability of loss. It should be noted that the equipment need not be restricted to the Shuttle program.

The SLAVE Model performs statistical simulation studies that require as input the following parameters:

- Random number generator seed
- Constant percentage loss rate
- Maximum stage lifetime.

The SLAVE Model generates the following output information:

- Total number of stages required
- Number of stages successfully completing their lifetime
- Number of stages failing to complete their lifetime
- Average flight life of all stages.

The above parameters are output as average values. The parameters also appear in histograms as data points which represent each program simulated. These histograms can be used to determine the range over which the output parameters may vary.

SECTION II. GUIDELINES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The guidelines and assumptions that were necessary to develop and utilize the SLAVE Model are as follows:

- The probability of loss for each flight is independent of previous flights
- One stage is used until it is lost or has completed its designed lifetime
- A new stage is immediately available when needed.
- The probability of losing a stage on any individual flight is a constant
- Each new stage performs at least one flight
- The mean (average) values referred to in this report are calculated by use of:

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N X_i}{N} \quad , \quad (1)$$

where

N = number of simulations to be performed

X_i = parameter obtained from a single simulation of one program life

$\bar{X}$ = mean (average) value

- The two sigma (σ) value is the number of stages necessary to accomplish approximately 97 percent of the flight program.

Program modifications and additional guidelines and assumptions are required when the SLAVE Model is used for distributions that do not have a constant probability of loss. However, the required changes are not included in the context of this report.

The statistical equations and tests used in this report were obtained from Reference 2.

SECTION III. INPUT DATA REQUIREMENTS

A. General Input Information

The SLAVE Model is written for use on a UNIVAC 1108 Digital Computer and requires the standard control cards for that machine. Explanations in this section will be given only for the input parameters and control cards necessary to run a case study. For a detailed explanation of the SLAVE Model see Section VI (Program Definition).

The SLAVE Model requires one data card with five parameter values for each case study. The model is designed to run multiple case studies with one submittal of the job to the UNIVAC 1108 by stacking data cards. The last data card on the stack is a stop control and should contain -999 ending in column 10.

Detailed descriptions of the input parameters required for the SLAVE Model are given below and a brief summary of the input requirements is contained in Table I.

- Parameter No. 1--Random Number Generator Seed
This input parameter is used to start the Pseudo Random Number Generator (URAND). This subroutine generates a uniformly distributed sequence of random numbers in the range of 0.0 to 1.0. The random numbers are used to determine when a stage is lost by comparing a random number with the input parameter that designates the loss rate. The sequence of random numbers generated will always be the same for a particular seed. Therefore, a comparison of different input parameters for identical conditions can be made by using the same seed for each case study in the set. The parameter is located on the data card in columns 1 through 10, with the number required to end in column 10. The number used must be an odd integer not evenly divisible by 5 in the range of 1 to 3435973833, and must not contain a decimal point.
- Parameter No. 2--Constant Percentage Loss Rate
This input parameter designates the stage loss rate to be used throughout the case study. The value used on the data card is to be the exact percentage value desired (not the corresponding decimal equivalent). This input parameter is

TABLE I. DATA CARD SUMMARY

Parameter No.	Description	Data Card Columns	Allowable Values	Ending Column	Decimal Point Required
1	Random Number Generator Seed	1 to 10	1 to 3435973833	10	No
2	Constant Percentage Loss Rate	11 to 20	0.0 or 100.0 or 0.00000001 to 99.9999999	20	Yes
3	Maximum Stage Lifetime • Finite • Infinite	21 to 30	1 to value of Parameter No. 5; >Parameter No. 5; <3435973833	30	No
4	Number of Simulations to be Performed	31 to 40	1 to 3435973833 (usually 100)	40	No
5	Number of Missions in One Complete Program	41 to 50	1 to 3435973833	50	No
	Stop Control	7 to 10	-999	10	No

used to determine when a stage is lost by comparing it with a random number. The parameter is located on the data card in columns 11 through 20, with the number ending in column 20. The range can be from 0 to 100 percent with a maximum of 9 significant digits. This parameter should contain a decimal point.

- Parameter No. 3--Maximum Stage Lifetime

This input parameter is used to define the maximum number of flights a stage can make. When a stage has successfully completed the number of flights specified by this input parameter, it is designated as worn out, and a new stage is entered into the system. The number used for a finite maximum flight lifetime must be an integer in the range from one to the value of the fifth parameter on the data card. An infinite flight lifetime can be specified by any integer greater than the fifth parameter on the data card. The maximum stage lifetime parameter is located on the data card in columns 21 through 30, with the number ending in column 30. This parameter must not contain a decimal point.

- Parameter No. 4--Number of Simulations to be Performed

This input parameter is used to establish the number of complete programs to simulate. This parameter should be sufficiently large, usually 100 or greater, to ensure valid statistical output. Each 100 simulations requires approximately 3.6 sec of UNIVAC 1108 Central Processing Unit (CPU) time. This parameter is located on the data card in columns 31 through 40, with the number ending in column 40. This number should be an integer in the range of 1 to 3435973833; however, because of the time required, care should be used in determining the actual size of this parameter. This parameter must not contain a decimal point.

- Parameter No. 5--Number of Missions in One Complete Program

This number should be an integer in the range of 1 to 3435973833. The parameter is located on the data card in columns 41 through 50, with the number ending in column 50. This parameter must not contain a decimal point.

B. Program Deck Instructions

The complete UNIVAC 1108 program deck required to run case studies with the SLAVE Model is described in this section. All cards should be punched exactly as shown, except where otherwise stated. Figure 1 contains a complete listing of the program required to run a

```

@RUN, / / P JOBNAME, JOBNUM, NAMExxBINxxx, T, PAGE
@ASG, T TAPE, T, REELNO
@REWIND TAPE.
@COPIN TAPE.
@XQT SLAVEC
11221 20.0 20 100 445
-999
@FIN
@FIN

```

FIGURE 1. PROGRAM LISTING FOR A SINGLE CASE STUDY
UTILIZING THE SLAVE MODEL

single case study that has a 20.0 percent loss rate, a program life of 445 flights, and a maximum vehicle element lifetime of 20 flights. The required substitutions and a brief explanation of each card shown in Figure 1 are as follows:

- @RUN, / / P JOBNAM, JOBNUM, NAMExxBINxxx, T, PAGE
This card is an executive control card that tells the computer to schedule your run for initiation, and provide necessary accounting information. The following substitutions to the run card must be made:
 --JOBNAM: A six character name to be assigned to this job
 --JOBNUM: Your UNIVAC 1108 account number
 --NAMExxBINxxx: Your name in six characters and the bin number you want your output returned to in three numerals
 --T: The CPU time you expect your job to require in minutes. This value can be determined by multiplying the number of case studies by 4 sec per 100 simulations and converting to minutes. The number used should be the smallest integer value greater than the above calculation. This number is usually one, two, or three
 --PAGE: The maximum number of output pages your job is allowed to have. This number is usually 200.
- @ASG, T TAPE, T, REELNO
This card is an executive control card that tells the computer which tape is required for this job. The following substitution to the ASG card must be made:
 --REELNO: The current SLAVE tape number. This number may be obtained by contacting Daryl D. Paul, Jr. at Teledyne Brown Engineering Company, telephone 532-1202.
- @REWIND TAPE.
This card is an executive control card that winds the specified tape to the proper starting point. This is done in preparation to copying the SLAVE Model from the tape to the computer.
- @COPIN TAPE.
This card is an executive control card that copies the SLAVE Model from the specified tape to the computer.
- @XQT SLAVEC
This card is an executive control card that tells the computer to begin execution of the SLAVE Model.
- 1 1 2 2 1 2 0 . 0 2 0 1 0 0 4 4 5
This card is a data card that contains the five parameters designated for this case study. If multiple case studies are desired there will be one data card of this type for each case study, located at this point in the deck.

- - 9 9 9

This card is a stop control used by the SLAVE Model to terminate this job submittal.

- @FIN

@FIN

These two cards are executive control cards that signify the end of this control deck.

SECTION IV. OUTPUT DATA INTERPRETATION

An explanation of the output data obtained from a typical case study that utilizes the SLAVE Model is contained in this section. The results of each case study are presented by two basic output formats. The first output format contains the study conditions and the average value of five parameters. The second output format appears four times per case study. This format contains a histogram and information associated with the histogram.

The example output presented in this section is the result of the input deck shown in Figure 1. The first output format is presented in Figure 2 and is interpreted as follows:

- RANDOM NUMBER SEED 11221
When several case studies are to be compared this number should be the same for each case study. This ensures that the parameters being tested are operating under identical conditions.
- NUMBER OF FLIGHTS IN 1 COMPLETE PROGRAM 445
The number of flights defined for the NASA Shuttle Traffic Model. This model is currently defined as 445 flights.
- NUMBER OF COMPLETE PROGRAMS SIMULATED 100
This example problem makes 100 simulations of a 445 flight program.
- MAXIMUM STAGE LIFETIME 20
Defines the maximum number of flights one stage may make before being discarded as worn-out. If this number is greater than the number of flights in one complete program, the maximum stage lifetime is infinite for that program. This program allows a stage to fly a maximum of 20 times.
- LOSS RATE (PERCENT) 20.000
The probability of losing a stage on each flight--the probability of losing a stage in this case study is 20 percent per flight.
- AVERAGE NUMBER OF STAGES REQUIRED 90.14000
The average number of stages required to complete the 445 flight program. This value is the average obtained from 100 individual simulations of the 445 flight program.

RANDOM NUMBER SEED	11221
NUMBER OF FLIGHTS IN 1 COMPLETE PROGRAM	445
NUMBER OF COMPLETE PROGRAMS SIMULATED	100
MAXIMUM STAGE LIFETIME	20
LOSS RATE (PERCENT)	20.000
AVERAGE NUMBER OF STAGES REQUIRED	90.14000
AVERAGE STAGE LIFE	4.98430
AVERAGE NUMBER OF STAGES WHICH WEAR OUT	1.08000
AVERAGE NUMBER OF STAGES WHICH ARE LOST	88.31000
AVERAGE NUMBER OF STAGES WHICH ARE STILL OPERATIONAL AT THE END OF THE FLIGHT PROGRAM	.75000

FIGURE 2. CASE STUDY CONDITIONS AND AVERAGE DATA

- AVERAGE STAGE LIFE 4.98430
The average number of flights each stage performed. This value is obtained by determining the average flight life for each program and then averaging over the number of simulations performed.
- AVERAGE NUMBER OF STAGES WHICH WEAR OUT 1.08000
The number of stages that wear out and are discarded is determined for each program. The average is then calculated from these values.
- AVERAGE NUMBER OF STAGES WHICH ARE LOST 88.31000
The number of stages that are lost is determined for each program. The average is then calculated from these values.
- AVERAGE NUMBER OF STAGES WHICH ARE STILL OPERATIONAL AT THE END OF THE FLIGHT PROGRAM .75000
This value is the percent probability of having an operational vehicle left at the end of the program.

For the conditions of this case study there is a 75 percent chance that a stage will be operational at the end of the flight program. This will allow a 446th flight if desired.

The histogram output formats presented in this section are the result of the input deck shown in Figure 1. These output formats appear after the format that specifies the study conditions and parameter averages. Four histograms are generated for each case study defined by the input deck. The titles of the histograms and their corresponding average parameter titles are shown in Table II. The histogram outputs for the example deck are shown in Figures 3 through 5.

The histograms contain the full range of data points generated during the 100 simulations specified by the input deck. Each histogram defines the number of data points it contains, the width of each cell and the number of points above or below the histogram's range. The histogram is output in three columns. The UPPER CELL LIMIT column defines the maximum value that can be contained in the cell. The CELL FREQUENCY column contains the number of data points that are in each cell. The CUMULATIVE PROBABILITY column is the percentage of data points that fall equal to or below the cell.

The histogram of the total number of stages required per 445 flight program is presented in Figure 3 and is interpreted as follows:

- NUMBER OF DATA POINTS IN HISTOGRAM 100
Each data point in the histogram represents the total number of stages required to complete one 445 flight program. The

TABLE II. TITLES OF HISTOGRAMS AND CORRESPONDING AVERAGE PARAMETER TITLES

Title of Parameter Average	Title of Corresponding Histogram
Average Number of Stages Required	Histogram of Total Number of Stages Required Per xxx Flight Program
Average Stage Life	Histogram of Average Stage Life
Average Number of Stages Which Wear Out	Histogram of Worn Out Stages
Average Number of Stages Which Are Lost	Histogram of Lost Stages
Average Number of Stages Which Are Still Operational at the End of the Flight Program	No Corresponding Histogram

HISTOGRAM OF TOTAL NUMBER OF STAGES REQUIRED PER 445 FLIGHT PROGRAM
NUMBER OF DATA POINTS IN HISTOGRAM 100
CELL WIDTH = 1.000
NUMBER OF DATA POINTS EQUAL TO OR BELOW 67.00 = 0
NUMBER OF DATA POINTS EQUAL TO OR ABOVE 114.00 = 0

UPPER CELL LIMIT	CELL FREQ	CUMULATIVE PROBABILITY
67.000	0	.000
68.000	1	.010
69.000	1	.020
70.000	0	.020
71.000	0	.020
72.000	0	.020
73.000	0	.020
74.000	1	.030
75.000	1	.040
76.000	2	.060
77.000	0	.060
78.000	3	.090
79.000	2	.110
80.000	3	.140
81.000	2	.160
82.000	4	.200
83.000	3	.230
84.000	7	.300
85.000	4	.340
86.000	3	.370
87.000	4	.410
88.000	2	.430
89.000	1	.440
90.000	6	.500
91.000	2	.520
92.000	2	.540
93.000	5	.590
94.000	8	.670
95.000	5	.720
96.000	4	.760
97.000	5	.810
98.000	4	.850
99.000	3	.880
100.000	3	.910
101.000	2	.930
102.000	1	.940
103.000	0	.940
104.000	1	.950
105.000	1	.960
106.000	1	.970
107.000	0	.970
108.000	1	.980
109.000	0	.980
110.000	1	.990
111.000	0	.990
112.000	0	.990
113.000	1	1.000
114.000	0	1.000

