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## CITATION

هطذس-هن/ت دع 704

# A Visual Fortran User Interface for CITATION code

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## **Abstract**

A User Interface is designed to enable running the CITATION code under Windows. Four sections of CITATION Input File are arranged in the form of 4 interfaces, in which all the parameters of the section can be modified dynamically.

The Help for each parameter (item) can be read from a general Help for the section which, in turn, can be visualized upon selecting the section from the program general menu.

## **Key Words**

Program, Visual FORTRAN, CITATION, Interface, Windows.

CITATION

CITINT

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## قائمة الأشكال

	" "	(1)
10 .....		
11 .....		:(2)
	)	:(3)
11 .....		:(4)
	)	:(4)
12 .....		:(4)
	)	:(5)
12 .....		:(4)
14 .....		:(6)
14 .....		:(7)
16 .....		:(8)
17 .....		:(9)
18.....	(CITINT)	:(10)
19 .....	(CITINT)	:(11)
20.....	"003"	:(12)
21 .....	"003"	:(13)
22....	Lahey CITATION	:(14)
27 ..	Lahey CITATION	:(15)
28 .....		:(16)
36.....	CITINT	:(1- )

## قائمة الرموز والمصطلحات والتعاريف

	<b>:(Developer Studio)</b>	.1
		[1]
	<b>:(Command Prompt)</b>	.2
	ENTER	
	<b>:(Project)</b>	.3
6.1		
	<b>:(Configuration)</b>	.4
	(Binary)	
	( Platform)	
	<b>:(Spacework)</b>	.5
	<b>:(Interface)</b>	.6
	( )	
[ 2 ]	<b>:CITATION</b>	.7
)	<b>:(CITATION )</b>	.8
	(	
	( )	

# 1-مقدمة

[3] (Visual Basic)

(C++)

c++

:

-1

-2

-3

(Windows)

-4



## 2- لمحة حول المترجم "Visual FORTRAN"

(Visual Studio)

C++

## 3- كيفية كتابة برنامج ( مشروع )

.(Projects) " "

(Configuration )

( Platform)

(workspace) " "

" File View"

(Modules)

.(Dependencies) " "

( Include files )

( Project menu Settings )

.Build

.Makefile

## 4- أنواع المشاريع

: (Binary executable file )

(Linker )

. . .

:

( FORTRAN Console Application)

1-4

.(\*.exe) .(1 )

FORTRAN Standard Graphics )

2-4

(Application

.( )

.(\*.exe) .(2 )

( FORTRAN Quick Win Applications)

3-4

.(2 )

(\* .exe)

(FORTRAN Windows Application )

4-4

.4 3 ( Win 32 routines API)

5

( )

.(\*.exe)

(FORTRAN Static Library)

5-4

.(\*.exe)

(FORTRAN Dynamic Link Library)

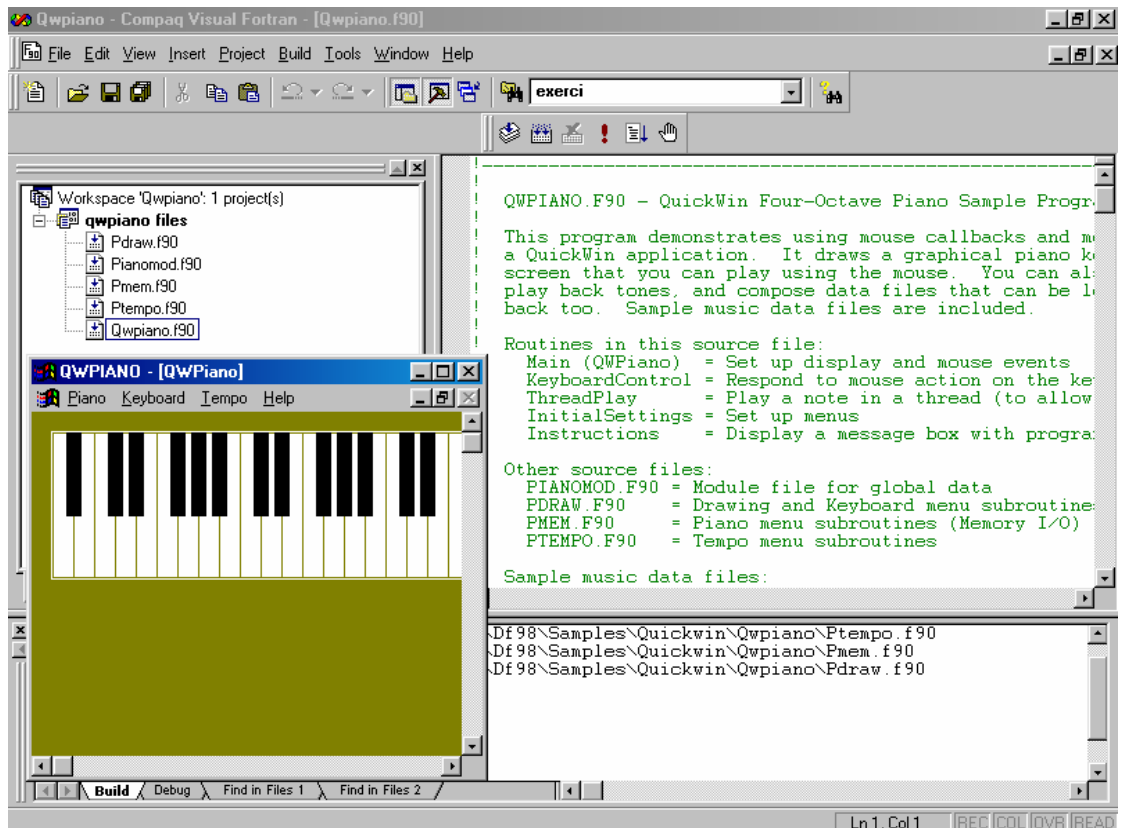
6-4

.(\*.dll) .( )

