

NSSDC

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Users Guide for Information Retrieval Using APL

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NATIONAL SPACE SCIENCE DATA CENTER

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION - GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER, GREENBELT, MD.

Users Guide for
Information Retrieval
Using
APL

by
Arthur Shapiro
National Space Science Data Center

Technical Editor
Laura Glicenstein
PMI Facilities Management Corporation

National Space Science Data Center
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Goddard Space Flight Center
Greenbelt, Maryland 20771

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INTRODUCTION

"A Programming Language" (APL) is a precise, concise, and powerful computer programming language. It was developed by K. E. Iverson, while he was at Harvard, and described in a 1962 Wiley publication. In 1966 an APL experiment time-sharing system was implemented for the IBM 360. Shortly thereafter APL gained wide acceptance by mathematicians, scientists, engineers, and statisticians to assist them with their work. APL is presently available on the IBM 360/95 at the Goddard Space Flight Center (GSFC).

Several features make APL useful to managers and other potential computer users. APL is interactive; therefore, the user can communicate with his program or data base in near real-time. This, coupled with the fact that APL has excellent debugging features, reduces program checkout time to minutes or hours rather than days or months. Of particular importance is the fact that APL can be utilized as a management science tool using such techniques as operations research, statistical analysis, and forecasting.

The gap between the scientist and the manager could be narrowed by showing how APL can be used to do what the scientists and the manager each need to do, retrieve information. Sometimes, the information needs to be retrieved rapidly. In this case APL is ideally suited for this challenge.

The National Space Science Data Center (NSSDC) at GSFC has developed a computer program called IRA (Information Retrieval using APL). This program accesses a data base containing information relating to space science experiments and to the phenomena being measured. IRA is a tool for retrieving information in response to requests made by the scientific community. IRA is executed from a remote terminal (to the IBM 360/95) and results are achieved in seconds.

This report describes the data base, the general search requirement, and explains how to use the system.

THE DATA BASE

Large amounts of data from scientific satellites and space probes are sent to NSSDC for the purpose of making them available to the international scientific community. The data come from a wide variety of devices measuring: (a) outgoing terrestrial and planetary radiations in the infrared (IR) and ultraviolet (UV), and radio waves, (b) solar and cosmic radio waves, UV, X-ray, and gamma-ray radiations, (c) ionospheric

composition and dynamics, (d) atmospheric composition and dynamics, (e) solar and galactic cosmic rays, (f) magnetospheric plasma, particles, and magnetic and electric fields, (g) interplanetary plasma, and electric and magnetic fields, (h) micrometeorites, and (i) lunar and planetary terrain features. Any one space science experiment may actually study more than one phenomenon; therefore, more than one keyword string may be associated with an experiment (with a limit of 10 such strings).

The data base is composed of the following two files. The Experiment File provides information common to all strings, and the Phenomenon File provides information unique for a particular string.

THE EXPERIMENT FILE

The Experiment File contains information common to all keyword strings (phenomena studied) associated with the experiment. The file includes (but is not limited to) the following information:

1. NSSDC Experiment ID Code
The NSSDC Experiment ID is a 10-character code that uniquely identifies each experiment.
2. Experiment Identification
The Experiment Identification is a 42-character field that contains the spacecraft common name, the experiment name, and the principal investigator's last name.
3. Experiment Agent (EAG) ID Code
EAG is a three-character field for the initials or mnemonic of the acquisition scientist to whom the experiment is currently assigned at NSSDC.
4. NSSDC Date
NSSDC Dates are the earliest and latest dates of coverage for any data identified by NSSDC to be from a given experiment.

PHENOMENON FILE

The Phenomenon File provides a string of information pertaining to a particular phenomenon being measured by an experiment aboard a spacecraft. Some experiments study several different phenomena; therefore, one experiment may have several strings of keywords describing each phenomenon measured. A keyword string consists of 22 fields, 15 of which are two-letter codes (C1 through C15). Two fields are floating point numbers N1 and N2, and the remaining five fields are dates T1 through T5. T1 through T5 are common to all strings for a given experiment.

