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333

NUMERICAL ANALYSIS

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ROBERT 79 INNEY



S/09 THE MIGHTY MICRO MC6809 PROCESSOR - 20-BIT ADDRESS BUS DIRECTLY ADDRESSES UP TO 768K OF RAM

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BYTE December 1979 1



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In The Oveve

Foreground



Editorial, On the Importance of Casting Abstractions . . ., 6 Letters, 78 Technical Forum, 82 Programming Quickies, 87 Languages Forum, 88 BYTE's Bits. 100

BYTE's Bugs, 102, 210, 249 BYTE News, 103 Event Queue, 228 What's New?, 252 Unclassified Ads, 287 Reader Service, BOMB, 288







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In This BYTE



About the Cover

This month's cover features artist Robert Tinney's concrete realization of the theme for several articles in this issue: today's tools of analysis and design are computers, both as calculating-engines and as nontraditional symbol-manipulators. By implication, if Leibniz were alive today he would be employing a friendly desk-top computer as a tool for examination of concepts ranging far beyond the calculus he helped shape.

The Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) is a unique algorithm that is necessary for the analysis and reproduction of signal waveforms. However, performing a complex mathematical derivation of the concept is not necessary. Fred Ruckdeschel has formulated a nonrigorous mathematical treatment of the FFT and demonstrates how it may be applied to synthesize a variety of waveforms in the Frequency Analysis of Data Using a Microcomputer. Page 10

Does data evaporate from your computer's volatile programmable memory when you turn the power off? Perhaps you could benefit from having some nonvolatile memory in your machine. Steve Ciarcia explores the useful properties of electrically alterable read-only memory as he tells how to Add Nonvolatile Memory to Your Computer,

Page 36

After finding softwareintensive approaches to audio processing too slow for high fidelity sound, William J Dally set out to develop a system that uses hardware to speed up processing of audio signals. He explains his ideas in Faster Audio Processing with a Microprocessor.

Page 54

Huffman code is a method for compressing text characters by exploiting their relative frequency of occurrence in text. Space savings of up to 50% can be realized using this technique. James Peterson discusses the advantages and tradeoffs involved in this and other types of Text Compression. Page 106

Numerical analysis techniques are quite often simplified by the use of powerful number handling algorithms available on large computer systems. A reasonable alternative to such analysis for the small-scale computer user lies in the utilization of the hand calculator. Small calculators continue to expand their capabilities as proven by Pierre Chance in his investigation of Analysis of Polynomial Functions with the TI-59 Calculator.

Page 120

Most methods of estimating a particular function and plotting it require an analysis involving calculus. Timothy Bowker has written a program that performs a simple trigonometric analysis of a function which will yield an accurate approximation of the function and then print the curve on a Hewlett-Packard 9872A plotter. See his article entitled Minimizing Curve-Plotting Calculation. Page 134

In the analysis of system response, the utility of the transfer function is immeasurable. The transfer function will convert a time domain relationship into a frequency domain relationship, a manipulation that can prove to simplify the solution process. Bryan Finlay presents a clear picture of the concepts involved in a Noniterative Digital Solution of Linear Transfer Functions.

Page 144

Comptroller

The usefulness of microcomputers is increasing as more powerful and varied programming languages are implemented. Christopher Kern provides A User's Look at Tiny-c, one of the more recent languages to appear.

Page 196

Some Notes on Modular Assembly Programming presents several examples of well-written assembler programs. James Lewis feels that a structured approach to program writing helps both the design and implementation processes. Page 222

Many people use loops in computer programs without really thinking about how they work. In Twenty-four Ways to Write a Loop, W D Maurer illustrates the endless variety of program loops and shows you how to get the most out of them.

Page 241

If you're interested in using your computer to learn Morse code, Mark Bernstein's Morse Code Trainer can help you to practice. His program translates plain text into Morse code and then outputs it through a speaker.

Page 247

Does it take you ten minutes to enter twenty lines of code at your terminal? Are your index fingers worn out from hours of hunting and pecking? Why not use your own computer to learn the useful art of touch typing. Read Arthur Armstrong's article, Thirty Days To a Faster Input.

Page 250

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Editorial

On the Importance of Casting Abstractions in Concrete

Carl Helmers

We human beings are a conceptual species. While firmly planted in our animal evolutionary roots, our chief distinguishing characteristic is a degree of development of our mental powers. This characteristic allows us to recursively reflect upon the degree of development of our mental powers, among other things. The idea of a computer as a mental amplifier fits well within this conceptual side of human nature. In part, this explains the intellectual fascination of computing technology, which is available on a widespread basis as the modern personal computer. As a thought recording and amplification device, the computer deals with abstractions admirably. But there is also another side to the human fascination with computing which should not be ignored: the casting of abstractions in concrete forms which are understandable and emotionally gratifying. Here we find the animal side of our evolutionary heritage interacting with the cerebral side, producing a positive human value for an otherwise sterile activity.

Conceptualization exists in human beings. We do it all the time, for it is a part of our nature. Some do it better than others. Like any ability, it varies from individual to individual. Within individuals this ability varies over the course of a lifetime of growth, development and aging.

The content of our thoughts can be explicit models closely bound to the real world as perceived by human senses, abstractions like those of mathematics which are less obviously bound to real-world roots, or even total fantasies such as stories of science fiction, novels, plays, paintings and other forms of art. *All* innovation and progress start out as a conceptual fantasy, whether or not the fantasy is based on real-world inputs. But, if the fantasy is to be imparted to someone or made into a real-world object, it must be figuratively "cast in concrete" as a tangible and specific item. I make the claim that one tie with our evolutionary past is partly demonstrated by the emotional experience of pleasure derived by seeing concrete and specific results come from efforts directed by an abstract plan.

This is the phenomenon of emotional feedback from intellectual activites, made "real" in some way as a specific action. As I write these words at a keyboard, I am illustrating the phenomenon in the pleasure I derive from formulating my words into an essay. The concepts are certainly in my own mind. I am translating them through specific actions into a concrete form: the words printed on a piece of paper in the form of a draft I send to our copy editors.

In an analogous way, a writer of a science fiction story is a spinner of tales. Such tales are but dreams bottled up in a mind unless they are cast into a concrete form signifying meaning: as an oral or written account transmitted to another mind. We only know that the science fiction spinner of tales exists at all because of this concrete form of his or her fantasy abstractions.

For the fascination of computing, there is ample opportunity for casting abstract concepts into concrete form. Here we get the emotional feedback and confirmation of our understanding about the way a system of concepts works in a specific example. The importance of game programming on computers as a way of learning to write programs and learn about interactive sequences cannot be underestimated.

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"Why? Shugart invented the minifloppy. The guys who designed our system at work tell me that Shugart is the leader in floppy design and has more drives in use than any other manufacturer. If Shugart drives are reliable enough for hard-working business computers, they've got to be a good value for my home system.

"When I'm working on my programs late at night, I can't wait for cassette storage. My minifloppy gives me fast random access and data transfer. The little minidiskettes $^{\rm TM}$ store plenty of data and file easily too.

"I made the right decision when I bought a system with the minifloppy. When you lay out your own hard-earned cash, you want reliability and performance. Do what I did. Get a system with the minifloppy."

If it isn't Shugart, it isn't minifloppy. A Shugart

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See opposite page for list of manufacturers featuring Shugart's minifloppy in their systems. TM minilloppy is a registered trademark of Shugart Associates The act of defining a game as a program and making a specific implementation is this very act of casting an abstraction (the game) into concrete form (the program which allows one to interact with that abstraction).

Just as I cannot partake of the science fiction writer's tale without a concrete form of sensible representation, I cannot play some adventure game in someone else's head. I can play the game only in the concrete form of its traditional letter correspondence mode (a la Dungeons and Dragons) or the computer automated forms of a specific program (with names like Adventure, Zork, etc). This abstraction which is the concept of the game cannot be perceived emotionally except in this form of a specific implementation.

The pleasure of seeing an abstract concept transformed into a concrete representation is one of the key motivations of the experimenter. The experimenter is the person who works creatively with a technology — be it oil paints on canvas or bit patterns in memory — and sees the results at first hand. It is the spirit of the scientist as much as of the artist.

Why should I sit down and design a computer, then build it, then design my own particular style of system software? There are numerous wheels in the computer world which at first sight I do not need to reinvent in various ways. But the way to thoroughly understand an art, science or technology is to participate in it. Thus, I spend effort designing and building computer systems from time to time; I spend effort now and then designing and implementing text editors; I spend effort from time to time designing and implementing simple interactive application programs for mundane tasks. I do not do this without a return on my efforts in the form of the emotional satisfaction and pleasure which come from seeing my abstract concepts implemented in concrete form.

I partake of the pleasure of exploring the possible concepts of a design, settling on one, then working out its hidden implications and feeding that knowledge back into the design. This is the challenge of understanding which motivates our curiosity in any field. It is made quite explicit by the demands of the computer field. Programming a computer is a very abstract concept, yet when that computer program abstraction turns on a motor in a robot arm, or sounds a note on a music synthesizer in a progression of some fugue, the program has a very real and concrete way of interacting with our senses and emotional evaluations.

This, then, is the true importance of experimentation and the resultant casting of abstract ideas into concrete form: it provides us with emotional confirmation via pleasure of an otherwise valueless thought. The human value of pleasure, or happiness, in turn feeds back into our thought processes, and the cycle continues. The act of translation, from abstract to concrete, aids us in our understanding of the world and our perceptions of it.■

Progress Report: The 6809 Project

At this writing, September 26 1979, my 6809's central processor card design is complete in the form of a wiring diagram spread over four large sheets of drafting vellum. I have not yet begun to wire the processor, due to a heavy travel and speaking schedule in late summer and early autumn of this year. Once I have finished the actual implementation of the card, readers can expect to see photographs, wiring diagram, and hand-assembled machine language primitives for a terminal-oriented operating system. Timing? As noted earlier, I continue with this project at the sufferance of a 24-hour day. So, the next installment will come when it is ready, and no sooner. ...CH

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Frequency Analysis of Data Using a Microcomputer

F R Ruckdeshel 773 John Glen Blvd Webster NY 14580

Introduction

People involved with digital electronics often deal with signals in which the voltage or current changes with time. When a pulse is distorted, its shape is generally expressed in terms of overshoot or rise time.

In the design of analog electronics equipment such as audio amplifiers, great emphasis is placed on frequency response and phase shifts. The performance of consumeroriented audio systems is not normally specified in terms of pulse rise time or pulse delay. However, such a specification would characterize the system's basic response to the zeroth order. The zeroth order qualifiers is necessary because rise time is only an approximate (but very useful) description of a system's response to a stepped input. A complete description would be possible through comparative plots of input and output waveforms.

In communications theory both the real-time (signal versus time) and frequency (signal content versus frequency) representations are applied somewhat interchangeably since the object is to transmit real-time signals, such as pulses, over channels having bandwidth and noise limitations. The Fourier transform is used to add in such analyses. To exercise this analysis technique it is assumed that the system response is linear. That is, if the input signal level is halved, so is the output signal, along with no change in signal shape. It is thus apparent why most digital engineers do not use Fourier transforms; their systems are highly nonlinear, and work well because of the nonlinearity. It is also apparent why audio engineers are heavily dependent on frequency analysis; their systems are highly mera.

The choice of the Fourier transform for electronics analysis is based on the properties of its "basis" functions, sinusoids. For example, in electronic systems which are composed of ideal inductors, resistors and capacitors, sinusoids have the unique property that if a pure sinusoid of a particular frequency is inserted anywhere into a circuit, examination of any other location in the circuit will show a pure sinusoid of the same frequency, though perhaps changed in amplitude and phase. There is no mode compression. In real systems, however, monlinerities in response can lead to harmonic distortion, which is another way of saying mode conversion.

Vital to the application of sinusoids in Fourier analysis is a property called *linear independence*. That is, it is not possible to generate a sinusoid of angular frequency w_L. from the addition (a linear operation) of two other sinusoids having frequencies w₁ and w₁ (w₁ w₂ w₂). A nonlinear operation such as multiplication is required for this to occur.

Mathematically speaking, the sinusoidal functions used in Fourier analysis form a complete, continuous, and infinite set of orthogonal functions spanning the space of all real numbers. This should be compared with the analogous digitally-oriented Wahh functions (See 'Wahh Functions, 'September 1977 BYTE, page 190). The Wahh functions form a complete, discrete fou infinite) set of orthogonal functions, also capable of spanring all real space.

Having discussed the basic utility of the functions which compose the Fourier transform, we will now take a brief look at the mathematical structure (that will eventually be encoded into a program to calculate frequency transforms.

The Fourier Transform

The basic definition of the Fourier transform operation is:

$$F(w) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)e^{-ixx} dx \qquad (1)$$

where:

 $\begin{array}{l} f(w) = \mbox{the frequency transform} \\ f(x) = \mbox{the frequency transformed} \\ w = \mbox{the frequency variable (eg: radians/second)} \\ x = \mbox{the spatial variable (eg: time in seconds)} \\ i = \sqrt{-1} \end{array}$

The transform is performed using complex coordinate $(\sqrt{-1})$ algebra and integration. F(w) is thus in the complex domain and is only a mathematical construct. However, |F(w)|, the absolute value (for modulus of F(w), is a measurable value. It is defined as:

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$$|F(w)|^{2} = F^{*}(w) F(w)$$
(2)

The * operator stands for conjugation (reversing the signs of the imaginary terms). We note that:

$$F^{*}(w) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)^{*} (e^{-iwx})^{*} (dx)^{*}$$

If x and f(x) are real (as we will now specify), then we have $x^* = x$ and $f(x)^* = f(x)$, giving:

$$F^*(w) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) e^{+i\omega x} dx = F(-w)$$

Thus:

$$F(w) = \sqrt{F(-w)} F(w) = F(-w)$$
(3)

Note that, in principle, when performing the integration called for in equation (1), all values of w should be considered, both positive and negative. But since equation (3) indicates that F(w) is symmetrical about w = 0, we need only consider (and plot) the function for $w \ge 0$.

|F(w)| is called the *amplitude* or *modulus* of the transform. There is also a phase term in the transform which complements the modulus description. For the purposes of this article, however, the phase term will not be considered.

To calculate |F(w)|, we observe that:

$$|F(w)|^{2} = \{Re F(w)\}^{2} + \{Im F(w)\}^{2}$$
(4)

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The *Re* and *Im* operators denote that the real and imaginary part of F(w) are to be taken respectively. These are:

$$Re F(w) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) \cos(wx) dx$$
 (5a)

$$Im F(w) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) \sin(wx) dx$$
 (5b)

To finally arrange the above equations into a structure suitable for computer calculation, we consider $f_i = f(x_i)$ to represent the data value (perhaps from an equation or experiment) at position x_i . For simplicity we consider the data points to be equally spaced; $x_{i+1} - x_i = \Delta x$.

We also consider f_i to exist only over the interval x_i to x_N . Outside that interval, f_i will be defined to be zero. Combining the above considerations into a programmable form we have: (6)

$$|F(w_j)|^2 = \{\sum_{i=1}^{N} f_i \cos(w_j x_i) \triangle x\}^2 + \{\sum_{i=1}^{N} f_i \sin(w_j x_i) \triangle x\}^2$$

Equation (6) is the basis for the present computer calculation of the Fourier transform of the function represented by $\{f_i\}$. The computer program shown in listing 1 performs this calculation and plots the results.

Note that the number of input data points is N. For an equivalent, but not redundant frequency space description, N/2 transform points are required. From an inspection of equation (6) it is apparent that the number of calculations increases by N^2 if a numerical implementation of the integration is applied. Thus, if the number of data points is doubled, the computing time roughly quadruples. The Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) algorithm reduces this dependence. For limited data sets (less than fifty data points), the routine shown in listing 1 takes on the order of fifteen minutes or less in North Star BASIC on an IMSAI, which is acceptable when compared to the large programming complexities associated with implementing an FFT for an arbitrary length data set. The trade-off is between available programmer's time and processor time; my computer lost in the trade-off.

For those interested in further investigation of Fourier transform techniques, an excellent book on the subject is *The Fast Fourier Transform* by E O Brigham, published by Prentice-Hall. Brigham not only presents FFT algorithms, but also reviews continuous transform theory, as well as the errors (particularly at high frequencies) associated with discrete transforms such as the one used here. He also considers reconstruction of the original data set using the calculated frequency transform.

The Discrete Fourier Transform Program

The computer program presented in listing 1 is written in North Star BASIC and is user-oriented. It allows the scale of the automatic data and frequency plots to be adjusted to fit the available terminal width. All plots are shifted and scaled such that they use the maximum terminal width established by the user. Thus, even the owner of a thirty-two-character wide video display can use this program.

The program requires the beginning and ending coordinates (X_1 and X_2 respectively) of the data set as well as

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Listing 1: This program will input and plot the data set, then determine the transform and display it graphically. The program is written in North Star BASIC, but features particular to this BASIC were avoided so that the software may be run on most BASIC interpreters.

10 REM ***FREQUENCY ANALYZER*** 20 REM F. RUCKDESCHEL 9/20/77 30 PRINTNERINTNERINT 40 PRINT "***FOURIER SPECTRUM ANHLYZER***" 50 FRINTNPRINT 60 FRINT"THIS PROGRAM TRANSFORMS " 70 PRINT"EQUAL INCREMENT DATA INTO " S0 PRINT"FREQUENCY SPACE " 90 PRINTNPRINT 100 PRINT "THE USER INPUTS THE STARTING " 110 PRINT"AND ENDING COORDINATES, ALONG " 120 PRINT WITH THE NUMBER OF DATA FOINTS " 130 FRINT THE FROGRAM WILL THEN PLOY 140 PRINT THE DATA AND ITS SPECIRUM" 150 PRINTNPRINT 160 REM INITIALIZATION 170 FRINT "INPUT TERMINAL WIDDH: ", 180 INPUT L 190 FRINT "BEGINNING CORDINATE: ", 200 INPUT X1 210 PRINT "ENDING COORDINATE: ", 220 INPUT %2 230 FRINT "NUMBER OF DATA POINTS: ", 240 INPUT N 250 PRINT"INPUT SCALE FACTOR: ", 260 INPUT I 270 IF IK1 THEN GOTO 250 230 DIM D(N) 290 D=(X2-X1)/(N-1) 300 W1=0NW2=3.14159/(D*I) 310 W3=W2/(N-1) 320 REM DATA INPUT 330 PRINT "INPUT DATA" 340 FOR I=1 TO N 350 PRINT DANINPUT D(I) 360 NEXT I 370 B=0 380 REM SHIFT DATA TO NON-NEGATIVE 390 FOR I=1 TO N 400 IF B>D(I) THEN B=D(I) 410 HEXT I 420 FOR I=1 TO N $430 \quad D(I) = D(I) - B$ 440 NEXT I 450 B=ABS (B) 460 PRINTNPRINTNPRINT 470 REM FIND MAX. DATA VALUE 430 7=0 490 FOR I=1 TO N 500 IF T<D(I) THEN T=D(I) 510 NEXT I 520 REM PLOT DATA 500 S=L/T 540 E=S*E 550 PRINTNPRINT SED PRINT " DATA PLOT (NORMHLIZED)" 570 PRINTNPRINT 580 PRINT "X1= ">X1 590 COSUS 1190 600 FOR I=1 TO N 610 IF S*D(I)<1 THEN GOTO 620 620 IF S*D(I)<1 THEN PRINT *** 630 IF S*D(I)>=1 THEN FRINT TAB(S*D(1)); *** 640 IF S*BK1 THEN GOTO 660 650 PRINT TAB(E),":" 660 NEXT I 670 GOSUB 1200 680 PRINT "X2= ",X2 690 REM START FOURIER TRANSFORM 700 DIM F(N)

710 FOR I=1 TO N 720 W= (I-1)*W3 730 C1=0\S1=0 740 FOR M=1 TO N 750 X=X1+(M−1)*D 760 G=同教公 770 C1=C1+D(M)*COS(G) 780 S1=S1+D(M)*SIN(G) 790 NEXT M 800 F(I)=SQRT(S1*S1+C1*C1)*D 810 IFI=1 THEN GOSUB 1260 828 NEXT I 830 REM END FOURIER TRANSFORM 840 PRINTNPRINT 850 REM TRANSFORM DATA TABLE 860 PRINT " 870 PRINT " FREQ(RAD) MODULUS" 830 FOR I=1 TO N 890 PRINT " ", INT(1000*W3*(I-1)+.5)/1000, 900 FRINT " ",INT(1000*F(I)+.5)/1000 910 NEXT I 980 PRINTNPRINT 930 REM TRANSFORM PLOT 940 PRINT " FREQUENCY PLOT (NORMALIZED)" 950 PRINTNPRINT 960 PRINT INT(1000*W1+.5)/1000, 970 PRINT " RADIANS/SECOND ", ч, 980 PRINT INT (500*W1/3.141595+.5)/1000, 990 PRINT " HERTZ (CYCLES/SECOND) " 1010 GOSUB 1200 1020 T=0 1030 FOR I=1 TO N 1040 IF T<F(I) THEN T=F(I) 1050 NEXT I 1060 S=L/T 1070 FOR I=1 TO N 1030 IF S*F(I)<1 THEN GOTO 1090 1090 IF S*F(I)<1 THEN PRINT "*" 1100 IF \$*F(I)>=1 THEN PRINT THE(S*F(I)-.5),"*" 1110 PRINT ".",TAB(L-1),"." 1120 NEXT I 1130 GOSUB 1200 1140 PRINT INT(1000*W2+.5)/1000, 1150 PRINT " RADIANS/SECOND ", ΞΫ, 1160 PRINT INT(500*W2/3.141595+.5)/1000, 1170 PRINT " HERTZ (CYCLES/SECOND)" 1150 END 1190 REM BOARDER LINE PLOT 1200 FOR I=1 TO L 1210 PRINT "*", 1220 NEXT I 1230 PRINT 1240 RETURN 1250 REM CORRECT DO VALUE FOR WHITH SHIFT 1260 C1=C1-N*B 1270 F(1)=ABS(C1)*D 1280 RETURN READY

number of data points, N, as initial inputs. It then asks for a frequency scale factor (to be discussed shortly). After receiving this information it then asks for the Ndata values, f_i . These are plotted, and the computer subsequently enters the Fourier transform calculation, which may take several minutes. At the end of this calculation, the N frequency data points are printed out. This is where the effect of the frequency scale factor becomes evident. With a scale factor of unity, the Nyquist sampling criterion is used to determine the maximum frequency to be used in the transform calculation. The frequency range is divided into N-1 intervals, and the frequency space data points are plotted at the associated N



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INPUT TERMINAL WIDTH: ?51 **BEGINNING COORDINATE: ?0** ENDING COORDINATE: ?6.28 NUMBER OF DATA POINTS: ?17 INPUT SCALE FACTOR: ?1 INPUT DATA 170 2?.38 3?.71 4?.92 5?1 6?.92 7?.71 87.38 9?0 107-.38 11?-.71 127.92 137-1

14?-.92 15?-.71 16?-.38 17?0

Figure 1: Initializing routine for a seventeen-point approximation of a one-period sine wave. The period chosen was 2π . Thus, the characteristic frequency associated with this sine wave is one radian per second.

boundaries. With an inputted scale factor greater than unity, the maximum frequency is reduced correspondingly. This gives better resolution for examining low frequency components. Scale factors less than unity are not permitted.

A sample run for a seventeen-point approximation of a single period of a sine wave is shown in figures 1, 2, and 3. We expect to see no "power" at w=0 on the frequency plot because the average value of the data set is zero. Such is the case, since the signal approximated is a discrete truncation of a continuous sine wave having a frequency of one radian per second. However, because the wave has been truncated, there are many other frequency components present which not only spread out the power around the one radian per second point, but also appear to shift the frequency spectrum maximum towards a lower frequency. The same features are apparent in figure 4 where the frequency resolution has been increased three-fold.

