

PRØPLT: A GENERALIZED THREE-DIMENSIONAL PLOTTING  
PROGRAM FOR THE SYSTEM 360

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A FØRTRAN subprogram has been developed to project and plot three-dimensional data on the IBM 360/75 using any of the three standard projections used in drafting and graph theory: (1) isometric, (2) oblique and (3) perspective projections. The use of this routine is simple and parallels the use of SYSPLT:

CALL PRØPLT (X,Y,Z,IPEN)

where (X,Y,Z) are the three-dimensional cartesian coordinates of the point to be projected into the plane of the graph paper, to which point the pen is moved. IPEN determines whether the pen movement results in a line being drawn as follows:

IPEN = 2 pen down  
      = 12 pen down  
      = 3 pen up  
      = 13 pen up

Provision is made, through the use of IPEN = 12 or IPEN = 13 and "LCEØFF", for the automatic positioning of the plot on the graph paper with any arbitrary offset, scale factors or angular orientation (see discussion of "LCEØFF" below). Provision is also made for the generalized rotation of the coordinate axes prior to projection.

The type of projection used is determined by a parameter in a CØMMØN block to be discussed below. The same CØMMØN block also provides for specification of the parameters pertinent to the projection being used. The use of different entry points allows the user to express the three dimensional data in any of four coordinate systems: cartesian, cylindrical, spherical and three-dimensional polar. Entry points also allow the explicit designation of a particular projection or a determination of the graph paper coordinates of the projected point with no pen movement.

Although all of these features are discussed below, the documentation provided with the program in the form of CØMMØNT cards (see appendix for program listing) should provide enough information for the use the program.

## PROJECTIONS

### Isometric

Figure 1a shows the configuration of the axes in an isometric projection. Scales along all axes are actual lengths, so an apparent distortion is introduced (i.e. no foreshortening). The parameter "ANGISØ" is the angle (measured in radians) in the plane of the graph paper between a perpendicular to the Z-axis and either the X-axis or the Y-axis. Although standard isometric projections used in drafting specify ANGISØ = 0.5235988 (30 degrees), this parameter may be set to any desired value (see discussion of COMMON block "/PRØJEC/" below). The projected coordinates ( $X_{proj}$ ,  $Y_{proj}$ ) in the plane of the graph paper are related to the three-dimensional cartesian coordinates by the following relations:

$$X_{proj} = (X-Y) \cos(\theta) + X_{ORG}$$

$$Y_{proj} = (X+Y) \sin(\theta) + Z + Y_{ORG}$$

where

$$\theta = \text{ANGISØ}$$

and

( $X_{ORG}$ ,  $Y_{ORG}$ ) = the coordinates on the graph paper of the projected coordinate origin

### Oblique

Figure 1b shows the configuration of the axes used for an oblique projection. Scales along all axes are, again, actual lengths, and an apparent distortion is produced not only from the lack of foreshortening but also from the fact that an object or curve is being "projected" into two planes simultaneously. The parameter "ANGØBL" is the angle (measured in radians) in the plane of the graph paper between the X-axis and the Y-axis. This parameter may be set to any value (see discussion of COMMON block "/PRØJEC/" below). The projected coordinates ( $X_{proj}$ ,  $Y_{proj}$ ) in the plane of the graph paper are related to the three-dimensional cartesian coordinates by the following relations:

$$X_{proj} = X + Y \cos(\theta) + X_{ORG}$$

$$Y_{proj} = Y \sin(\theta) + Z + Y_{ORG}$$

where

$$\theta = \text{ANGØBL}$$

( $X_{ORG}$ ,  $Y_{ORG}$ ) = the coordinates on the graph paper of the projected coordinate origin

### Perspective

Figure 1c shows the configuration of the axes after a perspective projection. Perspective projections are quite different from the other

