

EVALUATION OF A DEPTH-FIELD SEARCH
ALGORITHM FOR CRITICAL
PATH METHOD

By

JEFFREY A. SCOFIELD

Bachelor of Science


Oklahoma State University

December 1982


Submitted to the Faculty of the Graduate College
of the Oklahoma State University
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the Degree of
MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
July, 1984

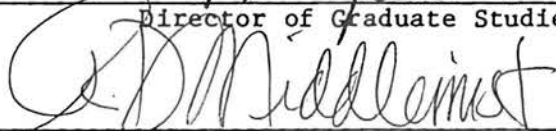
EVALUATION OF A DEPTH-FIRST SEARCH
ALGORITHM FOR CRITICAL
PATH METHOD

Report Approved:



Adviser


Director of Graduate Studies



Head, Department of Management

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to express my deepest appreciation to Professor Mitchell Locks, who provided me with support and advice on this report and to Professor Marilyn Kletke, who assisted me with analyzing the computer programs.

In addition, I would like to thank Professor Gerald Oberlander in the College of Engineering and Bruce Lee of Phillips Petroleum, Inc., for providing me with real industry project planning problems. Finally, my sincerest thanks to a friend, Irene Larson, who assisted me with the formatting, editing, and typing of this paper.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
100 INTRODUCTION	1
110. Background of Network Analysis Techniques	2
111. Depth-First Search	2
120. Literature Review	2
121. New Techniques in Network Analysis	2
122. Resource Allocations	4
123. Additional Network Analysis	4
124. Biasing in Pert	5
125. Accomplishments in DFS	5
126. Case Study	6
200. CRITICAL PATH METHOD	7
210. The Conventional Method	7
220. Depth-First Search CPM	8
230. Description of DFS-CPM	9
231. Forward Pass	9
232. Example of Forward Search	10
240. Backward Pass	13
250. Floats	14
300. PRACTICAL INDUSTRY EXAMPLES	17
310. Booker's Sales Seminar	17
320. Phillips Project	18
330. Motel Construction Project	19
400. EVALUATION	20
410. DFS as an Operational Program	20
411. Entry of Data	20
412. Work Codes	21
413. Updating Activities	21
414. Data Output	21
420. Computer Memory Usage and Execution Time	23
430. Program Modification	24
431. Data Output	24
440. Concluding Comments	25

	Page
500. APPENDICES	28
501. Preseminar Activities, Conventional Method	28
502. Preseminar Activities, DFS	32
503. Phillips Project, DFS	36
504. Phillips Project, Conventional Method	44
505. Motel Construction Project, Conventional Method .	52
506. Motel Construction Project, DFS	63
507. DFS Run, No Activities	74
508. Conventional Run, No Activities	76
509. Graph of Executive Time vs. Activities, Conventional Method	78
510. Graph of Total Storage vs. Activities, Conventional Method	80
511. Graph of Executive Time vs. Activities, DFS . . .	82
512. Graph of Total Storage vs. Activities, DFS	84

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
I. Analysis of the Forward Search Tree in Figure 2	12
II. Analysis of the Backward Search Tree in Figure 3	15

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Page
1. CPM Graph for Example 1	11
2. Forward Search Tree for Example 1	11
3. Search Tree of Backward Pass for Example 1	14
4. Example Network	22
5. Updated Network	23

Name: Jeffrey A. Scofield

Date of Degree: July, 1984

Institution: Oklahoma State University

Location: Stillwater, Oklahoma

Title of Study: EVALUATION OF A DEPTH-FIRST SEARCH ALGORITHM FOR
CRITICAL PATH METHOD

Pages in Study: 85

Candidate for Degree of Master
of Business Administration

Major Field: Business Administration

Scope and Method of Study: This paper is concerned with the testing and evaluating of a computer software program developed for a new algorithm using depth-first search processes for determining the critical path of a project planning or scheduling network.

Findings and Conclusions: The DFS-CPM program was further tested and evaluated through the use of real industry project planning and scheduling problems. Results indicated that the amount of memory required for DFS is contingent upon the structural configuration of the network as well as the number of activities. However, the execution time appeared to increase linearly with the number of activities.

Evaluations suggest that DFS-CPM possesses a promising future in the area of sensitivity analysis.

Adviser's Approval

Mitchell O. Locke

100. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this paper is to test and evaluate a computer program written by S. Srinivason [13] on a new algorithm developed by M. O. Locks [8] for finding the critical path of a network. In accomplishing this objective a literature review on pertinent topics will be performed and summarized. Both the CPM conventional method and DFS CPM will be reviewed. Finally, actual industry CPM problems will be solved using both methods and comparisons and evaluations will be made.

110. Background of Network Analysis

Techniques

Project-network analysis techniques have proved to be a successful tool in effective project planning, scheduling, and control. The bar chart as developed by Gantt [10] was the primary technique available until the fifties. In 1958 two new methods of project-network analysis were developed. These are: critical path method and project evaluation and review technique (PERT).

CPM and PERT are similar in several aspects. However, CPM requires that the time elements be deterministic in nature and is used largely by management in resource allocations while PERT is used with networks probabilistic in nature.

111. Depth-First Search

Depth-first search is a graph theory introduced in 1972 and Targan and Hopcroft [15]. In implementation of DFS Targan [15] used a backtracking technique as described by Phillips [10].

The search in backtracking proceeds in a sequential manner. Each time the search reaches an end state, it backs up to the previous investigated state and continues the forward search from that point. In DFS the search proceeds from the source to the terminal, backing up only once the terminal has been reached.

120. Literature Review

Although the intent of a literature review was to find case studies of CPM being used on actual, large scale problems, several related studies on network analysis were found and will be summarized.

121. New Techniques in Network Analysis

Arthur J. Nevins [9] examined the use of best bud search, a general purpose heuristic program, in application to assembly line balancing. This search procedure bears some relationship to that of branch and bound.

The effectiveness of a search procedure can depend critically upon the way it (1) evaluates the relative merits of alternative paths, and (2) reacts to the disappointment of learning that a path is no longer as promising as it had previously seemed. It was in this second aspect that the best bud technique proved to be superior. However, it was also noted that while an advantage of branch and bound not shown by the best

bud method is that a solution obtained using branch and bound will always be optional. Nevins concludes that the results indicate that the heuristic program is quite effective in its role as an assembly line balancer.

A paper by Samli and Bellas [1] investigate the use of graphical evaluation and review technique (GERT) in the planning and control of marketing research. They contend that GERT overcomes many PERT deficiencies which makes it valuable in planning and control. In PERT, branching from a node is deterministic, since every branch (activity) must be completed at some time. Whereas GERT permits probabilistic branching and therefore, a given activity may not be undertaken under certain conditions or with a certain probability. Individual activities are assigned a probability of occurrence, a parameter set for time, and a distribution type.

Steinberg and Napier [14] developed an optimal procedure for the multi-period, multi-product, multi-level lot sizing problem by modeling the network system as a constrained generalized network. This procedure enabled the relaxation of some of the more restrictive assumptions of previous models such as those designed for production structures with single sources and/or successors.

Nicolai Siemens [12] introduced an algorithm for efficiently shortening the duration of a project when the expected project duration exceeds a predetermined limit. This algorithm is claimed to be considerably less complex than the analytic methods currently available. Hence, this method proves to be a valuable tool for managers with a CPM time-cost tradeoff problem who do not have access to a computer.

11. Resource Allocations

A paper by John M. Burt [4] addresses the problem of planning and controlling (through resource allocation decisions) projects under conditions of uncertainty. Particular attention was given to the dynamic reallocation of resources over the duration of projects as information about actual activity times become known. This paper focused on the fact that decision making is not a static concept. That is, over the duration of a project, the project manager sequentially reallocates resources in light of new information on the status of the project. The problem of reallocation is further complemented upon by Hastings [5]. His research incorporated a branch and bound algorithm.

123. Additional Network Analysis

J. F. Raimond [11] applied the direct search scheme to the problem of finding a minimaximal path in a disjunctive PERT network. By use of an implicit enumerative scheme he formulated the problem as a mixed-integer linear program. This procedure yielded an optimal solution for a small scale problem and with very few changes it can find suboptimal solutions for larger problems.

In another study, Zangwill [16] analyzed the multi-echelon system. It was shown that the multi-echelon structure can be represented as a single source network and can thereby be analyzed by applying the theory of concave cost networks, also described by Zangwill in a previous paper.

124. Biasing in PERT

Theory and Monte Carlo simulation have shown that the PERT method yields results which are biased high. Klinger [7] discusses a real example involving condition under which the bias was very large. The underlying purpose of his paper was to show that the manager can be grossly misled into thinking that his chances in project completion are very good, when in reality they are very poor.

125. Accomplishments in DFS

In his most recent published paper on DFS Berztiss [2] developed the atomic approach for storage of information about the network. This atomic approach consisted of breaking up the DFS tree into atomic work units and to store network information into node and arc tables. Specific information pertaining to each activity on the tree is stored in the arc table. A set of data is generated and stored in the node table which views each event as the starting event of an activity. A k-tree representative of the network is constructed from the atomic trees and the arc and node tables are used to obtain the data storage structure in terms of a final node and arc table.

Berztiss [2] noted several advantages of the use of depth-first k-trees. First, was its capability of using standard tree transversal algorithms. Another advantage was the ability to write the algorithm clearly and in a non-recursive manner. Finally, the algorithm appeared to be very user friendly in the entry of data.

126. Case Study

Richard Booker [3], training supervisor at Occidental Petroleum Company, performed a small scale, functional, case study on PERT. His intentions were to illustrate the basic steps required in applying network techniques rather than evaluation of a particular technique or algorithm. Four basic steps were applied to the scheduling of an internal sales seminar. The first step was to estimate all the activities in the project and their corresponding durations. The second step in PERT planning is to determine the time relationships among the activities. The third step is to draw the network consisting of events and activities. The fourth and final step is to identify the critical path.

The literature review as presented only serves to be representative of the work performed in relation to network analysis and should indicate some of the faucets of the subject currently being investigated. Upon completion of this review no published case studies of CPM usage on large-scale, non-fabricated problems were found.

200. CRITICAL PATH METHOD

An important consideration in project scheduling or planning is the minimum time required to complete the project. CPM provides a means of finding the longest path, or sequence of connected activities through the network, which is identified as the critical path in that it determines the duration of the project. That is, the cumulative times of the sequential activities along the critical path yield the project's length or duration. Various CPM algorithms have been introduced, most notably is the conventional method.

The Conventional Method

Several sources of literature and textbooks describe the CPM conventional method in detail, for example see [10]. The critical path calculations include two phases. The first phase is the forward pass where calculations begin from the start node and move to the end node. At each node the earliest occurrence time of the corresponding event (ES) is calculated. The earliest starting time of one project activity is the latest possible early finish (EF) of its predecessors. An activity, EF is its ES plus the duration time of that activity (t_e), $EF = ES + t_e$.

The second phase is the backward pass which begins calculations from the end node and moves back toward the start node, representing the latest occurrence time of the corresponding event (LF). The LF of an

event is the earliest late start of all its successors, $LS = LF - te$.

Upon completion of forward and backward pass computations, the critical path or paths can be determined. After the critical path has been determined, the floats for the non-critical activities must be computed. All critical activities will have zero float/slack values. There are two important types of float associated with the conventional CP method: total float and free float. The total float (TF) for an activity is the difference between the maximum time available to perform the activity and its duration; that is, $TF = LF - ES - te$. The free float (FF) is defined by assuming that all the activities start as early as possible. Thus the free float for an activity is the excess of available time over its duration; that is, $FF_{ij} = ES_j - ES_i - te_{ij}$.

In the conventional critical path method both a forward and backward pass must be performed on a project network to determine the critical path. Depth-First-search (dfs) CPM possesses a unique feature in that the critical path can be determined from only one pass.

220. Depth-First Search Critical Path Method

Depth-First Search is a form of sequencing and subsequently backtracking for determination of the critical path and the floats of a project scheduling network. Implementation of CPM-dfs involves two distinct steps: first, build the tree from the scheduling network, and second, perform the necessary calculations to determine the critical path or paths and the float times.

The terminology and the form of the dfs search tree used and their relation to the parent CP network follows that described by Tarjan [15].

230. Description of DFS-CPM

In CPM-dfs the performance of both the forward pass and backward pass is not necessary, as in the conventional CP method to determine the critical path(s). However, for slack calculations both forward and backward passes are required.

231. Forward Pass

The forward pass or forward search is initiated at the left-hand side of the parent tree or the start node. Each link of the dfs tree denotes a subpath originating at the start made with an activity. In dfs tree building a link can consist of several sequential activities, of the parent graph, which contain no intermediate incoming or outgoing vertices and edges.

The descriptions and rules pertaining to CPM-dfs use terms which emphasize the family relationships between the elements of the search tree. The left most node of any two nodes connected by a given link is the father and the right node is the child or son. When a node has two or more children, they are called brothers. One brother is designated as the eldest brother and is in turn processed before a younger brother.