Of the 15 two-character codes used in each keyword string, the first six (C1 - C6) are used to answer the question "what is measured?" The next four (C7 - C10) answer the question "where are the measurements taken or what remote sources are sensed?" The next four (C11 - C14) are mode status indicators or data usefulness codes. The last one (C15)* identifies the meaning of floating point fields N1 and N2, which are used to specify a particle energy range or electromagnetic radiation frequency range, or the like. The five date fields (Experiment Operation History (EOH)) record the time history of the major operating modes of the experiment. These dates are related to the C11 - C14 fields in that the status of operation of the mode in the time interval T1 to T2 is given in C11, T2 to T3 in C12, etc. Fewer than five dates may be used. Figure 1 shows the phenomenon keywords that may be used.

THE GENERAL REQUIREMENT

THE SEARCH

The general requirement for a search consists of any or all of the following 12 conditions.

1. C1 = _____
2. C2 = _____
3. C3 = _____
4. C4 = _____
5. C5 = _____
6. C6 = _____
7. C7 = _____
8. C15 = _____
- + 9. N1 between _____ and _____
- +10. N2 between _____ and _____
- +11. Time period between TA and TB
12. Data usefulness code(s) = _____ (C11 - C14)

*The actual designation used for field C15 is CE.

+Between is noninclusive.

ECODLA	ECODLB	ECODLC	ECODLD	ECODLE	ECODLF	ECODLG - ECODLJ	ECODLK - ECODLN	ECODLO - ECODLR	ENUMBS - ENUMBZ
WHAT						WHERE	WHEN	RANGED QUANTITIES	
C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7-C10 ¹	C11-C14 ²	C15-C18	
								C15 (N1-N2)	C16-C18 (Ng-Ng)
<p>CATEGORY¹</p> <p>EM = ElectroMagnetic radiation</p>	<p>OBSERVABLE¹</p> <p>EC = EleCtric field BC = magnetic field EB = Electromagnetic radiation</p>	<p>DIRECTION¹</p> <p>OC = One Component WC = Two Components TC = Three Components SM = Scalar Magnitudes</p> <p>SPECTRAL "SPECIES"¹</p> <p>GR = Gamma >500 keV MX = Hard X 10-500 keV SX = Soft X 1-100A EU = Ext UV 100-1000A UV = UV 1000-3000A VL = Visual 3000-8000A IR = IR 8000A-1mm MW = Mic Wv 1mm-30mm RW = Rad Wv >30cm</p>	<p>SPECTRAL RESOLUTION²</p> <p>YS = Yes, by Successive DC sampling or with $\lambda/\Delta\lambda > 10$ (for AC measurements) YO = Yes, with $\lambda/\Delta\lambda < 10$ NO = None</p>	<p>TECHNIQUE¹</p> <p>AB = Ambient sensor RM = ReMote sensor</p>		<p>EARTH</p> <p>ER = Earth to 65km</p> <p>NEAR EARTH 65 to 3000km</p> <p>EQ = Equatorial <40° lat ML = Mid Lat 40-65° lat HL = High Lat >65° lat FL = EQ+ML+HL</p> <p>MAGNETOSPHERE ABOVE 3000km</p> <p>IZ = Inner Zone L <2 OZ = Outer Zone 2-6R_E QT = QuasiTrap 6-10R_E HP = Hi Polar MT = Magnetic Tail TR = Transition Region</p> <p>INTERPLANET</p> <p>IN = Near earth-moon IF = beyond earth-moon</p> <p>COMBINATIONS</p> <p>OQ = OZ + QT IQ = IZ + OZ + QT IT = IN + TR IA = IN + TR + MT</p> <p>LARGE SOLAR SYSTEM BODIES</p> <p>SO = Sun LU = Lunar (earth) OM = Other Moon HG = mercury VN = VeNus ER = Earth, to 65km MR = MaRs JU = JUPiter SA = SAturn UA = UrAnus NP = NePtune PT = PluTo MM = Meteors-dust CT = ComeTs GL = Galactic/ext-gal ZD = ZoD lt/gegenschein AA = Aurora/Airglow</p>		<p>FOR C1 = EM²</p> <p>CM = λ, CM EV = energy, EV HZ = frequency, HZ</p> <p>FOR C1 = EM</p> <p>SR = Spectral Res $\lambda/\Delta\lambda$ TH = angular res ($\Delta\theta$ in arc-min)</p>	
<p>CP = Charged Particles</p>	<p>SPECIES¹</p> <p>EL = Electrons PS = Positrons PN = Protons DT = Deuteron/Triton AP = Alpha Particle HE = Z=2 nuclei; not α OS = Z>2, One Species NS = Numerous Species including ions US = Unknown Species OT = Other</p>	<p>SPECIES RESOLUTION</p> <p>YR = Yes, Resolved PR = Partly Resolved NR = Not Resolved UR = Unknown Res</p>	<p>CHARACTERISTIC¹</p> <p>PF = Particle Flux EF = Energy Flux CX = other, including propagation tech</p>	<p>SPECTRAL RESOLUTION²</p> <p>SY = Yes SN = No SU = Unknown</p>	<p>DIRECTIONALITY²</p> <p>DM = Directional Mea SI = Spin Integ OD = OmniDirect UD = Unknown Direct</p>		<p>FOR C1 = CP¹</p> <p>EN = Energy, eV/Nuc EZ = Energy, eV/Z</p> <p>FOR C1 = CP</p> <p>ZR = charge Range XR = mass Range HZ = freq Hertz</p>		
<p>MN = Microscopic Neutrals</p>	<p>SPECIES¹</p> <p>NT = NeuTrons AM = Atoms/Molecules AT = ATmospheres OT = Other</p>	<p>TECHNIQUE¹</p> <p>MA = MAss spectro TD = Total Density DG = DraG tech PH = imagery OE = Other Em tech RP = Reentry Package OT = Other</p>	<p>PURPOSE¹</p> <p>EX = EXperimental OP = OPerational</p>				<p>FOR C1 = MN³</p> <p>EN = Energy, eV/Nuc XR = mass Range (proton = 1) CM = λ, CM</p>		
<p>MB = Macroscopic Bodies</p>	<p>TECHNIQUE¹</p> <p>PH = imagery OE = Electromagnetic signal analysis ST = Seismic Tech RS = Samples IM = Impact OA = Orbit Analysis RA = RAdioactivity OT = Other</p>						<p>FOR C1 = MB</p> <p>RE = size Range (M) CM = λ, CM EV = energy, EV</p>		
<p>OT = Other experiments</p>	<p>CATEGORY¹</p> <p>CO = COmmunications ET = Engineering/Tech LS = Life Science MS = Materials Science NV = NaVigation OT = Other</p>	<p>PURPOSE¹</p> <p>OP = OPerational EX = EXperimental</p>							