FIGURE 3. HISTOGRAM OF TOTAL STAGES REQUIRED

HISTOGRAM OF AVERAGE STAGE LIFE
 NUMBER OF DATA POINTS IN HISTOGRAM 100
 CELL WIDTH = .500
 NUMBER OF DATA POINTS EQUAL TO OR BELOW 3.50= 0
 NUMBER OF DATA POINTS EQUAL TO OR ABOVE 7.50= 0

UPPER CELL LIMIT	CELL FREQ	CUMULATIVE PROBABILITY
3.500	0	.000
4.000	1	.010
4.500	14	.150
5.000	42	.570
5.500	29	.860
6.000	11	.970
6.500	2	.990
7.000	1	1.000
7.500	0	1.000

HISTOGRAM OF WORN OUT STAGES
 NUMBER OF DATA POINTS IN HISTOGRAM 100
 CELL WIDTH = 1.000
 NUMBER OF DATA POINTS EQUAL TO OR BELOW .00= 29
 NUMBER OF DATA POINTS EQUAL TO OR ABOVE 7.00= 0

UPPER CELL LIMIT	CELL FREQ	CUMULATIVE PROBABILITY
.000	29	.290
1.000	46	.750
2.000	19	.940
3.000	3	.970
4.000	1	.980
5.000	1	.990
6.000	1	1.000
7.000	0	1.000

FIGURE 4. HISTOGRAMS OF AVERAGE STAGE LIFE AND WORNOUT STAGES

HISTOGRAM OF LOST STAGES

NUMBER OF DATA POINTS IN HISTOGRAM 100

CELL WIDTH = 1.000

NUMBER OF DATA POINTS EQUAL TO OR BELOW 64.00= 0

NUMBER OF DATA POINTS EQUAL TO OR ABOVE 113.00= 0

UPPER CELL LIMIT	CELL FREQ	CUMULATIVE PROBABILITY
64.000	0	.000
65.000	1	.010
66.000	1	.020
67.000	0	.020
68.000	0	.020
69.000	0	.020
70.000	0	.020
71.000	1	.030
72.000	3	.060
73.000	0	.060
74.000	2	.080
75.000	0	.080
76.000	2	.100
77.000	3	.130
78.000	2	.150
79.000	2	.170
80.000	2	.190
81.000	6	.250
82.000	2	.270
83.000	6	.330
84.000	4	.370
85.000	0	.370
86.000	5	.420
87.000	2	.440
88.000	4	.480
89.000	3	.510
90.000	3	.540
91.000	4	.580
92.000	7	.650
93.000	6	.710
94.000	5	.760
95.000	3	.790
96.000	2	.810
97.000	4	.850
98.000	4	.890
99.000	3	.920
100.000	0	.920
101.000	2	.940
102.000	0	.940
103.000	1	.950
104.000	1	.960
105.000	1	.970
106.000	1	.980
107.000	0	.980
108.000	0	.980
109.000	1	.990
110.000	0	.990
111.000	0	.990
112.000	1	1.000
113.000	0	1.000

FIGURE 5. HISTOGRAM OF LOST STAGES

results for 100 of these 445 flight programs are contained in this histogram.

- CELL WIDTH = 1.000
The width of each cell in this histogram is one unit.
- NUMBER OF DATA POINTS EQUAL TO OR BELOW 67.000 = 0
The minimum number of stages required to complete one 445 flight program is 68. The percent probability of 68 stages completing the entire 445 flight program can be determined by referring to the cumulative probability column of the histogram corresponding to an upper cell limit of 68.000. It can be seen that the probability of completing the entire program with 68 stages is 1 percent.
- NUMBER OF DATA POINTS EQUAL TO OR ABOVE 114.000 = 0
The maximum number of stages required to complete one 445 flight program is 113.000. The results of the simulation under the present set of specified conditions indicate that there is a 100 percent probability of completing the entire 445 flight program with 113 stages. However, care must be used when making unequivocal statements of this type. It is recommended when stating maximums that a positive 2σ limit (≈ 97 percent) be used in lieu of a 100 percent quote. The closest probability that is larger than or equal to the positive 2σ limit in the example histogram is 97 percent. Therefore, 106 stages are required to have a 2σ probability of completing the entire program.

The interpretation of the remaining three histograms generated by the SLAVE Model can be made in a manner similar to the detailed explanation presented above.

SECTION V. EXAMPLE PROBLEM

This section presents a hypothetical set of parametric case studies for which the statistics generated by the SLAVE Model are desired. The user needs to study information on a 580 flight program, and desires to know how many stages will be required to successfully complete the program. The analyst estimates that the probability of losing a stage could be 5, 10, or 20 percent. He also knows that the stage designers are considering a maximum flight life of 20 or 30 flights per stage.

In order to obtain statistically valid results the user decides 100 simulations are sufficient. In order to compare the results all the case studies should operate under the same conditions, therefore, the random number seed is identical for all the desired case studies. The listing of the required input deck appears in Figure 6. The results of this input deck are presented in Appendix A. A detailed report utilizing results from the SLAVE Model is presented in Reference 1.

```

@RUN, // P CASE01, 567383, DDPaulBIN22 5, 1, 200
@ASG, T TAPE, T, 13654
@REWIND TAPE.
@COPIN TAPE.
@XQT SLAVEC
      11221      5.0      20      100      580
      11221      5.0      30      100      580
      11221      10.0     20      100      580
      11221      10.0     30      100      580
      11221      20.0     20      100      580
      11221      20.0     30      100      580
      -999
@FIN
@FIN

```

FIGURE 6. EXAMPLE PROBLEM INPUT DECK

SECTION VI. PROGRAM DEFINITION

A. Program Description

The SLAVE Model requires approximately 20,000 words of UNIVAC 1108 core space. The program consists of a mainline and four subroutines. The read and write unit designators are designed to be easily adaptable to computers other than the UNIVAC 1108. The program has 8 subscripted variables with a total array size of 10,040 words. The program places data in 4 histograms of which 3 have 1000 cells of width 1. The fourth histogram has 2000 cells of width 0.5. The program operates by placing a stage in the system and using it until it is lost or has reached its maximum flight life. Variables are used to accumulate the data of each flight. When one complete flight program is finished the appropriate values are entered into histograms. This process is repeated for each simulation until all simulations requested are completed. The cumulative probability of obtaining each data point in all histograms is calculated. Mathematical manipulations are then performed to make the data suitable for printout and the output subroutines are initiated. At the completion of the output, a check is made to determine if another case study is desired; if so, the entire process is repeated. The narrative flow chart of the mainline is presented in Appendix B and a complete program listing is contained in Appendix C.

B. Individual Subroutine Descriptions

1. HISTO. This subroutine is used to compile a histogram of the data produced by the main program. Inputs to the subroutine consist of the upper and lower limit of the histogram, the cell width, and an initial entry indicator. The output of the subroutine is a histogram that contains the frequency of occurrence in each cell. The subroutine also outputs the total number of data points contained in the histogram. A narrative flow chart of subroutine HISTO is presented in Appendix B and a complete program listing in Appendix C.

2. CUMPF. This subroutine is used to calculate the cumulative probability function for the data generated by the histogram subroutine. The inputs to this subroutine are the number of data points in the histogram, the number of cells, and the frequency in each cell. The output is the cumulative probability of obtaining a value between the lower limit of the histogram and the upper limit of each cell. A narrative flow chart of subroutine CUMPF is presented in Appendix B and a complete program listing in Appendix C.

3. WHIST. This subroutine is used to write the information generated by the histogram and cumulative probability subroutines. This subroutine writes the number of data points in the histogram, the cell width, the number of data points below the lower limit of the histogram, and the number of data points above the upper limit of the histogram in sentence form. The upper cell limit, cell frequency, and cumulative probability are written in tabular form. The printed histogram consists only of the cells between the lowest and highest occupied cell. A narrative flow chart of subroutine WHIST is presented in Appendix B and a complete program listing in Appendix C.

4. URAND. This subroutine generates a uniformly distributed sequence of pseudo random numbers in the range of zero to one. The narrative flow chart is presented in Appendix B and a complete program listing in Appendix C.

REFERENCES

1. Paul, Daryl Jr.: Booster Fleet Size Studies Considering Different Loss Rate Distributions and Probabilities of Loss. Technical Letter ASD-ASTN-15331, Teledyne Brown Engineering Company, Huntsville, Alabama, February 22, 1972.
2. Miller, Irwin and Freund, John: Probability and Statistics for Engineers. Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 1965.

APPENDIX A. EXAMPLE PROBLEM RESULTS

RANDOM NUMBER SEED	11221
NUMBER OF FLIGHTS IN 1 COMPLETE PROGRAM	580
NUMBER OF COMPLETE PROGRAMS SIMULATED	100
MAXIMUM STAGE LIFETIME	20
LOSS RATE (PERCENT)	5.000
AVERAGE NUMBER OF STAGES REQUIRED	45.61000
AVERAGE STAGE LIFE	12.81811
AVERAGE NUMBER OF STAGES WHICH WEAR OUT	15.94000
AVERAGE NUMBER OF STAGES WHICH ARE LOST	28.77000
AVERAGE NUMBER OF STAGES WHICH ARE STILL OPERATIONAL AT THE END OF THE FLIGHT PROGRAM	.90000

HISTOGRAM OF TOTAL NUMBER OF STAGES REQUIRED PER 580 FLIGHT PROGRAM

NUMBER OF DATA POINTS IN HISTOGRAM 100

CELL WIDTH = 1.000

NUMBER OF DATA POINTS EQUAL TO OR BELOW	36.00=	0
NUMBER OF DATA POINTS EQUAL TO OR ABOVE	56.00=	0

UPPER CELL LIMIT	CELL FREQ	CUMULATIVE PROBABILITY
36.000	0	.000
37.000	1	.010
38.000	2	.030
39.000	2	.050
40.000	4	.090
41.000	5	.140
42.000	11	.250
43.000	9	.340
44.000	10	.440
45.000	8	.520
46.000	11	.630
47.000	5	.680
48.000	7	.750
49.000	9	.840
50.000	4	.880
51.000	2	.900
52.000	1	.910
53.000	5	.960
54.000	1	.970
55.000	3	1.000
56.000	0	1.000

HISTOGRAM OF AVERAGE STAGE LIFE

NUMBER OF DATA POINTS IN HISTOGRAM 100

CELL WIDTH = .500

NUMBER OF DATA POINTS EQUAL TO OR BELOW	10.50=	0
NUMBER OF DATA POINTS EQUAL TO OR ABOVE	16.50=	0

UPPER CELL LIMIT	CELL FREQ	CUMULATIVE PROBABILITY
10.500	0	.000
11.000	9	.090

11.500	3	.120
12.000	13	.250
12.500	12	.370
13.000	19	.560
13.500	19	.750
14.000	11	.860
14.500	9	.950
15.000	2	.970
15.500	2	.990
16.000	1	1.000
16.500	0	1.000

HISTOGRAM OF WORN OUT STAGES

NUMBER OF DATA POINTS IN HISTOGRAM 100

CELL WIDTH = 1.000

NUMBER OF DATA POINTS EQUAL TO OR BELOW 7.00= 0

NUMBER OF DATA POINTS EQUAL TO OR ABOVE 24.00= 0

UPPER CELL LIMIT	CELL FREQ	CUMULATIVE PROBABILITY
7.000	0	.000
8.000	1	.010
9.000	0	.010
10.000	0	.010
11.000	1	.020
12.000	5	.070
13.000	9	.160
14.000	10	.260
15.000	17	.430
16.000	17	.600
17.000	15	.750
18.000	13	.880
19.000	5	.930
20.000	3	.960
21.000	2	.980
22.000	1	.990
23.000	1	1.000
24.000	0	1.000

HISTOGRAM OF LOST STAGES

NUMBER OF DATA POINTS IN HISTOGRAM 100

CELL WIDTH = 1.000

NUMBER OF DATA POINTS EQUAL TO OR BELOW 14.00= 0

NUMBER OF DATA POINTS EQUAL TO OR ABOVE 43.00= 0

UPPER CELL LIMIT	CELL FREQ	CUMULATIVE PROBABILITY
14.000	0	.000
15.000	1	.010
16.000	0	.010
17.000	1	.020
18.000	2	.040

19.000	3	.070
20.000	0	.070
21.000	4	.110
22.000	5	.160
23.000	1	.170
24.000	5	.220
25.000	9	.310
26.000	6	.370
27.000	5	.420
28.000	3	.450
29.000	9	.540
30.000	10	.640
31.000	8	.720
32.000	5	.770
33.000	4	.810
34.000	3	.840
35.000	1	.850
36.000	5	.900
37.000	1	.910
38.000	2	.930
39.000	1	.940
40.000	2	.960
41.000	3	.990
42.000	1	1.000
43.000	0	1.000

RANDOM NUMBER SEED	11221
NUMBER OF FLIGHTS IN 1 COMPLETE PROGRAM	580
NUMBER OF COMPLETE PROGRAMS SIMULATED	100
MAXIMUM STAGE LIFETIME	30
LOSS RATE (PERCENT)	5.000
AVERAGE NUMBER OF STAGES REQUIRED	37.20000
AVERAGE STAGE LIFE	15.82921
AVERAGE NUMBER OF STAGES WHICH WEAR OUT	7.51000
AVERAGE NUMBER OF STAGES WHICH ARE LOST	28.77000
AVERAGE NUMBER OF STAGES WHICH ARE STILL OPERATIONAL AT THE END OF THE FLIGHT PROGRAM	.92000

HISTOGRAM OF TOTAL NUMBER OF STAGES REQUIRED PER 580 FLIGHT PROGRAM
NUMBER OF DATA POINTS IN HISTOGRAM 100
CELL WIDTH = 1.000
NUMBER OF DATA POINTS EQUAL TO OR BELOW 27.00= 0
NUMBER OF DATA POINTS EQUAL TO OR ABOVE 52.00= 0

UPPER CELL LIMIT	CELL FREQ	CUMULATIVE PROBABILITY
27.000	0	.000
28.000	1	.010
29.000	4	.050
30.000	0	.050
31.000	4	.090
32.000	4	.130
33.000	10	.230
34.000	7	.300
35.000	10	.400
36.000	10	.500
37.000	9	.590
38.000	3	.620
39.000	6	.680
40.000	9	.770
41.000	5	.820
42.000	4	.860
43.000	4	.900
44.000	3	.930
45.000	3	.960
46.000	0	.960
47.000	2	.980
48.000	1	.990
49.000	0	.990
50.000	0	.990
51.000	1	1.000
52.000	0	1.000