There are three basic rules which pertain to DFS. The first is that a father is always processed before his child. Secondly, an elder brother is processed before his younger brother. Finally, all nodes which are descendants of an ancestor will be processed prior to any younger brothers of this ancestor node. Although not necessarily the critical path, a path from the start node to the end or terminal node is found at the outset. As prescribed under these rules DFS begins at the

start node and proceeds all the way to the end of the graph or terminal before backtracking, that is, we first determine the depth of the graph in our search. Then the length of every path and subpath is measured against the initial path as a standard. By following these procedures CPM-DFS not only finds the critical path (longest duration), but also all of the longest subpaths to every event vertex.

232. Example of Forward Search

In Figure 1, the graph has 8 events and 13 activities. The activity duration times are given in parentheses.

The search tree for example 1 is given in Figure 2 and the results in Table 1. The critical path is 1 - 3, 3 - 2, 2 - 5, 5 - 8 with a total duration time of 25. For the search serial sequences 4 - 7, 7 - 8 are processed as if they were single activities. The tree's links are labeled [a, d] where a is the activity and d is the activity duration.

Table I gives for each node in Figure 2 the last CPM-vertex in the subpath, and the maximum subpath times. For subpaths having different times only the longest time is displayed. For example, for node 8 corresponding to vertex 6 the successive sequence is:

(1 - 3, 3 - 6): 11
 (1 - 4, 4 - 6): 7

Subpath (1 - 3, 3 - 5, 5 - 8) with a sum activity duration of 19 is shorter than the previous subpath of (1 - 3, 3 - 2, 2 - 5, 5 - 8) through vertex 5, thus a backtrack is performed. Figure 2 shows that the forward search starts at source s and ends at intermediate vertices. The backward pass is simply the dual of the forward pass.

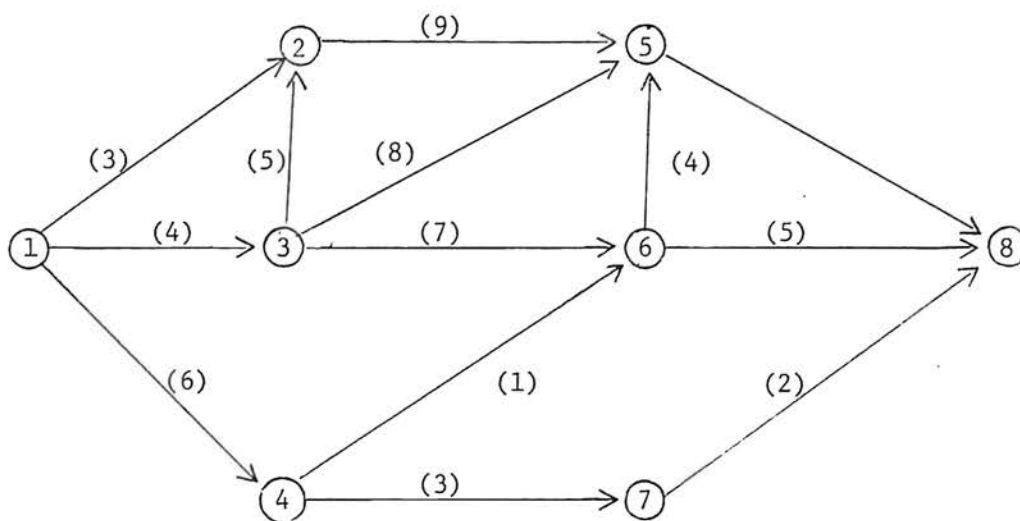


Fig. 1. CPM Graph for example 1

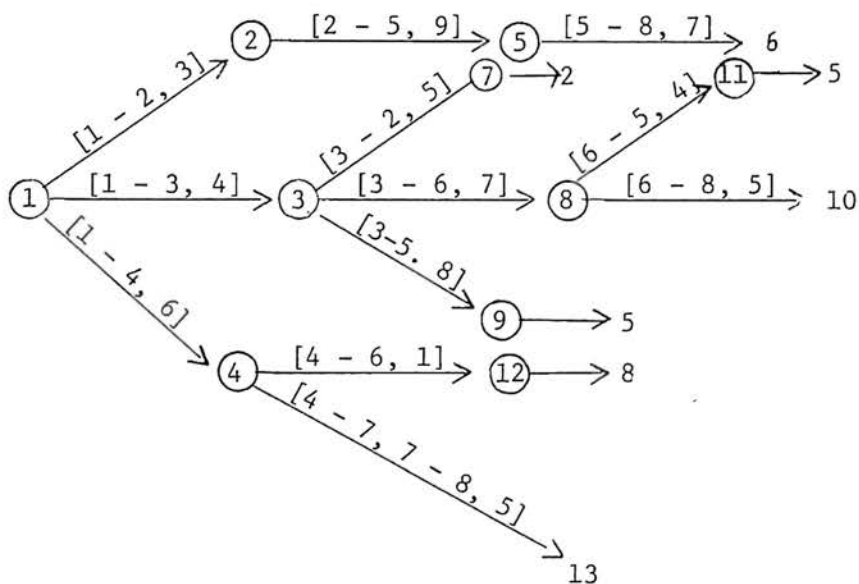


Fig. 2. Forward Search Tree for example 1.

TABLE I
ANALYSIS OF THE FORWARD SEARCH TREE IN FIGURE 2

Node	Last v in subpath	Maximum subpath times
1	1	0
2	2	9
5	5	18
6	8	25
3	3	4
7	2	9
8	6	11
10	8	16
9	5	12
4	4	6
11	5	15
12	6	7
13	8	11

240. Backward Pass

The search tree for the backward pass of the CPM network in Figure 1 is given in Figure 3 and the analysis is provided in Table II.

250. Floats

In implementation of DFS-CPM five types of activity float times will be examined. These include: total float, free float, independent float, safety float and event float.

Total float (TF_{ij}) for activity (ij) is the difference between the maximum time available to perform the activity ($LC_j - ES_i$) and its duration (T_{ij}); that is, $TF_{ij} = LC_j - ES_i - T_{ij}$. The free float is defined by assuming that all the activities start as early as possible. The free float (FF_{ij}) for activity (ij) is the excess of available times ($ES_j - ES_i$) over its duration; that is, $FF_{ij} = ES_j - ES_i - T_{ij}$. The independent float of a particular activity is the maximum time that that activity can be delayed without delaying successor activities, if all prior activities are finished as late as possible. That is, it provides a measure of time available given worse case conditions of predecessor activities. It is calculated by $IF_{ij} = TF_{ij} - [LF_i + T_{ij}]$. Safety float is the maximum amount of time an activity can be delayed without affecting the final project completion if all predecessor activities are completed as late as possible. Hence, $SF_{ij} = LF_{ij} - [LF_j + T_{ij}]$.

The concept of event float, as presented by M. O. Locks, consists of extending the basic idea of float to events. The event float is defined as the amount of slack time available at a particular event

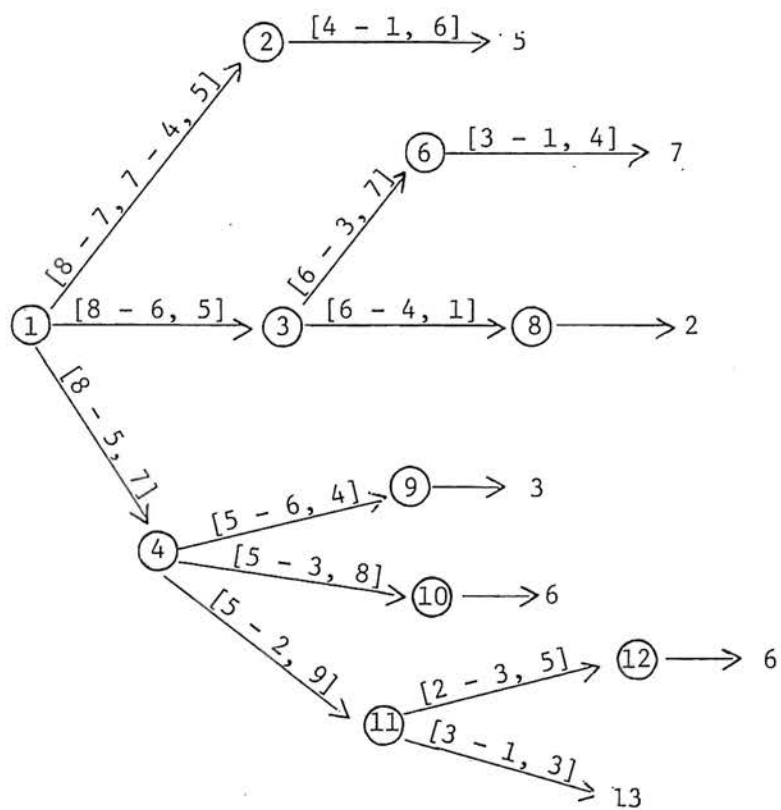


Fig. 3. Search Tree of Backward Pass for example 1.

TABLE II
ANALYSIS OF THE BACKWARD SEARCH TREE IN FIGURE 3

Node	First v in subpath	Maximum subpath times
1	8	0
2	4	12
5	1	18
3	6	11
6	3	21
7	1	25
8	4	12
4	5	7
9	6	11
10	3	15
11	2	16
12	3	21
13	1	19

when all preceding and succeeding activities are carried out in the shortest possible time while the total project time remains unaffected.

Any activity or event on the critical path will have float times of 0 for each of the five types of floats previously discussed.

300. PRACTICAL INDUSTRY EXAMPLES

Three individual, real industry CPM problems were used to test and evaluate the computer program for the algorithm developed by M. O. Locks on DFS-CPM [8]. The first is a small scale problem taken from Booker [3]. The second was a problem provided by Phillips Petroleum, Inc. The third problem was of the scheduling of the construction of a major model provided by Prof. Gerald D. Oberlender who acted as a consultant on the project.

310. Booker's Sales Seminar

Richard Booker, coordinator of marketing education, had the responsibility for planning and implementing a 7-day international sales seminar. Management desired completion of preseminar activities within 22 working days.

This CPM project was solved using both the DFS computer software and with the conventional computer method program.

The results from the conventional displayed the critical path as found in Booker's paper along with the float times. The critical path was 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6 - 10 - 13 - 14 - 15 with a duration of 21 days. The program required .12 seconds of compilation time. This is the amount of time required by the computer to compile the program and is not effected in any means by the amount of data present. The actual time required to execute the program (execution time) was .03 seconds or

30 milliseconds. The total amount of memory used for storage (total storage) was .25K (25,000) bytes (Appendix 501).

The DFS program not only produced the critical path of 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6 - 10 - 13 - 14 - 15 but also revealed a dual critical path of 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 8 - 10 - 12 - 13 - 14 - 15 again with a critical time of 21 days. The compilation time was .17 seconds and the execution time was .05 seconds. The total storage was 30K bytes (Appendix 502).

Thus from this CPM project it is observed that the DFS required 20 milliseconds longer to execute along with 5000 bytes more total storage than the conventional method.

320. Phillips Project

In October 1983 Phillips Petroleum Inc. implemented Rock Creek Turnaround project. Phillips scheduled the project using a CPM software package produced by Premis. This project consisted of 150 activities along with several dummy activities. Rock Creek Turnaround was the renovation of an oil refinery where actual down time was very costly and desired to be kept at a minimum.

The DFS located a critical path consisting of 11 sequential events with a sum duration of 256 hours. The compilation time was .16 seconds and the execution time was .38 seconds. The DFS program required 120K bytes of total storage (Appendix 503).

The critical path, critical time, and float times were identical for the conventional method (Appendix 504). However, the compilation time was .12 seconds and the execution time was .33 seconds. The total amount of storage used was 39K bytes.

230. Motel Construction Project

Due to the request of the construction company and G. D. Oberlender the name of the motel will not be disclosed. The CPM Project was that of the construction of a large motel, the motel being one of a major chain across the United States. The network covered the entire construction of the project. The network consisted of 200 activities which resulted in an arrow precedence diagram consisting of 254 events (Appendix 505).

The CPM conventional algorithm solved the network with an execution time of .83 seconds and required a total memory storage of 57K bytes.

Solution by DFS algorithm identified two parallel critical paths. Execution time was .67 seconds and total storage was 109K bytes (Appendix 506).

400. EVALUATION

This section will deal with addressing the results of section 300 in terms of comparison of DFS and the conventional CPM methods. In addition assessments will be made in regard to using the DFS-CPM program as an additional software package.

410. DFS as an Operational Program

411. Entry of Data

Current means of data entry requires the user to edit the program each time data is entered or time restrictions are changed. The program could be made more user friendly by prompting the user for data entry or changes upon execution rather than requiring editing.

Data entry requires the presence of an arrow diagram, (i.e., circles as nodes interconnected by arrows as activities). Network diagrams are not always readily available for extremely large-scale problems. In addition, most industry project networks are in the form of activity precedence diagrams (APD), both the Phillips and the construction projects were APD, which makes it very difficult and time consuming to transfer the APD to an arrow diagram. Thus, for practical use it would be advantageous to change the structure of the program so data entry can be made directly from an APD.

