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Users Guide for EASI Graphics

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USERS GUIDE FOR EASI GRAPHICS

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ABSTRACT

EASI (Estimate of Adversary Sequence Interruption) is an analytical technique for measuring the effectiveness of physical protection systems. EASI Graphics is a computer graphics extension of EASI which provides a capability for performing sensitivity and trade-off analyses of the parameters of a physical protection system. This document reports on the implementation of EASI Graphics and illustrates its application with some examples.

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I. INTRODUCTION

A relatively simple, easy to use method of evaluating physical protection system performance at a fixed-site nuclear facility has been developed.¹ This method, called Estimate of Adversary Sequence Interruption (EASI), calculates the probability of interrupting an adversary along a physical path described by (1) probability of detection, (2) adversary delay time, (3) probability of communications, and (4) security force response time. The EASI evaluation can be performed on hand-held programmable calculators.^{2,3}

A versatile computer graphics version of EASI has also been developed. This EASI Graphics program allows the user to input facility and adversary path attributes at a computer graphics terminal. The output consists of a value for the probability of adversary sequence interruption and a variety of user selected plots. These plots provide information related to the sensitivity of the probability of interruption to changes in facility safeguards components. This information provides a basis for evaluating and designing fixed-site security systems.

The purpose of this report is to provide a guide for evaluating physical protection systems using the EASI Graphics program. Instructions are provided for implementing the EASI program on a graphics terminal and for describing an adversary path for evaluation. A specific example which illustrates the plotting capability of EASI Graphics is also presented.

II. DISCUSSION

General Discussion of EASI Method

The Estimate of Adversary Sequence Interruption computer code is an analytical technique for evaluating the effectiveness of physical protection systems. The EASI method consists of a probabilistic analysis of the interactions of basic security functions and is used to calculate the probability of interruption of specific adversary action sequences. Adversary action sequences can include an outsider entering a facility for the purpose of sabotage or theft or an insider either gaining access to a vital area for the purpose of sabotage or gaining access to Special Nuclear Materials (SNM) and egressing.

The EASI code has been adapted for use on hand-held calculators to provide a tool for quick, "first cut," evaluations of physical security systems. EASI is also available as an interactive graphics program for use on computers equipped with an interactive graphics terminal.

The basis of the EASI method is that, for a resolute theft or sabotage attempt to be averted, the response force must be notified of the attempt while there is still sufficient time remaining in the adversary's action sequence for the force to respond and interrupt the sequence. The response force is assumed to be adequate enough to at least delay adversary progress until additional forces arrive to neutralize the adversary.

Input data required for EASI Graphics include (1) the average guard force response time, (2) the standard deviation of security force response time, (3) the probability of communication with the security force, and (4) an adversary action sequence. Each adversary action sequence takes place along a path which includes a starting point, a sequence of detection methods and barriers, and a terminal point. An adversary attempting to use such a path to accomplish a goal of theft or sabotage must defeat each barrier and traverse each open area along the path. Each of these adversary activities is called a task.

Tasks are ordered in time, beginning at the outermost barrier (e.g., a perimeter fence in the case of an outsider or an internal secure area in the case of an insider) and proceeding to the target or terminal point. Associated with each task is an average time to complete the task and a standard deviation.

Also associated with each task is a sensor for detecting adversary activities (e.g., a door alarm, a closed-circuit television (CCTV) camera, etc.). The probability that this sensor will be activated is the probability of detection (P_d) for the particular type of sensor assumed. If there is no sensor associated with a task, the probability of detection is set equal to zero.

The probability of interruption $\{P(I)\}$ is calculated for each adversary action sequence based on the input parameters. A number of plotting options are available to the user of EASI Graphics. These plots provide the user with information on the sensitivity of the parameters of the system.

A mathematical development of the EASI method is included in Appendix A.

Implementation and Computer Requirements for EASI Graphics

EASI Graphics provides an interactive interface between the analyst and the computer. This interface allows the user to interrogate the computer, input appropriate physical protection system data, modify the input data or facility design, and select the desired output. Program control is provided by the EASI Graphics code, which prompts the user by requesting information and directing the detailed analysis.

The Sandia Laboratories EASI Graphics program uses a Tektronix 4014 graphics terminal to interface with the CDC 6600 time-sharing computer. Sandia users can access the EASI Graphics code at any appropriate graphics terminal by using the following input:

```
GET,UEASI/UN=DWSASSE      (RETURN)
/-UEASI                   (RETURN)
```

The EASI Graphics code is also available to other users as an ANSI standard FORTRAN program which should be easily adapted to any computer with adequate memory and a compatible graphics terminal. Two additional software packages are required: DISSPLA, which is a proprietary product marketed by Integrated Software Systems Corporation, and PLOT-10, which is the Tektronix terminal control and plotting software package. A complete program listing for EASI Graphics is contained in Appendix B.

Instructions for implementing each segment of the program are displayed on the terminal screen by the computer upon completion of the preceding step. A flow chart which illustrates the EASI Graphics instruction/analyst interface is

shown in Figure 1. At each decision point within the program, the computer queries the user for a decision or further information. An evaluation of an adversary action sequence using EASI can be accomplished through the use of questions and requests for information by the computer and responses by the analyst.

EASI Graphics Evaluation Procedure

A hypothetical fixed-site facility and one possible adversary action sequence associated with that facility are shown in Figure 2. This facility will be used to illustrate the EASI evaluation procedure and to define a set of input parameters for the EASI Graphics example described in Section III. Details of the facility evaluation procedures using EASI have been reported previously.² The following discussion is included in this report to clarify the example and for completeness. The reader is referred to Reference 2 for additional information on the use of EASI.

Potential adversary targets in Figure 2 are the SNM and the vital component. For this example, only the physical path shown in Figure 2 will be considered. This problem involves examining the vulnerability of the facility to a sabotage attempt by an unauthorized adversary (outsider). Further study of this facility would require that other possible adversary action sequences related to sabotage or theft be evaluated.

Since this problem involves unauthorized entry, the adversary sequence must begin somewhere on the facility boundary, in this case at the perimeter fence. The entire adversary sequence consists of penetrating the perimeter fence, crossing the open area between the fence and the facility's main building, penetrating the locked exterior door, traversing the hallway, and finally penetrating the locked interior door to the target (vital component).

While outside the building, the adversary is subject to surveillance by the CCTV (Sensor 3).^{*} In addition, sensors on both the locked exterior door (Sensor 5) and the locked interior door (Sensor 7) provide adversary detection functions.

The adversary action sequence consists of seven tasks: (1) penetrate fence, (2) cross open area to position of the CCTV, (3) cross open area between

^{*}The sensors are numbered to correspond to the task with which they are associated.

Figure 1. Flow Chart for EASI Graphics Instruction/Analyst Interface.

Figure 2. Adversary Action Sequence for EASI Graphics Example.

the CCTV and the main building, (4) penetrate locked exterior door, (5) travel to locked interior door, (6) penetrate locked interior door, and (7) travel to vital component and achieve objective. The adversary time-sequence path (in minutes) for this adversary action sequence is shown in Figure 3.

where: $E(t_i)$ = Expected value (mean) of time to accomplish Task i

$\sigma(t_i)$ = Standard deviation of the mean for Task i

Figure 3. Adversary Time-Sequence Path for Sabotage (Outsider).

Each task is specified by the mean time required to accomplish that task and a standard deviation. Sensors which may provide adversary deflection are located at the beginning of their associated task. In this example, Sensor 3 is associated with Task 3, Sensor 5 with Task 5, and Sensor 7 with Task 7.

The input data derived from the time-sequence path in Figure 3 are summarized in Table I. (The procedures by which these data are input to the computer are outlined in Section III, which follows.) Given these data, EASI Graphics calculates the probability of interruption for the particular adversary action sequence described in Figure 3. If the value of $P(I)$ is not sufficiently

high, the input data can be modified and a new value of $P(I)$ calculated. This iterative procedure allows the user to change the performance characteristics of selected physical protection system components until $P(I)$ is satisfactory. This analytical procedure should be performed for other adversary action sequences.

TABLE I
Numerical Input for Example

<u>Response Force Specifications</u>		
Mean Response Time	4.0 minutes	
Standard Deviation	0.16 minutes	
Probability of Communication	0.9	
<u>Adversary Time-Sequence Path</u>		
	<u>Task Time (min)</u>	
<u>Task</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Standard Deviation</u>
		<u>Probability of Detection (P_d)</u>
1	2.0	0.5
2	1.0	0.2
3	1.0	0.2
4	3.0	0.3
5	0.5	0.1
6	3.0	0.3
7	0.1	0.02

Graphical Output Options

The results of the EASI analysis are expressed in terms of the probability that the physical protection system can respond in time to interrupt specific adversary action sequences. EASI calculates and displays $P(I)$ for each defined adversary action sequence. To supplement the EASI calculations, EASI Graphics provides the analyst with a selection of six two-dimensional and eight three-dimensional plots. These plots allow the user to examine the sensitivities of various components along the adversary's path and to study the effect on the probability of interruption of varying the performance of these components. The available plotting options are summarized in Table II.

With the exception of Plot No. 1, the dependent variable for each EASI Graphics plot is the probability of interruption. The dependent variable may

be plotted as a function of one or two independent variables related to the input data, i.e., response time, probability of communication, task time, or probability of detection. The three-dimensional surfaces and two-dimensional curves generated by EASI Graphics may be used to estimate the value of $P(I)$ for different values of the independent variables.

TABLE II
Available Plot Options

<u>Option Number</u>	<u>Description</u>
0	No Plot
<u>Two-Dimensional Plots</u>	
1	Probability of Alarm vs. Time to Terminal Point
2	Probability of Interruption vs. Time to Terminal Point
3	Probability of Interruption vs. Response Time
4	Probability of Interruption vs. Probability of Communication
5	Probability of Interruption vs. Task Time
6	Probability of Interruption vs. Probability of Detection
<u>Three-Dimensional Plots</u>	
	Probability of Interruption as a function of:
7	Response Time and Probability of Communication
8	Task Time and Probability of Detection
9	Response Time and Task Time
10	Response Time and Probability of Detection
11	Probability of Communication and Probability of Detection
12	Task Time and Probability of Communication
13	Task Time and Task Time
14	Probability of Detection and Probability of Detection

For those plots which include task time or probability of detection, the user must specify which task number(s) or sensor(s) is to be used. For example, Figure 4 shows the EASI Graphics plot of the probability of interruption versus task time for Task 5. Prior to executing this plot, the computer would request that the user specify the task number to be plotted. Similarly, Figure 5

illustrates a three-dimensional plot using both task time and the probability of detection. The interaction between the computer and analyst necessary to generate this plot is shown on the following page.*

Figure 4. Probability of Interruption vs. Time for Task 5.

*Computer input prompts are indicated by a question mark. Analyst input is followed by a "RETURN" entered at the terminal.

WHICH TASK TIME IS THE VARIABLE

ENTER TASK NUMBER RETURN

? 5

ENTER RATIO OF MEAN TASK TIME TO STANDARD DEVIATION RETURN

? 5

DO YOU WANT TO SET YOUR OWN SCALE ?1=YES,0=NO RETURN

? 0

WHICH SENSOR IS THE VARIABLE

ENTER SENSOR NUMBER RETURN

? 3

Figure 5. Probability of Interruption as a Function of P_d for Sensor 3 and Time for Task 5.

In addition to requesting appropriate task and sensor numbers, the computer must determine the maximum scale for the task time or response time. As shown in the preceding exchange, the computer requests the ratio of the mean task (or response) time to the standard deviation when these variables are necessary for a plot. This ratio is used to determine the appropriate scale for the axes.

The user also has the option of setting the scale for any independent variables except probabilities. This option is useful for examining smaller sections of a plot or for expanding the plot if the original scale is too large. Figure 6 shows an example of an original plot where the generated curve does not extend the full length of the graph. This plot can be expanded by interaction with the computer as follows:*

```
DO YOU WANT TO SET YOUR OWN SCALE ?1=YES,0=NO    RETURN
? 1
NEED XMAX, MAXIMUM VALUE OF RESPONSE TIME,
AND XSTP, SPACING FOR TICK MARKS, XMAX SHOULD BE
A MULTIPLE OF XSTP.
ENTER MAXIMUM VALUE OF RESPONSE TIME
? 10
ENTER TICK MARK SPACING
? 1
```

The resulting plot is shown in Figure 7. The maximum value of the abscissa (XMAX) has been reduced from 16 to 10; the tick mark spacing (XSTP) remains fixed at 1. Except in unusual situations, the user should adhere to the computer warning on changing the scale and assure that XMAX is a multiple of the tick mark spacing (XSTP). If this is not done, the plot will still be accurate but will appear nonstandard and may be confusing to the user.

*Computer input prompts are indicated by a question mark. Analyst input is followed by a "RETURN" entered at the terminal.

Figure 6. Example of Plot with Oversize Scale.

Figure 7. Reduced-Scale Plot of Example Shown in Figure 6.

III. EXAMPLE OF EASI GRAPHICS APPLICATION

The adversary action sequence diagrammed in Figure 2 was used as an example problem for EASI Graphics. This section presents details of the user/computer interactions which provide the input, output, and facility modifications required for a complete evaluation of the specific example adversary action sequence. The sensitivity of P(I) to changes in selected physical protection system components is also examined, and facility modifications which appear to improve the value of P(I) are discussed.

Input Requirements for EASI Graphics

Program initialization and instructional comments are available to the EASI Graphics user (see Table III). These instructions may be listed at the discretion of the user. In addition, once the input data have been entered into the computer, these data may be recalled prior to requesting graphical output.

TABLE III

Instructions on Use of EASI Graphics

FOR INSTRUCTIONS ON USE OF THIS PROGRAM, ENTER 1,
OTHERWISE 0 THEN RETURN
? 1

PAUSE

THIS PROGRAM PROVIDES GRAPHIC OUTPUT FOR EASI (ESTIMATE OF ADVERSARY SEQUENCE INTERRUPTION). EASI IS AN ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUE FOR EVALUATING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PHYSICAL SECURITY SYSTEMS. SCENARIOS CAN INCLUDE AN OUTSIDER ENTERING A FACILITY FOR THE PURPOSE OF SABOTAGE OR THEFT OR AN INSIDER EITHER GAINING ACCESS TO A VITAL AREA FOR THE PURPOSE OF SABOTAGE OR GAINING ACCESS TO MATERIAL AND EGRESSING. DATA INPUT REQUIRED FOR THE PROGRAM ARE AVERAGE GUARD FORCE RESPONSE TIME AND STANDARD DEVIATION, PROBABILITY OF COMMUNICATION (WHICH IS THE PROBABILITY THAT THE GUARDS ARE NOTIFIED WHEN A SENSOR IS ACTIVATED), AND THE ADVERSARY ACTION SEQUENCE (AAS). THE AAS IS DESCRIBED IN TERMS OF A NUMBER OF TASKS, ORDERED IN TIME, WHICH THE ADVERSARY HAS TO PERFORM. ASSOCIATED WITH EACH TASK IS AN AVERAGE TIME TO PERFORM AND A STANDARD DEVIATION. IN ADDITION, ASSOCIATED WITH EACH TASK IS A SENSOR WHICH CAN BE ACTIVATED AT THE BEGINNING OF THE TASK. THE PROBABILITY THAT IT WILL BE ACTIVATED IS THE PROBABILITY OF DETECTION WHICH CAN BE SET TO ZERO TO REPRESENT NO SENSOR. AFTER THE DATA ARE INPUT, THE PROBABILITY OF INTERRUPTION IS CALCULATED AND DISPLAYED. THIS IS THE PROBABILITY THAT THE ADVERSARY IS INTERRUPTED BY THE GUARD FORCE BEFORE THE ADVERSARY'S MISSION IS COMPLETED. THE USER IS THEN PRESENTED WITH A NUMBER OF OPTIONS FOR PLOTTING WHICH PROVIDE THE USER WITH INFORMATION ON THE SENSITIVITY OF THE PARAMETERS OF THE SYSTEM.

PRESS RETURN TO CONTINUE.

?

The data shown in Table I were used as input for this example. The sequence of analyst/computer interactions required to input these data is given in Table IV. The input consists of (1) response force characteristics, (2) number of tasks, and (3) task description. Each task description includes the mean time to perform the task, standard deviation, and the probability of detection of the sensor associated with that task. Since there are sensors only for Tasks 3, 5, and 7, all other probabilities of detection were set to zero for this example.

