COMPRESS

COMPRESS (PRINT);

Function:

Removes unused TSP variables and frees up wasted working space.

Usage:

If you are trying to fit a particularly large TSP program onto a computer with limited working space , this command may be useful. It deletes internal variables such as old program lines and GENR formulas, variables whose names begin with @ or % (such as @RES and %T), and variables which have been marked with the DELETE command. It also frees up the space associated with these variables and the space used by old copies of variables which have grown in size.

This command is not usually necessary, since TSP does an automatic compress operation when it runs out of working space or when too many TSP variables have been defined. However, in some cases this automatic compress will not work. For instance, no compression takes place inside a PROC which has arguments, and internal program lines are deleted only up to the first DO loop, first PROC or current DOT loop. Automatic compression also may not clear enough space when creating a large matrix. In these cases, use the COMPRESS command first before running a command which may need a large part of available memory.

An alternative way to compress out unused variables is to use the SAVE command, followed by restarting TSP and using the RESTORE command. This would remove all the PROCs and leave only variables like time series, scalars, lists, FRMLs, and matrices.

The SYMTAB command (unlike SHOW) gives detailed information on variable storage. Variables are stored in the upper end of working space, while procedures use the bottom end of working space for calculations.

Options:

PRINT/**NOPRINT** specifies whether a summary message is printed describing the space freed by compression. This message is always printed for automatic compression.

Output:

The number of deleted variables (if any) is printed. The amount of recovered working space (if any) is also printed.