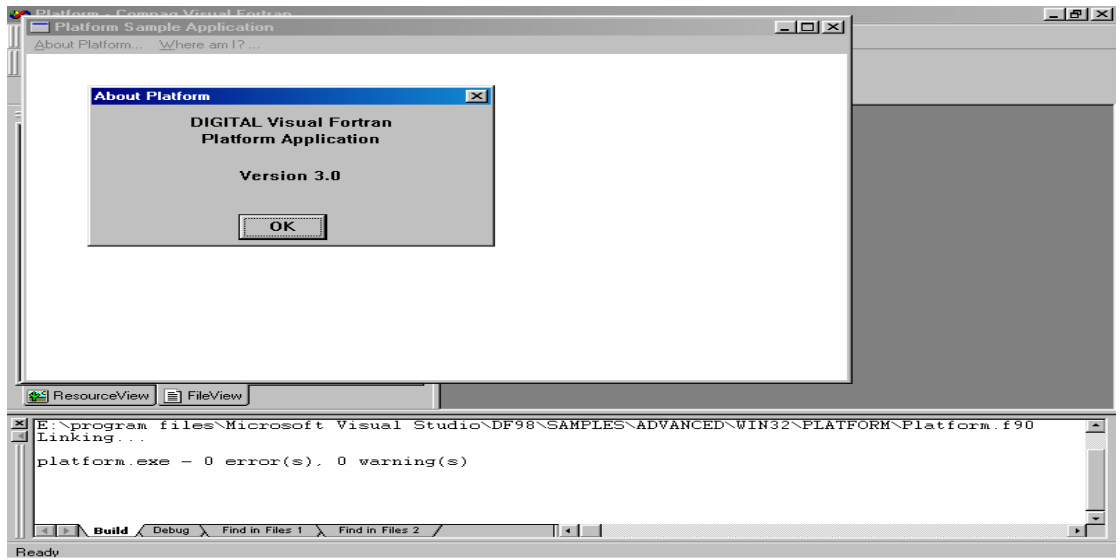
Program Celsius Table: Prints simple Fahrenheit-Celsius table!

```
program celsius_table
implicit none
real Fahrenheit, Celsius
print *, ' Fahrenheit   Celsius'
print *, '-----'
do Fahrenheit = 22, 222, 10
Celsius = (5.0/9.0) * (Fahrenheit-32.0)
print '(F13.0,F12.3)',Fahrenheit,Celsius
end do
end
```

1

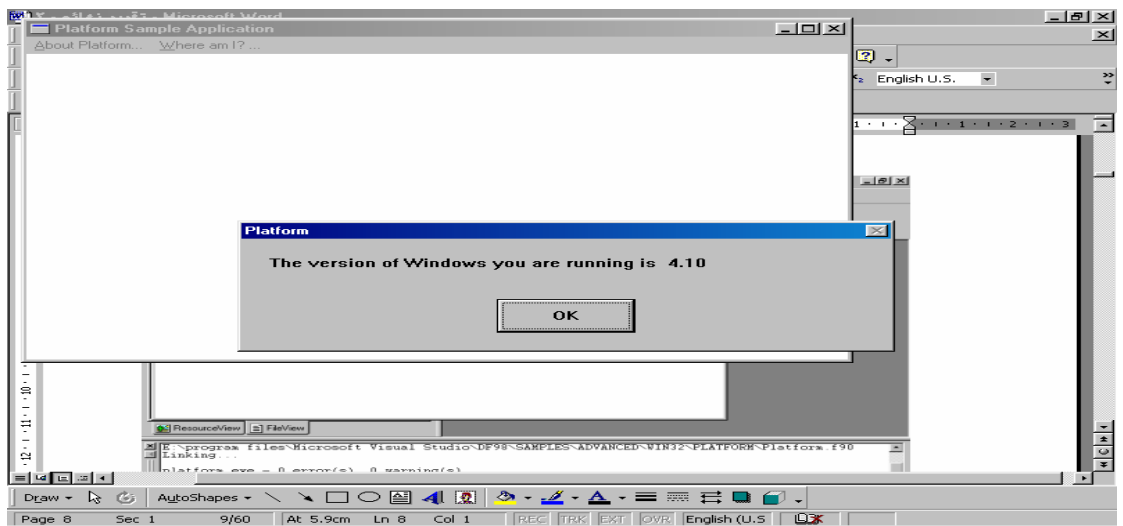


2



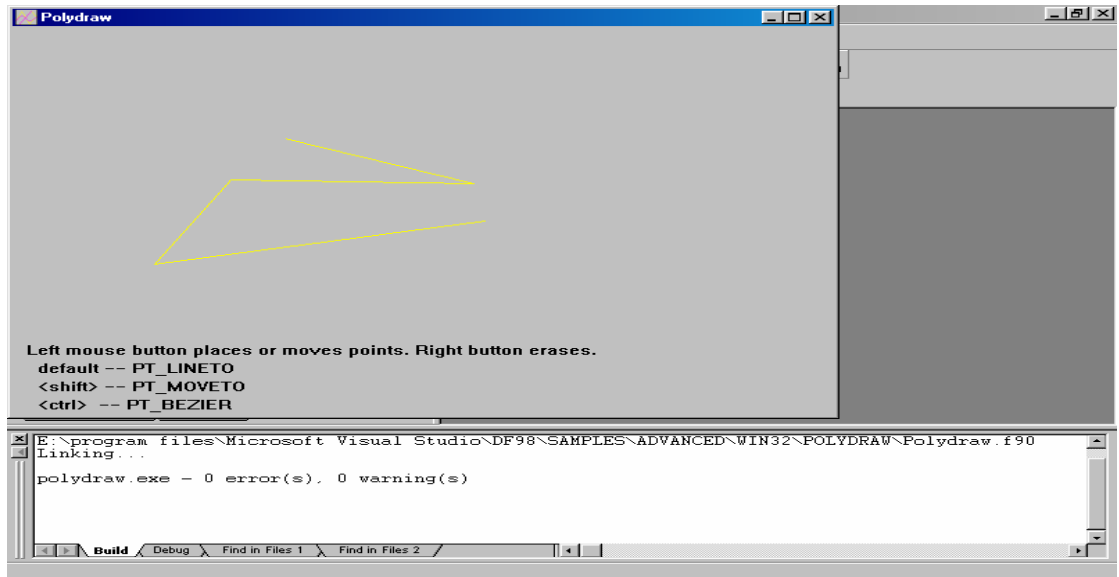
.( ( platform) )

3



.( )

4



5

.( )

## 5- اختيار نوع المشروع للبرنامج

( )  
.CITATION

1-5

) CITINT

:(6

:(Program)

1-1-5

:"Before START read here "