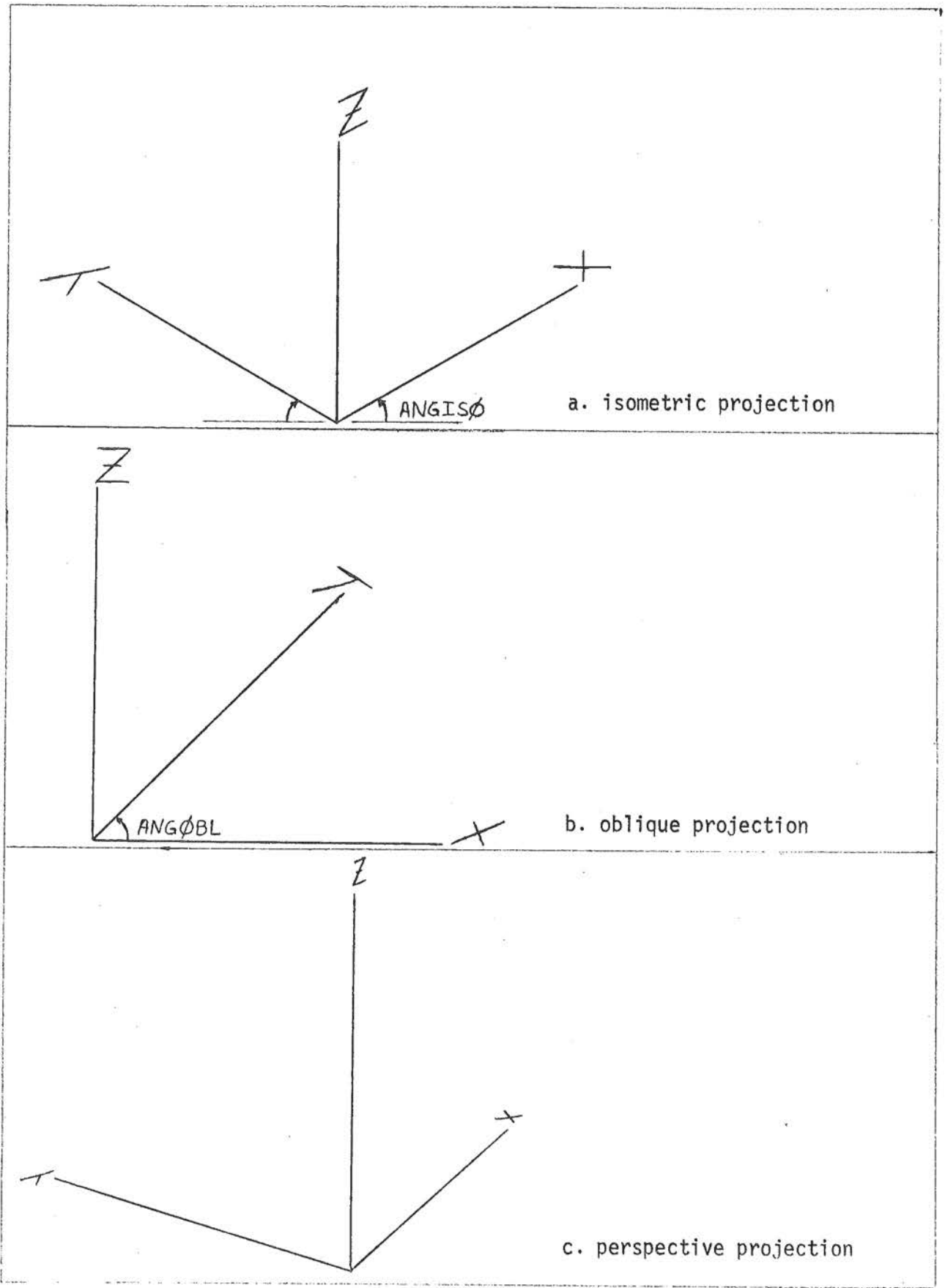


Figure 1. Projected Coordinate Axes

types of projections because perspective is an attempt to reproduce what the eye (or a camera) would actually see if the object or curve were produced in three dimensions and viewed normally. The form of the equations involved in the projection are much more complex than those above and will not be presented here (cf. appendix for program listing). The projection is indicated schematically in figure 2 to indicate the interrelationship of the various parameters. Variations in these parameters will give the effect of moving the object (or curve) closer, further away, higher, lower, back and forth, etc. The exact relationship between variations in the parameters and the apparent effective motions is not always obvious, and a good deal of experimentation may be necessary to obtain any particular configuration. The following parameters may be assigned any values (see discussion of COMMON block "/PROJEC/" below): "PICANG", "DGLH", "EXTENT", "SUBTND", "DØH", and "DØC".

For a more detailed discussion of this projection, see J. H. Hills, Pictorial Drafting, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., New York, 1930, pp. 75-106. A xerox copy is available through L. C. Evans.

ENTRY POINTS

LCEPLT (X,Y,IPEN)

Same as "SYSPLT(X,Y,IPEN)" except that rotation of the plot on the graph paper is allowed through the use of "LCEØFF(XØFF,XFACT,YØFF,YFACT,THETA)"

X = X-coordinate (in inches) of point to which pen is to be moved

Y = Y-coordinate (in inches) of point to which pen is to be moved

IPEN = status of pen during movement

= 2 pen down

= 12 pen down (see below)

= 3 pen up

= 13 pen up (see below)

= 12,13 new coordinates on graph paper are computed before moving pen according to

$$X_{\text{new}} = (XF_X + X_0) \cos(\theta) + (YF_Y + Y_0) \sin(\theta)$$

$$Y_{\text{new}} = (YF_Y + Y_0) \cos(\theta) - (XF_X + X_0) \sin(\theta)$$

where

$$F_X = XFACT$$

$$X_0 + XØFF$$

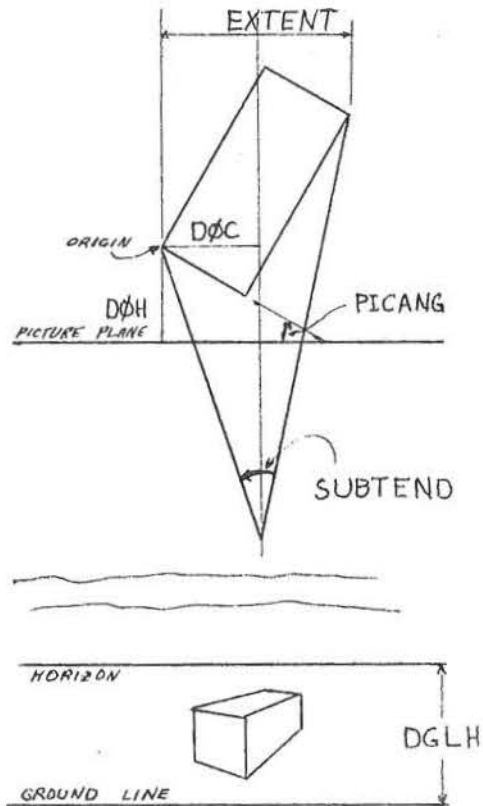
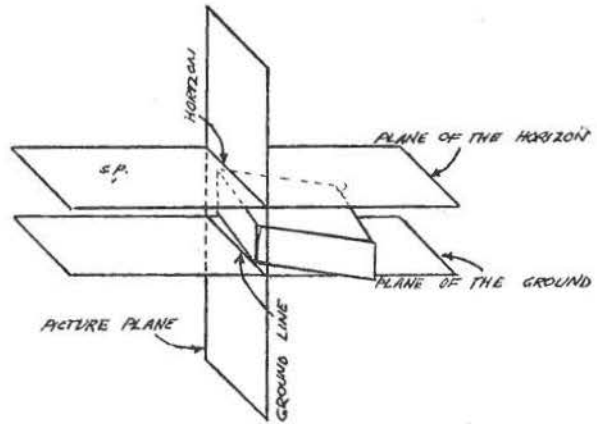


Figure 2. Schematic Representation of Perspective Projection Showing the Definition of the Pertinent Parameters

$F_Y = YFACT$

$Y_0 = YOFF$

$\theta = THETA$

LCEOFF(XOFF,XFACT,YOFF,YFACT,THETA)

Sets parameters used whenever IPEN = 12 or 13 is used (see description of "IPEN" above).

PRØPLT(X,Y,Z,IPEN)

ISØPLT(X,Y,Z,IPEN)

ØBLPLT(X,Y,Z,IPEN)

PERPLT(X,Y,Z,IPEN)

TRANSL(X,Y,Z,XPRØJ,YPRØJ)

Routines using input coordinates in terms of three-dimensional cartesian coordinates (Figure 3a). A further explanation of each entry point is given below.

PRØPLC(R,THPØS,Z,IPEN)

ISØPLC(R,THPØS,Z,IPEN)

ØBLPLC(R,THPØS,Z,IPEN)

PERPLC(R,THPØS,Z,IPEN)

TRANSC(R,THPØS,Z,XPRØJ,YPRØJ)

Routines using input coordinates in terms of three dimensional cylindrical coordinates (Figure 3b). A further explanation of each entry point is given below.