412. Work Codes

Several activities or tasks in a project are subject to time and worker restrictions. For example, the paving or blacktopping of a drive or parking lot must be done in daylight. Various activities subject to time restrictions could be coded and the computer program could evaluate these activities accordingly.

413. Updating Activities

We can distinguish three types of updating activities to which a scheduling network may be subjected.. These include: 1) changes to durations alone, 2) changes to the structure of the network, and 3) changes to structure and durations.

Typically as projects are updated the entire network is reconstructed from source to terminal. However, activities which have already been completed are no longer of grave importance and really need not be shown. For example Figures 4 and 5.

At time A all previous activities, i.e., nodes 1-4 are of no concern. The time remaining for activities A, B, and C along with all successive activities are important to the manager. Hence, a program which could update the project in this manner could prove to be very useful.

414. Data Output

Data output of the critical path, critical time, and various floats would be very confusing to a project manager. A manager without expertise in CPM would likely find it easier to interpret early start, early finish, late start and late finish.

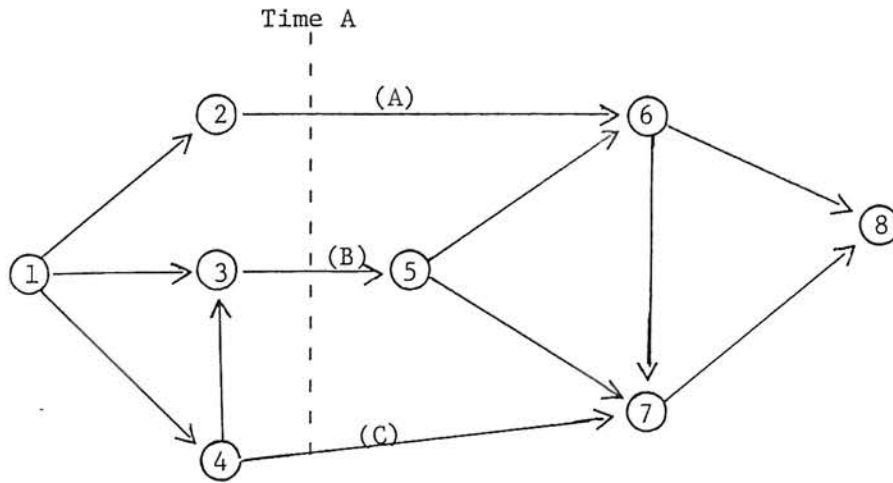


Fig. 4. Example Network

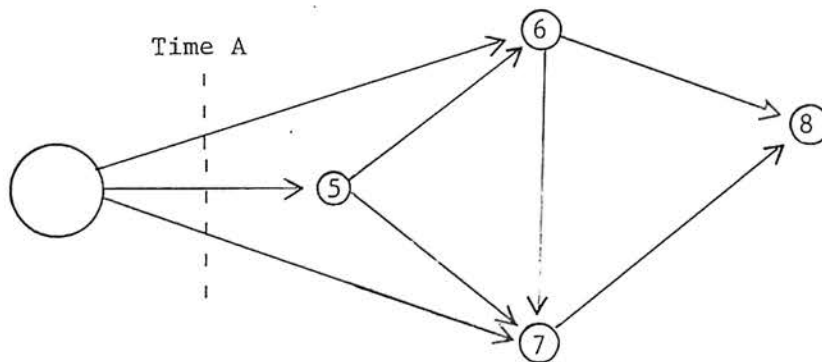


Fig. 5. Updated Network

It should be noted that these are casual observations regarding the use of DFS-CPM as an operational program. However, DFS-CPM was developed as a means of further investigating the use of depth first in application to the critical path method and not as a complete operational package.

420. Computer Memory Usage and Executive Time

Both the DFS and conventional programs were run with only one activity with 0 duration. This was to evaluate the compilation time and memory usage with essentially no data. The compilation time for DFS is .15 seconds and the total storage is 24K bytes (Appendix 507) as compared to a .12 compilation time and 23K bytes of total storage for the conventional CPM program (Appendix 508). These differences are not all that unusual in consideration that the CPM-DFS program had 468 cards or 244 executable statements as compared to 401 cards or 216 executable statements in the conventional CPM program.

In the conventional algorithm the execution time and the total storage increased exponentially in respect to the number of activities with the execution time increasing at a much greater extent (Appendices 509 and 510).

The execution time for the DFS algorithm increased linearly with respect to the number of activities (Appendix 511). Execution time for DFS was greater than that for the conventional algorithm up to approximately 175 activities at which the execution time for the conventional program increased sharply beyond that for DFS.

Total memory storage for DFS increased at a fairly linear rate up

to 150 activities but reached a peak and then decreased for the motel construction project (Appendix 512). In analyzation of this phenomenon trace statements were inserted into the DFS program. These trace statements indicated that the Phillips program recalled the build-tree recursive subroutine more often than the construction project. This is easily explained by the fact that the Phillips network was much greater in breadth than the constuction project. That is, a given node on the Phillips network was likely to have several branches whereas the nodes on the network for the construction project usually only consisted of one or two branches.

430. Program Modifications

Two changes were made to the DFS-CPM program. These include a change in the output of data and internal memory allocation.

431. Data Output

In its original form the program will have to list all executable and comment statements along with the output data when executed. This was very time consuming and unnecessary. To alleviate this problem a nosource command was inserted with line 50 of the JOL Control Language. Now only the critical path, critical time, and float times are displayed upon execution. However, for error detection this statement should be removed.

The second change consisted of increasing internal memory allocations. Although this program was previously tested with a large-scale sample, the sample was small in girth. That is, although it had several sequential activities the span from any one node was 2 to 4 activities.

The Phillips problem had 20 activities spanning from a single predecessor.

440. Concluding Comments

Having effectively tested the DFS software program with real project planning problems one can access that DFS does have a promising future in critical path method.

From the investigation performed it is evident that the memory used in DFS is not only contingent upon the size of the network but also its structural configuration. A possible explanation of the large differences in total storage for the conventional and DFS programs could be that the conventional algorithm lacks the capability of determining the existence of parallel paths. This feature of DFS alone required additional executable statements which in turn would require more memory upon execution.

In theory DFS algorithm does not require dummy activities. However, for this computer program dummy activities must be inserted wherever two parallel events exist. This fact hampers a complete and successful evaluation of a depth-first process for the critical path method.

It is the conclusion of this author that DFS possesses unique characteristics which could make it useful in various forms of sensitivity analysis, such as described in section 413, and suggest further investigation of depth-first search.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- [1] Bellas, Carl and Samli, A. Coskun, "The Use of Gert in the Planning and Control of Marketing Research," Journal of Marketing Research 8, (August 1979): 335-9.
- [2] Berztiss, A. T., "Depth-First K-trees and Critical Path Analysis," Acta Information. 13, (1980): 325-46.
- [3] Booker, Richard, " A Pert Case Study", Training in Business and Industry, (April 1974): 41-2.
- [4] Burt, John M., "Planning and Dynamic Control of Projects Under Uncertainty", Management Science 24, (November 1977): 249-58.
- [5] Hastings, N. A. S., "'On Resource Allocation in Project Networks," Operational Research Quarterly 23, (June 1972): 217-21.
- [6] Kelley, Albert J., New Dimensions of Project Management Lexington, MA>: Lexington Books, 1981.
- [7] Klingel, A. R., "Bias in Pert Project Completion Time Calculations for a Real Network", Management Science 13, (December 1976): 194-201.
- [8] Locks, M. O., "Optimal Search for Critical Path", Unpublished Paper, Oklahoma State University, 1983.
- [9] Nevins, Arthur J., "Assembly Line Balancing Using Best Bud Search", Management Science 18, (May 1972): 529-39.
- [10] Phillips, Don T. and Garcia-Diaz, Alberto, Fundamentals of Network Analysis Englewood Cliffs, N. J.: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1981.
- [11] Raimond, S. F., "Maximal Paths in Disjunctive Graphs by Direct Search", IBM Journal of Research Development, (July 1969): 391-9.
- [12] Siemens, N., "A Simple CPM Time-Cost Tradeoff Algorithm," Management Science, 17 (February 1971): 354-63.
- [13] Srinivason, S., "An Implementation of a Single-pass Algorithm for the Critical Path Method", unpublished paper: Master's Report, (December 1983).

- [14] Steinberg, Earle and Napier, H. Albert, "Optimal Multi-Level Lot Sizing for Requirements Planning Systems", Management Science 26, (December 1980): 1258-70.
- [15] Tarjan, R., "Depth-first Search and Linear Graph Algorithms", Siam J. Comput., 1, (1972)" 146-60.
- [16] Zangwill, Willard I., "A Backlogging Model and a Multi-Echelon Model of a Dynamic Economic Lot Size Production System--A Network Approach", Management Science 15, (May 1969): 506-27.

APPENDIX 501

Preseminar Activities, Conventional Method

PROJECT

CRITICAL PATH LENGTH = 21

CRITICAL EVENTS 1 2 3 4 5 6
 10 12 13 14 15

EVENT	EVENT FLOAT
1	0
2	0
3	0
4	0
5	0
6	0
7	2
8	0
9	2
10	0
11	2
12	0
13	0
14	0
15	0

PROJECT

ACTIVITY	TOTAL FLOAT	FREE FLOAT	INDEP. FLOAT	SAFETY FLOAT
1 ----- 2	0	0	0	0
1 ----- 4	5	5	5	5
2 ----- 3	0	0	0	0
4 ----- 5	0	0	0	0
5 ----- 6	0	0	0	0
5 ----- 7	2	0	0	2
5 ----- 8	0	0	0	0
6 ----- 10	0	0	0	0
7 ----- 9	2	0	0	0
9 ----- 11	2	0	0	0
10 ----- 12	0	0	0	0
12 ----- 13	0	0	0	0
13 ----- 14	0	0	0	0
14 ----- 15	0	0	0	0

IN STMT 10 PROGRAM RETURNS FROM MAIN PROCEDURE.

IN STMT 10 SCALARS AND BLOCK-TRACE:

***** MAIN PROCEDURE CONCRIP

L= ? Z= 2 Y= 5 X= 14 P= ?
 M= 1 K= 0 J= 15 I= 16 C= ?
 B= 0 A= 34 TOTAL_EVENTS= 15

NON-O PROCEDURE EXECUTION COUNTS:

NAME	STMT COUNT	NAME	STMT COUNT	NAME	STMT COUNT	NAME	STMT COUNT	NAME	STMT COUNT
TEST	0189 00026	CALCULATE	0169 00026	PASS	0120 00002	TRACE	0107 00034	EXECUTE	0014 00001
CONCRIP	0001 00001								

LABEL EXECUTION COUNTS:

NAME	STMT COUNT	NAME	STMT COUNT	NAME	STMT COUNT	NAME	STMT COUNT	NAME	STMT COUNT
AHEAD	0201 00026	CONTINUE	0186 00026	FURTHER	0182 00000	HOP	0166 00001	SKIP	0149 00001
BACK	0132 00002	JUMP	0105 00001	NEXT	0101 00017	OUT	0061 00014	LOOP	0033 00017

COMPILATION STATISTICS (0216 STATEMENTS)

SECONDS	ERRORS	WARNINGS	PAGES	LINES	CARDS	INCL'S
.12	0	1	0	4	401	0

EXECUTION STATISTICS

SECONDS	ERRORS	WARNINGS	PAGES	LINES	CARDS	INCL'S	AUX I/O
.03	0	0	3	57	15	0	0

BYTES	SYMBOL TABLE	INTERMEDIATE CODE	OBJECT CODE	STATIC CORE	AUTOMATIC CORE	DYNAMIC CORE	TOTAL STORAGE
USED	8199(9K)	5638(6K)	10656(11K)	342(1K)	6926(7K)	0(0K)	25342(25K)
UNUSED	33929(33K)	36161(35K)	66418(64K)	59142(57K)	59142(57K)	36161(35K)	59142(57K)

THIS PROGRAM MAY BE RERUN WITHOUT CHANGE IN A REGION 57K BYTES SMALLER USING TABLESIZE= 2050

APPENDIX 502

Preseminar Activities, DFS

PROJECT

CRITICAL PATH LENGTH = 21

CRITICAL PATH	1	2	3	4	5	6	10
	12	13	14	15	5	8	10
	12	13	14	15			

EVENT	EVENT	FLOAT
1	0	
2	0	
3	0	
4	0	
5	0	
6	0	
7	2	
8	0	
9	2	
10	0	
11	2	
12	0	
13	0	
14	0	
15	0	

ACTIVITY	TOTAL FLOAT	FREE FLOAT	INDEP. FLOAT	SAFETY FLOAT
1 ----- 2	0	0	0	0
1 ----- 4	5	5	5	5
2 ----- 3	0	0	0	0
4 ----- 5	0	0	0	0
5 ----- 6	0	0	0	0
5 ----- 7	2	0	0	2
5 ----- 8	0	0	0	0
6 ----- 10	0	0	0	0
7 ----- 9	2	0	0	0
9 ----- 11	2	0	0	0
10 ----- 12	0	0	0	0
12 ----- 13	0	0	0	0
13 ----- 14	0	0	0	0
14 ----- 15	0	0	0	0

IN STMT 10 PROGRAM RETURNS FROM MAIN PROCEDURE.