Truncated Sine Waves

The plots presented in the last section demonstrated that, although we intuitively expect a peak in the frequency spectrum at the sine wave frequency, none is apparent. If figure 4 is viewed with a little imagination, however, it is possible to see that the complete spectrum is composed of two parts, with one part having a peak at the sine wave frequency, thus causing the small bump at f = 1 radian per second in figure 4.

Since we have a computer program that allows easy evaluation of frequency spectra, consider the approxi-

DATA PLOT (NORMALIZED)



X2= 6.28

Figure 2: Computer responds with a plot of the data set. For added clarity, lines have been drawn between the plotted points on this and all subsequent figures.

mate square-wave data set shown in figure 5. The corresponding frequency plots are shown in figures 6 and 7. Mathematically we expect to see a "sinc" function, $(F(z) = \sin z/z)$, frequency response, with the exception of having a zero at w=0. The next zero is expected to be at 2 radians per second. From the frequency plots we see the expected characteristic shape, but with a zero at 1.9 radians per second; the input square wave is not ideal. A direct comparison of figures 3, 4, and 6, 7 indicates that the single-period sine wave has a spectrum similar to that of the single-period square wave, with the important difference that there appears to be more high frequency content in the square-wave spectrum. This is not surprising since there are sharp edges in the square-wave truncation which should lead to more high frequency components than with the sine-wave truncation.

Since the spiked-spectrum characteristic of an infinitely long wave is not very evident in the single-period wave truncation example given above, the question arises: how many sine wave periods are required before the frequency content that is characteristic of the single-period square wave is sufficiently reduced to allow the spiked spectrum to become evident? Again, we can experiment using the computer by entering a thirty-three data point representation of a two-period sine wave and observing the resulting frequency plot (see figure 8). As expected, the infinite sine-wave characteristic is much more evident

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FREQ (RAD)	MODULUS
a	0
. 5	4.778
1.001	3.16
1.501	2.076
2.001	. 392
2.501	.84
3.002	.392
3.502	. 522
4.002	.392
4.502	.35
5,003	.393
5.503	.232
6.003	.392
6,503	-149
7,064	.393
7.504	.079
6 004	393

Figure 3: The program outputs a table of transformed data, as well as a frequency space plot.

because the term which appears to be related to the truncation has collapsed two-fold in the frequency span.

To those familiar with Fourier transforms of signals which have been "windowed," the first low frequency zero shown on figure 8 (other than that at w = o) is directly related to this "window function." This function may be considered as multiplying an infinite sine wave to give the observed truncation, thus the frequency spectrum of the resulting signal is the convolution (see convolution theory in *The Fast Fourier Transform* by Brigham) of the perfect sine wave spectrum with the spectrum of this window function, the latter having a functional form defined by (F(z) = sin z/z). As the window becomes relatively

FREQUENCY PLOT (NORMALIZED)

O RADIANS/SECOND 0 HERTZ (CYCLES/SECOND)



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10TA PLOT (NORMALIZED)

FREQUENCY PLOT (MORMAL12ED)



Figure 4: Same frequency plot as shown in figure 3, but with a 3.0 scale factor condition (three-fold increase in frequency resolution).

wider, the sine function increasingly takes on a delta (or impulse) function characteristic which eventually leads to a spiked spectrum for the resulting transform. Figures 9 and 10 demonstrate this for approximations of four- and eight-period sine waves. The latter plot definitely shows the narrow band spectrum element that is expected for a sine wave. Note, however, that the spread in power around the sine wave frequency still remains.

Frequency-Shift Keying

One of the techniques used to encode digital information for transmission or recording is frequency-shift keying (FSK). In this method a frequency f_o is associated with the logic state 0, and a frequency f_1 is associated with the logic state 1. Thus a message consists of a sequence of sine wave bursts, each having a characteristic frequency f_o or f_1 . It is apparent that the ideas and plots developed in the previous section may be directly applied to the consideration of FSK encoding.

If the data-signal center frequency is 2100 Hz (which is equal to $(f_a + f_1)/2$), and if the desired data-transfer rate is 300 bits per second, then one may expect to see (and subsequently decode) many bursts of seven-period sine waves having frequency spectra similar to that shown in figure 10, though scaled in frequency. Obviously, if the two chosen encoding frequencies are very close together it will be difficult to reliably sort out the signals using a



Figure 5: Plot of the seventeen-point data set used to approximate a square wave having the same period as the sine wave examined in figures 2 and 3.

filter technique. If a linear filter approach is taken, then it is apparent by examination of figure 10 that a minimum frequency separation of about $(f_a + f_1)/8$ is called for. For a 2100 Hz center frequency, a 500 Hz frequency separation is required. This gives encoding frequencies of approximately 1850 and 2350 Hz. More will be said about the significance of those frequencies later.

The above frequency separation requirement was obtained by considering several factors. These considerations included the decoding technique, filtering, and determining whether or not the frequency spectra are sufficiently separated to allow filter detection (using many dB per octave roll off). Another approach, which is more accurate, is to count sine wave periods or zero crossings. If periods are used, the minimum required frequency separation is that which gives a one-period difference (eg: seven periods versus eight periods). In this case, the required frequency separation comes out to be 300 Hz. This can be reduced to 150 Hz using zero crossings. To get better discrimination than this, a technique such as phase-locked loops must be used, and the results are highly hardware-design dependent.

For the sake of comparison, consider some of the frequencies used in the real world. The standard modem frequencies are separated by 200 Hz; 2025/2225 Hz and 1070/1270 Hz. For standard modem encoding frequencies, you must do more than simply decode by filtering. Small business systems complete for under \$200 a month. Business software such as Inventory Control, Accounts Receivable and Word Processing available now.

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FREQUENCY PLOT (NORMALIZED)



Figure 6: Frequency space plot of the square wave approximated by the seventeen-point data set shown in figure 5.

The MITS 88-ACR audio cassette record interface was originally designed to work at the upper modem frequencies. Difficulty in reliability ensued, and the two frequencies were subsequently changed to 1850 and 2400 Hz. These frequencies are curiously close to those that were derived from the frequency spectrum separation consideration above, and perhaps indicate that the 88-ACR has a poorly operating phase-locked loop combined with some tape flutter. This suspicion is based on the fact that the 88-ACR center frequency is derived from a control voltage which is obtained from dividing down a power supply voltage. Therefore, supply noise/ripple can cause trouble.

One cassette interface board exists which is advertised as able to use preset filters for decoding. Its encoding frequencies are 1200 and 2400 Hz. From figure 9 (fourperiod sine wave) and figure 10 (eight-period sine wave) it is apparent that sufficient separation should exist between the 1200 Hz signal spectrum (which is the troublemaker; large spread plus harmonics) and the 2400 Hz spectrum to allow for reliable filter detection.

The above has demonstrated how, with a little experimentation using the Fourier transform program, insight can be gained into some important communications principles without going deeply into mathematics.

FREQUENCY PLOT (NORMALIZED)



Figure 7: Same waveform as in figure 6, but with a frequency scale factor of 3.

Noise

In the laboratory the situation will often arise in which the signal of interest is buried in noise. In this section we consider an example in which an eight-period raised sinusoid is covered by uncorrelated noise having roughly the same amplitude as the sine wave. Figure 11 shows a 65 point approximation to a raised sine wave packet having the following form:

$$f_i = 2 + \sin(x_i) \tag{7}$$

The data set may be conveniently generated by insertion of the following statements into the program shown in listing 1:

181
$$X1 = 0$$

182 $X2 = 50.3$
183 $N = 65$
184 $FOR I = 1 TO N$
185 $D(I) = 2 + SIN ((I-1)*X2/(N-1))$
186 NEXT I
187 GOTO 250

The corresponding frequency space plot is shown in Text continued on page 26

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Figure 8: Frequency plot of a two-period sine wave approximated by a thirty-three-point data set. A frequency scale factor of 3 was used.

Text continued from page 22:

figure 12. Observe that there is a large value at w=0 which dwarfs the power at the characteristic sine-wave frequency. A high pass filter would remove the w=0 term.

Figure 9: Frequency space plot of a four-period sine wave approximated by a thirty-three-point data set. A scale factor of 3 was used.

Figure 13 shows the effect of adding uncorrelated noise to the above sine wave via the following formula:

$$f_i = 2 + \sin(x_i) + 2 \{RND [(I-1)/(N+1)] - 0.5\}$$
(8)



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Figure 10: Frequency space plot of an eight-period sine wave approximated by a sixty-five-point data set. Normal resolution.

Observe that the average value of the noise is zero and that the noise added is uncorrelated because a new "seed" for the random number generator is chosen at each data point. This noise is not "white" or Gaussian, but rather is linearly distributed between -0.5 and +0.5.

Figure 11: Eight-period sine wave as approximated by a sixty-five-point data set.

The sine wave hidden in figure 13 is not very evident, although you might guess (perhaps from an oscilloscope trace) that a repetitive signal is present.

Figure 14 shows the frequency transform of the noisy data from figure 13. Observe that, although there is noise



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Figure 12: Frequency space plot of a raised eightperiod sine wave as approximated by a sixty-five point data set.

in the frequency spectrum, the sine wave component is clearly evident. Thus, to recover information about the amplitude of the sine wave component, you could use a narrow band filter to look at the spectrum content in the vicinity of the sine-wave characteristic frequency. Using Gaussian noise in this example gives much the same result.

Noisy data sets, as above, can be created (us-

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Figure 13: Same waveform as in figure 11, but with noise added.

ing a Gaussian noise distribution) many times. If this is done each time using new random number generator seeds so that there is no correlation between data sets, then the noise will on the average appear to be uniformly distributed along the frequency axis. At the sine-wave frequency that I have chosen, you can expect to see an average noise power $(|F_n(w)|^2)$ of some value N_8 . If we



Figure 14: Frequency space plot of the transform of the noisy data set shown in figure 13.

measure the power $(|F_s(w)|^2)$ at the sine-wave frequency, we can expect to see an average value S₈. The amplitude signal to noise ratio (S/N) is then:

$$(S/N)_8 = S_8/N_8$$
 (9)

If we had instead looked at a sixteen-period raised sine wave having the same characteristic frequency and the

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same impressed noise level, the average noise power would have been twice as great, or $N_{16} = 2N_8$. This conclusion is based on the noise power \times time product. The total energy in the sine wave component (the energy in the bump at w = one radian per second) also doubles. However, we have seen in the previous examples that the width of the sine-wave component narrows as the number of periods increases (width in frequency space is proportional to the inverse of the number of periods). Thus, the power at the characteristic frequency for the sixteen-period sine-wave quadruples, or $S_{16} = 4S_8$. The power signal to noise ratio is:

$$(S/N)_{16} = 2 (S/N)_8 \tag{10}$$

It can be shown that by increasing the length of the sine wave sampled by a factor n you can improve the *amplitude* S/N by \sqrt{n} . (Lock-in amplifiers can also be used to improve S/N. Observe that increasing the sampling time is analogous to including more periods; S/N is proportional to $\sqrt{sampling}$ time, or $1/\sqrt{bandwidth}$.)

Conclusion

The computer program presented in listing 1, although not optimal in efficiency, is reasonably universal and capable of being used in many applications. The application considered above was the evaluation of frequencyshift keying encoding method, in terms of decoder bandwidth, band separation, and noise immunity.

A simple extension of the program could be implemented by generating the phase component of the complex frequency spectrum. This can be done by placing another few statements in the program:

Insert: 805 P(I) = ATAN (S1/C1)Add: DIM P(I), print and plot routines

P(I) represents the phase in radians. Since North Star

BASIC, Version 6, Release 2 does not have the inverse tangent function, an additional subroutine for calculating the inverse tangent would be necessary. For the examples given above, the phase response was not an important consideration, and would have increased the computing time.

The use of the complete transform, both amplitude and phase, encourages some interesting experiments in the realm of signal recovery. For example, a low resolution signal (eg: an image scan such as that from an analog barcode reader) could be transformed, and the resulting transform could be corrected for the device response. The resulting corrected transform could then be retransformed back into signal (optical image) space. This is particularly easy (and effective) when the device response is stable and there is sufficiently little noise. For example, with a simple optical device such as a grocery store barcode reader, the unaided resolution in terms of edge response may be on the order of 0.005 inches. With correction this can be improved to 0.0005 inches, an order of magnitude improvement in edge response. Such corrections are not uncommon as most quality tape recorders have playback frequency compensation. In the latter case, an analog circuit is used instead of a computer.

The preceding resolution improvement approach is based on the assumption that the system being considered is linear. Optical systems are convenient in this respect, and much can be done with the transforms of optical images—witness the Mariner photos. The program presented here offers the opportunity to experiment with some of these techniques. ■

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Radio Shack Dictionary of Electronics, 1974-75.

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Glossary

center frequency: 1. The mean frequency of the output wave when modulated by a symmetrical signal. **2.** The center frequency in a frequency spectrum plot.

harmonic distortion: The production of undesirable harmonic frequencies at the output, due to circuit nonlinearities when a sinusoidal voltage is applied to the input.

Fast Fourier Transform: (FFT) A mathematical concept that describes the relationship between information in the time domain and the frequency domain. The Fourier transform of correlation functions will yield the power spectra.

flutter: The variations in frequency caused by irregular motion of the recording device during the recording process. Flutter usually refers to high-frequency variations, and the term "wow" denotes low-frequency deviations.

frequency compensation: A technique involving modification of a circuit to improve the linearity of its response with respect to frequency over the existing bandwidth.

frequency response: 1. A measure of how effectively a circuit or system transmits the different frequencies that are applied to it. **2.** The section of the frequency spectrum which can be sensed by a device within specified amplitude error tolerances.

frequency-shift keying: (FSK) A method of frequency modulation that involves shifting the output frequency between predetermined values corresponding to the frequencies of correlated sources.

frequency spectrum: An entire range of the distribution of the intensity of an electro-magnetic or acoustic radiation as a function of frequency.

noise immunity: A measure of how sensitive a circuit is to electrical interference or other sources of noise.

overshoot: 1. An initial transient response to a unidirectional variation in input which exceeds the steady state response. **2.** The maximum amount by which this transient response exceeds the 100% amplitude level.

phase-locked loop: A circuit which compares the input carrier frequency with the frequency of the voltage
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controlled oscillator (VCO) by means of a phase detector; the ouput of the phase detector is fed through a

loop filter and then back to the voltage controlled

oscillator to keep in phase with the incoming carrier

phase shift: 1. The difference between corresponding

points on the input and output signal waveforms,

commonly referred to as the phase angle. 2. A change

processor: (CPU - central processing unit) The cen-

tral control unit of the digital computer. This unit con-

tains the memory, the Arithmetic and Logic Unit

(ALU), control circuitry, and general purpose registers. The processor controls the decoding and

real-time operation: A computer mode of operation in which the input data is received and processed as it is

in the phase angle between two periodic signals.

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generated so that the current information may be used to control that process.

rise time: The time required for the leading edge of a pulse to rise from 10% to 90% of its steady-state value. It is proportional to the time constant and is a measure of how quickly the signal makes a transition form one state to another.

signal-to-noise ratio: (S/N ratio) A measurement of the relative quality of a signal. Precisely the ratio of the magnitude of the signal to the magnitude of the noise present.

video display: (CRT - cathode ray tube) a peripheral which presents its data visually on a television-like screen.

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"You know, Ray, sometimes I think I see more of you than your wife does."

He grinned and retorted, "I just dropped over to see what the Circuit Cellar^I Frankenstein was cooking up this month."

I fully deserved that. Few have seen the Circuit Cellar, and it does look a little imposing at first. The usual 20-square-foot hobby corner used by most computerists has been expanded to a 1000-square-foot computer room which vaguely resembles the bridge of the starship Enterprise. Accented with the eerie appearance of seven video displays and a multitude of strange black boxes emanating menacing sounds, it sometimes becomes an environment of computerized insanity. While I am not interested in creating any monsters, Baron von Frankenstein and I may have a few interests in common. His demise, I assure you, was simply a case of bad press.

"Steve?" Ray said loudly. "What are you working on?"

I was jerked back to reality somewhat abruptly. Visions of a 1932 movie set faded as I turned in my swivel chair to respond.

"I am actually working on several ideas, Ray, but the easiest is trying to put a computer in a car."

Ray quickly cast a doubtful glance

at the 64 K-byte, dual-disk, Z80-based system. Returning his attention to me he quipped, "Where do you plan to put the printer?"

"I do not mean a big computer. I mean a little one, probably a single board. I will have sensors throughout the car to monitor engine speed, temperatures, pressures, and so forth fed to a display visible to the driver. The driver will be able to calculate and keep running totals of gas mileage, monitor the engine performance, and generally maintain a comfortable feeling of safe motoring."

Ray said, "That sounds pretty good. You will obviously have to use CMOS for your computer." His observation was based on his long years of technical experience.

"Why?"

Ray seemed confused at my reply. He expected agreement. Shouldn't complementary-metal-oxide semiconductor (CMOS) components be used since the computer will be battery powered?

"Because it is battery powered. That's why!" he demanded.

"That is not necessarily true." Trying not to seem quarrelsome, I continued. "Let's think about an automobile for a minute. There are many power-consuming devices. A defroster fan or rear-window heater can draw 100 watts each. Without the floppy-disk drives, even that big Z80 system over there does not pull that much. I am shooting to stay under 20 watts, but logic type does not make much difference."

"Yes, I know when the engine is running there is plenty of power available from the alternator." Ray seemed a bit frustrated in pointing out my misjudgement of the facts. He persisted. "At 12 volts, 20 watts is almost 2 amperes! The 12-volt car battery will not last long with the engine off."

"You do not leave the defroster fan on with the engine off, do you?" I countered.

"Of course not! But what about your program? If it is written into programmable memory such as 2102 or 2114 devices, you'll lose it when the power goes off."

"I said this computer is for automotive use. It cannot be considered as a general-purpose computer. Rather than using only programmable memory with programs loaded from tape or disk, it will have the operating system and language interpreter stored in read-only memory and application software stored in erasable, programmable read-only memory, an EPROM. The only programmable memory needed will be a *Text continued on page 40*



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- These examples illustrate only a few of the many symbolic math capabilities of muMATH. Note that it is not limited to numerical evaluation as in BASIC or PASCAL
- Available for 8080, 8085 and Z80 processors using standard CP/M.* CDOS*, IMDOS*, and TRSDOS* operating systems.
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- Also available from The Soft⁻ Warehouse is a sophisticated LISP language interpreter for the above processors and operating systems.
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* Manu facturers' registered trademarks,



Text continued from page 36:

scratch pad for calculations and a small area set aside for storage of continually updated, long-term quantities like mileage and gas consumption."

Ray was not incorrect. The language interpreter and application program *could* reside entirely in programmable memory as in most older personal computers. Memories composed of 2102A devices can, in fact, be put in a stand-by mode by dropping the power-supply voltage to 2 V. This reduces power consumption by 80% while still retaining data.

While being practical under most circumstances, stand-by operation is not a total solution. Depending upon the system configuration, memory power might have to be sequenced on and off, and perhaps be isolated from the 5-V supply of the rest of the system.

The ultimate value of this technique is dependent on efficient power conversion. A 12-V-to-2-V converter with 50% efficiency would be selfdefeating. Battery power, however much reduced, is still required as long as memory data is to be retained.

Hybrid computers exist wherein high-speed, bipolar microprocessors are mated with low-power CMOS memory. Such a system could have various forms of read-only memory as before, but in the form of complementary-metal-oxide devices rather than bipolar memory chips.

Data retention time would probably be an order of magnitude longer, but there are complications associated with mixing logic families. All things considered, if it were not for the high cost of CMOS memory, I would use it.

Ray persisted, saying, "You still have to provide continuous power for *some* programmable memory if you intend to store those long-term values." Ray was convinced that I must have constant power on something. I hated to disillusion him.

I explained, "Not necessarily. I considered the usual standby-mode programmable memory, both CMOS and bipolar types, and rejected them. Bipolar standby takes too much power; and CMOS memory chips might be destroyed by physical handling. This is experimental, you know."

Ray said, "If you intend to shut off

the computer entirely, then I suppose you could write out data to an audio cassette to be reloaded when you start the car."

I said, "Well no, I want this to be automatic. I should be able to get in the car, turn the key and have the computer start too. The tape player in the car is for Bartok, not for Kansas City data." I paused slightly to allow the air to clear, and then continued. "I have been thinking of using nonvolatile programmable memory."

Ray's jaw dropped. "Nonvolatile? Do you mean *core* memory?"

While magnetic core memory is indeed nonvolatile, that was not what I meant. "No, not core, but semiconductor, nonvolatile programmable memory!"

Though Ray is quite technically aware, this was a new concept for him and he wasn't sure if I was serious. I have been known to play jokes like this before.

To convince him that I was serious, I began to explain, "Specifically, I am talking about *electrically alterable read-only memory*, or EAROM. You should consider it as a *read-mostly* memory."

"Well, that's different!" Ray exclaimed with relief. "You didn't say read mostly!"

All About the EAROM

EAROMs are *word-alterable* readonly memories intended for use as "read-mostly" memories. On the surface this may sound similar to an EPROM (erasable, programmable read-only memory). Once erased under ultraviolet light, an EPROM is indeed a word-alterable read-only memory.

In reality, there is very little similarity between the electrically alterable and erasable, programmable memory. An EPROM can be erased only in block mode and generally takes about 10 minutes to erase. While some can be programmed in as little as 50 seconds, an 11-minute (or more) read/write cycle-time hardly qualifies it in the category of highspeed programmable memory. An EPROM, therefore, is just a conveniently reprogrammable read-only memory.

An EAROM, on the other hand, does not rely upon ultraviolet light exposure for erasure. Clearing memory for reprogramming is done

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So if you want to spend more time computing than programming, contact your ISC sales representative today. Or check out the 8063 at selected computer dealers. CP/M in color. Only from ISC.

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Photo 1: Shown here are the General Instrument ER3400 and ER1711 electrically alterable read-only-memory (EAROM) parts. The ER3400 has only the EAROM function; the ER1711 combines the functions of programmable memory and EAROM in a single part.



The RCA VP-601 keyboard has a 58 key typewriter format for alphanumeric entry. The VP-611 (\$15 additional*) offers the same typewriter format plus an additional 16 key calculator type keypad.

Both keyboards feature modern flexible membrane key switches with contact life rated at greater than 5 million operations, plus two key rollover circuitry.

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The keyboards operate from a single 5 volt, DC power supply, and the buffered output is TTL compatible. For more information contact RCA VIP Marketing, New Holland Avenue,

Lancaster, PA. Telephone (717) 291-5848.



electrically. With a read time equivalent to a high-speed EPROM, complete or partial erasure in 10 ms, and a write time of a mere 1 ms, an EAROM fills the gap between truly programmable memory and EPROM.

EAROM can be integrated into the memory address space of practically any microcomputer. Like regular read-only memory, it retains data (for up to 10 years) when the power is removed, and is a natural choice for bootstrap program-storage applications. Should the stored program have to be changed, you can erase the chip with a 10-ms eraser routine and then rewrite the data at a rate of 1 ms per byte. This can all be done without removing the part from the system.

There are many EAROMs available, but like other types of memory devices, their architectures and capacities vary. You would not use 1 K-bit memory chips if you had to fit 64 K bytes of memory on a small printed-circuit board, nor would you choose to use an erasable programmable read-only memory requiring a 3-voltage power supply if only a 5-V supply is available.

