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IMPROVED PERFORMANCE IN NASTRAN®

by

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SUMMARY

PART I, SPEED IMPROVEMENTS

Three areas of improvement in COSMIC/NASTRAN, 1989 release, were incorporated recently that make the analysis program run faster on large problems, particularly on the VAX computer.

The first improvement on Bulk Data input cards was presented in great detail in the last NASTRAN Users' Colloquium. This paper completes the previous presentation by compiling actual log files and actual timings on a few test samples that were run on IBM, CDC, VAX, and CRAY computers. The tabulated result shows a speed improvement in COSMIC/NASTRAN Link 1 from 3 to 4 times faster on the CDC computer to 50 to 60 times faster on the VAX. IBM and CRAY show 20 to 30 times faster. The speed improvement is proportional to the problem size and number of continuation cards.

The second improvement involves vectorizing certain operations in BANDIT, that makes BANDIT run twice as fast in some large problems using structural elements with many node points (such as 8-, 20-, and 32-node elements). BANDIT is a built-in NASTRAN processor that optimizes the structural matrix bandwidth.

The third improvement is on the VAX computer only. The VAX matrix packing routine BLDPK was modified so that it is now packing a column of a matrix 3 to 9 times faster. The companion unpack routine INTPK is also running 3 to 9 times faster than before. The denser and bigger the matrix, the greater is the speed improvement. This improvement makes a host of routines and modules that involve matrix operation, such as MPYAD, DECOMP/SDCOMP, EMG, REIG/CEIG, PARTN/MERGE, ELIM, SSG2B/C, FACTOR, TRNSP, SDR2, etc., run significantly faster. This improvement also saves disc space for dense matrices; up to two-thirds of the hardware storage space could be saved.

PART II, IMPROVEMENTS, NEW ENHANCEMENTS, AND NEW VERSION

1. A new UNIX version, converted from 1988 COSMIC NASTRAN, was tested successfully on a Silicon Graphics computer using the UNIX V Operating System, with Berkeley 4.3 Extensions. This version with small changes was also known to run successfully on the SUN computer and Apollo workstations.

2. The Utility Modules INPUTT5 and OUTPUT5, developed in 1988, were expanded to handle table data, as well as matrices. INPUTT5 and OUTPUT5 are
general input/output modules that read and write FORTRAN files with or without format.

3. More user informative messages are echoed from PARAMR, PARAMD, and SCALAR modules to ensure proper data values and data types being handled. The ADD module was expanded to handle both single and double precision scale factors.

4. Two new Utility Modules, GINOFILE and DATABASE, were written for the 1989 release. They can be requested via DMAP Alter.

(a) GINOFILE captures any scratch file of the preceding DMAP module and makes it a legitimate GINO file.

(b) DATABASE copies (that is FORTRAN written) the grid point data, element connectivity data, displacement, velocity, and acceleration vectors, loads, grid point forces, eigenvectors, element stresses, and element forces to a user tape (one of the UT1, UT2, INPT, INP1,...,INP9 tape), formatted or unformatted. The grid point data is in system basic coordinates. The displacement vectors can be in system basic or system global coordinates.

5. Seven new rigid elements are added to COSMIC NASTRAN. They are: CRROD, CRBAR, CRTRPLT, CRBE1, CRBE2, CRBE3, and CRSPLINE.

PART I, SPEED IMPROVEMENTS, 1989 NASTRAN

A. Link 1 Improvement

In the sixteenth NASTRAN Users' Colloquium, the author presented a paper entitled "On Bulk Data Cards Processing", in which a new method of processing the NASTRAN raw input data was discussed in great detail. The only thing that was missing in that paper was some actual numbers showing the timing improvement of the 1988 NASTRAN version. Since then, further NASTRAN software improvement, not directly involving the bulk data cards processing, also makes Link 1 run faster. Appendix A tabulates a series of test runs showing the actual timings on several computers, using NASTRAN 87, 88, and 88.5 (which is now 89) versions. Appendix A begins with a cantilever model used throughout all the tests. The model includes 10,000 grid points and 9999 QUAD2 elements, with the grid points and elements intentionally not in sorted order. The actual timings of the XCSA, IFP1, XSORT, and IFP modules were tabulated directly from the NASTRAN log files of various NASTRAN versions on different computers, the NASTRAN new sorter, XSORT2, and the old sorter, XSORT. The conclusion from these tests indicates generally that the new Link 1 is 20 to 30 times faster, with only one exception: CDC tests showed only 2 to 3 times faster. This CDC slowness is explained in the next two paragraphs. The Link 1 improvement on the VAX computer was actually more impressive; it showed 30 to 70 times faster. The new speed improvement of Link 1, however, must be discounted somewhat due to certain source code standardization implemented in the 1987 NASTRAN version. The 1987 version was 3 to 10 times slower than the previous versions.
The CDC computer (a non-virtual memory model) is intended for number crunching. It is, however, extremely slow in handling characters. The new XSORT2 routine, where the bulk data are handled and sorted, and its supporting subroutines are heavily character oriented (that makes this group of routines completely machine dependent). In the 88.5 version, additional modifications to this group of routines were made to avoid CDC's weakness. The actual amount of changes was not too extensive, and therefore will not be a big burden to the other non-CDC computers. The following tests illustrate the CDC deficiency.

A FORTRAN (FTN5) source code 'A=B' is 5 times slower if A and B are characters than if A and B are integers. Similarly, 'If (A .EQ. B) C=D' is 15 times slower if A, B, C, and D are characters than if they are integers. These time-tests were made on the Langley Research Center Y computer (CDC CYBER 185).

B. Vectorizing BANDIT Operation

The grid point connectivity increases exponentially when elements of many node points (8-, 20-, and 32-node elements) are used in a finite element model. Consequently, BANDIT, the NASTRAN built-in bandwidth processor, would require substantial computer CPU time for optimizing the connectivity of the structural model. By modifying the source code using the array vectorizing concept, the BANDIT timing on an actual huge problem was reduced by half.

C. Pack and Unpack on the VAX Computer

All matrix data in NASTRAN are packed; that is, all elements of zero values are squeezed out, when the matrix data are written out to a storage disc. Conversely, the matrix is unpacked into memory space when it is brought back from the disc; that is, all missing zero elements are put back into their correct positions in the matrix. For efficiency, the packing and unpacking routines in NASTRAN are written in the machine dependent assembly languages for IBM, CDC, and UNIVAC computers. However, FORTRAN is used in the VAX. The FORTRAN source code of the VAX, which is much easier to understand, has been studied thoroughly; and improvements were incorporated in key areas. The final result shows great improvement in speed and reduction of disc space, particularly in large and dense matrices. These improvements in matrix packing and unpacking make a host of other modules, such as EMG, MPYAD, SDR2, SMP1, PARTN/MERGE, ELIM, SSG2B/C, FACTOR, TRNSP, SDR2, DECOMP/SDCOMP, EIGR/EIGC, etc. run significantly faster. As indicated by the test runs in Appendix A, all VAX runs on the 88.5 version were at least 30 to 40 percent faster than the corresponding runs on the 88 version.

PART II, IMPROVEMENTS, NEW ENHANCEMENTS, AND NEW VERSION, 1989 NASTRAN

A. UNIX Version of COSMIC NASTRAN

The present trend in computer applications is towards the UNIX operating
system. The 1988 COSMIC NASTRAN has been converted to run on a Silicon Graphics computer with UNIX V OS, Berkeley 4.3 Extensions. All the machine independent source code was converted without any major problems. (Only the symbol '4H/*(something)(something)' needed to be changed.) The VAX machine dependent source code (all written in FORTRAN) was used in the UNIX version. Approximately 30 percent of this group of routines required modification and special attention. The major problem encountered here was the usage of the open core. This problem appeared to be very much machine dependent even in the supposedly machine-independent UNIX operation environment. The UNIX versions were also tried on the SUN computer and Apollo workstations successfully.

B. INPUTT5 and OUTPUT5 Improved Capabilities

Utility modules INPUTT5 and OUTPUT5 were incorporated into COSMIC NASTRAN since 1987. OUTPUT5 creates user written FORTRAN files, formatted or unformatted, and INPUTT5 reads the FORTRAN files, also formatted or unformatted. The 1987 versions of INPUTT5 and OUTPUT5 actually handle only GINO (NASTRAN General Input/Output) matrix data blocks. Since matrix data are either real or complex, in single or double precision forms, it is relatively easy to read the GINO matrix data blocks and send them out (OUTPUT5) under FORTRAN control, formatted or unformatted. Similarly, it is quite easy to read (INPUTT5) from a FORTRAN file, formatted or unformatted, and re-create the GINO matrix data block. The 1987 INPUTT5 and OUTPUT5 modules do not handle GINO table data blocks, because a table array normally contains mixed types of data, integers, reals, and BCD data, in endless combinations. To write an array of mixed type data formatted is not an easy task.

The INPUTT5 and OUTPUT5 modules in the 1989 release are expanded to include the GINO table data blocks, as well as the matrix data blocks. Again, the data transfer between the GINO file and FORTRAN file can be formatted and unformatted. The formatted file, in particular, can be used across different computer manufacturers' processors. Appendices B and C provide detailed descriptions of the INPUTT5 and OUTPUT5 modules.

C. Improved and Expanded Data Handling in PARAMR, PARAMD, PARAML, SCALAR, and ADD Modules

The original PARAMR, PARAMD, and SCALAR modules are difficult to use. In most cases, the user has no idea whether the input data he specified is used correctly, and the output from these modules is correctly computed. Unless these modules are further checked by PRTPARM, the user is completely in the dark. Usually, a user has no control over these modules even when errors are found in the input or output parameters.

The PARAMR, PARAMD, and SCALAR modules in the 1989 version provide much more user information. The actual input and output parameters are echoed out. For example, if data are to be abstracted from matrix data blocks by PARAMR/D, the precise row and column positions of the data element are printed, and the user is also informed that the matrix type is real, complex, single precision, or double precision. Similar useful information is echoed out for the table data blocks. In PARAMR and PARAMD, the user is also given the ability to stop or to continue a NASTRAN job at the end of these modules, in the cases of
error, or no error found. Appendices D and E provide detailed descriptions of
the PARAMD and SCALAR functional modules. PARAML was expanded in the 1988
version. Its manual update is reprinted in Appendix F.

The ADD module, which adds two matrices, \( [X] = a[A] + b[B] \), has been
expanded. The scale factors a and b can now be in single precision or in
double precision. The manual pages for ADD are updated and presented in
Appendix G.

D. Two New Utility Modules - GINOFILE and DATABASE

D.1 GINOFILE Module - to Capture A Scratch File of Preceding DMAP Module

NASTRAN's General Input and Output (GINO) utility processor provides
three kinds of files for each NASTRAN DMAP operation - input files, output
files, and scratch files. Each DMAP module specifies its input files and
output files explicitly, and they are saved in the GINO system until an
explicit PURGE command is given. The scratch files, however, are not saved,
and are left in the computer system unprotected at the end of a DMAP module
operation. At this point they are ready to be over-written by anything in the
next module. There would be a tremendous amount of work in DMAP (or Rigid
Format) programming, and FORTRAN source code changes, if one would like to
save one or more of these scratch files by the regular GINO and DMAP rules.
After consulting the NASTRAN Theoretical manual and Programmer manual, and
possibly studying the NASTRAN FORTRAN source code carefully, some advanced
NASTRAN users would like to salvage certain scratch file(s) in a particular
DMAP module, so that they can do extraordinary work with those files and DMAP
Alters. A new DMAP functional module, GINOFILE, is provided in the 1989
version to capture one scratch file of the preceding DMAP module, and give it
a legitimate GINO data block name, and proper GINO data block formation. For
example, the scratch file captured may not have a header record and GINO name;
the new output file from GINOFILE will have a GINO name and proper header
record. This new GINOFILE module will work properly if and only if the scratch
file of the preceding module still exists in the computer system, and only the
last data written to that file is available if looping is involved. Appendix H
describes in detail the usage of GINOFILE module and its limitations.

D.2 DATABASE Module - to Copy Grid Point Data, Element Connectivity Data,
and Displacement Vectors (Velocities, Accelerations, Loads, Grid Point
Forces, Eigenvectors, Element Stresses, or Element Forces) to a User Tape

Many users have expressed the need to transfer NASTRAN basic data (grids,
elements, and displacements, etc.) to an external FORTRAN tape, or file, so
that they can use the data for other purposes. Typically, they would like to
link up the NASTRAN data to another commercially available program for
plotting interactively, or to user written software for data manipulation.
Very commonly, the users would like the grid point data and the displacement
data in the basic rectangular coordinate system, and all the grid point ID's
in their external numbers. To do just that, the users must copy grid point
data in the GEOM1 (Geometry 1), or BGPDT (Basic Grid Point Definition Table)
file, the Coordinate System Transformation Matrices in CSTM file, element data
in the GEOM2 (Geometry 2), or EST (Element Summary Table) file, element type data in the FORTRAN source code GPTABD BLOCK DATA, the EQUIvalence EXternal grid point vs. INternal grid point number tables in EQEXIN, and one or two displacement OFP files (Output File Processor, a group of 20 to 25 files). Since all the NASTRAN files are GINO (NASTRAN General Input and Output file processor) written, the users most likely would use the OUTPUT2 module (OUTPUT5 is now available in 88 and 89 releases) for the data transfer. Only then, the users would have enough data to convert the grid points from NASTRAN global coordinates to the basic rectangular coordinate system, and from NASTRAN internal grid point numbering system to the external numbers. Normally, The users have to provide the conversion program either from a commercial source or from their own written programs. In the latter case, the users must be familiar with OUTPUT2 operations, and the contents of various files and their exact data arrangements; they also must have a good knowledge of coordinate transformation, and the User’s and the Programmer’s Manuals. A seemingly easy job could turn out to be a mammoth task. It is to this end that a new utility module, DATABASE, was written for the 1989 release.

The new DATABASE module copies the grid point data, the element connectivity data, the displacement vectors, and other data out to a user tape (UT1 or UT2 for CDC computer, INPT, INP1, INP2,... INP9 for other computers), formatted or unformatted. All grid points are in basic rectangular coordinates, and the displacement vectors (and others) are in basic rectangular coordinates or NASTRAN global coordinates. All grid point ID’s are in their external numbering system. The displacement vectors (and other data) can be real or complex, ‘SORT1’ or ‘SORT2’ formats, and single case with one output record, or sub-cases with multiple records. The unformatted tape from the DATABASE module is more efficient. The formatted tape can be printed out for verification, or edited by the system editor. The formatted tape can also be generated on one computer, and used on another computer of a different manufacturer. Appendix I, the user manual update pages for the DATABASE module, shows in detail the records being generated on the output tape. Appendix J presents a NASTRAN example run using this new DATABASE module. The formatted INPI file of this example run is also listed. Appendix J also includes a FORTRAN program which was used to check out the unformatted tape during the development stage. This FORTRAN program is very useful as a guide to read a typical unformatted FORTRAN tape.

E. New COSMIC Rigid Elements

In addition to the four rigid elements, CRIGD1, CRIGD2, CRIGD3, and CRIGDR, in NASTRAN, seven new rigid elements are now available to COSMIC NASTRAN users.

- **CRROD** - a rigid pin-ended rod element (similar to CRIGDR)
- **CRBAR** - a rigid bar element
- **CRTRPLT** - a rigid triangular plate element
- **CRBE1** - a general rigid body connected to an arbitrary number of grid points (similar to CRIGD3)
- **CRBE2** - a rigid body with independent d.o.f. at a single grid point, and with dependent d.o.f. at an arbitrary number of grid points (similar to CRIGD2)
- **CRBE3** - a rigid body that defines the motion at "reference" grid
points as the weighted average of the motions at a set of other grid points.

CRSPLINE - a rigid element of multi-point constraints for interpolation of displacements at specified grid points.

The implementation of this group of new elements is as follows.

The input data of CRROD, CRBE2, and CRBE1 are mapped into CRIGDR, CRIGD2, and CRIGD3 data formats respectively, and thus they are treated as a CRIGDR, a CRIGD2, or a CRIGD3 element.

The input data of CRBAR and CRTRPLT are mapped into the rigid general element CRIGD3 data format, and they are each treated as a CRIGD3 element.

The CRBE3 and CRSPLINE have no COSMIC old rigid element equivalence. A special subroutine was written to handle these two elements.

Appendix K provides the Users' Manual update pages for this new group of rigid elements.

F. Other Improvements

Other improvements in the 1989 release include:

(a) A new 'ECHO = NONO' option that provides absolutely no input card (and restart) echo.

(b) DIAG 38 will list each element being processed by the EMG module. Thus it may pinpoint which element that might have an input error.

(c) Complex stresses and forces for QUAD4 elements.