1. Item entry required.
2. Item entry required only for data at NS5DC.
3. Item entry required for C2 or C3 entry of NT, MA, OE, or PH.

Figure 1. Phenomenon Keywords

The user inputs search criteria to interrogate the data base. The criteria may consist of a series of "AND" relationships between the different field conditions being considered.

For example: C1 = CP AND C2 = PN.

A single field may also have a choice of values to be matched, as for C1 in C1 = CP OR EM AND C2 = PN.

If fields C7 through C10 are to be examined, only C7 = xx should be entered as all of the fields as a set will be checked for a match with xx.

For field C15 (units indicator) enter CE and respond to the range boundary questions asked by the program.

The terminal prompts the user with a series of questions or requests.

1. "What Search Requirement?"

These are the conditions on C1 through C7 and C15. If C15 is not chosen in the search requirement, then the terminal skips responses 2 and 3 following.

2. "Enter Lower, Upper Limit of N1"

The user supplies a range of values in which N1 must fall. The lower and upper limit are separated by a space.

3. "Enter Lower, Upper Limit of N2"

The user supplies a range of values in which N2 must fall. The lower and upper limit are separated by a space. (If the user is not interested in N1/N2 range, enter 0 1E38 at the N1/N2 prompt.)

4. "Is a Time Period Desired? Yes or No"

If the user response is "No," then the terminal skips responses 5 and 6.

5. "Enter Lower and Upper Limit of Time Period (YYMMDD YYMMDD)"

The user supplies the time range in which he is interested. The lower and upper limits of the time period are separated by a space.

6. "What Condition on Data Usefulness? ULN, UL, N, ETC?"

The user supplies the conditions for C11 through C14. The permissible entries are U, L, or N or any combination thereof.

The interplay between these conditions, the time period desired (last question), and the EOH are described in more detail in the following section, Output.

When these questions have been answered, IRA responds with the number of strings that satisfied the request and then asks if the user wishes to list the strings. If the answer is yes, then the user has the option of choosing a short form or a standard form for the output.