IN STMT 10 SCALARS AND BLOCK-TRACE:

***** MAIN PROCEDURE DFSCRIP

L= 0 Z= 2 Y= 4 X= 14 P= ?
M= 1 K= 0 J= 15 I= 16 C= 18
B= 0 A= 34 TOTAL_EVENTS= 15

NON-O PROCEDURE EXECUTION COUNTS:

NAME	STMT COUNT	NAME	STMT COUNT	NAME	STMT COUNT	NAME	STMT COUNT	NAME	STMT COUNT
CP_ROUTE	0210 00017	CRITICALPAT	0171 00036	BUILD_TREE	0134 00036	TRACE	0120 00034	SEARCH	0014 00001
DFSCRIP	0001 00001								

LABEL EXECUTION COUNTS:

NAME	STMT COUNT	NAME	STMT COUNT	NAME	STMT COUNT	NAME	STMT COUNT	NAME	STMT COUNT
NEXT	0115 00017	DUT	0066 00014	JUMP	0057 00017	LOOP	0037 00017		

COMPILATION STATISTICS (0244 STATEMENTS)

SECONDS	ERRORS	WARNINGS	PAGES	LINES	CARDS	INCL'S
.17	0	1	9	523	468	0

EXECUTION STATISTICS

SECONDS	ERRORS	WARNINGS	PAGES	LINES	CARDS	INCL'S	AUX I/O
.05	0	0	3	49	15	0	0

BYTES	SYMBOL TABLE	INTERMEDIATE CODE	OBJECT CODE	STATIC CORE	AUTOMATIC CORE	DYNAMIC CORE	TOTAL STORAGE
USED	8670(9K)	6560(7K)	12448(13K)	342(1K)	9862(10K)	0(0K)	30526(30K)
UNUSED	33458(32K)	35239(34K)	64172(62K)	53958(52K)	53958(52K)	35239(34K)	53958(52K)

THIS PROGRAM MAY BE RERUN WITHOUT CHANGE IN A REGION 52K BYTES SMALLER USING TABLESIZE= 2168

APPENDIX 503

Phillips Project, DFS

CRITICAL PATH LENGTH = 256

CRITICAL PATH 1 2 4 22 43 61 62
74 80 83 118

EVENT	EVENT FLOAT
1	0
2	0
3	228
4	0
5	240
6	241
7	212
8	231
9	187
10	166
11	188
12	244
13	18
14	44
15	196
16	238
17	238
18	226
19	190
20	240
21	228
22	0
23	240
24	241
25	212
26	232
27	215
28	231
29	225
30	233
31	231
32	233
33	187
34	194
35	166
36	188
37	18
38	44
39	196
40	238
41	226
42	190
43	0
44	241
45	212
46	232
47	215

48	231
49	225
50	233
51	233
52	187
53	194
54	166
55	188
56	18
57	44
58	226
59	190
60	192
61	0
62	0
63	212
64	215
65	233
66	233
67	194
68	166
69	188
70	18
71	44
72	226
73	190
74	0
75	215
76	194
77	242
78	18
79	190
80	0
81	190
82	190
83	0
84	238
85	190
86	246
87	247
88	212
89	240
90	246
91	245
92	242
93	224
94	247
95	246
96	244
97	246
98	212
99	244
100	247
101	244
102	246
103	240
104	244
105	246
106	247
107	242

108	239
109	243
110	231
111	237
112	246
113	244
114	246
115	245
116	240
117	247
118	0

ACTIVITY	TOTAL	FLOAT	FREE	FLOAT	INSTR.	FLOAT	SAFETY	FLOAT
1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	83	188	188	188	188	188	188	188
2	85	246	56	56	56	246	246	246
2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	86	246	0	0	0	246	246	246
2	87	247	0	0	0	247	247	247
2	88	212	0	0	0	212	212	212
2	89	240	0	0	0	240	240	240
2	3	228	0	0	0	228	228	228
2	90	246	0	0	0	246	246	246
2	5	240	0	0	0	240	240	240
2	8	231	0	0	0	231	231	231
2	91	245	0	0	0	245	245	245
2	6	241	0	0	0	241	241	241
2	92	242	0	0	0	242	242	242
2	93	224	0	0	0	224	224	224
2	94	247	0	0	0	247	247	247
2	95	246	0	0	0	246	246	246
2	96	244	0	0	0	244	244	244
2	97	246	0	0	0	246	246	246
2	7	212	0	0	0	212	212	212
2	98	212	0	0	0	212	212	212
2	99	244	0	0	0	244	244	244
2	100	247	0	0	0	247	247	247
2	9	187	0	0	0	187	187	187
2	10	166	0	0	0	166	166	166
2	101	244	0	0	0	244	244	244
2	102	246	0	0	0	246	246	246
2	11	188	0	0	0	188	188	188
2	12	244	0	0	0	244	244	244
2	13	18	0	0	0	18	18	18
2	103	240	0	0	0	240	240	240
2	104	244	0	0	0	244	244	244
2	105	246	0	0	0	246	246	246
2	14	44	0	0	0	44	44	44
2	15	196	0	0	0	196	196	196
2	16	238	0	0	0	238	238	238
2	17	238	0	0	0	238	238	238
2	18	226	0	0	0	226	226	226
2	19	190	0	0	0	190	190	190
2	20	240	0	0	0	240	240	240
3	21	228	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	23	240	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	24	241	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	25	212	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	107	242	0	0	0	11	11	11
8	108	239	0	0	0	8	8	8
8	26	232	0	0	0	1	1	1
8	109	243	0	0	0	12	12	12
8	110	231	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	111	237	0	0	0	6	6	6
8	83	241	241	10	10	10	10	10
9	83	244	244	57	57	57	57	57
9	112	246	0	0	0	59	59	59
9	27	215	0	0	0	28	28	28
9	28	231	0	0	0	44	44	44
9	113	244	0	0	0	57	57	57
9	114	246	0	0	0	59	59	59

9	-----	29	225	0	0	38
9	-----	30	233	0	0	46
9	-----	31	231	0	0	44
9	-----	32	233	0	0	46
9	-----	115	245	0	0	58
9	-----	33	187	0	0	0
9	-----	116	240	0	0	53
9	-----	34	194	0	0	7
10	-----	35	166	0	0	0
11	-----	36	188	0	0	0
12	-----	83	244	244	0	0
13	-----	37	18	0	0	0
14	-----	38	44	0	0	0
15	-----	39	196	0	0	0
16	-----	40	238	0	0	0
17	-----	83	238	238	0	0
18	-----	41	226	0	0	0
19	-----	42	190	0	0	0
20	-----	83	240	240	0	0
21	-----	83	228	228	0	0
22	-----	43	0	0	0	0
23	-----	83	240	240	0	0
24	-----	44	241	0	0	0
25	-----	45	212	0	0	0
26	-----	46	232	0	0	0
27	-----	47	215	0	0	0
28	-----	48	231	0	0	0
29	-----	49	225	0	0	0
30	-----	50	233	0	0	0
31	-----	83	231	231	0	0
32	-----	51	233	0	0	0
33	-----	52	187	0	0	0
34	-----	53	194	0	0	0
35	-----	54	166	0	0	0
36	-----	55	188	0	0	0
37	-----	56	18	0	0	0
38	-----	57	44	0	0	0
39	-----	83	196	196	0	0
40	-----	83	238	238	0	0
41	-----	58	226	0	0	0
42	-----	59	190	0	0	0
43	-----	83	212	212	212	212
43	-----	60	192	0	0	192
43	-----	61	0	0	0	0
44	-----	83	241	241	0	0
45	-----	63	212	0	0	0
46	-----	83	232	232	0	0
47	-----	64	215	0	0	0
48	-----	83	231	231	0	0
49	-----	83	225	225	0	0
50	-----	65	233	0	0	0
51	-----	66	233	0	0	0
52	-----	83	187	187	0	0
53	-----	67	194	0	0	0
54	-----	68	166	0	0	0
55	-----	69	188	0	0	0
56	-----	70	18	0	0	0
57	-----	71	44	0	0	0
58	-----	72	226	0	0	0
59	-----	73	190	0	0	0

60	-----	83	192	192	0	0
61	-----	74	36	36	36	36
61	-----	62	0	0	0	0
62	-----	83	96	96	96	96
62	-----	74	0	0	0	0
63	-----	83	212	212	0	0
64	-----	75	215	0	0	0
65	-----	83	233	233	0	0
66	-----	83	233	233	0	0
67	-----	76	194	0	0	0
68	-----	83	166	166	0	0
70	-----	78	18	0	0	0
71	-----	83	44	44	0	0
72	-----	83	226	226	0	0
73	-----	79	190	0	0	0
74	-----	80	0	0	0	0
75	-----	83	215	215	0	0
76	-----	83	194	194	0	0
77	-----	83	229	229	0	-13
78	-----	83	18	18	0	0
79	-----	81	190	0	0	0
80	-----	83	0	0	0	0
81	-----	82	190	0	0	0
83	-----	118	0	0	0	0
84	-----	17	238	0	0	0

IN STMT 10 PROGRAM RETURNS FROM MAIN PROCEDURE.

IN STMT 10 SCALARS AND BLOCK-TRACE:

***** MAIN PROCEDURE DFSCRIP

L=	0	Z=	0	Y=	4	X=	117	P=	?
M=	1	K=	0	J=	17	I=	119	C=	183
B=	364	A=	366	TOTAL_EVENTS=	118				

NON-O PROCEDURE EXECUTION COUNTS:

NAME	STMT COUNT	NAME	STMT COUNT	NAME	STMT COUNT	NAME	STMT COUNT	NAME	STMT COUNT
CP_ROUTE	0210 00011	CRITICALPAT	0171 00368	BUILD_TREE	0134 00368	TRACE	0120 00366	SEARCH	0014 00001
DFSCRIP	0001 00001								

LABEL EXECUTION COUNTS:

NAME	STMT COUNT	NAME	STMT COUNT	NAME	STMT COUNT	NAME	STMT COUNT	NAME	STMT COUNT
NEXT	0115 00183	OUT	0066 00117	JUMP	0057 00183	LOOP	0037 00183		

COMPILATION STATISTICS (0244 STATEMENTS)

SECONDS	ERRORS	WARNINGS	PAGES	LINES	CARDS	INCL'S
.16	0	1	0	4	468	0

EXECUTION STATISTICS

SECONDS	ERRORS	WARNINGS	PAGES	LINES	CARDS	INCL'S	AUX	I/O
.38	5	0	7	285	122	0		0

BYTES	SYMBOL TABLE	INTERMEDIATE CODE	OBJECT CODE	STATIC CORE	AUTOMATIC CORE	DYNAMIC CORE	TOTAL STORAGE
USED	.8730(9K)	6580(7K)	12528(13K)	346(1K)	101590(100K)	0(0K)	122398(120K)
UNUSED	53878(52K)	55699(54K)	104988(102K)	3046(2K)	3046(2K)	3046(2K)	3046(2K)

THIS PROGRAM MAY BE RERUN WITHOUT CHANGE IN A REGION 2K BYTES SMALLER USING TABLESIZE= 2183

APPENDIX 504

Phillips Project, Conventional Method

CRITICAL PATH LENGTH = 256

CRITICAL EVENTS 1 2 4 22 43 61 62
 74 80 83 118

EVENT	EVENT FLOAT
1	0
2	0
3	228
4	0
5	240
6	241
7	212
8	231
9	187
10	166
11	188
12	244
13	18
14	44
15	196
16	238
17	238
18	226
19	190
20	240
21	228
22	0
23	240
24	241
25	212
26	232
27	215
28	231
29	225
30	233
31	231
32	233
33	187
34	194
35	166
36	188
37	18
38	44
39	196
40	238
41	226
42	190
43	0

44	241
45	212
46	232
47	215
48	231
49	225
50	233
51	233
52	187
53	194
54	166
55	188
56	18
57	44
58	226
59	190
60	192
61	0
62	0
63	212
64	215
65	233
66	233
67	194
68	166
69	188
70	18
71	44
72	226
73	190
74	0
75	215
76	194
77	243
78	18
79	190
80	0
81	190
82	190
83	0
84	238
85	190
86	246
87	247
88	212
89	240
90	246
91	245
92	242
93	224
94	247
95	246
96	244
97	246
98	212
99	244
100	247
101	244
102	246
103	240

104	244
105	246
106	247
107	242
108	239
109	243
110	231
111	237
112	246
113	244
114	246
115	245
116	240
117	247
118	0