TABLE IV
EASI Graphics Input for Example Problem*

ENTER RESPONSE FORCE CHARACTERISTICS		DATA FOR TASK 4	
MEAN RESPONSE TIME	RETURN	MEAN TIME TO PERFORM TASK	RETURN
? 4		? 3	
STANDARD DEVIATION	RETURN	STANDARD DEVIATION	RETURN
? 16		? 3	
PROBABILITY OF DETECTION	RETURN	PROBABILITY OF DETECTION (IF NO SENSOR ENTER 0)	RETURN
? 19		? 0	
ENTER TASK DATA		DATA FOR TASK 5	
ENTER NUMBER OF TASKS	RETURN	MEAN TIME TO PERFORM TASK	RETURN
? 7		? 5	
DATA FOR TASK 1		STANDARD DEVIATION	RETURN
MEAN TIME TO PERFORM TASK	RETURN	? 12	
? 2		PROBABILITY OF DETECTION (IF NO SENSOR ENTER 0)	RETURN
STANDARD DEVIATION	RETURN	? 97	
? 5		DATA FOR TASK 6	
PROBABILITY OF DETECTION (IF NO SENSOR ENTER 0)	RETURN	MEAN TIME TO PERFORM TASK	RETURN
? 0		? 3	
DATA FOR TASK 2		STANDARD DEVIATION	RETURN
MEAN TIME TO PERFORM TASK	RETURN	? 1	
? 1		PROBABILITY OF DETECTION (IF NO SENSOR ENTER 0)	RETURN
STANDARD DEVIATION	RETURN	? 0	
? 12		DATA FOR TASK 7	
PROBABILITY OF DETECTION (IF NO SENSOR ENTER 0)	RETURN	MEAN TIME TO PERFORM TASK	RETURN
? 0		? 2	
DATA FOR TASK 3		STANDARD DEVIATION	RETURN
MEAN TIME TO PERFORM TASK	RETURN	? 02	
? 1		PROBABILITY OF DETECTION (IF NO SENSOR ENTER 0)	RETURN
STANDARD DEVIATION	RETURN	? 97	
? 12		PAUSE	
PROBABILITY OF DETECTION (IF NO SENSOR ENTER 0)	RETURN	PROBABILITY OF ADVERSARY INTERRUPTION - .352	
? 3		PRESS RETURN TO CONTINUE	
		? 7	

*Computer input prompts are indicated by a question mark. Analyst inputs are followed by a "RETURN" entered at the terminal.

Following input, the computer automatically calculates and displays the probability of adversary interruption for that particular adversary action sequence; $P(I)$ is 0.352 for this example. At this point in the program the user may either select a number of plots of the computer generated data or modify the input data to examine the effect of these changes on the probability of adversary interruption.

Interpretation of EASI Graphics Output

The low probability of interruption for the example indicates that, for this specific adversary action sequence, the facility safeguards systems are not adequate against a forcible adversary attack with an intent of sabotage. In order to investigate possible safeguards system upgrades to improve the probability of interruption, the user would probably request a complete set of EASI Graphics plots. Such a set of plots for the example are given in Appendix C. Selected plots which emphasize the sensitivity of critical system components are shown in Figures 8 through 11.

Figure 8. Probability of Interruption vs. Response Force Time.

Figure 8 shows the change in $P(I)$ associated with changes in the guard force response time. For the example adversary action sequence, a rather small decrease in response time can significantly increase the probability of interruption. As shown in Figure 8, the original response force time of 4.0 minutes yields a $P(I)$ of 0.352; however, decreasing the response time to 3.0 minutes increases $P(I)$ to approximately 0.88.

Task 5 involves the adversary traversing an ordinary hallway between the exterior door and the door leading to the target. In this example, Task 5 required a mean time of 0.5 minute to accomplish. As shown in Figure 9, if the time required for the adversary to travel down the hallway can be increased to

Figure 9. Probability of Interruption vs. Time to Complete Task 5.

Interpretation of EASI Graphics Output

The low probability of interruption for the example indicates that, for this specific adversary action sequence, the facility safeguards systems are not adequate against a forcible adversary attack with an intent of sabotage. In order to investigate possible safeguards system upgrades to improve the probability of interruption, the user would probably request a complete set of EASI Graphics plots. Such a set of plots for the example are given in Appendix C. Selected plots which emphasize the sensitivity of critical system components are shown in Figures 8 through 11.

Figure 8. Probability of Interruption vs. Response Force Time.

Figure 8 shows the change in $P(I)$ associated with changes in the guard force response time. For the example adversary action sequence, a rather small decrease in response time can significantly increase the probability of interruption. As shown in Figure 8, the original response force time of 4.0 minutes yields a $P(I)$ of 0.352; however, decreasing the response time to 3.0 minutes increases $P(I)$ to approximately 0.88.

Task 5 involves the adversary traversing an ordinary hallway between the exterior door and the door leading to the target. In this example, Task 5 required a mean time of 0.5 minute to accomplish. As shown in Figure 9, if the time required for the adversary to travel down the hallway can be increased to

Figure 9. Probability of Interruption vs. Time to Complete Task 5.

between 2.0 and 2.5 minutes, the value of $P(I)$ approaches 0.9. Such a delay could be obtained, for example, by the installation of a hallway barrier which is deployed based on the sensor (alarm) at the exterior door (Sensor 5).

An increase in $P(I)$ could also be attained by increasing the probability of detection of one or more of the sensors in the facility. Since P_d for the sensors located at the exterior and interior doors is already 0.97, only the value of P_d for the CCTV sensor was changed. Figure 10 illustrates the effects on $P(I)$ of varying P_d for Sensor 3. The sensitivity of the probability of interruption is not as great in this case as it is for changes in the response time or mean task time for Task 5. For example, P_d for Sensor 3 would have to be increased to over 0.85 in order to achieve a $P(I)$ exceeding 0.8.

Figure 10. Probability of Interruption vs. P_d for Sensor 3.

Figure 11 illustrates the combined sensitivities for P_d of Sensor 3 and the mean task time for Task 5. Using plots similar to Figure 11, the analyst can investigate the effect of simultaneously varying two parameters. For example, doubling the Task 5 mean time to 1.0 minute and P_d of Sensor 3 to 0.6 produces a $P(I)$ of approximately 0.75 to 0.8.

Figure 11. Probability of Interruption vs. P_d for Sensor 3 and Time to Complete Task 5.

Modifying EASI Graphics Input

A calculation of the value of $P(I)$ which would result from changing the performance values of selected facility safeguards components can be obtained

by modifying the EASI Graphics input data. Table V illustrates the analyst-computer interaction used to modify the example input data. Before making any changes in the data, EASI Graphics can be instructed to list the original set of input data for reference.

TABLE V

Sample of Changes to Input Data*

```

ANY CHANGES IN DATA? 1=YES, 0=NO    RETURN
? 1
NEED CURRENT DATA LISTED? 1=YES, 0=NO    RETURN
? 1

                                RESPONSE TIME    4.00
                                STD.DEV.         .16
                                PROB.COMM.        .90
TASK      MEAN      STD.DEV.    PROB.DET.
  1        2.00      .50         0.00
  2        1.00      .20         0.00
  3        1.00      .20         .30
  4        3.00      .30         0.00
  5         .50      .10         .97
  6        3.00      .30         0.00
  7         .10      .02         .97

ANY CHANGES IN RESPONSE FORCE DATA?1=YES,0=NO    RETURN
? 0
ANY CHANGES IN TASK DATA?1=YES,0=NO    RETURN
? 1
ENTER TASK NUMBER    RETURN
? 3
DATA FOR TASK 3
MEAN TIME TO PERFORM TASK    RETURN
? 1
STANDARD DEVIATION    RETURN
? .2
PROBABILITY OF DETECTION(IF NO SENSOR ENTER 0)    RETURN
? .8
ANY CHANGES IN TASK DATA?1=YES,0=NO    RETURN
? 0
PAUSE

PROBABILITY OF ADVERSARY INTERRUPTION = .751
PRESS RETURN TO CONTINUE
?

```

*Computer prompts for input are indicated by a question mark.
Analyst input is followed by a "RETURN" entered at the terminal.

As indicated in Table V, no changes were made to the response force characteristics, and only the probability of detection for Task 3 was modified.

Following the input of this change, the computer recalculates $P(I)$ based on the new data. Table V indicates that the change of P_d for Task 3 from 0.30 to 0.80 resulted in an increase of $P(I)$ to 0.751.

The effect of changing P_d is illustrated in Figures 12 and 13. These figures indicate how changes in P_d can affect the influence of other parameters on the value of $P(I)$, in this case, the dependence on the time to perform Task 5. A comparison between Figure 9 and Figure 12 clearly shows the substantial change in the two-dimensional curve relating $P(I)$ and Time for Task 5 that results from increasing P_d for Sensor 3. Additional changes may be made to the input data until the probability of interruption is sufficiently high for the adversary action sequence being studied.

Figure 12. Probability of Interruption vs. Time for Task 5 for Increased Value of P_d Sensor 3.

Figure 13. Probability of Interruption vs. Response Time and Time for Task 5 for Increased Value of P_d for Sensor 3.

IV. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

EASI Graphics is an extension of the EASI method,^{1,2} which can provide the analyst with a better understanding of the relative importance of the parameters of a physical security system. The method should be useful both in the evaluation of existing systems and the design of new systems. The method is useful in analyzing a given adversary action sequence but does not answer the question as to which of a group of adversary action sequences should be analyzed. This question would have to be answered by other types of analyses.

V. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A
THE EASI MATHEMATICAL METHODOLOGY

APPENDIX A
THE EASI MATHEMATICAL METHODOLOGY

The EASI method calculates the probability of interruption of an adversary action sequence aimed at theft or sabotage. This is the probability that the response force will be notified when there is sufficient time remaining in the sequence for the force to respond. The notification of the response force is called an alarm and the probability of alarm is

$$P(A) = P(D)P(C) \quad (1)$$

where $P(D)$ = probability of detection

$P(C)$ = probability of communication to the response force.

In the case of only one detection device, the probability of an adversary action sequence interruption is given by

$$P(I) = P(R|A)P(A) \quad (2)$$

where $P(R|A)$ = probability of response force arrival prior to the adversary's action sequence, given an alarm.

An adversary action sequence is defined in terms of a starting point (which can be taken as the location of the first detection device along the adversary's path since adversary activities prior to this point have no effect on the probability of interruption), a sequence of detection devices, transit delays, barrier delays, and a terminal point. The transits and barriers can be thought of as tasks the adversary must perform. It is assumed that detection devices are located only at the beginnings of tasks.

If t_a is the time remaining for the adversary to reach the terminal point when an alarm occurs, and t_r is the response time of the security force, then for adversary interruption it is necessary that

$$t_a - t_r \geq 0. \quad (3)$$

The random variables t_a and t_r are assumed to be independent and normally distributed and thus the random variable

$$x = t_a - t_r$$

is normally distributed with mean

$$\mu_x = E(t_a - t_r) = E(t_a) - E(t_r),$$

variance

$$\sigma_x^2 = \text{var}(t_a - t_r) = \text{var}(t_a) + \text{var}(t_r)$$

and

$$P(R|A) = P(x \geq 0) = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_x^2}} \exp \left[-\frac{(x - \mu_x)^2}{2\sigma_x^2} \right] dx. \quad (4)$$

In EASI $P(R|A)$ is approximated by

$$P(R|A) \cong \frac{\exp(1.7\mu_x/\sigma_x)}{1 + \exp(1.7\mu_x/\sigma_x)}. \quad (5)$$

In the case of several detection devices, the barrier delays and transit times are assumed to be mutually independent random variables. The expected time from a point p to the terminal point n is

$$E(t_p + t_{p+1} + \dots + t_n) = \sum_{i=p}^n E(t_i)$$

where $E(t_i)$ = expected time to perform Task i , and the variance is

$$\text{var}(t_p + \dots + t_n) = \sum_{i=p}^n \text{var}(t_i).$$

The probability $P(R|A)$ is calculated at each detection device and the

probability of sequence interruption is

$$P(I) = P(R|A_1)P(A_1) + \sum_{i=2}^n P(R|A_i)P(A_i) \prod_{j=1}^{i-1} (1 - P(A_j)). \quad (6)$$

$P(I)$ is the probability calculated by EASI.

APPENDIX B
EASI GRAPHICS PROGRAM LISTING

NOTICE

This computer program was prepared as an account of work sponsored by the United States Government. Neither the United States nor the United States Department of Energy, nor the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission, nor any of their employees, nor any of their contractors, subcontractors, or their employees, makes any warranty, expressed or implied, or assumes any legal liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness or usefulness of any information, apparatus, product or process disclosed, or represents that its use would not infringe privately owned rights.

```

OVERLAY (OVER,C,0)
PROGRAM FASI(INPUT=65,OUTPUT=66,TAPE=77,TAP=66=INPUT,TAP=66=TAPE,65,
ITAP=65)

```

```

THIS PROGRAM PROVIDES GRAPHIC OUTPUT FOR FASI (ESTIMATE OF
ADVERSARY SEQUENCE INTERRUPTION). FASI IS AN ANALYTICAL
TECHNIQUE FOR EVALUATING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PHYSICAL
SECURITY SYSTEMS. SCENARIOS CAN INCLUDE AN OUTSIDER ENTERING
A FACILITY FOR THE PURPOSE OF SABOTAGE OR THEFT OR AN INSIDER
EITHER GAINING ACCESS TO A VITAL AREA FOR THE PURPOSE OF
SABOTAGE OR GAINING ACCESS TO MATERIAL AND EGRESSING.

```

```

DATA INPUT REQUIRED FOR THE PROGRAM ARE AVERAGE GUARD FORCE
RESPONSE TIME AND STANDARD DEVIATION, PROBABILITY OF
COMMUNICATION (WHICH IS THE PROBABILITY THAT THE GUARD IS
NOTIFIED WHEN A SENSOR IS ACTIVATED), AND THE ADVERSARY ACTION
SEQUENCE (AAS). THE AAS IS DESCRIBED IN TERMS OF A NUMBER OF TASKS
PERFORMED CHRONOLOGICALLY, WHICH THE ADVERSARY HAS TO PERFORM.
ASSOCIATED WITH EACH TASK IS AN AVERAGE TIME TO PERFORM AN A
STANDARD DEVIATION. IN ADDITION, ASSOCIATED WITH EACH TASK IS A
SENSOR WHICH CAN BE ACTIVATED AT THE BEGINNING OF THE TASK.
THE PROBABILITY THAT IT WILL BE ACTIVATED IS THE PROBABILITY
OF DETECTION WHICH CAN BE SET TO ZERO TO REPRESENT NO SENS.

```

```

AFTER THE DATA ARE INPUT, THE PROBABILITY OF INTERRUPTION IS
CALCULATED AND DISPLAYED. THIS IS THE PROBABILITY THAT THE
ADVERSARY IS INTERRUPTED BY THE GUARD FORCE BEFORE
THE ADVERSARY'S MISSION IS COMPLETED. THE USER IS THEN
PRESENTED WITH A NUMBER OF OPTIONS FOR PLOTTING WHICH PROVIDE
THE USER WITH INFORMATION ON THE SENSITIVITY OF THE
PARAMETERS OF THE SYSTEM.

```

```

THIS PROGRAM WAS DEVELOPED BY D. W. SASSER AT SANDIA LABORATORIES
IN ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO.

```

```

COMMON /Z/ TASK(25),SNTT(25),PDD(25),N,PC,TP,SOTR,PIC(25),OPR(25)
COMMON /X/ T(25),IOP,LL,ASOP,ASORT,IT,TM,IS,ITI,ITZ,ASO,TL,ASOY
ITZ,ITI,ISZ,TML,ISCALE

```

```

INITIALIZE TEKTRONIX PLOT-10 WITH 1200 BAUD RATE, IDENTIFY
TEKTRONIX 4014-1 CRT WITH ENHANCED GRAPHICS, AND SET
CHARACTER SIZE TO SMALLEST SIZE.

```

```

CALL INITI (120)
CALL TPRM (3,4096)
CALL CRJIT (4)
CALL TSPM
WRITE (55,130)
CALL FFFINP (1,TUT,NOUT,66)

```

```

PRINT INSTRUCTIONS IF TUT=1.