THE OUTPUT

The standard form for the output is a one-line-per-Phenomenon string report. Fields are chosen from both Phenomenon File and Experiment File with each line containing the following information.

1. NSSDC ID
2. 42-character "ID" (spacecraft, experiment, and experimenter names)
3. N1
4. N2
5. C15
6. TA*
7. TB*
8. NSSDC Data
9. EAGENT

TA* and TB* are defined as the first date of the first interval and the second date of the last interval in which the original search criteria are satisfied. For example, if the EOH contains five dates (T1, T2, T3, T4, and T5), and if TA (first date of requester-specified interval) falls between T1 and T2, and TB (last date of requester specified interval) falls between T3 and T4, and also if C11 and C13 satisfy the criteria placed on them, then TA* = T1 and TB* = T4. However, if C11 and C12 satisfy their criteria but C13 does not, then TA* = T1 and TB* = T3. If EOH has fewer than five dates and there is one fewer of the columns C11 - C14 filled in than EOH has dates, the experiment has terminated, and TA* and TB* are selected as described earlier. However, if EOH has fewer than five dates and there are as many of the columns C11 - C14 filled in as EOH has dates, the following applies: If TB (last date of interest to requester) precedes the last given EOH date, then TB* is determined as before; but, if TB is later than the last given EOH date and if the last date usefulness code (this could be C11 or C12 or C13 or C14) satisfies its condition, TB* is printed PRESENT.

If TA precedes T1, then TA* = T1 (if C11 meets criteria).

If TB follows T5, then TB* = T5 (if C14 meets criteria).

If the user prefers the short form for the output, then each line merely contains the NSSDC ID and the 42-character Experiment Identification.

HOW TO USE THE SYSTEM

To sign on to the system, the user must first dial extension 34, wait for the whistle, place receiver in appropriate spot, type)2222, and wait for the

response. After the computer responds, type in)LOAD BETH. The appropriate software is now in the active workspace. To initiate a request, the user types in ASK. From then on, IRA prompts the user. In this section several examples are given to show the user how to use the system. The examples given are taken from the actual data base, which consists of about 3000 strings of experiment phenomena keywords.

Example 1

Determine the number of phenomenon strings that measure Charged Particles.

```
DIAL 34      
)2222      
001) 11.37.20 07/11/74 ARTEX
APL / 3 6 0
)LOAD BETH  
SAVED 13.26.56 04/22/74
ASK      
WHAT SEARCH REQUIREMENT 
C1=CP RESPONSE
IS A TIME PERIOD DESIRED?(YES OR NO) 
NO 
1825 STRINGS SATISFY REQUEST
DO YOU WANT TO LIST THE STRINGS?? (YES OR NO): 
NO 
CPU=8.316666667 SEC
)OFF 
```

Since there were so many strings that satisfied this request, the user did not choose to list the strings. The next sample is an attempt to narrow the number of strings that satisfy the request.

Example 2

Determine the number of phenomenon strings that measure Charged Particle Protons and has a Particle Flux Characteristic.

ASK

WHAT SEARCH REQUIREMENT

C1 = CP AND C2 = PN AND C4 = PF

IS A TIME PERIOD DESIRED? (YES OR NO)

NO

723 STRINGS SATISFY REQUEST

DO YOU WANT TO LIST THE STRINGS? (YES OR NO):

NO

There are still a large number of strings that satisfy the request; therefore, the user, again, did not choose to list the strings. The next example reduces the list considerably.

Example 3

List the phenomenon strings that measure Charged Particle Protons, have a Particle Flux Characteristic, and the measurements are taken Near Earth in the Mid-latitudes (40 degrees - 65 degrees).

ASK

WHAT SEARCH REQUIREMENT

C1 = CP AND C2 = PN AND C4 = PF AND C7 = ML

IS A TIME PERIOD DESIRED? (YES OR NO)

NO

42 STRINGS SATISFY REQUEST

DO YOU WANT TO LIST THE STRINGS? (YES OR NO):

YES

DO YOU WANT THE SHORT FORM[SH], OR THE STANDARD FORM[ST]