PRØPLS(R,THPØS,PHI,IPEN)

ISØPLS(R,THPØS,PHI,IPEN)

ØBLPLS(R,THPØS,PHI,IPEN)

PERPLS(R,THPØS,PHI,IPEN)

TRANSS(R,THPØS,PHI,XPRØJ,YPRØJ)

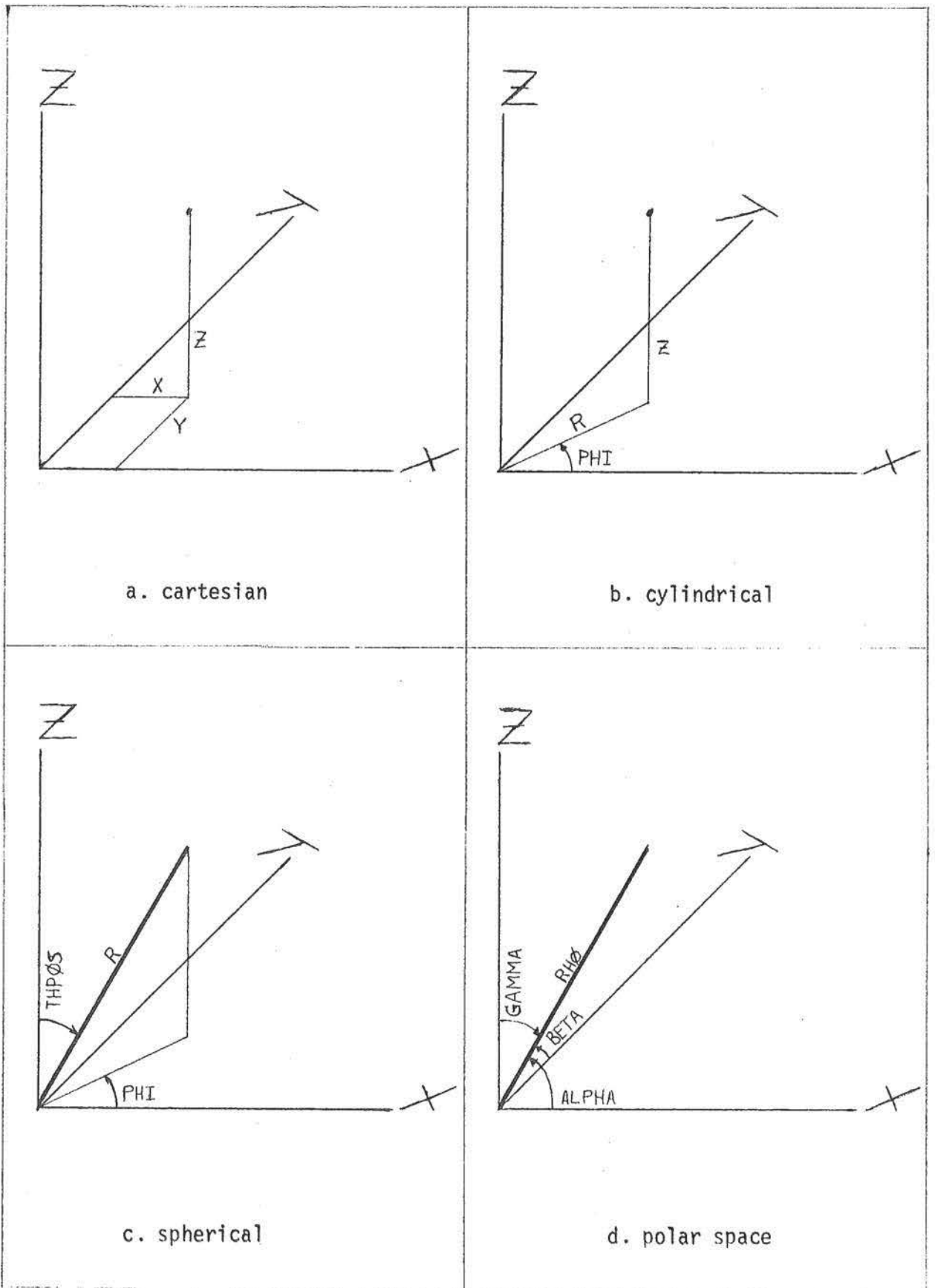


Figure 3. Three Dimensional Coordinate Systems



Routines using input coordinates in terms of three dimensional spherical coordinates (Figure 3c). A further explanation of each entry point is given below.

PRØPLP(RHØ,ALPHA,BETA,GAMMA,IPEN)  
ISØPLP(RHØ,ALPHA,BETA,GAMMA,IPEN)  
ØBLPLP(RHØ,ALPHA,BETA,GAMMA,IPEN)  
PERPLP(RHØ,ALPHA,BETA,GAMMA,IPEN)  
TRANSP(RHØ,ALPHA,BETA,GAMMA,XPRØJ,YPRØJ)

Routines using input coordinates in terms of three dimensional polar space coordinates (Figure 3d). A further explanation of each entry point is given below.

PRØPLT(X,Y,Z,IPEN)  
PRØPLC(R,THPØS,Z,IPEN)  
PRØPLS(R,THPØS,PHI,IPEN)  
PRØPLP(RHØ,ALPHA,BETA,GAMMA,IPEN)

Basic routines for plotting three-dimensional data in any one of the three types of projections. The desired projection is indicated by the value of "PTYPE" (see discussion of CØMMØN block "/PRØJEC/" below).

ISØPLT(X,Y,Z,IPEN)  
ISØPLC(R,THPØS,Z,IPEN)  
ISØPLS(R,THPØS,PHI,IPEN)  
ISØPLP(RHØ,ALPHA,BETA,GAMMA,IPEN)

Entry points for plotting three-dimensional data using an isometric projection.

ØBLPLT(X,Y,Z,IPEN)  
ØBLPLC(R,THPØS,Z,IPEN)  
ØBLPLS(R,THPØS,PHI,IPEN)  
ØBLPLP(RHØ,ALPHA,BETA,GAMMA,IPEN)

Entry points for plotting three-dimensional data using an oblique projection.

PERPLT(X,Y,Z,IPEN)  
PERPLC(R,THPØS,Z,IPEN)  
PERPLS(R,THPØS,PHI,IPEN)  
PERPLP(RHØ,ALPHA,BETA,GAMMA,IPEN)

Entry points for plotting three-dimensional data using a perspective projection.

TRANSL(X,Y,Z,XPRØJ,YPRØJ)  
TRANSC(R,THPØS,Z,XPRØJ,YPRØJ)  
TRANSS(R,THPØS,PHI,XPRØJ,YPRØJ)  
TRANSP(RHØ,ALPHA,BETA,GAMMA,XPRØJ,YPRØJ)

Entry points for determining the graph paper coordinates of the projection of three-dimensional data using any of the three basic projections. The pen is not moved. The type of projection desired is determined by the value of "PTYPE" (see discussion of CØMMØN block "/PRØJEC/" below).

REINIT

(No parameters) Reinitializes certain flags. This entry point must be called after any change in the parameters in CØMMØN block "/PRØJEC/".