(d) Inclusion of QUAD4 in random analysis.
APPENDIX A

NASTRAN LINK1 TIME TESTS
(A) NASTRAN TIMING TEST INPUT DECK

NASTRAN BULKDATA=-1, TITLEOPT=-1

ID = TEN THOUSAND GRID POINTS TEST PROBLEM, CM=250,000 (CDC)
$ 50K WORDS (VAX)
$ 7.5M BYTES (IBM)
$ 100K WORDS (UNIVAC)
$ OPEN CORE? (CRAY)

APP = DISP
SOL 1,0
$DIAG 42 $ TO USE OLD XSORT MODULE
TIME 20
CEND

TITLE = DATA INTENTIONALLY GENERATED NOT IN SORTED ORDER
SUBTITLE = NO CONTINUATION CARDS IN DECK
DISP = ALL
ECHO = NONE $ OR ECHO = SORT
SPC = 135
LOAD = 246
BEGIN BULK

TEST MODEL - A LONG CANTILEVER BEAM
$ Y
$ |
$ |
$ 5001 5002 5003 5004 5005 5006 5007 .. 9998 9999 10000 = GRID PTS
$ +-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+------------- X
S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9998 9999 10000
$ 5001,, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0
=(2499), * (2),, * (2.),==
GRID, 5000,, 4999.0, 0.0, 0.0
=* (-2),,* (-2.),==
=(2498)
CQUAD2, 1, 10, 1, 2, 5002, 5001
=(2498), * (2),=,* (2),///
GRID, 5001,, 0.0, 1.0, 0.0
=* (2),,* (2.),==
=(2499)
GRID, 10000,, 4999.0 1.0 0.0
=* (-2),,* (-2.),==
=(2498)
PQUAD2, 10 20 0.02
MAT1, 20 30.06, 0.33
CQUAD2, 4998 10 4999 5000 10000 9999
=* (-2),=,* (-2),* (-2),* (-2)
=(2497)
SPC1, 135 123456 1 5001
FORCE, 246, 5000,, 200., 0.0, -1.
=*,, 10000,==
ENDDATA
(B) TO GENERATE A FIXED-FIELD INPUT DECK FOR THE MODEL IN (A)
(NOT AVAILABLE ON IBM MACHINE)

Assume file ABC.DAT contains the above model.
Run LINKFF (an independent link included in NASTRAN delivery tape, NASTO1).
Answer a new file name when asked, such as DEF.DAT.
Enter ‘READFILE ABC.DAT’.
A fixed-field deck will be generated and saved in DEF.DAT (approx. 15020 cards).

(C) SUMMARY OF NASTRAN TIMINGS USING ABOVE CANTILEVER MODEL IN (A)

VAX TIMING, COSMIC VAX/780 VMS 4.7 -
(Runs were made before November 1988)

VAX NASTRAN 87 RELEASE TIMING:
17:21:49 3.0 ELAPSED SEC 1.0 CPU SEC TITO | TIMING COMputation
17:22:32 46.0 ELAPSED SEC 26.0 CPU SEC XCSA | 32.0- 26.= 6.0 SEC
17:22:42 56.0 ELAPSED SEC 32.0 CPU SEC IFP1 | 34.0- 32.= 2.0 SEC
17:22:46 60.0 ELAPSED SEC 34.0 CPU SEC XSOR | 7495.- 34. = 7461 SEC
19:36:17 8071.0 ELAPSED SEC 7495.0 CPU SEC IFP BEGN
20:04:48 9782.0 ELAPSED SEC 9190.0 CPU SEC IFP END 9190.-7495.=1695 SEC

VAX NASTRAN 88 RELEASE (WITH DIAG 42 ON, USING OLD XSORT) TIMING:
14:28:00 2.0 ELAPSED SEC 1.0 CPU SEC TITO | TIMING COMputation
14:28:10 12.0 ELAPSED SEC 7.0 CPU SEC XCSA | 9.0- 7.0= 2.0 SEC
14:28:14 16.0 ELAPSED SEC 9.0 CPU SEC XSOR | 8334.- 9.0=8325 SEC
17:00:16 9138.0 ELAPSED SEC 8334.0 CPU SEC IFP BEGN
17:32:40 11082.0 ELAPSED SEC 9893.0 CPU SEC IFP END 9893.-8334.=1559 SEC
17:32:40 11082.0 ELAPSED SEC 9893.0 CPU SEC XGP |

VAX NASTRAN 88 RELEASE TIMING:
14:13:05 2.0 ELAPSED SEC 0.0 CPU SEC TITO | TIMING COMputation
14:13:05 2.0 ELAPSED SEC 0.0 CPU SEC XCSA | 6.0- 0.0= 6.0 SEC
14:13:14 11.0 ELAPSED SEC 6.0 CPU SEC IFP1 | 8.0- 6.0= 2.0 SEC
14:13:18 15.0 ELAPSED SEC 8.0 CPU SEC XSOR | 160.0- 8.0=154.0 SEC
14:16:50 227.0 ELAPSED SEC 160.0 CPU SEC IFP BEGN
14:20:09 426.0 ELAPSED SEC 337.0 CPU SEC IFP END 337.0-160.=177.0 SEC
14:20:09 426.0 ELAPSED SEC 337.0 CPU SEC XGP |

VAX NASTRAN 88.5 NEW VERSION TIMING:
13:43:36 40.0 ELAPSED SEC 26.0 CPU SEC TLP |}
13:43:37 41.0 ELAPSED SEC 26.0 CPU SEC XCSA | 32.0-26.0= 4.0 SEC
13:43:46 50.0 ELAPSED SEC 32.0 CPU SEC IFP1 | 33.0-32.0= 1.0 SEC
13:43:49 53.0 ELAPSED SEC 33.0 CPU SEC XSOR | 149.0-33.0=116.0 SEC
13:46:52 236.0 ELAPSED SEC 149.0 CPU SEC IFP BEGN
13:48:42 346.0 ELAPSED SEC 237.0 CPU SEC IFP END 237.0-149.= 88.0 SEC
13:48:42 346.0 ELAPSED SEC 237.0 CPU SEC XGP |
VAX/780 TIMING SUMMARY TABLE:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MODULE</th>
<th>CPU (s)</th>
<th>CPU (s)</th>
<th>CPU (s)</th>
<th>CPU (s)</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
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<td>6.0</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
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<td>8325.0</td>
<td>154.0</td>
<td>116.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFP</td>
<td>1695.0</td>
<td>1559.0</td>
<td>177.0</td>
<td>88.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VAX TIMING, COSMIC MICRO-VAX 3600 VMS 5.0-2 -
(Runs were made after December 1988, 100K MICORE)

VAX NASTRAN 88.5 RELEASE (WITH DIAG 42 ON, USING OLD XSORT) TIMING:

14:13:42 1.0 ELAPSED SEC 0.0 CPU SEC TTO | TIMING COMPUTATION
14:13:42 1.0 ELAPSED SEC 0.0 CPU SEC XCSA | 2.0- 0.0= 2.0 SEC
14:13:46 5.0 ELAPSED SEC 2.0 CPU SEC IFP1 | 2.0- 2.0= 0.0 SEC
14:13:48 7.0 ELAPSED SEC 2.0 CPU SEC XSOR | 1273.- 2.0=1271. SEC
14:43:14 1773.0 ELAPSED SEC 1321.0 CPU SEC IFP END | 1321.-1273.+48.0 SEC

VAX NASTRAN 88 RELEASE TIMING:

09:30:48 1.0 ELAPSED SEC 1.0 CPU SEC TTO | 
09:30:48 1.0 ELAPSED SEC 1.0 CPU SEC XCSA | 3.0+ 1.0= 2.0 SEC
09:30:52 5.0 ELAPSED SEC 3.0 CPU SEC IFP1 | 4.0- 3.0= 1.0 SEC
09:30:54 7.0 ELAPSED SEC 4.0 CPU SEC XSOR | 62.0- 4.0= 58.0 SEC
09:34:11 204.0 ELAPSED SEC 129.0 CPU SEC IFP END | 129.0-62.0= 67.0 SEC
09:34:11 204.0 ELAPSED SEC 129.0 CPU SEC XGPI | 

VAX NASTRAN 88.5 NEW VERSION TIMING:

09:37:22 1.0 ELAPSED SEC 1.0 CPU SEC TTO | 
09:37:22 1.0 ELAPSED SEC 1.0 CPU SEC XCSA | 3.0+ 1.0= 2.0 SEC
09:37:26 5.0 ELAPSED SEC 3.0 CPU SEC IFP1 | 3.0- 3.0= 0.0 SEC
09:37:28 7.0 ELAPSED SEC 3.0 CPU SEC XSOR | 48.0- 3.0= 45.0 SEC
09:39:06 105.0 ELAPSED SEC 48.0 CPU SEC IFP END | 48.0-105.0= 57.0 SEC
09:39:53 152.0 ELAPSED SEC 79.0 CPU SEC IFP END | 79.0-152.0= 73.0 SEC
09:39:53 152.0 ELAPSED SEC 79.0 CPU SEC XGPI | 

11
IBM TIMINGS, MSFC IBM 3084 -

**IBM NASTRAN 87 RELEASE TIMING:**

- 0.3 ELAPSED 0.088 CPU TTIO  |  TIMING COMPUTATION
- 0.4 ELAPSED 0.088 CPU XCSA  |  0.241-0.088= 0.153 SEC
- 1.4 ELAPSED 0.241 CPU IFP1  |  0.330-0.241= 0.092 SEC
- 2.4 ELAPSED 0.330 CPU XSOR  |  222.975-0.330=222.645 SEC
- 274.1 ELAPSED 222.975 CPU IFP BEGN
- 407.4 ELAPSED 319.521 CPU IFP END  |  319.521-222.975= 96.546 SEC
- 407.4 ELAPSED 319.522 CPU XGP

**IBM NASTRAN 88 RELEASE TIMING (WITH DIAG 42 ON, USING OLD XSORT):**

- 0.9 ELAPSED 0.093 CPU TTIO
- 0.9 ELAPSED 0.094 CPU XCSA  |  0.227-0.094= 0.133 SEC
- 2.2 ELAPSED 0.227 CPU IFP1  |  0.306-0.227= 0.079 SEC
- 3.2 ELAPSED 0.306 CPU XSOR  |  222.801-0.306=222.495 SEC
- 252.6 ELAPSED 222.801 CPU IFP BEGN
- 339.5 ELAPSED 297.420 CPU IFP END  |  297.420-222.801= 74.619 SEC
- 339.5 ELAPSED 297.421 CPU XGP

**IBM NASTRAN 88 RELEASE TIMING (FIRST RUN):**

- 0.5 ELAPSED 0.097 CPU TTIO
- 0.5 ELAPSED 0.097 CPU XCSA  |  0.215-0.097= 0.118 SEC
- 2.0 ELAPSED 0.215 CPU IFP1  |  0.274-0.215= 0.059 SEC
- 3.6 ELAPSED 0.274 CPU XSOR  |  8.766-0.274= 8.492 SEC
- 36.9 ELAPSED 8.766 CPU IFP BEGN
- 58.6 ELAPSED 16.813 CPU IFP END  |  16.813-8.766= 8.047 SEC
- 58.6 ELAPSED 16.813 CPU XGP

**IBM NASTRAN 88 RELEASE TIMING (SECOND RUN):**

- 0.9 ELAPSED 0.100 CPU TTIO
- 0.9 ELAPSED 0.100 CPU XCSA  |  0.221-0.100= 0.121 SEC
- 2.3 ELAPSED 0.221 CPU IFP1  |  0.282-0.221= 0.061 SEC
- 3.3 ELAPSED 0.282 CPU XSOR  |  8.819-0.282= 8.537 SEC
- 31.9 ELAPSED 8.819 CPU IFP BEGN
- 51.9 ELAPSED 16.984 CPU IFP END  |  16.984-8.819= 8.165 SEC
- 51.9 ELAPSED 16.984 CPU XGP

**IBM NASTRAN 88.5 RELEASE TIMING:**

- 1.4 ELAPSED 0.118 CPU TTIO
- 10.2 ELAPSED 0.540 CPU TLP
10.2 ELAPSED 0.580 CPU XCSA | 0.703-0.580= 0.123 SEC
12.9 ELAPSED 0.703 CPU IFP1 | 0.742-0.703= 0.039 SEC
14.4 ELAPSED 0.742 CPU XSOR | 8.135-0.742= 7.393 SEC
75.0 ELAPSED 8.135 CPU IFP BEGN |
139.0 ELAPSED 14.040 CPU IFP END | 14.040-8.135= 5.905 SEC
139.0 ELAPSED 14.040 CPU XGPI |

IBM TIMING SUMMARY TABLE:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VERSION</th>
<th>COSMIC 87</th>
<th>COSMIC 88</th>
<th>COSMIC 88</th>
<th>COSMIC 88.5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MODULE</td>
<td>CPU</td>
<td>CPU</td>
<td>CPU*</td>
<td>CPU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XCSA</td>
<td>0.153</td>
<td>0.133</td>
<td>0.120</td>
<td>0.123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFP1</td>
<td>0.092</td>
<td>0.079</td>
<td>0.060</td>
<td>0.039</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XSOR</td>
<td>222.645</td>
<td>222.495</td>
<td>8.515</td>
<td>7.393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFP</td>
<td>96.546</td>
<td>74.619</td>
<td>8.106</td>
<td>5.905</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* AVERAGE OF TWO RUNS.

UNIVAC TIMING TEST NOT AVAILABLE

CRAY TIMINGS, MODEL X-MP (COS), COURTESY OF RPK CORPORATION -
(log files slightly edited)

CRAY NASTRAN 88 RELEASE TIMING (WITH DIAG 42 ON, USING OLD XSORT):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WALL CLOCK</th>
<th>TOTAL CPU SECONDS</th>
<th>INCREMENTAL CPU SECONDS</th>
<th>MODULE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TIME</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:17:29</td>
<td>0.018</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>TTIO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:17:31</td>
<td>0.349</td>
<td>0.331</td>
<td>TLP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 10:17:34   | 0.618             | 0.179                   | XCSA  | 0.618- 0.439= 0.179
| 10:17:34   | 0.644             | 0.027                   | XSOR  | 108.788- 0.644=108.144
| 10:22:24   | 108.788           | 108.144                 | IFP BEGN |
| 10:23:43   | 141.799           | 0.000                   | XGPI  |

TITLE = DATA INTENTIONALLY GENERATED NOT IN SORTED ORDER

CRAY NASTRAN 88 RELEASE TIMING:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WALL CLOCK</th>
<th>TOTAL CPU SECONDS</th>
<th>INCREMENTAL CPU SECONDS</th>
<th>MODULE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TIME</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:05:16</td>
<td>0.018</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>TTIO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:05:19</td>
<td>0.346</td>
<td>0.328</td>
<td>TLP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13
CDC TIMINGS, CYBER 855 AT LRC, COURTESY OF JOE WALZ -

CDC NASTRAN 88 RELEASE TIMING WITH DIAG 42 ON (OLD XSORT):

WALL ELAPSED CPU
CLOCK SECONDS SECONDS MODULE

---------------------------------------------
18.50.41. 3.0 1.245 TTIO | TIMING COMPUTATION
18.50.57. 19.0 5.698 TLP | 
18.50.58. 20.0 6.289 XCSA | 10.532-6.289=4.243 SEC
18.51.05. 27.0 10.532 IFP1 | 11.876-10.532=1.344 SEC
18.51.07. 29.0 11.876 XSOR | 650.388-11.876=638.512 SEC
19.16.03. 1525.0 650.388 IFP BEGN |
20.27.41. 5823.0 3083.137 IFP END | 3083.137-650.388=2432.749 SEC
20.27.41. 5823.0 3083.141 XGPI |

CDC NASTRAN 88 RELEASE TIMING (NEW XSORT2):

08.26.25. 3.0 1.278 TTIO |
08.26.40. 18.0 5.895 TLP |
08.26.45. 23.0 9.730 IFP1 | 10.422-9.730=0.692 SEC
08.26.47. 25.0 10.422 XSOR | 695.797-10.422=685.375 SEC
08.45.31. 1149.0 695.797 IFP BEGN |
09.01.24. 2102.0 1335.940 IFP END | 1335.940-695.797=640.143 SEC
09.01.24. 2102.0 1335.944 XGPI |

CDC NASTRAN 88.5 RELEASE TIMING (TEST RUN BY G.CHAN):

03.10.50. 1.0 .184 TTIO |
03.10.55. 6.0 4.541 TLP |
03.10.56. 7.0 5.127 XCSA | 8.341-6.501=1.840 SEC
03.10.58.  9.0  8.341  IFP1  |  8.615=  8.341=  0.274  SEC
03.10.59.  10.0  8.615  XSOR  |  400.704=  8.615=  400.029  SEC
03.15.55.  306.0  408.704  IFP BEGN
03.19.24.  515.0  708.021  IFP END  |  708.021-408.704= 299.317  SEC
03.19.24.  515.0  708.025  XGPI

CDC TIMING SUMMARY TABLE:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MODULE</th>
<th>ELAPS CPU</th>
<th>ELAPS CPU</th>
<th>ELAPS CPU</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XCSA</td>
<td>7  4.2</td>
<td>4  3.2</td>
<td>1  1.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FP1</td>
<td>2  1.3</td>
<td>2  0.7</td>
<td>2  0.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XSORT</td>
<td>1493 638.5</td>
<td>1124 685.4</td>
<td>296 400.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFP</td>
<td>4298 2432.7</td>
<td>953 640.1</td>
<td>209 299.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOT.CPU</td>
<td>3141.4</td>
<td>1337.8</td>
<td>713.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*SRU's</td>
<td>4259</td>
<td>1839</td>
<td>976</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* CDC COMPUTER CHARGE IS BASED ON SRU UNITS.
APPENDIX B

USERS' MANUAL UPDATE PAGES FOR INPUTT5 MODULE
VI. PARAMETERS:

1. The meanings of the first three parameter values (P1, P2, P3) are the same as those described for INPUTT2 Module, except (1) values -5 through -8 for P1 are not available, and a new P1=-9 to rewind input tape; and (2) the user file code and the FORTRAN file name are given below. (The default value for P2 is 16, or 12 for a CDC computer.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FORTRAN LOGICAL UNIT, P2</th>
<th>USER FILE CODE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>UT1 (CDC only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>UT2 (CDC only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>INPT (UNIVAC,VAX)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>INP1 (All machines)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>INP2 (machines)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>INP9 (CDC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>INPT (IBM only)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. The fourth parameter (P4) for this module is used to specify whether the user tape was written with formats (P4=1), or binary tape (P4=0). Default is P4=0.