PROJECT

ACTIVITY	TOTAL FLOAT	FREE FLOAT	INDEP. FLOAT	SAFETY FLOAT
1 ----- 2	0	0	0	0
2 ----- 83	188	188	188	188
2 ----- 85	246	56	56	246
2 ----- 4	0	0	0	0
2 ----- 86	246	0	0	246
2 ----- 87	247	0	0	247
2 ----- 88	212	0	0	212
2 ----- 89	240	0	0	240
2 ----- 3	228	0	0	228
2 ----- 90	246	0	0	246
2 ----- 5	240	0	0	240
2 ----- 8	231	0	0	231
2 ----- 91	245	0	0	245
2 ----- 6	241	0	0	241
2 ----- 92	242	0	0	242
2 ----- 93	224	0	0	224
2 ----- 94	247	0	0	247
2 ----- 95	246	0	0	246
2 ----- 96	244	0	0	244
2 ----- 97	246	0	0	246
2 ----- 7	212	0	0	212
2 ----- 98	212	0	0	212
2 ----- 99	244	0	0	244
2 ----- 100	247	0	0	247
2 ----- 9	187	0	0	187
2 ----- 10	166	0	0	166
2 ----- 101	244	0	0	244
2 ----- 102	246	0	0	246
2 ----- 11	188	0	0	188
2 ----- 12	244	0	0	244
2 ----- 13	18	0	0	18
2 ----- 103	240	0	0	240
2 ----- 104	244	0	0	244
2 ----- 105	246	0	0	246
2 ----- 14	44	0	0	44
2 ----- 15	196	0	0	196
2 ----- 16	238	0	0	238
2 ----- 17	238	0	0	238
2 ----- 18	226	0	0	226
2 ----- 19	190	0	0	190
2 ----- 20	240	0	0	240
3 ----- 21	228	0	0	0
4 ----- 22	0	0	0	0
5 ----- 23	240	0	0	0
6 ----- 24	241	0	0	0
7 ----- 25	212	0	0	0
8 ----- 107	242	0	0	11
8 ----- 108	239	0	0	8
8 ----- 26	232	0	0	1
8 ----- 109	243	0	0	12
8 ----- 110	231	0	0	0
8 ----- 111	237	0	0	6
8 ----- 83	241	241	10	10
9 ----- 83	244	244	57	57

9	-----112	246	0	0	59
9	-----27	215	0	0	28
9	-----28	231	0	0	44
9	-----113	244	0	0	57
9	-----114	246	0	0	59
9	-----29	225	0	0	38
9	-----30	233	0	0	46
9	-----31	231	0	0	44
9	-----32	233	0	0	46
9	-----115	245	0	0	58
9	-----33	187	0	0	0
9	-----116	240	0	0	53
9	-----34	194	0	0	7
10	-----35	166	0	0	0
11	-----36	188	0	0	0
12	-----83	244	244	0	0
13	-----37	18	0	0	0
14	-----38	44	0	0	0
15	-----39	196	0	0	0
16	-----40	238	0	0	0
17	-----83	238	238	0	0
18	-----41	226	0	0	0
19	-----42	190	0	0	0
20	-----83	240	240	0	0
21	-----83	228	228	0	0
22	-----43	0	0	0	0
23	-----83	240	240	0	0
24	-----44	241	0	0	0
25	-----45	212	0	0	0
26	-----46	232	0	0	0
27	-----47	215	0	0	0
28	-----48	231	0	0	0
29	-----49	225	0	0	0
30	-----50	233	0	0	0
31	-----83	231	231	0	0
32	-----51	233	0	0	0
33	-----52	187	0	0	0
34	-----53	194	0	0	0
35	-----54	166	0	0	0
36	-----55	188	0	0	0
37	-----56	18	0	0	0
38	-----57	44	0	0	0
39	-----83	196	196	0	0
40	-----83	238	238	0	0
41	-----58	226	0	0	0
42	-----59	190	0	0	0
43	-----83	212	212	212	212
43	-----60	192	0	0	192
43	-----61	0	0	0	0
44	-----83	241	241	0	0
45	-----63	212	0	0	0
46	-----83	232	232	0	0
47	-----64	215	0	0	0
48	-----83	231	231	0	0
49	-----83	225	225	0	0
50	-----65	233	0	0	0
51	-----66	233	0	0	0
52	-----83	187	187	0	0
53	-----67	194	0	0	0
54	-----68	166	0	0	0

55	-----	69	188	0	0	0
56	-----	70	18	0	0	0
57	-----	71	44	0	0	0
58	-----	72	226	0	0	0
59	-----	73	190	0	0	0
60	-----	83	192	192	0	0
61	-----	74	36	36	36	36
61	-----	62	0	0	0	0
62	-----	83	96	96	96	96
62	-----	74	0	0	0	0
63	-----	83	212	212	0	0
64	-----	75	215	0	0	0
65	-----	83	233	233	0	0
66	-----	83	233	233	0	0
67	-----	76	194	0	0	0
68	-----	83	166	166	0	0
70	-----	78	18	0	0	0
71	-----	83	44	44	0	0
72	-----	83	226	226	0	0
73	-----	79	190	0	0	0
74	-----	80	0	0	0	0
75	-----	83	215	215	0	0
76	-----	83	194	194	0	0
77	-----	83	243	243	0	0
78	-----	83	18	18	0	0
79	-----	81	190	0	0	0
80	-----	83	0	0	0	0
81	-----	82	190	0	0	0
83	-----	118	0	0	0	0
84	-----	17	238	0	0	0

IN STMT 10 PROGRAM RETURNS FROM MAIN PROCEDURE.

IN STMT 10 SCALARS AND BLOCK-TRACE:

***** MAIN PROCEDURE CONCRIP

L=	?	Z=	0	Y=	4	X=	117	P=	?
M=	1	K=	0	J=	17	I=	119	C=	?
B=	364	A=	366	TOTAL_EVENTS=	118				

NON-O PROCEDURE EXECUTION COUNTS:

NAME	STMT COUNT	NAME	STMT COUNT	NAME	STMT COUNT	NAME	STMT COUNT	NAME	STMT COUNT
TEST	0189 00278	CALCULATE	0169 00449	PASS	0120 00002	TRACE	0107 00366	EXECUTE	0014 00001
CONCRIP	0001 00001								

LABEL EXECUTION COUNTS:

NAME	STMT COUNT	NAME	STMT COUNT	NAME	STMT COUNT	NAME	STMT COUNT	NAME	STMT COUNT
AHEAD	0201 00278	CONTINUE	0186 00449	FURTHER	0182 00046	HOP	0166 00001	SKIP	0149 00001
BACK	0132 00004	JUMP	0105 00001	NEXT	0101 00183	OUT	0061 00117	LOOP	0033 00183

COMPILATION STATISTICS (0216 STATEMENTS)

SECONDS	ERRORS	WARNINGS	PAGES	LINES	CARDS	INCL'S
.12	0	1	0	4	401	0

EXECUTION STATISTICS

SECONDS	ERRORS	WARNINGS	PAGES	LINES	CARDS	INCL'S	AUX I/O
.33	0	0	7	290	122	0	0

BYTES	SYMBOL TABLE	INTERMEDIATE CODE	OBJECT CODE	STATIC CORE	AUTOMATIC CORE	DYNAMIC CORE	TOTAL STORAGE
USED	8199(9K)	5638(6K)	10656(11K)	342(1K)	20934(21K)	0(OK)	39350(39K)
UNUSED	11401(11K)	13633(13K)	21362(20K)	78(OK)	78(OK)	78(OK)	78(OK)

THIS PROGRAM MAY BE RERUN WITHOUT CHANGE IN A REGION OK BYTES SMALLER USING TABLESIZE= 2050

APPENDIX 505

Motel Construction Project, Conventional Method

CRITICAL PATH LENGTH =

263

CRITICAL EVENTS

1	2	3	8	18	20	26
30	33	34	35	37	38	39
44	47	48	53	61	62	71
73	78	79	80	81	83	84
85	87	89	91	97	99	103
105	106	122	129	134	137	138
139	253	254				

EVENT	EVENT FLOAT
1	0
2	0
3	0
4	23
5	50
6	11
7	4
8	0
9	42
10	11
11	23
12	23
13	2
14	11
15	11
16	2
17	12
18	0
19	13
20	0
21	119
22	131
23	50
24	11
25	4
26	0
27	42
28	11
29	4
30	0
31	42
32	4
33	0
34	0
35	0
36	42
37	0
38	0

39	0
40	108
41	108
42	131
43	119
44	0
45	41
46	41
47	0
48	0
49	11
50	11
51	42
52	41
53	0
54	11
55	41
56	44
57	12
58	11
59	12
60	13
61	0
62	0
63	44
64	47
65	41
66	44
67	44
68	47
69	47
70	50
71	0
72	13
73	0
74	11
75	47
76	50
77	15
78	0
79	0
80	0
81	0
82	76
83	0
84	0
85	0
86	22
87	0
88	22
89	0
90	15
91	0
92	24
93	27
94	15
95	15
96	15
97	0
98	10

99	0
100	15
101	10
102	10
103	0
104	5
105	0
106	0
107	5
108	5
109	10
110	10
111	15
112	15
113	27
114	48
115	48
116	15
117	15
118	10
119	10
120	5
121	5
122	0
123	15
124	31
125	10
126	10
127	5
128	5
129	0
130	10
131	21
132	5
133	5
134	0
135	5
136	11
137	0
138	0
139	0
140	60
141	169
142	169
143	169
144	77
145	77
146	77
147	77
148	77
149	77
150	60
151	60
152	80
153	60
154	82
155	82
156	82
157	82
158	82

159	82
160	82
161	82
162	82
163	82
164	76
165	108
166	108
167	108
168	76
169	76
170	80
171	76
172	64
173	108
174	116
175	108
176	104
177	92
178	92
179	106
180	104
181	92
182	92
183	104
184	92
185	97
186	92
187	104
188	92
189	63
190	107
191	100
192	104
193	104
194	95
195	92
196	63
197	63
198	65
199	63
200	63
201	64
202	95
203	104
204	95
205	64
206	64
207	79
208	63
209	92
210	97
211	92
212	92
213	102
214	94
215	92
216	92
217	99
218	92

219	92
220	63
221	71
222	68
223	63
224	63
225	63
226	63
227	63
228	91
229	79
230	64
231	64
232	79
233	91
234	91
235	93
236	92
237	91
238	79
239	64
240	64
241	79
242	79
243	90
244	90
245	79
246	64
247	79
248	64
249	11
250	79
251	91
252	91
253	0
254	0

PROJECT

ACTIVITY	TOTAL FLOAT	FREE FLOAT	INDEP	FLOAT	SAFETY FLOAT
2 ----- 3	0	0	0	0	0
2 ----- 4	23	0	0	0	23
3 ----- 5	50	0	0	0	50
3 ----- 6	11	0	0	0	11
3 ----- 7	4	0	0	0	4
3 ----- 8	0	0	0	0	0
3 ----- 9	42	0	0	0	42
3 ----- 10	11	0	0	0	11
4 ----- 11	23	0	0	0	0
4 ----- 141	169	0	0	0	146
5 ----- 23	50	0	0	0	0
6 ----- 24	11	0	0	0	0
7 ----- 25	4	0	0	0	0
8 ----- 26	0	0	0	0	0
9 ----- 27	42	0	0	0	0
10 ----- 28	11	0	0	0	0
11 ----- 12	23	0	0	0	0
13 ----- 16	2	0	0	0	0
14 ----- 15	11	0	0	0	0
15 ----- 17	12	0	0	0	1
16 ----- 18	2	2	0	0	0
17 ----- 19	13	0	0	0	1
18 ----- 20	0	0	0	0	0
21 ----- 43	119	0	0	0	0
22 ----- 42	131	0	0	0	0
24 ----- 37	11	11	0	0	0
25 ----- 29	4	0	0	0	0
26 ----- 30	0	0	0	0	0
27 ----- 31	42	0	0	0	0
29 ----- 32	4	0	0	0	0
30 ----- 33	0	0	0	0	0
31 ----- 36	42	0	0	0	0
33 ----- 34	0	0	0	0	0
34 ----- 35	0	0	0	0	0
37 ----- 38	0	0	0	0	0
38 ----- 39	0	0	0	0	0
39 ----- 44	0	0	0	0	0
39 ----- 40	108	0	0	0	108
39 ----- 177	92	0	0	0	92
41 ----- 165	108	0	0	0	0
42 ----- 43	132	13	0	0	1
43 ----- 41	119	11	0	0	0
44 ----- 45	41	0	0	0	41
44 ----- 47	0	0	0	0	0
45 ----- 51	42	0	0	0	1
46 ----- 52	41	0	0	0	0
48 ----- 53	0	0	0	0	0
50 ----- 54	11	0	0	0	0
53 ----- 61	0	0	0	0	0
54 ----- 58	11	0	0	0	0
55 ----- 65	41	0	0	0	0
56 ----- 63	44	0	0	0	0
57 ----- 59	12	0	0	0	0
58 ----- 74	11	0	0	0	0