PSTAND

(No parameters) Causes certain of the parameters in COMMON block "/PRØJEC/" to be set to the following standard values:

XØRG = (unchanged)  
YØRG = (unchanged)  
PHIX = 0.0  
PHIY = 0.0  
PHIZ = 0.0  
PTYPE = (unchanged)  
ANGISØ = 0.5235988 (30 degrees)  
ANGØBL = 0.7853982 (45 degrees)  
PICANG = 1.0471976 (60 degrees)  
DGLH = 10.0  
EXTENT = (unchanged)  
SUBTND = 0.5235988 (30 degrees)  
DØH = (unchanged)  
DØC = (unchanged)

A call to "PSTAND" automatically results in a call to "REINIT."

PINVRT(XPRØJ,YPRØJ,X,Y,Z)

Inverts the desired projection for a given value of Z.

COMMON BLOCK

/PRØJEC/XØRG,YØRG,PHIX,PHIY,PHIZ,PTYPE,ANGISØ,ANGØBL,PICANG,  
DGLH,EXTENT,SUBTND,DØH,DØC

XØRG,YØRG = coordinates in the plane of the graph paper of  
the projected origin

PHIX,PHIY,PHIZ - a generalized rotation of the coordinate  
system prior to projection is handled by  
defining "PHIX", "PHIY", and "PHIZ" so  
that the rotated system can be made to  
"coincide" with the unrotated system with  
respect to which the projection is made by  
performing the following three rotations  
(in this order): (1) -PHIZ around the Z-axis,  
(2) -PHIY around the Y-axis, and (3) -PHIX  
around the X-axis. All angles are measured in  
radians.

PTYPE - (integer) indicates which type of projection is to be used.

= 0 isometric projection

= 1 oblique projection

= 2 perspective projection

ANGISØ = the apparent angle in radians between the horizontal and the X-axis and the Y-axis in an isometric projection (ignored unless PTYPE = 0). (Figure 1a).

ANGØBL = the apparent angle in radians between the X-axis and the Y-axis in an oblique projection (ignored unless PTYPE = 1) measured in the plane of the graph paper. (Figure 1b)

The remaining parameters are related to perspective projections and are ignored unless PTYPE = 2 (Figures 1c and 2).

PICANG = angle in radians between X-axis and picture plane

DGLH = distance in inches between ground line and horizon on graph paper

EXTENT = the total horizontal extent (in inches) of the object

SUBTND = angle in radians in a horizontal plane subtended by the object (or curve, etc) at the station point

DØH = distance from origin of object to picture plane

DØC = distance from origin of object to center line (perpendicular to picture plane through station point).

#### STORAGE AND TIMING

Storage requirements are 8134 (207A)<sub>16</sub> bytes. One call to "PRØPLT" takes about 360 µs.

LE/jam

Distribution:

E. Aguilar  
J. Brown  
J. Fanselow  
J. Lupton  
S. Murray  
J. Stevenson  
E. Stone

APPENDIX

LISTING OF "LCEPLT"

SUBROUTINE LCEPLT(XPOS,YPOS,IPEN)

LCEPLT IS ESSENTIALLY 'SYSPLT' EXCEPT THAT ROTATION OF THE COORDINATE AXES IS ALLOWED THROUGH THE USE OF 'LCEOFF'. ENTRY POINTS PROVIDE FOR THE PLOTTING OF POINTS GIVEN IN THREE DIMENSIONAL COORDINATES WITH A CHOICE OF PROJECTIONS.

XPOS,YPOS,IPEN - PARAMETERS AS IN 'SYSPLT'.

ENTRY POINTS

LCEOFF(XOFF,XFACT,YOFF,YFACT,THETA) - ESSENTIALLY 'SYSOFF', EXCEPT THAT ROTATION OF AXES IS ESTABLISHED.

XOFF,XFACT,YOFF,YFACT - PARAMETERS AS IN 'SYSOFF'  
THETA - ANGLE THROUGH WHICH COORDINATE AXES ARE TO BE ROTATED (IN RADIANS).

PROPLT(XPOS,YPOS,ZPOS,IPEN) -- BASIC ROUTINE FOR PLOTTING THREE DIMENSIONAL CARTESIAN COORDINATE POINTS WITH A GIVEN PROJECTION. (THE TYPE OF PROJECTION IS SPECIFIED BY THE VALUE OF 'PTYPE' IN 'COMMON' BLOCK '/PROJEC/' DISCUSSED BELOW.)

XPOS,YPOS,ZPOS - THREE DIMENSIONAL CARTESIAN COORDINATES TO WHICH PEN IS TO BE MOVED.

IPEN - AS IN 'SYSPLT'

= 2 PEN DOWN

= 12 PEN DOWN USING 'XOFF', 'XFACT', 'YOFF', 'YFACT', AND 'THETA' (CF. 'LCEOFF').

= 3 PEN UP

= 13 PEN UP USING 'XOFF', 'XFACT', 'YOFF', 'YFACT', AND 'THETA' (CF. 'LCEOFF').

= 12,13 NEW X,Y-COORDINATES (ON GRAPH PAPER) ARE COMPUTED BEFORE MOVING PEN, ACCORDING TO

$$XNEW=(X*XFACT+XOFF)*COS(THETA) + (Y*YFACT+YOFF)*SIN(THETA)$$

$$YNEW=(Y*YFACT+YOFF)*COS(THETA) - (X*XFACT+XOFF)*SIN(THETA)$$

ISOPLT(XPOS,YPOS,ZPOS,IPEN) -- ROUTINE FOR PLOTTING THREE DIMENSIONAL CARTESIAN COORDINATES IN AN 'ISOMETRIC' PROJECTION.

XPOS,YPOS,ZPOS,IPEN -- PARAMETERS AS IN 'PROPLT'.

OBLPLT(XPOS,YPOS,ZPOS,IPEN) -- ROUTINE FOR PLOTTING THREE DIMENSIONAL CARTESIAN COORDINATES IN AN OBLIQUE PROJECTION.

XPOS,YPOS,ZPOS,IPEN -- PARAMETERS AS IN 'PROPLT'. FOR THREE DIMENSIONAL CYLINDRICAL COORDINATES.

PERPLT(XPOS,YPOS,ZPOS,IPEN) -- ROUTINE FOR PLOTTING THREE DIMENSIONAL CARTESIAN COORDINATES IN A PERSPECTIVE PROJECTION.

XPOS,YPOS,ZPOS,IPEN -- PARAMETERS AS IN 'PROPLT'.

TRANSL(XPOS,YPOS,ZPOS,XPRCJ,YPROJ) -- GENERATES THE PROJECTED COORDINATES (I.E., IN THE PLANE OF THE GRAPH PAPER) OF A POINT GIVEN IN THREE DIMENSIONAL CARTESIAN COORDINATES FOR THE PROJECTION SPECIFIED, BY 'PTYPE' IN 'COMMON' BLOCK '/PROJEC/'. NO PLOTTER MOVEMENT OCCURS.