VII. METHODS:

Since INPUTTS is intended to be a companion module to OUTPUTTS, it is therefore suggested that the user should refer to the Methods and Remarks sections of the OUTPUTTS module for input tape structure.

Subroutine INPTTS is the main driver for the INPUTTS module. Its primary function is to read matrix data blocks from the user input tape. When a table data block is encountered, INPTTS calls subroutine TABLEV to process the data. The user input tape always begins with a tape ID record which tells when the tape was generated, on what machine, tape identification, formatted or unformatted tape, and NASTRAN system buffer size. This tape ID record can be skipped, or read by the following FORTRAN code:

```
INTEGER TAPEID(2),MACHIN(2),DATE(3),BUFSIZ,P4X
READ (TAPE ) TAPEID,MACHIN,DATE,BUFSIZ,P4X or
READ (TAPE,10) TAPEID,MACHIN,DATE,BUFSIZ,P4X
10 FORMAT (2A4,2A4,3I8,18,I8)
```
DIRECT MATRIX ABSTRACTION

I. NAME: INPUTT5 (Reads a User-Written FORTRAN File, Formatted or Unformatted)
   (The companion module is OUTPUT5)

II. PURPOSE: Recovers up to five data blocks from a FORTRAN-written user file, formatted or unformatted. (The FORTRAN file may reside either on physical tape or on a mass storage device.) This file may be written either by a user-written FORTRAN program or by the companion module OUTPUT5. The Programmers’ Manual describes the format of the user tape which must be written in order to be readable by INPUTT5. The unformatted binary tape can only be read by a computer of the same manufacturer as the one that created the tape. The formatted tape can be created and read by different computers (CDC, UNIVAC, IBM, and VAX). The data blocks to be recovered can be matrices, tables, or both.

III. DMAP CALLING SEQUENCE:


   INPUTT5 is intended to have the same logical action as the FORTRAN User File module INPUTT2 and the GINO User File module INPUT1 except for formatted tape. It is therefore suggested that the examples shown under modules INPUTT2 and OUTPUT1 be used for OUTPUT5 as well, excepting the addition of the P4 parameter.

IV. INPUT DATA BLOCKS:

   Input data blocks are not used in this module call statement.

V. OUTPUT DATA BLOCKS:

   DBi are data blocks which will be recovered from one of the NASTRAN tape files INP1, INP2 through INP9 (UT1, UT2 for CDC computer). Any or all of the output data blocks may be purged. Only non-purged data blocks will be taken from the user tape. The data blocks will be taken sequentially from the tape starting from a position determined by the value of the first parameter. Note that any purged output file will cause skipping of a corresponding file in the user input tape. The output data block sequence A,B,,, is not equivalent to ,A,,B, or ,,A,B.
DIRECT MATRIX ABSTRACTION

UNFORMATTED TAPE:
The rest of the unformatted tape can be read by the following FORTRAN code:

```
READ (TAPE) L,J,K,(ARRAY(I),I=J,K)
```

where L is a control word;
- L = 0, ARRAY contains matrix (or table) header record
- +n, ARRAY contains data for the nth column of the matrix
- -1, ARRAY contains end of matrix record.
The ARRAY below J and above K are zeros.

The matrix header record and the table header record (L=0) differ only on the 5th and 6th words of ARRAY. If both words are zeros, it is a table header, and the entire table data can be read by:

```
READ (TAPE) L,(ARRAY(I),I=1,L)
```

where ARRAY may contain integers, BCD words, and real single and double precision numbers.

Table data ends with a (1,0.0) record.

FORMATTED TAPE:
For matrix data, the rest of the formatted tape can be read by:

```
READ (TAPE,20) L,J,K,(ARRAY(I),I=J,K)
```

20 FORMAT (318,/, (10E13.6)) (for single precision data) or
20 FORMAT (318,/, (5D26.17)) (for double precision data)

where the control words L, J, and K are the same as in the unformatted case, and the data type, single or double precision, is determined already by the 4th word of the matrix trailer embedded in the matrix header record. (See Remark 5 of OUTPUT5 module)

For table data, the rest of the formatted tape can be read by:

```
CHARACTER*5 ARRAY(500)
READ (TAPE,30) J,(ARRAY(I),I=1,J)
```

30 FORMAT (I10,24A5,/,(26A5))

Notice the formatted record was written in the units of 5-byte character words, and the first byte of each unit indicates what data type follows. The following table summarizes
DMAP MODULE DESCRIPTIONS

the method to decode the character data in ARRAY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATA TYPE</th>
<th>FIRST BYTE</th>
<th>UNITS USED</th>
<th>FORMAT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'/'</td>
<td>BCD word</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>A4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'I'</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>I9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'R'</td>
<td>Real, s.p.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>E14.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'D'</td>
<td>Real, d.p.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>D14.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'X'</td>
<td>Filler</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table data ends with a (1,'O') record.

VIII. EXAMPLES:

$ COPY KJI AND KGG TO INPI (UNIT 15), SEQUENTIAL FORMATTED TAPE
   OUTPUTS KJI,KGG,,,/-1/15/*MYTAPE*/1 $  
$ RECOVER THE 2 FILES FROM INPI (UNIT 15) AND MAKE THEM NASTRAN GINO FILES  
   INPUTT5 /OKJI,OKGG,,,/-1/15/*MYTAPE*/1 $  

VIII. REMARKS:

1. Since open core is used to receive data from user input tape, INPUTT5 can handle all kinds and all sizes of data blocks.

2. The UNIVAC and VAX users should read the Important Note at the end of the description of the INPUTT2 module.
DIRECT MATRIX ABSTRACTION

I. NAME: OUTPUT5 (Creates A User-Written FORTRAN File, Formatted or Unformatted)
   (The companion module is INPUT5)

II. PURPOSE: Writes up to five NASTRAN GINO data blocks to a user FORTRAN file using a
FORTRAN write, formatted or unformatted. (The FORTRAN file may reside either on physical
tape or on a mass storage device.) If the data block contains matrix data, each matrix
column is first unpacked, then written out to the user file in unpacked form. If the data
block contains table data and formatted records are requested, a dynamic scheme is used
to generate the appropriate format for the FORTRAN write. Coded symbols are also included
in the formatted table data, so that they can be read back into the NASTRAN system by the
INPUT5 module, or by a user written FORTRAN program. Mixed matrix and table data blocks
are allowed in one OUTPUT5 operation.

The unformatted (binary) user file is intended to be used later in the same computer, or
a similar computer of the same manufacturer. The formatted file can be generated in one
computer system and used later in another, with complete freedom in operating systems and
computer manufacturers. The formatted file can be viewed and edited by the use of the
system editor. The records contain 132 characters (or less) per line.

The parameters in OUTPUT5 are modeled after OUTPUT2. They can be used to direct which
user output file (INP1, INP2, UTI etc.) is to be used, to write formatted or unformatted
records, to position the output file prior to writing, and to place an End-Of-File mark
at the end of the tape. Multiple calls are allowed. The user is cautioned to be careful
when positioning the user output file with OUTPUT5, since he may inadvertently destroy
information through improper positioning. Even though no data blocks are written, an EOF
will be written at the completion of each call, which has the effect of destroying
anything on the tape forward of the current position.

III. DMAP CALLING SEQUENCE:

   C,N,T3/...C,N,T10 $

OUTPUT5 is intended to have the same logical action as the FORTRAN User File module
OUTPUT2 and the GINO User File module OUTPUT1, except for formatted tape. It is therefore
suggested that the examples shown under modules OUTPUT2 and OUTPUT1 be used for OUTPUT5
as well, excepting the addition of the P4 parameter. All samples should be ended with a
call to OUTPUT5 with P1=-9.
IV. INPUT DATA BLOCKS:

DBi - Any data block which the user desires to be written on one of the NASTRAN FORTRAN user files INPT, INP1, INP2,..., INP9. Any or all of the input data blocks may be purged. Only unpurged data blocks will be placed on the user file.

V. OUTPUT DATA BLOCKS: None.

VI. PARAMETERS:

1. The meanings of the first three parameter values (P1, P2, P3) are the same as those described for the OUTPUT2 Module, except the user file code and the FORTRAN file name are given below. (The default value for P2 is 15, or 11 for a CDC machine.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FORTRAN LOGICAL UNIT, P2</th>
<th>USER FILE CODE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>UT1 (CDC only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>UT2 (CDC only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>INPT (UNIVAC,VAX)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>INP1 (All machines)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>: except</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>INP9 CDC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>INPT (IBM only)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. The fourth parameter (P4) for this module is used to specify whether the user output tape is to be written formatted (P4=1), or unformatted (P4=0, default). Unless the tape is to be used later by a different computer or a different operating system, the unformatted tape should be used.

3. The 10 Ti parameters (T1, T2, T3,..., T10) are used only for table data blocks. They are used only when a formatted output file is requested (P4=1), and the user wants to override the automatic format generation of the OUTPUT5 module. (Default - all Ti are zeros)

The following rules are used to create user-directed output format:

a. 9 digits must be specified on a Ti parameter. Zero fill if necessary.
b. The digits are continued among the Ti parameters; therefore up to 90 digits are allowed. The digits are arranged from left to right. First digit specifies the
DIRECT MATRIX ABSTRACTION

format of the first data word. Second, third, fourth, etc., specify the second, third, fourth data words, etc. (See exception below using digits 5 through 9)
c. The values of digits and their meanings are -
   0, format not specified; whatever format OUTPUT5 generated will be used,
   1, specifies integer format,
   2, specifies single precision real format,
   3, specifies BCD format,
   4, specifies double precision real format, and
   5-9, specify multiple format of the same type indicated by next digit, which must be 0 through 4.
   e.g. 061352000 is same as 0111111322222000

VII. METHODS:

The methods used to transfer data from NASTRAN GINO data blocks to the user output tape (or file) depend on whether
   a. the data blocks are matrix or table,
   b. formatted or unformatted output tape is requested, and
   c. data contains single precision real numbers or double precision numbers, or both.
      (Table data block only)

The methods used must also guarantee continuity of mixed matrix and table types of block data on the user output tape. That is, the mixed data must be able to be read back into the NASTRAN system, or processed by a user's program, by a common switching mechanism.

OUTPUT5 treats any input data block as matrix if the 5th and the 6th words (maximum non-zero matrix column length and matrix density) are both non-zero. Otherwise, the data block is table. This method is, however, not perfect. Most table data blocks generated by LINK1, such as GEOM1, GEOM2, EPT, MPT, etc. may have non-zero 5th and 6th trailer words.

UNFORMATTED TAPE -

The data transfer from a GINO file to an unformatted tape is comparatively simple. The difference in processing matrix data and table data lies in a single key word of the length of each record.

MATRIX - A matrix header record that includes the original GINO trailer is written to user tape first. Thus the total number of records (equal number of columns) and the length of each record (equal number of rows) are known. Each column of the matrix is unpacked and copied out to the user tape, except that the leading and trailing zeros are not copied out. The data is either single precision or double precision real numbers. Each output record is also preceded by three control words. The following FORTRAN code
can read one such column array (the ICOL matrix column):

**READ (TAPE) ICOL,JB,JE, (ARRAY(J),JB,JE)**

**TABLE -** A table header record, with the 5th and 6th trailer words set to zeros, is also written out to indicate the following records are of table type. Records from the input GINO data block are read and transferred to user tape directly, except each output record is preceded by one additional word, which tells the total length of this current record. The following FORTRAN code can be used to read one such record:

**READ (TAPE) LENGTH, (ARRAY(J),J=1,LENGTH)**

**FORMATTED TAPE -**

Most of the attributes of unformatted tape apply equally well to the formatted tape, except tapes are written with FORTRAN formats.

**MATRIX -** All integers are written in IB format, BCD in A4 format, single precision real numbers in E13.6, and double precision numbers in D26.17. Only the matrix header record can have all four data types; the matrix column records contain only real numbers. The following FORTRAN code reads the header record and/or a matrix column:

```
WRITE (TAPE,10) I,J,K, (A(L),L=J,K)
10 FORMAT (318/, (10E13.6)) (for single precision data) or
10 FORMAT (318/, (5D26.17)) (for double precision data)
```

**TABLE -** All integers are written in ('I',I9) format, BCD in ('/',A4) format, single precision real numbers in ('R',E14.7) format, and double precision numbers in ('D',E14.7). Notice that 5 bytes are used for BCD, 10 bytes for integer, and 15 bytes for real numbers, single or double precision. NASTRAN table data blocks often contain integers, BCD, and single and double precision real numbers in a mixed fashion. Each table record may have a different table length. To write formatted NASTRAN tables and to read them back later present a real challenge in FORTRAN programming. The OUTPUT5 module calls subroutine TABLE5 to process table data, and the INPUTT5 module calls subroutine TABLEV to read them back.

TABLE5 generates dynamically a unit of format - ('I',I9), ('/',A4), etc. - to match each data type - integer, BCD, etc. When the synthesized format reaches 130 characters (or bytes), a line of data is written out. A table therefore may require multiple lines (each line physically is a record). In addition, the first word of the first line contains the total length of this table. The following FORTRAN code can be used to read back a table.
DIRECT MATRIX ABSTRACTION

from the user tape into 5-character ARRAY:

```plaintext
CHARACTER*5 ARRAY(500)
READ (TAPE,20) LENGTH,(ARRAY(J),J=1,LENGTH)
20 FORMAT (I10,24A5,/,(26A5))
```

The first byte of each 5-character ARRAY (which is I, R, or D) can be used to convert the 5-, 10-, or 15-character data back to BCD, integer, or real numbers (single or double precision). For more details, see INPUTT5 module and INPTT5 FORTRAN source subroutine.

TABLE5 calls subroutine NUMTYP to determine the data type, then issue the corresponding format for output. NUMTYP, however, is not one hundred percent foolproof. One in five or ten thousand times, NUMTYP may err in determining exactly the data type. Also, when TABLE5 passes a computer word to NUMTYP with no other information, NUMTYP cannot tell if it is part of a double precision word, or if it is a single precision word. (In this case, single precision word is assumed.) Finally, NUMTYP cannot distinguish between integer zero and real number zero. (A period may be important in the output format). TABLE5 therefore may generate the wrong format due to NUMTYP's internal limitations.

In case that TABLE5 does produce erroneous format, the user can override the automatic format generation by the Ti parameters which supply OUTPUT5 the exact format to use, in a condensed, coded form. 90 (or more if 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9 are used in the Ti specification) unit formats can be specified.

The following example illustrates the use of the Ti parameter.

**Data on table:**

```
  3 4 3.4 5.0E-3 TESTING .6D+7 9 G 3.2 8 0. 0 4 12 13 14 15 28 61 88
 14 44 .7D+7
```

**Ti specification:**

```
Ti=112233413, T2=212516140 or
Ti=604000025, T2=060400000 (7th and 24th words are d.p.
   and 12th word is real)
```

**NOTE** - 2 BCD words in 'TESTING',
all others are 1 computer word per data entry.

T2, the last Ti used here, must fill up with zeros to make up a 9-digit word.

When viewed with a system editor, the above example looks like this (first line):
DMAP MODULE DESCRIPTIONS

371 3I 4R 5.0000000E-3/TEST/ING D 6.0000000D+07 etc.
++--------- +++++++++--------------
1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th data etc.

The first 37 indicates there are 37 5-byte words in this record.
the '++----' line and the 'lst,2nd...' line are added here for video purposes.