```

```

IF (TLT,NE,1.) GO TO 10
CALL NEWPAG

```

PROGRAM	EAST	CDC 6603 FTR V3.0-V34A OPT=1 11/17/77 19-11.41. DAG
	CALL CHR\$IZ (3)	EAST 57
	CALL TSEN0	EAST 58
	WRITE (55,190)	EAST 59
	WRITE (55,200)	EAST 60
63	CALL TSEN0	EAST 61
	PAUSE	EAST 62
	1: CALL AENPAG	EAST 63
	CALL CHR\$IZ (4)	EAST 64
	CALL TSEN0	EAST 65
65	C	EAST 66
	C	EAST 67
	C	EAST 68
	C	EAST 69
	C	EAST 70
	ACCEPT USER INPUT FOR RESPONSE FORCE TIME, PROBABILITY OF COMMUNICATION, TASK TIMES, AND SENSOR DETECTION PROBABILITIES.	EAST 71
72	WRITE (55,210)	EAST 72
	WRITE (55,220)	EAST 73
	CALL FFFINP (1,T9,NOUT,66)	EAST 74
	WRITE (55,230)	EAST 75
	CALL FFFINP (1,SDTF,NOUT,66)	EAST 76
75	WRITE (55,240)	EAST 77
	CALL FFFINP (1,PC,NOUT,66)	EAST 78
	WRITE (55,250)	EAST 79
	CALL FFFINP (1,XN,NOUT,66)	EAST 80
	N=XN	EAST 81
80	WRITE (55,300)	EAST 82
	DO 40 I=1,N	EAST 83
	WRITE (55,260) I	EAST 84
	WRITE (55,270)	EAST 85
	CALL FFFINP (1,TASKT(I),NOUT,66)	EAST 86
85	WRITE (55,280)	EAST 87
	CALL FFFINP (1,SDTT(I),NOUT,66)	EAST 88
	WRITE (55,290)	EAST 89
	CALL FFFINP (1,P00(I),NOUT,66)	EAST 90
	WRITE (55,300)	EAST 91
90	J=FLOAT(I)-FLOAT(I/10)*10.	EAST 92
	IF (J.NE.0) GO TO 40	EAST 93
	WRITE (55,310)	EAST 94
	PAUSE	EAST 95
	CALL AENPAG	EAST 96
95	CALL TSEN0	EAST 97
	40 CONTINUE	EAST 98
	50 CONTINUE	EAST 99
	C	EAST 100
	C	EAST 101
	C	EAST 102
	C	EAST 103
	EC T(1)=0.	EAST 104
	TM=0.	EAST 105
	TM1=0.	EAST 106
105	M=N+1	EAST 107
	DO 70 I=2,M	EAST 108
	J=N+2-I	EAST 109
	TM=TM+TASKT(J)	EAST 110
	T(I)=TM	EAST 111
110	TM1=TM1+2.*SDTT(J)	EAST 112

	70 CONTINUE	EASI	112
	LL=N	EASI	113
	C	EASI	114
	C	EASI	115
115	IF LL=1, SUBROUTINE CALC CALCULATES THE PROBABILITY	EASI	116
	OF INTERRUPTION. IF LL=N, CALC ALSO CALCULATES CUMULATIVE	EASI	117
	PROBABILITY OF INTERRUPTION AND DETECTION.	EASI	118
	C	EASI	119
	CALL CALC	EASI	120
120	WRITE (55,320) PI(1)	EASI	121
	PAUSE	EASI	122
	80 CALL NEWPAG	EASI	123
	CALL TSEND	EASI	124
	IDLST1=0	EASI	125
125	C	EASI	126
	C	EASI	127
	QUERY USER AS TO WHAT PLOT OPTIONS ARE DESIRED.	EASI	128
	C	EASI	129
	WRITE (55,330)	EASI	130
	CALL FFFINP (-1,IPLST,NOUT,66)	EASI	131
130	C	EASI	132
	C	EASI	133
	IF (IPLST.EQ.0) GO TO 110	EASI	134
	WRITE (55,340)	EASI	135
135	CALL FFFINP (-1,IDLST1,NOUT,66)	EASI	136
	IF (IDLST1.EQ.1) GO TO 120	EASI	137
	90 WRITE (55,350)	EASI	138
	CALL FFFINP (-1,IPLIST,NOUT,66)	EASI	139
	IF (IPLIST.EQ.0) GO TO 100	EASI	140
140	WRITE (55,360)	EASI	141
	C	EASI	142
	C	EASI	143
	PRINTOUT OF PLOT OPTIONS.	EASI	144
	C	EASI	145
	100 WRITE (55,370)	EASI	146
145	CALL FFFINP (1,XIOPT,NOUT,66)	EASI	147
	IOPT=XIOPT	EASI	148
	IF (IOPT.EQ.0) GO TO 110	EASI	149
	J=PING((IOPT-1)/6+1,2)	EASI	150
150	C	EASI	151
	J=1 FOR TWO DIMENSIONAL PLOTS, J=2 FOR THREE	EASI	152
	DIMENSIONAL PLOTS.	EASI	153
	C	EASI	154
	CALL OVERLAY (4HOVER,J,0,0)	EASI	155
	IF OVERLAY IS USED DELETE NEXT TWO STATEMENTS.	EASI	156
155	IF (J.EQ.1) CALL TWOD	EASI	157
	IF (J.EQ.2) CALL THREE	EASI	158
	C	EASI	159
	C	EASI	160
	THUNDERBIRD LOGO	EASI	161
160	CALL BIRD	EASI	162
	C	EASI	163
	C	EASI	164
	PLOT FINISHED	EASI	165
	C	EASI	166
	CALL ENOPL (3)	EASI	167
165	CALL CONEPL	EASI	168

PROGRAM	EASI	COG 6600 FPA V3.0-V34A OPT=1	11/17/77	13.10.41.	PAGE	4
	REWIND 55	EASI	167			
	REWIND 66	EASI	168			
	REWIND 77	EASI	169			
170	C C C RETURN TO ASK IF ANOTHER PLOT IS DESIRED.	EASI	170			
	GO TO 90	EASI	171			
175	C C C 110 CALL NEWPAG CALL TSEND	EASI	172			
	QUERY USER AS TO POSSIBLE CHANGES IN DATA.	EASI	173			
	WRITE (55,380)	EASI	174			
180	C C C CALL FFFINP (-1,IMOD,NCUT,66)	EASI	175			
	IF NO DATA CHANGES,TRANSFER TO ASK FOR NEW PROBLEM OR SIGNOFF.	EASI	176			
185	C C C IF (IMOD.EQ.0) GO TO 170	EASI	177			
	WRITE (55,340)	EASI	178			
	CALL FFFINP (-1,IDLST2,NOUT,66)	EASI	179			
	IF (IDLST2.EQ.0) GO TO 140	EASI	180			
190	120 WRITE (55,190) TP	EASI	181			
	WRITE (55,400) SDTR	EASI	182			
	WRITE (55,410) PC	EASI	183			
	WRITE (55,420)	EASI	184			
	DO 130 I=1,N	EASI	185			
	WRITE (55,430) I,TASKT(I),SOTT(I),POD(I)	EASI	186			
195	130 CONTINUE	EASI	187			
	IF (IDLST1.EQ.1) GO TO 90	EASI	188			
	140 Y=0.	EASI	189			
	WRITE (55,440)	EASI	190			
	CALL FFFINP (-1,I,NOUT,66)	EASI	191			
200	IF (I.EQ.0) GO TO 150	EASI	192			
	Y=1.	EASI	193			
	WRITE (55,210)	EASI	194			
	WRITE (55,220)	EASI	195			
	CALL FFFINP (1,TR,NOUT,66)	EASI	196			
	WRITE (55,230)	EASI	197			
205	CALL FFFINP (1,SDTR,NOUT,66)	EASI	198			
	WRITE (55,240)	EASI	199			
	CALL FFFINP (1,PC,NOUT,66)	EASI	200			
	150 WRITE (55,450)	EASI	201			
	CALL FFFINP (-1,I,NOUT,66)	EASI	202			
210	IF (I.EQ.0) GO TO 160	EASI	203			
	Y=1.	EASI	204			
	WRITE (55,460)	EASI	205			
	CALL FFFINP (1,XN,NOUT,66)	EASI	206			
	J=XN	EASI	207			
215	WRITE (55,260) J	EASI	208			
	WRITE (55,270)	EASI	209			
	CALL FFFINP (1,TASKT(J),NOUT,66)	EASI	210			
	WRITE (55,280)	EASI	211			
220	CALL FFFINP (1,SOTT(J),NOUT,66)	EASI	212			
	WRITE (55,290)	EASI	213			

```

      CALL FFFINP (1,POD(J),NOUT,66)      EASI 222
      GO TO 150                            EASI 223
225 160 IF (V.EQ.0.) GO TO 170              EASI 224
      LL=1                                  EASI 225
      GO TO 60                             EASI 226
      170 CONTINUE                         EASI 227
      C                                     EASI 228
      C                                     EASI 229
      C QUERY USER AS TO WHETHER NEW PROBLEM IS TO BE RUN. EASI 230
      C                                     EASI 231
230 WRITE (55,470)                         EASI 232
      CALL FFFINP (1,XNEWP,NOUT,66)        EASI 233
      NEWP=XNEWP                           EASI 234
      IF (NEWP.GT.0) GO TO 10              EASI 235
      C                                     EASI 236
235 END OF SESSION                         EASI 237
      C                                     EASI 238
      C                                     EASI 239
      180 FORMAT (49HFOR INSTRUCTIONS ON USE OF THIS PROGRAM, ENTER 1,36HOUT
      181 OTHERWISE 0 THEN RETURN.)        EASI 240
240 190 FORMAT (54HTHIS PROGRAM PROVIDES GRAPHIC OUTPUT FOR EASI(ESTIMATE/
      191 1/5HOF ADVERSARY SEQUENCE INTERRUPTION). EASI IS AN ANALYTICAL//54 EASI 241
      2HTECHNIQUE FOR EVALUATING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PHYSICAL//6HSECURI EASI 242
      3H SYSTEMS. SCENARIOS CAN INCLUDE AN OUTSIDER ENTERING//61HA FACIL EASI 243
      4HY FOR THE PURPOSE OF SABOTAGE OR THEFT OR AN INSIDER//56HEITHER EASI 244
      5GAINING ACCESS TO A VITAL AREA FOR THE PURPOSE OF//53HSABOTAGE OR EASI 245
      6GAINING ACCESS TO MATERIAL AND EGRESSING.//59HDATA INPUT REQUIRED EASI 246
      7FOR THE PROGRAM ARE AVERAGE GUARD FORCE) EASI 247
      200 FORMAT (17,51HMEAN RESPONSE TIME AND STANDARD DEVIATION,PM 1011,17 EASI 248
      154HCOMMUNICATION(WHICH IS THE PROBABILITY THAT THE GUARDS ARE//61H EASI 249
      201 NOTIFIED WHEN A SENSOR IS ACTIVATED),AND THE ADVERSARY ACTION//59H EASI 250
      3SEQUENCE(AAS). THE AAS IS DESCRIBED IN TERMS OF A NUMBER OF//58HTA EASI 251
      4KS, ORDERED IN TIME,WHICH THE ADVERSARY HAS TO PERFORM.//61HASSOC EASI 252
      5ATED WITH EACH TASK IS AN AVERAGE TIME TO PERFORM AND A//61HSTANO EASI 253
      6APC DEVIATION.IN ADDITION,ASSOCIATED WITH EACH TASK IS A//59HSENSO EASI 254
      7R WHICH CAN BE ACTIVATED AT THE BEGINNING OF THE TASK.//60HTHE PRO EASI 255
      8ABILITY THAT IT WILL BE ACTIVATED IS THE PROBABILITY//61HOF CTEC EASI 256
      9TION WHICH CAN BE SET TO ZERO TO REPRESENT NO SENSOR.//59HAFTER TH EASI 257
      10E DATA ARE INPUT,THE PROBABILITY OF INTERRUPTION IS//58HCALCULATED EASI 258
      11$ AND DISPLAYED. THIS IS THE PROBABILITY THAT THE//59HADVERSARY IS EASI 259
      12INTERRUPTED BY THE GUARD FORCE BEFORE//54HTHE ADVERSARY'S MISSION EASI 260
      13IS COMPLETED. THE USER IS THEN//61HPRESENTED WITH A NUMBER OF OPTI EASI 261
      14ONS FOR PLOTTING WHICH PROVIDE//61HTHE USER WITH INFORMATION ON TH EASI 262
      15E SENSITIVITY OF THE//25HPARAMETERS OF THE SYSTEM.//25HPRESS RETU EASI 263
      16RN TO CONTINUE.) EASI 264
265 210 FORMAT (10X,36HENTER RESPONSE FORCE CHARACTERISTICS,/) EASI 265
      220 FORMAT (1X,27HMEAN RESPONSE TIME RETURN) EASI 266
      230 FORMAT (1X,27HSTANDARD DEVIATION RETURN) EASI 267
      240 FORMAT (1X,37HPROBABILITY OF COMMUNICATION RETURN) EASI 268
267 250 FORMAT (10X,15HENTER TASK DATA,/,1X,15HENTER NUMBER OF,15H TASKS EASI 269
      1 RETURN) EASI 270
      260 FORMAT (1X,13HDATA FOR TASK,13) EASI 271
      270 FORMAT (1X,34HMEAN TIME TO PERFORM TASK RETURN) EASI 272
      280 FORMAT (1X,27HSTANDARD DEVIATION RETURN) EASI 273
      290 FORMAT (1X,38HPROBABILITY OF DETECTION(IF NO SENSOR ,17HENTER 0) EASI 274
      1 RETURN) EASI 275
275

```


PROGRAM

FACT

CUC 660J FTH V3.0-V3.0 OPT=1 11/17/77

1.0.1.1.1.1

745

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300 FORMAT (1X,/)
310 FORMAT (135H A NEW PAGE IS NEEDED. IF A HARD COPY/33-15 NEEDED DO IT
140N. THEN RETURN.)
320 FORMAT (17.5X,40H PROBABILITY OF ADVERSARY INTERRUPTION = ,F6.3/24H
PRESS RETURN TO CONTINUE)
330 FORMAT (135H PLOTS DESIRED* 1=YES, 0=NO RETURN)
340 FORMAT (45H NEED CURRENT DATA LISTED* 1=YES, 0=NO RETURN)
350 FORMAT (45H NEED PLOT OPTIONS LISTED* 1=YES, 0=NO RETURN)
360 FORMAT (1X,12H PLOT OPTIONS/20X,11H NO PLOT/20X,51H PROBABILITY
17Y OF ALARM VS. TIME TO TERMINAL POINT/20X,15H2 PROBABILITY, 17Y
20F INTERRUPTION VS. TIME TO TERMINAL POINT/20X,45H3 PROBABILITY
30F INTERRUPTION VS. RESPONSE TIME/20X,35H4 PROBABILITY OF INTER
40F OPTION VS. 24H PROBABILITY OF COMMUNICATION/20X,45H5 PROBABILITY
57F INTERRUPTION VS. TASK TIME/20X,65H6 PROBABILITY OF INTERRUPT
610A VS. PROBABILITY OF DETECTION//10X,48H PROBABILITY OF INTER
7UPTION AS A FUNCTION OF/20X,56H7 RESPONSE TIME AND PROBABILITY O
8F COMMUNICATION/20X,42H8 TASK TIME AND PROBABILITY OF DETECTION/
920X,31H9 RESPONSE TIME AND TASK TIME/19X,47H10 RESPONSE TIME A
3ND PROBABILITY OF DETECTION/19X,38H11 PROBABILITY OF COMMUNICATI
50N AND 24H PROBABILITY OF DETECTION/19X,47H12 TASK TIME AND PROB
5ABILITY OF COMMUNICATION/19X,28H13 TASK TIME AND TASK TIME/19X,3
53H14 PROBABILITY OF DETECTION AND, 25H PROBABILITY OF DETECTION//
5)
370 FORMAT (1X,33H ENTER PLOT OPTION NUMBER RETURN)
380 FORMAT (41H ANY CHANGES IN DATA* 1=YES, 0=NO RETURN)
390 FORMAT (130,20H RESPONSE TIME ,F6.2)
400 FORMAT (130,20H STD.DEV. ,F6.2)
410 FORMAT (130,20H PROB.COMM. ,F6.2)
420 FORMAT (130,36H TASK MEAN STD.DEV. PROB.DET.)
430 FORMAT (130,2X,12,1X,F6.2,3X,F6.2,6X,F6.2)
440 FORMAT (45H ANY CHANGES IN RESPONSE FORCE DATA* 1=YES, 0=NO, 9H RETU
1RN)
450 FORMAT (135H ANY CHANGES IN TASK DATA* 1=YES, 0=NO, 9H RETURN)
460 FORMAT (26H ENTER TASK NUMBER RETURN)
470 FORMAT (25H NEW PROBLEM OR SIGNOFF*, 34H1=NEW PROBLEM, 0=SIGNOFF
1 RETURN)
END

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EASI 377
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EASI 1000

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		SUBROUTINE CALC	EASI	314
	C		EASI	315
	C	IN THIS SUBROUTINE THE CUMULATIVE PROBABILITY OF DETECTION,	EASI	316
	C	CPA(1), CPA(2), ..., AND THE CUMULATIVE PROBABILITY OF	EASI	317
5	C	INTERRUPTION, PI(1), PI(2), ..., ARE CALCULATED. IF LL=1 ONLY THE	EASI	318
	C	PROBABILITY OF INTERRUPTION (= PI(1)) IS CALCULATED.	EASI	319
	C		EASI	320
		COMMON /2/ TASKT(25), SOTT(25), POD(25), N, PC, TR, SOTR, PI(25), CPA(25)	EASI	321
		COMMON /3LK/ T(25), IOPT, LL, ASDR, ASDRT, IT, TM, IS, IT1, IT2, ASORT1, ASDR	EASI	322
10		IT2, IS1, IS2, TM1, ISCALE	EASI	323
		DIMENSION PRA(25), PD(25)	EASI	324
		DO 10 I=1, N	EASI	325
		PD(I)=POD(I)	EASI	326
15	10	CONTINUE	EASI	327
		M=N-1	EASI	328
		DO 30 K=1, LL	EASI	329
		KK=N+1-K	EASI	330
		XMUX=-TR	EASI	331
		VARX=SOTR**2+1.E-10	EASI	332
20		PI(K)=0.	EASI	333
		CPA(K)=0.	EASI	334
		DO 20 I=1, N	EASI	335
		J=N+1-I	EASI	336
		XMUX=XMUX+TASKT(J)	EASI	337
25		VARX=VARX+SOTT(J)**2	EASI	338
		PA=POT(J)*PC	EASI	339
		PRA(J)=1.	EASI	340
		Z=1./XMUX/VARX**.5	EASI	341
		IF (Z.LT.100.) PRA(J)=EXP(Z)/(1.+EXP(Z))	EASI	342
30		PI(K)=PI(K)+PI(J)*PA	EASI	343
		CPA(K)=CPA(K)+PA	EASI	344
	20	CONTINUE	EASI	345
		PD(KK)=0.	EASI	346
35	30	CONTINUE	EASI	347
		PI(N+1)=0.	EASI	348
		PI(N+2)=0.	EASI	349
		CPA(N+1)=0.	EASI	350
		CPA(N+2)=0.	EASI	351
		DO 40 I=1, N	EASI	352
40		PD(I)=POD(I)	EASI	353
	40	CONTINUE	EASI	354
		RETURN	EASI	355
		END	EASI	356

SUBROUTINE ICC

CDC 6600 FTR V3.0-V34A OPT=1 11/17/77 C9.11.41.