2-1-5

:START 3-1-5

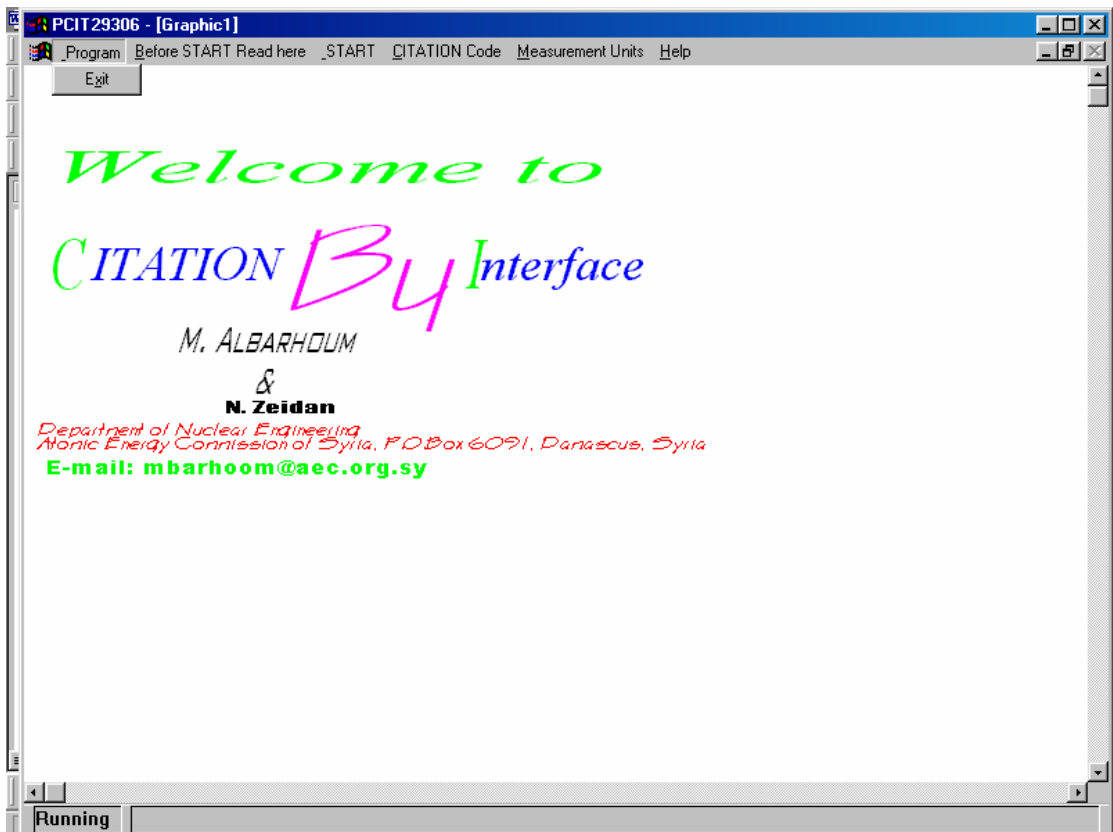
:( "000" )

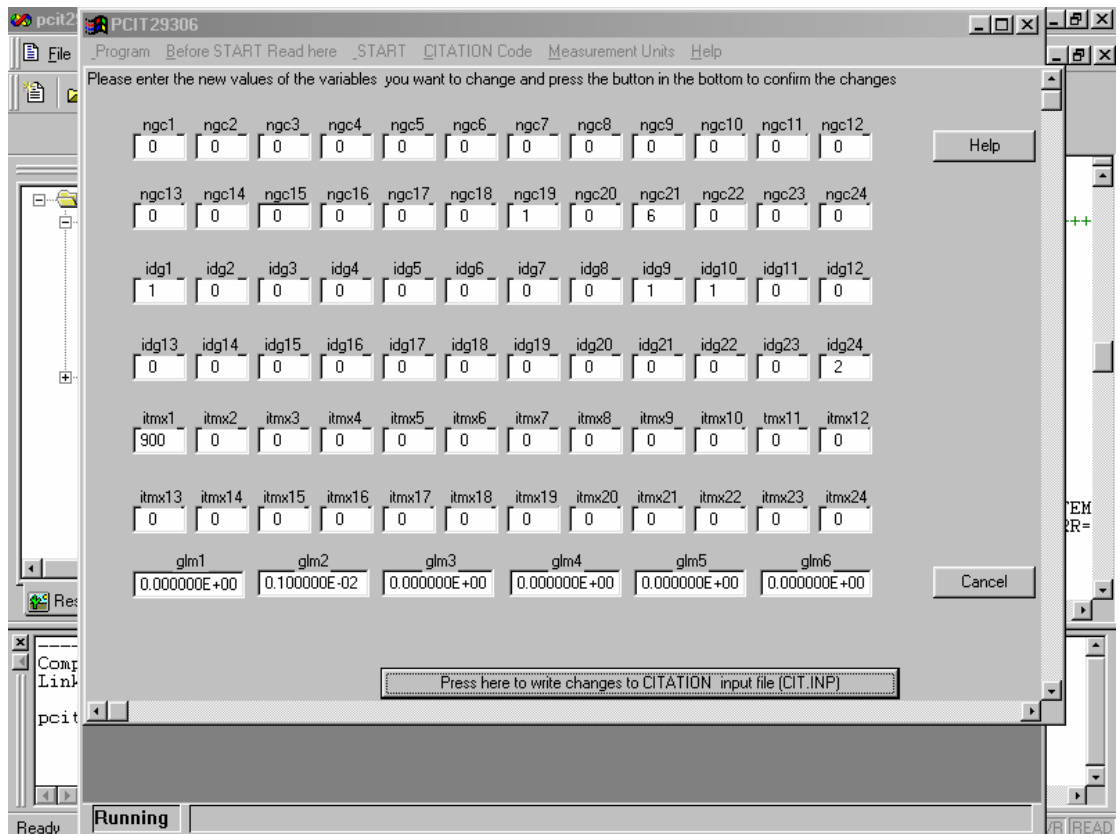
: "000" 1-3-1-5

.CITATION

.(7 )

: " 001" 2-3-1-5





7

(NGC) :  
 .[2]( )

(IDG) :  
 .(Edit Options)

(ITMX) :

(GLM) :

( CITATION )

.( )