HISTOGRAM OF AVERAGE STAGE LIFE
NUMBER OF DATA POINTS IN HISTOGRAM 100
CELL WIDTH = .500
NUMBER OF DATA POINTS EQUAL TO OR BELOW 11.00= 0
NUMBER OF DATA POINTS EQUAL TO OR ABOVE 21.50= 0

UPPER CELL LIMIT	CELL FREQ	CUMULATIVE PROBABILITY
11.000	0	.000
11.500	1	.010
12.000	0	.010
12.500	3	.040
13.000	3	.070
13.500	7	.140
14.000	4	.180
14.500	14	.320
15.000	6	.380
15.500	3	.410
16.000	9	.500
16.500	10	.600
17.000	10	.700
17.500	7	.770
18.000	10	.870
18.500	4	.910
19.000	4	.950
19.500	0	.950
20.000	4	.990
20.500	0	.990
21.000	1	1.000
21.500	0	1.000

HISTOGRAM OF WORN OUT STAGES

NUMBER OF DATA POINTS IN HISTOGRAM 100

CELL WIDTH = 1.000

NUMBER OF DATA POINTS EQUAL TO OR BELOW 1.00 = 0

NUMBER OF DATA POINTS EQUAL TO OR ABOVE 13.00 = 0

UPPER CELL LIMIT	CELL FREQ	CUMULATIVE PROBABILITY
1.000	0	.000
2.000	1	.010
3.000	0	.010
4.000	5	.060
5.000	6	.120
6.000	20	.320
7.000	24	.560
8.000	14	.700
9.000	13	.830
10.000	7	.900
11.000	8	.980
12.000	2	1.000
13.000	0	1.000

HISTOGRAM OF LOST STAGES

NUMBER OF DATA POINTS IN HISTOGRAM 100

CELL WIDTH = 1.000

NUMBER OF DATA POINTS EQUAL TO OR BELOW 14.00 = 0

NUMBER OF DATA POINTS EQUAL TO OR ABOVE 43.00 = 0

UPPER CELL LIMIT	CELL FREQ	CUMULATIVE PROBABILITY
14.000	0	.000
15.000	1	.010
16.000	0	.010
17.000	1	.020
18.000	2	.040
19.000	3	.070
20.000	0	.070
21.000	4	.110
22.000	5	.160
23.000	1	.170
24.000	5	.220
25.000	9	.310
26.000	6	.370
27.000	5	.420
28.000	3	.450
29.000	9	.540
30.000	10	.640
31.000	8	.720
32.000	5	.770
33.000	4	.810
34.000	3	.840
35.000	1	.850
36.000	5	.900
37.000	1	.910
38.000	2	.930
39.000	1	.940
40.000	2	.960
41.000	3	.990
42.000	1	1.000
43.000	0	1.000

RANDOM NUMBER SEED	11221
NUMBER OF FLIGHTS IN 1 COMPLETE PROGRAM	580
NUMBER OF COMPLETE PROGRAMS SIMULATED	100
MAXIMUM STAGE LIFETIME	20
LOSS RATE (PERCENT)	10.000
AVERAGE NUMBER OF STAGES REQUIRED	66.68000
AVERAGE STAGE LIFE	8.77390
AVERAGE NUMBER OF STAGES WHICH WEAR OUT	7.80000
AVERAGE NUMBER OF STAGES WHICH ARE LOST	58.06000
AVERAGE NUMBER OF STAGES WHICH ARE STILL OPERATIONAL AT THE END OF THE FLIGHT PROGRAM	.82000

HISTOGRAM OF TOTAL NUMBER OF STAGES REQUIRED PER 580 FLIGHT PROGRAM
 NUMBER OF DATA POINTS IN HISTOGRAM 100
 CELL WIDTH = 1.000
 NUMBER OF DATA POINTS EQUAL TO OR BELOW 52.00 = 0
 NUMBER OF DATA POINTS EQUAL TO OR ABOVE 84.00 = 0

UPPER CELL LIMIT	CELL FREQ	CUMULATIVE PROBABILITY
52.000	0	.000
53.000	1	.010
54.000	0	.010
55.000	1	.020
56.000	3	.050
57.000	2	.070
58.000	4	.110
59.000	2	.130
60.000	4	.170
61.000	2	.190
62.000	6	.250
63.000	7	.320
64.000	8	.400
65.000	4	.440
66.000	8	.520
67.000	6	.580
68.000	4	.620
69.000	4	.660
70.000	5	.710
71.000	5	.760
72.000	6	.820
73.000	3	.850
74.000	6	.910
75.000	2	.930
76.000	2	.950
77.000	1	.960
78.000	0	.960
79.000	1	.970
80.000	1	.980
81.000	0	.980
82.000	1	.990
83.000	1	1.000
84.000	0	1.000

HISTOGRAM OF AVERAGE STAGE LIFE

NUMBER OF DATA POINTS IN HISTOGRAM 100

CELL WIDTH = .500

NUMBER OF DATA POINTS EQUAL TO OR BELOW 6.50= 0

NUMBER OF DATA POINTS EQUAL TO OR ABOVE 11.50= 0

UPPER CELL LIMIT	CELL FREQ	CUMULATIVE PROBABILITY
6.500	0	.000
7.000	1	.010
7.500	3	.040
8.000	14	.180
8.500	20	.380
9.000	22	.600
9.500	21	.810
10.000	12	.930
10.500	5	.980
11.000	2	1.000
11.500	0	1.000

HISTOGRAM OF WORN OUT STAGES

NUMBER OF DATA POINTS IN HISTOGRAM 100

CELL WIDTH = 1.000

NUMBER OF DATA POINTS EQUAL TO OR BELOW 2.00= 0

NUMBER OF DATA POINTS EQUAL TO OR ABOVE 16.00= 0

UPPER CELL LIMIT	CELL FREQ	CUMULATIVE PROBABILITY
2.000	0	.000
3.000	1	.010
4.000	8	.090
5.000	5	.140
6.000	18	.320
7.000	19	.510
8.000	15	.660
9.000	9	.750
10.000	10	.850
11.000	6	.910
12.000	7	.980
13.000	1	.990
14.000	0	.990
15.000	1	1.000
16.000	0	1.000

HISTOGRAM OF LOST STAGES

NUMBER OF DATA POINTS IN HISTOGRAM 100

CELL WIDTH = 1.000

NUMBER OF DATA POINTS EQUAL TO OR BELOW 39.00= 0

NUMBER OF DATA POINTS EQUAL TO OR ABOVE 76.00= 0

UPPER CELL	CELL FREQ	CUMULATIVE PROBABILITY
---------------	--------------	---------------------------

LIMIT		
39.000	0	.000
40.000	1	.010
41.000	0	.010
42.000	1	.020
43.000	0	.020
44.000	1	.030
45.000	4	.070
46.000	1	.080
47.000	2	.100
48.000	2	.120
49.000	3	.150
50.000	3	.180
51.000	4	.220
52.000	2	.240
53.000	3	.270
54.000	5	.320
55.000	4	.360
56.000	2	.380
57.000	4	.420
58.000	10	.520
59.000	6	.580
60.000	2	.600
61.000	4	.640
62.000	9	.730
63.000	3	.760
64.000	5	.810
65.000	2	.830
66.000	4	.870
67.000	2	.890
68.000	2	.910
69.000	3	.940
70.000	1	.950
71.000	2	.970
72.000	1	.980
73.000	0	.980
74.000	0	.980
75.000	2	1.000
76.000	0	1.000

RANDOM NUMBER SEED	11221
NUMBER OF FLIGHTS IN 1 COMPLETE PROGRAM	580
NUMBER OF COMPLETE PROGRAMS SIMULATED	100
MAXIMUM STAGE LIFETIME	30
LOSS RATE (PERCENT)	10.000
AVERAGE NUMBER OF STAGES REQUIRED	61.19000
AVERAGE STAGE LIFE	9.60096
AVERAGE NUMBER OF STAGES WHICH WEAR OUT	2.31000
AVERAGE NUMBER OF STAGES WHICH ARE LOST	58.06000
AVERAGE NUMBER OF STAGES WHICH ARE STILL OPERATIONAL AT THE END OF THE FLIGHT PROGRAM	.82000

HISTOGRAM OF TOTAL NUMBER OF STAGES REQUIRED PER 580 FLIGHT PROGRAM
NUMBER OF DATA POINTS IN HISTOGRAM 100
CELL WIDTH = 1.000
NUMBER OF DATA POINTS EQUAL TO OR BELOW 44.00= 0
NUMBER OF DATA POINTS EQUAL TO OR ABOVE 79.00= 0

UPPER CELL LIMIT	CELL FREQ	CUMULATIVE PROBABILITY
44.000	0	.000
45.000	1	.010
46.000	1	.020
47.000	0	.020
48.000	0	.020
49.000	2	.040
50.000	4	.080
51.000	1	.090
52.000	3	.120
53.000	4	.160
54.000	1	.170
55.000	3	.200
56.000	5	.250
57.000	6	.310
58.000	3	.340
59.000	3	.370
60.000	8	.450
61.000	5	.500
62.000	6	.560
63.000	3	.590
64.000	8	.670
65.000	8	.750
66.000	7	.820
67.000	1	.830
68.000	2	.850
69.000	5	.900
70.000	2	.920
71.000	2	.940
72.000	0	.940
73.000	2	.960
74.000	2	.980
75.000	0	.980
76.000	0	.980
77.000	1	.990

78.000	1	1.000
79.000	0	1.000

HISTOGRAM OF AVERAGE STAGE LIFE

NUMBER OF DATA POINTS IN HISTOGRAM 100

CELL WIDTH = .500

NUMBER OF DATA POINTS EQUAL TO OR BELOW 7.00= 0

NUMBER OF DATA POINTS EQUAL TO OR ABOVE 13.50= 0

UPPER CELL LIMIT	CELL FREQ	CUMULATIVE PROBABILITY
7.000	0	.000
7.500	1	.010
8.000	5	.060
8.500	9	.150
9.000	18	.330
9.500	17	.500
10.000	19	.690
10.500	11	.800
11.000	8	.880
11.500	4	.920
12.000	6	.980
12.500	0	.980
13.000	2	1.000
13.500	0	1.000

HISTOGRAM OF WORN OUT STAGES

NUMBER OF DATA POINTS IN HISTOGRAM 100

CELL WIDTH = 1.000

NUMBER OF DATA POINTS EQUAL TO OR BELOW .00= 9

NUMBER OF DATA POINTS EQUAL TO OR ABOVE 6.00= 0

UPPER CELL LIMIT	CELL FREQ	CUMULATIVE PROBABILITY
.000	9	.090
1.000	24	.330
2.000	25	.580
3.000	19	.770
4.000	15	.920
5.000	8	1.000
6.000	0	1.000

HISTOGRAM OF LOST STAGES

NUMBER OF DATA POINTS IN HISTOGRAM 100

CELL WIDTH = 1.000

NUMBER OF DATA POINTS EQUAL TO OR BELOW 39.00= 0

NUMBER OF DATA POINTS EQUAL TO OR ABOVE 76.00= 0

UPPER CELL LIMIT	CELL FREQ	CUMULATIVE PROBABILITY
------------------------	--------------	---------------------------

39.000	0	.000
40.000	1	.010
41.000	0	.010
42.000	1	.020
43.000	0	.020
44.000	1	.030
45.000	4	.070
46.000	1	.080
47.000	2	.100
48.000	2	.120
49.000	3	.150
50.000	3	.180
51.000	4	.220
52.000	2	.240
53.000	3	.270
54.000	5	.320
55.000	4	.360
56.000	2	.380
57.000	4	.420
58.000	10	.520
59.000	6	.580
60.000	2	.600
61.000	4	.640
62.000	9	.730
63.000	3	.760
64.000	5	.810
65.000	2	.830
66.000	4	.870
67.000	2	.890
68.000	2	.910
69.000	3	.940
70.000	1	.950
71.000	2	.970
72.000	1	.980
73.000	0	.980
74.000	0	.980
75.000	2	1.000
76.000	0	1.000

RANDOM NUMBER SEED	11221
NUMBER OF FLIGHTS IN 1 COMPLETE PROGRAM	580
NUMBER OF COMPLETE PROGRAMS SIMULATED	100
MAXIMUM STAGE LIFETIME	20
LOSS RATE (PERCENT)	20.000
AVERAGE NUMBER OF STAGES REQUIRED	118.09000
AVERAGE STAGE LIFE	4.95310
AVERAGE NUMBER OF STAGES WHICH WEAR OUT	1.37000
AVERAGE NUMBER OF STAGES WHICH ARE LOST	115.95000
AVERAGE NUMBER OF STAGES WHICH ARE STILL OPERATIONAL AT THE END OF THE FLIGHT PROGRAM	.77000

HISTOGRAM OF TOTAL NUMBER OF STAGES REQUIRED PER 580 FLIGHT PROGRAM
NUMBER OF DATA POINTS IN HISTOGRAM 100
CELL WIDTH = 1.000
NUMBER OF DATA POINTS EQUAL TO OR BELOW 91.00 = 0
NUMBER OF DATA POINTS EQUAL TO OR ABOVE 141.00 = 0

UPPER CELL LIMIT	CELL FREQ	CUMULATIVE PROBABILITY
91.000	0	.000
92.000	1	.010
93.000	0	.010
94.000	1	.020
95.000	1	.030
96.000	0	.030
97.000	2	.050
98.000	0	.050
99.000	0	.050
100.000	1	.060
101.000	0	.060
102.000	2	.080
103.000	0	.080
104.000	1	.090
105.000	4	.130
106.000	1	.140
107.000	4	.180
108.000	1	.190
109.000	2	.210
110.000	4	.250
111.000	5	.300
112.000	1	.310
113.000	4	.350
114.000	5	.400
115.000	2	.420
116.000	1	.430
117.000	1	.440
118.000	5	.490
119.000	3	.520
120.000	1	.530
121.000	5	.580
122.000	5	.630
123.000	3	.660
124.000	7	.730

125.000	2	.750
126.000	0	.750
127.000	2	.770
128.000	2	.790
129.000	5	.840
130.000	3	.870
131.000	2	.890
132.000	3	.920
133.000	1	.930
134.000	3	.960
135.000	2	.980
136.000	0	.980
137.000	1	.990
138.000	0	.990
139.000	0	.990
140.000	1	1.000
141.000	0	1.000