Since the formatted data line may not end exactly at 130 bytes, one or two fillers of the
form 'X' and four blanks may appear at the end of an output line.

The matrix data blocks are handled by the main routine OUTPT5. OUTPT5 calls TABLE5 only
when the former encounters a table data block input.

VIII. EXAMPLES:

$ Copy KJI, KGG, and CASECC to INP2 (unit 16), sequential formatted tape
OUTPUT5 KJI,KGG,CASECC,/-1/16/*MYTAPE*/1 $ 
$ Recover the files from INP2 (unit 16) and make them NASTRAN GINO files
INPUTT5 /OKJI,OKGG,OCASECC,/-1/16/*MYTAPE*/1 $ 

IX. REMARKS:

1. Formatted tape (P4=1) takes a longer time and more space to write than the
unformatted tape. Unless the tape is intended to be used later by a different
computer, unformatted tape should be selected (P4=0).

2. The OUTPUT5 'records' are written to tape 'identically' with both formatted and
unformatted FORTRAN write commands. The matrix header and the table header can be
read 'identically' without prior knowledge of what type of data, matrix or table, is
coming up next.

3. All matrix records are written to tape in a standard way, except the first matrix
header record.

All table records are written to tape in a standard way, including table header
record and the last ending record.

4. The first tape header record is composed of 9 words as shown below:

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DIRECT MATRIX ABSTRACTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RECORD</th>
<th>WORD</th>
<th>CONTENTS</th>
<th>P4=0</th>
<th>P4=1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0, 2</td>
<td>Tapeid (=P2)</td>
<td>2*BCD 2A4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3, 4</td>
<td>Machine (CDC, UNIVAC, IBM, VAX)</td>
<td>2*BCD 2A4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-7</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>3*INT 318</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>System BUFFER SIZE</td>
<td>INT I8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>P4 used in creating tape (0, 1)</td>
<td>INT I8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. This remark and the next one deal only with matrix data blocks.

Three types of data records follow the header record, or the EOF record of a previous data block. They are:

a. Matrix header record
b. Matrix column data record
c. EOF record

These records are written to tape in a standard procedure. Three control words are written out first, followed by the actual data. Binary FORTRAN write is used in unformatted tape (P4=0), and each logical record holds a complete set of data. The following FORTRAN statement is used to write the entire data record:

```
WRITE (TAPE) I, J, K, (A(L), L=J, K)
```

For formatted tape, multiple logical records are actually written for each complete set of data. The following FORTRAN statements are used to write the entire data record:

```
WRITE (TAPE, 30) I, J, K, (A(L), L=J, K)
30 FORMAT (3I8,/, (10E13.6))  (for single precision data) or
30 FORMAT (3I8,/, (5D26.17))  (for double precision data)
```

In the above WRITE statements, the value of I is used to indicate the type of record just read.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VALUE OF I</th>
<th>TYPE OF RECORD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Matrix header record</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+n</td>
<td>Nth matrix column data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-1</td>
<td>End-of-matrix</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The column data is written to tape from the first non-zero row position (J) to the last non-zero row position (K). The following table describes the contents of the
DMAP MODULE DESCRIPTIONS

data records written to tape by the OUTPUT5 module.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RECORD+ WORD</th>
<th>CONTENTS</th>
<th>P4=0</th>
<th>P4=1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Matrix header record</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>INT</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,3</td>
<td>1,1</td>
<td>2*INT</td>
<td>218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>F.P.</td>
<td>E13.6 or D26.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-10</td>
<td>Matrix trailer</td>
<td>6*INT</td>
<td>618</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Col, Row, Form, Type, Max, Density)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11,12</td>
<td>DMAP Name of DB1</td>
<td>2*BCD</td>
<td>2A4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1 (First matrix column)</td>
<td>INT</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Row pos. of first non-zero elem.</td>
<td>INT</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Row pos. of last non-zero elem.</td>
<td>INT</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-W</td>
<td>First banded column data</td>
<td>6*INT</td>
<td>(**)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(W=Word3-Word2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2 (Second matrix column)</td>
<td>INT</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Row pos. of first non-zero elem.</td>
<td>INT</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Row pos. of last non-zero elem.</td>
<td>INT</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-W</td>
<td>Second banded column data</td>
<td>6*INT</td>
<td>(**)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>3 (Third matrix column)</td>
<td>INT</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Row pos. of first non-zero elem.</td>
<td>INT</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Row pos. of last non-zero elem.</td>
<td>INT</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-W</td>
<td>Third banded column data</td>
<td>6*INT</td>
<td>(**)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>L-1 (last matrix column)</td>
<td>INT</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Row pos. of first non-zero elem.</td>
<td>INT</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Row pos. of last non-zero elem.</td>
<td>INT</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-W</td>
<td>Last banded column data</td>
<td>6*INT</td>
<td>(**)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L+1</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>INT</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,3</td>
<td>1,1</td>
<td>2*INT</td>
<td>218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>F.P.</td>
<td>D26.17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Repeat records 1 through L+1 for next matrix data block.)

Where (**) is (10E13.6) or (5D26.17).
DIRECT MATRIX ABSTRACTION

(+RECORD No. does not correspond one to one to the actual physical record No.)

6. A record of (n,1,1,0.0) is written out for a null Nth column.

7. This remark deals only with table data blocks.

Three types of data record follow the header record, or an EOF record of previous data block. They are:

a. Table header record
b. Record(s) of a table (a table data block can have more than one table record)
c. EOF record.

The table header record has a general structure as in the standard procedure for the matrix records, except that the 5th and 6th words of the matrix trailer section are zeros.

The table record was discussed in great detail in the METHOD section for both formatted and unformatted output tape. A table record is created for each table in the input data block, and no skipping forward or backward is allowed on the input file.

If double precision data are encountered in a table record, the double precision data will be truncated to single precision, but the format of ("D",E14.7) will be used. (INPUTTS will re-generate the data back to their double precision status.)

An End-Of-File record in the form of "-1 1 1 0.0D+0" ends the table record output.

8. Since the formatted tape (P4=1) is intended to be used in different computers, the OUTPUT5 module appends no system control word(s) to the FORTRAN written formatted records. The output tape must be unlabeled, fixed block size with record size of 132 characters, and ANSI unpacked character data set. The specification of the tape is either internally specified (UNIVAC) by a FORTRAN open statement, or uses system default tape specification (IBM and VAX). The CDC user must specify the output tape externally by the appropriate FILE, LABEL, or REQUEST cards:

For example:
LABEL,TAPE,NT,D=1200,CV=AS,F=S,LB=KU,PO=W.
FILE,TAPE,MRL=132,MBL=132,RT=F,BT=C.

9. Since open core is used in data processing, the OUTPUT5 module is capable of handling all kinds and all sizes of input data blocks.
APPENDIX D

USERS' MANUAL UPDATE PAGES FOR PARAMD MODULE
DIRECT MATRIX ABSTRACTION

I. NAME: PARAMD (Parameter Processor - Double Precision)

II. PURPOSE: To perform specified arithmetic, logical, and conversion operations on double precision real or double precision complex parameters.

III. DMAP CALLING SEOUENCE:


IV. INPUT DATA BLOCKS: None.

V. OUTPUT DATA BLOCKS: None.

VI. PARAMETERS:

- OP - Input-BCD operation code from the table below - no default
- OUTD - Output D.P. - default = 0.0D+0
- IND1 - Input-D.P. - default = 0.0D+0
- IND2 - Input-D.P. - default = 0.0D+0
- OUTC - Output-D.P.-complex-default = (0.0D+0, 0.0D+0)
- INC1 - Input -D.P.-complex-default = (0.0D+0, 0.0D+0)
- INC2 - Input -D.P.-complex-default = (0.0D+0, 0.0D+0)
- FLAG - Output/output-integer-default= 0 (See Remark 6)

The values of parameters are dependent upon OP as shown in the table described in PARAMR module (pages 5.5-40 and 41). In addition, a new OP operation code is added:

OP       OUTPUTS
------------------
ERR       If Flag is set to 0 (or by default), NASTRAN system NOGO flag (the 3rd word of /SYSTEM/) is set to integer zero unconditionally.
          If FLAG is set to non-zero by user, NASTRAN job will terminate if any preceding PARAMD (or PARAMR) has non-fatal error(s).
DMAP MODULE DESCRIPTIONS

VII. REMARKS:

1. All parameters, except OP, must be "V" type. Default parameter values will be used in case of error. Error in input parameter(s) would cause output parameter(s) to pick up the original default value(s).

2. All input errors are non-fatal, with error messages printed.

3. PARAMD does its own SAVE; therefore, a SAVE is not needed following the module.

4. For OP = DIV or OP = DIVC, the output is zero if the denominator is zero, and FLAG is set to +1.

5. For OP = SIN, OP = COS or OP = TAN, the input must be expressed in radians.

6. The default value of FLAG is zero as stated in the Programmer's manual. All NASTRAN releases prior to 1989 actually used a +1 instead of 0. The case where FLAG = -1, was not affected.

7. Remarks 1, 2, and 6 also apply to the PARAMR module. The new ERR operation code is also available in PARAMR.

VIII. EXAMPLES:

PARAMR /*ERR*/ $
PARAMR /*ADD*/ /V,N,RISP4 /V,N,R1 /V,N,SP4 $
PARAMR /*SUB*/ /V,N,RISP4 /V,N,R1 /V,N,SP4 $
PARAMR /*ABS*/ /V,N,ABSR1 /V,N,R1 $
PARAMR /*SQR*/ /V,N,ABSRI /V,N,ABSR1 $
PARAMR /*MPY*/ /////V,N,CMKY /V,N,SCPLX /V,N,CS1 $
PARAMR /*CMP*/ /////V,N,R1P /V,N,SP4 /V,N,OUTC $
PARAMR /*LE*/ /V,N,R1 /V,N,SP4/////V,N,LEFLG $ 
PARAMR /*MPY*/ /V,N,RPDPX /V,N,RPDX /V,N,RPDX $ 
PARAMR /*DIV*/ /V,N,DP4X /V,N,RPDX /V,N,RPDX $ 
PARAMR /*EXP*/ /V,N,EXPX /V,N,DP4 /V,N,RP D $ 
PARAMR /*CONJ*/ /////V,N,CONJX /V,N,CDP4 $
PARAMR /*EQ*/ /V,N,EXPX /V,N,RPDX/////V,N,EQFLG $ 
PARAMR /*DIVC*/ /////V,N,DIVCX /C,Y,DCPLX4/V,N,CDP4 $
PARAMR /*ERR*/ ///// // /C,N,1 $ 
PRTPARM // 0 $
APPENDIX E

USERS’ MANUAL UPDATE PAGES FOR SCALAR MODULE
DIRECT MATRIX ABSTRACTION

I. **NAME**: SCALAR (Converts matrix element to parameter)

II. **PURPOSE**: To extract a specified element from a matrix for use as a parameter.

III. **DMAP CALLING SEQUENCE**:

```
SCALAR DB // C,N,ROW/C,N,COL/V,N,RSP/V,N,RDP/V,N,CSX/V,N,CDX
```

IV. **INPUT DATA BLOCKS**:

DB - may be any type of matrix (single precision or double precision, real or complex)

V. **OUTPUT DATA BLOCKS**: None.

VI. **PARAMETERS**:

- **ROW** - Row number of element to be extracted from [DB]. Integer input, default= 1
- **COL** - Column identification of element. Integer input, default= 1
- **RSP** - Output, value of element(ROW,COL) in single precision real, default= 0.0
- **RDP** - Output, value of element(ROW,COL) in double precision real, default= 0.D+0
- **CSX** - Output, value of element(ROW,COL) in single precision complex, default= (0.,0.)
- **CDX** - Output, value of element(ROW,COL) in single precision complex, default= (0.D+0,0.D+0)

VII. **REMARKS**:

1. RSP, RDP, CSX and CDX will be set by the module whenever they are present and of the "V" type parameters. The parameters will be printed out in their respective formats according to their precision types. Warning message will be printed if type mismatch occurs or element specified is out of matrix range.
DMAP MODULE DESCRIPTIONS

2. After execution, the parameter value will be delivered to NASTRAN's executive VPS table as a numerical value in the form specified by any of the parameters RSP, RDP, CSX, or CDX. The output parameters can also be printed by the PRTPRM module which carries normally more digits.

3. SCALAR does its own SAVE; therefore, a SAVE is not needed following the module. There is no save for any invalid parameter, and the default value remains unchanged.

4. If [DB] is purged, all parameter default values remain unchanged.

5. All the output parameters can be printed out by PRTPRM module.

6. See PARAM for similar capability.

VIII. EXAMPLES:

Obtain the value of the element in column 8 and row 2 of the matrix KLL.

SCALAR KLL/C,N,2/C,N,8/V,N,S1 $
SCALAR KLL/C,N,2/C,N,8/V,N,D1/V,N,S2/V,N,D2$

The output parameters give the following results:

S1 = KLL(2,8), in single precision real,
D1 = KLL(2,8), in double precision real,
S2 = KLL(2,8), in single precision complex expression, and
D2 = KLL(2,8), in double precision complex expression.
DIRECT MATRIX ABSTRACTION

I. NAME: PARAML (Abstract parameters from a list)

II. PURPOSE: To convert an element from a GINO matrix or table data block, to a legitimate NASTRAN parameter, or parameters

III. DMAP CALLING SEQUENCE:


IV. INPUT DATA BLOCKS:

DB - Any GINO data block file (table or matrix, single precision or double precision, real or complex)

V. OUTPUT DATA BLOCKS: None

VI. PARAMETERS:

OP - One of the following key words, BCD input, no default. 'MATRIX', 'NULL', 'PRESENCE', 'TRAILER', 'TABLE1', 'TABLE2', or 'TABLE4'

P1,P2 - Input, see Remark 4 below, integer input, default= 1,1

P2 - Output, integer (only in OP=TRAILER)

RSP - Output, single precision real number, default= 0.0

INT - Output, integer number, default= 0

RDP - Output, double precision real number, default= 0.0

BCD - Output, two BCD words in 2A4 format, default= (VOID)

CSX - Output, single precision complex number, default= (0.,0.)

CDX - Output, double precision complex, default= (0.D+0,0.D+0)
DMAP MODULE DESCRIPTIONS

VII. REMARKS:

1. RSP, INT, RDP, BCD, CSX and CDX will be set by the module whenever they are present and of the "V" type parameters. The parameters will be printed out in their respective formats according to their precision types. Warning message will be printed if type mismatch occurs or end-of-record is encountered.

2. After execution, the parameter value will be delivered to NASTRAN's executive VPS table as a numerical value in the form specified by any one or some of the parameters RSP, RDP, CSX, CDX, INT, or BCD (4 BCD characters per word, the rest of the word blank filled).

3. PARAML does its own SAVE; therefore, a SAVE is not needed following the module. Invalid parameter due to type mismatch or EOR encountered, is not saved and the default value remains.

4. P1 and P2 control the location in the data block of the element to be selected. The meaning of P1 and P2 depend on OP selection as explained in Remarks 5 through 9.

5. If OP = TABLEi (where i=1,2,OR 4), P1 is the record number and P2 is the word position of the target element in DB. Word position is based on computer word count (1 word per integer or s.p.real, 2 words per d.p.real or s.p.complex, and 4 words per d.p.complex). The table data from record P1 and word P2 (or word P2 plus more) will be delivered to the VPS table as a numerical value in the form specified.

   If OP = TABLE1, one data word from P2 word position, record P1, will be used to form the output parameter.

   If OP = TABLE2, two data words from P2 and P2+1, record P1, will be used.

   If OP = TABLE4, four words from P2, P2+1, P2+2, and P2+3, record P1, will be used.

Since table data block DB can contain mixed types of data, the user must know ahead of time what the original data type is, and select TABLE1, TABLE2, or TABLE4 accordingly.
DIRECT MATRIX ABSTRACTION

For example,
the data in P2, p2+1, P2+2, and P2+3 are a, b, c, d, and the output parameter request is d.p.complex CDX,
TABLE1 gives CDX = (a.D+0, 0.D+0)
TABLE2 gives CDX = (a.D+0, b.D+0)
TABLE4 gives CDX = (e.D+0, f.D+0)
where e is a d.p.real number formed by the union of a and b,
and f, by the union of c and d.

6. If OP = MATRIX, P1 is the row number and P2 is the column number of the matrix in [DB] to be read. The matrix element of (ROW,COL) will be delivered to VPS as a numerical value in the form specified by one or more of the parameters RSP, RDP, CSX, or CDX. Requests for CSX or CDX from a real matrix will assign the value of (ROW,COL) to the real part and zero to the imaginary part. The requested output parameter(s) are set to zero(s) and a warning message is issued if:
   (1) P1 and/or P2 exceed the matrix order,
   (2) requests for RSP and RDP from a complex matrix,
   (3) requests for INT and BCD from [DB],
and the invalid output parameter(s) are not saved.

(Notice that row first and column second is consistent with SCALAR module parameter input, and also with common practice in matrix element designation; (row, column)).

