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# CIF Applications. III. CYCLOPS: for Validating CIF Data Names\*

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## Abstract

The program CYCLOPS is used, in conjuction with a CIF Dictionary, to validate data names in an ASCII file. This file may contain CIF or non-CIF data, text documents or a program source. CYCLOPS is written in Fortran77 and has been implemented on a wide range of computers. It is available as public-domain software.

#### Introduction

Each data item stored in a Crystallographic Information File (CIF: Hall, Allen & Brown, 1991) is identified by a unique data name. The correct spelling of this data name is essential if the associated data value is to be accessed. In fact, the basic function of all CIF applications is to parse ASCII data searching for recognizable data names. Incorrect construction or spelling will make data inaccessible. The role of CYCLOPS is to validate data names against a CIF dictionary. In doing so, CYCLOPS highlights the occurrence (frequency and location) of all data names present in a file.

CYCLOPS has been used extensively in a number of software developments to ensure that data names conform with the current CIF definitions contained in a dictionary file constructed in the CIF Dictionary Data Language format (DDL: Cook, 1991). The CIF Core Dictionary file cifdic.C91 is in this format.

#### Algorithm

The following procedure is used by CYCLOPS to check data names.

1. Read the dictionary file and store all data names in a sequential list. The dictionary file is opened as STARDIC.

2. Read the ASCII file to be checked. This is opened as the stdin file. For operating systems that do not support stdin, the file is opened as STARTEXT. Here are the procedure and criteria used in the data-name search.

(a) The file is parsed line by line for data names. These are recognized as any character string bounded by blanks and starting with an underline '\_' character.

Table 1. Sample output at the start of a STARCHEK file

| CYCLOPS check list.             |  |  |
|---------------------------------|--|--|
| Dictionary data names = 421.    |  |  |
| New data names in text = $13$ . |  |  |

| CIF Dictionary (Core 1991)   | Line |
|--|------|
| _atom_site_aniso_label   | 1    |
| _atom_site_aniso_type_symbol   | 2    |
| _atom_site_aniso_u_11  | 3    |
| _atom_site_aniso_u_12  |      |
| _atom_site_aniso_u_13  |      |
| _atom_site_aniso_u_22  |      |
| _atom_site_aniso_u_23  |      |
| atom_site_aniso_u_33   |      |
| atom_site_attached_hydrogens   | 4    |
| _atom_site_calc_attached_atom  | 5    |
| _atom_site_calc_flag   | 6    |
| _atom_site_cartn_x   | 7    |
| _atom_site_cartn_y   | •    |
| _atom_site_cartn_z   |      |
| _atom_site_chemical_conn_number                                      | 8    |
| _atom_site_constraints   | 9    |
| _atom_site_description   | 10   |
| _atom_site_disorder_group  | 10   |
| _atom_site_fract_x   | 13   |
| _atom_site_fract_y   | 13   |
| _atom_site_fract_z   | 14   |
| _atom_site_label   | 13   |
| _atom_site_label_component_0   | 12   |
| _atom_site_label_component_1   | 10   |
| _atom_site_label_component_2   |      |
| _atom_site_label_component_3   |      |
| _atom_site_label_component_4   |      |
| _atom_site_label_component_5   |      |
| _atom_site_label_component_6   |      |
| _atom_site_occupancy   | 17   |
| _atom_site_refinement_flags  | 18   |
| _atom_site_restraints  | 18   |
| _atom_sites_solution_primary   | 20   |
| _atom_sites_solution_secondary                                       | 20   |
| _atom_sites_solution_secondary                                       |      |
| _atom_site_symmetry_multiplicity                                     | 21   |
| _atom_site_thermal_displace_type                                     | 21   |
| _atom_site_type_symbol   | 22   |
| _atom_site_u_iso_or_equiv  | 23   |
| _atom_site_wyckoff_symbol  | 24   |
| _atom_sites_cartn_tran_matrix_11                                     | 25   |
| _atom_sites_cartn_tran_matrix_12                                     | 20   |
| _atom_sites_cartn_tran_matrix_13                                     |      |
| _atom_sites_cartn_tran_matrix_13                                     |      |
| _atom_sites_cartn_tran_matrix_22                                     |      |
|  |      |
| _atom_sites_cartn_tran_matrix_23                                     |      |
| _atom_sites_cartn_tran_matrix_31<br>_atom_sites_cartn_tran_matrix_32 |      |
| _atom_sites_cartn_tran_matrix_32                                     |      |
| _atom_sites_cartn_transform_axes                                     | 27   |
| _atom_sites_carth_transform_axes<br>_atom_type_analytical_mass_%     | 27   |
| _acom_cype_anarycicat_mass_s   | 20   |

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<sup>\*</sup> This paper is one of a series of papers on CIF applications. Offprints are available from The Technical Editor, 5 Abbey Square, Chester CH1 2HU, England. See text of paper for availability of program(s) by email.

Table 2. Sample output at the end of a STARCHEK file

| CIF Dictionary (Core 1991)  | Line<br>numbers                                    |
|---|--|
| _reflns_scale_meas_f  | 249  |
|   |  |
| reflns_scale_meas_intensity   |  |
| reflns_special_details  | 250  |
|   | 251  |
| symmetry_equiv_pos_as_xyz   | 252  |
| _symmetry_int_tables_number   | 253  |
|   | 254  |
| _symmetry_space_group_name_h-m  | 255  |
| Data names NOT in Dictionary<br>_cell_length_a_pm<br>_cell_length_a_nm<br>_cell_length_b_pm<br>_cell_length_c_pm<br>_cell_length_c_pm<br>_cell_length_c_nm<br>_cell_volume_pm<br>_cell_volume_nm<br>_chemical_melting_point_c | 42<br>43<br>45<br>46<br>48<br>49<br>64<br>65<br>82 |
|   | 95   |
| _geom_bond_distance_pm  | 174  |
| geom_bond_distance_nm   | 175  |
| _journal_page   | 188  |

(b) Embedded data names are also recognized provided the underline is preceded by any of the following characters: , . : ( [ { < / | " ' and the string is trailed by any of the following characters: , . ? ! ; : ) ] } > / - = | " ' .

(c) All alphabetic characters in the data names are subsumed to lower case.

(d) Data names are checked against the stored dictionary list. If a match is found, the line number of the ASCII file is stored. Up to 100 line numbers can be stored for each data name.

(e) If the data name is not present in the sequential list, it is added to the end of the list with its line number.

3. List the number of data names extracted from the dictionary file along with the number of data names that did not match this list.

4. Output the contents of the sequential data-name list with the line numbers as the file STARCHEK. Two extracts from a STARCHEK file are given in Tables 1 and 2.

## Distribution

CYCLOPS is distributed as the file cyclops containing the Fortran source, the common file and a test script using the cifdic.C91 dictionary file. The files cyclops and cifdic.C91 may be obtained free of charge in several different ways. The simplest and fastest approach is to use anonymous FTP to *get* the file from the directory cif on the host 130.95.232.12. Alternatively, send an email containing the line send cyclops cifdic.C91 to either sendcif@crystal.uwa.edu.au or sendcif@iucr.ac.uk. As a last resort, airmail a floppy disk to the author stating the mode of copy required.

### References

COOK, A. P. F. (1991). Report on Implementing SMD in STAR: Dictionary Definition Language. ORAC Ltd, Leeds, England. HALL, S. R., ALLEN, F. H. & BROWN, I. D. (1991). Acta Cryst.

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