HISTOGRAM OF AVERAGE STAGE LIFE

NUMBER OF DATA POINTS IN HISTOGRAM 100

CELL WIDTH = .500

NUMBER OF DATA POINTS EQUAL TO OR BELOW 4.00 = 0

NUMBER OF DATA POINTS EQUAL TO OR ABOVE 7.00 = 0

UPPER CELL LIMIT	CELL FREQ	CUMULATIVE PROBABILITY
4.000	0	.000
4.500	21	.210
5.000	37	.580
5.500	29	.870
6.000	10	.970
6.500	3	1.000
7.000	0	1.000

HISTOGRAM OF WORN OUT STAGES

NUMBER OF DATA POINTS IN HISTOGRAM 100

CELL WIDTH = 1.000

NUMBER OF DATA POINTS EQUAL TO OR BELOW .00 = 27

NUMBER OF DATA POINTS EQUAL TO OR ABOVE 8.00 = 0

UPPER CELL LIMIT	CELL FREQ	CUMULATIVE PROBABILITY
.000	27	.270
1.000	35	.620
2.000	25	.870
3.000	7	.940
4.000	2	.960
5.000	2	.980
6.000	1	.990
7.000	1	1.000
8.000	0	1.000

HISTOGRAM OF LOST STAGES

NUMBER OF DATA POINTS IN HISTOGRAM 100

CELL WIDTH = 1.000

NUMBER OF DATA POINTS EQUAL TO OR BELOW 87.00= 0

NUMBER OF DATA POINTS EQUAL TO OR ABOVE 139.00= 0

UPPER CELL LIMIT	CELL FREQ	CUMULATIVE PROBABILITY
87.000	0	.000
88.000	1	.010
89.000	1	.020
90.000	0	.020
91.000	1	.030
92.000	0	.030
93.000	0	.030
94.000	1	.040
95.000	2	.060
96.000	1	.070
97.000	0	.070
98.000	0	.070
99.000	1	.080
100.000	1	.090
101.000	1	.100
102.000	1	.110
103.000	4	.150
104.000	3	.180
105.000	0	.180
106.000	3	.210
107.000	1	.220
108.000	5	.270
109.000	2	.290
110.000	4	.330
111.000	3	.360
112.000	2	.380
113.000	4	.420
114.000	1	.430
115.000	1	.440
116.000	3	.470
117.000	4	.510
118.000	3	.540
119.000	3	.570
120.000	4	.610
121.000	7	.680
122.000	4	.720
123.000	3	.750
124.000	0	.750
125.000	0	.750
126.000	3	.780
127.000	4	.820
128.000	3	.850
129.000	3	.880
130.000	3	.910
131.000	3	.940
132.000	0	.940
133.000	1	.950

134.000	3	.980
135.000	0	.980
136.000	1	.990
137.000	0	.990
138.000	1	1.000
139.000	0	1.000

RANDOM NUMBER SEED	11221
NUMBER OF FLIGHTS IN 1 COMPLETE PROGRAM	580
NUMBER OF COMPLETE PROGRAMS SIMULATED	100
MAXIMUM STAGE LIFETIME	30
LOSS RATE (PERCENT)	20.000
AVERAGE NUMBER OF STAGES REQUIRED	116.87000
AVERAGE STAGE LIFE	5.01075
AVERAGE NUMBER OF STAGES WHICH WEAR OUT	.15000
AVERAGE NUMBER OF STAGES WHICH ARE LOST	115.95000
AVERAGE NUMBER OF STAGES WHICH ARE STILL	
OPERATIONAL AT THE END OF THE FLIGHT PROGRAM	.77000

HISTOGRAM OF TOTAL NUMBER OF STAGES REQUIRED PER 580 FLIGHT PROGRAM
NUMBER OF DATA POINTS IN HISTOGRAM 100
CELL WIDTH = 1.000
NUMBER OF DATA POINTS EQUAL TO OR BELOW 89.00= 0
NUMBER OF DATA POINTS EQUAL TO OR ABOVE 139.00= 0

UPPER CELL LIMIT	CELL FREQ	CUMULATIVE PROBABILITY
89.000	0	.000
90.000	1	.010
91.000	1	.020
92.000	1	.030
93.000	0	.030
94.000	0	.030
95.000	1	.040
96.000	2	.060
97.000	1	.070
98.000	0	.070
99.000	0	.070
100.000	0	.070
101.000	2	.090
102.000	1	.100
103.000	1	.110
104.000	5	.160
105.000	2	.180
106.000	0	.180
107.000	3	.210
108.000	3	.240
109.000	4	.280
110.000	2	.300
111.000	3	.330
112.000	3	.360
113.000	1	.370
114.000	5	.420
115.000	1	.430
116.000	1	.440
117.000	3	.470
118.000	4	.510
119.000	3	.540
120.000	3	.570
121.000	5	.620
122.000	6	.680

123.000	4	.720
124.000	2	.740
125.000	1	.750
126.000	0	.750
127.000	3	.780
128.000	5	.830
129.000	4	.870
130.000	2	.890
131.000	2	.910
132.000	3	.940
133.000	0	.940
134.000	2	.960
135.000	2	.980
136.000	1	.990
137.000	0	.990
138.000	1	1.000
139.000	0	1.000

HISTOGRAM OF AVERAGE STAGE LIFE

NUMBER OF DATA POINTS IN HISTOGRAM 100

CELL WIDTH = .500

NUMBER OF DATA POINTS EQUAL TO OR BELOW 4.00= 0

NUMBER OF DATA POINTS EQUAL TO OR ABOVE 7.00= 0

UPPER CELL LIMIT	CELL FREQ	CUMULATIVE PROBABILITY
4.000	0	.000
4.500	17	.170
5.000	40	.570
5.500	25	.820
6.000	12	.940
6.500	6	1.000
7.000	0	1.000

HISTOGRAM OF WORN OUT STAGES

NUMBER OF DATA POINTS IN HISTOGRAM 100

CELL WIDTH = 1.000

NUMBER OF DATA POINTS EQUAL TO OR BELOW .00= 85

NUMBER OF DATA POINTS EQUAL TO OR ABOVE 2.00= 0

UPPER CELL LIMIT	CELL FREQ	CUMULATIVE PROBABILITY
.000	85	.850
1.000	15	1.000
2.000	0	1.000

HISTOGRAM OF LOST STAGES

NUMBER OF DATA POINTS IN HISTOGRAM 100

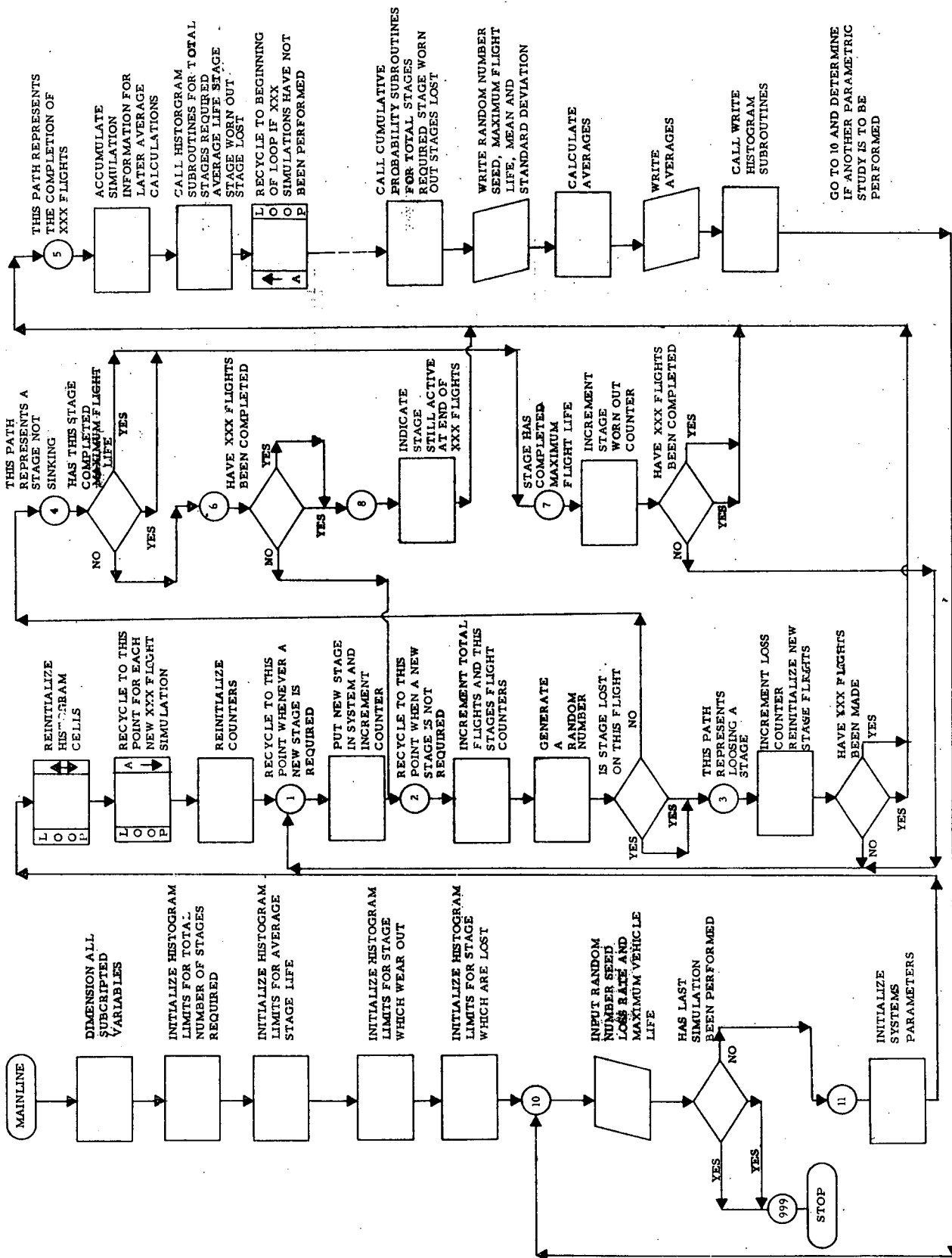
CELL WIDTH = 1.000

NUMBER OF DATA POINTS EQUAL TO OR BELOW 87.00= 0

NUMBER OF DATA POINTS EQUAL TO OR ABOVE 139.00= 0

UPPER CELL LIMIT	CELL FREQ	CUMULATIVE PROBABILITY
87.000	0	.000
88.000	1	.010
89.000	1	.020
90.000	0	.020
91.000	1	.030
92.000	0	.030
93.000	0	.030
94.000	1	.040
95.000	2	.060
96.000	1	.070
97.000	0	.070
98.000	0	.070
99.000	1	.080
100.000	1	.090
101.000	1	.100
102.000	1	.110
103.000	4	.150
104.000	3	.180
105.000	0	.180
106.000	3	.210
107.000	1	.220
108.000	5	.270
109.000	2	.290
110.000	4	.330
111.000	3	.360
112.000	2	.380
113.000	4	.420
114.000	1	.430
115.000	1	.440
116.000	3	.470
117.000	4	.510
118.000	3	.540
119.000	3	.570
120.000	4	.610
121.000	7	.680
122.000	4	.720
123.000	3	.750
124.000	0	.750
125.000	0	.750
126.000	3	.780
127.000	4	.820
128.000	3	.850
129.000	3	.880
130.000	3	.910
131.000	3	.940
132.000	0	.940
133.000	1	.950
134.000	3	.980
135.000	0	.980
136.000	1	.990
137.000	0	.990
138.000	1	1.000
139.000	0	1.000

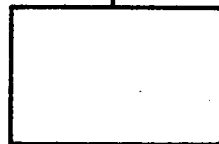
APPENDIX B. SLAVE MODEL NARRATIVE PROGRAM FLOW CHARTS



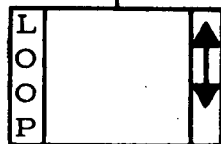
CUMPF



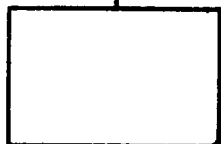
CHECK TO SEE IF
DIMENSION FOR THE
INTERNAL VARIABLE
'ADD' IS LARGE ENOUGH.



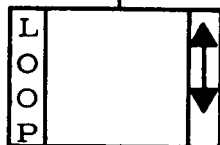
SET INTERNAL VARIABLE
EQUAL TO NUMBER OF
DATA POINTS IN
HISTOGRAM.



PUT CONTENTS OF EACH
CELL INTO FLOATING
POINT ARRAY.