60	----	72	13	0	0	0	0
62	----	71	0	0	0	0	0
64	----	69	47	0	0	0	0
66	----	67	44	0	0	0	0
68	----	75	47	0	0	0	0
70	----	76	50	0	0	0	0
71	----	77	15	0	0	0	15
73	----	78	0	0	0	0	0
74	----	79	11	11	0	0	0
76	----	105	50	50	0	0	0
78	----	81	0	0	0	0	0
79	----	80	0	0	0	0	0
80	----	83	0	0	0	0	0
81	----	82	76	0	0	0	76
82	----	164	76	0	0	0	0
84	----	85	0	0	0	0	0
86	----	88	22	0	0	0	0
87	----	89	0	0	0	0	0
88	----	92	24	0	0	0	2
90	----	94	15	0	0	0	0
91	----	97	0	0	0	0	0
92	----	93	27	0	0	0	3
93	----	113	27	0	0	0	0
95	----	96	15	0	0	0	0
98	----	101	10	0	0	0	0
99	----	103	0	0	0	0	0
100	----	111	15	0	0	0	0
102	----	109	10	0	0	0	0
104	----	107	5	0	0	0	0
105	----	106	0	0	0	0	0
106	----	122	0	0	0	0	0
108	----	120	5	0	0	0	0
110	----	118	10	0	0	0	0
112	----	116	15	0	0	0	0
114	----	115	48	0	0	0	0
115	----	124	48	17	0	0	0
117	----	123	15	0	0	0	0
119	----	125	10	0	0	0	0
121	----	127	5	0	0	0	0
122	----	129	0	0	0	0	0
124	----	131	31	10	0	0	0
126	----	130	10	0	0	0	0
128	----	132	5	0	0	0	0
129	----	134	0	0	0	0	0
131	----	136	21	10	0	0	0
133	----	135	5	0	0	0	0
134	----	137	0	0	0	0	0
136	----	138	11	11	0	0	0
137	----	138	0	0	0	0	0
138	----	253	0	0	0	0	0
140	----	150	60	0	0	0	0
141	----	142	169	0	0	0	0
142	----	143	169	0	0	0	0
144	----	145	77	0	0	0	0
145	----	146	77	0	0	0	0
146	----	147	77	0	0	0	0
147	----	148	77	0	0	0	0
148	----	149	77	0	0	0	0
149	----	253	77	77	0	0	0
151	----	153	60	0	0	0	0

152	-----153	80	20	0	0
153	-----253	60	60	0	0
154	-----155	82	0	0	0
155	-----156	82	0	0	0
156	-----157	82	0	0	0
157	-----158	82	0	0	0
158	-----159	82	0	0	0
159	-----160	82	0	0	0
160	-----161	82	0	0	0
161	-----163	82	0	0	0
162	-----161	82	0	0	0
163	-----253	82	82	0	0
164	-----168	76	0	0	0
166	-----167	108	0	0	0
167	-----174	122	6	0	14
167	-----175	108	0	0	0
168	-----170	80	0	0	4
168	-----169	76	0	0	0
168	-----171	76	0	0	0
172	-----231	64	0	0	0
174	-----205	116	52	0	0
175	-----173	108	0	0	0
176	-----193	104	0	0	0
177	-----178	92	0	0	0
178	-----179	106	0	0	14
178	-----180	104	0	0	12
178	-----181	92	0	0	0
178	-----182	92	0	0	0
181	-----185	97	0	0	5
182	-----192	104	0	0	12
183	-----187	104	0	0	0
184	-----186	92	0	0	0
188	-----195	92	0	0	0
189	-----197	63	0	0	0
190	-----201	107	43	0	0
191	-----194	100	5	0	0
194	-----202	95	0	0	0
196	-----199	63	0	0	0
197	-----198	65	0	0	2
198	-----209	92	0	0	27
200	-----208	63	0	0	0
201	-----206	64	0	0	0
203	-----204	104	9	0	0
204	-----205	95	31	0	0
205	-----230	64	0	0	0
207	-----250	79	0	0	0
208	-----220	63	0	0	0
209	-----210	97	0	0	5
209	-----211	92	0	0	0
209	-----213	102	0	0	10
210	-----217	99	0	0	2
211	-----215	92	0	0	0
211	-----214	94	0	0	2
212	-----216	92	0	0	0
218	-----219	92	0	0	0
219	-----253	92	92	0	0
220	-----221	71	0	0	8
220	-----222	68	0	0	5
220	-----223	63	0	0	0
224	-----225	63	0	0	0

225	-----226	63	0	0	0
226	-----227	63	0	0	0
227	-----253	63	63	0	0
228	-----233	91	0	0	0
229	-----232	79	0	0	0
231	-----239	64	0	0	0
232	-----238	79	0	0	0
233	-----234	91	0	0	0
233	-----235	93	0	0	2
233	-----236	92	0	0	1
237	-----251	91	0	0	0
238	-----243	90	0	0	11
238	-----244	90	0	0	11
238	-----241	79	0	0	0
239	-----240	64	0	0	0
240	-----246	64	0	0	0
241	-----242	79	0	0	0
242	-----245	79	0	0	0
245	-----247	79	0	0	0
246	-----248	64	0	0	0
247	-----253	79	79	0	0
248	-----253	64	64	0	0
249	----- 49	11	0	0	0
251	-----252	91	0	0	0
252	-----253	91	91	0	0
253	-----254	0	0	0	0

IN STMT 10 PROGRAM RETURNS FROM MAIN PROCEDURE.

IN STMT 10 SCALARS AND BLOCK-TRACE:

***** MAIN PROCEDURE CONCRIP

L=	?	Z=	10	Y=	3	X=	253	P=	?
M=	1	K=	0	J=	254	I=	255	C=	?
B=	0	A=	732	TOTAL_EVENTS=	254				

NON-O PROCEDURE EXECUTION COUNTS:

NAME	STMT COUNT	NAME	STMT COUNT	NAME	STMT COUNT	NAME	STMT COUNT	NAME	STMT COUNT
TEST	0189 01927	CALCULATE	0169 03097	PASS	0120 00002	TRACE	0107 00732	EXECUTE	0014 00001
CONCRIP	0001 00001								

LABEL EXECUTION COUNTS:

NAME	STMT COUNT	NAME	STMT COUNT	NAME	STMT COUNT	NAME	STMT COUNT	NAME	STMT COUNT
AHEAD	0201 01927	CONTINUE	0186 03097	FURTHER	0182 01423	HOP	0166 00001	SKIP	0149 00001
BACK	0132 00016	JUMP	0105 00001	NEXT	0101 00366	OUT	0061 00253	LOOP	0033 00366

COMPILATION STATISTICS (0216 STATEMENTS)

SECONDS	ERRORS	WARNINGS	PAGES	LINES	CARDS	INCL'S
.12	0	1	0	4	401	0

EXECUTION STATISTICS

SECONDS	ERRORS	WARNINGS	PAGES	LINES	CARDS	INCL'S	AUX	I/O
.83	0	0	10	487	254	0		0

BYTES	SYMBOL TABLE	INTERMEDIATE CODE	OBJECT CODE	STATIC CORE	AUTOMATIC CORE	DYNAMIC CORE	TOTAL STORAGE
USED	8199(9K)	5638(6K)	10656(11K)	342(1K)	39430(39K)	0(0K)	57846(57K)
UNUSED	33929(33K)	36161(35K)	66418(64K)	26638(26K)	26638(26K)	26638(26K)	26638(26K)

THIS PROGRAM MAY BE RERUN WITHOUT CHANGE IN A REGION 26K BYTES SMALLER USING TABLESIZE= 2050

APPENDIX 506

Motel Construction Project DFS

CRITICAL PATH LENGTH =

263

CRITICAL PATH

1	2	3	8	26	30	33
34	35	18	20	37	38	39
44	47	48	53	61	62	71
73	78	81	80	83	139	84
85	87	89	91	97	99	103
105	106	122	129	134	137	138
253	254	78	79	80	83	139
84	85	87	89	91	97	99
103	105	106	122	129	134	137
138	253	254				

EVENT

EVENT FLOAT

1	0
2	0
3	0
4	23
5	50
6	11
7	4
8	0
9	42
10	11
11	23
12	23
13	2
14	11
15	11
16	2
17	12
18	0
19	13
20	0
21	119
22	131
23	50
24	11
25	4
26	0
27	42
28	11
29	4
30	0
31	42
32	4
33	0
34	0
35	0
36	42
37	0
38	0
39	0

40	108
41	108
42	131
43	119
44	0
45	41
46	41
47	0
48	0
49	11
50	11
51	42
52	41
53	0
54	11
55	41
56	44
57	12
58	11
59	12
60	13
61	0
62	0
63	44
64	47
65	41
66	44
67	44
68	47
69	47
70	50
71	0
72	13
73	0
74	11
75	47
76	50
77	15
78	0
79	0
80	0
81	0
82	76
83	0
84	0
85	0
86	22
87	0
88	22
89	0
90	15
91	0
92	24
93	27
94	15
95	15
96	15
97	0
98	10
99	0

100	15
101	10
102	10
103	0
104	5
105	0
106	0
107	5
108	5
109	10
110	10
111	15
112	15
113	27
114	48
115	48
116	15
117	15
118	10
119	10
120	5
121	5
122	0
123	15
124	31
125	10
126	10
127	5
128	5
129	0
130	10
131	21
132	5
133	5
134	0
135	5
136	11
137	0
138	0
139	0
140	60
141	169
142	169
143	169
144	77
145	77
146	77
147	77
148	77
149	77
150	60
151	60
152	80
153	60
154	82
155	82
156	82
157	82
158	82
159	82

160	82
161	82
162	82
163	82
164	76
165	108
166	108
167	108
168	76
169	76
170	80
171	76
172	64
173	108
174	116
175	108
176	104
177	92
178	92
179	106
180	104
181	92
182	92
183	104
184	92
185	97
186	92
187	104
188	92
189	63
190	107
191	100
192	104
193	104
194	95
195	92
196	63
197	63
198	65
199	63
200	63
201	64
202	95
203	104
204	95
205	64
206	64
207	79
208	63
209	92
210	97
211	92
212	92
213	102
214	94
215	92
216	92
217	99
218	92
219	92

220	63
221	71
222	68
223	63
224	63
225	63
226	63
227	63
228	91
229	79
230	64
231	64
232	79
233	91
234	91
235	93
236	92
237	91
238	79
239	64
240	64
241	79
242	79
243	90
244	90
245	79
246	64
247	79
248	64
249	11
250	79
251	91
252	91
253	0
254	0

ACTIVITY	TOTAL FLOAT	FREE FLOAT	INDEP. FLOAT	SAFETY FLOAT
2 ----- 3	0	0	0	0
2 ----- 4	23	0	0	23
3 ----- 5	50	0	0	50
3 ----- 6	11	0	0	11
3 ----- 7	4	0	0	4
3 ----- 8	0	0	0	0
3 ----- 9	42	0	0	42
3 ----- 10	11	0	0	11
4 ----- 11	23	0	0	0
4 ----- 141	169	0	0	146
5 ----- 23	50	0	0	0
6 ----- 24	11	0	0	0
7 ----- 25	4	0	0	0
8 ----- 26	0	0	0	0
9 ----- 27	42	0	0	0
10 ----- 28	11	0	0	0
11 ----- 12	23	0	0	0
13 ----- 16	2	0	0	0
14 ----- 15	11	0	0	0
15 ----- 17	12	0	0	1
16 ----- 18	2	2	0	0
17 ----- 19	13	0	0	1
18 ----- 20	0	0	0	0
21 ----- 43	119	0	0	0
22 ----- 42	131	0	0	0
24 ----- 37	11	11	0	0
25 ----- 29	4	0	0	0
26 ----- 30	0	0	0	0
27 ----- 31	42	0	0	0
29 ----- 32	4	0	0	0
30 ----- 33	0	0	0	0
31 ----- 36	42	0	0	0
33 ----- 34	0	0	0	0
34 ----- 35	0	0	0	0
37 ----- 38	0	0	0	0
38 ----- 39	0	0	0	0
39 ----- 44	0	0	0	0
39 ----- 40	108	0	0	108
39 ----- 177	92	0	0	92
41 ----- 165	108	0	0	0
42 ----- 43	132	13	0	1
43 ----- 41	119	11	0	0
44 ----- 45	41	0	0	41
44 ----- 47	0	0	0	0
45 ----- 51	42	0	0	1
46 ----- 52	41	0	0	0
48 ----- 53	0	0	0	0
50 ----- 54	11	0	0	0
53 ----- 61	0	0	0	0
54 ----- 58	11	0	0	0
55 ----- 65	41	0	0	0
56 ----- 63	44	0	0	0
57 ----- 59	12	0	0	0
58 ----- 74	11	0	0	0
60 ----- 72	13	0	0	0
62 ----- 71	0	0	0	0
64 ----- 69	47	0	0	0
66 ----- 67	44	0	0	0
68 ----- 75	47	0	0	0