It is important to observe that EAROMs also have limitations. Unlike regular programmable memory, the electrically alterable read-only memory cannot be erased and reprogrammed without limit. The General Instrument model ER3400 EAROM, for instance, can have each byte *read* 2×10^{11} times, but written only 100,000 times. If this EAROM were being used as standard programmable memory in a frequently executed loop, 100,000 erase and write cycles would take only 20 minutes.

The ER3400 is better used to store tables and calculated results that must be retained if the power fails. The specific, useful qualities of the ER3400 are high density of data storage, high speed, and long time of data retention.

A Hybrid Memory Device

Where nonvolatile memory is required to have more frequent write cycles, the General Instrument ER1711 should be used. This device combines two types of memory on a single chip: a standard 1 K-bit, static programmable memory and a 1 K-bit electrically alterable read-only memory.

Optional user price. Dealer and OEM prices available.

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A0 thru A9	10-bit word address.
D0 thru D3	Data input and output pins.
ČĒ	Chip enable. Chip selected when CE is pulsed to logic 0.
C0.C1	Mode-control inputs.
WE	Write enable. Input data read when WE is pulsed to logic 0.
Vss	Substrate supply. Normally at +5 V.
Va	Ground input.
Vin	Power-supply input. Normally at +12 V.
V _{ag}	Power-supply input. Normally at -30 V.

Table 1: Functions of pins on the General Instrument ER3400 electrically alterable readonly-memory device.

The programmable memory is mapped as standard program memory. There is no limitation on write cycles. When the memory contents are to be retained, such as at the time of system power-down, a sensing circuit pulses the EAROM write line. With one pulse the entire content of the 1 K programmable memory is written in parallel to the EAROM. The EAROM section has the same write-cycle limitations as the ER3400 part.

Devices such as the ER1711 are particularly suited for storing frequently changing data. As long as power is available to the system, this data resides in the programmable memory. Only during periods when the power is off or during special events is the data transferred to nonvolatile storage.

Design Choices

(1b).

Each of the two EAROM devices has its good and bad features. The designer choosing EAROM parts for

Figure 1: Pinout designations of the

TOP VIEW (1a)VGG(-30V) 22 V_{SS} (+5V) 1 VDD (- 12V) 2 21 1 45 20 44 A6 [З 19 43 A7 [4 A8 | 5 18 A2 17 1 A1 A9 [] 6 со Г 16 AO 15 CE C1 [8 v_{GI}(GND) ∏9 14 🗍 WE 13 DO D3 110 D2 [11 12 D D1

a memory system will have to choose among the various positive attributes and complications. No single EAROM part necessarily fits all applications. The application must determine the choice.

Failure to understand this fact and lack of adequate knowledge of the variety of parts available are contributing factors to the absence of electrically alterable read-only memories in personal computers. The two devices I have chosen to discuss should cover most applications, but other configurations do exist.

General Instrument ER3400

The ER3400 is a 4 K-bit EAROM configured as 1024 by 4 bits. 1 K bytes of nonvolatile storage can be obtained using two chips. Figure 1a shows the pinout designations, and figure 1b shows the block diagram of the chip. Photo 1 shows the part in its dual-in-line package. Table 1 describes the functions of the pins found on the ER3400.

The ER3400 requires three powersupply voltages (+5 V, -12 V, and -30 V) for complete operation.

Because of the relatively low currents required to write data into an EAROM, the -30-V supply is usually derived from either the +5-V or -12-V supply. A previous Circuit Cellar article ("No Power for Your Interfaces? Build a 5 W DC-to-DC Converter," October 1978 BYTE, page 22, or page 1 in my book Ciarcia's Circuit Cellar BYTE Books, 1979) covered both theory and design procedures, should you need to make -30-V supply.

Unlike a regular programmable memory which has only read and write functions, the ER3400 has four operational modes: read; write; word erase; and block erase.

Operational Modes of the ER3400

Erase: To erase one word, both of the C0 and C1 mode-control input lines are set in the logic 1 (high) state. and the desired address location is set. A negative excursion of the voltage on the chip enable (\overline{CE}) line loads in the address and control, and initiates the erase operation. To avoid tying up the microprocessor bus, this mode is latched on the positive-going edge of the \overline{CE} signal. The erase operation will continue while \overline{CE} is high.

When it is desired to erase the entire device, the operation is the same,



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C0	C1	Mode	Explanation
0	1	Block erase	Erase operation performed on all words.
1	1	Word erase	Stored data is erased at addressed location.
0	0	Read	 Addresses data read after leading edge of CE pulse.
1	0	Write	Input data written at addressed location.

 Table 2: Selection of modes of operation of the ER3400 EAROM. The indicated logic

 levels are presented to the two mode-control inputs C0 and C1 to produce the cor

 responding mode of operation of the memory device.

except that the C0 mode-control input is low while C1 is kept in a high logic state.

A "dummy read" operation is required to end the erase cycle.

Write: The control code for write is for the C0 line to be high while C1 is low. The control word and address are strobed in at the occurrence of the \overline{CE} (chip enable) pulse. Data is strobbed in during the write enable (\overline{WE}) signal. The timing requirements for the write enable signal are designed so that WE may be generated by combining the chip enable signal and a write signal through a logic gate.

As is the case with the erase operation, the control code and address are latched on the rising (positive-going) edge of \overline{CE} . Data is latched by the rising edge of \overline{WE} . As in erase, a dummy read is required to end the write cycle.

Read: To read out data, C0 and C1 control lines are both held low and the desired address is selected. The

chip enable signal strobes in the mode and address data, and clocks out the data.

In all modes, when CE is high, the data input/output lines are in a highimpedance state. The control line logic levels for the several modes are summarized in table 2.

In the write and erase (both word and bulk) modes, the data, addresses, and the state of the control lines are loaded into internal registers within the ER3400 on the rising edge of the \overline{CE} pulse, and are later cleared by a dummy read pulse also strobed by \overline{CE} .

Numbe	r Type	+ 5 V	GND	-12 V	-30 V
IC1 IC2 IC3	HM-7603 ER3400 ER3400 74121	16 22 22 14	8 9 9 7	2	1 1
IC5	7400	14	7		



Figure 2: Schematic diagram of a circuit that uses two ER3400s to form a 1024-byte memory. Read, write, and erase functions of the ER3400 are available using this circuit. The programmable read-only memory, IC1—the Harris Semiconductor HM-7603, a 32-word-by-8-bit PROM, serves to decode mode-control inputs received from a parallel output port. The truth table for this PROM is shown in table 3.

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Address							Data								
Operation	A 0	A1	A2	A3	A 4		01	02	03	04	O5	06	07	08	
Read	1	0	0	0	0		0	0	1	0	x	x	X	x	
Write Word Erase	0	0	1	0	0		1	1	1	ò	â	â	â	Ŷ	
Block Erase	0 Allo	0 ther l	0 locati	1 ons	0		0	1 0	1 0	0 0	X	X	X	X	

Table 3: Truth table for the mode-decoding, programmable read-only memory (PROM) that appears as IC1 in figure 2. A high logic state is represented by 1; a low logic state is represented by 0. Where the logic state does not matter, X characters appear in the table. Possible substitutes for the Harris Semiconductor HM-7603 PROM used here include the 74S288, 82S123, and AM27S09.

Observe carefully the requirement for the dummy read operation. Since there is no internal timing or sequencing, the ER3400 relies upon the user to terminate the write and erase functions by switching the EAROM into the read mode after 1 ms following a write and after 10 ms following an erase. There are various software and hardware methods to accomplish this.

For personal computer use, the circuit of figure 2 should be considered. A parallel output port provides the flag input to the mode-decoding, programmable read-only memory (PROM) IC1. A memory map of the mode-decoding memory is shown in table 3.

With the electrically alterable readonly-memory device attached to the address and data lines, a read operation is accomplished by setting the output bit corresponding to the A0 input line of the PROM to a high logic state. Each of the four address lines A0 thru A3 is called a flag for purposes of explanation.

S # 1

Setting the read flag (A0) corresponds to a binary 10000 input code to the PROM (IC1 in figure 2). The O1 and O2 outputs will place low logic levels on both mode-control inputs C0 and C1. This places the EAROM in the read mode.

Next, the EAROM is addressed through the normal \overline{CS} line. This action fires the one-shot (monostable multivibrator, IC4 in figure 2) which clocks the data onto the computer data bus. The ER3400 has a cycle time of 1.8 μ s. Depending upon the memory speed of your computer, it may be necessary to add wait states when addressing EAROM.

The sequence is similar for write and erase operations. By setting the write flag (A1), the mode-decoding PROM causes C0 to go high while C1 stays low, placing the EAROM in the write mode. Addressing the appropriate byte and strobing the CS line causes the ER3400 to enter a write



Figure 3: A flowchart of the algorithm for actuating the various operating modes of the ER3400 interface circuit of figure 2. The diagram blocks marked with asterisks refer to standard memory read or write instructions.

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California Computer Systems 309 Laurelwood Road, Santa Clara, CA 95050, (408) 988-1620 So Nobody Goes Away Mad. Table 4: Descriptions of pin functions of the General Instrument ER1711 hybrid EAROM/programmable memory part.

Pin	Description
D0 thru D3 A0 thru A7 V _{ss} V _{bb} V _{cl}	4-bit data word 8-bit data address + 5-V supply voltage - 12-V supply voltage Ground
CE	Chip enable: strobed during programmable-memory cycles, held low during EAROM cycles
н	Hold: normally high, low during data-recall cycle
W	Write: high during programmable-memory write cycle
rs E/W	Restore: normally low, pulsed high during recall cycle Erase/Write: controls EAROM memory cells.

condition. (The byte addressed for writing should have previously been erased through either the word or block erase operations.)

After 1 ms, the read flag (A0) is set and a read sequence is executed to stop the write activity. A flowchart of the mode-selection algorithm is shown in figure 3.

Operational Modes of the ER1711

The ER1711 operates quite differently from the ER3400. Configured as 256 by 4 bits, this device combines the properties of both regular programmable memory and electrically alterable read-only memory on a single chip. Figure 4 shows the pinouts of the ER1711, and table 4 describes the pin functions.

In general, EAROM writing is rather slow. Read access time can be less than 1 ms, but writing and erasing take 1 to 50 ms (depending upon the device). As demonstrated earlier. it takes a little over 1 second to completely write the ER3400.

In applications where the EAROM is "read-mostly" memory and is used to hold infrequently changing data or

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ER1711 Power Requirements

The ER1711 uses +5-V and -12-Vpower supplies for normal programmable-memory operation. These supplies must be kept constant within a 5% tolerance. Other voltages used are as follows for EAROM operations:

 V_w (-17 V to -21 V) is used to transfer data from programmable memory to EAROM;

 $V_{R}(-8 \text{ V to } -15 \text{ V})$ is used to transfer data from EAROM to programmable memory; and

 V_{ϵ} (+25 V to +30 V)

Figure 4: Pinout designations of the General Instrument ER1711 hybrid electrically alterable read-onlymemory/programmable-memory device.

		TOP VIEW		
NC [•	0	22] v _{ss} (+5v)
DD (-12V)	2		21] ∧7
E/W [3		20	A6
DO [4		19	A5
D1 [5		18] ▲4
D2 [6		17] A3
D3 [7		16	_ A2
н[8		15	A 1
NC [9		14] AO
GND [10		13	
w [11		12	RS
	L			ſ

v

programs, slow erase and write times are no problem. However, in instances where an EAROM is used to store data or programs during powerdown conditions, slow write times are objectionable. The distinctive feature of the ER1711 is its ability to store its entire contents of the programmable memory in a single write pulse.

The static programmable-memory section of the ER1711 is addressed like any other system memory. It can hold constantly changing data with no restrictions on the number of read/write cycles. The contents of this memory can be transferred to the EAROM section through one write pulse. In this way, the EAROM can instantly save all data when the power fails. When power is returned, a simple pulse sequence restores the data from the EAROM to the programmable operating memory.



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is used for erasing the EAROM storage cells.

Since these voltages are required only as single pulses during either power-up or power-down cycles, they do not require separate power supplies. All voltages can be generated by charge-pumping circuits operated from +5-V and -12-V supplies.

Figure 5 is the schematic diagram of a circuit which accomplishes the savedata and recall-data functions and maintains the proper timing and voltages required for the various operations.

Data Restoration

The static-programmable-memory portion of the ER1711 has an access time of 900 ns. Upon initial application of power to the system, if this programmable memory is to be loaded from EAROM, the computer signals this action by pulsing the *data-recall* input line. This triggers a 300μ s ramped voltage to the erase/write (E/W) line of the ER1711. After 300 μ s, the hold line (H) is

Operation of the ER1711

In normal operation the ER1711 operates as a programmable memory. Before powering down, the data can be stored in the electrically alterable, nonvolatile readonly-memory (EAROM) cells by a single, negative write pulse. When power is restored, the previously saved data can be recalled by a power-up and data-recall cycle which transfers all this saved data to the programmable memory. It is suggested that an erase cycle be performed soon after the datarecall cycle, so that the memory will be prepared in case of another power-down cycle. The EAROM cycles operate as explained here.

Erase Cycle:

- 1. The H line should be high and the RS and CE lines low.
- Positively pulse the E/W line to +25 V for 100 to 200 ms.

Stored-Data Cycle:

1. The H line should be held high

brought high for 150 ms, and the E/W line is set at a potential of 27 V. At the conclusion of this sequence, the ER1711's programmable memory will contain the former contents of the EAROM, and the EAROM will be erased.

Saving the data stored in the programmable memory is started by raising the *system-save* line to a logic 1. The resultant application of a -20-V pulse of a 1-to-10-ms duration to the ER1711 causes the data to be stored in the electrically alterable read-only memory. Data retention time varies according to the pulse duration, from 3 days for a 1-ms pulse to 30 days for a 10-ms pulse.

In Conclusion

I do not expect that you will immediately convert your computer memory to EAROM, but at least you now know what EAROM is. In my own case, I have chosen to use ER1711 memory devices for my automotive computer. I can only speculate on the final configuration, but at least I can count on not having

and the RS and CE lines low.

- 2. Pulse the E/W line negative to -22 V for 1 to 10 ms to store nonvolatile data.
- 3. The nonvolatile EAROM memory cells must have been previously erased for valid data retention.

Power-Up and Recall Cycle:

- 1. Turn on power with CE and RS held to ground and the H and E/W lines based to V_{ss}.
- 2. When power is on, lower H and pulse RS to precondition the EAROM cells.
- 3. Lower RS and ramp down the E/W line at a rate of -0.1 $V/\mu s$. This can be done with a series resistor of 470 K ohms in the E/W line.
- 4. After the E/W recovery time, bring both the E/W and H lines to + V_{ss}.
- 5. If in the course of erasing data, the power shuts down again, the erase cycle can be terminated and a write cycle im-

Figure 5: A circuit that allows data stored in the programmable memory of the ER1711 to be saved into and recalled from the electrically alterable read-onlymemory section. Charge-pumping circuits are used to generate the relatively high voltages needed for the erase, store, and recall cycles of the ER1711. Power-down and power-up states are initiated by the System Save and Data Recall signals.

to be concerned with standby power consumption and battery backup.

For further information on EAROMs or determination of price and availability contact:

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EAROM specifications and diagrams reprinted courtesy of General Instrument Corporation.

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mediately started without loss of data.

In normal programmable-memory operation, only the +5-V and -12-V power supplies are required. The erase-store and recall cycles require momentary high-voltage pulses to tunnel charges through the negative-metallic-oxide-semiconductor (NMOS) memory transistors. These higher voltages can be created from the +5-V and -12-V power supplies using the charge-pumping circuits shown in figure 5. This circuit will generate the sequence of RS, H and E/W pulses needed for power-down and up sequencing. The power-down and up cycles are initiated by System Save and Data Recall signals respectively. Figure 5 is a suggested circuit using standard transistor-transistor logic (TTL) parts; a similar circuit can be designed with complementarymetallic-oxide-semiconductor (CMOS) logic instead.



Faster Audio Processing with a Microprocessor

William J Dally Apt U-3 Dutch Village Blacksburg VA 24060

Introduction

Audio processing involves transforming an audio signal by filtering, delay, and modulation to make the sounds more musically pleasing or to improve communication systems. Audio processing by both analog and digital methods has been performed for many years; however, these methods are expensive to implement if complete manipulation of the ouput signal is to be achieved.

The advent of low-cost microcomputers in recent years permits a new approach to audio processor design which has the advantage of much greater flexibility at competitive costs. T C O'Haver employed a microcomputer for audio processing using a minimum of hardware in the design, while relying upon software for signal manipulation (see "Audio Processing with a Microcomputer. June 1978 BYTE, pages 166 thru 173). With this heavy emphasis on software, the speed of the processor was not sufficient to process high fidelity audio signals (20 Hz to 20 kHz). This

About the Author

article presents a different approach wherein modest amounts of hardware are incorporated into the design of the microcomputer system, reducing the demands on the processor. Flexibility in manipulating the audio signal is not sacrificed, and the cost of the additional hardware is not excessive.

Timing Analysis of Software Approach

In the microcomputer audio processing system developed by O'Haver, only an analog-to-digital (A/D) converter, a microprocessor, and a digital-to-analog (D/A) converter were used. The audio processing functions of phlanging, reverberation, and linear transformation were performed by the software of the system. In a timing analysis of the design, an 8000 processor operating at a system clock rate of 2 MHz was considered.

The processing routines used in this system are shown in listing 1, translated to 8080 assembly language. Also shown are the number of processor cycles and the execution times for these routines (22 µs, 79 µs, and 85 µs respectively). Most applications will use all three of these routines, as well as system control and overhead routines. Thus, the worst-case cycle time (the time required to process one unit of data) becomes:

 $t_{er} = 28 + 79 + 85 + t_{er} > 200 \ \mu s$ where $t_{er} = \text{worst-case cycle time}$ and $t_{er} = \text{overhead time}$. To prevent distortion, the sampling frequency f, must be twice that of the maximum signal frequency f, which is:

$f_* < f_*/2 = 1/(2L_p) < 2.5 \text{ kHz}.$

It is evident from this calculation that f. < 2.5 kHz is too low for highfidelity audio. Furthermore, many audio applications require more functions than linear transformation. phlanging, and reverberation. Adding more functions to a softwareoriented system decreases the maximum signal frequency still further. It is apparent that a system which depends too heavily on software is too slow for comprehensive audio processing. A better approach is to use a design combining software and hardware that reduces the time demands on the processor, while maintaining flexibility.

Hardware and Software Approach

There are several methods by which handware can be added to the system to reduce the processing load. Bit-slice processors with cycle times than an 8080 could be used for the processor. However, these bit-slice processors and the fast memories needed to support them are prohibitively expensive. Also, this system would not be capable of handling any additional functions.

A better solution is to add peripheral hardware to take some of the processing load off of the pro-

Willion I Dilly is an engineering constants for a Shors Spira. Maryland action de advise opment firm and is an electrical engineering statut at virgina Polyceiche in Institut and State University. His past projects include a programmable read-only memory programmer, a comparison by the statut and mount a symptem and a symptom and a disk-based advice puts assembler tabica uses only 3 K byten on numory.

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;	XFER	- ROUTINE FOR L	INEAR TRANSFORMATIONS	
XFER:		CONV	GET INFOT FROM ADC	13
	SIA	SIRB	STRUBE ADC	7
	MVI	H,IABLE	POINT AT TABLE	7
	MOV	A,M	GET TRANSFORMED DATA	- 13
	STA	DAC	; OUTPUT TO DAC	<u>+ 15</u>
;EXECUTIO	N TIME 28 I	MICROSECONDS		56
;	DI VIO			
;	PLNG	- PHLANGING RC		16
PLNG:	LHLD	DELAI	GET STARTING DELAY	10
NEXT:	MVI	H,BUFF	POINT AT BUFFER	15
	MOV	A,M	GET DELATED DATA	7
	ANI	FEH	;DIVIDE BY TWO	I A
	RRC		CAUE FOR MINING	7
	MOV	B,A	SAVE FOR MIXING	J 12
	LDA	CONV	GET NEW DATA	13
	STA	STRB	STRUBE ADC	13
	MOV	M,A	PUT IN CURRENT BUFFER LOCATION	/
	ANI	FEH	DIVIDE BY I WO	1
	RRC			4
	ADD	В	MIX NEW AND DELAYED SIGNALS	4
	STA	DAC	OUTPUT TO DAC	13
	DCR	L	;NEXT LOCATION	5
	JNZ	NEXT	;NOT DONE — NEXT LOCATION	10
	LXI	H, DELAY	;DONE — SWEEP DELAY	10
	DCR	M		10
	JMP	PLNG	;REPEAT	. <u>+10</u>
;EXECUTIO	N TIME 79	MICROSECONDS		158
;	חחזה			
;	RVRB	- REVERB ROUTH	INITIALIZE DIFEED ADDRESS	٨
RVRD:	ARA		INITIALIZE BUFFER ADDRESS	7
	MOV	L,A 17.8		5
DDCT.	MUV	LA U FIDET	DOINT AT RECINNING OF RIFERR	13
RRDI:		CTDD	STROBE ADC	13
RNA1:	MOV	A M	CET DATA FROM BUFFER	7
		A,M FFU	OUTER TWO	7
	PPC	FER	, DIVIDE BI TWO	5
	MOV		SAVE FOR MIXING	5
		D,A CONV	CET DATA FROM ADC	13
	ANI	FFU	DIVIDE BY TWO	15
	PRC	FEII	, DIVIDE BI 1440	5
	ADD	R	, MIX	5
	MOV	МА	STORE MIXED SIGNAL IN BUFFER	7
	STA		OUTPUT TO DAC	13
	IND	JAC	INCREMENT DOINTER	15
	INZ	BNYT	NOT DONE - GO REVERB	10
	INP	H	MAYBEDONE CHECK H	10
		LAST	, MATDE DONE, CHECK H	ר גו
	CMP	LADI U		15
	17	DDST	DONE START BUFFER OVER	10
	IMD	PNYT	NOT DONE	± 10
EVECTITIO	JMIT OF	MICROFECONDS	,NOI DONE	<u>- 10</u>
;EAECUIIO	IN TIME 85	MICKOPECONDS		170

Listing 1: Audio processing routines to perform linear transformation, phlanging, and reverberation, using a software-oriented approach on an 8080 system with a 2 MHz system clock frequency. Execution times of 28 μ s (linear transformation), 79 μ s (phlanging) and 85 μ s (reverberation) are too slow for high-fidelity audio applications.

cessor. This distributed hardware approach is less expensive than a fast processor, and allows more flexible software since timing is not critical. The remainder of this article will discuss this approach.

System Definition

To design an audio processing

microcomputer system, it is necessary to define the system's processing functions. These functions fall into three categories: linear transformations, time-delay functions, and gaincontrol functions. Functions such as distortion and clipping, where the output depends only on the input, are linear transformation. Time-delay functions such as phlanging, phase shifting, and reverberation, involve delaying the incoming signal and mixing signals which are delayed for different amounts of time. Gain-control functions involve varying the gain of the system to control amplitude, and include sustain, vibrato, and quantization noise reduction.



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Figure 1: A simplified diagram of a hardware implementation of a linear transformation or transfer function. It requires a software routine to set up a transfer function in a look-up table stored in memory.

Linear Transformations

A simplified diagram of a hardware implementation of a linear transformation is shown in figure 1. In this system, the audio input is filtered to eliminate high-frequency noise, and converted to digital form. This digital signal is then used as the address for a look-up table stored in memory. An address multiplexer allows the processor access to the memory to set up or change the table. The output of this table is converted to analog form and is filtered to limit it to audio frequencies. Thus, the ouput is an audio signal, the voltage of which forms a one-to-one correspondence with the input voltage.