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1

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      SUBROUTINE ICC (ICCR)
      COMMON /2/ TASKT(25),SOTT(25),PDO(25),N,PC,TK,SDTR,PI(25),CPA(25)
      COMMON /9LX/ T(25),IOPT,LL,ASDR,ASCRT,IT,TM,IS,ITI,IT2,ASDRT1,ASDR
      IT2,IS1,IS2,TM1,ISCALE
      DIMENSION TABLE(200), CORN(9)
      CALL HEIGHT (.1)
      XM=2.514
      XN=N*4
      XN=.15*XN+.05
      CORN(1)=0.
      CORN(2)=0.
      CORN(3)=0.
      CORN(4)=0.
      CORN(4)=8.9-XN
      CORN(6)=8.9-XN
      CORN(5)=10.75-XM
      CORN(7)=10.75-XM
      K=2*ICCR-1
      L=K+1
      WRITE (45,30) TR
      REWIND 45
      READ (45,20) (TABLE(I),I=1,10)
      REWIND 45
      CALL MESSAG (TABLE,100,.14*CORN(K),XN-.35*CORN(L))
      WRITE (45,40) SDTR
      REWIND 45
      READ (45,20) TABLE(1),TABLE(2),TABLE(3),TABLE(4),TABLE(5),TABLE(6)
      1,TABLE(7),TABLE(8),TABLE(9),TABLE(10)
      REWIND 45
      CALL MESSAG (TABLE,100,.14*CORN(K),XN-.2*CORN(L))
      WRITE (45,50) PC
      REWIND 45
      READ (45,20) TABLE(1),TABLE(2),TABLE(3),TABLE(4),TABLE(5),TABLE(6)
      1,TABLE(7),TABLE(8),TABLE(9),TABLE(10)
      REWIND 45
      CALL MESSAG (TABLE,100,.14*CORN(K),XN-.35*CORN(L))
      WRITE (45,60)
      REWIND 45
      READ (45,20) TABLE(1),TABLE(2),TABLE(3),TABLE(4),TABLE(5),TABLE(6)
      1,TABLE(7),TABLE(8),TABLE(9),TABLE(10)
      REWIND 45
      CALL MESSAG (TABLE,100,.14*CORN(K),XN-.5*CORN(L))
      W=XN-.65*CORN(L)
      DO 10 I=1,N
      WRITE (45,70) I,TASKT(I),SOTT(I),PDO(I)
      REWIND 45
      READ (45,20) TABLE(1),TABLE(2),TABLE(3),TABLE(4),TABLE(5),TABLE(6)
      1,TABLE(7),TABLE(8),TABLE(9),TABLE(10)
      REWIND 45
      CALL MESSAG (TABLE,100,.14*CORN(K),W)
      W=W-.15
      10 CONTINUE
      IF (IOPT,LE,6) CALL BLNK1 (.1*CORN(K),XN+.15*CORN(K),.1*CORN(L),XN
      1+.3*CORN(L),2)
      CALL RESET (6*HEIGHT)

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SUBROUTINE CCC

CDC 6600 FTN V3.0-V3.4 OPT=1 11/17/77 09.17.41.

PAGE

2

RETURN

EASI 412

C

EASI 413

20 FORMAT (10A10)

EASI 414

30 FORMAT (20H RESPONSE TIME ,F6.2,1H3)

EASI 415

40 FORMAT (20H STD.DEV. ,F6.2,1H3)

EAST 416

50 FORMAT (20H PROB.COMM. ,F6.2,1H3)

EASI 417

60 FORMAT (15HTASK MEAN STD.DEV. PROB.DET.S)

EASI 418

70 FORMAT (2H ,I2,1H ,F6.2,3H ,F6.2,6H ,F6.2,1H3)

EAST 419

END

EAST 420

60

SUBROUTINE E10

COC 6603 FTA V3.2-V34A DP=1 12/17/77 29.12.41.

PAGE

	SUBROUTINE BTRJ	EASI	421
	DIMENSION IX(27), IY(27)	EASI	422
	DATA IX(1),IX(2),IX(3),IX(4),IX(5),IX(6),IX(7),IX(8),IX(9),IY(1),	EASI	423
5	IX(11),IX(12),IX(13),IX(14),IX(15),IX(16),IX(17),IX(18),IX(19),IX(	EASI	424
	22),IX(21),IX(22),IX(23),IX(24),IX(25),IX(26),IX(27)/80,65,55,50,5	EASI	425
	39,53,53,34,39,44,44,47,47,53,53,55,55,71,71,74,74,80,80,86,86,32,32,8	EASI	426
	45/	EASI	427
	DATA IY(1),IY(2),IY(3),IY(4),IY(5),IY(6),IY(7),IY(8),IY(9),IY(1),	EASI	428
10	IY(11),IY(12),IY(13),IY(14),IY(15),IY(16),IY(17),IY(18),IY(19),IY(	EASI	429
	22),IY(21),IY(22),IY(23),IY(24),IY(25),IY(26),IY(27)/48,48,57,57,5	EASI	430
	34,54,44,48,18,14,27,27,36,36,12,12,36,35,27,27,18,18,6,6,3,3,6,6/	EASI	431
	CALL MOVABS (80,18)	EASI	432
	DO 10 I=1,22	EASI	433
15	CALL CRWABS (IX(I),IY(I))	EASI	434
	CONTINUE	EASI	435
	CALL MOVABS (IY(23),IY(23))	EASI	436
	DO 20 I=24,27	EASI	437
	CALL CRWABS (IX(I),IY(I))	EASI	438
20	CONTINUE	EASI	439
21	CALL IEND	EASI	440
	RETURN	EASI	441
	END	EASI	442

SUBROUTINE CFV

CDC 6600 FTN V3.C-V34A OPT=1 11/17/77 09.10.41.

PAGE

1

		SUBROUTINE DEV (X)	EASI	443
	C		EASI	444
	C	THIS SUBROUTINE REQUESTS THAT THE USER KEEP RATIOS OF MEANS	EASI	445
	C	TO STANDARD DEVIATIONS AT LEAST 4 TO MINIMIZE PROBLEMS	EASI	446
5	C	WITH NEGATIVE VALUES FROM NORMAL DISTRIBUTION.	EASI	447
	C		EASI	448
	10	IF (X.GE.4.) RETURN	EASI	449
		WRITE (55,20)	EASI	450
		CALL FFFINP (1,X,NOUT,66)	EASI	451
10		GO TO 10	EASI	452
	C		EASI	453
	20	FORMAT (32HFOR TECHNICAL REASONS THIS RATIO,31H SHOULD BE AT LEAST	EASI	454
		1 4. REENTER)	EASI	455
		END	EASI	456

```

5      SUBROUTINE FFFINP (QUAN,NUMBER,NNUM,NIN)
      C
      C
      C      F F F I N P
      C
      C      FORMAT FREE FORTRAN INPUT CONVERSION
      C
      C      MODIFICATION OF THE FFINC CODE BY GARY KINEMOND, SANDIA LABS
      C
      C      ORIGINAL FFINC CODE FROM JAMES D. QUIGG, LLL, FROM HIS
11     C      VERSION DATED JULY 29 1976
      C
      C
      C      SUBROUTINE FFFINP ACCEPTS FREE FORM NUMBERS FROM A DATA FILE,
      C      INTERPRETS THEM, AND PLACES THE RESULTS INTO AN OUTPUT ARGUMENT
      C      ARRAY CALLED NUMBEF.
      C
      C      ARGUMENTS:
23     C
      C      QUAN  = THE QUANTITY OF NUMBERS TO BE INPUT.
      C      NUMBER = THE OUTPUT ARRAY.
      C      NNUM  = THE QUANTITY OF NUMBERS RECEIVED FROM THE FILE.
      C
      C      EXPLANATION OF ARGUMENTS:
25     C
      C      QUAN  -INPUT ARGUMENT- THE MAXIMUM NUMBER OF NUMBERS TO BE
      C      ACCEPTED FROM THE TERMINAL. THE ACTUAL NUMBER
      C      RECEIVED MAY BE LESS THAN >QUAN>.
30     C
      C      NUMBER -OUTPUT ARGUMENT- THE FIRST WORD ADDRESS OF THE OUTPUT
      C      ARRAY. IF >QUAN> IS A NEGATIVE NUMBER, THE OUTPUT
      C      (>NUMBER>) WILL BE FIXED POINT (INTEGER) NUMBERS.
      C      OTHERWISE IT WILL BE FLOATING POINT (REAL). IF THE
      C      QUANTITY OF NUMBERS RECEIVED FROM THE FILE IS LESS
35     C      THAN >QUAN>, THE REMAINING WORDS IN THE OUTPUT ARRAY
      C      WILL BE DEFAULTED (I.E. LEFT UNCHANGED).
      C
      C      NNUM  -OUTPUT ARGUMENT- THE NUMBER OF WORDS WRITTEN INTO
40     C      ARRAY >NUMBER. >NNUM> WILL BE SET TO THE NUMBER OF
      C      NUMBERS SUPPLIED FROM THE FILE, OR >QUAN>, WHICHEVER
      C      IS LESS.
      C
      C
      C      INTEGER COL,DIGIT,EXP,EXSIGN,ERRCOL,FINISH,FIRST,PROMPT
45     C      INTEGER QUAN,QUANT,SYM(9),SYMBOL,STOP,TYPE
      C      INTEGER PERIOD,CHAR(81)
      C      DIMENSION MESS(4), NUM(10), NUMBER(1)
      C      EQUIVALENCE (IEQ,REQ)
50     C      DATA SYM(1),SYM(2),SYM(3),SYM(4),SYM(5),SYM(6),SYM(7),SYM(8),SYM(9)
      C      1/1H-.1H+.1H+.3HNUM,1H,1H+.1H+.1HE,1H/
      C      DATA NUM(1),NUM(2),NUM(3),NUM(4),NUM(5),NUM(6),NUM(7),NUM(8),NUM(9)
      C      1/1HNUM(1)/1H0,1H1,1H2,1H3,1H+.1H+.1H5,1H6,1H7,1H9,1H9/
      C
      C      DATA MESS(1)/10H -- INSUFF/,MESS(2)/10HICIENT DAT/,MESS(3)/10H ON
55     C

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      EASI 511

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      1 THIS /,MESS(4)/ZHLNE -- /
      DATA NIL/ZHNL/ZNUM/ZHNUM/ZPERIOD
      DATA QUANT/-9999999999./
      .... MAXIMUM NO. OF COLUMNS ON INPUT IS 40.
      NCOL=0
      COL=1
      .... LOGICAL TAPE NO. OF INPUT FILE IS 55 FOR INPUT, 56 FOR OUTPUT
      NCOL=55
      NML=0
      NTC=0
      STOP=1
      LOOP=1
      .... LOOP=1 INDICATES INPUT LINE IS OK.
      .... LOOP=0 INDICATES ERROR IN LAST INPUT LINE.
      .... LOOP=-1 INDICATES INPUT LINE BEING CHECKED FOR W-390.
      LSTN=1
      NCOL=COL-1
      QUANT=QUAN
      LINE=0
      .... TYPE =0 INDICATES FIXED POINT (INTEGER) NUMBER.
      .... TYPE =0 INDICATES FLOATING POINT (REAL) NUMBER.
      TYPE=QUANT
      IF (QUANT.LT.0) QUANT=QUANT*(-1)
      PREC=0
      .... DEFAULT THE ARRAY UPON ENTRY.
      .... FILL MISSING DATA WITH LARGE NEGATIVE NUMBERS FOR J=1
      FLPT=0J40
      DO 10 J=1,QUANT
      IF (TYPE.GT.0) RTQ=FLPT
      IF (TYPE.LT.0) ISQ=INT(FLPT)
      1 NUM(I)=RTQ
      DO 10 TO 17.
      .... TEST FOR BEGINNING OF NUMBER INDICATED BY * - . :
      .... THEN 3. IGNORE SUPERFLUOUS SPACE.
      IF (SYMBOL(1).SYM(1)) GO TO 150
      .... TEST FOR DEFAULT.
      IF (SYMBOL(1).SYM(1)) GO TO 290
      MULT=1
      ASSIGN 120 TO FINISH
      ASSIGN 110 TO NEXT
      FIRST=2
      LAST=0
      SYM(1)=NIL
      .... TEST FOR DEFAULT MULTIPLIER.
      IF (SYMBOL(1).SYM(1)) GO TO 150
      ASSIGN 330 TO FINISH
      01=10
      02=1.
      03=0.
      SYM(1)=PERIOD

```


	INTSGA=1	EASI	56*
	RESIGA=1.	EASI	56*
	EXSIGA=1	EASI	569
	EXP=0	EASI	573
115	FLPT=FDIGIT	EASI	571
	ASSIGN 60 TO NEXT	EASI	572
	FIRST=1	EASI	573
	LAST=0	EASI	574
120	C	EASI	575
	 TEST FOR 0 THRU 9.	EASI	575
	IF (SYMBOL.EQ.NUMB) GO TO 150	EASI	575
	ASSIGN 40 TO NEXT	EASI	577
	FIRST=3	EASI	574
	LAST=5	EASI	573
125	C	EASI	583
	 TEST FOR . (DECIMAL).	EASI	581
	IF (SYMBOL.EQ.SYM(3)) GO TO 30	EASI	581
	LAST=4	EASI	582
	C	EASI	583
	 TEST FOR + (PLUS).	EASI	583
	IF (SYMBOL.EQ.SYM(2)) GO TO 150	EASI	584
	C	EASI	585
	 SYMBOL IS - (MINUS).	EASI	585
130	INTSGA=(-1)	EASI	586
	RESIGA=(-1.)	EASI	587
	GO TO 150	EASI	588
	C	EASI	588
	 SYMBOL IS . (DECIMAL).	EASI	589
135	C	EASI	589
	30 SYM(3)=NIL	EASI	589
	C1=1.	EASI	592
	C2=0.	EASI	593
	C3=1	EASI	594
	GO TO 150	EASI	595
140	C	EASI	595
	C	EASI	596
	C	EASI	597
	 PREVIOUS SYMBOL WAS + OR -. TEST FOR . (DECIMAL).	EASI	598
	40 IF (SYMBOL.EQ.SYM(3)) GO TO 30	EASI	599
	C	EASI	600
	 TEST FOR SPACE FOLLOWING PERIOD.	EASI	600
145	C	EASI	601
	IF (SYMBOL.EQ.SYM(5)) GO TO 310	EASI	601
	C	EASI	602
	 SYMBOL IS 0 THRU 9.	EASI	602
	ASSIGN 60 TO NEXT	EASI	603
	FIRST=1	EASI	604
	LAST=0	EASI	605
150	C	EASI	606
	 INCORPORATE DIGIT INTO NUMBER.	EASI	606
	50 FLPT=FLPT*C1+RDIGIT*(C2+C3)	EASI	607
	C3=C3*.1	EASI	608
	GO TO 150	EASI	609
	C	EASI	610
155	C	EASI	611
	C	EASI	612
	 NUMBER IS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.	EASI	612
	60 IF (SYMBOL.EQ.NUMB) GO TO 50	EASI	613
	C	EASI	614
	 TEST FOR . (DECIMAL POINT).	EASI	614
	IF (SYMBOL.EQ.SYM(3)) GO TO 30	EASI	615
160	ASSIGN 20 TO NEXT	EASI	616
	LAST=0	EASI	617
	C	EASI	618
	 TEST FOR COMPLETION OF NUMBER.	EASI	618
	IF (SYMBOL.EQ.SYM(5).OR.SYMBOL.EQ.SYM(6)) GO TO 330	EASI	619
	ASSIGN 110 TO NEXT	EASI	620
165	FIRST=2	EASI	621