7. If OP = NULL and if [DB] is a matrix, INT is set to -1 if the sixth word of the matrix trailer, the matrix density, is zero.

8. If OP = PRESENCE, INT will be -1 if input data block is purged.

9. If OP = TRAILER, P2 is output as the value of ith word of the matrix trailer where i is set by P1 in accordance with the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P1</th>
<th>TERM OF MATRIX TRAILER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Numbers of columns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Number of rows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Form of matrix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Precision of matrix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Maximum number of nonzero terms in any column of the matrix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Matrix density</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. One or more of the output parameters can be requested simultaneously.
DMAP MODULE DESCRIPTIONS

11. After execution, a user information message prints out the parameter value in the format prescribed by the user. The output parameters can also be printed by the PRTPRM module which carries normally more digits. (PRTPRM may actually print integer zero in a real number format, 0.0)

12. See SCALAR module for similar capability.

VIII. EXAMPLES:

Obtain the value in column 1, row 4 of a real matrix, and record 2 word 5 of a table.

PARAML KGG /*MATRIX*/C,N,4/C,N,1 /V,N,STERM $
PARAML KGG /*MATRIX*/C,N,4/C,N,1 ///V,N,DTERM $
PARAML KGG /*MATRIX*/C,N,4/C,N,1 /////V,N,CSTERM $
PARAML KGG /*MATRIX*/C,N,4/C,N,1///////V,N,CDTERM $
PARAML KGG /*MATRIX*/C,N,4/C,N,1/V,N,TERM1///V,N,TERM2///V,N,TERM3/V,N,TERM4 $
PARAML CASECC /*TABLE1*/C,N,2/C,N,2 ///V,N,ATERM $
PARAML CASECC /*TABLE2*/C,N,2/C,N,5///V,N,BTERM $

The above output parameters yield the following results:

STERM,TERM1 = KGG(4,1), in single precision,
DTERM,TERM2 = KGG(4,1), in double precision,
CSTERM,TERM3 = KGG(4,1), in single precision complex expression,
CDTERM,TERM4 = KGG(4,1), in double precision complex expression
ATERM = 2nd word of the 2nd record of CASECC, integer, and
BTERM = 5th and 6th words of the 2nd record of CASECC, 2 BCD words.
APPENDIX G

USERS' MANUAL UPDATE PAGES FOR ADD MODULE
DIRECT MATRIX ABSTRACTION

I. NAME: ADD (Matrix Add)

II. PURPOSE: To compute \( [X] = a[A] + b[B] \) where \( a \) and \( b \) are scale factors.

III. DMAP CALLING SEOUENCE:

\[
ADD \ A, B / X / C, Y, ALPHA=(1.0, 2.0) / C, Y, BETA=(3.0, 4.0) \\
/ C, Y, DALPHA=(5.0+0.6, 1.0) / C, Y, DBETA=(7.0+2.8, 1.0)
\]

IV. INPUT DATA BLOCKS:

A - Any GINO matrix

B - Any GINO matrix

V. OUTPUT DATA BLOCKS:

X - Matrix

VI. PARAMETERS:

\textsc{ALPHA} - Input-complex-single precision, default = (0.0, 0.0). This is \( a \), the scalar multiplier for \([A]\) if \( DALPHA \) and \( DBETA \) are zeros.

\textsc{BETA} - Input-complex-single precision, default = (0.0, 0.0). This is \( b \), the scalar multiplier for \([B]\) if \( DALPHA \) and \( DBETA \) are zeros.

\textsc{DALPHA} - Input-complex-double precision, default = (0.0D+0.0, 0.0D+0). This is \( a \), the scalar multiplier for \([A]\) if \( \text{ALPHA} \) and \( \text{BETA} \) are zeros.

\textsc{DBETA} - Input-complex-double precision, default = (0.0D+0.0, 0.0D+0). This is \( b \), the scalar multiplier for \([B]\) if \( \text{ALPHA} \) and \( \text{BETA} \) are zeros.

VII. SUBROUTINE: DADD

VIII. METHOD:

The parameters are checked. If \([A]\) is not purged, the number of columns, rows, and form of \([X]\) are set to those of \([A]\). Otherwise the \([B]\) descriptors are used. The flags for the
type of \([X]\) (see Remark 2) and multiply-add operations are set before calling subroutine SADD, which performs the actual scalar multiplication and matrix addition.

VIII. REMARKS:

1. Matrix \([A]\) and/or matrix \([B]\) may be purged, in which case the corresponding term in the matrix sum will be assumed null. The input data blocks must be unique.

2. Matrix \([X]\) cannot be purged. The type of \([X]\) is maximum of the types of \([A]\), \([B]\), \(a\), \(b\). The size and shape of \([X]\) are the size and shape of \([A]\) if \([A]\) is present. Otherwise they are those of \([B]\).

3. The use of double precision parameters DALPHA and DBETA will force the matrix multiply-and-add operation to be performed in double precision unconditionally. The single precision ALPHA AND BETA may cause the multiply-and-add operation to be performed in single precision or in double precision depending on the matrix original precision types.

4. Either the DALPHA-DBETA pair or the ALPHA-BETA pair is used. They cannot be mixed; that is, DALPHA-BETA pair is illegal; so is DALPHA-ALPHA.

5. If Im(ALPHA or DALPHA) or Im(BETA or DBETA) is zero, the corresponding parameter will be considered real.
APPENDIX H

USERS' MANUAL UPDATE PAGES FOR THE GINOFILE MODULE
DIRECT MATRIX ABSTRACTION

I. NAME: GINOFLE (Gino File Creation)

II. PURPOSE: To capture data from a scratch file of a preceding DMAP module and copy the data to a NASTRAN GINO file. Type of data can be table or matrix.

III. DMAP CALLING SEQUENCE:


IV. INPUT DATA BLOCK: None.

V. OUTPUT DATA BLOCK:

FILE - Any GINO output file name

VI. PARAMETERS:

P1 - Any 300-series scratch File number (301,302,303,...), integer.
P2 - Additional records to be skipped on P1 file before data transfer from P1 to FILE, integer. GINOFLE will automatically skip over header record if a header record exists in P1, or it will not skip if it does not exist. (Default P2 = 0.) Data transfer starts from P2+1 record after header (or no header) record on scratch file.
P3 - Last record to be copied, or up to an EOF mark on P1 file. Total number of records copied is (P3 - P2), integer. (Default is to copy to EOF mark.)

VII. SUBROUTINE:

GINOFLE - Subroutine in GINOFLE module
DMAP MODULE DESCRIPTIONS

VIII. METHOD:

At the end of a NASTRAN executable module, all the input files, output files, and scratch files are closed. The input files are read only and they will remain untouched. The output files are saved, and their names are preserved. (The output file names are actually allocated before the beginning of the module execution). The scratch files are released without any mechanism of saving them. However, the data of the scratch files are still in the system disc space, and will remain there until they are over-written by another part (or another module) of the NASTRAN program. It is at this point that GINOFILE module grabs hold of a scratch file of the preceding module and copies the data to a GINO output file, without changing the scratch file data. Tables or matrices are copied the same way - as they exist in the original form on the scratch file.

A NASTRAN GINO file always has a header record and a 6 word trailer. However, the header record and the trailer are not required for a scratch file, and they may or may not exist. The GINOFILE module will first test the header record of the scratch file and skip over it, if it exists. A header record is always generated by GINOFILE for the new GINO file. The beginning record and the ending record where data are to be transferred are under user control. Finally, a trailer for the output file is generated and saved. An EOF record is written to the new GINO file at the completion of the module.

IX. DESIGN REQUIREMENT:

The GINOFILE module is mapped in all NASTRAN Links, except LINK1. The user can request this module through a regular NASTRAN DMAP Alter.

The user must request this module immediately following the DMAP module where the scratch file was used. It is the user's responsibility to see that the Executive Segment File Allocator, XSFA, does not come in between the preceding DMAP module and this GINOFILE module. If XSFA does intervene before GINOFILE execution, the FIAT/OSCAR table (see XSFA Module description in section 4.9) is rearranged, and the scratch files are no longer accessible.

If XSFA does intervene, the user can provoke the XSFA operation and FIAT/OSCAR table rearrangement before the execution of preceding DMAP module so that XSFA will not come in between this preceding and GINOFILE modules. The technique here can involve a DMAP alter to PURGE some obsolete files, TABPT to print some files that have been generated some time ago, and currently are not on the FIAT/OSCAR table, or any other DMAP module that would disturb the NASTRAN filing system. The user could turn on DIAG 2 and observe the flow of the GINO files created or allocated by XSFA/FIAT/OSCAR operation.
DIRECT MATRIX ABSTRACTION

If the scratch file in the preceding DMAP module was used repeatedly such as being used in a loop, only the "last-time-used" set of data on the scratch file can be copied out by GINOFI.

The user should turn on DIAG 8,15,-n (where n is the current LINK number) and see that the scratch file, FORTRAN unit number, and associated trailers are being processed correctly.

X. DIAGNOSTIC MESSAGES

Message numbers 3001, 3002, and 3008 may be issued by GINOFI.
APPENDIX I

USERS' MANUAL UPDATE PAGES FOR THE NEW DATABASE MODULE
DIRECT MATRIX ABSTRACTION

I. **NAME:** DATABASE (To Save Grids, Elements, Displacements, Velocities, Accelerations, Loads, Grid Point Forces, Eigenvectors, Element Stresses, and Element Forces on User Tape)

II. **PURPOSE:** To save following data on user tape, formatted, or unformatted for user external use:
   (1) Grid points - external numbers, and their x,y,z coordinates in basic rectangular coordinate system;
   (2) Connecting elements - element names, GPTABD element types, NASTRAN symbols, property IDs (or material IDs if elements have no property IDs), number of grid points, connecting grid (external) numbers; and
   (3) Displacement vectors* - real or complex data in basic rectangular coordinate system, or in NASTRAN global coordinate system, in SORT1 or SORT2 data format, single-case or subcases, displacement or mode shape data.
   (*including velocity, acceleration vectors, loads, grid point forces, eigenvectors, element stresses, and element forces)

III. **DMAP CALLING SEOUENCE:**

   DATABASE EQEXIN,BGPDT,GEOM2,CSTM,OUGV//C,N,OUTTP/C,N,FORMAT/C,N,BASIC $

IV. **INPUT DATA BLOCKS:**

   EQEXIN - External-internal grid tables. Must be present.

   BGPDT - Basic Grid Point Definition Table.
   If purge, no grid point data sent to OUTTP output tape.
   If BGPDT is purged, and OUGV is present, displacement vector will not be converted to basic coordinates.

   GEOM2 - Geometry 2 Data Block.
   If purge, no element connectivity data sent to OUTTP.

   CSTM - Coordinate System Transformation Matrix Data Block.
   If purge, displacement vectors remain in global coordinate system.

   OUGV - Any output displacement (velocity, acceleration, load, grid point force, eigenvector, element stress, and element force) data block written for OFP module. If present, the displacement vectors are processed and results sent out to user OUTTP tape. OUGV must be one of the following files characterized by an 1, 2, 3, 7, 10, 11, 15, or 16 on the 2nd word, last 2 digits, of the first header record, and an 8 or a 14 on the 10th word:

   50
DMAP MODULE DESCRIPTIONS

OUDV1, OUDVC1, OUGV1, OUHV1, OUHVC1, OUPV1, OUPVC1,
OUDV2, OUDVC2, OUGV2, OUHV2, OUHVC2, OUPV2, OUPVC2,
OUBGV1, OPHID, OPHIG, OPHIH, OCPHIP,
OPG1, OPP1, OPPC1, OPG2, OPP2, OPPC2, OQP1, OQP2, OQPC1, OQPC2, OQBG1,
OEF1, OEFCl, OES1, OESC1, OEFBl, OBEF1, OEF2,
OEFCl, OES2, OESC2, OESBl, OBESt

If purge, no data are sent out to OUTTP.

V. OUTPUT DATA BLOCK: No GINO output data block.

VI. PARAMETERS:

OUTTP - User output tape. Must be one of the UT1, UT2, INPT, INP1, ..., INP9 files; tape or disc file. (Default INP1, FORTRAN Unit 15)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FORTRAN LOGICAL</th>
<th>USER FILE CODE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNIT, OUTTP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>UT1 (CDC only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>UT2 (CDC only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>INPT (UNIVAC, VAX)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>INP1 (All machines)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>INP2 except</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>INP9 (CDC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>INPT (IBM only)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FORMAT = 0, unformatted output to OUTTP tape (Default);
         = 1, formatted.

BASIC = 0, displacement vectors in NASTRAN's global coordinate system (Default);
         = 1, displacement vectors in basic rectangular coordinate system.

VII. EXAMPLE:

DATABASE EQEXIN, BGPDT, /C,N,15/C,N,+1 $  
DATABASE EQEXIN, BGPDT, /CSTMT,OUGV/C,N,16 $
DIRECT MATRIX ABSTRACTION

First example writes the grid points and element connectivity data out to INPl tape, formatted. The second example writes the grid points and displacement vectors in NASTRAN global coordinates out to INP2 tape, unformatted.

VIII. SUBROUTINE:

DBASE - Subroutine for DATABASE Module.

IX. METHOD:

There are three independent sets of data to be copied out to user tape OUTTP - grids data, connecting elements data, and displacement vectors (velocities, accelerations, eigenvectors, stresses, and forces). If BGPDT file is purged (that is, is not present), the grid point data set is not generated. Similarly, if GEOM2 file is purged, the element connectivity data is not generated; and the same with the OUGV file and the displacement vectors. The exact contents in the output tape OUTTP depend therefore on the input file assignment.

In all cases, EQEXIN file is opened and the grid point external number vs. the internal number table is read. If BGPDT file is present, the basic grid point data is read, and each internal grid point number is converted to its external ID number. The grid point's x, y, z coordinates from BGPDT are already in the basic rectangular coordinate system. The grid points data are then sorted by their external grid IDs before they are written out to OUTTP tape, under FORTRAN control. The following table gives the precise contents of each record in the OUTTP tape.

For UNFORMATTED tape - grid point data in one long record:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RECORD</th>
<th>WORD</th>
<th>CONTENT (UNFORMATTED)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>'GRID PTS--------', a 16-letter identification. (BCD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>No. of words (this first word not included) in this record. (Integer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>External grid ID. (Sorted, integer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>0 (Not used; reserved for future use)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,5,6</td>
<td></td>
<td>x,y,z coordinates in basic rect. coord. system. (single precision real)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

: Repeat words 2 thru 6 as many times as there are grids

(Total number of grid points = (WORD 1 of record 2)/5)
DMAP MODULE DESCRIPTIONS

To read the second record into array XYZ, one can use

READ (OUTTP) L,(XYZ(J),J=1,L)

For FORMATTED tape - grid point data in multiple short records:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RECORD</th>
<th>WORD</th>
<th>CONTENT</th>
<th>FORMAT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,2</td>
<td>1,2</td>
<td>'GRID PTS---------' identification</td>
<td>4A4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Total number of grid points</td>
<td>I8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>External grid ID (Sorted)</td>
<td>I8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0 (Not used; Reserved for future use)</td>
<td>I8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,2</td>
<td>3,4,5</td>
<td>x,y,z coordinates in basic rect.</td>
<td>3E12.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>:</td>
<td>1-5</td>
<td>Repeat record 3 as many times as there are grids</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If GEOM2 file is present, the elements data will be generated next. An element identification record is written out first.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RECORD</th>
<th>WORD</th>
<th>CONTENT (FORMATTED or UNFORMATTED)</th>
<th>FORMAT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,2</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>'ELEMENTS--------', identification. BCD</td>
<td>4A4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The element data in GEOM2 file will be written out to the OUTTP file almost in the same way, and same order as the original data. A header record is written out for each type of element, then followed by the element data. The element data will be written out in a long record if the OUTTP is unformatted, and in multiple short records, one for each element, if OUTTP is formatted. Notice that the element types are sorted according to the NASTRAN'S GPTABD data block order; and within each type, the elements are sorted by their element IDs.
DIRECT MATRIX ABSTRACTION

ELEMENT HEADER RECORD for the UNFORMATTED output tape:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RECORD</th>
<th>WORD</th>
<th>CONTENT (UNFORMATTED)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>Element name. (BCD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Element type number, according to GPTABD order. (Integer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Element symbol. (2 letters)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Number of grid points per element. (Integer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Total no. of elements of this current element type. (Integer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>No. of words in next record = WORD5 + 2 (Integer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>No. of 132-column lines needed in next record if OUTTP is written with a format. (Integer)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ELEMENT RECORDS, Repeat as many times as there are elements not of the same type (that is a record for each element type):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RECORD</th>
<th>WORD</th>
<th>CONTENT (UNFORMATTED)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Element ID. (Integer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Property ID. (Positive Integer); or 0 (Element has no property ID nor material ID); or Material ID. (Element has no property ID, but it has a material ID. (Negative Integer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0 (Not used; Reserve for future use, integer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,5,...</td>
<td></td>
<td>Element connecting (external) grid points. (Integers) : Repeat words 1,2,3,4... as many times as there are elements of this same tape. (See WORD 6 in header record)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DMAP MODULE DESCRIPTIONS