70	----	76	50	0	0	0	15
71	----	77	15	0	0	0	0
73	----	78	0	0	0	0	0
74	----	79	11	11	0	0	0
76	----	105	50	50	0	0	0
78	----	81	0	0	0	0	0
79	----	80	0	0	0	0	0
80	----	83	0	0	0	0	0
81	----	82	76	0	0	0	76
82	----	164	76	0	0	0	0
84	----	85	0	0	0	0	0
86	----	88	22	0	0	0	0
87	----	89	0	0	0	0	0
88	----	92	24	0	0	0	2
90	----	94	15	0	0	0	0
91	----	97	0	0	0	0	0
92	----	93	27	0	0	0	3
93	----	113	27	0	0	0	0
95	----	96	15	0	0	0	0
98	----	101	10	0	0	0	0
99	----	103	0	0	0	0	0
100	----	111	15	0	0	0	0
102	----	109	10	0	0	0	0
104	----	107	5	0	0	0	0
105	----	106	0	0	0	0	0
106	----	122	0	0	0	0	0
108	----	120	5	0	0	0	0
110	----	118	10	0	0	0	0
112	----	116	15	0	0	0	0
114	----	115	48	0	0	0	0
115	----	124	48	17	0	0	0
117	----	123	15	0	0	0	0
119	----	125	10	0	0	0	0
121	----	127	5	0	0	0	0
122	----	129	0	0	0	0	0
124	----	131	31	10	0	0	0
126	----	130	10	0	0	0	0
128	----	132	5	0	0	0	0
129	----	134	0	0	0	0	0
131	----	136	21	10	0	0	0
133	----	135	5	0	0	0	0
134	----	137	0	0	0	0	0
136	----	138	11	11	0	0	0
137	----	138	0	0	0	0	0
138	----	253	0	0	0	0	0
140	----	150	60	0	0	0	0
141	----	142	169	0	0	0	0
142	----	143	169	0	0	0	0
144	----	145	77	0	0	0	0
145	----	146	77	0	0	0	0
146	----	147	77	0	0	0	0
147	----	148	77	0	0	0	0
148	----	149	77	0	0	0	0
149	----	253	77	77	0	0	0
151	----	153	60	0	0	0	0
152	----	153	80	20	0	0	0
153	----	253	60	60	0	0	0
154	----	155	82	0	0	0	0
155	----	156	82	0	0	0	0
156	----	157	82	0	0	0	0

158	-----159	82	0	0	0
159	-----160	82	0	0	0
160	-----161	82	0	0	0
161	-----163	82	0	0	0
162	-----161	82	0	0	0
163	-----253	82	82	0	0
164	-----168	76	0	0	0
166	-----167	108	0	0	0
167	-----174	122	6	0	14
167	-----175	108	0	0	0
168	-----170	80	0	0	4
168	-----169	76	0	0	0
168	-----171	76	0	0	0
172	-----231	64	0	0	0
174	-----205	116	52	0	0
175	-----173	108	0	0	0
176	-----193	104	0	0	0
177	-----178	92	0	0	0
178	-----179	106	0	0	14
178	-----180	104	0	0	12
178	-----181	92	0	0	0
178	-----182	92	0	0	0
181	-----185	97	0	0	5
182	-----192	104	0	0	12
183	-----187	104	0	0	0
184	-----186	92	0	0	0
188	-----195	92	0	0	0
189	-----197	63	0	0	0
190	-----201	107	43	0	0
191	-----194	100	5	0	0
194	-----202	95	0	0	0
196	-----199	63	0	0	0
197	-----198	65	0	0	2
198	-----209	92	0	0	27
200	-----208	63	0	0	0
201	-----206	64	0	0	0
203	-----204	104	9	0	0
204	-----205	95	31	0	0
205	-----230	64	0	0	0
207	-----250	79	0	0	0
208	-----220	63	0	0	0
209	-----210	97	0	0	5
209	-----211	92	0	0	0
209	-----213	102	0	0	10
210	-----217	99	0	0	2
211	-----215	92	0	0	0
211	-----214	94	0	0	2
212	-----216	92	0	0	0
218	-----219	92	0	0	0
219	-----253	92	92	0	0
220	-----221	71	0	0	8
220	-----222	68	0	0	5
220	-----223	63	0	0	0
224	-----225	63	0	0	0
225	-----226	63	0	0	0
226	-----227	63	0	0	0
227	-----253	63	63	0	0
228	-----233	91	0	0	0
229	-----232	79	0	0	0

231	-----239	64	0	0	0
232	-----238	79	0	0	0
233	-----234	91	0	0	0
233	-----235	93	0	0	2
233	-----236	92	0	0	1
237	-----251	91	0	0	0
238	-----243	90	0	0	11
238	-----244	90	0	0	11
238	-----241	79	0	0	0
239	-----240	64	0	0	0
240	-----246	64	0	0	0
241	-----242	79	0	0	0
242	-----245	79	0	0	0
245	-----247	79	0	0	0
246	-----248	64	0	0	0
247	-----253	79	79	0	0
248	-----253	64	64	0	0
249	----- 49	11	0	0	0
251	-----252	91	0	0	0
252	-----253	91	91	0	0
253	-----254	0	0	0	0

IN STMT 10 PROGRAM RETURNS FROM MAIN PROCEDURE.

IN STMT 10 SCALARS AND BLOCK-TRACE:

***** MAIN PROCEDURE DFSCRIP

L= 0 Z= 10 Y= 3 X= 253 P= ?
 M= 1 K= 0 J= 254 I= 255 C= 367
 B= 0 A= 732 TOTAL_EVENTS= 254

NON-O PROCEDURE EXECUTION COUNTS:

NAME	STMT COUNT	NAME	STMT COUNT	NAME	STMT COUNT	NAME	STMT COUNT	NAME	STMT COUNT
CP_ROUTE	0210 00065	CRITICALPAT	0171 00734	BUILD_TREE	0134 00734	TRACE	0120 00732	SEARCH	0014 00001
DFSCRIP	0001 00001								

LABEL EXECUTION COUNTS:

NAME	STMT COUNT	NAME	STMT COUNT	NAME	STMT COUNT	NAME	STMT COUNT	NAME	STMT COUNT
NEXT	0115 00366	OUT	0066 00253	JUMP	0057 00366	LOOP	0037 00366		

COMPILATION STATISTICS (0244 STATEMENTS)

SECONDS	ERRORS	WARNINGS	PAGES	LINES	CARDS	INCL'S
.15	0	1	0	4	468	0

EXECUTION STATISTICS

SECONDS	ERRORS	WARNINGS	PAGES	LINES	CARDS	INCL'S	AUX I/O
.68	0	0	10	481	254	0	0

BYTES	SYMBOL TABLE	INTERMEDIATE CODE	OBJECT CODE	STATIC CORE	AUTOMATIC CORE	DYNAMIC CORE	TOTAL STORAGE
USED	8670(9K)	6560(7K)	12448(13K)	342(1K)	89982(88K)	0(OK)	110646(109K)
UNUSED	8130(105K)	267767(261K)	371372(362K)	281038(274K)	281038(274K)	267767(261K)	281038(274K)

THIS PROGRAM MAY BE RERUN WITHOUT CHANGE IN A REGION 274K BYTES SMALLER USING TABLESIZE= 2168

APPENDIX 507

DFS Run, No Activities

IN STMT 10 SCALARS AND BLOCK-TRACE:

***** MAIN PROCEDURE DFSCRIP

L= 0 Z= 0 Y= 2 X= 1 P= ?
M= 1 K= 0 J= 3 I= 3 C= 2
B= 0 A= 2 TOTAL_EVENTS= 2

NON-O PROCEDURE EXECUTION COUNTS:

NAME	STMT COUNT	NAME	STMT COUNT	NAME	STMT COUNT	NAME	STMT COUNT	NAME	STMT COUNT
CP_ROUTE	0210 00002	CRITICALPAT	0171 00004	BUILD_TREE	0134 00004	TRACE	0120 00002	SEARCH	0014 00001
DFSCRIP	0001 00001								

LABEL EXECUTION COUNTS:

NAME	STMT COUNT	NAME	STMT COUNT	NAME	STMT COUNT	NAME	STMT COUNT	NAME	STMT COUNT
NEXT	0115 00001	OUT	0066 00001	JUMP	0057 00001	LOOP	0037 00001		

COMPILATION STATISTICS (0244 STATEMENTS)

SECONDS	ERRORS	WARNINGS	PAGES	LINES	CARDS	INCL'S
.15	0	1	0	4	468	0

EXECUTION STATISTICS

SECONDS	ERRORS	WARNINGS	PAGES	LINES	CARDS	INCL'S	AUX I/O
.00	0	0	3	20	2	0	0

BYTES	SYMBOL TABLE	INTERMEDIATE CODE	OBJECT CODE	STATIC CORE	AUTOMATIC CORE	DYNAMIC CORE	TOTAL STORAGE
USED	8670(9K)	6560(7K)	12448(13K)	342(1K)	3678(4K)	0(0K)	24342(24K)
UNUSED	33458(32K)	35239(34K)	64172(62K)	60142(58K)	60142(58K)	35239(34K)	60142(58K)

THIS PROGRAM MAY BE RERUN WITHOUT CHANGE IN A REGION 58K BYTES SMALLER USING TABLESIZE= 2168

APPENDIX 508

Conventional Run, No Activities

IN STMT 10 SCALARS AND BLOCK-TRACE:

***** MAIN PROCEDURE CONCRIP

L= ? Z= 0 Y= 2 X= 1 P= ?
 M= 1 K= 0 J= 0 I= 3 C= ?
 B= 0 A= 2 TOTAL_EVENTS= 2

NON-O PROCEDURE EXECUTION COUNTS:

NAME	STMT COUNT	NAME	STMT COUNT	NAME	STMT COUNT	NAME	STMT COUNT	NAME	STMT COUNT
PASS	0120 00002	TRACE	0107 00002	EXECUTE	0014 00001	CONCRIP	0001 00001		

LABEL EXECUTION COUNTS:

NAME	STMT COUNT	NAME	STMT COUNT	NAME	STMT COUNT	NAME	STMT COUNT	NAME	STMT COUNT
AHEAD	0201 00000	CONTINUE	0186 00000	FURTHER	0182 00000	HOP	0166 00001	SKIP	0149 00001
BACK	0132 00002	JUMP	0105 00001	NEXT	0101 00001	OUT	0061 00001	LOOP	0033 00001

COMPILATION STATISTICS (0216 STATEMENTS)

SECONDS	ERRORS	WARNINGS	PAGES	LINES	CARDS	INCL'S
.12	0	1	0	4	401	0

EXECUTION STATISTICS

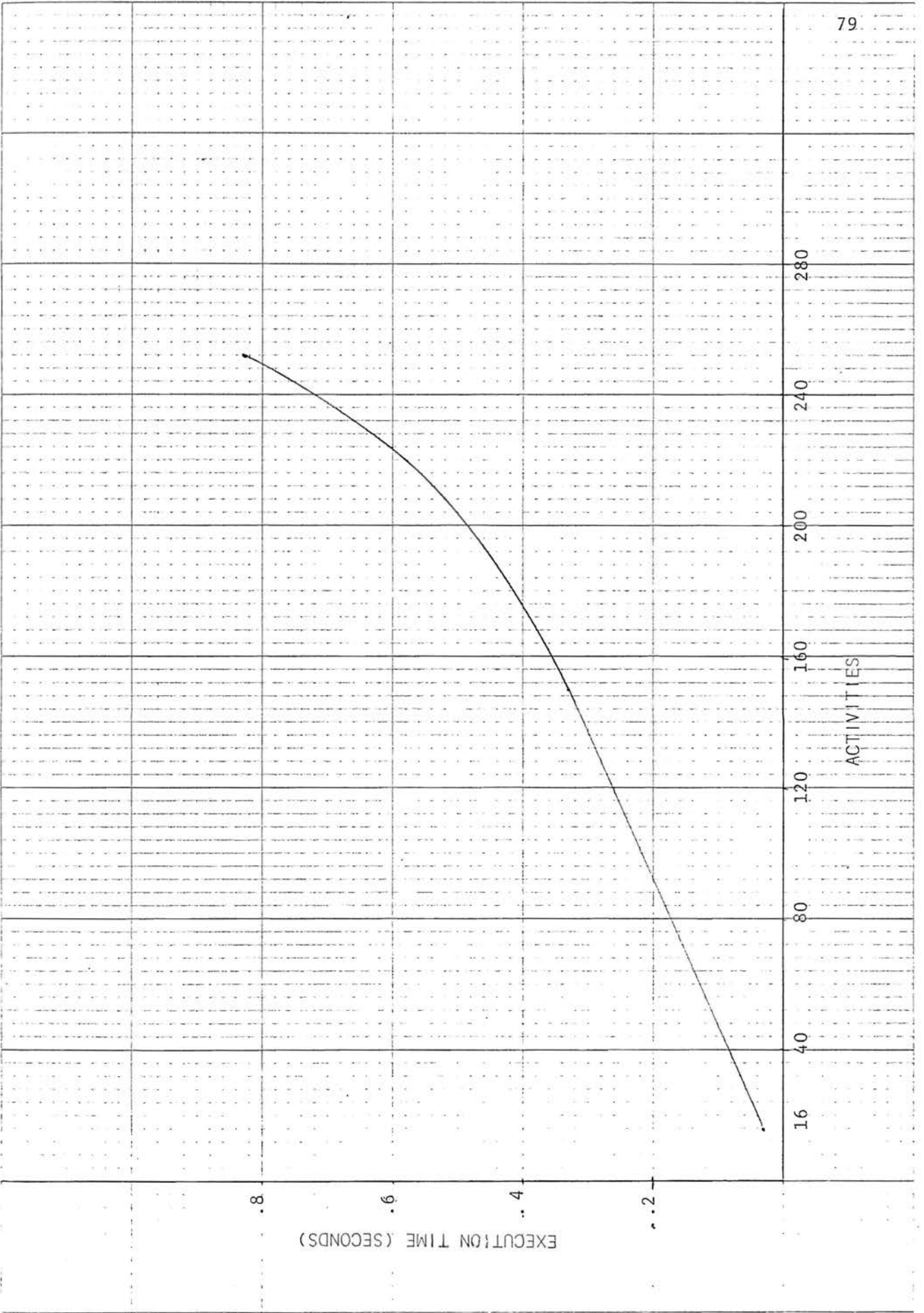
SECONDS	ERRORS	WARNINGS	PAGES	LINES	CARDS	INCL'S	AUX I/O
.01	0	0	3	29	2	0	0

BYTES	SYMBOL TABLE	INTERMEDIATE CODE	OBJECT CODE	STATIC CORE	AUTOMATIC CORE	DYNAMIC CORE	TOTAL STORAGE
USED	8199(9K)	5638(6K)	10656(11K)	342(1K)	4742(5K)	0(0K)	23158(23K)
UNUSED	33929(33K)	36161(35K)	66418(64K)	61326(59K)	61326(59K)	36161(35K)	61326(59K)