		LAST=4	EASI	622
	C	 TEST FOR * (MULTIPLIER).	EASI	623
		IF (SYMBOL.EQ.SYM(7)) GO TO 150	EASI	624
		ASSIGN 70 TO NEXT	EASI	625
170		FIRST=1	EASI	626
	C	 TEST FOR E (EXPONENT).	EASI	627
		IF (SYMBOL.EQ.SYM(8)) GO TO 150	EASI	628
		ASSIGN 80 TO NEXT	EASI	629
		FIRST=4	EASI	630
175	C	 TEST FOR + (POSITIVE EXPONENT).	EASI	631
		IF (SYMBOL.EQ.SYM(2)) GO TO 150	EASI	632
	C	 SYMBOL IS - (NEGATIVE EXPONENT).	EASI	633
		EXSIGN=(-1)	EASI	634
		GO TO 150	EASI	635
180	C		EASI	636
	C		EASI	637
	C	 PREVIOUS SYMBOL WAS E (EXPONENT).	EASI	638
	7:	ASSIGN 130 TO NEXT	EASI	639
		FIRST=4	EASI	640
185		LAST=7	EASI	641
	C	 TEST FOR C THRU 9.	EASI	642
		IF (SYMBOL.EQ.NUMB) GO TO 90	EASI	643
		ASSIGN 80 TO NEXT	EASI	644
		LAST=4	EASI	645
190	C	 TEST FOR + (POSITIVE EXPONENT).	EASI	646
		IF (SYMBOL.EQ.SYM(2)) GO TO 150	EASI	647
	C	 SYMBOL IS - (NEGATIVE EXPONENT).	EASI	648
		EXSIGN=(-1)	EASI	649
		GO TO 150	EASI	650
195	C		EASI	651
	C		EASI	652
	C	 EXPONENT IS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.	EASI	653
	4:	ASSIGN 100 TO NEXT	EASI	654
		LAST=7	EASI	655
200	C	 INCORPORATE DIGIT INTO EXPONENT.	EASI	656
	C:	EXP=EXP*10+DIGIT	EASI	657
		GO TO 150	EASI	658
	C		EASI	659
	C		EASI	660
205	C	 EXPONENT IS UNDER CONSTRUCTION. TEST FOR 2 THRU 9.	EASI	661
	10:	IF (SYMBOL.EQ.NUMB) GO TO 90	EASI	662
		ASSIGN 20 TO NEXT	EASI	663
		FIRST=1	EASI	664
		LAST=6	EASI	665
210	C	 TEST FOR END OF EXPONENT.	EASI	666
		IF (SYMBOL.EQ.SYM(5).OR.SYMBOL.EQ.SYM(6)) GO TO 330	EASI	667
	C	 EXPONENT IS COMPLETE AND FOLLOWED BY MULTIPLIER (*).	EASI	668
		ASSIGN 110 TO NEXT	EASI	669
		FIRST=2	EASI	670
215		LAST=4	EASI	671
		GO TO 150	EASI	672
	C		EASI	673
	C		EASI	674
	C	 BEGIN CONSTRUCTION OF MULTIPLIER.	EASI	675
220	11:	FIRST=4	EASI	676

42

58

	CHAR(NCOL+1)=SYM(5)	EASI	732
	LINE=1	EASI	733
	 INTERPRET CHARACTERS.	EASI	734
	 FIRST TEST FOR 0 THRU 9.	EASI	735
280	200 SYMBOL=NUM0	EASI	736
	COL=CCL+1	EASI	737
	DO 220 M=1,10	EASI	738
	DIGIT=M-1	EASI	739
	RDIGIT=DIGIT	EASI	740
285	IF (CHAR(COL).EQ.NUM(M)) GO TO 210	EASI	741
	GO TO 220	EASI	742
	210 GO TO NEXT, (20,40,60,70,80,100,110,120)	EASI	743
	CONTINUE	EASI	744
	 TEST FOR + - . * OR E.	EASI	745
290	201 DIGIT=0	EASI	746
	RDIGIT=0.	EASI	747
	DO 240 M=FIRST-LAST	EASI	748
	SYMBOL=SYM(M)	EASI	749
	IF (CHAR(COL).EQ.SYM(M)) GO TO 230	EASI	750
295	GO TO 240	EASI	751
	230 GO TO NEXT, (20,40,60,70,80,100,110,120)	EASI	752
	240 CONTINUE	EASI	753
	NONLINE=1	EASI	754
	 TEST FOR -* PAIR.	EASI	755
300	IF (CHAR(COL).EQ.SYM(7)) GO TO 350	EASI	756
	 CHARACTER IS ERRORNEOUS SYMBOL.	EASI	757
	250 LOOP=0	EASI	758
	IF (LSTER.NE.0) GO TO 150	EASI	759
	 RECORD LOCATION OF FIRST ERRONEOUS SYMBOL.	EASI	760
305	LSTER=NTOT+1	EASI	761
	ERRCCL=COL	EASI	762
	GO TO 150	EASI	763
	 ERROR IN LAST LINE.	EASI	764
310	260 LOOP=1	EASI	765
	LSTER=0	EASI	766
	NNUM=LASNUM	EASI	767
	NTOT=LASTOT	EASI	768
315	STOP=LASTOP	EASI	769
	 BEGIN WRITING ERROR MESSAGE.	EASI	770
	WRITE (NOUT,420)	EASI	771
	 END LAST LINE.	EASI	772
	WRITE (NOUT,400) (CHAR(M),M=1,NCOL)	EASI	773
320	ERRCOL=ERRCOL+2	EASI	774
	DO 270 M=1,NCOL	EASI	775
	270 CHAR(M)=SYM(5)	EASI	776
	CHAR(ERRCOL)=SYM(9)	EASI	777
	 PLACE AN UP ARROW (*) UNDER ERRONEOUS CHARACTER.	EASI	778
325	WRITE (NOUT,400) (CHAR(M),M=1,ERRCOL)	EASI	779
	NNUM=M-1	EASI	780
	 EXIT THE SUBROUTINE	EASI	781
	RETURN	EASI	782
		EASI	783
		EASI	784

SUBROUTINE FFFINP

CDC 6601 FTA V3.2-V3.4 OPT=1 11/17/77 19.11.41.

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C      .... LAST LINE IS OK...INTERPET.
241  NNUM=LASTNUM
    NTCT=LASTOT
    STCP=LASTOP
335  GO TO 300

C
C      .... DEFAULT ONE NUMBER.
201  LAST=7
    NNUM=NNUM*STCP
    NTCT=NTOT+1
341  IF (NNUM.GE.QUANT) STOP=0
    MULT=1
    SYM(3)=PERIOD
345  NONLINE=NONLINE+1
    GO TO 150

C
C      .... DEFAULT FURTHER INPLT.
350  310 STCP=0
    ASSIGN 20 TO NEXT
    FIRST=1
    LAST=6
    GO TO 100

355  C
    C
    C      .... DEFAULT M NUMBERS.
360  320 ASSIGA 20 TO NEXT
    FIRST=1
    LAST=6
    NNUM=NNUM*(MULT-1)*STOP
    NTCT=NTOT*MULT-1
    GO TO 300

365  C
    C
    C      .... COMPLETE THE CONSTRUCTION OF A NUMBER.
370  330 EXP=EXP*EXSIGN
    FLPT=FLPT*RESIGN*10.**EXP
C      .... THE NAME OF THE OUTPUT ARRAY (ARGUMENT 3) IS
C      .... >NUMBER>. AN INTEGER NAME. IF QUAN (ARGUMENT 1)
C      .... CALLS FOR FLOATING POINT OUTPUT, USE AN EQUIVALENCE
C      .... STATEMENT TO SUPPRESS REAL-TO-INTEGER CONVERSION.
    REO=FLPT
    IF (TYPE.LT.0) IEQ=FLPT
375  ASSIGA 20 TO NEXT
    FIRST=1
    LAST=6
    NTOT=NTOT*MULT
C      .... IF QUANTITY REQUIREMENTS ARE MET, OR IF CHECKING
380  C      .... LINE FOR ERRORS, DO NOT WRITE INTO OUTPUT ARRAY.
    IF (STOP.NE.1.OR.LOOP.LE.0) GO TO 300
    NNUM=NNUM+1
    MULT=NNUM*MULT-1
    IF (MULT.GE.QUANT) MULT=QUANT
385  C      .... WRITE NUMBER(S) INTO OUTPUT ARRAY.

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EASI 707
EASI 708
EASI 709
EASI 710
EASI 711
EASI 712
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EASI 998
EASI 999
EASI 1000