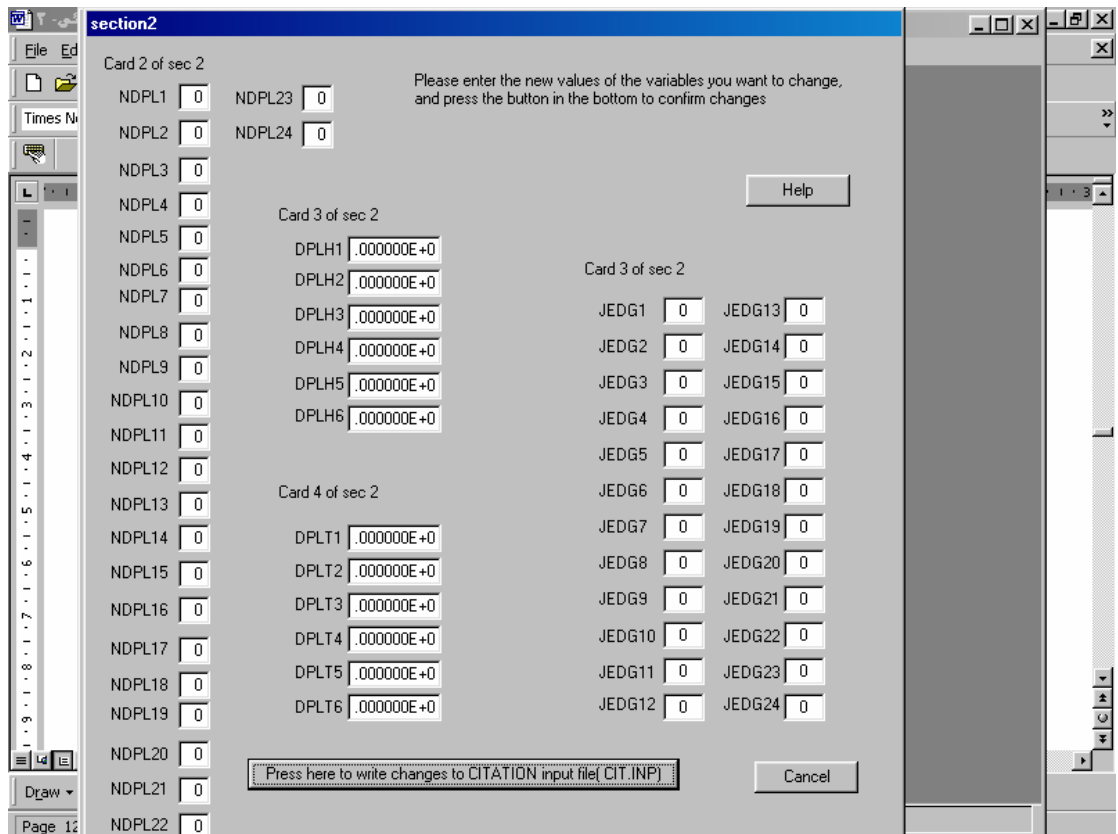
:

:"002" 3-3-1-5

(NDPL) :

.(Depletion History Control Card)

(DPLH) :  
 .(History Data)  
 (DPLT) :  
 .(Depletion Times)  
 (JEDG) :  
 .(Depletion History)



8

: (9 )

: "003" 4-3-1-5 المقطع

(NUAC)

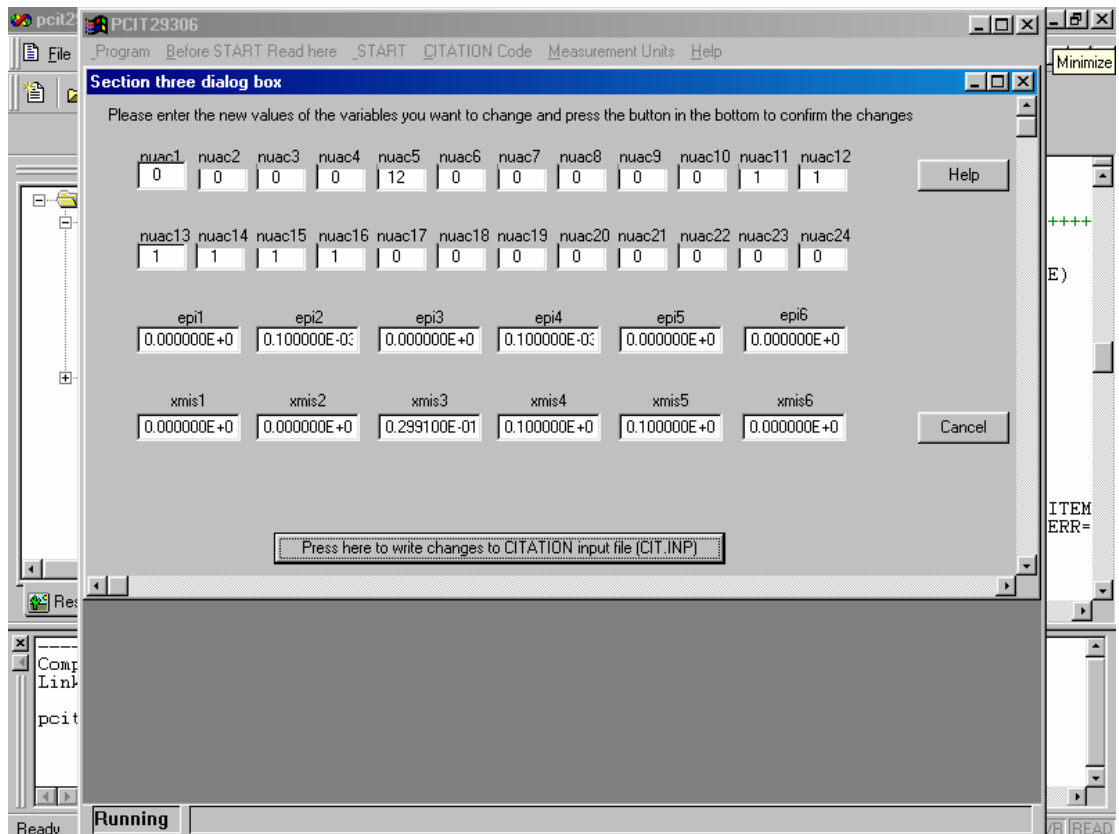
:



(EPI) :

(XMIS) :

...(Conversion Ratio )



9

CITATION Code 4-1-5

:

Run 1-4-1-5

CITATION

.(workspace)

CITATION

CITATION

Terminate 2-4-1-5

.CITATION

**( Measurement Units ) : 5-1-5**

(10 )

: ( )

(MW)