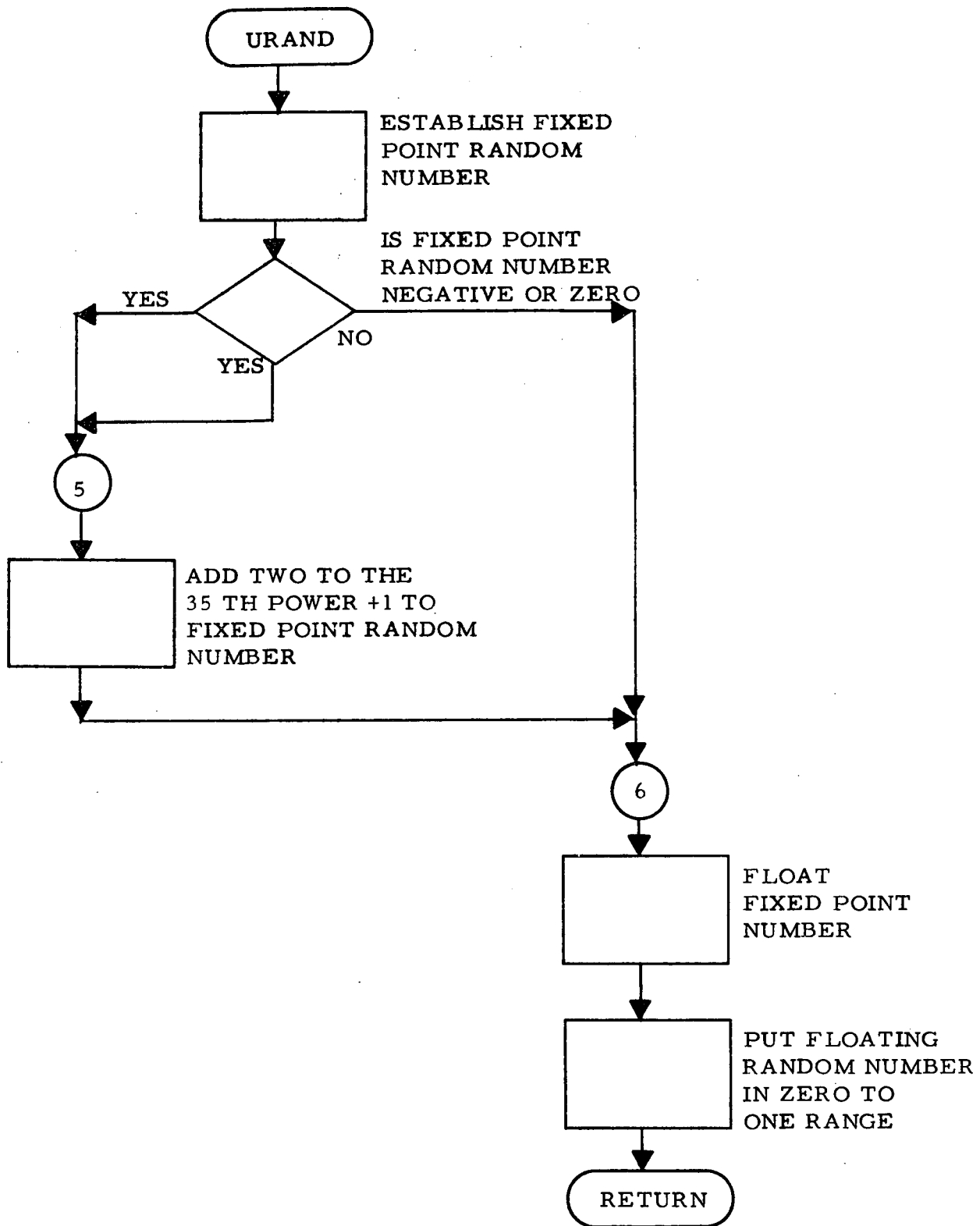


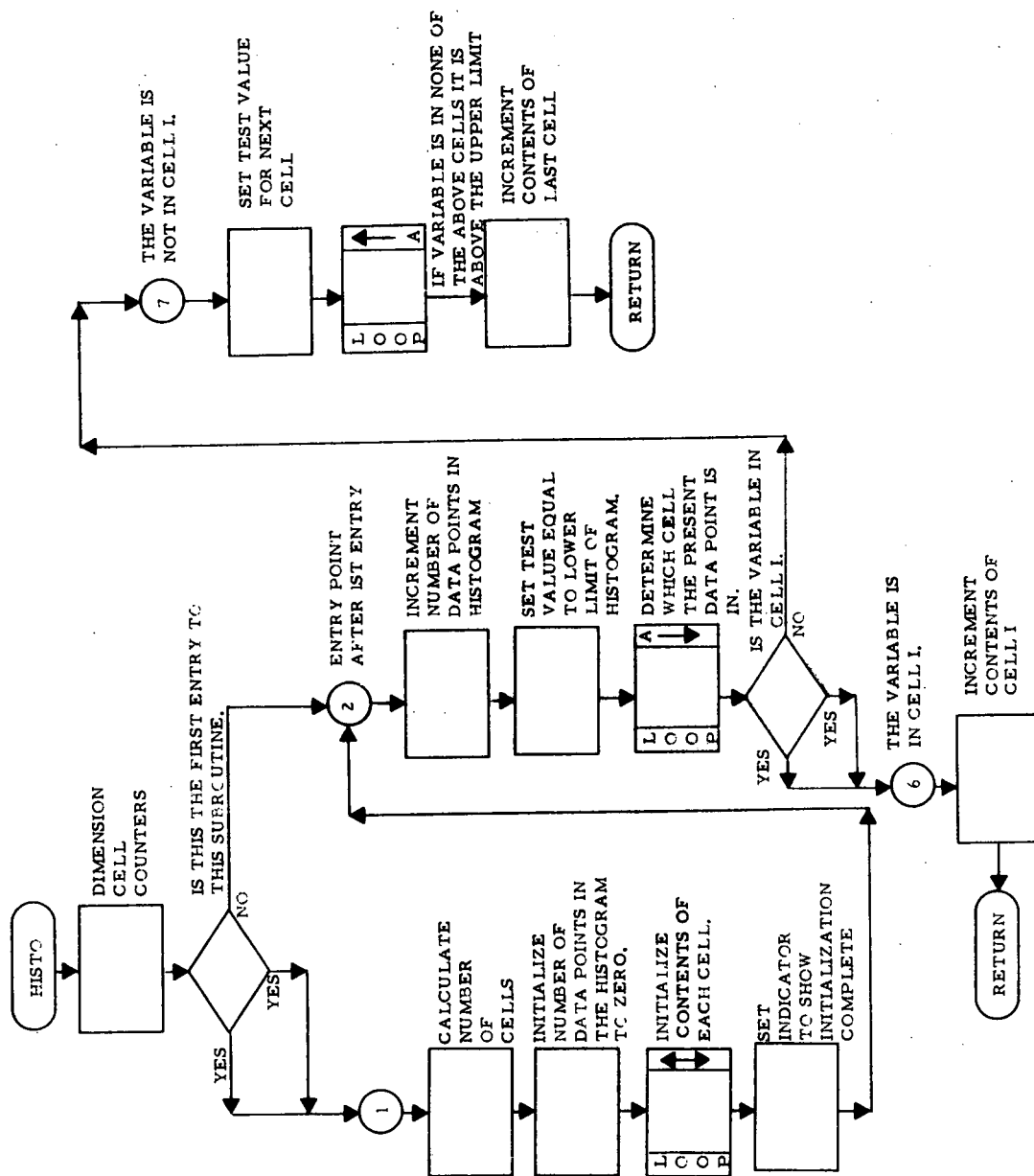
ESTABLISH CUMULATIVE
PROBABILITY OF FIRST
CELL.

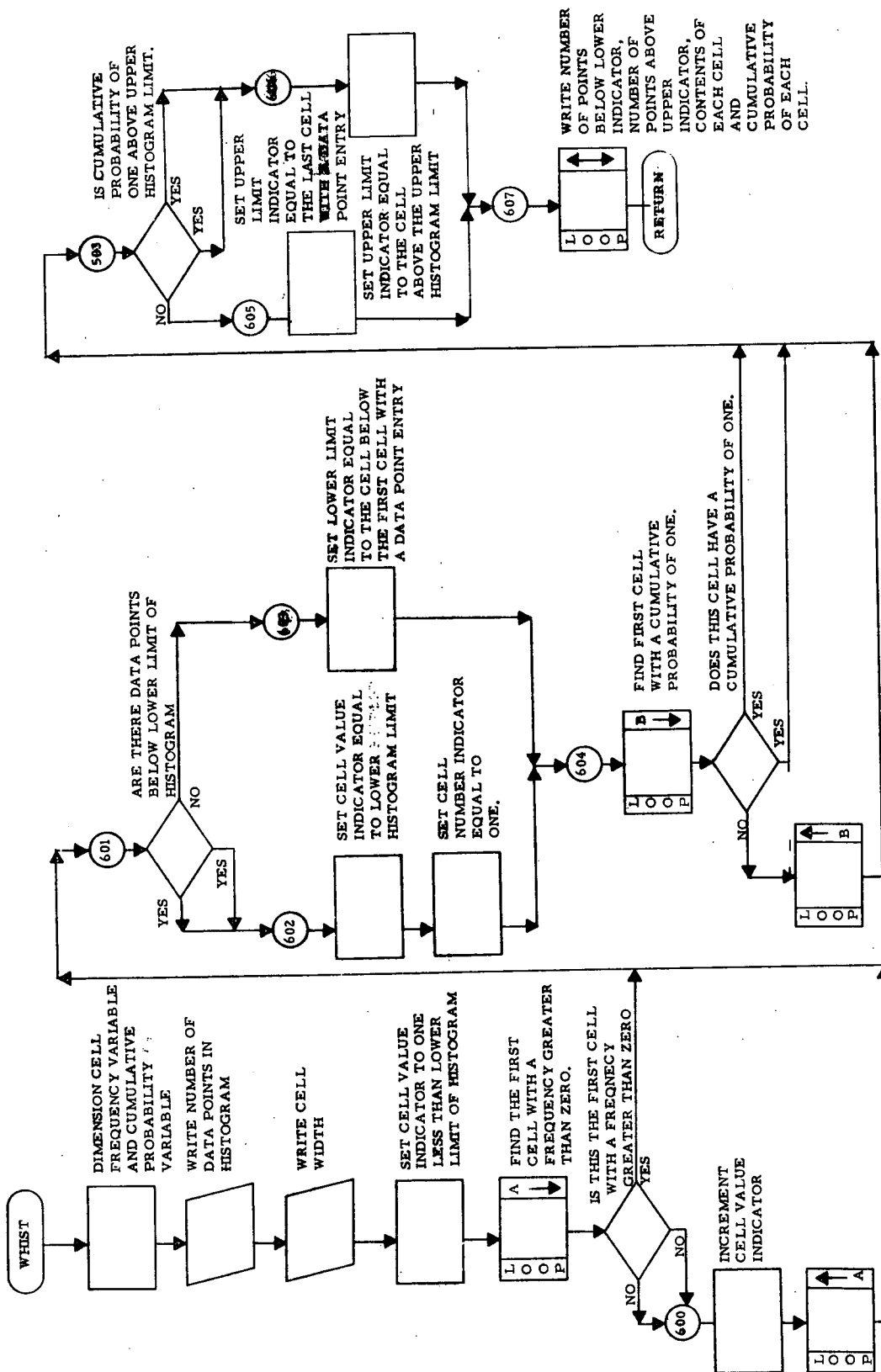


ESTABLISH CUMULATIVE
PROBABILITY OF THE
OTHER CELLS.

RETURN







APPENDIX C. SLAVE MODEL FORTRAN LISTINGS

10 RUN, / / T SLAVE1, 420025, DUPAULBIN225, 3, 150

10 ASG, T TAPE, 1, SAVEU2

10 FOR, IS MAIN, MAIN

SLAV0000

SLAV0010

SLAV0020

SLAV0030

SLAV0040

SLAV0050

SLAV0060

SLAV0070

SLAV0080

SLAV0090

SLAV0100

SLAV0110

SLAV0120

SLAV0130

SLAV0140

SLAV0150

SLAV0160

SLAV0170

SLAV0180

SLAV0190

SLAV0200

SLAV0210

SLAV0220

SLAV0230

SLAV0240

SLAV0250

SLAV0260

SLAV0270

SLAV0280

SLAV0290

SLAV0300

SLAV0310

SLAV0320

SLAV0330

SLAV0340

SLAV0350

SLAV0360

SLAV0370

SLAV0380

SLAV0390

SLAV0400

SLAV0410

SLAV0420

SLAV0430

SLAV0440

SLAV0450

SLAV0460

SLAV0470

SLAV0480

SLAV0490

SLAV0500

SLAV0510

SLAV0520

SLAV0530

SLAV0540

SLAV0550

SLAV0560

SLAV0570

SLAV0580

SLAV0590

SLAV0600

SLAV0610

DARYL D. PAUL, JR.
TELEDYNE BROWN ENGINEERING
JANUARY 28, 1972

PROGRAM TO DETERMINE THE NUMBER OF STAGES REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
ALL MISSIONS IN THE PROGRAM LIFE. THE NUMBER OF STAGES REQUIRED
VARIES ACCORDING TO THE ESTIMATED LOSS RATE PER FLIGHT AND MAXIMUM
FLIGHTS A STAGE MAY PERFORM. THIS PROGRAM MAY BE USED TO CALCULATE
THE REQUIRED STATISTICS FOR ANY ELEMENT OF HARDWARE WHICH IS USED
REPEATEDLY FOR WHICH A LOSS RATE MAY BE ESTABLISHED.