ST

NSSDC ID	EXPERIMENT NAME		N1	N2	UNIT	NSSDC DATA	EAG
58-004A-03	EXPL 6, ION CHOCMAE/1.55,2.86,PA	WINCKLER	3.64E	07	9.99E	37 EN 080759100659	EGS
62-029A-01	TELSTAR 1, CHARGED PARTICLES	BROWN	2.40E	06	2.50E	07 EN 071062022163	EGS
62-029A-01	TELSTAR 1, CHARGED PARTICLES	BROWN	2.60E	07	9.99E	37 EN 071062022163	EGS
62-067B-02	INJUN 3, PULSE SCINTILLATOR	OBRIEN	4.00E	07	9.99E	37 EN 121462102863	LRD
62-068A-02	RELAY 1, CHARGED PARTICLE DETS	BROWN	1.80E	06	1.80E	07 EN 121362033164	EGS
62-068A-03	RELAY 1, PROTON-ELECTRON COUNTERS	MCILWAIN	3.40E	07	9.99E	37 EN 121462102064	LRD
62-068A-03	RELAY 1, PROTON-ELECTRON COUNTERS	MCILWAIN	1.10E	06	1.40E	07 EN 121462102064	LRD
62-068A-03	RELAY 1, PROTON-ELECTRON COUNTERS	MCILWAIN	5.20E	06	9.99E	37 EN 121462102064	LRD
62-068A-03	RELAY 1, PROTON-ELECTRON COUNTERS	MCILWAIN	1.82E	07	6 30E	07 EN 121462102064	LRD
63-013A-01	TELSTAR 2, CHARGED PART	BROWN	1.80E	06	2.80E	07 EN 050763050765	EGS

Example 4

List the phenomenon strings that measure Charged Particle Protons, have a Particle Flux Characteristic, the measurements are taken Near Earth in the Mid-latitudes (40 degrees - 65 degrees), have an EOH between the beginning of 1963 and the end of 1968, and the data measured are Nominal.

ASK

WHAT SEARCH REQUIREMENT

C1 = CP AND C2 = PN AND C4 = PF AND C7 = ML

IS A TIME PERIOD DESIRED? (YES OR NO)

YES

ENTER LOWER AND UPPER LIMIT OF TIME PERIOD [YYMMDD YYMMDD]

:

630100 690101

WHAT CONDITION ON DATA USEFULNESS? ULN,UL,N,ETC.

U

18 STRINGS SATISFY REQUEST

DO YOU WANT TO LIST THE STRINGS? (YES OR NO):

YES

DO YOU WANT THE SHORT FORM[SH], OR THE STANDARD FORM[ST]

ST

NSSDC ID	EXPERIMENT NAME		N1	N2	UNIT	TA*	TB*	NSSDC DATA	EAG
62-029A-01	TELSTAR 1, CHARGED PARTICLES	BROWN	2.40E 06	2.60E 07	EN	020710	630221	071088022163	EGS
62-029A-01	TELSTAR 1, CHARGED PARTICLES	BROWN	2.60E 07	2.80E 37	EN	020710	630221	071068022163	EGS
62-007B-02	INJUN 3, PULSE SCINTILLATOR	OBRIEN	4.00E 07	2.00E 37	EN	021213	631022	121463102263	LRD
62-008A-02	RELAY 1, CHARGED PARTICLE DETS	BROWN	1.80E 06	1.80E 07	EN	021213	630210	121362035164	EGS
62-008A-03	RELAY 1, PROTON-ELECTRON COUNTERS	MCILWAIN	3.40E 07	2.00E 37	EN	021213	641020	121462102064	LRD
62-008A-03	RELAY 1, PROTON-ELECTRON COUNTERS	MCILWAIN	1.10E 06	1.40E 07	EN	021213	630510	121462102064	LRD
62-008A-03	RELAY 1, PROTON-ELECTRON COUNTERS	MCILWAIN	5.20E 06	2.00E 37	EN	021213	641020	121462102064	LRD
62-008A-03	RELAY 1, PROTON-ELECTRON COUNTERS	MCILWAIN	1.80E 07	2.30E 07	EN	021213	641020	121462102064	LRD
63-013A-01	TELSTAR 2, CHARGED PART	BROWN	1.80E 06	2.80E 07	EN	630507	650516	050763050765	EGS
63-013A-01	TELSTAR 2, CHARGED PART	BROWN	5.00E 07	1.00E 08	EN	630507	650516	050763050765	EGS

Example 5

List the phenomenon strings that measure Charged Particle Protons or Electrons of Positrons, have a Particle Flux Characteristic, the measurements are taken Near Earth in the Mid-latitudes (40 degrees - 65 degrees), have an EOH between 1963 and 1968, and the data measured are Nominal.