For FORMATTED tape -

ELEMENT HEADER RECORD, in 8-column format:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RECORD</th>
<th>COLUMNS</th>
<th>CONTENT</th>
<th>FORMAT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1-8</td>
<td>'ELEMENT '</td>
<td>8 letters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9-16</td>
<td>Element name</td>
<td>2A4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17-24</td>
<td>' TYPE = '</td>
<td>8 letters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25-28</td>
<td>Elem. type no. according to GPTABD</td>
<td>I4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>29,30</td>
<td>Blank</td>
<td>2X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>31-32</td>
<td>Element symbol</td>
<td>A2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>33-40</td>
<td>' GRIDS = '</td>
<td>8 letters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>41-48</td>
<td>No. of grids per element</td>
<td>I8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>49-56</td>
<td>' TOTAL = '</td>
<td>8 letters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>57-64</td>
<td>Total no. of elements of this elem. type</td>
<td>I8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>65-72</td>
<td>' WDS/EL= '</td>
<td>8 letters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>73-80</td>
<td>No. of words per element in next records</td>
<td>I8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>81-88</td>
<td>' LINES = '</td>
<td>8 letters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>89-96</td>
<td>No. of lines (records) needed on next</td>
<td>I8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>record for this element type</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A printout of this header record may look like this:
(the ---+++ line is for video aid; it is not part of the record)

-------------------------------+-------------------------------+-------------------------------+-------------------------------
'ELEMENT CBAR     TYPE = 34  BR GRIDS = 2 TOTAL = 54 etc.'
DIRECT MATRIX ABSTRACTION

ELEMENT RECORDS (FORMATTED) -

There should be (TOTAL X LINES) records in each element type:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RECORD</th>
<th>WORD</th>
<th>CONTENT</th>
<th>FORMAT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Element ID.</td>
<td>I8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Property ID. (Positive integer); or Material ID. (Element has no property ID, but it has a material ID)</td>
<td>I8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0 (Not used; reserve for future use)</td>
<td>I8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4-16</td>
<td>First 13 external connecting grid points</td>
<td>13I8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>(IF NEEDED, and LINES in header record = 2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Next 15 Grid points</td>
<td>8X,15I8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>(IF NEEDED, and LINES in header record = 3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>:</td>
<td>More grid points</td>
<td>8X,15I8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>:</td>
<td>Repeat element record 3 (and possible 4 and 5) as many times as there are elements of the same type.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Repeat the header record and the element records as many times as there are different types of elements.

The end of element data records is signaled by an element ENDING record of the following form, 8 words:

Words 1 and 2 form the word ' -END-',

Word 4 holds the symbol '--',

and all other words are zeros

The ENDING ELEMENT RECORD of the FORMATTED tape looks like this:

'----------------------------------------------------------'

'ELEMENT -END- TYPE = 0 -- GRIDS = 0 TOTAL = 0 etc.'

If the OUGV file is present, the displacement vectors will be processed and the final results sent out to the OUTTP tape. (In this and the next few paragraphs, the word "displacement" implies also velocity, acceleration, load, grid point force, eigenvector, element stresses, and element forces.) The input OUGV file must be one of the GINO files described in the INPUT DATA BLOCKS section, which gives the displacements in the g-set or p-set, or the other data types. The output data are sorted by their external grid ID numbers. The displacement records in OUTTP also begin with an identification record:
The original displacement data in NASTRAN are always in the global coordinate system. If the parameter BASIC is zero (default), the displacement vectors will be passed over to OUTTP without changes. However, if the parameter is set to +1, the displacement vectors will be converted to the basic rectangular coordinate system. In this latter case, the coordinate transformation matrices from CSTM will be brought into the computer, the grid point coordinate CID will be identified, and proper coordinate transformation will be applied to the displacements of each grid point. Again, the output OUTTP tape can be formatted or unformatted. In the unformatted tape, each grid point and its displacement values will form one logical record of 8 or 14 words (variable word length if element stresses or element forces). In the formatted tape, one logical record (8 words) is used if the displacement data is real, and an additional record (for data words 9 through 14) if the data is complex. In either case, a formatted record has 128-column of words.

Similarly to the grid and element sets of data, a HEADER record is written out to OUTTP first before the grid point displacement vectors.

### DISPLACEMENT HEADER RECORD for UNFORMATTED TAPE -

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RECORD</th>
<th>WORD</th>
<th>CONTENT (UNFORMATTED)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Subcase or mode number. (Integer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Zero or frequency. (Real)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Number of words per entry in next record.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-5</td>
<td></td>
<td>Original data file name, 2 BCD words</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-7</td>
<td></td>
<td>' GLOBAL ' if BASIC=0, 2 BCD words</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>' BASIC ' if BASIC=1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-13</td>
<td></td>
<td>CODE (See note below; 6 integers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14-45</td>
<td></td>
<td>Title, 32 BCD words</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46-77</td>
<td></td>
<td>Subtitle, 32 BCD words</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-109</td>
<td></td>
<td>Label, 32 BCD words</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The original displacement data in NASTRAN are always in the global coordinate system. If the parameter BASIC is zero (default), the displacement vectors will be passed over to OUTTP without changes. However, if the parameter is set to +1, the displacement vectors will be converted to the basic rectangular coordinate system. In this latter case, the coordinate transformation matrices from CSTM will be brought into the computer, the grid point coordinate CID will be identified, and proper coordinate transformation will be applied to the displacements of each grid point. Again, the output OUTTP tape can be formatted or unformatted. In the unformatted tape, each grid point and its displacement values will form one logical record of 8 or 14 words (variable word length if element stresses or element forces). In the formatted tape, one logical record (8 words) is used if the displacement data is real, and an additional record (for data words 9 through 14) if the data is complex. In either case, a formatted record has 128-column of words.

Similarly to the grid and element sets of data, a HEADER record is written out to OUTTP first before the grid point displacement vectors.
DIRECT MATRIX ABSTRACTION

Note - Each code word holds 8 digits. Therefore there are 48 digits, from CODE(1) through CODE(6), and from left to right, they describe the data type of the next displacement record:

1 for integer
2 for real, and
3 for BCD

The first digit points to the first data word; 2nd, 3rd, 4th, etc. point to 2nd, 3rd, 4th data words, etc.

DISPLACEMENT RECORDS in UNFORMATTED tape - in one long record:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RECORD</th>
<th>WORD</th>
<th>CONTENT (UNFORMATTED)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>No. of words (excluding this first word) in this record. (Integer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>External grid point number. (Integer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Point type (1=grid pt. 2=scalar pt. 3=extra pt. 4=modal pt., integer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-9</td>
<td></td>
<td>Displacements. (Real parts, t1,t2,t3,r1,r2,r3, single precision real)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-15</td>
<td></td>
<td>(COMPLEX data only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Displacements. (Imaginary parts, t1,t2,t3,r1,r2,r3, single precision real)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Repeat words 2 thru 9 (or 15) as many times as there are grid points in OUGV file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Repeat record 3 as many times as there are subcases or frequencies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## DMAP Module Descriptions

### Displacement Header Record for Formatted Tape -

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Content (Formatted)</th>
<th>Format</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>'CASE=' or 'MODE='</td>
<td>8 letters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Subcase number</td>
<td>I8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>Zero or frequency</td>
<td>1PE12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-6</td>
<td></td>
<td>'WORDS='</td>
<td>8 letters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td>NWDS, number of words per entry in next record (=8 for REAL data, or =14 COMPLEX, for all displacement records)</td>
<td>I8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-9</td>
<td></td>
<td>'INPUT='</td>
<td>8 letters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-11</td>
<td></td>
<td>Original GINO file name</td>
<td>2A4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-13</td>
<td></td>
<td>'COORD='</td>
<td>8 letters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14-15</td>
<td></td>
<td>'BASIC' or 'GLOBAL'</td>
<td>2A4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-17</td>
<td></td>
<td>'CODE='</td>
<td>8 letters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-22</td>
<td></td>
<td>Format code</td>
<td>518</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8 digits per word, 1 for INTEGER</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2 for REAL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0 not applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
<td>NA4, number of words per entry in next record, in A4-word count</td>
<td>I8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1-32</td>
<td>Title, 32 BCD words</td>
<td>32A4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>33-64</td>
<td>Subtitle, 32 BCD words</td>
<td>32A4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>65-96</td>
<td>Label, 32 BCD words</td>
<td>32A4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Displacement Records in Formatted Tape - in Multiple Short Records:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Content</th>
<th>Format</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>External grid point number. (Integer)</td>
<td>I8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Point type (1=grid pt. 2=scalar pt. 3=extra pt. 4=modal pt., integer)</td>
<td>I8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-8</td>
<td></td>
<td>Displacements. (Real parts, t1,t2,t3,r1,r2,r3, single precision real)</td>
<td>6E12.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td>(COMPLEX DATA only)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-6</td>
<td></td>
<td>Displacements (Imaginary parts, t1,t2,t3,r1,r2,r3, single precision real)</td>
<td>16X,6E12.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Repeat record 6 (records 6 and 7 if complex data) as many times as there are grid points</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

59
At the end of each subcase, if the output tape OUTTP is formatted, a ZERO record (two records if data is complex) is written out to OUTTP tape. This ZERO record has the same format as a DISPLACEMENT record, and consists of 8 or 14 zeros (first two are integers, minus zeros). This ZERO record is not needed in the unformatted OUTTP output tape.

Repeat the HEADER record, the DISPLACEMENT records, and the ZERO record (formatted OUTTP tape only) as many times as there are subcases. At the end of the last subcase, or end of the input file OUGV, an ENDING record is written out. It has the same form as the HEADER record:

DISPLACEMENT ENDING RECORD -

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RECORD</th>
<th>WORD</th>
<th>CONTENT (UNFORMATTED)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LAST</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Zero. (Integer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Zero. (Real)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Zero. (Integer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4-5</td>
<td>' -END- ' (BCD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-101</td>
<td></td>
<td>96 Blank words. (BCD)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If OUGV is an element stress or an element force file, the stress or force data have variable length depending on the type of element. The stress or force records written to the OUTTAP tape are therefore different from those of the displacement records.
THE ELEMENT STRESS or FORCE RECORD HAS the following forms:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RECORD</th>
<th>WORD</th>
<th>CONTENT (UNFORMATTED)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Number of words, excluding this first word, in this record. (Integer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-NWDS</td>
<td></td>
<td>Element ID, stress or force data (Variable data types are described in 'CODE')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>:</td>
<td>Repeat (2-NWDS) words as many times as there are elements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>:</td>
<td>Repeat record 3 as many times as there are subcases.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

where NWDS is the number of computer words per entry, and CODE is the 6-word format code, as described in header record.

or

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RECORD</th>
<th>WORD</th>
<th>CONTENT (FORMATTED)</th>
<th>FORMAT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1-NA4</td>
<td>Element ID, stress or force data (The data types are described in 'CODE'; all integers in 2A4, real numbers in 3A4, and BCD in A4)</td>
<td>33A4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>:</td>
<td>(Maximum record length is 132 columns (33A4); continuation into next record(s) if necessary)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>:</td>
<td>Repeat above record(s) as many times as there are elements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

where NA4 is the number of words per entry in A4-word count, and CODE is 5-word format code.

Notice that the DATABASE module does not copy out the external-internal grid points table in EQEXIN file, nor the coordinate transformation matrices in CSTM. The coordinate systems originally associated with the external grid points are never mentioned in the OUTTP tape.

If the user must copy the EQEXIN and CSTM files (both are in table forms), the new OUTPUT5 can be used.

X. DESIGN REQUIREMENT:

The DATABASE module is mapped in NASTRAN Links 2, 4 and 14. This module is accessible
DIRECT MATRIX ABSTRACTION

only through a NASTRAN DMAP Alter.

Minimum open core requirement = 10 x (total number of grid points) words.

The formatted outputs are flagged only by the parameter FORMAT. The formatted output records are designed not to exceed 132 columns in length and include printer carriage control. In most cases, 18-formats are used for integers and E12.6 for real data (no double precision words used); and BCD words are in multiples of 2A4. The entire OUTTP file can be printed, or it can be edited by a system editor. The formatted OUTTP file, if written on magnetic tape by a computer, can be used in another computer of a different manufacturer.

The unformatted OUTTP file is more efficient; and the integer and real data are more accurate. The grid point data and data of each connecting element type are written out unformatted in long records; that requires large working space in the computer system. On the other hand, only short records are written to the formatted OUTTP file, and the working space requirement is less critical.

XI. REMARKS:

1. Conversion of element stresses or forces to the basic coordinates is not allowed.

XII. DIAGNOSTIC MESSAGES:

Message numbers 3001, 3002, and 3008 may be issued by DATABASE.
APPENDIX J

(A) A NASTRAN EXAMPLE USING DATABASE MODULE
(OUTPUT LISTING SHORTENED)

NASTRAN TITLEOPT=-1, FILES=INPI

****

NASTRAN

****

DEC VAX COMPUTER SYSTEMS SYSTEM RELEASE - 1989 ED.
FTN VERSION - 50K

DISTRIBUTED BY

COMPUTER SOFTWARE MANAGEMENT AND INFORMATION CENTER (COSMIC)
UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
ATHENS, GEORGIA 30602
PHONE (404) 542-3265

NASTRAN EXECUTIVE CONTROL DECK ECHO

ID TEST, VAX MACHINE
SOL 1,0
APP DISP
ALTER 106
DATABASE EQEUXIN,BGPDT,GEOM2,CSTM,OUGV1 //C,N,15/C,N,+1/C,N,+1 $
ENDALTER
TIME 10
CEND

CASE CONTROL DECK ECHO

CARD
COUNT
1 TITLE = TESTING DATABASE MODULE
2 SUBTITLE = USING CYLINDRICAL COORDINATES
3 LABEL = GRIDS, ELEMENTS, AND DISPLACEMENTS OUTPUT TO INPI, FORMATTED
4 SPC = 10
5 DISP = ALL
6 OLOAD = ALL
7 ECHO = BOTH
8 SUBCASE 123
9 LOAD = 1000
10 SUBCASE 456