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		00 340 M=NNUM,MULT	EASI	842
		340 NUMBER(M)=IEQ	EASI	843
		NNUM=MULT	EASI	844
		GO TO 300	EASI	845
390	C		EASI	846
	C	 SET UP DELETE MECHANISM.	EASI	847
	250	IF (INTSGN.EQ.1) GO TO 250	EASI	848
		ASSIGN 360 TO FINISH	EASI	849
		ASSIGN 110 TO NEXT	EASI	850
395		FIRST=2	EASI	851
		LAST=4	EASI	852
		SYM(1)=NIL	EASI	853
		GO TO 150	EASI	854
	C	 CELETE N NUMBERS.	EASI	855
401	360	NTOT=NTOT-MULT	EASI	856
		IF (NTOT.GT.NNUM) GO TO 300	EASI	857
		IF (NTOT.LT.0) NTOT=0	EASI	858
		STOP=1	EASI	859
		NNUM=NTOT	EASI	860
405		GO TO 300	EASI	861
	C		EASI	862
	C		EASI	863
	C	 CORRECT THE VALUE OF NNUM FOR OUTPUT (ARGUMENT 4)	EASI	864
	C	 IF NECESSARY AND RETURN.	EASI	865
411	370	IF (NNUM.GE.QUANT) NNUM=QUANT	EASI	866
		RETURN	EASI	867
	C		EASI	868
	380	FORMAT (31A1)	EASI	869
	390	FORMAT (7A10)	EASI	870
415	400	FORMAT (2X,73A1)	EASI	871
	410	FORMAT (38HYOU DID NOT ENTER DATA----- ENTER DATA)	EASI	872
	420	FORMAT (/29HSYNTAX ERROR IN LAST LINE....)	EASI	873
		END	EASI	874

```

C   OVERLAY (1.0)
C   PROGRAM TWO0
C   IF OVERLAY IS USED DELETE NEXT STATEMENT.
C   SUBROUTINE TWO0
5   C
C   IN THIS SUBROUTINE SIX TWO-DIMENSIONAL PLOT OPTIONS ARE
C   IMPLEMENTED. THESE OPTIONS ARE
C
C   1  PROBABILITY OF ALARM VS. TIME TO TERMINAL POINT
10  C   2  PROBABILITY OF INTERRUPTION VS. TIME TO TERMINAL POINT
C   3  PROBABILITY OF INTERRUPTION VS. RESPONSE TIME
C   4  PROBABILITY OF INTERRUPTION VS. PROBABILITY OF
C   COMMUNICATION
C   5  PROBABILITY OF INTERRUPTION VS. TASK TIME
15  C   6  PROBABILITY OF INTERRUPTION VS. PROBABILITY OF
C   DETECTION
C
C   COMMON /Z/ TASK(25),SOTT(25),PDD(25),N,PC,TR,SOTR,PI(25),CP(25)
C   COMMON /BLK/ Y(25),IOP,LL,ASCP,ASDRT,IT,TH,IS,IT1,IT2,ASDRT1,ASDRT
20  C   IT2,IS1,IS2,TM1,ISCALE
C   DIMENSION X(2000), W(2000), LABELA(100), LABELY(100)
C
C   INITIALIZE TEXTRONIX TERMINAL CONTROL SYSTEM, BEGIN
25  C   PLOT IN DISPLA AND SET PAGE SIZE.
C
C   CALL TCS (120)
C   CALL FGNPL (-1)
C   CALL PAGE (14,11,1)
30  C   CALL TOUTPT (27)
C   CALL TOUTPT (104)
C
C   BRANCH TO REQUESTED PLOT
C
15  C   GO TO (10,50,90,120,140,220), IORT
C
C   PROBABILITY OF ALARM VS. TIME TO TERMINAL POINT
C
C
40  C   1. LL=N
C   CALL C4LC
C   WRITE (55,240)
C   CALL FFFINP (-1,ISCALE,NOUT,66)
C   IF (ISCALE.EQ.3) GO TO 30
C   WRITE (55,250)
45  C   WRITE (55,260)
C
C   2. CALL FFFINP (1,XMAX,NOUT,66)
C   WRITE (55,270)
C   CALL FFFINP (1,XSTP,NOUT,66)
C   IF (XMAX.GE.TM) GO TO 30
50  C   WRITE (55,280) TM
C   GO TO 20
C
C   3. CONTINUE
C   CALL TITF (31,CUMULATIVE PROBABILITY OF ALARM,31,30,TIME TO TERM
55  C   INAL POINT,MINUTES,33,2,CMPROBABILITY OF ALARM,20,11,1,1)
C   IF (ISCALE.EQ.3) XMAX=FLOAT(1/FIX(TM*1,1))

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      X(1)=T(1)          EASI 931
      W(2*N+1)=CPA(N+1)  EASI 931
      DO 40 I=1,N        EASI 932
      X(2*I+1)=T(I+1)    EASI 933
      X(2*I)=T(I+1)      EASI 934
      W(2*I-1)=CPA(I)    EASI 935
      W(2*I)=CPA(I)      EASI 936
40    CONTINUE          EASI 937
      MM=2*N+1           EASI 938
65    GO TO 231          EASI 939
      C
      C  PROBABILITY OF INTERRUPTION VS. TIME TO TERMINAL POINT
      C
50    LL=N               EASI 941
      CALL CALC           EASI 942
      WRITE (55,242)      EASI 943
      CALL FFFINF (-1,ISCALE,NOUT,66) EASI 944
      IF (ISCALE.EQ.0) GO TO 70 EASI 945
      WRITE (55,250)      EASI 946
      WRITE (55,260)      EASI 947
75    CALL FFFINF (1,XMAX,NOUT,66) EASI 948
      WRITE (55,270)      EASI 949
      CALL FFFINF (1,XSTP,NOUT,66) EASI 950
      IF (XMAX.GE.TM) GO TO 70 EASI 951
      WRITE (55,280) TM   EASI 952
80    GO TO 60           EASI 953
70    CONTINUE          EASI 954
      CALL TITLE (39-CUMULATIVE PROBABILITY OF INTERRUPTION,39,30,TIME T EASI 955
      10 TERMINAL POINT,MINUTS,31,27,PROBABILITY OF INTERRUPTION,27,11,, EASI 956
      29,1)              EASI 957
85    IF (ISCALE.EQ.0) XMAX=FLCAT(IFIX(TM+1,1)) EASI 958
      X(1)=T(1)          EASI 959
      W(2*N+1)=PI(N+1)    EASI 960
      DO 90 I=1,N        EASI 961
      X(2*I)=T(I+1)      EASI 962
      X(2*I+1)=T(I+1)    EASI 963
      W(2*I-1)=PI(I)     EASI 964
      W(2*I)=PI(I)       EASI 965
90    CONTINUE          EASI 966
      MM=2*N+1           EASI 967
95    GO TO 231          EASI 968
      C
      C  PROBABILITY OF INTERRUPTION VS. RESPONSE TIME
      C
100   WRITE (55,292)     EASI 969
      CALL FFFINF (1,ASDP,NOUT,66) EASI 970
      CALL CRY (ASDP)     EASI 971
      WRITE (55,340)      EASI 972
      CALL FFFINF (-1,ISCALE,NOUT,66) EASI 973
      IF (ISCALE.EQ.0) GO TO 100 EASI 974
      WRITE (55,250)      EASI 975
      WRITE (55,260)      EASI 976
      CALL FFFINF (1,XMAX,NOUT,66) EASI 977
      IF (XMAX.GE.TM) GO TO 100 EASI 978
      CALL FFFINF (1,XSTP,NOUT,66) EASI 979
      IF (XSTP.GE.TM) GO TO 100 EASI 980
      CALL FFFINF (1,XSTP,NOUT,66) EASI 981

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	SUBROUTINE	INCD	COC 6600 FTR V3.3-V3.4 OPT=1	11/17/77	07.11.41.	PAF	
	101	CONTINUE		EASI	745		
		TMAX=(TM+TM1)/(1.-2./ASDR)		EASI	746		
		IF (ISCALE.EQ.0) MM=TMAX*.1		EASI	747		
		IF (ISCALE.EQ.1) MM=XMAX*.1		EASI	748		
115		STR=TP		EASI	749		
		IF=.9CC1		EASI	750		
		SSSTR=SDTR		EASI	751		
		SDTR=TR/ASDR		EASI	752		
		LL=1		EASI	753		
121		DO 110 I=1,MM		EASI	754		
		CALL CALC		EASI	755		
		X(I)=TP		EASI	756		
		W(I)=PI(I)		EASI	757		
		TM=TP*.1		EASI	758		
125		SDTR=TP/ASDR		EASI	759		
	111	CONTINUE		EASI	760		
		TR=STR		EASI	761		
		SDTR=SSSTR		EASI	762		
		CALL TOUTPT (27)		EASI	763		
131		CALL TOUTPT (104)		EASI	764		
		CALL TITLE (27HPROBABILITY OF INTERRUPTION,27,27HRESPONSE FORCE TI		EASI	765		
		ME,MINUTES,27,27HPPROBABILITY OF INTERRUPTION,27,11,.9.)		EASI	766		
		IF (ISCALE.EQ.0) XMAX=FLOAT(IFIX(TMAX*.1))		EASI	767		
		GO TO 230		EASI	768		
135	C			EASI	769		
	C	PROBABILITY OF INTERRUPTION VS. PROBABILITY OF		EASI	770		
	C	COMMUNICATION		EASI	771		
	C			EASI	772		
	121	LL=1		EASI	773		
140		ISCALE=0		EASI	774		
		SPC=PC		EASI	775		
		PC=J.		EASI	776		
		DO 130 I=1,231		EASI	777		
		CALL CALC		EASI	778		
145		X(I)=PC		EASI	779		
		W(I)=PI(I)		EASI	780		
		PC=PC+.005		EASI	781		
	131	CONTINUE		EASI	782		
		MM=231		EASI	783		
151		PC=SPC		EASI	784		
		XMAX=1.		EASI	785		
		CALL TITLE (28HPROBABILITY OF INTERRUPTIONS,100,29HPROBABILITY OF		EASI	786		
		1COMMUNICATIONS,100,28HPRCABILITY OF INTERRUPTIONS,100,11,.9.)		EASI	787		
		GO TO 230		EASI	788		
155	C			EASI	789		
	C	PROBABILITY OF INTERRUPTION VS. TASK TIME		EASI	790		
	C			EASI	791		
	140	WRITE (55,300)		EASI	792		
		CALL FFFINP (1,TI,NOUT,66)		EASI	793		
160		LL=N		EASI	794		
		CALL CALC		EASI	795		
		IT=TI		EASI	796		
		TASKT=TASKT(IT)		EASI	797		
		WRITE (55,310)		EASI	798		
165		CALL FFFINP (1,ASDR,NOUT,66)		EASI	799		

	CALL CEV (ASOR)	EASI	1040
	WRITE (55,240)	EASI	1041
	CALL FFFINP (-1,ISCALE,NOUT,66)	EASI	1042
	IF (ISCALE.EQ.0) GO TO 150	EASI	1043
170	WRITE (55,250)	EASI	1044
	WRITE (55,260)	EASI	1045
	CALL FFFINP (1,XMAX,NOUT,66)	EASI	1046
	WRITE (55,270)	EASI	1047
	CALL FFFINP (1,XSTP,NOUT,66)	EASI	1048
175	150 CONTINUE	EASI	1049
	TASKT(IT)=.000031	EASI	1050
	SSCIT=SDTT(IT)	EASI	1051
	SDTT(IT)=TASKT(IT)/ASDR	EASI	1052
	LL=1	EASI	1053
180	IF (ISCALE.EQ.1) GO TO 190	EASI	1054
	S=0.	EASI	1055
	IF (IT.EQ.N) GO TO 170	EASI	1056
	J=IT+1	EASI	1057
	DO 180 I=J,N	EASI	1058
185	S=S+TASKT(I)-2.*SDTT(I)	EASI	1059
	160 CONTINUE	EASI	1060
	170 TMAX=(TR+2.*SDTR-S)/(1.-2./ASDR)	EASI	1061
	IF (TMAX.GT.0.) GO TO 180	EASI	1062
	CALL CONEPL	EASI	1063
190	TASKT(IT)=STASKT	EASI	1064
	SDTT(IT)=SSDTT	EASI	1065
	WRITE (55,320) IT	EASI	1066
	GO TO 150	EASI	1067
	RETURN	EASI	1068
195	180 IF (ISCALE.EQ.2) HM=FIX(2J)*TMAX	EASI	1069
	IF (ISCALE.EQ.1) HM=FIX(2J)*XMAX+1.5	EASI	1070
	IF (HM.LE.2000) GO TO 190	EASI	1071
	CALL INITT (120)	EASI	1072
	CALL NEHPAG	EASI	1073
200	CALL CHRSTZ (4)	EASI	1074
	CALL TGENO	EASI	1075
	WRITE (55,330)	EASI	1076
	STOP	EASI	1077
205	150 DO 200 I=1,HM	EASI	1078
	CALL CALO	EASI	1079
	X(I)=TASKT(IT)	EASI	1080
	A(I)=F(I)	EASI	1081
	TASKT(IT)=TASKT(IT)*.15	EASI	1082
	SDTT(IT)=TASKT(IT)/ASDR	EASI	1083
210	210 CONTINUE	EASI	1084
	IF (ISCALE.EQ.1) GO TO 210	EASI	1085
	XMAX=FLOAT(FIX(TMAX+1.))	EASI	1086
	HM=HM+1	EASI	1087
	X(HM)=XMAX	EASI	1088
215	W(HM)=PI(1)	EASI	1089
	210 TASKT(IT)=STASKT	EASI	1090
	SDTT(IT)=SSDTT	EASI	1091
	WRITE (45,350) IT	EASI	1092
	REWIND 45	EASI	1093
220	REF (45,340) LABELX(1),LABELX(2),LABELX(3),LABELX(4),LABELX(5),LA	EASI	1094

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	10ELX(6),LABELX(7),LABELX(8),LABELX(9),LABELX(10)	EASI	1135
	REWIND 45	EASI	1136
	CALL TITLE (20HPROBABILITY OF INTERRUPTIONS,100,LABELX,100,29HPROR	EASI	1137
	1AILITY OF INTERRUPTIONS,100,11.,9.)	EASI	1138
225	GO TO 230	EASI	1139
	C	EASI	1140
	C	EASI	1141
	C	EASI	1142
	PROBABILITY OF INTERRUPTION VS. PROBABILITY OF	EASI	1143
	DETECTION	EASI	1144
231	225 WRITE (55,360)	EASI	1145
	CALL FFFIMP (1,5I,NDUT,66)	EASI	1146
	LL=1	EASI	1147
	ISCALE=0	EASI	1148
235	IS=SI	EASI	1149
	SPDD=FOO(IS)	EASI	1150
	PDC(IS)=3.	EASI	1151
	CALL CALC	EASI	1152
	X(1)=0.	EASI	1153
240	W(1)=PI(1)	EASI	1154
	PDC(IS)=1.	EASI	1155
	CALL CALC	EASI	1156
	X(2)=1.	EASI	1157
	W(2)=PI(1)	EASI	1158
245	PDC(IS)=SPDD	EASI	1159
	MM=2	EASI	1160
	XMAX=1.	EASI	1161
	WRITE (45,370) IS	EASI	1162
	REWIND 45	EASI	1163
250	READ (45,340) LABELX(1),LABELX(2),LABELX(3),LABELX(4),LABELX(5),LA	EASI	1164
	10ELX(6),LABELX(7),LABELX(8),LABELX(9),LABELX(10)	EASI	1165
	REWIND 45	EASI	1166
	CALL TITLE (20HPROBABILITY OF INTERRUPTIONS,100,LABELX,100,29HPROR	EASI	1167
	1AILITY OF INTERRUPTIONS,100,11.,9.)	EASI	1168
255	C	EASI	1169
	C	EASI	1170
	C	EASI	1171
	CALL SEQUENCE FOR DISSPLA TWO-DIMENSIONAL PLOT	EASI	1172
	230 CALL CORNER (X,M,XMAX,1.,MM,ICOR)	EASI	1173
	IF (ISCALE.EQ.0) CALL GRAF (3.,5HSCALE,XMAX,3.,5HSCALE,1.)	EASI	1174
	IF (ISCALE.EQ.1) CALL GRAF (2.,XSTP,XMAX,0.,5HSCALE,1.)	EASI	1175
260	CALL TOUTPT (27)	EASI	1176
	CALL TOUTPT (96)	EASI	1177
	CALL DDC (ICOR)	EASI	1178
	CALL TOUTPT (27)	EASI	1179
	CALL TOUTPT (97)	EASI	1180
265	CALL GRID (1,1)	EASI	1181
	CALL TOUTPT (27)	EASI	1182
	CALL TOUTPT (96)	EASI	1183
	CALL FRAME	EASI	1184
	CALL TOUTPT (27)	EASI	1185
270	CALL TOUTPT (104)	EASI	1186
	CALL CURVE (X,M,MM,0)	EASI	1187
	CALL TOUTPT (27)	EASI	1188
	CALL TOUTPT (96)	EASI	1189
275	C	EASI	1190
	RETURN	EASI	1191

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240 FORMAT (54HDO YOU WANT TO SET YOUR OWN SCALE+1=YES,0=NO RETURN) EASI 1150
250 FORMAT (49HNEED XMAX, MAXIMUM VALUE OF INDEPENDENT VARIABLE, /49HAN EASI 1151
10 XSTP, SPACING FOR TICK MARKS. XMAX SHOULD BE /19HA MULTIPLE OF XS EASI 1152
2TP.) EASI 1153
260 FORMAT (52HENTER MAXIMUM VALUE OF INDEPENDENT VARIABLE RETURN) EASI 1154
270 FORMAT (32HENTER TICK MARK SPACING RETURN) EASI 1155
280 FORMAT (32HMAXIMUM VALUE SHOULD BE AT LEAST, F0.2/46HWHICH IS THE S EASI 1156
SUM OF THE TASK TIMES REENTER) EASI 1157
290 FORMAT (55HENTER RATIO OF MEAN RESPONSE TIME TO STANDARD DEVIATION EASI 1159
1.9H RETURN) EASI 1159
205 300 FORMAT (//,32HWHICH TASK TIME IS THE VARIABLE+//26HENTER TASK NUMBE EASI 1160
1R RETURN) EASI 1161
310 FORMAT (//51HENTER RATIO OF MEAN TASK TIME TO STANDARD DEVIATION, 9H EASI 1162