VARIABLE IDENTIFICATION

ABUST= AVERAGE NUMBER OF STAGES REQUIRED

ALEFT= AVERAGE NUMBER OF STAGES STILL OPERATIONAL
AT THE END OF EACH PROGRAM SIMULATION

ALIFE= AVERAGE STAGE LIFE

ALIVE= AVERAGE STAGE LIFE ACCUMULATOR

AMEAN= MEAN LOSS RATE PERCENTAGE

ASINK= AVERAGE NUMBER OF STAGES LOST

AWEAR= AVERAGE NUMBER OF STAGES WHICH WEAR OUT AND ARE DISCARDED

BOOST= FLOATING POINT REPRESENTATION OF NUMBER OF STAGES REQUIRED

CELLW= CELL WIDTH FOR TOTAL NUMBER OF STAGES REQUIRED HISTOGRAM

CELL1= CELL WIDTH IN AVERAGE STAGE LIFE HISTOGRAM

CELL2= CELL WIDTH FOR WORN OUT STAGE HISTOGRAM

CELL3= CELL WIDTH FOR LOST STAGE HISTOGRAM

FLITE= THE NUMBER OF FLIGHTS A STAGE MADE BEFORE BEING LOST

INIT= INDICATOR TO THE TOTAL REQUIRED HISTOGRAM SUBROUTINE
TO INITIALIZE ITSELF

INIT2= INDICATOR FOR INITIALIZATION OF TOTAL REQUIRED
STAGES HISTOGRAM

IRAND= USED TO RETAIN THE INITIAL RANDOM NUMBER SEED
FOR SUBSEQUENT PRINTOUT

IX= RANDOM NUMBER GENERATOR SEED

IIST= INDICATOR TO AVERAGE STAGE LIFE HISTOGRAM SUBROUTINE
TO INITIALIZE ITSELF

12ND=	INDICATOR TO THE WORN OUT STAGE HISTOGRAM SUBROUTINE TO INITIALIZE ITSELF	SLAV0620 SLAV0630 SLAV0640 SLAV0650 SLAV0660 SLAV0670 SLAV0680 SLAV0690 SLAV0700 SLAV0710 SLAV0720 SLAV0730 SLAV0740 SLAV0750 SLAV0760 SLAV0770 SLAV0780 SLAV0790 SLAV0800 SLAV0810 SLAV0820 SLAV0830 SLAV0840 SLAV0850 SLAV0860 SLAV0870 SLAV0880 SLAV0890 SLAV0900 SLAV0910 SLAV0920 SLAV0930 SLAV0940 SLAV0950 SLAV0960 SLAV0970 SLAV0980 SLAV0990 SLAV1000 SLAV1010 SLAV1020 SLAV1030 SLAV1040 SLAV1050 SLAV1060 SLAV1070 SLAV1080 SLAV1090 SLAV1100 SLAV1110 SLAV1120 SLAV1130 SLAV1140 SLAV1150 SLAV1160 SLAV1170 SLAV1180 SLAV1190 SLAV1200 SLAV1210 SLAV1220 SLAV1230 SLAV1240 SLAV1250 SLAV1260 SLAV1270
13RD=	INDICATOR TO THE LOST STAGE HISTOGRAM SUBROUTINE TO INITIALIZE ITSELF	
JBUST=	NUMBER OF STAGES REQUIRED ACCUMULATOR	
JSINK=	NUMBER OF STAGES WHICH ARE LOST ACCUMULATOR	
JWEAR=	NUMBER OF STAGES WHICH WEAR OUT AND ARE DISCARDED	
KKK=	INDICY FOR NUMBER OF PROGRAM SIMULATIONS REQUIRED	
KREAD=	THE READ UNIT OF THE COMPUTER BEING USED TO RUN THIS PROGRAM	
KRITE=	THE WRITE UNIT OF THE COMPUTER BEING USED TO RUN THIS PROGRAM	
LCELL=	NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE TOTAL REQUIRED STAGE HISTOGRAM	
LCELL1=	NUMBER OF CELLS IN AVERAGE STAGE LIFE HISTOGRAM	
LCELL2=	NUMBER OF CELLS IN WORN OUT STAGE HISTOGRAM	
LCELL3=	NUMBER OF CELLS IN LOST STAGE HISTOGRAM	
LEFT=	ACCUMULATOR OF STAGES STILL ACTIVE AT THE END OF A PROGRAM SIMULATION	
LIADD=	AN ARRAY WHICH CONTAINS THE HISTOGRAM OF STAGES REQUIRED PER 'NSIM' PROGRAM SIMULATIONS	
LIAD1=	AN ARRAY WHICH CONTAINS THE HISTOGRAM OF AVERAGE STAGE LIFE	
LIAD2=	AN ARRAY WHICH CONTAINS THE WORN OUT STAGE HISTOGRAM	
LIAD3=	AN ARRAY WHICH CONTAINS THE LOST STAGE HISTOGRAM	
LNTRY=	THE NUMBER OF DATA POINTS IN THE TOTAL STAGE REQUIRED HISTOGRAM	
MAXLF=	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF FLIGHTS A STAGE CAN MAKE BEFORE BEING DISCARDED AS WORN OUT	
NBUST=	NUMBER OF STAGES REQUIRED PER PROGRAM SIMULATION	
NFLIT=	NUMBER OF FLIGHTS EACH STAGES MAKES BEFORE BEING LOST OR DISCARDED AS WORN OUT	
NMISS=	NUMBER OF FLIGHTS IN ONE PROGRAM	
NSIM=	NUMBER OF PROGRAM SIMULATIONS TO BE MADE	
NSINK=	NUMBER OF STAGES WHICH ARE LOST	
NTRY1=	THE NUMBER OF DATA POINTS IN THE AVERAGE STAGE LIFE HISTOGRAM	

NTRY2=	THE NUMBER OF DATA POINTS IN THE WORN OUT STAGE HISTOGRAM	SLAV1280
		SLAV1290
NTRY3=	THE NUMBER OF DATA POINTS IN THE LOST STAGE HISTOGRAM	SLAV1300
		SLAV1310
NWEAR=	NUMBER OF STAGES WHICH ARE WORN OUT AND DISCARDED	SLAV1320
		SLAV1330
PERDS=	AN ARRAY WHICH CONTAINS THE CUMULATIVE PROBABILITY FUNCTION OF STAGES REQUIRED	SLAV1340
		SLAV1350
		SLAV1360
PERD1=	AN ARRAY WHICH CONTAINS THE CUMULATIVE PROBABILITY FUNCTION OF AVERAGE STAGE LIFE	SLAV1370
		SLAV1380
		SLAV1390
PERD2=	AN ARRAY WHICH CONTAINS THE CUMULATIVE PROBABILITY FUNCTION OF WORN OUT STAGES	SLAV1400
		SLAV1410
		SLAV1420
PERD3=	AN ARRAY WHICH CONTAINS THE CUMULATIVE PROBABILITY FUNCTION OF LOST STAGES	SLAV1430
		SLAV1440
		SLAV1450
PLUS=	LOSS RATE(PERCENT)	SLAV1460
		SLAV1470
		SLAV1480
PROGRAM=	A TERM USED ON COMMENT CARDS ONLY. THIS TERM REPRESENTS A COMPLETE PROGRAM LIFE OF NMISS FLIGHTS	SLAV1490
		SLAV1500
		SLAV1510
SIM=	FLOATING POINT EQUIVALENT OF NSIM	SLAV1520
		SLAV1530
STDDV=	STANDARD DEVIATION FROM THE MEAN LOSS RATE	SLAV1540
		SLAV1550
TLOST=	NUMBER OF STAGES LOST PER PROGRAM SIMULATION	SLAV1560
		SLAV1570
UP=	UPPER LIMIT OF CELLS IN THE TOTAL STAGES REQUIRED HISTOGRAM	SLAV1580
		SLAV1590
		SLAV1600
UP1=	UPPER LIMIT OF CELLS IN AVERAGE STAGE LIFE HISTOGRAM	SLAV1610
		SLAV1620
UP2=	UPPER LIMIT OF CELLS IN WORN OUT STAGE HISTOGRAM	SLAV1630
		SLAV1640
UP3=	UPPER LIMIT OF CELLS IN LOST STAGE HISTOGRAM	SLAV1650
		SLAV1660
URAND=	THE NAME OF A FUNCTION USED TO CALCULATE A UNIFORM RANDOM NUMBER IN THE RANGE 0 TO 1	SLAV1670
		SLAV1680
		SLAV1690
WEAR=	THE NUMBER OF WORN OUT STAGES PER PROGRAM SIMULATION	SLAV1700
		SLAV1710
XLOW=	THE LOWER LIMIT OF CELL VALUE IN THE TOTAL STAGES REQUIRED HISTOGRAM	SLAV1720
		SLAV1730
		SLAV1740
XLOW1=	LOWER LIMIT OF CELLS IN AVERAGE STAGE LIFE HISTOGRAM	SLAV1750
		SLAV1760
XLOW2=	LOWER LIMIT OF CELLS IN THE WORN OUT STAGE HISTOGRAM	SLAV1770
		SLAV1780
XLOW3=	LOWER LIMIT OF CELLS IN THE LOST STAGE HISTOGRAM	SLAV1790
		SLAV1800
YFL=	THE VALUE OF THE RANDOM NUMBER GENERATED BY URAND	SLAV1810
		SLAV1820
KREAD=5		SLAV1830
KRITE=6		SLAV1840
-----		SLAV1850
		SLAV1860
		SLAV1870
		SLAV1880
DIMENSION LIAD0(1005),PERDS(1005)		SLAV1890
DIMENSION LIAD1(2005),PERD1(2005)		SLAV1900
DIMENSION LIAD2(1005),PERD2(1005)		SLAV1910
DIMENSION LIAD3(1005),PERD3(1005)		SLAV1920
		SLAV1930
INITIALIZE UPPER AND LOWER LIMITS AND CELL WIDTH FOR		

C	TOTAL NUMBER OF STAGES REQUIRED	SLAV1940
	XLOW=0.0	SLAV1950
	UP=1000.0	SLAV1960
	CELLW=1.0	SLAV1970
	INIT=0	SLAV1980
C		SLAV1990
C	INITIALIZE UPPER AND LOWER LIMITS AND CELL WIDTH FOR	SLAV2000
C	AVERAGE STAGE LIFE	SLAV2010
	XLOW1=0.0	SLAV2020
	UP1=1000.0	SLAV2030
	CELL1=0.5	SLAV2040
	I1ST=0	SLAV2050
C		SLAV2060
C		SLAV2070
C	INITIALIZE UPPER AND LOWER LIMITS AND CELL WIDTH FOR	SLAV2080
C	STAGES WHICH WEAR OUT	SLAV2090
	XLOW2=0.0	SLAV2100
	UP2=1000.0	SLAV2110
	CELL2=1.0	SLAV2120
	I2ND=0	SLAV2130
C		SLAV2140
C		SLAV2150
C	INITIALIZE UPPER AND LOWER LIMITS AND CELL WIDTH FOR	SLAV2160
C	STAGES WHICH ARE LOST	SLAV2170
	XLOW3=0.0	SLAV2180
	UP3=1000.0	SLAV2190
	CELL3=1.0	SLAV2200
	I3RD= 0	SLAV2210
C		SLAV2220
C		SLAV2230
C	-----	SLAV2240
C	RECYCLE TO THIS POINT	SLAV2250
C	FOR A COMPLETE SIMULATION WITH NEW INPUT PARAMETERS	SLAV2260
C	-----	SLAV2270
C		SLAV2280
C	10 CONTINUE	SLAV2290
C		SLAV2300
C	INPUT THE RANDOM NUMBER SEED, LOSS RATE (PERCENT), MAXIMUM	SLAV2310
C	BOOSTER LIFE AND NUMBER OF FLIGHTS IN ONE PROGRAM	SLAV2320
C	READ (KREAD,180) IX, PLOSS, MAXLF, NSIM, NMIS	SLAV2330
C		SLAV2340
C		SLAV2350
C	CONVERT PERCENT LOSS RATE INPUT TO DECIMAL VALUE	SLAV2360
C	AMEAN=PLOSS/100.0	SLAV2370
C		SLAV2380
C		SLAV2390
C	-----	SLAV2400
C	IF THE RANDOM NUMBER SEED INPUT IS ZERO OR NEGATIVE	SLAV2410
C	THERE ARE NO MORE CASE STUDIES	SLAV2420
C	TERMINATE THE RUN	SLAV2430
C	IF(IX)340,340,20	SLAV2440
C	-----	SLAV2450
C		SLAV2460
C		SLAV2470
C	-----	SLAV2480
C	20 CONTINUE	SLAV2490
C	INITIALIZATION OF VARIABLES REQUIRED TO CALCULATE AVERAGES	SLAV2500
	SIM=NSIM	SLAV2510
	LEFT=0	SLAV2520
	JBOST=0	SLAV2530
	ALIVE=0.0	SLAV2540
	JSINK=0	SLAV2550
	JWEAR=0	SLAV2560
	LNTRY=0	SLAV2570
	NTRY1=0	SLAV2580
	NTRY2=0	SLAV2590

NTRY3=0	SLAV2600
IRAND=1X	SLAV2610
C-----	SLAV2620
C	SLAV2630
C	SLAV2640
C-----	SLAV2650
C INITIALIZE HISTOGRAM CELLS	SLAV2660
DO 30 INIT2=1,1005	SLAV2670
LIADD(INIT2)=0	SLAV2680
LIAD1(INIT2)=0	SLAV2690
LIAD2(INIT2)=0	SLAV2700
LIAD3(INIT2)=0	SLAV2710
30 CONTINUE	SLAV2720
DO 40 INIT2=1006,2005	SLAV2730
LIAD1(INIT2)=0	SLAV2740
40 CONTINUE	SLAV2750
C-----	SLAV2760
C	SLAV2770
C	SLAV2780
C	SLAV2790
C	SLAV2800
C-----	SLAV2810
C RECYCLE TO THIS POINT FOR EACH NEW PROGRAM SIMULATION	SLAV2820
C-----	SLAV2830
C	SLAV2840
DO 130 KKK=1,NSIM	SLAV2850
C-----	SLAV2860
C	SLAV2870
C	SLAV2880
C-----	SLAV2890
C REINITIALIZE COUNT VARIABLES FOR EACH NEW PROGRAM	SLAV2900
C	SLAV2910
NFLIT=0	SLAV2920
NTFLT=0	SLAV2930
NSINK=0	SLAV2940
NBUST=0	SLAV2950
NWEAK=0	SLAV2960
C-----	SLAV2970
C	SLAV2980
C	SLAV2990
C-----	SLAV3000
C RECYCLE TO THIS POINT WHENEVER A NEW STAGE IS REQUIRED	SLAV3010
C	SLAV3020
50 CONTINUE	SLAV3030
NBUST=NBUST+1	SLAV3040
C-----	SLAV3050
C	SLAV3060
C	SLAV3070
C-----	SLAV3080
C RECYCLE TO THIS POINT WHEN A NEW STAGE IS NOT REQUIRED	SLAV3090
60 CONTINUE	SLAV3100
NFLIT=NFLIT+1	SLAV3110
NTFLT=NTFLT+1	SLAV3120
C	SLAV3130
C-----	SLAV3140
C GENERATE A RANDOM NUMBER	SLAV3150
YFL=URAND(1X)	SLAV3160
C-----	SLAV3170
C	SLAV3180
C-----	SLAV3190
C IS THE RANDOM NUMBER SMALL ENOUGH TO CAUSE THE LOSS OF THIS STAGE	SLAV3200
IF (YFL-AMEAN)70,70,80	SLAV3210
C-----	SLAV3220
C	SLAV3230
C	SLAV3240
C-----	SLAV3250