The only software required to support this hardware is a routine to set up a transfer function in the look-up table. This routine is executed only

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on power-up or when the transfer function is changed. Effects such as "fuzz," and harmonic distortion can be implemented in this manner, and users can define their own transfer function. A linear transfer function can be used to bypass this processing element if desired.

Compared to a software intensive approach, the only additional hardware required to implement a linear transformation is the address multiplexer. The converters and memory for a look-up table are required even with a software-oriented approach. However, the processor has much more free processing time with a hardware and software approach since data transfer takes place without processor intervention.

Time-Delay Functions

Phlanging is a time-delay function which involves delaying the input signal from 0 to 5 ms and mixing it with the current input signal to produce the output signal. The result is that of a comb filter, attenuating the frequency which has a period twice as long as the time delay and all of its odd harmonics. The time delay is varied with time over a certain range to give a sweeping effect.

Because a musician does not always want the same phlanging effect, it is necessary to give the processor control over the phlanging parameters, which include width (the difference between the longest and shortest time delay), range (the average delay), rate (the rate at which the delay changes), and depth (the amplitude of the delayed signal).

The hardware to perform the phlanging function is shown as a

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Figure 2: A diagram of hardware to perform the phlanging function. Phlanging is an audio effect originally produced by playing duplicate tape or disk recordings in almost exact synchronization. The name is derived from the practice of manipulating the phlanges of tape reels as they spin to change the degree of synchronization.



simplified diagram in figure 2. The input signal is filtered, converted to digital form, and stored in memory for a period of time controlled by the processor. After being delayed by storage in memory, the data is converted to analog form (with the gain controlled by the processor), then mixed with the current incoming signal, and filtered. The mixing of a delayed signal with a signal which has not been delayed produces the phlanging effect.

The delay in memory is accomplished by having a counter cycle through a portion of the memory, reading the delayed data and writing new data at each location. Thus, the delay is equal to the cycle length which is controlled by the processor. The processor stores the cycle length in an 8-bit latch. The contents of this latch are compared to the output of the counter; when they are equal, the counter is reset to zero. This action causes the memory to cycle from location zero to the location corresponding to the contents of the latch. Thus, the processor can add sweep to the phlanging effect, and control the width, range, and speed of the sweep by varying the contents

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of the 8-bit latch. The amplitude of the output is controlled by varying the reference voltage for the digitalto-analog converter.

A flowchart of a routine which will control the phlanging effect is shown in figure 3, and the 8080 code is shown in listing 2. This routine should be supported by a control panel routine which updates the values of amplitude, width, range, and speed from external switches.

The routine initially sets the time delay equal to range plus $\frac{1}{2}$ width. This delay is then decremented at a rate proportional to speed until the delay becomes equal to the lower limit of range minus $\frac{1}{2}$ width. When this value is reached, the process is repeated with the delay being set to its initial value.

For this routine to operate efficiently, the wait period of (1/speed) is regulated by a real-time clock interrupt. No processing time is wasted in software timing loops using this method. Allowing a minimum waittime of 1 ms, this software will execute during 43 μ s (average) out of every 1 ms interval. Comparing this value to the impractical execution times for a software-oriented approach, it is apparent that the addition of a little hardware takes a great load off the system software.

Reverberation (or reverb), another time-delay function, has the effect of making music sound like it is being played in a large auditorium. This effect is produced by creating artificial echoes, using time delay, that simulate echoes off the walls of a concert hall. Multiple echoes, from repeated reflections off walls, are simulated by mixing the ouput (delayed signal) with the input (not delayed) so that the output contains information that is delayed many times. To simulate different room acoustics, it is useful for the processor to have control over the length of the delay and the amplitude of the delayed signal.

A simplified diagram of a hardware implementation of the reverberation effect is shown in figure 4. The audio input is filtered and mixed with the delayed signal, and the output of this mixer is then converted to digital form and delayed in memory using a scheme analogous to that used in phlanging, with the processor controlling the length of the delay to simulate larger or smaller rooms. The output of the delay memory is converted back to analog form, with the amplitude controlled by the processor to determine the rate at which the echoes decay. This delayed analog signal is mixed with the input, producing the reverberation effect. The output is the current input signal mixed with echoes of an integer number of time periods with decaying amplitude.

At first the circuit described by figure 4 may appear to represent more than a little additional hardware. However, the 4 K bytes of delay memory are required even with an all software approach. Furthermore, the hardware reverberation circuit provides automatic refresh for dynamic memories, as the low-order six address bits are always cycled through Figure 3: Flowchart of software routine to control phlanging. The code for this routine is found in listing 2. It initializes the delay time to (range + width/2) and decrements the time at a rate proportional to speed until the delay time is equal to (range - width/2). When this value is reached, the delay time is reinitialized and the process is repeated. The average execution time is 43 μ s for each cycle.



(CLOCK CYCLES)

PHLN1:	LDA STA LDA STA	AMPL DAC3 STDEL DELAY	;INITIALIZE — SET AMPLITUDE ;ANALOG CHANNEL 3 ;(RANGE + WIDTH/2) ;DELAY – RANGE + WIDTH/2	13 13 13 13	
	RET		;	10	
; PHLNG:	LDA	DELAY	:GET DELAY	13	
	STA	PHLTC	STORE AT PHLATCH	13	
	DCR	A	DECREMENT DELAY	5	
	STĀ	DELAY	SAVE	13	
	MOV	B,A		5	
	LDA	ENDEL	;(RANGE – WIDTH/2)	13	
	CMP	В	; DELAY = RANGE - WIDTH/2?	4	
	JZ	PHLNI	;YES, REINITIALIZE	10	
	RET		;NO, RETURN FOR 1 MS WAIT	+10	
:EXECUTION TIME 43 MICROSECONDS AVERAGE			RAGE	86	AVG

Listing 2: Assembler coding of a routine to control phlanging for the 8080 microprocessor. A flowchart of this is shown in figure 3.

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Figure 4: Simplified diagram of a hardware implementation of the reverberation effect. This circuit produces artificial echoes using a time delay.



every 1.28 ms. Thus, the circuit described by figure 4 represents a small amount of additional hardware since the dedicated 4 K memory is less expensive than adding 4 K bytes of memory to the processor unit.

The software to operate this circuit (flowchart shown in figure 5, code shown in listing 3) consists of a routine to update the length of the delay and the amplitude of the delayed signal every time the control panel routine is accessed. Again, by dedicating 4 K bytes of memory to reverberation and adding a little additional hardware, great software savings are realized.

Gain-Control Functions

The third class of audio processing functions to be discussed is gaincontrol functions such as compression and vibrato. *Compression* involves decreasing the system's gain as the amplitude of the input signal increases, and increasing the gain as the amplitude of the input decays, to keep the output at a near constant



Figure 5: Flowchart of the routine to control the reverberation function. A simple procedure of setting up the desired amplitude and delay time is used. The code for this routine is found in listing 3.

				(CLOCK CYCLES)
;REVB	— ROL	JTINE CALLED	BY CONTROL PANEL TO SET UP REVERB	
REVB:	LDA	RAMP	;SET UP AMPLITUDE	13
	STA	DAC2	;ANALOG CHANNEL 2	13
	LDA	RDEL	;SET UP DELAY TIME	13
	STA	RLTC	;IN REVERB LATCH	13
	RET		;EXIT	+10
;EXECUTION TIME 31 MICROSECONDS			DS	62

Listing 3: 8080 code of the routine to control the reverberation function. It simply sets up the desired amplitude and delay times. The flowchart is shown in figure 5.

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Figure 6: Simplified diagram of a gain-control function circuit. It employs a feedback system using a digital peak comparator composed of an 8-bit latch and an 8-bit comparator.

level. This effect "stretches" notes or sustains them by stopping their decay. *Vibrato* is an effect whereby the amplitude of the output is periodically varied to give a warbling sound.

The gain-control functions are implemented by means of a feedback system. The processor varies the gain of the system according to a certain rule and receives feedback on the result of its action by measuring the amplitude of the current signal. A circuit to perform these functions is shown in figure 6. The processor controls the amplitude of the signal by varying the reference voltages to the input analog-to-digital converter and output digital-to-analog converter. The processor gets feedback about the amplitude of the signal from a digital peak detector composed of an 8-bit latch and an 8-bit comparator.

To use the peak detector, the processor clears the latch at the beginning of a period and samples the contents of the latch at the end of the period. The comparator continuously compares the amplitude of the input signal (A) with the contents of the latch (B). When the amplitude of the incoming signal exceeds the value stored in the latch, the A>B output of the comparator goes to a *true* logic state, strobing the amplitude of the incoming signal into the latch. Therefore the contents of the latch always reflect the greatest amplitude of the input signal from the point when the latch was last cleared, because when a signal of greater amplitude is detected by the comparator, it is clocked into the latch.

Since the attack (rising amplitude portion of waveform) of the signal may be very fast, an interrupt is provided for the processor when the amplitude exceeds hexadecimal F0. This gives the processor time to adjust gain before clipping can occur.

A flowchart and code for the compression routine are shown in figure 7 and listing 4. This compression routine attempts to keep amplitude at a constant level by subtracting the peak value of the incoming signal from a limit on this value, set by the user. The reference voltage of the input analog-to-digital converter is adjusted proportionally to the difference. Thus, if the peak amplitude is lower than the desired limit, the difference is positive, and the analog-todigital converter reference voltage (and therefore the gain) is increased. Similarly, if the peak amplitude is greater than the limit, the gain is

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Figure 7: Flowchart of a routine to perform compression of an audio signal. It adjusts the reference voltage of the input analog-to-digital converter to keep the output signal at a constant level. The assembler code for the 8080 processor is shown in listing 4.

decreased. This action keeps the signal at a near constant level. Reaching the maximum possible gain of the analog-to-digital converter limits this action, thereby preventing noise from being amplified to audible levels in the absence of a signal.

Vibrato is obtained by using the algorithm shown in the flowchart of figure 8a. The 8080 code is shown in listing 5. This vibrato routine varies the amplitude of the audio signal approximately sinusoidally, with a period equal to eight times the interval between executions of this routine. To simulate a sine wave, the algorithm breaks one cycle into eight parts (0 thru 7, see figure 8b). Each time the routine executes, it fetches the offset value for that part of the curve from a look-up table. Different offset values are used for different levels of vibrato. The value obtained from the look-up table is then added to the reference voltage of the input digital-to-analog converter. The frequency of the vibrato is controlled by how often the routine executes.



Listing 4: 8080 assembler code of the routine to perform compression of an audio signal by adjusting the reference voltage of the input analog-to-digital converter (ADC) to keep the output signal at a constant level. The flowchart is given in figure 7.



Figure 8a: Flowchart of the vibrato routine. It varies the amplitude of the audio signal in an approximately sinusoidal manner by dividing a sine wave into eight discrete parts. Each time the routine executes, it fetches an offset value from a table for the present state and amplitude. This offset value is added to the reference voltage of the input digitalto-analog converter to produce the vibrato effect. The code is given in listing 5.



Figure 8b: Division of the sine wave into eight parts and the resulting voltage levels for each state.

VIBR:	LXI MOV RAL RAL BAL	H,AMPL M,A	COMPUTE TABLE ADDRESS GET AMPLITUDE MULTIPLY BY 8
	RAL INX ADD INR LXI ADD MOV LDA	H M H,BASE L,A DAC3IM	;ADD TO STATE ; ;INCREMENT STATE ;GET BASE ADDRESS ;ADD TO STATE + AMPL*8 ;GET CURRENT VALUE OF VREF
-	ADD STA RET	м DAC3	;ADD TO TABLE OFFSET ;OUTPUT TO DAC ;EXIT

Listing 5: Routine to add vibrato coded for the 8080 processor. It uses table look-up of an 8-segment approximation of a sine curve to vary the input digital-to-analog converter (DAC) reference voltage. Figure 8a shows the flowchart.

A computer is only as good as its software.






For a more precise sine wave, more states should be used to represent the curve. If the number of states is reduced, higher vibrato frequencies are possible. With eight states, the maximum vibrato frequency (with the routine executing once every ms) is 125 Hz. This is adequate for most applications. For even higher frequencies with less distortion, a voltage controlled oscillator may be added to the circuit.

The gain-control circuitry can also be used to minimize quantization noise by keeping the digital signals at near maximum levels and restoring their dynamics (amplitude variations) at the output digital-to-analog converter. However, care must be taken with this approach to restore the dynamics of delayed signals at levels that reflect the amplitude at the time that they were delayed.

Complete System

Combining the transfer, time-delay and gain-control functions into a single system saves money on hardware since all functions share the same analog-to-digital converter and processor, two of the most expensive components. Figure 9 shows a simplified diagram of the complete system which combines the circuitry described in all previous figures.

The system software is structured so that each function's routine should execute periodically, but each routine may execute with a different period. To control the calling of these function routines, the top level of the system software (shown in the flowchart of figure 10 and with code given in listing 6) is interrupt driven (by the frequency divider of figure 11), executing once every ms. This routine decrements software timers corresponding to each routine. When one of these timers reaches zero, the corresponding routine is called. On system power-up, all timers are initialized, and after executing a particular routine the timer corresponding to that routine is reinitialized.

Listing 6: The code for the interrupt service routine. The real-time clock causes this routine to be entered at intervals of 1 ms. It activates functions according to the proper schedule. Its flowchart is shown in figure 10.



Figure 10: Flowchart of the interrupt service routine. At intervals of 1 ms, an interrupt occurs from the real-time clock, and this interrupt service routine is executed. It calls the appropriate function routines at the proper times by decrementing software counters corresponding to each routine. When one of these counters reaches zero, its software routine is called and the time is reinitialized. If the function is not selected, the counter will not be decremented. The control panel service routine executes during any free time.

INT:	LXI	D,ZPHLNG	
	LXI	H,PLCNT	GET ADDRESS OF PHLANGE COUNTER
	MVI	B,3	3 FUNCTIONS PHLANGING,
;			COMPRESSION AND VIBRATO
			FOR EACH FUNCTION
INTLP:	MOV	A.M	IS FUNCTION ENABLED
100.0-58-503/07.	CPI	FFH	?
	IZ	INTI	NO - NEXT FUNCTION
	DCB	м	YES - DECREMENT COUNTER
	PUSH	D	SAVE REGISTERS
	DUGU	u u	
	FUSH CZ	71.40	CALL POLITINE LE ZEDO
	DOD	ZJMP	CALL NOUTINE IF ZENO
	POP	п	RESTORE REGISTERS
	POP	P.	DOWE AT NEWT FUNCTIONS
	INX	н	POINT AT NEXT FUNCTION'S
	1410-		COUNTER
	INX	p	POINT AT NEXT
	INX	D	ENTRY IN JUMP
	INX	D	;TABLE
	DCR	В	;DECREMENT INDEX
	JNZ	INTLP	;ITERATE IF NOT DONE
	RET		;EXIT IF DONE
1			
ZJMP:	XCHG		;GET ADDRESS OF ROUTINE
	PCHL		JUMP THROUGH TABLE
10			
ZPHLNG:	JMP	PHLNG	
ZCOMPR:	IMP	COMPR *	
ZVIBR:	IMP	VIBR	

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Figure 11: Frequency divider for the 50 kHz data-transfer clock and the 1 ms real-time clock interrupt. The first stage divides the 2 MHz processor clock signal by forty, to obtain 50 kHz. This is further divided by fifty and sent to a flip-flop to interrupt the processor every 1 ms.

Routines that execute once per ms are called on every interrupt and do not have timers. Any time left over at the end of the millisecond is used to service the control panel.

External User Control

The control panel used with the system (the device with which the user communicates with the system, selects functions, and specifies function parameters) can take many forms. A control panel can be as simple as a few toggle switches or as elaborate as a graphics terminal. The schematic diagram for a very simple control panel interface is shown in figure 12. Two pairs of seven-segment light emitting diode (LED) displays show the user which parameter is being observed and the value of that parameter. The value of the parameter can be adjusted by pressing increment or decrement switches. A parameter select switch changes the parameter displayed. The software to operate this panel is shown as a flowchart in figure 13, and the 8080 code is given in listing 7.





This routine looks for transitions of the switches, and updates the display and parameters accordingly.

Conclusion

The interested user is by no means limited to the functions that I have described here. Tonal control, phaseshifting, and even synthesized chords are possible using digital techniques. Using a microcomputer, the possibilities are endless. The microcomputer can even generate the music it processes. There are certainly many unexplored instances where microcomputers can be applied to audio processing.

I have attempted to describe not only the design of one microcomputer audio processing system, but also the methodology used in designing any real-time microcomputer system. Before rushing into the design of a system, a top-down approach to the problem should be used, the system should be defined, a worst case timing analysis of the system should be performed and, if necessary, hardware versus software tradeoffs should be made to distribute tasks and allow reasonable execution times. An intelligent compromise between hardware and software is almost always the best solution.

*				
Number	Туре	+5 V	GND	
IC1 IC2 IC3 IC4 IC5 IC6 IC7 IC8 IC9 IC10	7490 7490 7474 75451 75451 7404 9374 74LS670 74126	5555 1488 14 16 16 14	10 10 10 7 4 4 7 8 8 7	

Table 1: Power supply connections forintegrated circuits used in the designsdescribed in this article.

Circle 145 on inquiry card.



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Figure 13: Flowchart of the control-panel service routine. It supports the hardware shown in schematic form in figure 12. The three pushbutton switches are polled once

per ms to check for transitions. If a transition in state has occurred on the UP switch, the value of the parameter being displayed is incremented. DOWN decrements the value of the parameter, and NEXT displays the next parameter. The routine is set up to handle sixteen single-byte parameters in sequential memory locations. The 8080 code is given in



Listing 7: Code of the control-panel service routine which works with the panel circuit presented in figure 12. The flowchart of this routine is shown in figure 13. By polling the pushbutton switches, it allows the user to select function parameters and change their values. This routine is set up to handle sixteen single-byte parameters in sequential memory locations.

CALL

LDA

ANI

JZ

MOV

CMA

ANA

MOV

CPI

JNZ

MOV

INR

ANI

MOV

SHLD

MOV

STA

MOV

STA

CPI

JNZ

INR

IMP

CPI

JNZ

DCR

JMP

HALT

LHLD

JZ

LXI

REVB

PBSW

B,A

М

1

UP

A,L

0FH

L,A

A,M

A.L

2

Μ FPDIS

Μ

FPDIS

PDISP

NDISP

A

M,B

PARM

7

FRONT PANEL

REVERBERATION

CALL

FPR:

FPDIS:

FPHLT:

DOWN:

UP:

UPDATE DISPLAYS			
-			
 RETURN TO			
INTERRUPT ROUTINE	\mathcal{I}		

;UPDATE REVERB :ANY BUTTONS PUSHED? ;MASK OFF UNUSED BITS, IF NO BUTTONS PUSHED FPHLT ;HALT AND WAIT FOR NEXT INTERRUPT ;AND SAVE DATA H,PBSIM ;LOOK FOR TRANSITIONS ;IF 0 NOW AND WAS 1, TRANSITION FPHLT ;EXIT IF NO TRANSITIONS ELSE UPDATE IMAGE ;GET ADDRESS OF PARAMETER :NEXT ;NO, CHECK UP GET LOW BYTE OF POINTER YES, INCREMENT POINTER ;MODULO 16 ;AND SAVE PARM ;GET NEW PARAMETER ;DISPLAY ;GET PARAMETER # :DISPLAY ;HALT AND WAIT FOR INTERRUPT ;UP? DOWN :NO - GO CHECK DOWN :YES - INCREMENT PARAMETER AND DISPLAY :DOWN? NO — HALT YES — DECREMENT PARAMETER FPHLT ;AND DISPLAY



.





Problems 1 thru ten

Most publications other than BYTE print "two," not "2" in the midst of an English sentence. Now when I read BYTE I have to go through a kind of mental stuttering: "2, oh yes, that means two." It is the same sort of gear shifting I go through whenever I read text that says "hopefully" when "I hope" is meant, or spells "through" as t, h, r, u, as the Chicago Tribune used to do. These are all examples of manner interfering with matter.

I do not object to *all* reforms in communication (going metric suits me fine), but this one is unrewarding.

Philip Bacon 3101 NW 2nd Ave Gainesville FL 32607

The road to truth and beauty is sometimes a convoluted one. You will notice that our humorous experiment with simplistic rules only lasted for an issue or two — and that reason and judgement have now prevailed. We resolve 1 [sic] thing at a time. . . . CTH

S-100 Core?

I have an S-100 bus computer and would like to install core memory in it. I have been unsuccessful in locating anyone marketing such a device. I would greatly appreciate any information on the subject.

If no one is manufacturing S-100 core, where might I locate core planes that I can interface to the S-100 bus?

Larry Smith R and L Enterprises 2901 Willens Dr #6 Melrose Park IL 60164

Removing Solder — A Comment

William Trimmer's article "Soldering Techniques" (September 1979 BYTE, page 84) covers the basics of soldering very well, but I would like to take ex-



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5388 Sterling Center Drive • P.O. Box 5007AA Westlake Village, CA 91359 U.S.A. (213) 991-2600 • Telex: 66-2400 ception to his suggestion to remove solder by "Rap(ping) the edge of the board smartly on the workbench." This practice could crack the board at worst, or the flying solder could bridge across the foil patterns, causing a short.

My technique for desoldering is to take "Solder-Wick," dip it in liquid rosin flux and wick up the solder as Mr. Trimmer mentions in his article. I find that the liquid flux improves the wicking action of the braid.

John F Roystone 4084A Birch Ct Shaw AFB SC 29152

Weather Radio Information

There seems to be a request for information relating to Weather Satellite Receiving Equipment.

I have had a receiving set in operation since the fall of 1973, using a modified Heathkit GR-110 as a receiver, and using other ideas from the NASA SP 5079.

A much more informative and practical book is *Weather Satellite Handbook*, by Dr Ralph E Taggart of Michigan State University.

C A Bush 5538 Larch St Vancouver British Columbia V6M 4E1 CANADA

Subroutine Parameters Questioned

With all due respect to Professor Maurer, his D(L,L) example in "Subroutine Parameters" (July 1979 BYTE, page 228) would always yield strange results, without regard to the particular parameter passing technique employed. If the function of D is to zero the first parameter while doing nothing with the second, calling it with the same actual parameter in both places is a logical inconsistency, demanding that the same thing be made zero and be left alone simultaneously. The CDC 6400 program did not "work" any better than the IBM one; it simply produced a different "strange" result, which the programmer apparently found more acceptable.

I also question, on page 230, the statement that the S = S + X example will not work with call-by-reference. Again, the problem here appears to be inherent in the logic of the case. The logic of the subroutine is expected to do S = S + A(l) on the range l = 1,10, while at the

same time treat the formal parameter X as standing for a simple variable. I am not familiar with ALGOL 60, but most FORTRANs handle the situation by requiring an array declaration for X in the body of the subroutine's code.

Omri Serlin POB 62138 Sunnyvale CA 94086

WD Maurer Replies:

When we CALL D(A,B), where D is defined by SUBROUTINE D(X,Y), the basic idea is that X is "really" A and that Y is "really" B. Any time we see an X in the subroutine D, we expect it to stand for A, in the context of this particular call. If, for example, we set X to U and then Y to V, that corresponds to setting A to U and B to V. If A and B are really both the same variable L, then we have set L to U and then L to V, which is perfectly acceptable. If we have set X to U and not set Y to anything, then, if the actual parameters are both L, we should set L to U. The fact that we have not set Y to anything does not mean that the old value of L should necessarily be preserved without modification, since there are many other possible ways that the variable L can have another name: for example, it can be in COMMON, referenced by both D and the program which calls D.