1 RETURN) EASI 1163
290 320 FORMAT (30HPROBABILITY OF INTERRUPTION IS/29HINSENSITIVE TO TIME F EASI 1164
10R TASK, I2, /24HPRESS RETURN TO CONTINUE) EASI 1165
330 FORMAT (49HTOO MANY PLOT POINTS, REDIMENSION ARRAYS) EASI 1166
340 FORMAT (10A10) EASI 1167
350 FORMAT (13HTIME FOR TASK, I3, 10H, MINUTES)) EASI 1168
295 360 FORMAT (//,29HWHICH SENSOR IS THE VARIABLE+//20HENTER SENSOR NUMBER EASI 1169
1 RETURN) EASI 1170
370 FORMAT (33HPROBABILITY OF DETECTION, SENSOR, I2, 14H) EASI 1171
END EASI 1172

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SUBROUTINE ARESQ

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		SUBROUTINE ARESQ (X,Y,XMAX,YMAX,M,XMIN)	EAST	1171
	C		EAST	1172
	C	IN THIS SUBROUTINE	EAST	1173
	C		EAST	1174
5	C	XMIN=MIN((X(I)-XMAX)**2+(Y(I)-YMAX)**2,I=1,M)	EAST	1175
	C		EAST	1176
	C	IS CALCULATED	EAST	1177
	C		EAST	1178
	C	DIMENSION X(1), Y(1)	EAST	1179
10		XMIN=1.E50	EAST	1180
		DO 10 I=1,M	EAST	1181
		R=(X(I)-XMAX)**2+(Y(I)-YMAX)**2	EAST	1182
		IF (R.LT.XMIN) XMIN=R	EAST	1183
	10	CONTINUE	EAST	1184
15		RETURN	EAST	1185
		END	EAST	1186

	SUBROUTINE CORNER (X,Y,XMAX,YMAX,M,ICOR)	EASI	1189
	C	EASI	1190
	C IN THIS SUBROUTINE A CORNER OF THE PLOT IS DETERMINED	EASI	1191
	C WHICH IS THE FURTHEST AWAY FROM THE CURVE OF THE PLOT.	EASI	1192
5	C THIS CORNER IS USED FOR DISPLAYING DATA FOR THE PLOT.	EASI	1193
	C	EASI	1194
	DIMENSION X(1), Y(1)	EASI	1195
	ICCR=1	EASI	1196
	CALL ARESQ (X,Y,0.,0.,M,DIST)	EASI	1197
10	DIST=CIS	EASI	1198
	CALL ARESQ (X,Y,0.,YMAX,M,DIST)	EASI	1199
	IF (DIST.LE.DIST) GO TO 10	EASI	1200
	ICCR=2	EASI	1201
	DIST=CIS	EASI	1202
15	10 CALL ARESQ (X,Y,XMAX,YMAX,M,DIST)	EASI	1203
	IF (DIST.LE.DIST) GO TO 20	EASI	1204
	ICCR=3	EASI	1205
	DIST=CIS	EASI	1206
	20 CALL ARESQ (X,Y,XMAX,0.,M,DIST)	EASI	1207
21	IF (DIST.LE.DIST) GO TO 30	EASI	1208
	ICCR=4	EASI	1209
	30 CONTINUE	EASI	1210
	RETURN	EASI	1211
	END	EASI	1212

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C   OVERLAY (2,0)                                EASI 1217
C   PROGRAM THROD                                  EASI 1218
C   IF OVERLAY IS USED DELETE NEXT STATEMENT.      EASI 1219
C   SUBROUTINE THROD                               EASI 1219
5   C   IN THIS SUBROUTINE EIGHT THREE-DIMENSIONAL PLOT
C   OPTIONS ARE IMPLEMENTED. THESE PLOT OPTIONS ARE
C   PROBABILITY OF INTERRUPTION AS A FUNCTION OF
C   1 RESPONSE TIME AND PROBABILITY OF
11  C   COMMUNICATION                               EASI 1222
C   2 TIME FOR TASK *IT* AND PROBABILITY OF
C   DETECTION FOR SENSOR *IS*                      EASI 1225
C   3 RESPONSE TIME AND PROBABILITY OF DETECTION
15  C   FOR SENSOR *IS*                             EASI 1227
C   4 RESPONSE TIME AND PROBABILITY OF DETECTION
C   DETECTION FOR SENSOR *IS*                      EASI 1233
C   5 PROBABILITY OF COMMUNICATION AND PROBABILITY
C   DETECTION FOR SENSOR *IS*                      EASI 1237
23  C   6 TIME FOR TASK *IT* AND PROBABILITY OF
C   COMMUNICATION                               EASI 1239
C   7 TIME FOR TASK *IT1* AND TIME FOR TASK *IT2*
C   8 PROBABILITY OF DETECTION FOR SENSOR *IS1* AND
C   PROBABILITY OF DETECTION FOR SENSOR *IS2*
25  C   THE USER IS QUERIED ABOUT THE VARIABLES OF THE PLOT
C   AND INFORMATION NEEDED TO CONSTRUCT THE PLOT IS
C   REQUESTED.                                     EASI 1242
C   COMMON /Z/ TASK(25),SDTF(25),PDD(25),N,PC,TR,SDTR,PI(25),CFA(25) EASI 1242
30  C   COMMON /BLK/ T(25),IOPT,LL,ASDR,ASDR1,IT,T4,IS,IT1,IT2,ASDR1,ASDR EASI 1243
C   IT2,IS1,IS2,TM1,ISCALE                         EASI 1244
C   COMMON /NEW/ XMAX,XDEL,INTX,YMAX,YDEL,INTY,VUX,VUZ,VUY,W(500),LARE EASI 1245
C   ILX(100),LABELY(100),X0,Y0,XSTP,YSTP           EASI 1246
35  C   INTX=2                                         EASI 1247
C   INTY=2                                           EASI 1248
C   X0=0.                                            EASI 1249
C   Y0=0.                                            EASI 1251
C   INITIALIZE TEKTRONIX TERMINAL CONTROL SYSTEM. BEGIN
40  C   PLOT IN DISSPLA, AND SET PAGE SIZE.          EASI 1252
C   CALL TCS (120)                                  EASI 1253
C   CALL EGNPL (-1)                                 EASI 1254
C   CALL PAGE (14,4,11.)                           EASI 1255
45  C   I=IOPT-6                                     EASI 1256
C   BRANCH TO REQUESTED PLOT.                      EASI 1257
C   GO TO (10,40,100,160,190,210,270,370), I      EASI 1261
50  C   PROBABILITY OF INTERRUPTION AS A FUNCTION OF
C   RESPONSE TIME AND PROBABILITY OF COMMUNICATION. EASI 1262
C   PROBABILITY OF INTERRUPTION AS A FUNCTION OF
C   RESPONSE TIME AND PROBABILITY OF COMMUNICATION. EASI 1264
C   PROBABILITY OF INTERRUPTION AS A FUNCTION OF
C   RESPONSE TIME AND PROBABILITY OF COMMUNICATION. EASI 1265
55  C   LC WRITE (55,550)                          EASI 1266

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SUBROUTINE THFE0

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	CALL FFFINP (1,XSTP,NOUT,66)	EASI	1321
	XCEL=XSTP/2.	EASI	1324
	50 CONTINUE	EASI	1325
115	WRITE (55,570)	EASI	1326
	CALL FFFINP (1,SI,NOUT,66)	EASI	1327
	IS=SI	EASI	1328
	YMAX=1.	EASI	1329
	YDEL=.1	EASI	1330
	YSTP=.2	EASI	1331
120	VUX=-2.4	EASI	1332
	VUY=-2.	EASI	1333
	VUZ=1.5	EASI	1334
	IF (ISCALF,50.1) GO TO 40	EASI	1335
	S=0.	EASI	1336
125	IF (IT,20,N) GO TO 70	EASI	1337
	J=IT+1	EASI	1338
	DO 60 I=J,N	EASI	1339
	S=S+TASK(I)-2.*SOTT(I)	EASI	1340
	60 CONTINUE	EASI	1341
130	70 XMAX=(TR+2.*SOTR-S)/(1.-2./ASGRT)	EASI	1342
	IF (XMAX,GT,3.) GO TO 80	EASI	1343
	CALL CONEPL	EASI	1344
	WRITE (55,540) IT	EASI	1345
	PAUSE	EASI	1346
135	RETURN	EASI	1347
	80 CONTINUE	EASI	1348
	WRITE (45,530) IT	EASI	1349
	REWIND 45	EASI	1350
140	READ (45,450) LABELX(1),LABELX(2),LABELX(3),LABELX(4),LABELX(5),LA	EASI	1351
	BELX(6),LABELX(7),LABELX(8),LABELX(9),LABELX(10)	EASI	1352
	REWIND 45	EASI	1353
	WRITE (45,560) IS	EASI	1354
	REWIND 45	EASI	1355
145	READ (45,450) LABELY(1),LABELY(2),LABELY(3),LABELY(4),LABELY(5),LA	EASI	1356
	BELY(6),LABELY(7),LABELY(8),LABELY(9),LABELY(10)	EASI	1357
	REWIND 45	EASI	1358
	STASK=TASK(IT)	EASI	1359
	SSOTT=SOTT(IT)	EASI	1360
	SPOD=POD(IS)	EASI	1361
150	GO TO 390	EASI	1362
	90 TASK(IT)=STASK	EASI	1363
	SOTT(IT)=SSOTT	EASI	1364
	POD(IS)=SPOD	EASI	1365
	GO TO 400	EASI	1366
155	C	EASI	1367
	C	EASI	1368
	C	EASI	1369
	C	EASI	1370
	100 WRITE (55,550)	EASI	1371
160	CALL FFFINP (1,ASDR,NOUT,66)	EASI	1372
	CALL LEV (ASDR)	EASI	1373
	WRITE (55,510)	EASI	1374
	CALL FFFINP (1,FI,NOUT,66)	EASI	1375
	IT=FI	EASI	1376
165	WRITE (55,520)	EASI	1377

	CALL FFFINP (1,ASDPT,NOUT,66)	EASI	1378
	CALL CEV (ASDPT)	EASI	1379
	WRITE (55,410)	EASI	1380
	CALL FFFINP (-1,ISCALE,NOUT,66)	EASI	1381
170	IF (ISCALE.EQ.0) GO TO 110	EASI	1382
	WRITE (55,420)	EASI	1383
	WRITE (55,430)	EASI	1384
	CALL FFFINP (1,XMAX,NOUT,66)	EASI	1385
	WRITE (55,440)	EASI	1386
175	CALL FFFINP (1,XSTP,NOUT,66)	EASI	1387
	XDEL=XSTP/2.	EASI	1388
	WRITE (55,500) IT	EASI	1389
	WRITE (55,480) IT	EASI	1390
	CALL FFFINF (1,YMAX,NOUT,66)	EASI	1391
180	WRITE (55,440)	EASI	1392
	CALL FFFINP (1,YSTP,NOUT,66)	EASI	1393
	YDEL=YSTP/2.	EASI	1394
110	CONTINUE	EASI	1395
	VUY=2.*	EASI	1396
185	VUY=-2.	EASI	1397
	VUZ=1.5	EASI	1398
	WRITE (45,470)	EASI	1399
	REWIND 45	EASI	1400
	READ (45,450) LABELX(1),LABELX(2),LABELX(3),LABELX(4),LABELX(5),LA	EASI	1401
190	BELX(6),LABELX(7),LABELX(8),LABELX(9),LABELX(10)	EASI	1402
	REWIND 45	EASI	1403
	WRITE (45,530) IT	EASI	1404
	REWIND 45	EASI	1405
	READ (45,450) LABELY(1),LABELY(2),LABELY(3),LABELY(4),LABELY(5),LA	EASI	1406
195	BELY(6),LABELY(7),LABELY(8),LABELY(9),LABELY(10)	EASI	1407
	REWIND 45	EASI	1408
	IF (ISCALE.EQ.1) GO TO 140	EASI	1409
	XMAX=3.*TR	EASI	1410
	S=C.	EASI	1411
200	IF (IT.EQ.N) GO TO 130	EASI	1412
	J=IT+1	EASI	1413
	DO 120 I=J,N	EASI	1414
	S=S+TASK(I)-2.*SDTT(I)	EASI	1415
205	120 CONTINUE	EASI	1416
	130 YMAX=(XMAX*(1.+2./ASDPT)-S)/(1.-2./ASDPT)	EASI	1417
	IF (YMAX.GT.C.) GO TO 140	EASI	1418
	YMAX=1.	EASI	1419
140	CONTINUE	EASI	1420
	STR=TR	EASI	1421
210	SDCTR=SDTR	EASI	1422
	SSCTT=SDTT(IT)	EASI	1423
	STASK=TASK(IT)	EASI	1424
	GO TO 390	EASI	1425
215	150 TR=STR	EASI	1426
	SDTR=SDTR	EASI	1427
	TASKT(IT)=STASK	EASI	1428
	SDTT(IT)=SSDTT	EASI	1429
	GO TO 400	EASI	1430
220	PROBABILITY OF INTERRUPTION AS A FUNCTION OF	EASI	1431
		EASI	1432

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	C	RESPONSE TIME AND PROBABILITY OF DETECTION	EASI	1433
	C	FOP SENSOR *IS*	EASI	1434
	C		EASI	1435
	16C	WRITE (55,550)	EASI	1436
225		CALL FFFINP (1,ASDR,NOUT,66)	EASI	1437
		CALL CEV (ASDR)	EASI	1438
		WRITE (55,570)	EASI	1439
		CALL FFFINP (1,SI,NOUT,66)	EASI	1440
		IS=SI	EASI	1441
231		XMAX=(TM+TM1)/(1.-2./ASDR)	EASI	1442
		WRITE (55,610)	EASI	1443
		CALL FFFINP (-1,ISCALE,NOUT,66)	EASI	1444
		IF (ISCALE.EQ.0) GO TO 170	EASI	1445
		WRITE (55,420)	EASI	1446
235		WRITE (55,430)	EASI	1447
		CALL FFFINP (1,XMAX,NOUT,66)	EASI	1448
		WRITE (55,440)	EASI	1449
		CALL FFFINP (1,XSTP,NOUT,66)	EASI	1450
		XCEL=XSTP/2.	EASI	1451
241	17C	CONTINUE	EASI	1452
		YMAX=1.	EASI	1453
		YSTP=2	EASI	1454
		YCEL=1	EASI	1455
		WRITE (45,470)	EASI	1456
245		REWIND 45	EASI	1457
		READ (45,450) LABELX(1),LABELX(2),LABELX(3),LABELX(4),LABELX(5),LA	EASI	1458
		BELX(6),LABELX(7),LABELX(8),LABELX(9),LABELX(10)	EASI	1459
		REWIND 45	EASI	1460
		WRITE (45,560) IS	EASI	1461
250		REWIND 45	EASI	1462
		READ (45,450) LABELY(1),LABELY(2),LABELY(3),LABELY(4),LABELY(5),LA	EASI	1463
		BELY(6),LABELY(7),LABELY(8),LABELY(9),LABELY(10)	EASI	1464
		REWIND 45	EASI	1465
		VUX=2.4	EASI	1466
255		VUY=-2.	EASI	1467
		VUZ=1.5	EASI	1468
		STR=TF	EASI	1469
		SSDTR=SDTR	EASI	1470
260		SPCD=FOO(1S)	EASI	1471
		GO TO 390	EASI	1472
	18C	TR=STP	EASI	1473
		SDTR=SSDTR	EASI	1474
		POC(1S)=SPDD	EASI	1475
		GO TO 400	EASI	1476
265	C		EASI	1477
	C	PROBABILITY OF INTERRUPTION AS A FUNCTION OF	EASI	1478
	C	PROBABILITY OF COMMUNICATION AND PROBABILITY OF	EASI	1479
	C	DETECTION FOR SENSOR *IS*	EASI	1480
	C		EASI	1481
270	19C	WRITE (55,570)	EASI	1482
		CALL FFFINP (1,SI,NOUT,66)	EASI	1483
		IS=SI	EASI	1484
		XMAX=1.	EASI	1485
		YMAX=1.	EASI	1486
275		ISCALE=0	EASI	1487

	VUX=-2.4	EASI	1488
	VUY=-2.	EASI	1489
	VUZ=1.5	EASI	1490
	WRITE (45,460)	EASI	1491
280	REWINC 45	EASI	1492
	READ (45,450) LABELX(1),LABELX(2),LABELX(3),LABELX(4),LABELX(5),LA	EASI	1493
	1BELX(6),LABELX(7),LABELX(8),LABELX(9),LABELX(10)	EASI	1494
	REWINC 45	EASI	1495
	WRITE (45,560) IS	EASI	1496
285	REWINC 45	EASI	1497
	READ (45,450) LABELY(1),LABELY(2),LABELY(3),LABELY(4),LABELY(5),LA	EASI	1498
	1BELY(6),LABELY(7),LABELY(8),LABELY(9),LABELY(10)	EASI	1499
	REWINC 45	EASI	1500
	SPC=PC	EASI	1501
290	SPDD=POD(IIS)	EASI	1502
	GO TO 390	EASI	1503
200	PC=SPC	EASI	1504
	PCC(IIS)=SPDD	EASI	1505
	GO TO 400	EASI	1506
295		EASI	1507
C	PROBABILITY OF INTERRUPTION AS A FUNCTION OF	EASI	1508
C	TIME FOR TASK *IT* AND PROBABILITY OF COMMUNICATION.	EASI	1509
C		EASI	1510
210	WRITE (55,510)	EASI	1511
300	CALL FFFINP (1,TI,NOUT,66)	EASI	1512
	IT=TI	EASI	1513
	WRITE (55,520)	EASI	1514
	CALL FFFINP (1,ASDRT,NOUT,66)	EASI	1515
	CALL DEV (ASDRT)	EASI	1516
305	WRITE (55,410)	EASI	1517
	CALL FFFINP (-1,ISCALE,NOUT,66)	EASI	1518
	IF (ISCALE.EQ.0) GO TO 220	EASI	1519
	WRITE (55,490) IT	EASI	1520