ASK

WHAT SEARCH REQUIREMENT

C1 = CP AND C2 = PN OR EL OR PS AND C4 = PF AND C7 = ML

IS A TIME PERIOD DESIRED? (YES OR NO)

YES

ENTER LOWER AND UPPER LIMIT OF TIME PERIOD [YMMDD YMMDD]

:

630100 690101

WHAT CONDITION ON DATA USEFULNESS? ULN, UL, N, ETC.

U

37 STRINGS SATISFY REQUEST

DO YOU WANT TO LIST THE STRINGS? (YES OR NO):

YES

DO YOU WANT THE SHORT FORM[SH], OR THE STANDARD FORM[ST]

SH

<i>NSSDC ID</i>	<i>EXPERIMENT NAME</i>	
62-029A-01	TELSTAR 1, CHARGED PARTICLES	BROWN
62-029A-01	TELSTAR 1, CHARGED PARTICLES	BROWN
62-029A-01	TELSTAR 1, CHARGED PARTICLES	BROWN
62-067B-02	INJUN 3, PULSE SCINTILLATOR	OBRIEN
62-068A-02	RELAY 1, CHARGED PARTICLE DETS	BROWN
62-068A-02	RELAY 1, CHARGED PARTICLE DETS	BROWN
62-068A-03	RELAY 1, PROTON-ELECTRON COUNTERS	MCILWAIN
62-068A-03	RELAY 1, PROTON-ELECTRON COUNTERS	MCILWAIN
62-068A-03	RELAY 1, PROTON-ELECTRON COUNTERS	MCILWAIN
62-068A-03	RELAY 1, PROTON-ELECTRON COUNTERS	MCILWAIN

Example 6

List the phenomenon strings that measure Charged Particle Protons and cover the interval energy range 5×10^7 to 10^{38} .

ASK

WHAT SEARCH REQUIREMENT

C1 = CP AND C2 = PN AND CE = EN OR EZ

ENTER LOWER, UPPER LIMIT OF N1:

:

5.E7 1.E38

ENTER LOWER, UPPER LIMITS OF N2:

:

5.E7 1.E38

IS A TIME PERIOD DESIRED? (YES OR NO)

NO

95 STRINGS SATISFY REQUEST

DO YOU WANT TO LIST THE STRINGS?? (YES OR NO):

YES

DO YOU WANT THE SHORT FORM[SH], OR THE STANDARD FORM[ST]

ST

NSSDC ID	EXPERIMENT NAME		N1	N2	UNIT	NSSDC DATA	EAG
59-004A-01	EXPL 6, TRIPLE COINC PROP COUNTER	SIMPSON	7.50E	07 9.99E	37 EN	080759100659	JJB
60-001A-01	PIONEER 5, TRIP COINC PROP COUNTER	SIMPSON	7.50E	07 9.99E	37 EN	031160051660	JJB
61-013A-02	EXPLORER 11, CHARGED PARTICLE	GARMIRE	7.50E	07 3.50E	08 EN	042881111261	JJB
61-020A-04	EXPL 12, C.R. SCINTQDBL SCINT TELE	MCDONALD	6.00E	08 9.99E	37 EN	081661120861	JHK
61-020A-04	EXPL 12, C.R. SCINTQDBL SCINT TELE	MCDONALD	5.50E	07 5.00E	08 EN	081661120661	JHK
62-049A-02	ALOUETTE 1, ENERGETIC PART. DETECT	MCDIARMID	1.30E	08 9.99E	37 EN	092962032664	EGS
62-051A-04	EXPL 14, C.R. SCINTQDBL SCINT TELE	MCDONALD	5.50E	07 5.00E	08 EN	100262081163	JHK
62-051A-04	EXPL 14, C.R. SCINTQDBL SCINT TELE	MCDONALD	6.00E	08 9.99E	37 EN	100262081163	JHK
63-013A-01	TELSTAR 2, CHARGED PART	BROWN	5.00E	07 1.00E	08 EN	050763050765	EGS
63-046A-03	EXPL 18, C.R. PROTONSQR VS DE/DX<	SIMPSON	9.00E	07 1.90E	08 EN	112763060864	JJB

Example 7

List the phenomenon strings that measure Microscopic Neutrals (Neutrons) and have an EOH between 1965 and 1970.