:MW

(hp)

(kcal/sec) /

(BHP )

:(kp.m/sec) / \*

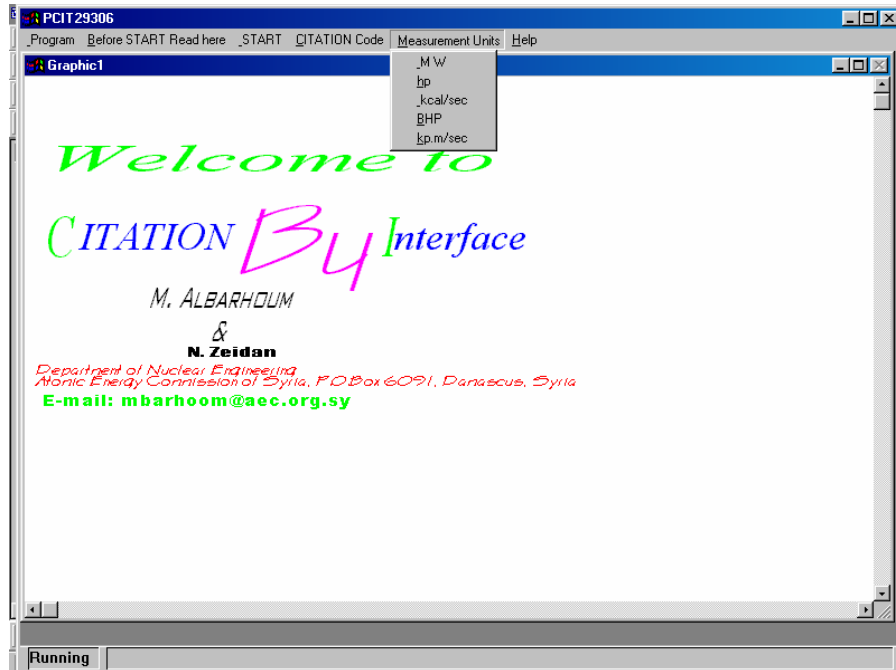
.( ) CITATION

:(Help)

**6-1-5**

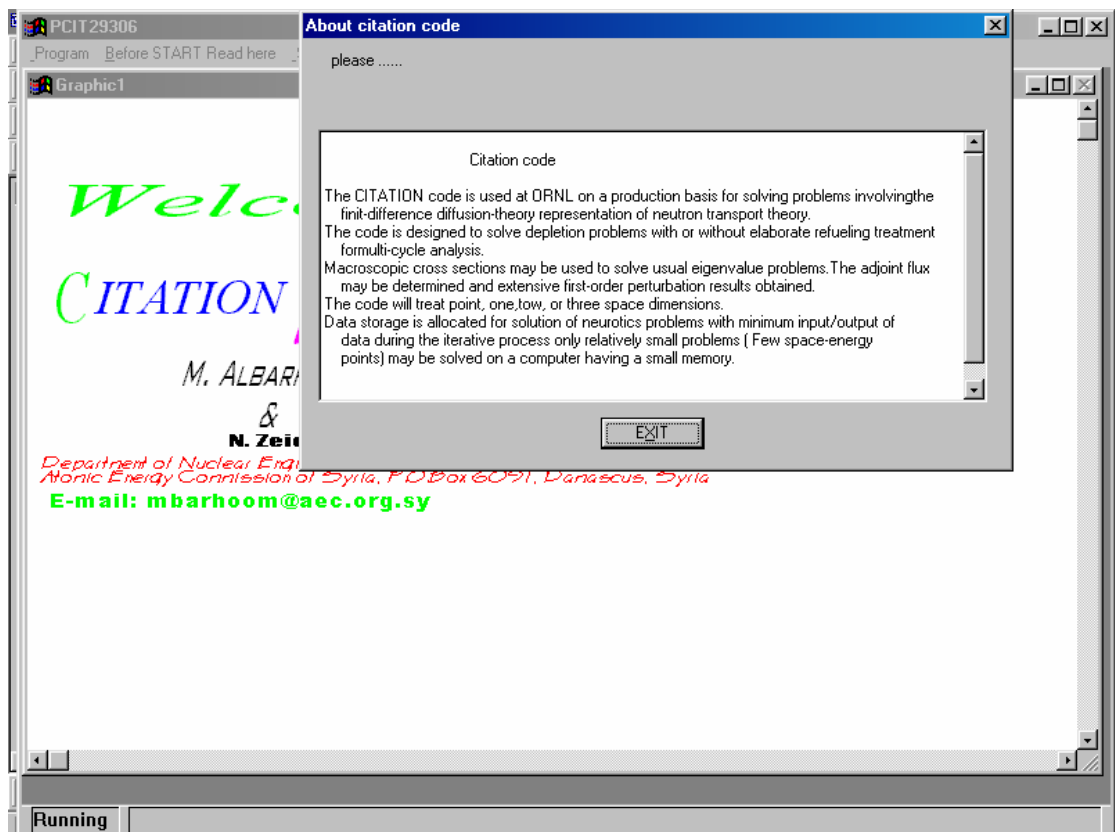
.(11 )

CITATION



(CITINT)

10



(CITINT)

11

"000" 1-2-5

"001" 2-2-5

.(12 )  
.CITATION

)  
.( CITATION

)