	WRITE (55,480) IT	EASI	1521
311	CALL FFFINP (1,XMAX,NOUT,66)	EASI	1522
	WRITE (55,440)	EASI	1523
	CALL FFFINP (1,XSTP,NOUT,66)	EASI	1524
	XDEL=X/TP/2.	EASI	1525
220	CONTINUE	EASI	1526
315	VUX=-2.4	EASI	1527
	VUY=-2.	EASI	1528
	VUZ=1.5	EASI	1529
	VMAX=1.	EASI	1530
	VSTP=.2	EASI	1531
	VDFL=.1	EASI	1532
320	IF (ISCALE.EQ.1) GO TO 250	EASI	1533
	S=.1	EASI	1534
	IF (IT.EQ.N) GO TO 240	EASI	1535
	J=IT+1	EASI	1536
325	DO 240 I=J,N	EASI	1537
	S=S+TASKT(I)-2.*SDIT(I)	EASI	1538
230	CONTINUE	EASI	1539
240	XMAX=(TP+2.*SDTP-S)/(1.-2.*ASDPT)	EASI	1540
	IF (XMAX.GT.J.) GO TO 250	EASI	1541
330	CALL CONEPL	EASI	1542

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	WRITE (55,540) IT	EASI	1543
	PAUSE	EASI	1544
	RETURN	EASI	1545
251	CONTINUE	EASI	1546
335	WRITE (45,530) IT	EASI	1547
	REWINC 45	EASI	1548
	READ (45,450) LABELX(1),LABELX(2),LABELX(3),LABELX(4),LABELX(5),LA	EASI	1549
	BELX(6),LABELX(7),LABELX(8),LABELX(9),LABELX(10)	EASI	1550
	REWINC 45	EASI	1551
341	WRITE (45,460)	EASI	1552
	REWINC 45	EASI	1553
	WRITE (45,460)	EASI	1554
	REWINC 45	EASI	1555
345	READ (45,450) LABELY(1),LABELY(2),LABELY(3),LABELY(4),LABELY(5),LA	EASI	1556
	BELY(6),LABELY(7),LABELY(8),LABELY(9),LABELY(10)	EASI	1557
	REWINC 45	EASI	1558
	STASK=TASK(IT)	EASI	1559
	SSDIT=SDIT(IT)	EASI	1560
	SPC=PC	EASI	1561
350	GO TO 391	EASI	1562
261	TASK(IT)=STASK	EASI	1563
	SDIT(IT)=SSDIT	EASI	1564
	PC=SPC	EASI	1565
	GO TO 400	EASI	1566
355	C	EASI	1567
	C	EASI	1568
	C	EASI	1569
	C	EASI	1570
	C	EASI	1571
	PROBABILITY OF INTERRUPTION AS A FUNCTION OF	EASI	1572
	TIME FOR TASK *IT1* AND TIME FOR TASK *IT2*	EASI	1573
360	27: WRITE (55,510)	EASI	1574
	CALL FFFINP (1,IT1,NOUT,66)	EASI	1575
	IT1=IT1	EASI	1576
	WRITE (55,510)	EASI	1577
	CALL FFFINP (1,IT2,NOUT,66)	EASI	1578
365	IT2=IT2	EASI	1579
	WRITE (55,580) IT1	EASI	1580
	CALL FFFINP (1,ASORT1,NOUT,66)	EASI	1581
	CALL DEV (ASORT1)	EASI	1582
	WRITE (55,580) IT2	EASI	1583
	CALL FFFINP (1,ASORT2,NOUT,66)	EASI	1584
370	CALL DEV (ASORT2)	EASI	1585
	WRITE (55,410)	EASI	1586
	CALL FFFINP (1-ISCALE,NOUT,66)	EASI	1587
	IF (ISCALE.EQ.0) GO TO 280	EASI	1588
	WRITE (55,490) IT1	EASI	1589
375	WRITE (55,480) IT1	EASI	1590
	CALL FFFINP (1,XMAX,NOUT,66)	EASI	1591
	WRITE (55,440)	EASI	1592
	CALL FFFINP (1,XSTP,NOUT,66)	EASI	1593
	XDEL=XSTP/2.	EASI	1594
380	WRITE (55,500) IT2	EASI	1595
	WRITE (55,480) IT2	EASI	1596
	CALL FFFINP (1,YMAX,NOUT,66)	EASI	1597
	WRITE (55,440)	EASI	1598
385	CALL FFFINP (1,YSTP,NOUT,66)	EASI	1599
	YDEL=YSTP/2.	EASI	1600

	280 CONTINUE	EASI	1598
	VUX=-2.4	EASI	1599
	VUY=-2.	EASI	1600
	VUZ=1.5	EASI	1601
390	IF (ISCALE.EQ.1) GO TO 350	EASI	1602
	INC=1	EASI	1603
	S=0.	EASI	1604
	IF (IT1.LT.IT2) S=-TASKT(IT2)+2.*SDTT(IT2)	EASI	1605
	IF (IT1.EQ.N) GO TO 300	EASI	1606
395	J=IT1+1	EASI	1607
	DO 290 I=J,N	EASI	1608
	S=S+TASKT(I)-2.*SDTT(I)	EASI	1609
	290 CONTINUE	EASI	1610
	XMAX=(TR+2.*SDTR-S)/(1.-2./ASOPT1)	EASI	1611
400	IF (XMAX.GT.0.) GO TO 310	EASI	1612
	XMAX=1.	EASI	1613
	INC=1	EASI	1614
	310 S=0.	EASI	1615
	IF (IT2.LT.IT1) S=-TASKT(IT1)+2.*SDTT(IT1)	EASI	1616
405	IF (IT2.EQ.N) GO TO 330	EASI	1617
	J=IT2+1	EASI	1618
	DO 320 I=J,N	EASI	1619
	S=S+TASKT(I)-2.*SDTT(I)	EASI	1620
	320 CONTINUE	EASI	1621
410	330 YMAX=(TR+2.*SDTR-S)/(1.-2./ASOPT2)	EASI	1622
	IF (YMAX.GT.0.) GO TO 350	EASI	1623
	IF (IND.EQ.0) GO TO 340	EASI	1624
	CALL CONEPL	EASI	1625
415	WRITE (55,590) IT1,IT2	EASI	1626
	PAUSE	EASI	1627
	RETURN	EASI	1628
	340 YMAX=1.	EASI	1629
	350 CONTINUE	EASI	1630
	WRITE (45,530) IT1	EASI	1631
420	REWIND 45	EASI	1632
	READ (45,450) LABELX(1),LABELX(2),LABELX(3),LABELX(4),LABELX(5),LA	EASI	1633
	BELX(6),LABELX(7),LABELX(8),LABELX(9),LABELX(10)	EASI	1634
	REWIND 45	EASI	1635
	WRITE (45,530) IT2	EASI	1636
425	REWIND 45	EASI	1637
	READ (45,450) LABELY(1),LABELY(2),LABELY(3),LABELY(4),LABELY(5),LA	EASI	1638
	BELY(6),LABELY(7),LABELY(8),LABELY(9),LABELY(10)	EASI	1639
	REWIND 45	EASI	1640
	TASK1=TASKT(IT1)	EASI	1641
430	SSCT1=SDTT(IT1)	EASI	1642
	TASK2=TASKT(IT2)	EASI	1643
	SSCT2=SDTT(IT2)	EASI	1644
	GO TO 330	EASI	1645
435	780 TASKT(IT1)=TASK1	EASI	1646
	SDTT(IT1)=SSCT1	EASI	1647
	TASKT(IT2)=TASK2	EASI	1648
	SDTT(IT2)=SSCT2	EASI	1649
	GO TO 430	EASI	1650
440	C PROBABILITY OF INTERRUPTION AS A FUNCTION OF	EASI	1651
		EASI	1652

SUBROUTINE THRED		CDC 660, FTA V3.0-V3.4A OPT=1 11/17/77 03.10.41.		F300	
	C	PROBABILITY OF DETECTION FOR SENSOR *IS1* AND	EASI	1653	
	C	PROBABILITY OF DETECTION FOR SENSOR *IS2*	EASI	1654	
	C		EASI	1655	
445	370	WRITE (55,570)	EASI	1656	
		CALL FFFINP (1,S1,NOUT,66)	EASI	1657	
		IS1=S11	EASI	1658	
		WRITE (55,570)	EASI	1659	
		CALL FFFINP (1,S12,NOUT,66)	EASI	1660	
453		IS2=S12	EASI	1661	
		ISCALE=0	EASI	1662	
		VUX=-2.4	EASI	1663	
		VUY=-2.	EASI	1664	
		VUZ=1.5	EASI	1665	
455		XMAX=1.	EASI	1666	
		YMAX=1.	EASI	1667	
		SPC01=POD(S1)	EASI	1668	
		SPC02=POD(S2)	EASI	1669	
		WRITC (45,560) IS1	EASI	1670	
		REWIND 45	EASI	1671	
463		READ (45,450) LABELX(1),LABELY(2),LABELX(3),LABELX(4),LABELX(5),LA	EASI	1672	
		BELX(6),LABELX(7),LABELX(8),LABELX(9),LABELX(10)	EASI	1673	
		REWIND 45	EASI	1674	
		WRITE (45,550) IS2	EASI	1675	
		REWIND 45	EASI	1676	
465		READ (45,450) LABELY(1),LABELY(2),LABELY(3),LABELY(4),LABELY(5),LA	EASI	1677	
		BELY(6),LABELY(7),LABELY(8),LABELY(9),LABELY(10)	EASI	1678	
		REWIND 45	EASI	1679	
		GO TO 390	EASI	1680	
473	380	POC(S1)=SPD01	EASI	1681	
		POC(S2)=SPD02	EASI	1682	
		GO TO 400	EASI	1683	
	390	CONTINUE	EASI	1684	
		CALL THRED1	EASI	1685	
		I=IOTY-6	EASI	1686	
475		GO TO (30,90,150,180,200,260,360,380), I	EASI	1687	
	400	CALL PHYSOP (2.5,.25)	EASI	1688	
		CALL RESET (6H3SHIFT)	EASI	1689	
		CALL BSCALE (1,1,1,1)	EASI	1690	
		CALL DCG (4)	EASI	1691	
483		CALL RESET (6HPHYSOR)	EASI	1692	
		CALL RESET (6HBSCALE)	EASI	1693	
		RETURN	EASI	1694	
	C		EASI	1695	
485		410 FORMAT (54HDO YOU WANT TO SET YOUR OWN SCALE*1=YES,D=NO RETURN)	EASI	1696	
		420 FORMAT (42HNEED XMAX, MAXIMUM VALUE OF RESPONSE TIME,/43HAND XSTP,	EASI	1697	
		1 SPACING FOR TICK MARKS. XMAX SHOULD BE/19HA MULTIPLE OF XSTP.)	EASI	1698	
		430 FORMAT (45HENTER MAXIMUM VALUE OF RESPONSE TIME RETURN)	EASI	1699	
		440 FORMAT (32HENTER TICK MARK SPACING RETURN)	EASI	1700	
		450 FORMAT (10A10)	EASI	1701	
490		460 FORMAT (29HPROBABILITY OF COMMUNICATIONS)	EASI	1702	
		470 FORMAT (23HRESPONSE TIME, MINUTES)	EASI	1703	
		480 FORMAT (16HENTER MAXIMUM VALUE OF TIME FOR TASK,13,9H RETURN)	EASI	1704	
		490 FORMAT (41HNEED XMAX, MAXIMUM VALUE OF TIME FOR TASK,13,1H,/43HAND	EASI	1705	
495		1 XSTP, SPACING FOR TICK MARKS. XMAX SHOULD BE/19HA MULTIPLE OF XST	EASI	1706	
		2P.)	EASI	1707	

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	501 FORMAT (14HNEO YMAX, MAXIMUM VALUE OF TIME FOR TASK,I3,I4,/49HND E3S1	1714
	1 YSTD, SPACING FOR TICK MARKS. YMAX SHOULD BE/19HA MULTIPLE OF YST E4S1	1715
	2D.) E4S1	1716
	510 FORMAT (///32HWHICH TASK TIME IS THE VARIABLE*/26HENTER TASK NUMBE E4S1	1717
FC1	1R RETURN) E4S1	1718
	520 FORMAT (/51HENTER RATIO OF MEAN TASK TIME TO STANDARD DEVIATION,9H E4S1	1719
	1 RETURN) E4S1	1720
	530 FORMAT (13HTIME FOR TASK,I3,I4H ,MINUTES#) E4S1	1721
	540 FORMAT (13HPROBABILITY OF INTERRUPTION IS/29HINSENSITIVE TO TIME F E4S1	1722
SC5	10R TASK ,I2,/24HPRESS RETURN TO CONTINUE) E4S1	1723
	550 FORMAT (/55HENTER RATIO OF MEAN RESPONSE TIME TO STANDARD DEVIATION E4S1	1724
	1,9H RETURN) E4S1	1725
	560 FORMAT (13HPROBABILITY OF DETECTION, SENSOR ,I2,I4H) E4S1	1726
FC1	570 FORMAT (///23HWHICH SENSOR IS THE VARIABLE*/26HENTER SENSOR NUMBE E4S1	1727
	1 RETURN) E4S1	1728
	580 FORMAT (/51HENTER RATIO OF MEAN TASK TIME TO STANDARD DEVIATION,9H E4S1	1729
	10R TASK,I3,I4H RETURN) E4S1	1730
	590 FORMAT (13HPROBABILITY OF INTERRUPTION IS/31HINSENSITIVE TO TIME F E4S1	1731
	10R TASKS ,I2,I4H AND ,I2) E4S1	1732
515	ENC E4S1	1733

SUBROUTINE THRED1

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	SUBROUTINE THRED1	EASI	1728
C		EASI	1729
C	THIS SUBROUTINE CONTAINS THE CALL SEQUENCE TO DISSPLA	EASI	1730
C	WHICH GENERATES A THREE-DIMENSIONAL PLOT.	EASI	1731
5		EASI	1732
	COMMON /3/ TASKT(25),SDTT(25),POD(25),N,PC,TR,SQTR,PI(25),GPA(25)	EASI	1733
	GDPMCA /BLK/ T(25),IOPT,LL,ASDR,ASORT,IT,TM,IS,IT1,IT2,ASURT1,ASUR	EASI	1734
	IT2,IS1,IS2,TM1,ISCALE	EASI	1735
	GDPMCA /NEW/ XMAX,XDEL,INTX,YMAX,YDEL,INTY,VUX,VUZ,VUY,W(500),LAME	EASI	1736
10	ILX(10),LABELY(100),XC,YC,XSTP,YSTP	EASI	1737
	EXTERNAL ZFUN	EASI	1738
	CALL TOUTPT (27)	EASI	1739
	CALL TOUTPT (104)	EASI	1740
	CALL ESHIFT (0.,.3)	EASI	1741
15	CALL TITL3D (24MPROBABILITY OF INTERRUPTIONS,100,10.,.9.)	EASI	1742
	CALL RESET (6W8SHIFT)	EASI	1743
	CALL ESCALF (1,2,1,2)	EASI	1744
	CALL AXESTD (LABELX,100,LABELY,100,24MPROBABILITY OF INTERRUPTIONS	EASI	1745
	1,100,1.,1.,.1.)	EASI	1746
20	CALL VUABS (VUX,VUY,VUZ)	EASI	1747
	CALL ZAKANG (90,1)	EASI	1748
	CALL ESHIFT (-2.45,-.6)	EASI	1749
	IF (ISCALE.EQ.1) GO TO 10	EASI	1750
	IF (XMAX.NE.1.) XMAX=FLOAT(IFIX(XMAX/5.*1.))*.5.	EASI	1751
25	XDEL=XMAX/10.	EASI	1752
	IF (YMAX.NE.1.) YMAX=FLOAT(IFIX(YMAX/5.*1.))*.5.	EASI	1753
	YDEL=YMAX/10.	EASI	1754
	XSTP=XMAX/E.	EASI	1755
	YSTP=YMAX/E.	EASI	1756
30	10 CALL GRAF3D (X0,XSTP,XMAX,Y0,YSTP,YMAX,0.,.1,1.)	EASI	1757
	CALL TOUTPT (27)	EASI	1758
	CALL TOUTPT (97)	EASI	1759
	CALL EOXTD	EASI	1760
	CALL TOUTPT (27)	EASI	1761
35	CALL TOUTPT (104)	EASI	1762
	CALL SURFUN (ZFUN,INTX,XDEL,INTY,YDEL,W)	EASI	1763
	CALL TOUTPT (27)	EASI	1764
	CALL TOUTPT (96)	EASI	1765
40	RETURN	EASI	1766
	END	EASI	1767

FUNCTION	ZFUN	CDC 6600 FTK V3.0-V3.4 OPT=1	11/17/77	09.10.41.	AGF	1
	FUNCTION ZFUN (X,Y)			FASI	1769	
				EASI	1769	
	C THE VARIABLES X,Y ARE THE INDEPENDENT VARIABLES FOR THE			EASI	1770	
	C DISPLA THREE-DIMENSIONAL PLOT AND ZFUN IS THE DEPENDENT			EASI	1771	
5	C VARIABLE. ZFUN IS THE PROBABILITY OF INTERRUPTION AND			EASI	1772	
	C X,Y ARE DEFINED BELOW DEPENDING ON THE PLOT OPTION			EASI	1773	
	C SELECTED BY THE USER.			EASI	1774	
				EASI	1775	
	COMMON /Z/ TASKT(25),SDTT(25),PDD(25),N,PC,TR,SDTR,PI(25),CPA(25)			EASI	1776	
10	COMMON /RLK/ T(25),IOPT,LL,ASDR,ASDRT,IT,TH,IS,ITI,IT2,ASDRT1,ASDR			EASI	1777	
	IT2,IS1,IS2,IM1,ISCALE			EASI	1778	
	I=IOPT-6			EASI	1779	
	GO TO (10,20,30,40,50,60,70,80), I			EASI	1780	
15	1: TR=X			EASI	1781	
	SDTR=X/ASDP			EASI	1782	
	PC=Y			EASI	1783	
	GO TO 90			EASI	1784	
	2: TASKT(IT)=X			EASI	1785	
	SDTT(IT)=X/ASDRT			EASI	1786	
20	PDD(IS)=Y			EASI	1787	
	GO TO 90			EASI	1788	
	3: TR=X			EASI	1789	
	SDTR=X/ASDP			EASI	1790	
	TASKT(IT)=Y			EASI	1791	
25	SDTT(IT)=Y/ASDRT			EASI	1792	
	GO TO 90			EASI	1793	
	4: TR=Y			EASI	1794	
	SDTR=X/ASDP			EASI	1795	
	PDD(IS)=Y			EASI	1796	
30	GO TO 90			EASI	1797	
	5: PC=X			EASI	1798	
	PDD(IS)=Y			EASI	1799	
	GO TO 90			EASI	1800	
	6: TASKT(ITI)=X			EASI	1801	
35	SDTT(IT)=X/ASDRT			EASI	1802	
	PC=Y			EASI	1803	
	GO TO 90			EASI	1804	
	7: TASKT(IT1)=X			EASI	1805	
	TASKT(IT2)=Y			EASI	1806	
40	SDTT(IT1)=X/ASDRT1			EASI	1807	
	SDTT(IT2)=Y/ASDRT2			EASI	1808	
	GO TO 90			EASI	1809	
	8: PDD(IS1)=X			EASI	1810	
	PDD(IS2)=Y			EASI	1811	
45	9: LL=1			EASI	1812	
	CALL CALC			EASI	1813	
	ZFUN=PI(1)			EASI	1814	
	RETURN			EASI	1815	
	END			EASI	1816	

APPENDIX C
PLOT OPTIONS ILLUSTRATED FOR EXAMPLE PROBLEM

CUMULATIVE PROBABILITY OF ALARM

CUMULATIVE PROBABILITY OF INTERRUPTION

PROBABILITY OF INTERRUPTION

PROBABILITY OF INTERRUPTION