63
LOAD = 2000
BEGIN BULK

---1---+++2+++---3+++----+++4+++---5+++----+++6+++---7+++----+++8+++---9+++----+++10+++---
-FF- CORD1C, 3 101 333 999
-FF- GRID,101,, 10. 0. 0.,0, 123456
-FF- GRID,111,, 20. 0. 0.,0, 123456
-FF- GRID,222,, 00. 0. 0.,0, 123456
-FF- GRID,333,, 40. 0. 0.,0, 123456
-FF- GRID,555,, 20. 0. -9.+9,0, 123456
-FF- GRID,999,, 10. 10. 10.,0, 123456
-FF- GROSET, 7)3
-FF- GRID, 1, 3, 5. 0. 0.
-FF- =(6),*(1), =, =, *(15.), ==
-FF- GRID, 11, 3, 5., 0., 10.
-FF- =(6),*(1), =, =, *(15.), ==
-FF- GRID, 21, 3, 5., 0., 20.
-FF- =(6),*(1), =, =, *(15.), ==
-FF- GRID, 32, 3, 5., 15., 30.
-FF- =(4),*(1), =, =, *(15.), ==
-FF- GRID, 31, 0, 40. 3.53553 3.53553 0
-FF- GRID, 37, 0, 40. -3.53553 3.53553 0
$ -FF- CBAR, 1,2, 1 2, 101
-FF- =(5),*(1), =, *(1),/=/
-FF- CBAR, 11,2, 11 12, 111
-FF- =(5),*(1), =, *(1),/=/
-FF- CBAR, 21,2, 21 22, 222
-FF- =(5),*(1), =, *(1),/=/
-FF- CBAR, 31,2, 31 32, 333
-FF- =(5),*(1), =, *(1),/=/
-FF- CBAR, 41,2, 1 11, 555
-FF- =(2),*(1), =, *(10),/=/
-FF- CBAR, 51,2, 7 17, 555
-FF- =(2),*(1), =, *(10),/=/
$ -FF- CQUAD2,71, 7, 1 11 12 2
-FF- =(5),*(1), =, *(1),/=/
-FF- CQUAD2,81, 7, 11 21 22 12
-FF- =(5),*(1), =, *(1),/=/
-FF- CQUAD2,91, 7, 21 31 32 22
-FF- =(5),*(1), =, *(1),/=/
$ -FF- PBAR, 2,100, .4 .5 .3 .3
-FF- PQUAD2,7,100, .05
-FF- MAT1,100 3.0E+7,, .3 1.0
-FF- SPC1,10,123456, 1 THRU 7
-FF- FORCE,1000,31,0,100.0, 0.0, 0., -1.0
-FF- FORCE,1000,37,0,100.0, 0.0, 0., -1.0
-FF- FORCE,2000,34,3,200.0, -1.0, 0. 0.0
ENDDATA
TOTAL COUNT= 46
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CARD</th>
<th>COUNT</th>
<th>...-1- +++2+++ ...-3- +++4+++ ...-5- +++6+++ ...-7- +++8+++ ...-9- +++10+++</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>CBAR 1</td>
<td>2 1 2 101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>CBAR 2</td>
<td>2 3 101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>CBAR 5</td>
<td>2 5 6 101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>CBAR 6</td>
<td>2 6 7 101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>CBAR 11</td>
<td>2 11 12 111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>CBAR 12</td>
<td>2 12 13 111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>CBAR 13</td>
<td>2 13 14 111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>CBAR 25</td>
<td>2 25 26 222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>CBAR 26</td>
<td>2 26 27 222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>CBAR 31</td>
<td>2 31 32 333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>CBAR 32</td>
<td>2 32 33 333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>CBAR 36</td>
<td>2 36 37 333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>CBAR 41</td>
<td>2 1 11 555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>CBAR 42</td>
<td>2 11 21 555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>CBAR 43</td>
<td>2 21 31 555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>CBAR 51</td>
<td>2 7 17 555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>CBAR 52</td>
<td>2 17 27 555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>CBAR 53</td>
<td>2 27 37 555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>CORD1C 3</td>
<td>101 333 999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>CQUAD2 71</td>
<td>7 11 12 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>CQUAD2 72</td>
<td>7 12 13 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>CQUAD2 76</td>
<td>7 6 16 17 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>CQUAD2 81</td>
<td>7 11 21 22 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>CQUAD2 82</td>
<td>7 12 22 23 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>CQUAD2 86</td>
<td>7 16 26 27 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>CQUAD2 91</td>
<td>7 21 31 32 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>CQUAD2 92</td>
<td>7 22 32 33 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>CQUAD2 95</td>
<td>7 25 35 36 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>CQUAD2 96</td>
<td>7 26 36 37 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>FORCE 1000</td>
<td>31 0 100.0 0.0 0. -1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>FORCE 1000</td>
<td>37 0 100.0 0.0 0. -1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>FORCE 2000</td>
<td>34 3 200.0 -1.0 0. 0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>GRIDSET 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>GRID 1</td>
<td>3 5. 0. 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>GRID 2</td>
<td>3 5. 15. 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>GRID 3</td>
<td>3 5. 30. 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>GRID 4</td>
<td>3 5. 45. 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>GRID 5</td>
<td>3 5. 60. 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>GRID 6</td>
<td>3 5. 75. 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>GRID 7</td>
<td>3 5. 90. 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>GRID 11</td>
<td>3 5. 0. 10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>GRID 12</td>
<td>3 5. 15. 10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>GRID 13</td>
<td>3 5. 30. 10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>GRID 26</td>
<td>3 5. 75. 20.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>GRID 27</td>
<td>3 5. 90. 20.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
75- GRID 31 0 40. 3.53553 3.53553 0
76- GRID 32 3 5. 15. 30.
77- GRID 33 3 5. 30. 30.
78- GRID 34 3 5. 45. 30.
79- GRID 35 3 5. 60. 30.
80- GRID 36 3 5. 75. 30.
8- GRID 37 0 40. -3.535533.53553 0
82- GRID 101 10. 0. 0. 0 123456
83- GRID 111 20. 0. 0. 0 123456
84- GRID 222 30. 0. 0. 0 123456
85- GRID 999 10. 10. 10. 0 123456
86- MAT1 100 3.0E+7 .3 1.0
87- PBAR 2 100 .4 .5 .3 .3
88- PQUAD2 7 100 .05
89- SPC1 10 123456 1 THRU 7
ENDATA

*** USER INFORMATION MESSAGES FROM RESEQUENCING PROCESSOR - BANDIT (CRI=1, MTH=3, MPC=0, DEP=-1, PCH=-1)***

BEFORE RESEQUENCING - - -
BANDWIDTH 9
:

AFTER RESEQUENCING BY GIBBS-POOLE-STOCKMEYER (GPS) ALGORITHM - - -
BANDWIDTH 6
:
RMS WAVEFRONT 5.335

*** BANDIT SUMMARY ***

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BEFORE</th>
<th>AFTER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BANDWIDTH (B)</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROFILE (P)</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAXIMUM WAVEFRONT (C-MAX)</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AVERAGE WAVEFRONT (C-AVG)</td>
<td>7.107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RMS WAVEFRONT (C-RMS)</td>
<td>7.500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUMBER OF GRID POINTS (N)</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUMBER OF ELEMENTS (NON-RIGID)</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUMBER OF RIGID ELEMENTS PROCESSED*</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

: CRITERION* RMS WAVEFRONT
METHOD USED* GPS
NO. OF NON-ACTIVE GRID POINTS 6
NO. OF SEQGP CARDS GENERATED 9

SYSTEM GENERATED SEQGP CARDS

SEQGP 1 1 2 5 3 9 4 13
SEQGP 5 17 6 21 7 25 11 2

66
**NO ERRORS FOUND - EXECUTE NASTRAN PROGRAM**

***USER INFORMATION MESSAGE 3035***
FOR SUBCASE NUMBER 1, EPSILON SUB E = 8.3046791E-13

***USER INFORMATION MESSAGE 3035***
FOR SUBCASE NUMBER 2, EPSILON SUB E = -2.6844558E-13

***USER INFORMATION MESSAGE***
DATABASE MODULE TRANSFERRED THE FOLLOWING 3 SETS OF DATA TO OUTPUT FILE INP1 (FORTRAN UNIT 15), FORMATTED

1. GRID POINT DATA - EXTERNAL NUMBERS AND BASIC RECTANGULAR COORDINATES
2. ELEMENT CONNECTIVITY DATA - ALL GRIDS POINTS ARE EXTERNAL NUMBERS
3. DISPLCNT DATA FROM INPUT FILE OUGV1, DATA CONVERTED TO BASIC RECT. COORDINATES, 2 SUBCASES

TESTING DATABASE MODULE JANUARY 19, 1989 RELEASE 1989 VAX
USING CYLINDRICAL COORDINATES
GRIDS, ELEMENTS, AND DISPLACEMENTS OUTPUT TO INP1, FORMATTED SUBCASE 123

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POINT ID.</th>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>T1</th>
<th>T2</th>
<th>T3</th>
<th>R1</th>
<th>R2</th>
<th>R3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>-4.531379E-03</td>
<td>-1.199775E-03</td>
<td>7.735121E-04</td>
<td>1.998269E-04</td>
<td>-7.991001E-04</td>
<td>2.540319E-06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>-3.318057E-03</td>
<td>3.292276E-03</td>
<td>-2.601254E-04</td>
<td>-5.895234E-04</td>
<td>-6.161430E-04</td>
<td>-4.702721E-06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>-1.389689E-02</td>
<td>-8.006683E-03</td>
<td>6.217674E-04</td>
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USING CYLINDRICAL COORDINATES
GRIDS, ELEMENTS, AND DISPLACEMENTS OUTPUT TO INP1, FORMATTED

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**Testing Database Module**

**Using Cylindrical Coordinates**

**Grids, Elements, and Displacements Output to INP1, Formatted**

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**Using Cylindrical Coordinates**

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<td>0</td>
<td>0.00000E+00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00000E+00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00000E+00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00000E+00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Case = 0.00000E+00 Words = 0**

**Input =-END-**

**Coord = COORD**

**Code = 0**
Program RDBASE

This FORTRAN program reads the unformatted output file INP1
(FORTRAN unit 15) generated by database module

(1) Grid points data are read and saved in grid-array
(2) Elements data are read and saved in ELM-array,
    with element names and pointers in SAVE-array
(3) Displacements (velocities, accelerations, loads, grid-point
    force, or eigenvectors) data are read and saved in DIS-array,
    with subbases and pointers in SAVD-array

Any of above 3 sets of data need not exist in original INP1 file

To read element forces or element stresses, (3) above needs some
changes. Particularly we need the information in code to give us
the type of each data word in the data line.

Assume CODE(1) = 11222222
    CODE(2) = 31222000

This means
the 1st, 2nd, and 10th data words are integers;
9th data word is BCD; and
3rd thru 8th, 11th, 12th and 13th words are real numbers

Written by G.Chan/Unisys, Jan. 1989

Implicit integer (a-z)

INTEGER         GRID(5,500), ELM(35,300), DIS(11200), SAVE(4,10),
                SAVD(3,20), NAME(2), TITLE(32), SUBTTL(32),
                LABL(32), CODE(6)
REAL            GRID(5,1), RIS(1), FREQ
DOUBLE PRECISION GED, GD, EL, DS, ENDD, COORD

DATA            INTAP, NOUT, MAXGRD, MAXELM, MAXDIS, MAXUDS /
                18HGRID PTS, BHELEMENTS, 8HDISPLCNT, 4H - EN /

REWINd INTAP

READ DATA IDENTIFICATION RECORD

70 READ (INTAP, END=400) GED
    IF (NOUT .EQ. 6) WRITE (NOUT, 80) GED
70 80 FORMAT (1X, A8, '--------')
    IF (GED .EQ. GD) GO TO 100
    IF (GED .EQ. EL) GO TO 200
    IF (GED .EQ. DS) GO TO 300
    STOP 'DATA TYPE UNKNOWN'
PROCESS GRID DATA

READ GRID POINT DATA, ONE LONG RECORD OF MIXED INTEGERS AND REALS

READ (INTAP, END=400) L, (GRID(J,1), J=1, L)
IF (NOUT .NE. 6) GO TO 70
WGRID = L/5
IF (NGRID .GT. MAXGRD) STOP 'GRID DIMENSION TOO SMALL'
WRITE (NOUT,120) NGRID
120 FORMAT (1X,18,'=TOTAL NO. OF GRID POINTS')
DO 140 I=1,NGRID
WRITE (NOUT,130) GRID(1,I), GRID(2,I), GRID(3,I), GRID(4,I), GRID(5,I)
140 CONTINUE
GO TO 70

PROCESS ELEMENT DATA

READ ELEMENT HEADER RECORD, 8 WORDS

READ (INTAP, END=400) NAME, TYPE, SYMBOL, GRIDS, TOTAL, WDS, LINE
IF (NAME(1).EQ.END1 .AND. TYPE.EQ.0) GO TO 250
IF (WDS .GT. MAXWDS) STOP 'ELM ROW DIMENSION TOO SMALL'
IF (JE .GT. MAXELM) STOP 'ELM COL DIMENSION TOO SMALL'
JB = JE+1
JE = JE+TOTAL

READ ELEMENT DATA, ONE LONG RECORD PER ELEMENT TYPE (ALL INTEGERS)

READ (INTAP) ((ELM(I,J), I=1, WDS), J=JB, JE)
JS = JS+1
IF (JS .GE. 10) STOP 'SAVE DIMENSION TOO SMALL'

SAVE ELEMENT NAMES AND BEGINNING POINTERS IN SAVE-ARRAY
FOR EASY IDENTIFICATION

SAVE(1,JS) = NAME(1)
SAVE(2,JS) = NAME(2)
SAVE(3,JS) = JB
SAVE(4,JS) = WDS
IF (NOUT .NE. 6) GO TO 210
WRITE (NOUT,220) NAME, TYPE, SYMBOL, GRIDS, TOTAL, WDS, LINE
220 FORMAT (1X,'ELEMNT =', 14,2X, 'GRIDS =', 18, ' TOTAL =', 18, ' WDS/EL =', 18, ' LINE =', 18)
DO 240 J=JB, JE
WRITE (NOUT, 230) (ELM(I,J), I=1, WDS)
230 FORMAT (1X,318, 13 18, /, (1X, 8X, 15 18))
240 CONTINUE
GO TO 210

72
C WRAP UP SAVE-ARRAY

C

250 JS = JS+1
SAVE(1,JS) = END1
SAVE(2,JS) = NAME(2)
SAVE(3,JS) = JE+1
SAVE(4,JS) = 0
IF (NOUT .NE. 6) GO TO 70
WRITE (NOUT,260)
WRITE (NOUT,270) ((SAVE(I,J),I=1,4),J=1,JS)

260 FORMAT (/30X,'THIS REFERENCE TABLE IS NOT PART OF INPUT FILE')

270 FORMAT (10X,2A4,3H1,14,'WORDS=',13)
GO TO 70

C C PROCESS DISPLACEMENT DATA
C ================
C

290 STOP 'ERROR IN READING DISPLACEMENT DATA'
C

300 KB = 1
KS = 0
C

C READ DISPLACEMENT HEADER RECORD
C

310 KS = KS+1
IF (KS .GT. 20) STOP 'SAVD DIMENSION TOO SMALL'
READ (INTAP,END=380) CASE,FREQ,NWD5,NAME,COORD,CODE,TITLE,SUBTTL,
1 LABEL
IF (CASE+NWD5 .EQ. 0) GO TO 380
IF (NOUT .NE. 6) GO TO 330
WRITE (NOUT,320) CASE,FREQ,NWD5,NAME,COORD,CODE(1),CODE(2),TITLE,
1 SUBTTL,LABEL

320 FORMAT (1 CASES =',18,1PE12.5,' WORDS =',18,' INPUT =',2A4,
1 'COORD =',2A8,' CODE = ',218,'/(IX,32A4))

C DISPLACEMENT RECORDS HAVE EITHER 8 OR 14 WORDS EACH DATA POINT
C WITH CODE(1)=11222222, CODE(2) THRU (5) ARE ZEROS.
C

C (IF THIS WERE TO READ ELEMENT STRESS RECORDS, THERE WOULD BE
C NWD5 DATA WORDS PER ELEMENT, AND THERE WOULD BE NWD5 DIGITS IN
C CODE INDICATING THE TYPE OF EACH DATA WORD. FIRST DIGIT (FROM
C LEFT TO RIGHT) POINTS TO THE DATA TYPE OF FIRST DATA WORD,
C 2ND DIGIT TO 2ND DATA WORD, AND SO ON. SEE EXAMPLE AT THE
C BEGINNING OF THIS SUBROUTINE)
C

330 IF (NWD5.NE.8 .AND. NWD5.NE.14) STOP 'WORD COUNT ERROR'
IF (CODE(1) .NE. 11222222) STOP 'FORMAT CODE ERROR'

C SAVE SUBCASE NUMBER AND BEGINNING POINTERS IN SAVD-ARRAY
C FOR EASY IDENTIFICATION
C

KBM1 = KB-1
SAVD(1,KS) = CASE
SAVD(2,KS) = KB
SAVD(3,KS) = NUDS

C
C READ DISPLACEMENT RECORD, ONE LONG RECORD PER SUBCASE (OR FREQ.)
C EACH GRID POINT DISPLACEMENT DATA IN EVERY 8 OR 14 WORDS,
C 2 INTEGERS + 6 (OR 12) REALS
C
340 READ (INTAP,ERR=290) L, DIS(I+KBM1), I=1, L
   KE = L+KBM1
   DO 370 K=KB,KE,NUDS
      WRITE (NOUT,350) DIS(K),DIS(K+1), (RIS(K+I), I=2, 7)
      IF (NUDS .EQ. 14) WRITE (NOUT,360) (RIS(K+I), I=8, 13)
   350 FORMAT (1X,218,6(1PE12.5))
   360 FORMAT (1X,16X,6(1PE12.5))
   370 CONTINUE
      KB = KE+1
      GO TO 310
C
C WRAP UP SAVD-ARRAY
C
380 SAVD(1,KS) = 0
   SAVD(2,KS) = KE+1
   SAVD(3,KS) = 0
   IF (NOUT .NE. 6) GO TO 70
   WRITE (NOUT,260)
   WRITE (NOUT,390) (SAVD(I,K), I=1,KS)
   390 FORMAT (40X,'CASE',I8,3H 0,14,', UORDS=',14)
      GO TO 70
C
400 REWIND INTAP
END
APPENDIX K

USERS' MANUAL UPDATE PAGES FOR THE NEW RIGID ELEMENTS
Input Data Card  CRROD  Rigid Pin-Ended Rod

Description: Defines a pin-ended rod that is rigid in extension-compression.

Format and Example:

<p>| | | | | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CRROD</td>
<td>EID</td>
<td>G1</td>
<td>G2</td>
<td>C1</td>
<td>C2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRROD</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Field                  Contents

EID                 Element identification number (Integer > 0)

Gi               Identification numbers of connection grid points (Integers > 0)

Ci               Component number of one and only one dependent translational degree of freedom in the global coordinate system assigned to either G1 or G2. (Integer equals to 1, 2, or 3.) Either C1 or C2 must contain an integer and the other must be blank. See Remarks 2 and 3.

Remarks: 1. Element identification number must be unique with respect to all other element identification numbers.