XPOS,YPOS,ZPOS -- PARAMETERS AS IN 'PROPLT'.

XPROJ,YPROJ -- COORDINATES OF (XPOS,YPOS,ZPOS) AFTER PROJECTION.

PROPLC(RPOS,THPOS,ZPOS,IPEN) -- SAME AS 'PROPLT', BUT

LEPLT001  
LEPLT002  
LEPLT003  
LEPLT004  
LEPLT005  
LEPLT006  
LEPLT007  
LEPLT008  
LEPLT009  
LEPLT010  
LEPLT011  
LEPLT012  
LEPLT013  
LEPLT014  
LEPLT015  
LEPLT016  
LEPLT017  
LEPLT018  
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LEPLT048  
LEPLT049  
LEPLT050  
LEPLT051  
LEPLT052  
LEPLT053  
LEPLT054  
LEPLT055  
LEPLT056  
LEPLT057  
LEPLT058  
LEPLT059  
LEPLT060

C FOR THREE DIMENSIONAL CYLINDRICAL COORDINATES. LEPLT061  
C RPOS, THPOS, ZPOS - STANDARD THREE DIMENSIONAL LEPLT062  
C CYLINDRICAL COORDINATES ('THPOS' IN RADIAN). LEPLT063  
C IPEN - AS IN 'PROPLT'. LEPLT064  
C ISOPLC(RPOS, THPOS, ZPOS, IPEN) -- SAME AS 'ISOPLT', BUT LEPLT065  
C FOR THREE DIMENSIONAL CYLINDRICAL COORDINATES. LEPLT066  
C RPOS, THPOS, ZPOS, IPEN - PARAMETERS AS IN 'PROPLC'. LEPLT067  
C OBLPLC(RPOS, THPOS, ZPOS, IPEN) -- SAME AS 'OBLPLT', BUT LEPLT068  
C FOR THREE DIMENSIONAL CYLINDRICAL COORDINATES. LEPLT069  
C RPOS, THPOS, ZPOS, IPEN - PARAMETERS AS IN 'PROPLC'. LEPLT070  
C PERPLC(RPOS, THPOS, ZPOS, IPEN) -- SAME AS 'PERPLT', BUT LEPLT071  
C RPOS, THPOS, ZPOS, IPEN - PARAMETERS AS IN 'PROPLC'. LEPLT072  
C TRANSC(RPOS, THPOS, ZPOS, XPROJ, YPROJ) -- SAME AS 'TRANSL', LEPLT073  
C BUT FOR THREE DIMENSIONAL CYLINDRICAL COORDINATES. LEPLT074  
C RPOS, THPOS, ZPOS - AS IN 'PROPLC'. LEPLT075  
C XPROJ, YPROJ - AS IN 'TRANSL'. LEPLT076  
C PROPLS(RPOS, THPOS, PHIPOS, IPEN) -- SAME AS 'PROPLT', BUT LEPLT077  
C FOR THREE DIMENSIONAL SPHERICAL COORDINATES. LEPLT078  
C RPOS - RADIAL DISTANCE FROM ORIGIN TO POINT. LEPLT079  
C THPOS - ANGLE SUBTENDE BY ARC OF RADIUS 'RPOS'  
C FROM ZENITH TO POINT (IN RADIAN). LEPLT080  
C PHIPOS - ANGLE IN HORIZONTAL PLANE THROUGH ORIGIN  
C BETWEEN POLAR AXIS (X-AXIS) AND PROJEC  
C TION OF RADIAL LINE THROUGH POINT (IN  
C RADIAN). LEPLT081  
C IPEN - AS IN 'PROPLT'. LEPLT082  
C ISOPLS(RPOS, THPOS, PHIPOS, IPEN) -- SAME AS 'ISOPLT', BUT LEPLT083  
C FOR THREE DIMENSIONAL SPHERICAL COORDINATES. LEPLT084  
C RPOS, THPOS, PHIPOS, IPEN - PARAMETERS AS IN 'PROPLS'. LEPLT085  
C OBLPLS(RPOS, THPOS, PHIPOS, IPEN) -- SAME AS 'OBLPLT', BUT LEPLT086  
C FOR THREE DIMENSIONAL SPHERICAL COORDINATES. LEPLT087  
C RPOS, THPOS, PHIPOS, IPEN - PARAMETERS AS IN 'PROPLS'. LEPLT088  
C PERPLS(RPOS, THPOS, PHIPOS, IPEN) -- SAME AS 'PERPLT', BUT LEPLT089  
C FOR THREE DIMENSIONAL SPHERICAL COORDINATES. LEPLT090  
C RPOS, THPOS, PHIPOS, IPEN - PARAMETERS AS IN 'PROPLS'. LEPLT091  
C TRANS(RPOS, THPOS, PHIPOS, XPROJ, YPROJ) -- SAME AS  
C 'TRANSL', BUT FOR THREE DIMENSIONAL SPHERICAL  
C COORDINATES. LEPLT092  
C RPOS, THPOS, PHIPOS - AS IN 'PROPLS'. LEPLT093  
C XPROJ, YPROJ - AS IN 'TRANSL'. LEPLT094  
C PROPLP(RHOPOS, ALFPOS, BETPOS, GAMPOS, IPEN) -- SAME AS  
C 'PROPLT', BUT FOR THREE DIMENSIONAL POLAR SPACE  
C COORDINATES. LEPLT095  
C RHOPOS - RADIAL DISTANCE FROM ORIGIN TO POINT. LEPLT096  
C ALFPOS - ANGLE BETWEEN RADIAL LINE THROUGH POINT  
C AND X-AXIS (IN RADIAN). LEPLT097  
C BETPOS - ANGLE BETWEEN RADIAL LINE THROUGH POINT  
C AND Y-AXIS (IN RADIAN). LEPLT098  
C GAMPOS - ANGLE BETWEEN RADIAL LINE THROUGH POINT  
C AND Z-AXIS (IN RADIAN). LEPLT099  
C IPEN - AS IN 'PROPLT' LEPLT100  
C ISOPLP(RHOPOS, ALFPOS, BETPOS, GAMPOS, IPEN) -- SAME AS  
C 'ISOPLT', BUT FOR THREE DIMENSIONAL POLAR SPACE  
C COORDINATES. LEPLT101  
C RHOPOS, ALFPOS, BETPOS, GAMPOS, IPEN - AS IN 'PROPLP', LEPLT102  
C OBLPLP(RHOPOS, ALFPOS, BETPOS, GAMPOS, IPEN) -- SAME AS  
C 'OBLPLT', BUT FOR THREE DIMENSIONAL POLAR SPACE  
C COORDINATES. LEPLT103  
C RHOPOS, ALFPOS, BETPOS, GAMPOS, IPEN - AS IN 'PROPLP'. LEPLT104  
C PERPLP(RHOPOS, ALFPOS, BETPOS, GAMPOS, IPEN) -- SAME AS  
C LEPLT105  
C LEPLT106  
C LEPLT107  
C LEPLT108  
C LEPLT109  
C LEPLT110  
C LEPLT111  
C LEPLT112  
C LEPLT113  
C LEPLT114  
C LEPLT115  
C LEPLT116  
C LEPLT117  
C LEPLT118  
C LEPLT119  
C LEPLT120