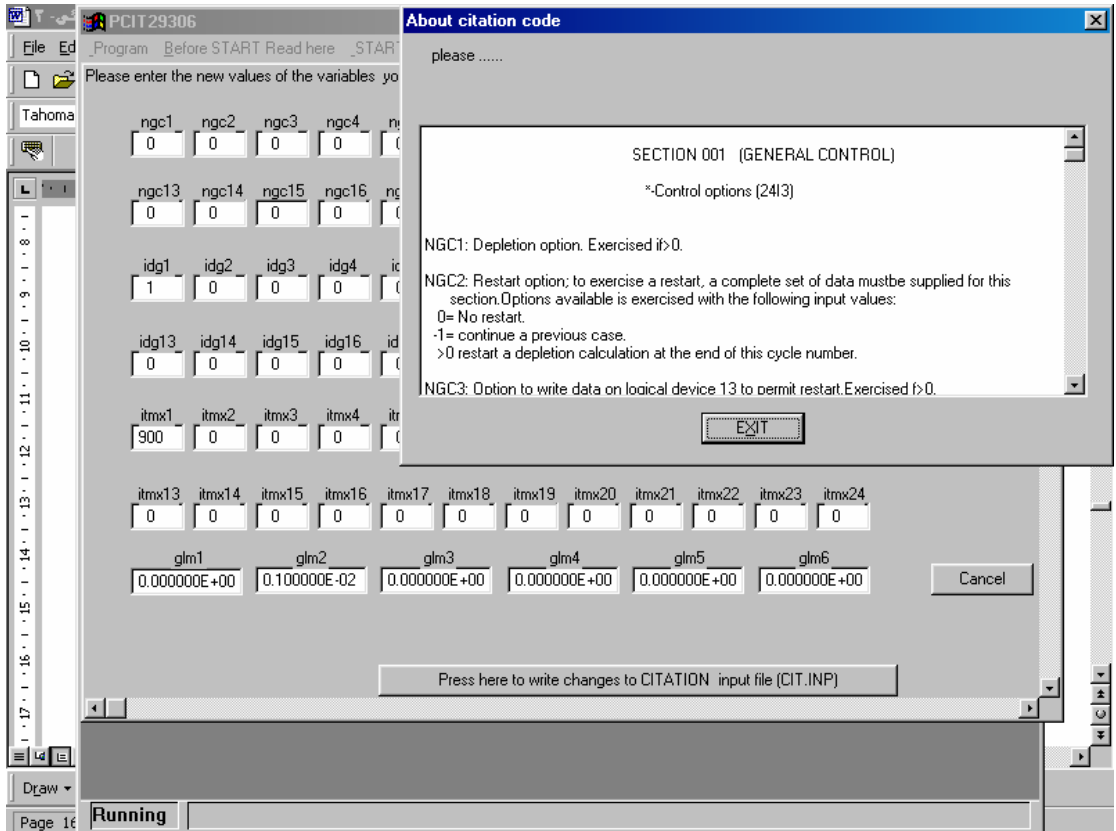
.(

"002" 3-2-5

"002" "001"

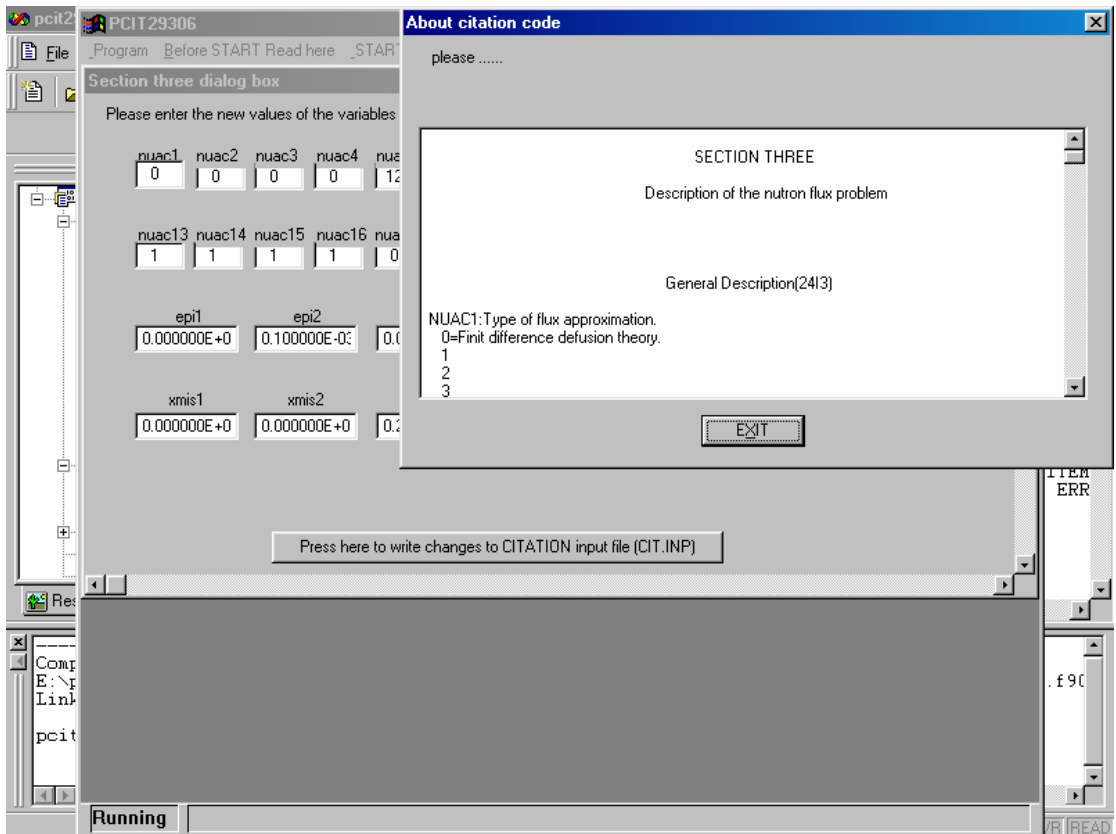
"003" 4-2-5 متغيرات المقطع  
"003"

.(13 ) "001"



"001"

12



"003"

13

## 6- الإجراءات والوظائف التي يتألف منها البرنامج CITINT

	(Mainp.f90)	1-6
( )		
	:	
(14 )	CITINT	•
<pre> Program CITINF CALL WARNADV(10,10,'CITATION interface) do while (.TRUE.) end do END </pre>		
	CITINT	14
	:	•
	.( 1- )	
	Sectionone.f90	2-6
	CITATION	
	.(7 ) "001"	
	:	
	:Applyok1	•
	"001"	
	:Sectiononehelp	•
	"001"	

**Runningcitation**

•

CITATION

**Units**

•

CITATION

:Sectionthree.f90

3-6

CITATION

.(3 ) "003"

:

**:Applyok3**

•

"003"

**:Sectionthreehelp**

•

"003"

**DIST**

•

("000" "002" "003" "001")

CITATION

:Sectionzero.f90

4-6

"000"

CITATION

.(3 ) "003"

:

**:Applyok0** •

"000"

.CITINT

**:Sectionzerohelp** •

"000"

:sectiontwo.f90 5-6

"002"

CITATION

.(8 ) "002"

:

**:Applyok2** •

"002"

**:Sectiontwohelp** •

"002"

:unit.f90 6-6

:

**:Unitmw** •

CITATION

.CITINT

**:Unitcv** •

.CITINT

CITATION

**:Unitkcalds** •

CITATION

/

.CITINT



• **:Unitphb**  
 CITATION  
 .CITINT  
 • **:Unitkpmdb**  
 / .  
 .CITINT CITATION  
 :Warnadv.f90 7-6  
 warnadv  
 :Aboutprog  
 .  
 .  
 :Citationhelp.f90  
 ) CITINT  
 (

### 7-الملفات المصدر الملحقة بالبرنامج

Dialogs.rc -1  
 "Dialogs" )  
 ( Icon1.ico -2  
 6.1  
 .6.1  
 Resource.fd -3

## 8-الملفات الخارجية المستخدمة من قبل البرنامج

	Cit.in	-1
CITATION		
	Cit.out	-2
CITATION		
	CITATION	
	Sr1.txt	-3
	.Cit.inp	
	Sectionzero.txt	-4
."000"		
	Sectionone.txt	-5
."001"		
	Sectiontwo.txt	-6
."002"		
	Sectionthree.txt	-7
."003"		



## 10- التوصيات

CITATION

( )

. CITATION

MCNP

## 11- المراجع

[1] Compaq Visual FORTRAN- Professional Edition 6.1.0, Digital Equipment Corporation. Copyright ©1997-1999.

[2] Fowler T.B, Vondy D.R, and Cunningham G.W. (1971) Nuclear Reactor Core Analysis Code: CITATION. ORNL-TM-2496, Rev. 2, July.

(2003) - - - [3]

[4]A. Heydon, M. W. Maimone, J. D. Tygar, J. M. Wing, and A. Moormann Zaremski, "Miró tools," in *Proc. 1989 IEEE Workshop Visual Languages*, Oct. 1989, pp. 86-91.

[5] Eric J. Golin and Steven P. Reiss. *The specification of visual language syntax*. In Proc. 1989 IEEE Workshop on Visual Languages, pages 105--110, Rome, Italy, 1989.

[6] Margaret Burnett, Dept. of Computer Science, Oregon State University, email: burnett@cs.orst.edu , and David W. McIntyre, Morgan Stanley, email: mcintyre@is.morgan.com

:"1-A visual language manipulates visual information or supports visual interaction, or allows programming with visual expressions. The latter is taken to be the definition of a visual programming language. [Golin90b] [4] "

"What is a Visual Programming Language?A few representative answers:

2-Visual Programming (VP) refers to any system that allows the user to specify a program in two-(or more)-dimensional fashion. [4] conventional textual languages are not considered two dimensional since the compilers or interpreters process them as long, one-dimensional streams. [4] "

( ... - - )

:"3-A visual Language manipulates visual information or supports visual interaction, or allows programming with visual expressions. The latter is taken to be the definition of a visual programming language. Visual programming languages may be further classified according to the type and extent of visual expression used, into icon-based languages, form-based languages and diagram languages. Visual programming environments provide graphical or iconic elements which can be manipulated by the user in an interactive way according to some specific spatial grammar for program construction. [4] "

(1)

."

: " Burnet"

"Visually transformed languages are inherently non-visual languages but have superimposed visual representations. Naturally visual languages have an inherent visual expression for which there is no obvious textual equivalent. [5] "

:"  
"4-Visual programming is commonly defined as the use of visual expressions (such as graphics, drawings, animation or icons) in the process of programming. These visual expressions may be used in programming environments as graphical interfaces for textual programming languages; they may be used to form the syntax of new visual programming languages leading to new paradigms such as programming by demonstration; or they may be used in graphical presentations of the behavior or structure of a program. [6] "

( McIntyre&Burnett)

( )

:"  
"5-A visual language is a set of spatial arrangements of text-graphic symbols with a semantic interpretation that is used in carrying out communication actions in the world. "

:"  
"Do we need the word "programming" in that phrase?

Perhaps not. People like to point out languages such as Miro [4] and GIL [5] which are visual specification languages as reasons for saying visual language instead of visual programming language. I think of Miro as a language for programming specifications, so I like the word. We'll try to avoid using the word "programming" when we don't mean to exclude non-programming visual languages. "

:"  
"Any comments?

[Fred Lakin says: ] Sure. The short answer is, it reminds us of all the other visual languages there are, which should be looked at and learned from. Keeping the word "programming" in the phrase keeps the computer folk from becoming visually provincial, which I see as a real danger.

The longer answer is, people have invented and used many visual languages in the course of history. A fraction of those have anything to do with computers, and an even smaller number represent programs, and an even smaller number of those represent programs and can be executed on a computer. Let's say people have been using visual languages for 10,000 years; and using them for communication about computers for 50, and using them for communication with computers for 30. So you can see how small a percentage of the total numbers of visual languages we are talking about. "

) :

"Is there a better phrase (than VPL) that we could use?"

I prefer the term "executable graphics" instead of visual programming languages. Visual programming language is a misnomer. It either means a programming language which we can see, which is trivial, or a language used for programming the behavior of visual things, which is limiting. Executable Graphics expresses a different orientation toward the problem domain: graphics which can be executed. [5]

Paul Lyons says:

I've coined the term "Hyperprogramming" which I think better summarises the capabilities and support provided by visual Programming Languages. We argue for VPLs on practical as well as theoretical basis. The theoretical arguments relate to the greater expressivity and intuitiveness of diagrammatic representations of complex relationships. The practical arguments relate to the availability of sufficient computing power to support the capture and processing of visually expressed diagrams. Specifically, we utilise:

processor speed, to let us do it in real time

high-res graphics, to represent complex diagrammatic notations

mouse input, to create complex diagrammatic notations and

window-based displays, to partition the resulting diagrams into a manageable size.

It's this last point that's the important one. Partitioning big programs to make them more manageable is great, but creates navigational difficulties. These sort of navigational problems have been addressed, for "ordinary" documents, by hypertext systems. Now, "ordinary" hypertext documents are tedious to create because adding all the hyperlinks takes a long time, but there's no such problem with programs, because it's easy for the entry support system to generate the hyperlinks automatically, on-the-fly. As well as providing programmers with simple and consistent navigation techniques, the hyperlinks can be used to automatically update shared information between views.

So I think that VPLs, if they aren't already, will achieve partitioning based on multiple windows, with hyperlinks between the windows connecting shared items of information. Calling them Hyperprogramming languages will reflect this situation, and might reduce the subtle suggestion (inherent in the name VISUAL programming languages) that these languages should eschew text entirely. [5]

)

(

"3-Doesn't everyone agree that VL is great?"