2. The grid point that associates with a blank Ci field, is designated as the reference independent grid point.

3. The dependent (that is constrained) degrees of freedom in a CRROD element may not appear on OMIT, OMIT1, SPC, or SUPORT cards, nor may they be redundantly implied on ASET or ASET1 cards. They may not appear as dependent degrees of freedom in other rigid elements or on MPC cards. Degrees of freedom declared to be independent by a rigid element can be made dependent by another rigid element or by an MPC card.

4. Rigid elements, unlike MPC's, are not selected through the Case Control Deck.

5. Forces of constraint are not recovered.

6. Rigid elements are ignored in heat transfer problems.
7. The degree of freedom selected to be dependent must have a nonzero component along the axis of the rod.

8. Nastran actually converts the CRROD input card into the CRIGDR card format, and thus processes a CRROD card as if it were a CRIGDR card. The following table shows the conversion, in free-field format, of two possible cases:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>CRROD Card</th>
<th>Equivalent CRIGDR Card</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>CRROD, EID, G1, G2, C1,</td>
<td>CRIGDR, EID, G2, G1, C1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>CRROD, EID, G1, G2, , C2</td>
<td>CRIGDR, EID, G1, G2, C2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. See section 1.4.2.2 for a discussion of rigid elements.
BULK DATA DECK

Input Data Card  CRBAR  Rigid Bar

Description: Defines a rigid bar with six degrees of freedom at each end.

Format and Example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Contents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EID</td>
<td>Element identification number (Integer &gt; 0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gi</td>
<td>Identification numbers of connection grid points (Integers &gt; 0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICi</td>
<td>Independent degrees of freedom in the global coordinate system for the element at grid points Gi (any of the digits 1-6 with no imbedded blanks. Integers &gt; 0 or blank.) See Remark 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCi</td>
<td>Dependent degrees of freedom in the global coordinate system assigned by the element at grid points Gi (any of the digits 1-6 with no imbedded blanks. Integers &gt; 0 or blank.) See Remarks 3 and 4.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks: 1. Element identification number must be unique with respect to all other element identification numbers.

2. The total number of degrees of freedom specified (IC1 and IC2) must equal six; for example, IC1 = 1236, IC2 = 34. Further, they should together be capable of representing any general rigid body motion of the element.

3. If both DC1 and DC2 are zero or blank, all of the degrees of freedom not in IC1 and IC2 will be made dependent.

4. The dependent (that is, constrained) degrees of freedom in a CRBAR element may not appear on OMIT, OMIT1, SPC, or SUPORT cards, nor may they be redundantly implied on ASET or ASET1 cards. They may not appear as dependent degrees of freedom in other rigid elements or on MPC cards. Degrees of freedom declared to be independent by a rigid element can be made dependent by another rigid element or by an MPC card.
5. Rigid elements, unlike MPC's, are not selected through the Case Control Deck.

6. Forces of constraint are not recovered.

7. Rigid elements are ignored in heat transfer problems.

8. Nastran actually converts the CRBAR input card into the CRIGD3 card format, and thus processes a CRBAR card as if it were a CRIGD3 card. The following table shows the method of conversion, in free-field format:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CRBAR Card</th>
<th>---&gt; Equivalent CRIGD3 Card</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CRBAR, EID, G1, G2, IC1, IC2, DC1, DC2</td>
<td>---&gt; CRIGD3, EID, G1, IC1, G2, IC2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>,&quot;MSET&quot;, G1, DC1, G2, DC2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. See Section 1.4.2.2 for a discussion of rigid elements.
BULK DATA DECK

Input Data Card CRTRPLT  Rigid Triangular Plate

Description: Defines a rigid triangular plate.

Format and Example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Contents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EID</td>
<td>Element identification number (Integer &gt; 0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gi</td>
<td>Identification numbers of the triangular plate grid points. (Integers &gt; 0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICi</td>
<td>Independent degrees of freedom in the global coordinate system for the element at grid points Gi (any of the digits 1-6 with no imbedded blanks. Integers &gt; 0 or blank.) See Remark 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCi</td>
<td>Dependent degrees of freedom in the global coordinate system (any of the digits 1-6 with no imbedded blanks. Integers &gt; 0 or blank.) See Remarks 3 and 4.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks: 1. Element identification number must be unique with respect to all other element identification numbers.

2. The total number of degrees of freedom specified for the reference grid points (IC1 IC2, and IC3) must be six; for example, IC1 = 1236, IC2 = 3, IC3 = 3. Further, they should together be capable of representing any general rigid body motion of the element.

3. If DC1, DC2, and DC3 are all zero or blank or if the continuation card is omitted, all of the degrees of freedom not in IC1, IC2, and IC3 will be made dependent.

4. The dependent (that is, constrained) degrees of freedom in a CRTRPLT element may not appear on OMIT, OMIT1, SPC, or SUPORT cards, nor may they be redundantly...
implied on ASET or ASET1 cards. They may not appear as dependent degrees of freedom in other rigid elements or on MPC cards. Degrees of freedom declared to be independent by a rigid element can be made dependent by another rigid element or by an MPC card.

5. Rigid elements, unlike MPC’s, are not selected through the Case Control Deck.

6. Forces of constraint are not recovered.

7. Rigid elements are ignored in heat transfer problems.

8. Nastran actually converts the CRTRPLT input card into the CRIGD3 card format, and thus processes a CRTRPLT card as if it were a CRIGD3 card. The following table shows the method of conversion, in free-field format:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CRTRPLT Card</th>
<th>---&gt; Equivalent CRIGD3 Card</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CRTRPLT, EID, G1, G2, G3, IC1, IC2, IC3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>, DC1, DC2, DC3</td>
<td>---&gt; CRIGD3, EID, G1, IC1, G2, IC2, G3, IC3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>, &quot;MSET&quot;, G1, DC1, G2, DC2, G3, DC3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. See Section 1.4.2.2 for a discussion of rigid elements.
**BULK DATA DECK**

Input Data Card  CRBE1  Rigid Body Element, Form 1

**Description:** Defines a rigid body connected to an arbitrary number of grid points.

**Format and Example:**

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CRBE1</td>
<td>EID</td>
<td>IG1</td>
<td>IC1</td>
<td>IG2</td>
<td>IC2</td>
<td>IG3</td>
<td>IC3</td>
<td>abc</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>ABC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+bc</td>
<td>IG4</td>
<td>IC4</td>
<td>IG5</td>
<td>IC5</td>
<td>IG6</td>
<td>IC6</td>
<td>def</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+BC</td>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>CDF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ef</td>
<td>&quot;UM&quot;</td>
<td>DG1</td>
<td>DC1</td>
<td>DG2</td>
<td>DC2</td>
<td>DG3</td>
<td>DC3</td>
<td>ghi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+DF</td>
<td>UM</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>123456</td>
<td>EFI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+hi</td>
<td>DG4</td>
<td>DC4</td>
<td>DG5</td>
<td>DC5</td>
<td>etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+HI</td>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
<td>456</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Contents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EID</td>
<td>Element identification number (Integer &gt; 0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IGi</td>
<td>Identification numbers of the reference independent grid points (Integers &gt; 0.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICi</td>
<td>Independent degrees of freedom in the global coordinate system for the preceding reference grid point (any of the digits 1-6 with no imbedded blanks. Integer &gt; 0.) See Remarks 2, 3, and 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;UM&quot;</td>
<td>BCD word that indicates the start of the data for dependent grid points.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DGi</td>
<td>Identification numbers of the dependent grid points (Integer &gt; 0).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCi</td>
<td>Dependent degrees of freedom in the global coordinate system for the preceding dependent grid point (any of the digits 1-6 with no imbedded blanks. Integer &gt; 0.) See Remarks 4 and 5.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NASTRAN DATA DECK

Remarks: 1. Element identification number must be unique with respect to all other element identification numbers.

2. The total number of degrees of freedom specified for the reference grid points (IC1 through IC6) must be six; for example, IC1=1, IC2=2, IC3=4, IC4=3, IC5=6. Further, they should together be capable of representing any general rigid body motion of the element.

3. The first continuation card is not required if less than four reference independent grid points are specified.

4. The dependent (that is, constrained) degrees of freedom in a CRBE1 element may not appear on OMIT, OMIT1, SPC, or SUPORT cards, nor may they be redundantly implied on ASET or ASET1 cards. They may not appear as dependent degrees of freedom in other rigid elements or on MPC cards. Degrees of freedom declared to be independent by a rigid element can be made dependent by another rigid element or by an MPC card.

5. A degree of freedom cannot be both independent and dependent for the same element. However, both independent and dependent components can exist at the same grid point.

6. Rigid elements, unlike MPC’s, are not selected through the Case Control Deck.

7. Forces of constraint are not recovered.

8. Rigid elements are ignored in heat transfer problems.

9. Nastran actually converts the CRBE1 input card into the CRIGD3 card format by switching the "UM" BCD word to "MSET", and thus processes a CRBE1 card as if it were a CRIGD3 card.

CRBE1 Card                ==> Equivalent CRIGD3 Card
---------------------------------------------------------------------
CRBE1, EID, IG1, IC1, IG2, IC2, IG3, IC3
,  "UM", DG1, DC1, IG2, DC2, etc.
==> CRIGD3, EID, IG1, IC1, IG2, IC2, IG3, IC3
    ,  "MSET", DG1, DC1, DG2, DC2, etc.

10. See Section 1.4.2.2 for a discussion of rigid elements.
Description: Defines a rigid body whose independent degrees of freedom are specified at a single grid point and whose dependent degrees of freedom are specified at an arbitrary number of grid points.

Format and Example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CRBE2</td>
<td>EID</td>
<td>IG</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>G1</td>
<td>G2</td>
<td>G3</td>
<td>G4</td>
<td>G5</td>
<td>abc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CRBE2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>ABC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+bc</td>
<td>G6</td>
<td>G7</td>
<td>G8</td>
<td>etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+BC</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Field          Contents

EID           Element identification number (Integer > 0)

IG            Identification number of the reference grid point, to which all six independent degrees of freedom for the element are assigned (Integer > 0)

C             The dependent degrees of freedom in the global coordinate system for all the dependent grid points Gi (any of the digits 1-6 with no imbedded blanks. Integer > 0.) See Remark 2.

Gi            Identification numbers of the dependent grid points (Integers > 0)

Remarks: 1. Element identification number must be unique with respect to all other element identification numbers.

2. The dependent (that is constrained) degrees of freedom in a CRBE2 element may not appear on OMIT, OMIT1, SPC, or SUPPORT cards, nor may they be redundantly implied on ASET or ASET1 cards. They may not appear as dependent degrees of freedom in other rigid elements or on MPC cards. Degrees of freedom declared to be independent by a rigid element can be made dependent by another rigid element or by an MPC card.

3. Rigid elements, unlike MPC's, are not selected through the Case Control Deck.
4. Forces of constraint are not recovered.

5. Rigid elements are ignored in heat transfer problems.

6. Nastran actually converts the CRBE2 input card into the CRIGD2 card format, and thus processes a CRBE2 card as if it were a CRIGD2 card. The following table shows the method of conversion, in free-field format:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CRBE2 Card</th>
<th>----&gt; Equivalent CRIGD2 Card</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CRBE2, EID, IG, C, G1, G2, G3, etc.</td>
<td>----&gt; CRIGD2, EID, IG, G1, C, G2, C, G3, C, etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. See Section 1.4.2.2 for a discussion of rigid elements.
Input Data Card  CRBE3  Rigid Body Element, Form 3

Description: Defines the motion at a "reference" grid point as the weighted average of the motions at a set of other grid points.

Format and Example:

```
  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  10
+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+
| CRBE3 | EID | IG | IC | W1 | C1 | G1,1 | G1,2 | abc |
| CRBE3 | 14  | 100| 1234| 1.0| 123 | 1    | 3    | ABC |
+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+
+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+
| +bc | G1,3 | W2 | C2 | G2,1| G2,2| G2,3 | W3  | C3  | def |
+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+
+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+
| +BC | 5   | 4.7| 1   | 2   | 4   | 6    | 5.2 | 2   | DEF |
+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+
+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+
| +ef | G3,1| G3,2| G3,3| W4 | C4 | G4,1 | G4,2| G4,3 | ghi |
+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+
+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+
| +EF | 7   | 8   | 5.1 | 1  | 15  | 16  |     | GHI |
+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+
+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+
| +hi | "UM"| DG1 | DC1 | DG2 | DC2 | DG3 | DC3 | jk1 |
+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+
+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+
| +HI | UM  | 100 | 14  | 5   | 3   | 7   | 2   | JKL |
+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+
+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+
| +ki |     | DG4 | DC4 | DG5 | DC5 | DG6 | DC6 |     |
+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+
+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+
| +KL |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
```

Field          Contents

EID            Element identification number (Integer > 0)

IG             Reference grid point (Integer > 0)

IC             Global components of motion whose values will be computed at the reference grid point (any of the digits 1-6 with no imbedded blanks. Integer > 0)

W1             Weighting factor for components of motion on the following card at grid points Gi,j (Real)

C1             Global components of motion which have weighting factor W1 at grid points Gi,j (any of the digits 1-6 with no imbedded blanks. Integers > 0)
NASTRAN DATA DECK

Gi,j  Grid point whose components Ci have weighting factor Wi in the averaging equations (Integers > 0)

"UM"  BCD word that indicates the start of the data for the components of motion at grid points DGi (Optional). The default is that all of the component in IC at the referent grid point IG, and no others, are included in the dependent component set \( \{u_m^m\} \)

DGi  Grid points with components DCi in \( \{u_m^m\} \) (Integers > 0)

DCi  Components of motion at grid point DGi (any of the digits 1-6 with no imbedded blanks, Integers > 0)

Remarks: 1. Element identification number must be unique with respect to all other element identification numbers.

2. Blank spaces may be left at the end of a Gi,j sequence.

3. The default for UM should be used except in cases where the user wishes to include some or all IC components in displacement sets exclusive from the \( \{u_m^m\} \) set. If the default is not used for UM:

   a. The total number of components in \( \{u_m^m\} \) (that is, the total number of dependent degrees of freedom defined by the element) must be equal to the number of components in IC (four in the above example).

   b. The components in UM must be a subset of the components mentioned in IC and \( (Gi,j; Ci) \).

   c. The coefficient matrix \( [R_m^m] \) in the constraints equation

      \[ [R_m^m][u_m^m] + [R_n^n][u_n^n] = 0 \]

      must be nonsingular.

4. The dependent (that is constrained) degrees of freedom in a CRBE3 element may not appear on OMIT, OMITI, SPC, or SUPORT cards, nor may they be redundantly implied on ASET or ASETI cards. They may not appear as dependent degrees of freedom in other rigid elements or on MPC cards. Degrees of freedom declared to be independent by a rigid element can be made dependent by another rigid element or by an MPC card.

5. Rigid elements, unlike MPC's, are not selected through the Case Control Deck.

6. Forces of constraint are not recovered.
BULK DATA DECK

7. Rigid elements are ignored in heat transfer problems.

8. Unlike the other rigid elements, this CRBE3 element and the CRSPLINE element cannot be converted into CRIGD2 or CRIGD3 elements. A Fortran subroutine (in single precision version and in double precision version) was written to handle these two special rigid elements.
NASTRAN DATA DECK

Input Data Card  CRSPLINE

**Description:** Defines multipoint constraints for the interpolation of displacements at grid points

**Format and Example:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Contents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EID</td>
<td>Element identification number (Integer &gt; 0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D/L</td>
<td>Ratio of the diameter of the elastic tube which the spline represents to the sum of the lengths of all segments. Default = 0.1 (Real &gt; 0.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gi</td>
<td>Identification number of the ith grid point (Integer &gt; 0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ci</td>
<td>Components to be constrained at the ith grid point (any of the digits 1-6 with no imbedded blanks, or blank) See Remark 3.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Remarks:**

1. Element identification number must be unique with respect to all other element identification numbers.

2. Displacements are interpolated from the equations of an elastic beam passing through the grid points.

3. A blank entry in Ci indicates that all six degrees of freedom at Gi are independent. Since Gi must be independent, no field is provided for Ci. Since the last grid point must also be independent, the last entry must be a Gi, not a Ci. For the example shown, Gi, G3 and G6 are independent; G2 has six constrained degrees of freedom while G4 and G5 each have three.
BULK DATA DECK

4. The dependent (that is, constrained) degrees of freedom in a CRSPLINE element may not appear on OMIT, OMIT1, SPC, or SUPORT cards, nor may they be redundantly implied on ASET or ASET1 cards. They may not appear as dependent degrees of freedom in other rigid elements or on MPC cards. Degrees of freedom declared to be independent by a rigid element can be made dependent by another rigid element or by an MPC card.

5. Rigid elements, unlike MPC’s, are not selected through the Case Control Deck.

6. Forces of constraint are not recovered.

7. Rigid elements are ignored in heat transfer problems.

8. Unlike the other rigid elements, this CRSPLINE element and the CRBE3 element cannot be converted into CRIGD2 or CRIGD3 elements. A Fortran subroutine (in single precision version and in double precision version) was written to handle these two special rigid elements.