C	THIS PATH REPRESENTS A SINKING STAGE	SLAV3260
70	CONTINUE	SLAV3270
	NSINK=NSINK+1	SLAV3280
	FLITE=NFLIT	SLAV3290
	NFLIT=0	SLAV3300
C	HAS THE COMPLETE PROGRAM OF 'NMISS' FLIGHTS BEEN COMPLETED	SLAV3310
	IF(NFLIT-NMISS)50,120,120	SLAV3320
C	-----	SLAV3330
C		SLAV3340
C		SLAV3350
C	-----	SLAV3360
C	THIS PATH REPRESENTS A STAGE NOT SINKING	SLAV3370
80	CONTINUE	SLAV3380
C	HAS THIS STAGE COMPLETED MAXIMUM FLIGHT LIFE	SLAV3390
	IF(NFLIT-MAXLF) 90,110,110	SLAV3400
C	NO THIS STAGE HAS NOT COMPLETED MAXIMUM FLIGHT LIFE	SLAV3410
90	CONTINUE	SLAV3420
C	HAS THE COMPLETE PROGRAM OF 'NMISS' FLIGHTS BEEN COMPLETED	SLAV3430
	IF(NFLIT-NMISS)60,100,100	SLAV3440
100	CONTINUE	SLAV3450
	LEFT=LEFT+1	SLAV3460
	GO TO 120	SLAV3470
C	YES THIS STAGE HAS COMPLETED MAXIMUM FLIGHT LIFE	SLAV3480
110	CONTINUE	SLAV3490
	NWEAR=NWEAR+1	SLAV3500
	NFLIT=0	SLAV3510
C	HAS THE COMPLETE PROGRAM OF 'NMISS' FLIGHTS BEEN COMPLETED	SLAV3520
	IF(NFLIT-NMISS)50,120,120	SLAV3530
C	-----	SLAV3540
C		SLAV3550
C		SLAV3560
C	-----	SLAV3570
C	THIS PATH REPRESENTS THE COMPLETION OF THE COMPLETE 'NMISS'	SLAV3580
C	FLIGHT PROGRAM	SLAV3590
C	CALCULATE AVERAGE STAGE LIFE	SLAV3600
C	AND INCREMENT TOTAL NUMBER OF	SLAV3610
C	STAGES REQUIRED,STAGES WORN OUT,STAGES LOST	SLAV3620
120	CONTINUE	SLAV3630
	BOOST=NBOST	SLAV3640
	ALIFE= FLOAT(NMISS)/BOOST	SLAV3650
	JBOST=JBOST+NBOST	SLAV3660
	ALIVE=ALIVE+ALIFE	SLAV3670
	JWEAR=JWEAR+NWEAR	SLAV3680
	JSINK=JSINK+NSINK	SLAV3690
	WEAR=NWEAR	SLAV3700
	TLOST=NSINK	SLAV3710
C		SLAV3720
C	CALL HISTOGRAM SUBROUTINE TO ACCUMULATE CELL DATA FOR	SLAV3730
C		SLAV3740
C	TOTAL NUMBER OF STAGES REQUIRED HISTOGRAM	SLAV3750
C	AVERAGE STAGE LIFE HISTOGRAM	SLAV3760
C	WORN OUT STAGE HISTOGRAM	SLAV3770
C	LOST STAGE HISTOGRAM	SLAV3780
C		SLAV3790
	CALL HISTO(UP,XLOW,CELLW,INIT,BOOST,LIADD,LCELL,ENTR1)	SLAV3800
	CALL HISTO(UP1,XLOW1,CELL1,I1ST,ALIFE,LIAD1,LCELL1,ENTR11)	SLAV3810
	CALL HISTO(UP2,XLOW2,CELL2,I2ND,WEAR,LIAD2,LCELL2,ENTR12)	SLAV3820
	CALL HISTO(UP3,XLOW3,CELL3,I3RD,TLOST,LIAD3,LCELL3,ENTR13)	SLAV3830
C		SLAV3840
130	CONTINUE	SLAV3850
C	-----	SLAV3860
C		SLAV3870
C		SLAV3880
C		SLAV3890
C		SLAV3900
C	-----	SLAV3910

C	THIS PATH REPRESENTS THE COMPLETION OF 'NSIM' PROGRAM SIMULATIONS	SLAV3920
C	FINAL STATISTICS FOR THE INPUT PARAMETERS ARE CALCULATED AND	SLAV3930
C	OUTPUT FROM THIS SECTION	SLAV3940
C		SLAV3950
C		SLAV3960
C	CALL CUMULATIVE PROBABILITY FUNCTION SUBROUTINE	SLAV3970
C		SLAV3980
C	FOR TOTAL STAGES REQUIRED HISTOGRAM	SLAV3990
C	FOR AVERAGE STAGE LIFE HISTOGRAM	SLAV4000
C	WORN OUT STAGE HISTOGRAM	SLAV4010
C	LOST STAGE HISTOGRAM	SLAV4020
C		SLAV4030
	CALL CUMPF(LNTRY,L1ADD,LCELL,PERDS)	SLAV4040
	CALL CUMPF(NTRY1,L1AD1,LCEL1,PERD1)	SLAV4050
	CALL CUMPF(NTRY2,L1AD2,LCEL2,PERD2)	SLAV4060
	CALL CUMPF(NTRY3,L1AD3,LCEL3,PERD3)	SLAV4070
C		SLAV4080
	WRITE(KRITE,190)	SLAV4090
	WRITE(KRITE,250) IRAND	SLAV4100
	WRITE(KRITE,320) NMIS	SLAV4110
	WRITE(KRITE,330) NSIM	SLAV4120
C	-----	SLAV4130
C		SLAV4140
C		SLAV4150
C	-----	SLAV4160
	IF (MAXLF-NMISS) 160,140,140	SLAV4170
140	CONTINUE	SLAV4180
	WRITE(KRITE,150)	SLAV4190
150	FORMAT(' MAXIMUM STAGE LIFETIME',26X,'INFINITE')	SLAV4200
	GO TO 170	SLAV4210
160	CONTINUE	SLAV4220
	WRITE(KRITE,240) MAXLF	SLAV4230
170	CONTINUE	SLAV4240
C	-----	SLAV4250
C		SLAV4260
C		SLAV4270
C	-----	SLAV4280
	WRITE(KRITE,310) PLOSS	SLAV4290
	ABUST=JBUSI	SLAV4300
	ALEFT=LEFT	SLAV4310
	AWEAR=JWEAR	SLAV4320
	ASINK=JSINK	SLAV4330
	ABUST=ABUST/SIM	SLAV4340
	ALIVE=ALIVE/SIM	SLAV4350
	AWEAR=AWEAR/SIM	SLAV4360
	ASINK=ASINK/SIM	SLAV4370
	ALEFT=ALEFT/SIM	SLAV4380
	WRITE(KRITE,200) ABUSI	SLAV4390
	WRITE(KRITE,210) ALIVE	SLAV4400
	WRITE(KRITE,220) AWEAR	SLAV4410
	WRITE(KRITE,230) ASINK	SLAV4420
	WRITE(KRITE,300) ALEFT	SLAV4430
C		SLAV4440
C	-----	SLAV4450
	WRITE(KRITE,260) NMIS	SLAV4460
	CALL WHIST(XLOW,UP,LCELL,PERDS,CELLW,L1ADD,LNTRY,KRITE)	SLAV4470
	WRITE(KRITE,270)	SLAV4480
	CALL WHIST(XLOW1,UP1,LCEL1,PERD1,CELL1,L1AD1,NTRY1,KRITE)	SLAV4490
	WRITE(KRITE,280)	SLAV4500
	CALL WHIST(XLOW2,UP2,LCEL2,PERD2,CELL2,L1AD2,NTRY2,KRITE)	SLAV4510
	WRITE(KRITE,290)	SLAV4520
	CALL WHIST(XLOW3,UP3,LCEL3,PERD3,CELL3,L1AD3,NTRY3,KRITE)	SLAV4530
C	-----	SLAV4540
C		SLAV4550
C		SLAV4560
C	-----	SLAV4570

C	RECYCLE TO BEGINING OF PROGRAM AND SEE IF ANOTHER	SLAV4580
C	PARAMETRIC STUDY IS TO BE PERFORMED	SLAV4590
C	GO TO 10	SLAV4600
C	-----	SLAV4610
C		SLAV4620
C		SLAV4630
C		SLAV4640
C		SLAV4650
C	-----	SLAV4660
C	INPUT/OUTPUT FORMATS	SLAV4670
C		SLAV4680
	180 FORMAT(I10,F10.0,3110)	SLAV4690
	190 FORMAT(1H1)	SLAV4700
	200 FORMAT(' AVERAGE NUMBER OF STAGES REQUIRED',13X,F10.5)	SLAV4710
	210 FORMAT(' AVERAGE STAGE LIFE',28X,F10.5)	SLAV4720
	220 FORMAT(' AVERAGE NUMBER OF STAGES WHICH WEAR OUT',7X,F10.5)	SLAV4730
	230 FORMAT(' AVERAGE NUMBER OF STAGES WHICH ARE LOST',7X,F10.5)	SLAV4740
	240 FORMAT(' MAXIMUM STAGE LIFETIME',30X,I4)	SLAV4750
	250 FORMAT(' RANDOM NUMBER SEED ',27X,I10)	SLAV4760
	260 FORMAT('// HISTOGRAM OF TDIAL NUMBER OF STAGES REQUIRED PER',15,'	SLAV4770
	1FLIGHT PROGRAM')	SLAV4780
	270 FORMAT('// HISTOGRAM OF AVERAGE STAGE LIFE')	SLAV4790
	280 FORMAT('// HISTOGRAM OF WORN OUT STAGES')	SLAV4800
	290 FORMAT('// HISTOGRAM OF LOST STAGES')	SLAV4810
	300 FORMAT(' AVERAGE NUMBER OF STAGES WHICH ARE STILL'// OPERATIONAL AS	SLAV4820
	1T THE END OF THE FLIGHT PROGRAM',2X,F10.5)	SLAV4830
	310 FORMAT(' LOSS RATE (PERCENT)',27X,F10.3)	SLAV4840
	320 FORMAT(' NUMBER OF FLIGHTS IN 1 COMPLETE PROGRAM',7X,I10)	SLAV4850
	330 FORMAT(' NUMBER OF COMPLETE PROGRAMS SIMULATED',9X,I10)	SLAV4860
C	-----	SLAV4870
C		SLAV4880
C		SLAV4890
	340 CONTINUE	SLAV4900
	STOP	SLAV4910
	END	SLAV4920

```

FOR, IS HISTO, HISTO
SUBROUTINE HISTO (UPLIM, XLOWL, CELLW, I1ST, VAR, IADD, NCELL, INTRY)
C
C
C-----
C
C
C          DARYL D. PAUL JR.
C          TELEDYNE BROWN ENGINEERING
C          JANUARY, 1971
C          MARCH, 1972 (REV. A)
C
C
C          THIS SUBROUTINE IS USED TO ESTABLISH A HISTOGRAM OF INDIVIDUAL
C          DATA POINTS. SUBROUTINES WHICH SHOULD BE USED IN CONJUNCTION
C          WITH THIS SUBROUTINE ARE CUMULATIVE PROBABILITY (CUMPF) AND
C          WRITE HISTOGRAM (WHIST).
C-----
C
C
C-----
C
C          DEFINITIONS
C
C          CELLW-      WIDTH OF EACH CELL. ESTABLISHED OUTSIDE OF THE
C                      SUBROUTINE
C
C          I-          CELL NUMBER
C
C          IADD(I)-    NUMBER OF POINTS OF VAR WHICH FALL IN CELL I.
C                      IADD MUST BE DIMENSIONED IN THE MAINLINE WITH A VALUE
C                      AT LEAST EQUAL TO THE FOLLOWING EQUATION
C                      NUMBER OF CELLS=((UPLIM-LOWLM)/CELLW)+2.0
C
C          IADD(1)-    ALL VALUES FOR VAR WHICH FALL BELOW LOWLM.
C
C          IADD(NCELL)- ALL VALUES OF VAR WHICH FALL ABOVE UPLIM.
C
C          I1ST-       NEEDED FOR INITIALIZATION. THIS TERM MUST BE SET TO
C                      ZERO IN THE MAINLINE INITIALIZATION.
C
C          INTRY-      THE NUMBER OF POINTS IN THE HISTOGRAM.
C
C          NCELL-      TOTAL NUMBER OF CELLS GENERATED BY THIS SUBROUTINE
C
C          UPLIM-      UPPER LIMIT OF HISTOGRAM
C
C          VAR-        VARIABLE FOR WHICH HISTOGRAM IS TO BE OBTAINED.
C
C          XLOWL-      LOWER LIMIT OF HISTOGRAM
C-----
C
C
C          DIMENSION IADD(1)
C
C-----
C
C          INITIALIZE THE SUBROUTINE IF I1ST IS EQUAL TO ZERO
C          IF (I1ST) 10,10,30
C
C          10 CONTINUE
C          CALCULATE NUMBER OF CELLS
C          NCELL=((UPLIM-XLOWL)/CELLW)+2.0
C
C          INITIALIZE NUMBER OF POINTS IN HISTOGRAM.