The second of Mr Serlin's concerns is a simple matter of confusion about ALGOL 60. If 1 put 5 = 5 + X in a loop in ALGOL 60, it is capable of doing 5 = 5+ A[1] the first time, 5 = 5 + A[2] the second time, etc, through the loop. If 1 put 5 = 5 + X in a loop in FORTRAN, it must add the same quantity X each time through the loop. In this case it will be A(i), where i was the value that the variable 1 takes on when the subroutine is entered. Requiring an array declaration for X would make X into an array name, in which case 5 = 5 + X would not be syntactically valid.

W D Maurer George Washington University SEAS Washington DC 20052

Quest Comments

Thanks so much for the QUEST program listed in the July 1979 BYTE. As novices, it was fun modifying this routine to run on our TRS-80.

By placing personal references in some of the maze locations, our family has received hours of fun, often late into the night.

For any beginners who wish to do more than buy cassette games, listings such as this are well worth a BYTE subscription.

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Level III

OS-65U Level 3 now supports this advanced networking and distributed processing capability as well as conventional single user operation and time-sharing. Level 3 now supports local clusters of intelligent microcomputer systems as well as dumb terminals for the purpose of utilizing a central Winchester disk data base and other shared resources. The system also has full communications capability with other Level 3 data bases providing full network capability.

The system utilizes Ohio Scientific's low cost, ultra high performance computer systems throughout for intelligent terminals as well as data bases. This general systems configuration provides a cost/performance ratio never before attained in this class of computer power.

Level 3 resides in each network data base. A subset system resides in each intelligent terminal. Each data base supports up to 16 intelligent systems and up to 16 dumb terminals. However, since dumb terminals can heavily load the system, they should be kept to a minimum. Level 3 also supports a real time clock, printer management, and other shared peripherals.

Data Base Requirements

Minimal requirements for a Level 3 network data base are a C3-C or C3-B computer system with 23 or 74 megabytes respectively, console terminal, 100K bytes RAM and a CA-10X 16 port I/O board for network and cluster communications.

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File syntax is as follows:

DEV A.B.C.D.	Local Floppies	unchanged from
DEVE	Local hard disks	timeshare systems
JEV K-Z	Data Bases	

Each of up to 8 open files per user can be from 8 separate origins. Specific file and shared peripheral contentions are handled by 256 network semaphores with the syntax Waite N

Waite N, close.

The network automatically prioritizes multiple resource requests and each user can specify a time out on resource requests. Semaphores are automatically reset on errors and program completion providing the system with a high degree of automatic recovery.



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Technical Forum

A Proposed Graphics Software Standard Part 2

Dr Vincent C Jones, 1913 Sheely Dr, Ft Collins CO 80526

Sample Implementation

In part 1, the framework for a proposed graphics software standard was discussed.

An implementation of the 8080 assembly language protocol for use with the Cromemco Dazzler (listing 1) illustrates how the algorithms and standards presented translate into working software. Except for a few instances where the architecture of the 8080 or Dazzler allowed substantial simplification, the program code corresponds exactly to the Nassi-Schneiderman charts in part 1. The major deviations are in the handling of control characters in the routine CHAR, affected byte address calculation in DOT, and the termination condition in PAGE.

The software starts by defining the standard entry points. The Dazzler is assumed to be jumpered to use ports 16 and 17 (octal), the Cromemco default. If you own a Dazzler and it uses different ports, the I/O (input /output) commands in INITG, CHAR, and ANIMAT will need modification.

8080/Dazzler INITG

The first step in all these routines is to preserve any registers affected. In this case, HL is not saved because its contents will be replaced by the display description parameters.

The Dazzler requires the refresh buffer to start at an even multiple of 512. No test is made to check and see if the address provided is valid; instead, an algorithm that converts any address to a valid address and a valid address to itself is used. The refresh buffer address calculated is then stored in the two bytes labeled RBUF. Placing all the variables in a single section of memory is not only good programming practice, it also permits efficient setting of defaults by using register indirect addressing. The call to the CHAR routine with zero accumulator sets the display mode to MAXR and takes care of outputting the required controls to the Dazzler's Color/Mode port.

After calling PAGE to clear the screen, the Dazzler is finally turned on. The high-byte of the refresh buffer address is retrieved from memory and rotated into the bit position expected by the Dazzler. The OUT instruction starts the display, if it is not already on. The final step, before restoring register values, is to load the appropriate parameter description into HL. Hexadecimal 8AFC indi-*Text continued on page 176*

Circle 237 on inquiry card.



JROUTINE CURSOR AT X,Y IN H,L POSITION THE CURSOR AT X,Y IN H,L FROM OR CONVERT THE COORDINATES IN H,L FROM STANDARD COORDINATES (0-255 DN EACH AXIS) TO THE COORDINATES CURRENTLY IN USE BY THE ILE BY LES MAX RESOLUTION MODE J (BUFFER LENGTH/256) J HIGH BTTE OF LAST ADDR +1 J NEED A ZERO FOR MEMORY FILL JAND FINALLY A CLEAR SCREEN INOV HAVE A DAZZLER CONTROL ISO TURN IT ON IDISPLAY DESCRIPTION J OR AT LEAST PART JCONVERT TO COORD IN USE JAND SAVE FOR OTHER PEOPLE CONVERT THE X.Y COORDINATE PAIR IN H.L TO JRETRIEVE REFRESH ADDRESS SAVE BUFFER ADDRES START OF VARIABLE AREA COLOR J SAVE THE USER VORLD KEEP TRUCKING OR CLEAR 2K OF MEMORY COMMENCING FRESTORE THE VORLD FRESTORE REGISTERS A WHICH IS ZERO FILLING BUFFER 0 WHICH IS WHITE STARTING ADDRESS THE USER WHICH IS ZERO SAVE THE VORLD IZAP THAT BYTE FUTURE ON BIT REAIN AT YPOS REALM AT XPOS AT THE ADDRESS IN "RBUF .. NEXT BYTE I DONE YET? ALL'DONE ALL: DONE ALL DONE RESTORE .0N SUBROUTIME CU000 CLEAR THE SCREEN H. BABCH H, AN IM N. BFFH RBUF+1 C U0 00 A 0 8H RBUF PAGE DA Z Ø CHAR YP 05 **P00**0 RBUF M.A AVE M.A PSd PSM M.E PSK ц С PSd PSd Δ r x r ۵ ο × × X CALLI SHLD LXI MOV PUSH CALL SHLD POP CALL' PUSH PUSH PUSH FROUTINE PAG PUSH STC RAR OUT LX1 POP POP P O P XNI NON 101 AVI ADD MOV NX d H D XN I N X NUL MOV 2NC RET B J INTERNAL CURSOR PAGE P0001 22A984 21 AB64 CD8F02 244994 **JAAABA** 21BCBA C 24F01 22AC04 CD4561 0154 · E5 0158 CD6401 DJØE 36FF 3 5 8 8 30 23 33 4 8 13 83 77 23 23 - 6 - 5 50 BC 10 5 10 3 Ξ ы 10 012C 0130 613F 124 0127 0128 0128 012E 812F e135 0136 0138 0136 0130 0142 0143 9144 0145 BIAF 0158 0151 0155 815E 8162 9147 0 1 AB 0140 OLAE **8157** 8159 0161 0163 9145 8146 8156

CHANGE BUFFERS WITHOUT FLICKER Listing 1: Implementation of the 8080 assembly language protocol for use with the Cromemco Dazzler. With a few exceptions, the program corresponds exactly to the JDISPLAY A POINT ON THE SCREEN JDAAV A LINE BETVEEN POINTS INITIALIZE THE DAZZLER TO 128 BY 128 B/W MODE. X = 0, Y = 0, SCREEN CLEARED, AND CURRENT COLOR SET TO WHITE. JOO TO A POINT ON THE SCREEN DISPLAY AN ASCII CHARACTER REFRESH ADDR TO LEGAL JCLEAR A J AND MAKE LOV BYTE ZERO JETART OF STANDARD SPACE JINITIJALIZE GRAPHICS JCLEAR THE SCREEN HAL CONTAINS THE FIRST AVAILABLE ADDRESS ЪГ JSAVE A FEW REGISTERS assesse COPYRIGHT NOTICE assesses *********************** VERSION 3.02B <> AUG 25, 1977 DEFINE STANDARD ENTRY POINTS Z COMMERCIAL USE OR DISTRIBUTION COPYRIGHT OWNER- REPRODUCTION-HODIFICATION OR ADAPTATION FOR PERSONAL USE IS PERMITTED PRO-EXPRESS WRITTEN CONSENT OF THE THE VCJ GRAPHICS PACKAGE 8080/DA22LER VERSION VIDED THIS NOTICE IS INCLUDED. JCOLOR/MODE PORT RETURNS DISPLAY CHARACTERISTICS CLEAR 256 BIT DR. VINCENT C. JONES J C ONTROL : PORT IS PROHIBITED WITHOUT THE COPYRIGHT (C) 1977 BOUNDARY FOR REFRESH BUFFERS. JFLX DAZZLER PORTS CURSOR DOT 1+02V0 AV INAT 104H In 17G PAGE LINE GFEH CHAR A.H **b**Sd Ø 2 H BEH H.A LIA ۵ Nassi-Schneiderman charts in part 1. TABLE TO IROUTINE INITG PUSH PUSH EQU THE X RA MOV áN DCX MOV ADI ANI . DEFINE JUMP J INITG: 02 Y O 1240 C3F101 C36F02 C35981 C37701 C38F03 C31901 C34501 011C 7C 011D C602 011F E6FE 705 705 705 67 5 . . 0104 0110 0113 0100 0100 9116 BBBE 3660 6110 011A 0118 0104 0122 0121 0123

DDE BY 2 Save IT He Same For Y Done IF 128 By 128 Mode Are Ve IN? All Done I divide Again
RAR MOV N.A JOU XRA A JOU ORA L' RAR NOV LA JALL' POP PSV JUHAT INR A JGA B XRA A JGA B JMP CUBBI J AN

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Programming Duickies

Relative Subroutines for the Z80

Dennis Bathory Kitsz, Roxbury VT 05669

One of the problems associated with writing versatile, relocatable programs for microprocessors is making decisions on how to use subroutines. The main difficulty occurs when a program using subroutines is to relocate itself; every call address must be rewritten. On the other hand, avoiding subroutines wastes valuable memory space.

I faced this dilemma when developing a program to exercise the memory in my TRS-80; a bit had failed, and I needed a program that could reside in low-memory during a test of high-memory, and relocate itself to highmemory in order to test low-memory. The lengthy process had to be repeated many times (preferably while I was asleep), and leave the results displayed on the monitor the next morning. The necessary ingredients for this program were: a test of all combinations of bits in a byte; a section to identify the bad address; hexadecimal and ASCII conversion routines; a clear-screen and address display routine; and a section to relocate the program and display that fact. A further requirement was that the program reside in a single page of memory.

The identification for each bad address was written as a subroutine; nested inside were the conversions to hexadecimal and ASCII and the display section. Altogether, six separate subroutine calls were needed to identify and display each faulty address.

Self-relocation of the program could have ended with a flurry of activity, transferring the program and rewriting every CALL with a specific new address.

Instead, it was possible to write the program with "relative" subroutines which are not address-specific. This concept is not entirely new, and some lategeneration processors employ many such positionindependent commands. However, the current crop of popular chips does not offer any direct way of accessing a nearby subroutine. The following procedure illustrates one way it can be achieved with the Z80:

- determine the offset from the end of the subroutine back to the main program flow;
- assign this value as the operand of a relative jump placed at the end of the subroutine;

• jump to the subroutine.

Here is an example of a "relative call and return" situation — and it uses only two bytes more than a standard subroutine:

1000 1004	LD IX,1080 [MAIN PROGRAM]	CENTER POINT OF ONE PAGE
	·	
1040	LD (iX + 8),BD	
1044 1046	JR 20 [MAIN PROGRAM]	JUMP TO THE SUBROUTINE
	•	
1066	(SUBROUTINE)	
	•	
1087	JR XX	;RETURN TO MAIN PROGRAM FLOW

Note that, like an absolute subroutine, this configuration may be entered at any point — only the offset value loaded into the return jump must change.

In the case of a conditional return, moreover, the circumstances gain only one step in complexity, as the return value cannot be determined by the main program before the subroutine is executed. Instead, whenever a return condition is met during subroutine execution, the conditional jump transfers control to the last instruction of the subroutine, which is the "loaded" jump. It then returns to the main program flow.

Both these procedures have one characteristic that many programmers tend to avoid, and that is their selfmodifying activity. Naturally, this obviates their use in read-only memory. But if it is important to have a relocatable module, it can be achieved with only one register (IX or IY) needing a specific address.

The memory use benefits of either method can be determined quickly. If it takes 5 bytes to rewrite an address directly, and a standard CALL and return combination needs 4 bytes, then a 6-byte unconditional or an 8-byte conditional "relative call" is the obvious choice. Overall, these methods provide an efficient and versatile escape from the usual complexities of creating relocatable programs.

Languages Forum

APL/S: An Alternative

Robert G Brown, 777 S Mathilda Ave Apt D148, Sunnyvale CA 94087

About the Author

Robert G Brown is an independent consultant after having worked for IBM for 13 years. He began using APL in 1968 and structured programming in 1970. When he designed the APL/S language in 1978, he attempted to combine structured programming with APL on a small computer in a way which removes some of the common objections to both.

APL/S is a modified subset of APL plus structuredprogramming control figures. It is intended to be a good first language both for those who may go on to more powerful languages such as Pascal or APL, and for those whose computational needs are destined to remain modest.

Pseudocode

Structured programming is a collection of techniques that help produce demonstrably correct programs. One of the fundamental ideas is to first state the action of the program in what is sometimes called *pseudocode*, or structured English, then progressively refine the statements of the program toward the programming language being used.



Photo 1: An immediate-mode calculation displayed on an ordinary television set. The user entered "+/246". This expression was evaluated, and the result (12) was displayed. The +/ characters indicate that the elements of the array 246 should be added. Therefore 2+4+6 gives 12 as the result. The cursor (an inverse video U, which shows up as a white square with a U inside) indicates that the keyboard is open for the next immediate-mode entry. The histogram bars are left over from a previous calculation.

With structured English, any imperative statement can be used, but alternation and repetition statements are restricted to a few well defined forms. In this case, the forms are IF-THEN-ELSE, ENDIF for alternation and WHILE-DO, ENDWHILE for repetition. Their intuitive meaning can be illustrated by a set of dieting instructions.

The instructions are to keep eating, one byte at a time, as long as you are hungry. When you are no longer hungry, ask yourself whether you want to get fat. If you do, eat some more. A structured English statement of these instructions is:

WHILE you are hungry DO eat a byte ENDWHILE IF you want to get fat THEN eat some more ENDIF

An APL/S Program

The pseudocode for a guess-the-number-game program is shown in listing 1a. The input is a series of guesses at a



Photo 2: Program AVE, which computes the average of a set of numeric observations. Input is from the keyboard as a series of numeric values — an array constant. The input, returned by the KEYB function, is assigned to OBS, thus making OBS an array. The average value is computed by adding up the elements of the array (+/OBS) and dividing the sum by the size of the array (SIZE OBS). Since the result is not assigned to a variable, it is displayed.

Listing 1a: Pseudocode for a guess-the-number-game pro- gram. This type of expression may be called Structured English. See listing 1b for the APL/S equivalent.
Pick a number between 1 and 100
Set the number of guesses to 1
WHILE the guess from the keyboard is not equal
to the number picked
DO add 1 to the number of guesses
IF the guess is higher than the number
THEN display "Too high"
ELSE display "Too low"
ENDIF
Display "Try again"
ENDWHILE
Display "Number guesses-"
Display the number of guesses

randomly selected number. The outputs are messages saying "too high," "too low," and "try again." When the number is correctly guessed, the number of guesses made is displayed.

The corresponding APL/S program, named GUESS, is shown in listing 1b. It is a line-for-line translation of the pseudocode. By looking at the pseudocode and the sample execution in listing 2, the programmer should be able to understand the main points of the APL/S program, although all the details may not be clear.

A Description of APL/S

A more complete and precise description of APL/S is provided by the syntax diagrams in figure 1 thru 5 and



Photo 3: The program AVE is executed by keying in its name. Keyboard input is prompted by a question mark (?). The user entered the 3-element array constant 1.5 2 2.5. In the program, $+/OBS \div SIZE$ OBS was evaluated as +/OBS (giving 6) divided by SIZE OBS (giving 3) for a result of 2.

Listing 1b: APL/S PROGRAM GUESS program for the NUM=RANDOM 100 guess-the-number game. In this im-NGES=1 plementation of the WHILE NUM NE GES=KEYB language, keywords such as PROGRAM DO NGES=NGES+1 and RANDOM may IF GES GT NUM be abbreviated by the first four letters. See THEN "TOO HIGH" listing 2 for an exam-ELSE "TOO LOW" ple of the execution of this routine. ENDIF "TRY AGAIN" ENDWHILE "NUMBER GUESSES-" NGES ENDPROGRAM

Listing 2: Example execu- tion of the program of listing 1b. Execution of a	GUESS ?50
program is started by typ-	TOO HIGH
ing the name of the pro- gram, in this case GUESS. User input is prompted by a question mark (?) character.	TRY AGAIN
	?25
	TOO LOW
	TRY AGAIN
	? 32
	NUMBER GUESSES-
	3

the function descriptions in table 1. Starting at the diagram labeled Program, a path through the diagrams defines a syntactically correct APL/S program. The diagrams do not specify APL/S *action* (that is, the meaning or semantics of the program).

Each circle indicates a *terminal symbol*. Terminal symbols become part of the program text exactly as shown. The boxes indicate *nonterminals*. For each nonterminal there is a diagram (or, for functions, a description in table 1). When all nonterminals have been replaced with sequences of terminals according to the diagrams (or table 1), the result is a syntactically correct APL/S program.

The syntax diagrams in figures 1 thru 5 do not cover statements for loading, saving, editing, or tracing the execution of programs. A complete description of APL/S can be found in the paper "An Introduction to APL/S" (part of the Conference Proceedings of the Third West Coast Computer Faire, November 1978) and the APL/S User's Manual by W Judd and S Cintz (available from the VideoBrain Computer Co).

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	APL/S	APL	Definition
Scalar 2-argument functions	X + Y X - Y X + Y X + Y X MAX Y X MIN Y X MOD Y X LOG Y X LOG Y X LE Y X EQ Y X GE Y X GE Y X GE Y X AND Y X OR Y	X + Y $X - Y$ $X + Y$ $X + Y$ $X + Y$ $X = Y$	X plus Y X minus Y X times Y X divided by Y X to the Yth power maximum of X and Y minimum of X and Y X modulo Y X residue of Y base X log of Y X less than Y X less than or equal to Y X equal to Y X greater than or equal to Y X greater than Y X not equal to Y X and Y X or Y
Scalar 1-argument functions	+Y -Y SIGN Y +Y EXP Y CEIL Y FLOO Y ABS Y LOG Y !Y RAND Y NOT Y	+ Y - Y + Y + Y L Y UY BY !Y - Y	Y negative of Y signum of Y reciprocal of Y e to the Yth power ceiling of Y floor of Y absolute value of Y natural log of Y factorial of Y a random integer from 1 to Y not Y
Mixed 2-argument functions Mixed 1-argument functions Subscripting Assignment Reduction operator	X,Y SIZE Y INDEX Y ARRAY Y ,Y X(Y) X = Y ©/Y	X,Y PY YP0 ,Y X[Y] X-Y Ø/Y	the concatenation of X and Y, an array number of elements in Y 1,2,,Y size Y array of zeros Y ensured a vector the element of X selected by Y X assumes the value of Y the \textcircled{O} reduction of Y, where \textcircled{O} is any scalar 2-argument function: $Y_1 \textcircled{O} Y_2 \textcircled{O} \textcircled{O} Y_n$ keyboard input
Output Circle functions (scalar 1-argument functions in APL/S)	X SIN X COS X TAN X	X 'X' 10X 20X 30X	display the value of X display X sin X cos X tan X

Table 1: APL/S functions with equivalent APL functions shown for comparison.

Because of the limited character set available, the relational functions are denoted with alphabetic symbols (eg: NE for \neq) and assignment is denoted by = instead of the preferable \leftarrow of APL. In most other cases, functions which are denoted in APL by special characters are denoted in APL/S by the name of the function as given in descriptions of APL.

In $\hat{A}PL/S$, mathematical formulas are evaluated *left to right* with addition and subtraction done last. For example, $2^{*}4+10\times3-1$ is evaluated as follows:





Figure 1: Syntax diagram showing global structure of an APL/S program.





Figure 2: Syntax diagram for block and simple statement structures.

For an assignment statement, evaluation cannot be strictly left to right. For example, the statement A = 10+1 is evaluated by first adding 10 and 1 for a result of 11, then assigning the 11 to A.

Evaluating the right hand side of an assignment before performing the assignment is carried forward to the case of an assignment embedded within a formula. For example:

The use of assignment within a formula is illustrated in the program GUESS of listing 1b in the line WHILE NUM NE GES=KEYB. The evaluation of the line goes as follows: the KEYB function reads the keyboard and returns the value entered, the assignment operation places the value into the variable GES, and the NE function is then evaluated to 1 if NUM is not equal to GES or to 0 if NUM is equal to GES. WHILE will then have an argument of 0 or 1.

WHILE, IF, AND, OR, and all the relational functions treat 1 as true and 0 as false. APL/S makes no data type distinctions such as boolean, integer, or real — a number is a number. Functions such as AND are defined on a subset of the numbers, namely 0 and 1.

The control figures of APL/S are Sequence; IF-THEN-ELSE, ENDIF; WHILE-DO, ENDWHILE; and Subprograms. There is no GOTO statement, but there is an EXIT for early termination of a WHILE loop. Because all control figures are self terminating (ie: ENDIF, END-WHILE, ENDPROGRAM), there is no need for BEGIN-END pairs to form compound statements. Anywhere a single statement can appear, so can a block of statements.

Programs can be invoked recursively. The major weakness is that all variables are global. These facilities of the language are powerful enough that the popular eight-Queens problem can be solved by an APL/S program which closely follows the recursive and well structured solution given by Dijkstra. (The differences are array bounds and local variables.)

The eight-Queens problem was discussed from a beginner's viewpoint in an article in the October 1978 BYTE ("Solving the Eight-Queens Problem," by Terry Smith, page 122) and from a more sophisticated vantage by several readers in the February 1979 BYTE ("Eight-Queens Forum," pages 132 through 148). Dr E W Dijkstra's solution is found on pages 72 thru 82 of *Structured Programming*, by Dahl, Dijkstra, and Hoare (Academic Press, 1972).

Like APL, in APL/S all scalar functions are extended element-by-element to arrays, any scalar two-argument function can be used to reduce an array, and mixed functions such as SIZE (*P* in APL) are defined. Unlike APL, in APL/S arrays are restricted to one dimension, and subscript expressions must evaluate to scalars (or oneelement arrays). Some examples should help clarify the array features.



Figure 3: Syntax diagram for variable, array constant, and number structures.

Some Examples

Any simple statement (as defined in figure 2) can be entered for immediate evaluation. Photo 1 shows an example of an immediate mode calculation on the VideoBrain computer. The user entered +/246. It was evaluated and the result, 12, was displayed. The "246" is



an example of an array constant. Addition was used to reduce the array to a scalar. Reduction by addition (+/) can be visualized as: +/2 4 6 gives 2+4+6 gives 12.