'PERPLT', BUT FOR THREE DIMENSIONAL POLAR SPACE COORDINATES.  
 RHOPOS,ALFPOS,BETPOS,GAMPOS,IPEN - AS IN 'PROPLP',  
 TRANSP(RHOPOS,ALFPOS,BETPOS,GAMPOS,XPROJ,YPROJ) -- SAME AS 'TRANSL', BUT FOR THREE DIMENSIONAL POLAR SPACE COORDINATES.

RHOPOS,ALFPOS,BETPOS,GAMPOS - AS IN 'PROPLP'.  
 XPROJ,YPROJ - AS IN 'TRANSL'.  
 PSTAND -- CAUSES CERTAIN OF THE PARAMETERS IN 'COMMON' BLOCK '/PROJEC/' TO BE SET TO CERTAIN STANDARD VALUES AS FOLLOWS --

- XORG = (UNCHANGED)
- YORG = (UNCHANGED)
- PHIX = 0.0
- PHIY = 0.0
- PHIZ = 0.0
- PTYPE = (UNCHANGED)
- ANGISO = 0.5235988 (30 DEGREES)
- ANGOBL = 0.7853982 (45 DEGREES)
- PICANG = 1.0471976 (60 DEGREES)
- DGLH = 10.0
- EXTENT = (UNCHANGED)
- SUBTND = 0.5235988 (30 DEGREES)
- DOH = (UNCHANGED)
- DOC = (UNCHANGED)

AFTER THESE VALUES ARE SET, CONTROL IS AUTOMATICALLY TRANSFERRED TO 'REINIT'.

REINIT -- CAUSES THE PARAMETERS DERIVED FROM THE PARAMETERS IN 'COMMON' BLOCK '/PROJEC/' TO BE REINITIALIZED. THIS ENTRY POINT MUST BE CALLED WHENEVER THE RELEVANT PARAMETERS ARE CHANGED.

COMMON BLOCK

/PROJEC/XORG,YORG,PHIX,PHIY,PHIZ,PTYPE,ANGISO,ANGOBL,  
 PICANG,DGLH,EXTENT,SUBTND,DOH,DOC  
 XORG,YORG - COORDINATES (IN PLANE OF GRAPH PAPER)  
 OF PROJECTED ORIGIN

PHIX,PHIY,PHIZ - A GENERALIZED ROTATION OF THE COORDINATE AXES PRIOR TO PROJECTION IS HANDLED BY ASSUMING THAT THE ROTATED SYSTEM CAN BE MADE TO 'COINCIDE' WITH THE UNROTATED SYSTEM BY PERFORMING THE FOLLOWING ROTATIONS IN THIS ORDER --  
 (1) -PHIZ AROUND THE Z-AXIS, (2) -PHIY AROUND THE Y-AXIS, AND (3) -PHIX AROUND THE X-AXIS. ALL ANGLES ARE TO BE MEASURED IN RADIANs.

PTYPE - (INTEGER) INDICATES WHICH TYPE OF PROJECTION IS TO BE USED.  
 = 0 ISOMETRIC PROJECTION  
 = 1 OBLIQUE PROJECTION  
 = 2 PERSPECTIVE PROJECTION

ANGISO - IN AN ISOMETRIC PROJECTION, THE APPARENT ANGLE BETWEEN THE HORIZONTAL AND THE X- AND Y-AXES. (IGNORED UNLESS PTYPE=0)

ANGOBL - IN AN OBLIQUE PROJECTION, THE APPARENT ANGLE BETWEEN THE X-AXIS AND THE Y-AXIS. (IGNORED UNLESS PTYPE=1)

THE REMAINING PARAMETERS ARE RELATED TO A PERSPECTIVE PROJECTION AND ARE IGNORED UNLESS PTYPE=2,

LEPLT121  
 LEPLT122  
 LEPLT123  
 LEPLT124  
 LEPLT125  
 LEPLT126  
 LEPLT127  
 LEPLT128  
 LEPLT129  
 LEPLT130  
 LEPLT131  
 LEPLT132  
 LEPLT133  
 LEPLT134  
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 LEPLT180