```

C	INTRY=0	HIST0640
C		HIST0650
C	INITIALIZE CONTENTS OF EACH CELL	HIST0660
	DO 20 I=1,NCELL	HIST0670
	IAADD(I)=0	HIST0680
	20 CONTINUE	HIST0690
C		HIST0700
C	SET I1ST TO INDICATE INITIALIZATION COMPLETE	HIST0710
	I1ST=10	HIST0720
C	-----	HIST0730
C		HIST0740
C		HIST0750
C		HIST0760
C		HIST0770
C	-----	HIST0780
C	THE SUBROUTINE WILL START AT THIS POINT EVERY TIME AFTER THE FIRST	HIST0790
C	-----	HIST0800
C		HIST0810
C		HIST0820
C	-----	HIST0830
	30 CONTINUE	HIST0840
C	NUMBER OF POINTS IN HISTOGRAM	HIST0850
	INTRY=INTRY+1.0	HIST0860
C	-----	HIST0870
C		HIST0880
C		HIST0890
C	-----	HIST0900
C	INITIALIZE A VALUE TO TEST WHICH CELL VAR IS IN.	HIST0910
	TEST = XLOWL	HIST0920
C	-----	HIST0930
C		HIST0940
C		HIST0950
C	-----	HIST0960
C	THE FOLLOWING DO LOOP DETERMINES WHICH CELL THE VARIABLE IS IN.	HIST0970
	N=NCELL-1	HIST0980
	DO 60 I=1,N	HIST0990
	IF (VAR-TEST) 40,40,50	HIST1000
C	THE VARIABLE IS IN CELL I	HIST1010
	40 CONTINUE	HIST1020
	IAADD(I)=IAADD(I)+1	HIST1030
	RETURN	HIST1040
C	THE VARIABLE IS NOT IN CELL I	HIST1050
C	SET TEST FOR NEXT CELL	HIST1060
	50 CONTINUE	HIST1070
	TEST=TEST+CELLW	HIST1080
	60 CONTINUE	HIST1090
C	-----	HIST1100
C		HIST1110
C		HIST1120
C	-----	HIST1130
C	IF THE VARIABLE IS IN NONE OF THE ABOVE CELLS IT IS	HIST1140
C	ABOVE THE UPPER LIMIT	HIST1150
	IAADD(NCELL)=IAADD(NCELL)+1	HIST1160
C		HIST1170
C		HIST1180
C	-----	HIST1190
C		HIST1200
C		HIST1210
C	RETURN	HIST1220
	END	HIST1230

IFOR,IS CUMPF,CUMPF	CUMF0000
SUBROUTINE CUMPF (INTRY,IADD,NCELL,PERDS)	CUMF0010
C	CUMF0020
C-----	CUMF0030
C	CUMF0040
C	CUMF0050
C	CUMF0060
C	CUMF0070
C	CUMF0080
C	CUMF0090
C	CUMF0100
C	CUMF0110
C SUBROUTINE TO CALCULATE PROBABILITY FOR CUMMULATIVE	CUMF0120
C PROBABILITY FUNCTION. THIS SUBROUTINE IS USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH	CUMF0130
C THE SUBROUTINE HISTOGRAM (HIS10).	CUMF0140
C-----	CUMF0150
C	CUMF0160
C-----	CUMF0170
C	CUMF0180
C	CUMF0190
C	CUMF0200
C ADD(I) - CONVERT INTEGER IADD(I) TO REAL NUMBER	CUMF0210
C	CUMF0220
C ENTRY - CONVERT INTEGER INTRY TO REAL NUMBER	CUMF0230
C	CUMF0240
C IADD(1) - NUMBER OF POINTS OF VARIABLE WHICH FALL IN CELL I	CUMF0250
C	CUMF0260
C INTRY - NUMBER OF POINTS IN HISTOGRAM	CUMF0270
C	CUMF0280
C NCELL - TOTAL NUMBER OF CELLS IN HISTOGRAM	CUMF0290
C	CUMF0300
C PERDS - PERCENT OF CUMMULATIVE PROBABILITY FUNCTION TO CELL I	CUMF0310
C	CUMF0320
C TEMP - TEMPORARY STORAGE OF TOTAL CUMMULATED POINTS IN HISTOGRAM	CUMF0330
C-----	CUMF0340
C	CUMF0350
C	CUMF0360
C	CUMF0370
C NOTE - ADD(1) MUST BE DIMENSIONED IN THIS SUBROUTINE	CUMF0380
C NOTE - IADD(I) MUST BE DIMENSIONED IN MAINLINE	CUMF0390
C NOTE - PERDS(1) MUST BE DIMENSIONED IN MAINLINE	CUMF0400
C	CUMF0410
C DIMENSION IADD(1),PERDS(1)	CUMF0420
C DIMENSION ADD(2005)	CUMF0430
C-----	CUMF0440
C	CUMF0450
C	CUMF0460
C	CUMF0470
C CHECK TO SEE IF DIMENSION FOR THE	CUMF0480
C INTERNAL VARIABLE 'ADD' IS LARGE	CUMF0490
C ENOUGH.	CUMF0500
C IF(NCELL-2005)30,30,10	CUMF0510
C 10 CONTINUE	CUMF0520
C NUMB=NCELL-2005	CUMF0530
C WRITE(6,20) NUMB	CUMF0540
C 20 FORMAT(1X,20('*'),' THE DIMENSION OF ADD IN SUBROUTINE CUMPF	CUMF0550
C 1MUST BE INCREASED BY AT LEAST 1/21X,14,' TO ACCOMODATE THE NUMBER	CUMF0560
C 20F CELLS GENERATED BY THE HISTOGRAM SUBROUTINE')	CUMF0570
C 30 CONTINUE	CUMF0580
C-----	CUMF0590
C	CUMF0600
C	CUMF0610
C-----	CUMF0620
C	CUMF0630
C	
C FLOAT THE NUMBER OF DATA POINTS IN THE HISTOGRAM	
C INTRY = INTRY	

```

C-----
C
C-----
C      FLOAT EACH POINT IN THE HISTOGRAM ARRAY
      DO 40 I = 1,NCELL
        ADD(I) = IADD(I)
      40 CONTINUE
C-----
C
C-----
C      ESTABLISH CUMULATIVE PROBABILITY OF THE FIRST CELL
      PERDS(1) = ADD(1) / ENTRY
C-----
C
C-----
C      INITIALIZE ACCUMULATOR
      TEMP = ADD(1)
C-----
C
C-----
C      CALCULATE THE CUMULATIVE PROBABILITY OF THE OTHER CELLS
      DO 50 J = 2,NCELL
        TEMP = TEMP + ADD(J)
        PERDS(J) = TEMP / ENTRY
      50 CONTINUE
C-----
C
C
      RETURN
      END

```

```

CUMP0640
CUMP0650
CUMP0660
CUMP0670
CUMP0680
CUMP0690
CUMP0700
CUMP0710
CUMP0720
CUMP0730
CUMP0740
CUMP0750
CUMP0760
CUMP0770
CUMP0780
CUMP0790
CUMP0800
CUMP0810
CUMP0820
CUMP0830
CUMP0840
CUMP0850
CUMP0860
CUMP0870
CUMP0880
CUMP0890
CUMP0900
CUMP0910
CUMP0920
CUMP0930
CUMP0940
CUMP0950
CUMP0960
CUMP0970

```

FOR IS WHIST,WHIST

SUBROUTINE WHIST(XLOW,UP,LCELL,PERDS,CELLW,LIADD,ENTRY,KRITE)

```
C
C
C-----
C
C          TELEDYNE BROWN ENGINEERING
C          DARYL D. PAUL JR.
C          FEBRUARY, 1972
C
C          HISTOGRAM(HISTO) AND CUMMULATIVE PROBABILITY (CUMPF) MUST
C          BE USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THIS SUBROUTINE
C          THIS SUBROUTINE WRITES THE INFORMATION OBTAINED BY HISTO
C          AND CUMPF IN A FORM WHICH CONTAINS ONLY THE VALUES BETWEEN THE
C          FIRST NON-ZERO CUMMULATIVE PROBABILITY AND THE FIRST CUMMULATIVE
C          PROBABILITY OF ONE.
C-----
C
C-----
C
C          DEFINITIONS
C
C          CELLW=  WIDTH OF EACH CELL. ESTABLISHED OUTSIDE OF THE SUBROUTINE
C
C          JJ=      USED TO DETERMINE NUMBER OF LOWEST NONZERO CELL.
C
C          KCELL=   NUMBER OF CELL IMMEDIATELY ABOVE THE FIRST CELL
C                   WITH A CUMMULATIVE PROBABILITY OF ONE
C
C          KK=      USED TO DETERMINE NUMBER OF THE FIRST CELL
C                   WITH A CUMMULATIVE PROBABILITY OF ONE
C
C          LCELL=   NUMBER OF CELLS IN HISTOGRAM.
C
C          LIADD=   FREQUENCY OF VAR IN CELL
C
C          ENTRY   THE NUMBER OF DATA POINTS IN THE HISTOGRAM
C
C          LOWLM=   NUMBER OF CELL IMMEDIATELY BELOW THE FIRST
C                   NONZERO CELL IN THE HISTOGRAM
C
C          N=       INDICY FOR WRITING HISTOGRAM
C
C          PERDS=   PERCENT OF CUMMULATIVE PROBABILITY FUNCTION TO CELL
C
C          TUP=     VALUE OF CELL IMMEDIATELY ABOVE THE FIRST CELL
C                   WITH A CUMMULATIVE PROBABILITY OF ONE
C
C          TXLOW=   CELL VALUE INDICATOR.
C
C          UP=      UPPER LIMIT OF CELL VALUES FOR HISTOGRAM
C
C          XLOW=    LOWER LIMIT OF CELL VALUES FOR HISTOGRAM
C-----
C
C-----
C          DIMENSION PERDS(1),LIADD(1)
C-----
C
C-----
C          WRITE NUMBER OF DATA POINTS IN HISTOGRAM AND THE CELL WIDTH
C          WRITE(KRITE,130) ENTRY
C-----
```

WHIS0000
WHIS0010
WHIS0020
WHIS0030
WHIS0040
WHIS0050
WHIS0060
WHIS0070
WHIS0080
WHIS0090
WHIS0100
WHIS0110
WHIS0120
WHIS0130
WHIS0140
WHIS0150
WHIS0160
WHIS0170
WHIS0180
WHIS0190
WHIS0200
WHIS0210
WHIS0220
WHIS0230
WHIS0240
WHIS0250
WHIS0260
WHIS0270
WHIS0280
WHIS0290
WHIS0300
WHIS0310
WHIS0320
WHIS0330
WHIS0340
WHIS0350
WHIS0360
WHIS0370
WHIS0380
WHIS0390
WHIS0400
WHIS0410
WHIS0420
WHIS0430
WHIS0440
WHIS0450
WHIS0460
WHIS0470
WHIS0480
WHIS0490
WHIS0500
WHIS0510
WHIS0520
WHIS0530
WHIS0540
WHIS0550
WHIS0560
WHIS0570
WHIS0580
WHIS0590
WHIS0600
WHIS0610
WHIS0620
WHIS0630

```

      WRITE(KRITE,160) CELLW
C-----
C
C
C-----
C   SET CELL VALUE INDICATOR TO ONE CELL WIDTH LESS THAN LOWER LIMIT
      TXLOW=XL0W-CELLW
      TUP=UP
C-----
C
C
C-----
C   FIND THE FIRST CELL WITH A FREQUENCY GREATER THAN ZERO
      DO 20 JJ=1,LCELL
      IF(PERDS(JJ))10,10,30
      10 CONTINUE
      TXLOW=TXLOW+CELLW
      20 CONTINUE
C-----
C
C
C-----
C   ESTABLISH AND SET LOWER LIMIT CELL NUMBER INDICATOR
      30 CONTINUE
      IF(JJ-1) 40,40,50
      40 CONTINUE
      TXLOW=TXLOW+CELLW
      LOWLM=JJ
      GO TO 60
      50 CONTINUE
      LOWLM=JJ-1
      60 CONTINUE
C-----
C
C
C-----
C   FIND FIRST CELL WITH A CUMMULATIVE PROBABILITY OF ONE
      DO 70 KK=1,LCELL
      IF(PERDS(KK)-1.00) 70,80,80
      70 CONTINUE
C-----
C
C
C-----
C   ESTABLISH AND SET UPPER CELL NUMBER INDICATOR
      80 CONTINUE
      IF(KK-LCELL)90,100,100
      90 CONTINUE
      KCELL=KK+1
      KK=(LCELL-2)-KK
      TUP=TUP-KK*CELLW
      GO TO 110
      100 CONTINUE
      KCELL=KK
      TUP=UP+CELLW
C-----
C
C
C-----
C   WRITE THE NUMBER OF DATA POINTS ABOVE AND BELOW THE UPPER
C   AND LOWER LIMITS OF THE PRINTED OUTPUT OF THE HISTOGRAM
      110 CONTINUE
      WRITE(KRITE,140) TXLOW,LIADD(LOWLM)
      WRITE(KRITE,170) TUP,LIADD(KCELL)
      WRITE(KRITE,180)
C-----

```

```

      WHIS0640
      WHIS0650
      WHIS0660
      WHIS0670
      WHIS0680
      WHIS0690
      WHIS0700
      WHIS0710
      WHIS0720
      WHIS0730
      WHIS0740
      WHIS0750
      WHIS0760
      WHIS0770
      WHIS0780
      WHIS0790
      WHIS0800
      WHIS0810
      WHIS0820
      WHIS0830
      WHIS0840
      WHIS0850
      WHIS0860
      WHIS0870
      WHIS0880
      WHIS0890
      WHIS0900
      WHIS0910
      WHIS0920
      WHIS0930
      WHIS0940
      WHIS0950
      WHIS0960
      WHIS0970
      WHIS0980
      WHIS0990
      WHIS1000
      WHIS1010
      WHIS1020
      WHIS1030
      WHIS1040
      WHIS1050
      WHIS1060
      WHIS1070
      WHIS1080
      WHIS1090
      WHIS1100
      WHIS1110
      WHIS1120
      WHIS1130
      WHIS1140
      WHIS1150
      WHIS1160
      WHIS1170
      WHIS1180
      WHIS1190
      WHIS1200
      WHIS1210
      WHIS1220
      WHIS1230
      WHIS1240
      WHIS1250
      WHIS1260
      WHIS1270
      WHIS1280
      WHIS1290

```

C		WHIS1300
C		WHIS1310
C	-----	WHIS1320
C	WRITE THE HISTOGRAM	WHIS1330
	DO 120 N=LOWLM,KCELL	WHIS1340
	WRITE(KRITE,150)TXLOW,LIADD(N),PERDS(N)	WHIS1350
	TXLOW=TXLOW+CELLW	WHIS1360
	120 CONTINUE	WHIS1370
C	-----	WHIS1380
C		WHIS1390
C		WHIS1400
C	-----	WHIS1410
	130 FORMAT(' NUMBER OF DATA POINTS IN HISTOGRAM',I5)	WHIS1420
	140 FORMAT(' NUMBER OF DATA POINTS EQUAL TO OR BELOW',F8.2,'±',I3)	WHIS1430
	150 FORMAT(1X,F10.3,5X,I5,5X,F10.3)	WHIS1440
	160 FORMAT(' CELL WIDTH =',F7.3)	WHIS1450
	170 FORMAT(' NUMBER OF DATA POINTS EQUAL TO OR ABOVE',F8.2,'= ',I3)	WHIS1460
	180 FORMAT(/5X,'UPPER',8X,'CELL',7X,'CUMULATIVE',5X,'CELL ',8X,'FREQ',	WHIS1470
	17X,'PROBABILITY',5X,'LIMIT')	WHIS1480
C	-----	WHIS1490
C		WHIS1500
C		WHIS1510
	RETURN	WHIS1520
	END	WHIS1530

```

FOR, IS URAND, URAND
FUNCTION URAND(NR)
NR=NR*316231
C THE VALUE IS (2 TO THE 35 POWER)+1
IF(NR) 10,10,20
10 NR=NR+34359738367
20 RN=NR
URAND=RN/343597384.E2
RETURN
END

```

```

URAN0000
URAN0010
URAN0020
URAN0030
URAN0040
URAN0050
URAN0060
URAN0070
URAN0080

```