A more realistic use of arrays in immediate mode is the calculation of *net present value*. Given the one-dimensional array of cash flows, $C = (C_1, C_2, \ldots, C_n)$, the net present value (NPV) at an interest rate I, is given by:

$$NPV = \sum_{j=1}^{j=n} \frac{C_j}{(1+I)^j}$$

In APL/S, the formula for the net present value is:

 $+/(C \div ((1+I)*INDEX SIZE C))$

For comparison, the equivalent formula in APL is:

$$+/C \div (1+I)^* \iota \rho C$$

The two formulas are similar, differing only in function names and parentheses (to insure the same order of evaluation).

Because this kind of use of the array facilities is at the very heart of APL or APL/S programming, it is essential to understand how such formulas are evaluated. Let I=0.1 and C=-10050150. The evaluation of the APL/S formula can be traced through its intermediate results:

```
+/(C÷((1+I)*INDEX SIZE C))
+/(-100 50 150÷(1.1*INDEX SIZE -100 50 150))
+/(-100 50 150÷(1.1*INDEX 3))
+/(-100 50 150÷(1.1*1 2 3))
+/(-100 50 150÷(1.1 1.21 1.331))
+/(-90.909 41.32 112.7)
-90.909+41.32+112.7
63.111
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Text continued on page 98

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The system runs under CBASIC Vers. 2, and is priced at \$345. It's available in a variety of CP/M, disk formats including Dynabyte; North Star; Micropolis; TRS-80; Helios II; Heathkit; iCOM; Altair; Imsai; Cromemco; and others.

Available from computer stores worldwide. LIFEBOAT Associates 2248 Broadway, Suite 34, New York, N.Y. 10024 • (212) 580-0082 Or order direct from MICRO-AP 9807 Davona Drive, San Ramon, CA 94583 (415) 828-6697









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Figure 4: Syntax diagram showing integer, program name, and identifier structures.



Figure 5: Syntax diagram of formula, term, and factor structures.

A Beautiful Way To Interface

IQ 140

SOROC's first and foremost concern, to design outstanding remote video displays, has resulted in the development of the IQ 140. This unit reflects exquisite appearance and performance capabilities unequaled by others on the market.

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Two Polling options available: 1) Polling compatible with Lear Siegler's ADM-2. 2) Polling discipline compatible with Burroughs. Circle 346 on Inquiry card.

IQ 120

The SOROC IQ 120 is the result of an industrywide demand for a capable remote video display terminal which provides a multiple of features at a low affordable price. The IQ 120 terminal is a simple self-contained, operator / computer unit.

The IQ 120 offers such features as: 1920 character screen memory, lower case. RS232C extension, switch selectable transmission rates from 75 to 19,200 bps, cursor control, addressable cursor, erase functions and protect mode. Expansion options presently available are: block mode and hard copy capability with printer interface. The IQ 120 terminal incorporates a 12-inch, CRT formatted to display 24 lines with 80 characters per line.



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Listing 5: Sample execution of CRAPS. Listing 4: The PLAY subroutine used by Listing 3: An APL/S program that the CRAPS program of listing 3. A first simulates a game of craps. The game roll of 7 or 11 wins; 2, 3, or 12 loses. continues until a bet of \$0 is made. CRAPS Otherwise, a point is established (the Actual play is handled by the subroutine BET O TO QUIT value of the first roll). The dice are then PLAY, which sets WIN to 1 to indicate a repeatedly rolled until the point is rolled win, and to 0 for a loss. The net amount PLACE YOUR BET for a win, or a 7 is rolled for a loss. See won is stored in NET. ?250 listing 5 for a sample execution of CRAPS. PROGRAM CRAPS COMING OUT NET=O 43 PROGRAM PLAY "BET O TO QUIT" PASS +DICE=RANDOM 6 6 WHILE 1 WINNER PONT=+/DICE DO "PLACE YOUR BET" PLACE YOUR BET IF OR/(PONT EQ 7 11) IF O GE BET=KEYB 7300 THEN "PASS" THEN EXIT COMING OUT WIN=1 ELSE "COMING OUT" 1 1 ELSE WIN=O PLAY CRAPS IF OR/(PONT EQ 2 3 12) IF WIN YOU LOSE THEN "CRAPS" THEN "WINNER" PLACE YOUR BET ELSE "YOUR POINT IS" NET=NET+BET ?200 PONT ELSE "YOU LOSE" COMING OUT WHILE 1 NET=NET-BET 24 DO +DICE=RANDOM 6 6 ENDIF YOUR POINT IS IF +/DICE EQ PONT ENDIF 6 THEN "POINT MADE" ENDWHILE 1 4 IF NET GE O WIN=1 6 2 EXIT THEN "YOU'VE WON" 5 5 ELSE NET 1 5 IF +/DICE EQ 7 ELSE "YOU'VE LOST" POINT MADE THEN "BUSTED" -NET WINNER ENDIF EXIT PLACE YOUR BET ENDIF "COME, AGAIN SOON" 20 ENDIF ENDPROGRAM YOU'VE WON ENDWHILE 150 ENDIF COME AGAIN SOON ENDIF

20021

ENDPROGRAM

Text continued from page 94:

A simple program (AVE) using the array facilities is shown in photo 2 as it would appear to the user. The program computes the average of a set of observations. An execution of AVE is shown in photo 3.

The final example uses both the structured programming and array features for a simple game of craps. The main program is shown in listing 3, a subprogram in listing 4, and a sample execution in listing 5.

Both the main program and the subprogram use an EXIT statement to end a loop based on a condition detected inside the loop. The single entry, single exit convention of structured programming is maintained by this highly restricted type of GOTO.

The subprogram PLAY (listing 4) contains examples of using the array features for logical testing, a use which is not obvious in the numeric computation context usually employed in explaining the array features. Such nonmathematical use of the array features is common in APL programming, although in APL it is used in conjunction with a kind of conditional GOTO. The evaluation of the expression IF OR/(PONT EQ 7 11) will be followed through its intermediate results.

Although the purpose of the statement is logical testing, the execution trace will show how the statement is, in its use of the array features, similar to the expression for net present value. For tracing, let PONT = 9.

Circle 10 on inquiry card.

IF OR/(PONT EQ 7 11) IF OR/(9 EQ 7 11) IF OR/(0 0) IF 0 OR 0 IF 0

The result, 0, indicates that it is false that PONT equals 7 or 11, so execution will proceed to the first statement of the ELSE block.

Summary

APL/S is one of the first high-level language alternatives to BASIC to be offered on a low-priced personal computer (under \$800). APL/S combines structured programming with an APL approach to arrays. Additional differences between APL and APL/S are due to hardware limitations and a desire to make use of the language as natural as possible.■

An APL/S language system is available in a read-only memory cartridge for the VideoBrain home computer from VideoBrain Computer Co, 2950 Patrick Henry Dr, Santa Clara CA 95050.

REFERENCES

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- 2. Dahl, Dijkstra, and Hoare, Structured Programming, Academic Press, 1972.
- 3. Judd, W and Cintz S, *APL/S User's Manual*, Video Brain Computer Co, Santa Clara CA, 1978.
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Computer Simulates State Prison System, Helps Predict Cost

Louisiana State University (LSU) has designed several computer models that simulate the operation of the state's prison system. The computer models can determine the cost of building and staffing new prison units, the costs of prisoner transfer, and the costs that any changes in duration of stay or in legislation affecting probation or sentencing might have. With the University's IBM computer at their disposal, lawmakers can propose various pieces of legislation, send it to LSU for analysis, and receive a response within 48 hours. For further information. contact IBM, 7701 Stemmons Fwy, Dallas TX 75247.

Apple Computer Introduces a Repair Service

Apple Computer Inc, 10260 Bandley Dr, Cupertino CA 95014, has announced a nationwide repair program featuring same-day computer repairs.

Level I repair requires no special technical knowledge and will be dealt with by a local dealer using new diagnostic software and Apple's Modular Parts Exchange Program (MPEP). The diagnostic program tests the motherboard, power supply, memories, keyboard, tape I/O, paddles, disk drive, and peripheral interface cards. When the problem is located, the diagnostic program identifies it and informs the dealer, through the video display, which component needs repair or replacement. The Level II (more complex) repairs will take place at a regional distributor, and Level III service will originate from the Apple Service Center in Cupertino CA.

A California School District Uses Computers

Five hundred and fifty boys and girls from elementary grades and the six high schools in the Huntington Beach school system are now using a powerful IBM System/370 Model 135. which is reserved exclusively for instructional purposes. The students take courses in mathematics, science, social studies, business, English, and computer programming languages in teachersupervised classrooms on 56 terminals. A group of high school students wrote a series of online programs to carry all scoring and results of an academic decathlon hosted by a Huntington Beach high school. One student wrote a program to survey all county school professional salaries. Another 7th grade pupil won the county science fair with a computer project. Children can develop their own academic computing programs and make any program selection they want. For further information, contact Glen Dysinger, 5201 Bolsa Ave, Huntington Beach CA 92647.

LSU Professor and Computer Develop New Ways to Deal With Environmental Problems

An IBM 3033 processor and Richard C Farmer, professor of chemical engineering, are solving complex equations devised in the 1880s that describe the motions of solid particles in fluids. Computed results may show where to deposit sediment from dredging operations that are necessary

We're about to make a new name for ourselves.

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to maintain shipping lanes, without endangering precious oyster beds. Professor Farmer hopes to find a way to halt the silting that blocks shipping, without creating other environmental problems. Before a computer approach was developed, marine scientists had to depend on photos and dyed water, and civil engineers used scale models to study environmental problems. The Tennessee Valley Authority uses Professor Farmer's approach to determine optimum methods, from an environmental standpoint, to dispose of the waste heat from power plants. The Louisiana State University, Office of Information Services, Baton Rouge LA 70803 has more information on computerassisted programs in environmental studies.

Short Course Series

Integrated Computer Systems Inc, 3304 Pico Blvd, POB 5339, Santa Monica CA 90405, has announced their winter and spring schedule for their Short Course series. Courses on computer graphics, digital signal processing; troubleshooting microprocessor systems, and other topics will be covered. The courses are being held in major cities around the US. These courses are structured for technical and managerial personnel.

Computer Courses for Nonspecialists

Human Computing Resources Corp is presenting short courses on introductory programming in BASIC, programming in Pascal, introduction to computing and personal computers and microprocessors, how to buy a computer for a small business, computer graphics, word processing, computers in law and medicine, and more. For price and schedules

for the next year, contact Human Computing Resources Corp, 10 St Mary St. Toronto Ontario. CANADA M4Y 1P9.

Call for Papers

The Instrument Society of America (ISA) is sponsoring a conference on the theory, design, manufacture and use of instrumentation, computers and systems for measurement and control entitled "Instrumentation of Challenge," to be held October 20-23, 1980, in Houston. Papers concerning theory, applications, technique or innovations in the fields of aerospace. analysis, cryogenics, data handling and computation, metals, power, textiles, pulp and paper, maintenance, biomedical, and more, are welcome.

To submit a paper for consideration, request abstract forms from ISA headquarters, 400 Stanwix St, Pittsburgh PA 15222. Deadline for unsolicited papers is February 1 1980.



Some Refreshing Bugs

Thanks go to Steve Ciarcia for uncovering several bugs in his October 1979 BYTE Circuit Cellar article, "Self-Refreshing LED Graphics Display." In figures 2 (page 59) and 4 (page 62) the light-emitting diodes (LEDs) are shown with their polarities reversed. For proper operation, they should be reversed from their appearance in the figures. Also, in figure 2 the signal decode I/O write strobe is shown as a high-tolow transition. It should be a low-to-high transition for proper operation.



FCC TO ALLOW ASCII COMMUNICATION VIA OSCAR: The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has granted the American Radio Relay League (ARRL), the largest amateur radio association in the world, a waiver to allow ASCII communications via the OSCAR satellite. Radio amateurs who have personal computers will soon be able to transmit and receive ASCII anywhere in the world. The waiver covers "experimental use only," as there are still some problems. The problems involve radio frequency (RF) interference in the satellite receiver and a lack of a clear-cut protocol for the ASCII format. Progress is being made in solving these problems, and it is expected that amateurs will utilize this service heavily.

UNIX-LIKE SYSTEM AVAILABLE FOR 8080/Z80 SYSTEMS: An operating system modeled after UNIX (registered trademark of Bell Labs) is now available from the Computer Systems Design Group, 3632 Governor Dr, San Diego CA 92122. UNIX is a high-level, timeshare operating system developed by Bell Labs to run on large DEC PDP-11 systems. It has proven very popular at educational institutions, research organizations, and the like, because of its power and flexibility.

COMPUTER BULLETIN BOARDS MULTIPLY: Computerized bulletin board systems are multiplying like rabbits! These systems, which allow people to communicate with others via terminal/modems and personal computer systems, are skyrocketing in popularity. From only three computerized bulletin board systems in operation at this time last year, their number has increased to nearly 60 systems in operation across the country. These systems are run by individuals, clubs and businesses who are using the computerized bulletin board systems' software to set up computerized intelligent answering machines. Many are tailored to the special needs of the sponsors by altering the software. California has nearly twenty computerized bulletin board systems in operation and Texas approximately ten. A majority of the computerized bulletin board systems can be contacted via computer club newsletters.

NEWS BRIEFS: Bell Labs, Murray Hill NJ, has fabricated experimental bubble memory chips with 11.5 M bit density to yield working storage of at least 1 M bytes Bell Labs has also announced an extension of the conventional doping methods used in manufacturing integrated circuits that could double their speed National Semiconductor, Santa Clara CA, has announced a CMOS microprocessor which executes the Z80 instruction set. However, it is not pin-compatible with the Z80 Texas Instruments is the leader in microprocessor production. So far they have made over 9 million TMS-1000 microprocessors. The TMS-1000 is a 4-bit processor used mostly in toys and games.

8-INCH HARD DISK DRIVE MARKET SHAPING UP: It is now apparent that manufacturers are going to use the new 8-inch hard disk drives in a big way next year. The 8-inch hard disk drives will fill a gap that exists between floppy drives and the 14-inch hard disk drives. The IMI-7710, made by International Memories Inc, Cupertino CA, is the only drive currently in production. IMI appears to have at least a 6-month, and possibly greater, lead on the rest of the manufacturers. The 7710 stores 11 M bytes and sells for under \$2000 in quantity (\$2990 for a single unit).

At least a dozen manufacturers will have 8-inch hard drives in production by the end of the first quarter of next year. They will range from 2.1 M bytes all the way up to 51 M byte units, with prices ranging from \$1900 to \$4000 in single-unit quantities. Shugart will be a late entry into this market and is keeping development efforts under wraps. However, Shugart is expected to introduce a very low-cost small storage size drive.

It is expected that manufacturers of double-sided floppy drives will have all the bugs solved in 1980 and that these drives will hinder the low-end, 8-inch hard disk drive market. On the high-end, the 14-inch hard disk drives, although physically larger, have a lower cost per bit and hence may limit the growth of 8-inch drives. It is expected that the more popular 8-inch hard disk drives will be in the 5 to 20 M byte range.

RANDOM RUMORS: General Electric is interested in the personal computing area. They have invested some money in Intelligent System Corp (ISC), the maker of Compucolor systems. But they have not decided on their approach . . . Shugart is producing 1000 5-inch floppy disk drives per day, while Micropolis, ranked second in the industry, is turning out 200 per day A 2 M byte

5

5-inch floppy disk drive will be announced this coming spring by Tandon Magnetics, Chatsworth CA. The drive will be double-sided and double-density with 96 tracks per inch and 12,000 bits per inch.

16-BIT MULTIPROCESSOR UNIT PERIPHERAL INTEGRATED CIRCUITS BEING INTRODUCED: All

of the 16-bit microprocessor manufacturers are introducing peripheral integrated circuits which increase the power and flexibility of the new 16-bit microcomputer systems. These integrated circuits will allow these microcomputers to take over applications once considered the province of mini or large computer systems. These include memory management (MMU), bus arbitration, direct memory access (DMA), and floating point arithmetic. Also being introduced for the 16-bit devices are dualdensity floppy disk, bubble memory, and super fast printer controllers.

The memory management unit allows the microprocessor to partition off its own memory space. Motorola and Zilog plan to have memory management unit integrated circuits for their 68000 and Z8000 multiprocessor units, while Intel includes the memory management unit with their 8086 16-bit multiprocessor unit.

Bus arbitration controllers are used in multiprocessor systems where there is more than one master unit on the bus. The bus arbiter provides the necessary timing and control signals, including establishing priorities among masters. Intel has already announced such an integrated circuit and Motorola and Zilog are designing theirs.

AMD has released its arithmetic processor which performs single-precision (32-bit) and doubleprecision (64-bit) add, subtract, multiply, and divide operations with 16-bit wide data paths.

WHAT'S AHEAD FOR 1980?: This is a good time to make some predictions for next year. What can we expect? Let me stick my neck out a little. I expect to see the following:

• The first Japanese personal computer systems will become available in this country.

• Competitive pressures will increase on small manufacturers. This will cause some liquidations and several mergers, consolidations or acquisitions.

• A sizable number of audio and office equipment retailers will enter the computer retailing business. This will create pressures on conventional computer stores. We may even see the appearance of stores that sell only software, much like audio record stores.

• 16-bit microcomputer systems will be commonplace. They will have multiuser, multitasking and multiprocessing, and greater real-time operating capabilities. They will offer far more sophisticated editors, debuggers, compilers, assemblers, and other system software.

• IBM, Digital Equipment Corp, Data General, Hewlett-Packard and other minicomputer makers will introduce low-cost microcomputer systems to compete with current microcomputer systems.

• Several personal computer manufacturers will introduce "second generation" machines with significant increases in power.

• The emphasis will shift from hardware to software. BASIC will continue as the dominant language. Enhancements will continue to be made to the available BASIC interpreters. BASIC compilers will be more available. Pascal will increase in popularity, but will still be used by only a small percentage of system programmers. New COBOL compilers will also become available and increase in popularity. APL will also increase in popularity, particularly for financial and statistical applications. Also a large number of data base managers will be introduced.

• Business application software for microcomputer systems will finally "come of age" and provide the needed performance that suppliers have been promising but not delivering during the past two years.

• The first low-cost microcomputer-based robot kit will be introduced.

• Typewriters will have built-in intelligence, using microprocessors and built-in microdisks naturally, and will have many word processing features. They will be able to store 10 to 50 pages of text. The "dumb" typewriter will soon be a thing of the past.

• Personal computer time-sharing systems will proliferate. The greatest use will be for accessing data bases.

MAIL: I receive a large number of letters each month as a result of this column. If you wish a response, please include a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

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Text Compression

James L Peterson Dept of Computer Sciences University of Texas Austin TX 78712

A continuing problem on any computer system is storage. There is never enough computer memory for all the information we wish to store. This is true both for programs in main memory and for the information which resides on peripheral devices.

One solution to this problem is simply to buy more memory. Particularly in the case of storage devices with removable media such as cassettes, floppy disks, magnetic tape and even paper tape, additional media can be purchased and used as necessary. But even here economics will eventually limit the amount of storage available.

An alternative approach is to try to make better use of existing storage media. This is where *text compression* can be of great use. The idea of text compression is to reduce the amount of space needed to store a file by compressing it, making it smaller. Compression is accomplished by changing the way in which the file is represented. The *encoding* procedure is performed in such a way that it is reversible; that is, it can later be *decoded* to produce the original uncompressed file. This is illustrated in figure 1. The hope is that the encoded version of the file will be smaller than the original file, and hence space will be saved.

The cost of this space saving is processor time. Additional processor time will be needed to encode and decode the compressed files as they are processed. However, it should be noted that microprocessors are seldom processor bound, but more commonly have extra processor cycles available. In fact, the total execute time of many programs will be less on a compressed file despite its encoded form. This is because the I/O(input/output) transfer time for a compressed file is less than the



Figure 1: The text compression process.

transfer time for an uncompressed file, since there are fewer bits to read or write. Hence, I/O bound programs (like assemblers and loaders) may execute faster on compressed files.

The basic idea of text compression is to find an encoding method that takes up minimal space. Many algorithms for text compression have been invented, and we present some of them here. In general, these algorithms will work for any type of data. such as numeric, character string, and so on; but for purposes of this article we limit ourselves to text, ie: strings of characters. This will include programs, documentation, mailing lists, data, and many other files stored in computers. In fact, object programs, if considered as simply strings of bytes, can also be compressed, although this must be done carefully.

Text compression is accomplished by careful selection of the representation of the information in the compressed file. For many small computer systems, the ASCII code is generally used to represent characters. The main advantage of the ASCII code is that the representation is standard and easy to define. A major disadvantage is its poor space utilization. ASCII is a 7-bit code, while most processors handle 8-bit bytes. Thus, 1 bit out of 8(12.5%) is wasted simply because a 7-bit character code is used in an 8-bit byte. Further, most control codes are seldom used, and many applications do not need both upper and lower case characters. Thus, another bit can generally be reclaimed with ease, providing at least 25% savings in storage space. Many of the algorithms presented here can turn these extra bits into even greater savings of space.

Notice, however, that this approach requires a description of how the compressed file is to be represented. This description commonly consists of the encoding and decoding routines. The savings which result from text compression must be balanced against both the additional processor time for encoding and decoding, and the storage space necessary for the encoding and decoding routines. Also, different types of files may be best encoded by different methods, so several different encoding and decoding routines may be necessary.
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Figure 2: A file which can benefit from simple text compression techniques. The original file is a 24 by 80 character video display image consisting of 1920 characters. Deleting trailing blanks and using tabs set for every 8 columns will reduce the size of this file to 412 characters — a savings of 78.6 percent.

Trailing Blanks and Tabs

A simple approach to compression for text files (but not for object code files) is eliminating blanks which come at the ends of lines before the carriage return and line feed characters. These are known as trailing blanks. For systems which store large amounts of assembly language, BASIC or FORTRAN programs, much of each line will be blank. Any trailing blanks can be deleted without changing the meaning of the file.

Tabs can be used to reduce the number of blanks elsewhere in a line. Particularly with block structured programs, such as ALGOL, Pascal, or PL/I, or with column oriented languages such as FORTRAN or assembly language, tabs can be quite effective in text compression. Two varieties of tabbing mechanisms can be used. One is called *fixed tab stops*. In this case, tab stops occur every **n** columns, where **n** is a system-wide constant. Typically n=8, although some studies have shown that n=4 or n=5 will produce additional savings.

\$32 \$3*\$4 /**.@\$30 /\$5* \ \$6* \ @\$30 \$7* \$7* @\$30 \$5*'' '\$6* @\$31 **/\$6 \ **'@\$30 \$3.\$9 /\$3* \ @\$29 \$4* \ \$7 \$6* @\$29 \$5* \. . . \$6* @\$29 \ \$4*' \$6* \ **'@\$31 '' \$6*...@\$36 \ \$4* \ @\$43 \ @\$43 * @\$43 * @\$43 / .../\$3* \ @\$30 ...\$9 ./ \\$7* \ @\$27 /\$6* \ \$6*/\$3*/'@\$26/**' '\ **\ \$3.*/\$3'@\$26'\$6 \ **''@\$35*\$3 \ @\$35 \ */@\$36 \ *@\$37 \ @

Figure 3: Further compression of the file shown in figure 2 done by replacing multiple identical characters with an escape sequence. The escape sequence in this case is the escape character \$ followed by the number of repetitions and the character to be repeated. This scheme is useful only when the repeat count is greater than 2. The count would normally fit into 1 byte, but is here shown in decimal. The character @ represents the carriage return and line feed. Only 287 characters are needed to represent the file in figure 2 using this representation. This reduces the file to 14.9 percent of its original size.

The other possibility is to use variable tab stops. In this case, tab stop positions are selected for each file separately. This would require a decision as to which tab stops are best (ie: which would produce the best compression). In addition it would be necessary to indicate with each file what tab settings are to be used. This can be done easily by appending a tab stop dictionary at the head of each file. Such a dictionary would be used to initialize tables for the decoding routine which would replace each tab with an appropriate number of blanks. This approach allows different tab settings to be used for different programming languages or data sets.

Multiple Characters

Trailing blanks and tab mechanisms are used for compressing strings of multiple blank characters. Some applications may result in strings of identical nonblank characters occurring frequently. For example, picture processing by computer often requires storing long sequences of identical characters, such as the characters which produce figure 2. The approach here is to replace a string of **n** identical characters by the number n and 1 character, thus saving n-2 characters. The count can be represented as a byte. If the count exceeds 256, it can be output as a count of 256 followed by the character, and then another count and character for the remainder.

Encoding consists of simply counting identical characters until a different one is found, and then outputting the count and character. Decoding simply expands each count and character to the appropriate number of characters. Obviously, **n** should be greater than 2 most of the time for this approach to succeed. If **n** were generally 1, this approach would actually double the size of the file. Since this is commonly the case for text files, a more sophisticated approach is generally used.

We wish to replace sequences of identical characters by a count and character, but leave single or double characters alone. The problem is representing the multiple characters in such a way that the count is not misinterpreted as a character. A common solution is to use an escape sequence, which is a means of indicating that a special interpretation should be applied to the characters which follow. To create an escape sequence, choose any character which is seldom (preferably never) used. For example, in ASCII one of the control codes or special characters might be used. ASCII even provides an escape character, but if it is already being used for another purpose, any other character code can be used. Now a sequence of n identical characters would be represented by the escape character, the value **n**, and the character to be repeated. Figure 3 shows the text of figure 2 compressed by this method.

This allows normal text to be represented normally, except for the escape character. The problem we must now solve is how to represent the escape character if it occurs in the input (uncompressed) text. If we simply copy it to the compressed file, the decoder will (incorrectly) think it is the start of an escape sequence and interpret the following 2 characters as indicating a sequence of identical characters (this is essentially the same problem that language designers face in trying to represent a quoted string consisting of a quote). Several approaches to this problem can be used: outlaw all occurrences of the escape character; replace all escape char"Chess Challenger-10 Wins Microchess Tourney" -Personal Computing Magazine February, 1979

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-	(TRS-80)	B	14	2	0	0	p	35	0	14	_	-	_	-	-	-
1	MICKO-CHESS 2.0	W	1/2	1	X	1	p	ø	1/2	Ц	_	3	4	5	5	4
-	PET	В	1	1/2	N	1/2	ø	0	ø		_	-	_	1	_	_
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Figure 4: Compressing a BASIC program by using keyword replacement. The keywords (1) GO TO, (2) IF, (3) LET, (4) PRINT, (5) READ, (6) THEN and (7) END have been replaced by an escape sequence consisting of an escape character \$ followed by a keyword number. Note that the escape character occurred within the original program and was replaced by a special escape sequence \$\$. In actual use, all delimiting blanks around keywords would be subsumed into the keyword. Thus line 10 would be 10\$5A, and \$5 would mean "READ".

acters by a special escape sequence such as one with a 0 count; replace all escape characters by an escape character, a count of 1, and an escape character, treating it as a sequence of length 1. Any of these approaches will allow a file to be encoded and decoded easily and correctly.

Note that, in choosing an escape character, we can always use the same one (a system-wide constant) or we can select a different one for every file. If we choose a different one for every file, we must make a preliminary pass through the file to look at all characters used and find one which is not used. We should then append the escape character at the beginning of the file to allow the decoding algorithm to know what character is used as the escape character.

Keyword Replacement

A very common type of file stored in computer systems is a program file. Programs offer great possibilities for text compression because of their stylized form and syntax. The techniques of deleting trailing blanks and using tabs to replace leading blanks can reduce storage requirements considerably. But an even larger gain can be made from keyword replacement.

Most programming languages use a number of *keywords* or *reserved words*: in FORTRAN, such words as INTEGER, FORMAT, CALL and so on; in BASIC, such words as LET, READ, PRINT, REM and so on. These words are used throughout these programs and are prime candidates for text compression.

Two techniques are commonly used. First, one can replace each keyword by an escape sequence. The escape sequence might consist of the escape code, followed by a number which indicates which keyword is being used. This has the advantage of allowing a large number of reserved words up to the number which can be held in 1 byte, and can be particularly useful for assembly language symbolic op codes.

An alternative approach is to look through the existing character code for unused character codes. For example, if ASCII is being used, many of the control codes, some of the special characters, and perhaps the lower case characters are not normally used. If 7-bit ASCII is being used with 8-bit bytes, then the extra bit can be used to define 128 new unused codes. These unused codes are paired up with the most frequently occurring reserved words. One code should be reserved for use as an escape or quote character, in case any of the codes assumed to be unused should happen to be used in an input file.

For encoding, the input file is scanned for reserved words and each reserved word is replaced by the appropriate special code as illustrated by figure 4. If any of the special codes should show up in the input stream, they are replaced by the 2-character sequence of the escape code followed by the input character. For decoding, all special codes are replaced by their equivalent keyword, except that any character preceded by an escape code is copied directly to the output, with no replacement.

At this point, a problem may become apparent. Note that the keywords for any particular language are fixed and relatively small in number, but that the keywords vary from language to language. Hence, the appropriate correspondence between special codes and reserved words may vary greatly. In single language systems (such as those which offer only BASIC) this is not a problem, but more general systems need to consider this problem.



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Jutions are available. .an simply use separate en-.ind decoding routines for .nguage, leaving it to the promer to use the appropriate one. .ond, one can tag each compressed .ile with a byte which indicates if this is a BASIC compressed file, or a FORTRAN compressed file, or a type X compressed file. Then the encoder must either be told how to encode the file or be able to guess (or compute) that it is a FORTRAN, BASIC, or type X file and apply the appropriate compression algorithm. The compressed file is tagged as it is encoded. The decoder looks at the tag and uses the appropriate decoding scheme.

A third approach is more general, but potentially more expensive. The difference between the encoding and decoding algorithms for the different types of files is simply the table of pairings between keywords and character codes. Therefore, another approach is to prefix each compressed file with a dictionary of character code and reserved word pairs. The dictionary explains the meanings of the special character codes by indicating the reserved words for which they stand.

Substring Abbreviation

The idea of appending an abbreviation dictionary to the front of a compressed file opens the way to using the keyword replacement scheme for more general files. The idea is quite simple. Pick out those sequences of characters which occur most frequently in a file and replace them with a special character code. To allow decoding, we append a dictionary at the beginning of each file to show which special character codes Dictionary:

\$B "text compression" \$C "computer"

\$A "the"

...

Text:

Figure 5: Text compression by substring replacement. Substrings are replaced by abbreviation codes (here we use escape sequences). A dictionary is placed at the beginning of the file to define the meanings of the abbreviations.

correspond to which replaced character strings. This approach can yield very good text compression, especially for programs or natural language text, since keywords, variable names and some words (like *the*, *and*, and so on) are used very frequently.

But there are some problems with this approach also. The major problem is selecting the character strings to be abbreviated. With programs written in particular languages, keywords occur frequently and so are a safe bet for substitution, but what constitutes appropriate character strings for general replacement? These can be determined only by examining the file, since the appropriate strings will vary from file to file.

The objective, of course, is to realize the greatest savings in space. Here we are limited mainly by the number of codes available for substitution. If we use unused codes in the existing character set, we are limited to from 10 to 50 abbreviation codes, typically. If we extend the character set (say by using 8-bit codes with 7-bit ASCII) then we may have as many as 128 codes available. Using an escape sequence may provide up to 256, but at a cost of at least 2 characters per abbreviation. In all cases, the number of codes available will always be limited to, say, m. Thus we need to pick those m strings for abbreviation which will result in the greatest space savings.

We do not always want to pick merely the most frequently occurring m strings. Consider the 2 strings to and text compression. If to occurs 100 times and text compression only 15 times, which should we replace? Replacing the 2-character sequence to by a single abbreviation code saves only 1 character (assuming 1 byte abbreviation code) per occurrence, or a total of 100 characters. Replacing the 16-character sequence text compression saves 15 characters per occurrence, or 225 characters total. Thus, in general we wish to replace that character sequence whose product of length and frequency is greatest. An example of substring replacement is shown in figure 5.

The encoding problem then becomes that of finding the **m** sequences whose length-frequency product is greatest, replacing all occurrences of them with the **m** abbreviation codes, and appending the abbreviation dictionary at the front of the compressed file. The decoding problem reduces to



This paper is concerned with \$A use of \$B in \$C systems, where \$A amount of \$C storage is limited.

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950 DOVLEN PLACE • SUITE B • CARSON, CALIFORNIA 90746 (213) 538-4251 • (213) 538-2254 merely reading in the abbreviation dictionary and replacing all abbreviation codes with the appropriate character sequence.

The only real difficulty is finding the m sequences to be abbreviated. No really good solution to this problem is known. The best solution I have seen works as follows: first. make 1 pass through the file to compute the most frequently occurring pairs. There should be no more than 2500 of these, and probably many fewer. Compute the frequency of these pairs and keep only the **m** or **2m** most frequent. Now consider that any sequence of length 3 both begins and ends with a subsequence of length 2, and that these 2 subsequences of length 2 must be at least as frequent as the length 3 sequence. That is, if there are 23 occurrences of abc, then there must be at least 23 ab and at least 23 bc. Thus we can make another pass through the file, counting the frequency of subsequences of length 3, but limiting ourselves to those sequences which begin and end with subsequences of length 2 (which

1

are also frequent). Next we can make another pass for length 4 (limiting the sequences to those with frequent length 3 subsequences), another pass for length 5, and so on until we decide to stop. We can stop either when our last pass has produced no new sequences whose frequency-length product exceeds the previous set, or after a fixed number of passes.

Huffman Coding

All of the schemes for text compression discussed so far are similar in the sense that they confine themselves to working within the given character code and byte structure. Even more savings can result from recoding the character code representation itself. Almost all character code representations use a fixed code size: 6 bits for binary coded decimal(BCD), 7 bits for ASCII and 8 bits for EBCDIC. This can be very wasteful of space.

Consider the simple problem of encoding the 4 characters A, B, C, and D. If we use a fixed code size, then we could encode each character with 2 bits, as follows:



A	00
В	01
С	10
D	11

But suppose that the letter A occurs 50% of the time in the text, B occurs 25% and C and D split the remaining 25% equally. Then the following *variable* length character code will produce a shorter *average* text length.

Α	0
В	10
С	110
D	111

To compute the average text length, consider that, out of n characters, n/2will be A which requires only 1 bit, n/4 will be B for 2 bits each and the remaining n/4 will be C or D for 3 bits each. Thus the total number of bits to represent n characters is:

```
1(n/2) + 2(n/4) + 3(n/4) = 1.75n
```

Comparing this with the **2n** bits needed for the fixed length code, we see that we have saved 12.5% of the total file size.

Variable length coding and decoding is somewhat more complex than fixed length coding, but not really difficult. It involves much more bit manipulation. To encode a string like *ABAABCDAB*, we simply concatenate the bit representations of each character, packing across byte boundaries as necessary.

A B A A B C D A B 0 10 0 0 10 110 111 0 10

To decode, we must scan from left to right, looking at each bit. For the string 01001100, we notice that the 1st bit is a 0. Only A starts with 0, so our 1st character is an A. The next bit is a 1, so it could be a *B*, *C* or *D*, but looking at the next bit we see that the next character must be a B. We remove the 2 bits for the B. and continue. The next bit is 0, so the next character is an A. The following bit is a 1, signifying either a B, C, or D. The next bit is a 1, signifying a C or D. Finally the next bit indicates a C. The last character is an A. So our decoded text is ABACA.

Computer stored text files can benefit greatly from Huffman coding. Huffman coding can be used anytime

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Figure 6: Huffman code for the letters of the English language, based on the probabilities (frequency of occurrence) of the letters in English. The code length is inversely proportional to the frequency of occurrence of a given letter (in much the same manner as Morse code). Code lengths vary from 9 bits (for z and j) to 3 bits (for e and t). The average length is 4.1885 bits per letter. Five bits would be necessary for a fixed length code, a space saving of 16 percent.

the probabilities of the character codes are not equal. In fact, the more unequal the probabilities, the better the compression with a Huffman coding. Looking at a table of frequencies of the letters in English, we can see that they are quite unequal, and hence can be compressed nicely with Huffman coding.

To construct a Huffman code, a very simple algorithm is used (refer to figure 6). First, it is necessary to compute the probabilities of the characters to be encoded. This requires 1 pass through some sample text, a part of a file, the whole file or several files, as desired, counting the occurrences of different characters. Then we need to sort the characters according to their frequency. Take the 2 least frequently occurring characters, and combine them into a *super character* whose frequency is the sum of the 2 individual characters. The code for each of the 2 characters will be the code for the *super character* followed by a 0 for one character and 1 for the other. Now delete the 2 least frequently used characters from the list and insert the new *super character*

into the list at the appropriate place for its frequency. Continue this process until all characters and *super characters* are combined into 1 *super character*. The result is a Huffman code of minimal average code length. The Huffman code may best be seen as a binary tree with the terminal nodes (leaves) being the characters which are encoded.

Huffman coding can be quite successful in text compression, in extreme cases reducing the size of a file more than half. The basic technique can be improved upon in a number of ways. For example, pairs of characters, rather than single characters, can be used as the basis of encoding. This requires a much larger table of character frequencies, since now we need to compute the frequencies of character pairs, and larger tables of character pair and Huffman code associations, but can result in greater savings.

Another possibility is to use conditional Huffman coding. The objective here is to utilize the fact that the probability (frequency) of a character will vary depending upon what character precedes it. For example, compare the probability of a U following a Q(nearly 1) to the probability of a Ufollowing a U (nearly 0). So an optimal encoding should use a very short code for a U which follows O and can use a very long code for a Uwhich follows a U. The encoding algorithm involves computing the frequency with which each character follows every other character. A separate Huffman code is then computed for the characters which follow each character. The encoding scheme remembers the last character encoded and uses that to select the code to be used for the next character. The decoding algorithm must also remember the last character decoded in order to be able to select the correct decoding algorithm.

Huffman codes are really quite simple, but they can be made more sophisticated to achieve increased text compression. However, even with simple Huffman codes, some problems can arise. First, notice that Huffman encoding and decoding both involve a great deal of bit manipulation, which can be very slow to program. Second, the best compression is achieved if a Huffman code can take advantage of the unequal fre-

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Animation by Michael Smith University of Utah **Computer Aided Instruction Group** quencies of characters in a file, but these will differ from file to file. Thus a separate encoding may be best for each file. This can be done by appending the code at the front of a file (as with the dictionaries used for abbreviations) but this increases the size of the file (significantly for small files).

Third, the variable length code nature of Huffman coding can make them extremely vulnerable to transmission or storage errors. In a fixed length code, if 1 bit is changed, only that 1 character is affected, while with Huffman codes, both that character and all succeeding characters may be decoded incorrectly because of a mistake in the assumed length of the incorrect character. (A similar problem would happen to a fixed length code if a bit were dropped or added.) Thus, for safety, it is necessary to add error detection and correction redundancy back into the file, increasing its size.

Still there are environments in which Huffman coding can be quite useful. Consider a word processing system storing files on a low speed serial device such as a cassette. Since the system is special purpose, one can compute the expected frequencies of English characters and use 1 Huffman code for all files. Encoding and decoding would be done automatically by the tape driver routines. Alternatively the encoding and decoding could be built into the tape drive hardware itself as special purpose logic or a small processor with a read only memory encoding/ decoding table. This encoding/ decoding approach would be totally transparent to the user. The only effect on the user would be the ability to store a larger, but variable number of "characters" on a fixed amount of tape.

Conclusions

The amount of storage space needed to store information can be greatly reduced by simple text compression techniques like the ones we have presented here. Each of the techniques presented can save some space in many files. And many of the techniques can be used one after another to achieve more and more compression. Text compression can be a simple and effective method of increasing the amount of storage available in exchange for some processor cycles.

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Analysis of Polynomial Functions with the TI-59 Calculator

Part 1

Pierre Chancé 20 Rue de Longchamp 75116 Paris FRANCE

Between the elementary functions accessible by direct calculation and higher-order equations reserved for the computer, there exists an intermediate domain where programmable calculators are useful.

Certain concrete problems sometimes lead to such equations without this creating an exceptional volume of calculation. Some have been encountered, for example, in the handling of small 6 by 6 matrices concerning medical data. Other technicians are also familiar with this type of obstacle in their fields. Consequently, the feeling is that it is worthwhile proposing a convenient program worked out on the Texas Instruments TI-59 and designed for sixth-order and lower-degree polynomial functions.

Independent of the advantages in mathematical terms, I hope that this article will give the user a meaningful introduction to this highly advanced calculator. For practical reasons, the original goals were as follows:

- calculate all the characteristic elements of the function (roots, maximums, minimums, and points of inflection where applicable)
- automatically plot the function curve
- control the program with a single key

Obtaining these conditions virtually eliminates any chance of operating error, and frees the user for other tasks once the calculation has begun. This is especially the case since the main program can be stored on a single magnetic card as can the printout program. Alogether, this provides a simplified procedure which nonetheless permits execution of the successive steps in the following sequence:

- obtaining the appropriate boundaries of the interval to be studied
- choice of the increment
- recall of the maximum error
- calculation of roots in increasing order
- · printout of correctly sampled tables of values

All of the above is applicable both for the initial polynomial and for derived polynomials. Because of the geometric significance of the derivative, these provide the maximums and minimums of the function as well as possible points of inflection.

Given that excessive automation can be inconvenient in certain cases, a manual procedure has been provided to permit using the keys to enter the lower and upper boundaries of the interval to be studied along with the value of the increment desired.

After a brief discussion of the calculation principles, the main program and then the automatic printout program for the function curve will be examined. A commentary on numerical applications will conclude the examination.

Calculation Principles

Here is the type of polynomial that will be dealt with:

 $P(x) = a_0 x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + \dots + a_n \quad (a_0 \neq 0, n \leq 6)$

where x is a real number and coefficients a₀, a₁, ... a_n, are known real numbers.

The method used to determine the roots of P(x) = 0 is



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bipartition. This consists of successive dichotomies of the interval (a, b) chosen with the function being continuous over this interval. The calculation is performed sequentially, and the step increment is designated by Δx .

To determine the root of the equation which belongs to the segment Δx , the latter is divided in two, and the calculator retains that half at whose extremes the function has opposite signs. The new shortened segment is further divided in two, and the process is repeated iteratively until the upper value of the residual interval is limited by the error limit. The middle of this final interval represents a root of the function to within the error.

This method provides only a single value in an interval $\triangle x$ and requires more calculating time if boundaries a and b are taken too far apart. If they are taken too close together, the risk is obviously one of losing a root; the same applies if $\triangle x$ is too large. Therefore we attempt to eliminate these drawbacks due to too much and too little by programming Lagrange's theorem. This replaces a subjective estimation of the boundaries by a calculation guaranteeing a reliable interval (a, b).

Let $a_0 > 0$ and a_k ($k \ge 1$) be the first of the negative coefficients of the polynomial P(x). The following number as the upper limit of the positive roots of equation P(x) = 0 can then be used:

$$R = 1 + \sqrt[k]{\frac{B}{a_0}}$$

where B is the largest of the absolute values of the negative coefficients of the polynomial P(x). Now the user no longer has to distinguish the two values of x between which the roots are supposed to fall. The calculator finds and prints them. To determine the possible limit of the negative roots of the equation, use x = -z. This involves changing the sign of the coefficients of the odd registers. However, if the latter equation has no positive roots, the initial equation has no negative roots and the calculator will not provide any.

Optimization of the process is completed by another method. As soon as a root is found, it serves as the lower boundary of the cycle of the following calculation. This sets the increment interval in the new segment to be explored. The correction is aimed at improving the reliability of root detection: this is an essential point.

Observe that details of the program code depend on some of the special capabilities of the TI-59 and PC-100A printing cradle. Naturally, the reader is referred to the instruction manual for full details. In passing, it is merely my intention to mention the decisive factors in my work.

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access, special mention can be made of the following:

- printout of alphanumeric characters
- sign indicator
- error indicator
- incrementing and decrementing of memories
- listing of memory content
- listing of labels

Lastly, the T register is very important. Here, it is possible to store and recall a number and test it with respect to the contents of the display register.

In the final analysis, the TI-59 has the quantitative and qualitative features which prove useful in writing a program of the type that is being presented.

Main Program

Data entry:

For reasons of efficiency, the initialization sequence and data entry is not placed at the beginning of the program but at statement 066 with the LBL A instruction and statement 073 with the LBL B instruction (see listing 1). The coefficients of the polynomial are stored by conventional indirect addressing from x^6 at R_{16} to x^0 at R_{10} with a zero introduced when a corresponding term of a power of x is missing.

Evaluation of the polynomial:

This is the role of the LBL A' instruction placed at location 000 to save calculating time, since this sequence is called frequently.

Determination of boundaries and step increment:

The calculation is monitored by LBL C which, in particular, uses subroutines RCL and STO and PGM 08 of the Solid-State Software. After execution of the sequences the following results are given:

- the lower boundary a is printed out at location 091
- the upper boundary b is printed out at location 099
- the absolute value of the interval (b-a) is printed out at location 117
- the step increment $\triangle x$ is printed out at step 124 immediately after steps 120 thru 122 which contain the variable number of partitions of interval (a, b) or 020 in our listing

The appearance of a zero as a boundary value means the absence of roots for the interval considered, the coefficients of the polynomial being positive or zero. And by three successive calls (PGM 08 A, PGM 08 B, PGM 08 C) program C finally aligns the assignments with those of the library by storing a at R_{01} , b at R_{02} and Δx at R_{03} .

Program execution:

This discussion of the mathematical method used will save the trouble of describing the principles again. As for execution:

- LBL RCL (statement 133) changes the sign of the coefficients of the odd registers (R₁₅, R₁₃, R₁₁)
- LBL STO (statement 155) plays a complex role. At statement 176, it stores the first coefficient which is

Listing 1: Main program listing of the polynomial-function analysis on the TI-59.

$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	352233337337337337337377777777777777777	-17:07:87:00007.08.05:08.0000004002.0000492.000492.000000047.0000288.0007.00001202.1105100000000000000000000000 01200009229212009002403440799334420122044620129267759662596629877533420120029989977950000000000888864421 014000922929212009002433440799334420122044622012926775966259687753334201220298989271950000000088886442120
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Listing 1 continued on page 126

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Listing 1 continued:

416 417 418	11 11 42 STD 10 10	436 04 4 437 95 = 438 42 STD	456 16 16 457 43 RCL 458 16 16 459 93 PPT	476 40 10 477 99 PRT 478 98 ADV 479 92 PTN
420 421 422	43 RCL 12 12 65 X 02 2	440 43 RCL 441 15 15 442 65 ×	460 43 FicL 461 15 15 462 99 PRT	
423 424 425 426	95 = 42 STD 11 11 43 RCL	443 05 5 444 95 = 445 42 STD 446 14 14	463 43 RUL 464 14 14 465 99 FRT 466 43 RCL	001 16 A ⁴ 066 11 A 073 12 B
427 428 429 430	13 13 65 × 03 3 95 =	447 43 PCL 448 16 16 449 65 X 450 06 6	467 13 13 468 99 PRT 469 43 RCL 470 12 12	081 13 C 133 43 FCL 155 42 STD 283 14 D
431 432 433 434	42 STD 12 12 43 RCL 14 14	451 95 = 452 42 STD 453 15 15 454 00 0	471 99 PRT 472 43 RCL 473 11 11 474 99 PRT	291 15 E 323 18 C' 399 19 D' 414 17 B'

not zero in register R_{07} and recalls its rank in R_{00} to store it at STO 20.

At statements 182 thru 192, all the terms of the polynomial, starting with the first, are divided by the first coefficient which is not zero. This make ao positive and equal to 1. This operation must be kept in mind to correctly interpret the change from one polynomial to the next when reading the results.

Location of the first negative coefficient to determine its value and rank begins at statement 196 and uses two loops, statements 203 thru 205 and 207 thru 219. Finally, if the negative coefficient exists, its absolute value is stored in register R_{07} and its rank in register R_{02} , and then its relative position with respect to the first coefficient which is not zero is stored in register R_{20} . Incidentally, the register number of a coefficient (R_{01}) can be determined easily by adding 9 to its ordinal number (R_{00}) .

The calculation of the negative coefficient which has the highest absolute value starts at statement 233 and uses the T register with a relatively sophisticated process. This employs four loops, 251 thru 242, 245 thru 267, 271 thru 249 and 279 thru 249. The evaluation of R in Lagrange's formula takes place at statements 255 thru 265.

On the whole, the STO program can be considered to end with the RTN instruction of statement 218 with a long conditional branch with multiple options which operates as a subroutine and ends at the RTN of statement 266.

Maximum error:

This factor is introduced by LBL D (statement 283) which is none other than the assignment of the error ϵ in R_{03} in accordance with the assignment of PGM 08 D in the library. From experience it can be seen that repetition of the error coefficient for each calculation sequence constitutes a constraint, and that setting it at 0.01 in the absence of error entry, as provided by PGM 08, does not really spare the user from this preoccupation.

The fact is that although the precision required varies from one operator to the next, everyone generally uses a rather constant factor for a series of calculations.

It is thus practical to keep ϵ in the program, even if this means modifying it to the programming mode as soon as the need arises. This is the role of LBL D' (statement 399) where statements 400 thru 410 can contain ϵ up to 1×10^{-10} unless less precision is preferred. It is then sufficient to fill the empty spaces with NOP instructions or simply with zeros after the first significant figure. Since LBL D' calls D at statement 411 but is itself called by C at

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STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK 10305 (212) 448-6283 (212) 448-6298 statement 129, it is clear that key C finally controls recall, printout and then entry of the maximum error ϵ programmed by the operator.

Calculation of roots:

The heart of this calculation is PGM 08 E from the library which we call at statements 292 and 309. Determination of the successive roots is implemented by our LBL E (statement 291). From the second root, the lower boundary a takes the value of the preceding root augmented by a minimum quantity equal to $\epsilon \times 10$. This augmentation is an artifice designed to move the calculator off the solution it has just found.

The process continues up to unsuccessful exploration of the last interval. At printout this initiates the characteristic series of 9.999...? provided by the manufacturer's PGM 08. LBL E itself is controlled by LBL C at statement 130. This is why key C in fact initiates determination of the roots at the right time.

Tables of values of x and P(x):

These two tables are successively printed out by LBL C' (statement 323) which samples thirty-nine suitable stored values of x from registers R_{21} thru R_{59} and replaces them immediately in the same registers with the thirty-nine corresponding values of P(x). The median of x may be very close to zero. This means that the median of P(x) corresponds to the value of the polynomial for x = 0 when P(x) = P(-x).

The sequence C' starts with restoration of the lower boundary a in R_{01} and stores a new increment in R_{03} taken from forty statements between a and b. An automatic listing of the memories with loop and error-indicator control provides indexing of the values.