C	FOR A MORE DETAILED DISCUSSION OF THE EFFECTS	LEPLT181
C	OF THESE PARAMETERS ON THE APPEARANCE OF THE PRO-	LEPLT182
C	JECTION, PLEASE REFER TO EITHER THE WRITE-UP FOR	LEPLT183
C	THIS PROGRAM OR J. H. HILLS, 'PICTORIAL DRAFTING',	LEPLT184
C	MCGRAW-HILL BOOK COMPANY, INC., NEW YORK, N. Y.,	LEPLT185
C	1930, PAGES 63FF.	LEPLT186
C	PICANG - ANGLE, IN RADIANS, BETWEEN X-AXIS AND	LEPLT187
C	PICTURE PLANE.	LEPLT188
C	DGLH - DISTANCE (ON GRAPH PAPER BETWEEN GROUND	LEPLT189
C	LINE AND HORIZON	LEPLT190
C	EXTENT - THE TOTAL HORIZONTAL EXTENT OF THE OBJECT	LEPLT191
C	PROJECTED ORTHOG NALLY INTO A PLANE	LEPLT192
C	PARALELL WITH THE PICTURE PLANE.	LEPLT193
C	SUBTND - ANGLE (IN RADIANS) IN HORIZONTAL PLANE	LEPLT194
C	SUBTENDE BY OBJECT AT STATION POINT.	LEPLT195
C	DOH - DISTANCE FROM ORIGIN OF OBJECT TO PICTURE	LEPLT196
C	PLANE.	LEPLT197
C	DOC - DISTANCE FROM ORIGIN OF OBJECT TO CENTER	LEPLT198
C	LINE (PERPENDICULAR TO PICTURE PLANE	LEPLT199
C	THROUGH STATION POINT)	LEPLT200
C		LEPLT201
C		LEPLT202
C	SUBROUTINE LCEPLT(XPOS,YPOS,IPEN)	LEPLT203
C	COMMON/ORIGIN/XOO,YOO	LEPLT204
C	COMMON/PROJEC/XORG,YORG,PHIX,PHIY,PHIZ,PTYPE,ANGISO,ANGOBL,PICANG,	LEPLT205
C	+ DGLH,EXTENT,SUBTND,DOH,DOC	LEPLT206
C	INTEGER PTYPE	LEPLT207
C	DATA IENTI,IENTO,IENTP,IENTR/0,0,0,0/	LEPLT208
C	DATA XOF,XFAC,YOF,YFAC,THET,IENT/0.0,1.0,0.0,1.0,0.0,0/	LEPLT209
C	IF(IENT.NE.0) GO TO 1	LEPLT210
C	CALL SYSOFF(XOF,XFAC,YOF,YFAC)	LEPLT211
C	THETA=THET	LEPLT212
C	CTHETA=COS(THETA)	LEPLT213
C	STHETA=SIN(THETA)	LEPLT214
C	IENT=1	LEPLT215
C	1 CALL SYSPLT(XPOS*CTHETA+YPOS*STHETA,YPCS*CTHETA-XPOS*STHETA,IPEN)	LEPLT216
C	RETURN	LEPLT217
C		LEPLT218
C	** LCEOFF **	LEPLT219
C		LEPLT220
C	ENTRY LCEOFF(XOFF,XFACT,YOFF,YFACT,THETA)	LEPLT221
C	IENT=1	LEPLT222
C	CALL SYSOFF(XOFF,XFACT,YOFF,YFACT)	LEPLT223
C	CTHETA=COS(THETA)	LEPLT224
C	STHETA=SIN(THETA)	LEPLT225
C	RETURN	LEPLT226
C		LEPLT227
C	** PROPLT **	LEPLT228
C		LEPLT229
C	ENTRY PROPLT(XPOS,YPOS,ZPOS,IPEN)	LEPLT230
C	IENTT=0	LEPLT231
C	XP=XPCS	LEPLT232
C	YP=YPOS	LEPLT233
C	ZP=ZPCS	LEPLT234
C	201 IF(IENT.NE.0) GO TO 202	LEPLT235
C	THETA=THET	LEPLT236
C	CTHETA=COS(THETA)	LEPLT237
C	STHETA=SIN(THETA)	LEPLT238
C	IENT=1	LEPLT239
C	CALL SYSOFF(XOF,XFAC,YOF,YFAC)	LEPLT240

```

202 IF(PTYPE-1) 302,402,502
C
C  ** ISOPLT **
C
ENTRY ISOPLT(XPOS,YPOS,ZPOS,IPEN)
IENTT=0
XP=XPCS
YP=YPOS
ZP=ZPCS
301 IF(IENT.NE.0) GO TO 302
CALL SYSOFF(XOF,XFAC,YOF,YFAC)
THETA=THET
CTHETA=COS(THETA)
STHETA=SIN(THETA)
IENT=1
302 IF(IENTI.NE.0) GO TO 303
CANGI=COS(ANGISO)
SANGI=SIN(ANGISO)
IENTI=1
303 IF(IENTR.NE.0) GO TO 305
IENTR=1
304 CX=COS(PHIX)
SX=SIN(PHIX)
CY=COS(PHIY)
SY=SIN(PHIY)
CZ=COS(PHIZ)
SZ=SIN(PHIZ)
CXX=CY*CZ
CXY=SX*SY*CZ-CX*SZ
CXZ=CZ*CX*SY+SZ*SX
CYX=CY*SZ
CYY=CX*CZ+SX*SY*SZ
CYZ=CX*SY*SZ-SX*CZ
CZX=-SY
CZY=SX*CY
CZZ=CX*CY
GO TO (305,404,504),IENTR
305 XX=XP*CXX+YP*CXY+ZP*CXZ
YY=XP*CYX+YP*CYY+ZP*CYZ
ZZ=XP*CZX+YP*CZY+ZP*CZZ
XPROJ=(XX-YY)*CANGI+XORG
YPROJ=(XX+YY)*SANGI+ZZ+YORG
306 IF(IENTT.NE.0) RETURN
XP=XPROJ*CTHETA+YPROJ*STHETA
YP=YPROJ*CTHETA-XPROJ*STHETA
CALL SYSPLT(XP,YP,IPEN)
RETURN
C
C  ** OBLPLT **
C
ENTRY OBLPLT(XPOS,YPOS,ZPOS,IPEN)
IENTT=0
XP=XPOS
YP=YPOS
ZP=ZPOS
401 IF(IENT.NE.0) GO TO 402
CALL SYSOFF(XOF,XFAC,YOF,YFAC)
THETA=THET
CTHETA=COS(THETA)
STHETA=SIN(THETA)

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LEPLT300

```

IENT=1
402 IF(IENTO.NE.0) GO TO 403
CANGO=COS(ANGOBL)
SANGO=SIN(ANGOBL)
IENTO=1
403 IF(IENTR.NE.0) GO TO 404
IENTR=2
GO TO 304
404 XX=XP*CXX+YP*CX+ZP*CZ
YY=XP*CYX+YP*CY+ZP*CYZ
ZZ=XP*CZX+YP*CZY+ZP*CZZ
XPROJ=XX+YY*CANGO+XORG
YPROJ=YY*SANGO+ZZ+YORG
GO TO 306

```

C  
C  
C

\*\* PERPLT \*\*

ENTRY PERPLT(XPOS,YPOS,ZPOS,IPEN)

```

IENTT=0
XP=XPOS
YP=YPOS
ZP=ZPOS
501 IF(IENT.NE.0) GO TO 502
CALL SYSOFF(XOF,XFAC,YOF,YFAC)
THETA=THET
CTHETA=COS(THETA)
STHETA=SIN(THETA)
IENT=1
502 IF(IENTP.NE.0) GO TO 503
IENTP=1
SPANG=SIN(PICANG)
CPANG=CCS(PICANG)
TPANG=SPANG/CPANG
DSP=EXTENT/2/SIN(SUBTND/2)*COS(SUBTND/2)
DPPSP=DSP-DOH
XVP2=DPPSP/TPANG
XVP1=-DPPSP*TPANG
X01=-DOH/TPANG+DOC
X02=DCH*TPANG+DOC
X1=X01
X2=X02
X0=(X2*XVP2-X1*XVP1)/(XVP2-XVP1+X2-X1)
Y0=DGLH*(X1-X2)/(X1+XVP1-X2-XVP2)
DX0=XORG-X0
DY0=YORG-Y0
503 IF(IENTR.NE.0) GO TO 504
IENTR=3
GO TO 304
504 XX=XP*CXX+YP*CX+ZP*CZ
YY=XP*CYX+YP*CY+ZP*CYZ
ZZ=XP*CZX+YP*CZY+ZP*CZZ
X1=X01-YY/SPANG
X2=X02+XX/CPANG
DX1=X1+XVP1
DX2=X2+XVP2
DDX=DX1-DX2
XPROJ=(X1*XVP1-X2*XVP2)/DDX+DX0
YPROJ=ZZ-(DGLH-ZZ)*(X2-X1)/DDX+DY0
GO TO 306