THIS PROGRAM MAY BE RERUN WITHOUT CHANGE IN A REGION 59K BYTES SMALLER USING TABLESIZE= 2050

APPENDIX 509

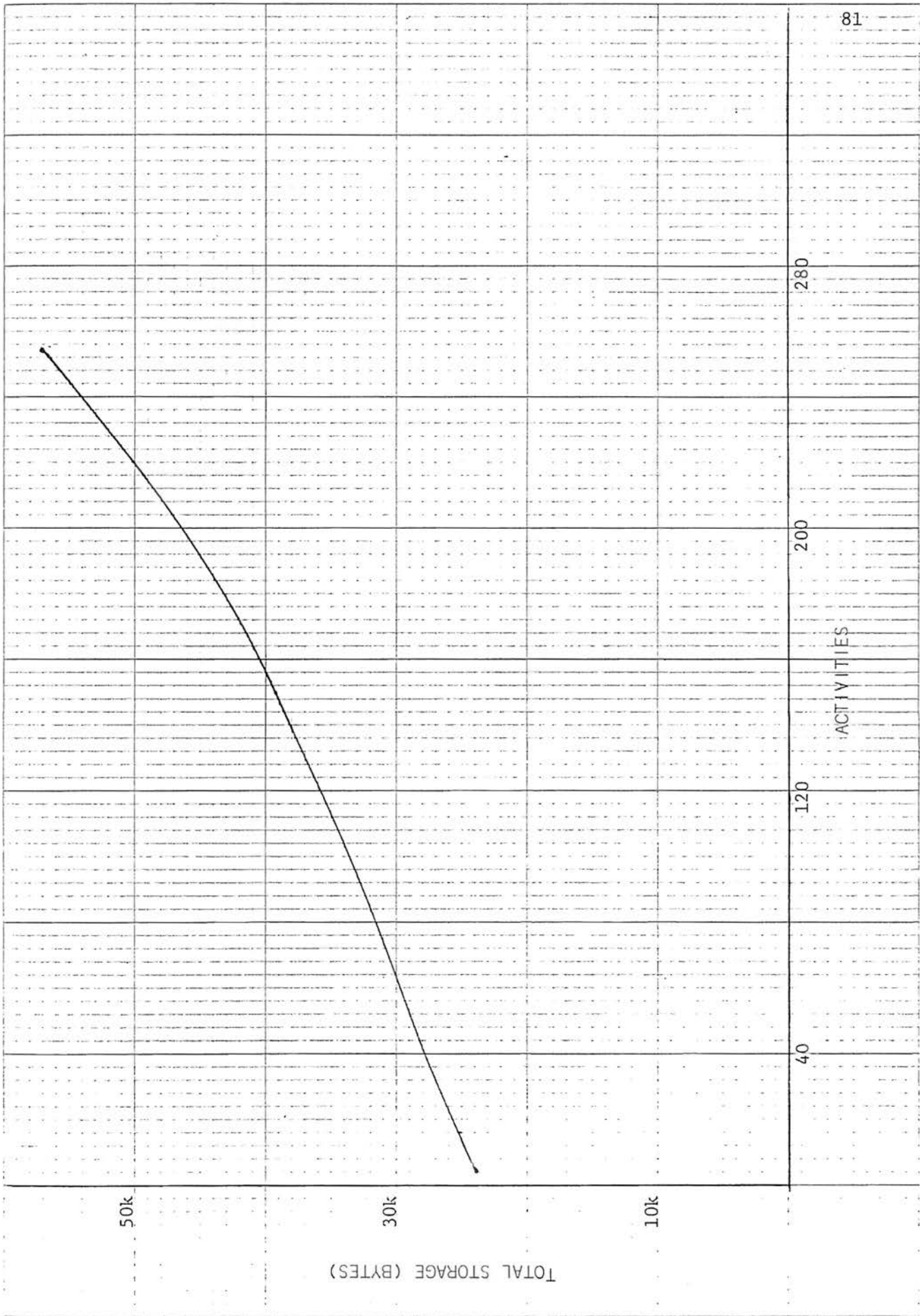
Graph of Executive Time vs. Activities,
Conventional Method



APPENDIX 510

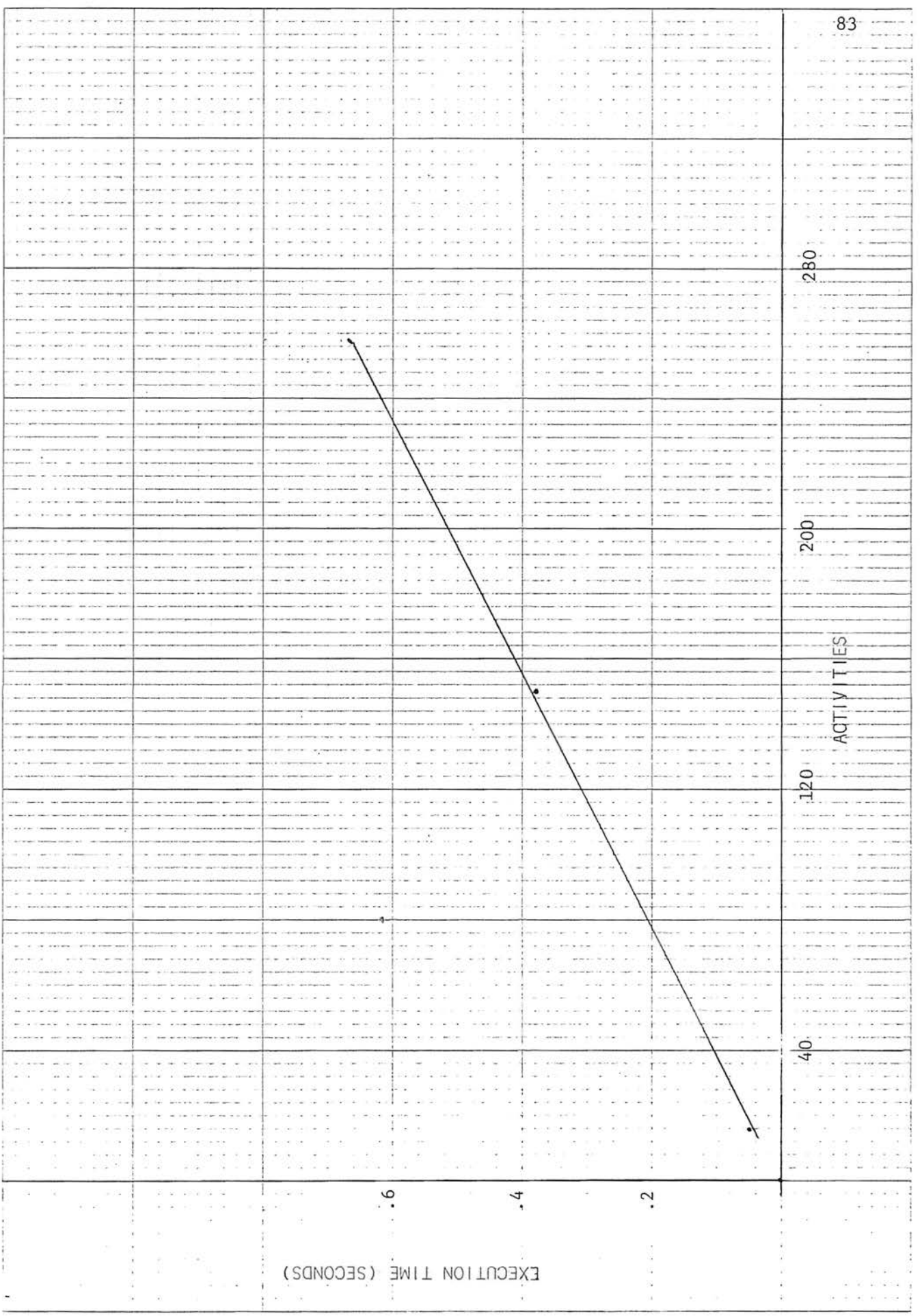
Graph of Total Storage vs. Activities

Conventional Method



APPENDIX 511

Graph of Executive Time vs. Activities, DFS



APPENDIX 512

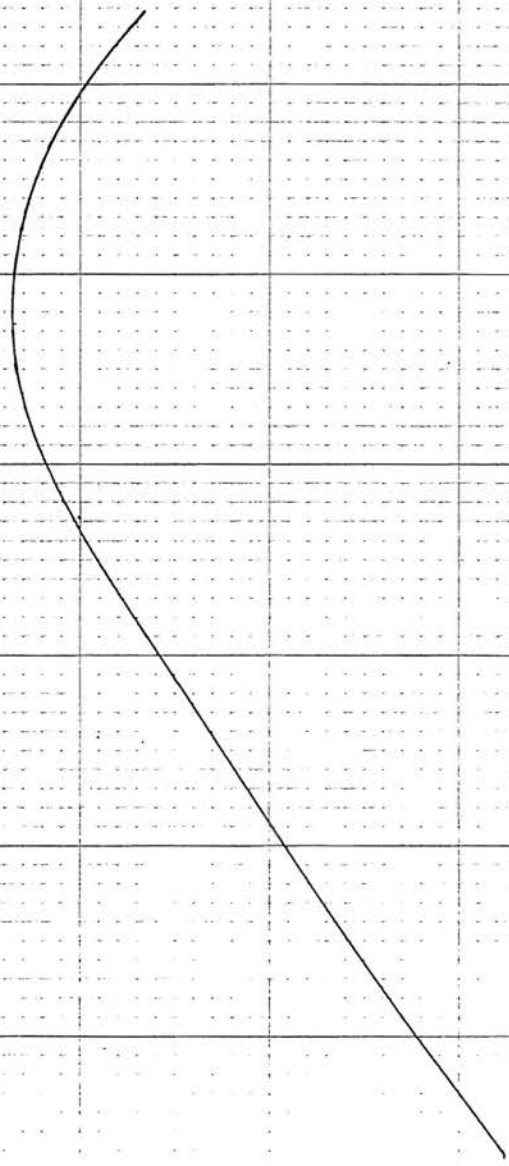
Graph of Total Storage vs. Activities, DFS

TOTAL STORAGE (BYTES)

40 120 200 280

ACTIVITIES

.6
.4
.2



VITA

Jeffrey A. Scofield

Candidate for the Degree of

Master of Business Administration

Report: EVALUATION OF A DEPTH-FIELD SEARCH ALGORITHM FOR CRITICAL
PATH METHOD

Major Field: Business Administration

Biographical:

Personal Data: Born in Penn Yan, New York, February 13, 1958, the
son of George and Hilda Scofield.

Education: Graduated from Penn Yan Academy, May 1976; while
serving in the United States Air Force earned a total of 78
credit hours by attending classes part time at Arkansas State
University and the University of Little Rock; received the
Bachelor of Science degree from Oklahoma State University with
a major in Electronics Engineering Technology in December
1982; completed requirements for the Master of Business
Administration at Oklahoma State University, July 1984.

Professional Experience: Graduate assistant to a professor of
management in the College of Business Administration, Oklahoma
State University. January 1983 to May 1984; electronic design
engineer, Oklahoma State University, August 1982 to December
1982; electronics technician, Physics Department, Oklahoma
State University, October 1981 to April 1982; transportation
construction inspector, Department of Transportation, New
York, summer 1981; missile systems analyst technician, United
States Air Force, August 1976 to August 1980.