ASK

WHAT SEARCH REQUIREMENT

C1 = MN AND C2 = NT

IS A TIME PERIOD DESIRED? (YES OR NO)

YES

ENTER LOWER AND UPPER LIMIT OF TIME PERIOD [YMMDD YMMDD]

:

650100 710101

WHAT CONDITION ON DATA USEFULNESS? ULN,UL,N,ETC.

ULN

5 STRINGS SATISFY REQUEST

DO YOU WANT TO LIST THE STRINGS?? (YES OR NO):

YES

DO YOU WANT THE SHORT FORM[SH], OR THE STANDARD FORM[ST]

ST

NSSDC ID	EXPERIMENT NAME		N1	N2	UNIT	TA*	TB*	NSSDC DATA	EAG
69-046D-07	VELA 5A, NEUTRON DETECTOR	ASBRIDGE	1.00E 06	1.00E 08	EN	690523	PRESNT		JHK
69-046E-07	VELA 5B, NEUTRON DETECTOR	ASBRIDGE	2.99E 08	1.00E 08	EN	690523	PRESNT		JHK
69-051A-18	OGO 6, NEUTRON MONITOR	LOCKWOOD	1.00E 06	1.00E 07	EN	690605	691224		JHK
69-051A-18	OGO 6, NEUTRON MONITOR	LOCKWOOD	1.00E 05	2.00E 07	EN	690605	691224		JHK
69-068A-07	OSO 6, NEUTRON FLUX, 20-130MEV	LEAVITT	2.00E 07	2.00E 08	EN	690614	720121		LRD

Example 8

Determine the number of phenomenon strings that measured either Microscopic Neutrals or Macroscopic Bodies and had a time period during calendar year 1967.

ASK

WHAT SEARCH REQUIREMENT

C1 = MN OR MB

IS A TIME PERIOD DESIRED? (YES OR NO)

YES

ENTER LOWER AND UPPER LIMIT OF TIME PERIOD [YYMMDD YYMMDD]

□ :

670100 680101

WHAT CONDITION ON DATA USEFULNESS? ULN,UL,N,ETC.

U

33 STRINGS SATISFY REQUEST

DO YOU WANT TO LIST THE STRINGS?? (YES OR NO):

NO

Example 9

List the phenomenon strings that measured Macroscopic Bodies during calendar year 1967?

ASK

WHAT SEARCH REQUIREMENT

C1 = MB

IS A TIME PERIOD DESIRED? (YES OR NO)

YES

ENTER LOWER AND UPPER LIMIT OF TIME PERIOD [YYMMDD YYMMDD]

:

670100 680101

WHAT CONDITION ON DATA USEFULNESS? ULN,UL,N,ETC.

U

13 STRINGS SATISFY REQUEST

DO YOU WANT TO LIST THE STRINGS?? (YES OR NO):

YES

DO YOU WANT THE SHORT FORM[SH], OR THE STANDARD FORM[ST]

ST

NSSDC ID	EXPERIMENT NAME		N1	N2	UNIT	TA*	TB*	NSSDC DATA	EAG
65-105A-07	PIONEER 6, CELESTIAL MECHANICS	ANDERSON				651216	700700	121865092467	CDW
66-049A-21	OGO 3, INTERPLAN DUST PARTICLES	BOHN				660607	691201		TNK
67-008A-01	LUNAR ORBITER 3, LUNAR PHOTOS	KOSOFSKY				670204	670223	021567022367	WSC
67-035A-01	SURVEYOR 3, TELEVISION	SHOEMAKER				670420	670504	010167050367	WSC
67-035A-02	SURVEYOR 3, SURFACE SAMPLER	SHOEMAKER				670420	670504	042767042767	WSC
67-041A-01	LUNAR ORBITER 4, LUNAR PHOTOS	KOSOFSKY				670511	670526	051167052667	WSC
67-073A-18	OGO 4, MICROMETORITE DETECTOR	NILSSON				670728	691023		TNK
67-075A-01	LUNAR ORBITER 5, LUNAR PHOTOS	KOSOFSKY				670806	670818	080667081867	WSC
67-084A-01	SURVEYOR 5, TELEVISION	SHOEMAKER				670910	670924	091167092467	WSC
67-084A-02	SURVEYOR 5, ALPHA SCATTER	TURKVITCH				670910	670924	090967092467	WSC

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