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C

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LEPLT360

C	** TRANSL **	LEPLT361
C		LEPLT362
	ENTRY TRANSL(XPOS,YPOS,ZPOS,XPROJ,YPROJ)	LEPLT363
	IENTT=1	LEPLT364
	XP=XPOS	LEPLT365
	YP=YPOS	LEPLT366
	ZP=ZPOS	LEPLT367
	GC TO 201	LEPLT368
C		LEPLT369
C	** PROPLC **	LEPLT370
C		LEPLT371
	ENTRY PROPLC(RPOS,THPOS,ZPOS,IPEN)	LEPLT372
	IENTT=0	LEPLT373
	IGO=1	LEPLT374
701	XP=RPOS*COS(THPOS)	LEPLT375
	YP=RPOS*SIN(THPOS)	LEPLT376
	ZP=ZPOS	LEPLT377
702	GO TO (201,301,401,501),IGO	LEPLT378
C		LEPLT379
C	** ISOPLC **	LEPLT380
C		LEPLT381
	ENTRY ISOPLC(RPOS,THPOS,ZPOS,IPEN)	LEPLT382
	IENTT=0	LEPLT383
	IGC=2	LEPLT384
	GO TO 701	LEPLT385
C		LEPLT386
C	** OBLPLC **	LEPLT387
C		LEPLT388
	ENTRY OBLPLC(RPOS,THPOS,ZPOS,IPEN)	LEPLT389
	IENTT=0	LEPLT390
	IGC=3	LEPLT391
	GO TO 701	LEPLT392
C		LEPLT393
C	** PERPLC **	LEPLT394
C		LEPLT395
	ENTRY PERPLC(RPOS,THPOS,ZPOS,IPEN)	LEPLT396
	IENTT=0	LEPLT397
	IGO=4	LEPLT398
	GO TO 701	LEPLT399
C		LEPLT400
C	** TRANSC **	LEPLT401
C		LEPLT402
	ENTRY TRANSC(RPOS,THPOS,ZPOS,XPROJ,YPROJ)	LEPLT403
	IENTT=1	LEPLT404
	IGC=1	LEPLT405
	GO TO 701	LEPLT406
C		LEPLT407
C	** PROPLS **	LEPLT408
C		LEPLT409
	ENTRY PROPLS(RPOS,THPOS,PHIPOS,IPEN)	LEPLT410
	IENTT=0	LEPLT411
	IGO=1	LEPLT412
1201	STH=SIN(THPOS)	LEPLT413
	XP=RPOS*STH*COS(PHIPOS)	LEPLT414
	YP=RPOS*STH*SIN(PHIPOS)	LEPLT415
	ZP=RPOS*COS(THPOS)	LEPLT416
	GO TO 702	LEPLT417
C		LEPLT418
C	** ISOPLS **	LEPLT419
C		LEPLT420

```
ENTRY ISOPLS(RPOS,THPOS,PHIPOS,IPEN)
IENTT=0
IGO=2
GO TO 1201
C
C ** OBLPLS **
C
ENTRY OBLPLS(RPOS,THPOS,PHIPOS,IPEN)
IENTT=0
IGO=3
GO TO 1201
C
C ** PERPLS **
C
ENTRY PERPLS(RPOS,THPOS,PHIPOS,IPEN)
IGO=4
IENTT=0
GC TO 1201
C
C ** TRANSS **
C
ENTRY TRANSS(RPOS,THPOS,PHIPOS,XPROJ,YPROJ)
IGO=1
IENTT=1
GO TO 1201
C
C ** PROPLP **
C
ENTRY PROPLP(RHOPOS,ALFPOS,BETPOS,GAMPOS,IPEN)
IENTT=0
IGO=1
1701 XP=RHOPOS*COS(ALFPOS)
YP=RHOPOS*COS(BETPOS)
ZP=RHOPOS*COS(GAMPOS)
GO TO 792
C
C ** ISOPLP **
C
ENTRY ISOPLP(RHOPOS,ALFPOS,BETPOS,GAMPOS,IPEN)
IENTT=0
IGO=2
GO TO 1701
C
C ** OBLPLP **
C
ENTRY OBLPLP(RHOPOS,ALFPOS,BETPOS,GAMPOS,IPEN)
IENTT=0
IGO=3
GO TO 1701
C
C ** PERPLP **
C
ENTRY PERPLP(RHOPOS,ALFPOS,BETPOS,GAMPOS,IPEN)
IENTT=0
IGO=4
GC TO 1701
C
C ** TRANSP **
C
ENTRY TRANSP(RHOPOS,ALFPOS,BETPOS,GAMPOS,IPEN)
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```

IEN TT=1  
IGO=1  
GO TO 1701

C  
C \*\* P STAND \*\*  
C

ENTRY P STAND  
PHIX=0.0  
PHIY=0.0  
PHIZ=0.0  
ANGISO=0.5235988  
ANGOBL=0.7853982  
PICANG=1.0471976  
DGLH=10.0  
SUBTND=0.5235988

C  
C \*\* REINIT \*\*  
C

ENTRY REINIT  
IENTI=0  
IENTO=0  
IENTP=0  
IENTR=0  
XC0=XORG  
YC0=YORG  
RETURN

C  
C \*\* P INV RT \*\*  
C

ENTRY P INV RT(X,Y,XP,YP,ZP)  
IF(P TYPE-1) 2401,2402,2403  
2401 XMY=(X-XORG)/CANGI  
XPY=(Y-ZP-YORG)/SANGI  
XX=(XMY+XPY)/2  
YY=(XPY-XMY)/2  
GO TO 2404  
2402 YY=(Y-ZP-YORG)/SANGO  
XX=X-XORG-YY\*CANGO  
GO TO 2404  
2403 DGLHZ=DGLH-ZP  
XX=CPANG\*((Y-ZP-DY0)\*(XVP1-X02)-DGLHZ\*(X-DX0-X02))/(Y-DY0-DGLHZ)  
YY=SPANG\*((Y-ZP-DY0)\*(X01-XVP2)+DGLHZ\*(X-DX0-X01))/(Y-DY0-DGLHZ)  
2404 XP=XX\*CXX+YY\*CYX  
YP=XX\*CX Y+YY\*CY Y  
RETURN  
END

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