Heck, no! In fact, some pretty well-respected people have nothing but contempt for the visual representation of software. In a very famous article [Brooks87] Fred Brooks says this:

A favorite subject for PhD dissertations in software engineering is graphical, or visual, programming - the application of computer graphics to software design.... Nothing even



convincing, much less exciting, has yet emerged from such efforts. I am persuaded that nothing will.

Of course, Brooks' arguments contain several weaknesses:

He focuses on flowchart-based control-flow diagrams.

He is worried about screen size in pixels. Phil Cox has presented a strong argument why this may not be meaningful.

I think he misunderstands the power of multiple views - not superimposed views.

Another anti-vl quote:

...beware the claims of visual programming. Drawing lines between objects becomes bafflingly web-like. Purely visual programming is not yet and may never be viable. [OBrien93] "

## C++

4-12

"Visual Basic and the entire Microsoft Visual (tm) family are not, despite their names, visual programming languages. They are textual languages which use a graphical gui builder to make programming decent interfaces easier on the programmer.

لا يعتبر هذا الرأي هاتين اللغتين لغتي برمجة مرئية على الرغم من تسميتهما به.

How do you talk about Visual Programming Languages in an ASCII medium (i.e., USENET)?

Good question. Debate over this one continues. Some people on comp.lang.visual suggest that it can be done, citing film criticism as a textual medium talking about a decidedly non-textual medium. Others say that, sure, you can criticize a released film, but how can you talk about a film no one has seen (and by extension, a VPL no one has made programs with)?

Brook Conner (dbc@cs.brown.edu) tends to go with the first team (that meaningful discussion can take place). Textual criticism will not replace actual experience. However, it can still be valuable. After all, text is fundamentally a form of communication, just like movies, animation, hypermedia, and that old standby, speech. The fact that there are some things text does not do well is probably why many of us are interested in VPLs in the first place, but I don't think anyone on this group would say "Text is useless". "

## (Graphical User Interface)

5-12

: [3]

95 :

drag and icons

ENCARTA " . drop menu

:

"Graphical User Interface or GUI, in computer science, a type of display format that enables the user to choose commands, start programs, and see lists of files and other options by pointing to pictorial representations (icons) and lists of menu items on the screen. Choices can generally be activated either with the keyboard or with a mouse. "

## 13-الملحق ب

### Quick Win Applications :

-1-13

( )

(MDI)

(Routines)

Quick Win

)

Windows

-API- Windows

.( Quick Win

Quick Win

Quick Win

Quick Win

.(Quick Win APIs)

DFLOGM.F90

WINDOWS

QuickWin

QuickWin

./libs:qwin )

.DLL

Quick Win

### Quick Win

-2-13

Quick Win

USE DFLIB

INITIALSETTINGS function.

( )

WINEXIT

INSERTMENUQQ function

.CITINT

1

```

LOGICAL(4) FUNCTION INITIALSETTINGS()
USE DFLIB
USE DFLOGM
!USE MT
INCLUDE 'resource.fd'
LOGICAL(4) result
TYPE (qwinfo) wincitation
!external aboutprog,sectionone,sectionthree,help_citation,WARNADV,sectiontwo
external aboutprog,sectionone,sectionthree,help_citation,WARNADV, SECTIONTWO& ,
SECTIONZERO,          UNITMW,          UNITCV,UNITKPMDS,UNITKCALDS,
UNITBHP,RUNNINGCITATION
COMMON /NGHH/ NUN

```

NUN=1

```

wincitation%x = 50
wincitation%y = 0
wincitation%w = 700
wincitation%h = 600
wincitation%type = QWIN$SET
i = SetwsizeQQ( QWIN$FRAMEWINDOW, wincitation )
result = INSERTMENUQQ(1,0, $MENUENABLED, '& Program'C, NUL )
esult = INSERTMENUQQ(1,1, $MENUENABLED, 'E&xit'C, WINEXI )
result = INSERTMENUQQ(2,0, $MENUENABLED, '&Before START Read here'C, NUL )
result = INSERTMENUQQ(2,1, $MENUENABLED, '&Select the Measurement Units&
before you choose the section to be modified'C,NUL )
result = INSERTMENUQQ(3,0, $MENUENABLED, '& START'C, NUL )
result = INSERTMENUQQ(3,1, $MENUENABLED, 'Section 0'C, sectionzero )
result = INSERTMENUQQ(3,2, $MENUENABLED, 'Section 1'C, sectionone )
result = INSERTMENUQQ(3,3, $MENUENABLED, 'Section 2'C, sectiontwo )
result = INSERTMENUQQ(3,4, $MENUENABLED, 'Section 3'C, sectionthree )
result = INSERTMENUQQ(4,0, $MENUENABLED, '&CITATION Code'C, NUL )
result = INSERTMENUQQ(4,1, $MENUENABLED, '&Run'C,RUNNINGCITATION )
result = INSERTMENUQQ(4,2, $MENUENABLED, 'Terminate'C, WINEXIT )
result = INSERTMENUQQ(5,0, $MENUENABLED, '&Measurement Units'C, NUL )
result = INSERTMENUQQ(5,1, $MENUENABLED, '& M W'C,UNITMW )
result = INSERTMENUQQ(5,2, $MENUENABLED, '&hp 'C,UNITCV )
result = INSERTMENUQQ(5,3, $MENUENABLED, '& kcal/sec'C, UNITKCALDS )
result = INSERTMENUQQ(5,4, $MENUENABLED, '&BHP 'C, UNITBHP )
result = INSERTMENUQQ(5,5, $MENUENABLED, '&kp.m/sec 'C, UNITKPMDS )
result = INSERTMENUQQ(6,0, $MENUENABLED, '&Help'C, NUL )
result =INSERTMENUQQ(6,1,$MENUENABLED,'&LEARN CITATION
CODE'C,HELP_CITATION )

```

```
result = INSERTMENUQQ(6,2, $MENUENABLED, 'About'C, ABOUTPROG )  
INITIALSETTINGS= result  
END FUNCTION INITIALSETTINGS
```

CITINT

1-

Syrian Arab Republic  
Atomic Energy Commission(AECS)  
Damascus P. O. Box 6091



**Report on Scientific Informatic Study  
Department of Nuclear Engineering**

**A Visual Fortran User Interface for CITATION code**

**Dr . M. Albarhoum  
Eng . N. Zaidan**