Sequence C' is itself controlled by LBL E at statement 320 after FLAG 07 has used the error signal from the end of root determination. Given that LBL E is subordinate to LBL C, as was stated earlier, sequence C' is finally implemented by key C also. Given the partition used, the thirty-nine sample values of x and then of P(x) occupy statements 480 thru 959. Those of P(x) can be recorded on a magnetic card in groups 3 and 4 for automatic printout by points of the function curve. The polynomials derived from P(x) could obviously be recorded in the same manner.

Calculation of derived polynomials:

The derivation of each polynomial term of the general expression ax" gives a term of the expression anx^{n-1} . The calculation is performed by LBL B' (statement 414) which, by depressing key B' once, prints out all the coefficients from x⁶ to x⁰. The sequence has been designed to provide P'(x) from P(x), P"(x) from P'(x) and so forth as long as the polynomial remains differentiable. Since the program then divides the polynomial by its first nonzero coefficient, it will come as no surprise to find a derivative divided by this term. This in no way changes the final results.

As soon as key B' has played its role, it is sufficient to depress key C for the derived polynomial to be handled in accordance with the same complete cycle as described for the initial polynomial. No other intervention is necessary, unless it is desired to return to the initial

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Maxell Corporation of America. Data Products Group 60 Oxford Drive, Moonachie, NJ 07074 Tel. (201) 440-8020 polynomial to evaluate it as a function of the roots found for the derived polynomials. This determination is only made after all the derived polynomials that are deemed useful have been used in sequence by the automatic procedure just indicated.

When the coefficients of the initial polynomial have been reentered from R_{16} to R_{10} as at the beginning, enter each root on the keyboard, and each time depress A'. This evaluates the corresponding P(x). The function curve is then completed by virtue of the geometric significance of the derivative by the following coordinates:

- to the root of P'(x) = 0 taken as the abscissa corresponds an ordinate by P(x) which defines a maximum or minimum of P(x) = 0
- to the root of P"(x) = 0 taken as the abscissa corresponds an ordinate by P(x) which defines a point of inflection of P(x) = 0 if there is one

Program of Function Curve

Principle:

The curve of the polynomial is automatically plotted as shown in the program in listing 2. It was necessary to conceive an algorithm that compensates for the relative weakness of the TI-59 in this area, since it accepts only twenty whole positive values on a 2.5 inch tape.

With the exception of special cases, the spacing of the plotted points is manifestly insufficient. It can be seen that to cover an 8.5 by 14 inch sheet of paper (a standard European A4 sheet, 21 by 29.7 cm), six strips of machine



Listing 2: Listing of the program that will plot the function curve.

001 98 ADV 002 69 DP 003 00 00 004 04 4 005 00 00 007 00 0 007 00 0 007 00 0 007 00 0 009 00 0 000 0 009 00 0 000 0 000 0 000 0 000 0 001 00 0 012 00 0 013 00 0 014 69 DP 015 01 01 015 01 01 015 01 01 015 01 01 017 05 05 018 92 RTH 020 28 LDG 021 75 - 023 75 - 023 75 - 023 07 07 023 75 - 023 07 07 023 75 - 023 07 07 023 75 - 023 07 07 023 75 - 023 07 07 023 75 - 023 95 = 027 69 DP 028 07 07 023 95 = 027 68 DP 028 07 07 023 95 = 027 68 DP 028 07 07 033 95 = 044 07 7 033 95 = 045 92 RTH 046 76 LEL 044 95 RTH 046 76 LEL 047 11 ER 048 07 7 040 041 10 044 053 12 E 055 05 55 + 056 00 00 051 92 RTH 046 76 LEL 053 12 E 054 50 ST + 055 05 F 055 00 064 20 21 RTH 065 72 RTH 065 72 RTH 065 76 LEL 057 13 C 058 01 1 059 05 = 054 10 D 059 05 = 055 05 + 056 00 051 10 059 05 RTH 065 76 LEL 055 72 RTH 066 76 LEL 057 13 C 058 01 1 059 05 RTH 066 76 LEL 059 05 RTH 066 76 LEL 007 092 RTH 066 76 LEL 007 092 RTH 066 76 LEL 007 092 RTH 066 76 LEL 007 092 RTH	$ \begin{array}{c} 103 & 54 \\ 107 & 55 \\ + \\ 109 & 43 \\ RCL \\ 109 & 43 \\ RCL \\ 111 & 67 \\ + \\ 112 & 43 \\ RCL \\ 113 & 68 \\ + \\ 113 \\ 114 \\ 54 \\ + \\ 115 \\ 54 \\ + \\ 116 \\ 117 \\ 122 \\ 97 \\ 122 \\ 97 \\ 122 \\ 97 \\ 122 \\ 97 \\ 122 \\ 97 \\ 122 \\ 97 \\ 122 \\ 97 \\ 122 \\ 97 \\ 122 \\ 97 \\ 122 \\ 97 \\ 122 \\ 97 \\ 122 \\ 97 \\ 122 \\ 97 \\ 122 \\ 97 \\ 122 \\ 97 \\ 122 \\ 122 \\ 97 \\ 122 \\ 122 \\ 97 \\ 122 \\ 122 \\ 97 \\ 122 \\$	<pre>211 00 0 212 00 0 213 00 0 214 69 DP 215 09 DP 215 09 DP 215 09 DP 217 95 RTH 219 976 LEL 220 00 2223 32 RTH 220 00 2225 75 4 2227 995 = 2 2220 32 RTH 2228 00 0 2228 00 0 2228 00 0 2229 65 = 2 230 02 02 2331 43 RCL 2234 43 RCL 2332 434 RCL 2334 43 RCL 2334 43 RCL 2338 915 = 1 2234 225 RTH 2235 01 0 2235 01 0 2236 04 4 2236 04 0 2237 00 0 2238 915 = 1 2340 92 RTH 2410 02 0 2551 01 0 2553 01 0 2553 01 0 2553 01 0 2553 01 0 2553 00 0 2554 00 0 2555 01 0 2555 01 0 2555 01 0 2555 01 0 2556 05 RTH 2556 05 RTH 2556 05 RTH 2556 05 RTH 2556 05 RTH 2557 00 0 2558 02 0 2559 00 0 2558 00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</pre>
0.3 03 3 0.74 09 9 0.75 42 STD 0.76 09 09 0.77 02 2 0.79 01 1 0.79 42 STD 0.80 00 000 0.81 53 (0.82 73 RC+ 0.83 00 00 0.84 55 + 0.85 43 RCL 0.85 43 RCL 0.89 0.3 0.87 55 + 0.91 43 RCL 0.89 0.3 0.93 55 + 0.91 43 RCL 0.90 55 + 0.91 43 RCL 0.90 55 (0.90 55 - 0.90 55 - 0.90 55 (0.90	178: 32 X:T 179 73 PC+ 180 00 00 181 71 SBR 182 75 - 183 69 DP 184 20 20 185 97 DS2 186 09 09 187 01 01 188 79 79 189 98 ADV 190 98 ADV 191 10 E 192 98 ADV 194 98 ADV 194 98 ADV 195 97 DS2 197 01 01 198 49 49 199 92 RTN 200 76 LEL 201 99 PPT 202 69 DF 203 00 00 204 07 7 205 5 206 00 0 207 00 0	001 98 ADV 020 28 LDG 038 75 - 047 11 A 053 12 B 067 13 C 072 14 D 127 15 E 201 99 FRT 220 99 FRT 220 36 FGM 250 10 E' 269 19 D'



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paper must be juxtaposed. In practice, this means making the data positive, preparing a suitable format and then dividing it into six parts. Thus, the calculator can sequentially print the asterisks corresponding to the thirty-nine values of registers R_{21} thru R_{59} . This can be accomplished in six runs.

Since asterisks will be printed for only thirty-nine pieces of data on 39 by 6 runs, a printout arrangement by points on the base line is used to mark the nonoperation. The interval between points is equal to the increment of the table of the values of x.

Location in the plane is completed by two other arrangements:

- a sign in the shape of a triangle, in place of a point, marks the middle of the base line when there is no value on the zero abscissa
- the ordinates are marked laterally by a column of points with twenty per tape

Initialization and data entry:

These operations are performed by LBL A (statement 047) and LBL B (statement 053). The lower data item entered first is stored in register R_{07} , and the upper data item, entered second, is stored in register R_{08} . The choice of these values determines the amplitude of the graphic reproduction. If it is desired to cover a maximum field, it is necessary to determine the extremes of the values to be reproduced by concurrently consulting the table of the values of P(x) and the group of values of P(x) for x taken from the roots of P'(x) = 0.

Note that LBL B continues (statement 057) with the ad-

dition of the tenth of each value entered. This automatically provides a margin for the sheet.

Service labels:

Since there is no point in spreading signs on a page without identification, a certain number of sequences permit projections along the abscissa and ordinates. LBL ADV (statement 001) prints one point on the base line of the strip when no data appears on the corresponding abscissa. You will recognize the alphanumeric code controlled by instructions OP 00, OP 01 and OP 05.

Instead of a point, LBL PRT (statement 201) prints a small triangle in the middle of the base line. This distinctive sign marks the zero abscissa when no data item corresponds to it. This median is recognized by monitoring register R_{40} in passing and, by subtracting its ordinal number, it checks for the zero condition using the T register (= t or \neq t). The conditional transfer is executed by means of the LBL = instruction at statement 220 and LBL PGM at statement 243 (the first being called as a subroutine at statement 232 by the LBL = instruction). Naturally, the T register is restored to its previous value immediately after statement 234 and before returning to the main program to serve in the test of the upper limit for the following data item.

Incidentally, it can be observed here that the user is dealing with a structure with four levels of subroutines (main program \rightarrow SBR \rightarrow SBR = \rightarrow SBR PGM \rightarrow SBR PRT). The calculator can handle them with no difficulty, since it can accept up to six successive calls. The ordinate location is provided by LBL E' (statement 250), called at



statement 181, which prints a column of points at the end of the tape. For reasons of economy, the alphanumeric characters are grouped in LBL D' at statement 269 and recalled as a subroutine whenever needed.

Data printout:

LBL LOG (statement 020) prints an asterisk when the value of R_{00}^* recalled by indirect addressing is between the lower and upper limits of the tape considered. Printout uses a special instruction OP 07. Conditional transfer is provided by LBL — which transfers execution to LBL LOG if the data item is acceptable after subtracting the value of the lower limit stored in register R_{20} . Finally, the data item processed is excluded from the printing field by addition of the group of seven instructions of the tape format contained in register R_{06} (statements 029 thru 035).

Data conversion:

This operation is executed by LBL D (statement 072). It assigns the thirty-nine data items collected by recording in groups 3 and 4 of registers R_{21} thru R_{59} on completion of calculation of the initial P(x) polynomial. However, this could just as well be a polynomial derived for another calculation purpose. The positive value and formatting of this data for printout are obtained with a better spread by dividing them by the increment of the table of values of x contained in register R_{03} . Each converted data item replaces the previous data item term for term in the same register R_{21} thru R_{59} .

Tape printout:

Printout of the six tapes is controlled by LBL E (statement 127). This sequence begins with calculation of the tape format stored in register R_{06} . Tape indexing depends on register R_{01} , initially loaded with zero at statement 146, then incremented at statement 166 and printed at statement 173. The lower tape limit is calculated at statement 165 (STO 20) and the upper limit at statement 177 for loading in the T register.

Transfer to the test of the upper tape limit is executed by instruction SBR — at statement 181. The mechanism of LBL E uses a double loop:

- 149 thru 198 for register R_{09} for data counting loaded at 39
- 179 thru 185 for register R₀₅ for tape counting loaded at 6

The entire system is actuated by simply depressing key C, since LBL C at statement 067 monitors D and E. Part 2 of this article will discuss the numerical applications of this program. Samples will be provided to illustrate the initialization and plotting procedures to be followed to output the function curve.

Glossary

Lagrange's method: Several theorems exist that can solve for the real root(s) of a polynomial equation by means of successive approximations. Lagrange's method obtains the real root using only integer calculations, thereby eliminating any roundoff error. This process is therefore very useful for separation of roots located in a small interval.

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Are you plotting the results of time-consuming calculations? The efficient routine described here will give you accurate curves with fewer calculated points.

This article is written for the most common type of plotter/software combinations which draw straight lines between calculated points. Figure 1 shows superimposed curves, both of which are plots of the function 2^x as an example. The smooth curve is produced using a very small ΔX , while the other is created with a ΔX equal to 2. The marks below the X axis indicate the values of X (and ΔX , between two marks) used for the non-smooth curve. A comparison of the two curves illustrates where the greatest error occurs. When ΔX is constant and large, and straight lines are drawn between calculated points, the accuracy of a plot is less in regions of sharper curvature. The accuracy decreases in regions of greater slope (given equal curvature and constant ΔX) because the plotted line-segment length is greater at steeper slopes.

It is often desirable to have consistent accuracy throughout a plot, and yet minimize the number of points required to plot a curve (to minimize calculation and running time). In such a case, it would be more efficient to use small values of ΔX in regions of steep slope and/or sharp curvature, and large values of ΔX in regions of little slope and little curvature.

Ideally, ΔX could be adjusted so that with a minimum number of calculated points, a curve would be plotted (with discrete, straight-line segments) such that the curve appeared accurate. This result may be achieved as illustrated in figure 2. (Again, the ΔX values used are marked below the X axis.) Note the smaller number of points calculated in the low slope/low curvature (X<0) area of the curve. Compare this with figure 3 which was plotted with a constant ΔX of 0.1. Figure 2 has slightly better resolution at the steepest part of the curve ($\Delta X \min \cong 0.09$) as well as having been plotted with less than half the points required for figure 3.

Figure 4 sheds additional light on the technique. The plot is identical to figure 2 except that crosses have been marked at each plotted point. Note that line-segment lengths are similar at both ends of the plot (where curvature is slight) but that the value of ΔX on both ends is



Figure 1: True curve superimposed on curve plotted with $\triangle X = 2$. Notice less accuracy in regions of greater slope or curvature using constant $\triangle X$.

vastly different, as may be observed by the X, markers below the X axis. Also note that where curvature is greater, $\triangle X$ is adjusted to yield shorter line-segment lengths (as around X = 2).

Figure 5 is a duplicate of figure 3, with crosses added at plotted points, which further emphasizes the effort wasted in low slope/low curvature areas using a constant ΔX .

The Method

 $\triangle X$ may be automatically varied during the running of a plotting program by estimating the curvature and slope

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Figure 2: Accurate curve plotted with more efficiently selected $\triangle X$ values (the increments for $\triangle X$ are indicated by marks below the X axis).





Figure 3: Accurate curve plotted with constant $\triangle X$. Note the unnecessary points calculated and plotted in lower-left straight line portion of curve.

of the upcoming curve. This is based on the slope of the last two plotted points and the curvature of the last three plotted points.

When there is no curvature, the plot segment length must still be limited, due to the look-back nature of the ΔX determination routine. In other words, the routine cannot assume that the rest of the plot is straight simply because the last portion was perfectly straight. Therefore, when dealing with a curve with no curvature, no matter what the slope, this routine will plot a line segment of approximately constant length. This length is selected by the programmer to accommodate the nature of the curve being plotted and resolution requirements.

This routine may be conveniently implemented using slope, trigonometric functions, angles, and changes in angle. A strictly geometric approach, while possibly appearing better than a trigonometric one, has serious difficulties.

The present routine stores the last two values of both X and Y and finds the appropriate "plot" slope of the last plotted curve segment. (It is necessary to be concerned with the slope as it appears plotted. The mathematical slope $(Y_i - Y_{i-1})/(X_i - X_{i-1})$ will probably not equal the plot slope due to difference between the X and Y scales. If 1 inch on the Y axis covers a ΔY of M and 1 inch on the X axis covers a ΔX of N, then the mathematical slope, $\Delta Y/\Delta X$, should be multiplied by N/M to yield the plot slope. M and N should be fairly accurate for proper program operation.)



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Figure 4: Identical to figure 2 except that crosses are used to indicate plotted points. Note similar line segment lengths at both ends of the curve, but vastly different $\triangle X$ s (distances between marks below X axis). Note also the shorter line segments in area of greater curvature.





Figure 5: Same as figure 3 with the crosses at all plotted points. Note the reasonable line segment lengths in the upper-right portion of curve, but unnecessarily short line segments in the lower left portion of curve due to the use of constant ΔX .

The arctangent of the last plot slope is computed to yield the last plot angle. Taking the cosine of the last plot angle and multiplying by the value of the desired line-segment length (using X axis units) yields the required $\triangle X$ estimate for the next point as illustrated in figure 6. That is, when the last two line segments' curvature is zero:

$$\Delta X_{i} = X_{i+1} - X_{i} = L \cos \left\{ \arctan \left[\frac{N(Y_{i} - Y_{i-1})}{M(X_{i} - X_{i-1})} \right] \right\}$$
(1)

where:

L = desired maximum line-segment length, N/M = scale difference adjustment factor.

This determines the contribution to $\triangle X$ from the plot slope (or first derivative) effects.

Notes on Figure 6

Assume (X_4, Y_4) and (X_5, Y_5) have been plotted, and $\triangle X_4$ and Q_4 (the corresponding slope angle) have been calculated, but that $\triangle X_5$, X_6 , Y_6 , and Q_5 are not yet known. It is assumed that Q_5 will be approximately equal to Q_4 , which is generally true for small line-segment

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Figure 6: Illustration of the trigonometric estimation of next $\triangle X$, with no consideration of curvature. The line segment lengths have been exaggerated for demonstration purposes. The plot was run with the listed program with L=2 and C=0.

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lengths. Without considering curvature, you want H_s to equal L, the desired line-segment length. From figure 6:

$$\frac{\Delta X_s}{H_s} = \cos Q_s$$

Assume $Q_4 \cong Q'_5$ so:

$$\frac{\bigtriangleup X_{5}}{H_{5}} \cong \cos Q_{4}$$

Substituting L for the desired value for H₅:

$$\frac{\Delta X_s}{L} = \cos Q_4$$

$$\triangle X_5 = L \cos Q_4$$

which is the estimate used for $\triangle X_s$ to yield a line-segment length approximately equal to L, without consideration of curvature.

To adjust $\triangle X$ for curvature (or second derivative) effects, the plot angle of the last plotted curve segment is subtracted from the plot angle of the previously plotted curve segment to yield the change in plot angle. This value yields a direct indication of curvature, which is not, however, equal to the second derivative.

Since you are not concerned with the sign of the curvature, only its magnitude, take the absolute value of the change in plot angle. (You were not concerned with the sign of the slope either, but since this program is designed only for plots of single valued functions of "X" ($\Delta X > 0$), the cosine of the plot angle will always be positive, regardless of the sign of the slope, thus eliminating the need to take the absolute value.)

Taking equation 1 for $\triangle X$ without curvature and setting the plot angle equal to Q, you have:

$$\triangle X = L \cos Q \tag{2}$$

for $\triangle X$ without curvature.

Perhaps the simplest way to include a contribution from the change in plot angle is in the following form:

$$\Delta X = \frac{L \cos Q}{1 + C(P - Q)}$$
(3)

where C is a weighting factor which controls the effect of the change in plot angle (curvature) on $\triangle X$, and P is the plot angle previous to the last plot angle, Q. Thus, P-Q = the change in plot angle. It may be seen that equation 3 reduces to equation 2 when there is no curvature (P = Q, P-Q =0). The weighting factor C is perhaps best determined by experimentation, but will probably be approximately equal to L when P and Q are in degrees.

Program Initialization and Operation

Since the program in listing 1 utilizes a look-back algorithm, some initialization is required because there are no "previous three points" at the beginning of the program.



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Variable List

- curvature weighting factor Ĉ, ∆X (variable X increment)
- Ē. points counter
- maximum line segment length
- Ü: M; units per inch on the Y axis
- NPO.W units per inch on the X axis
- slope angle previous to last slope angle
- last slope angle last independent variable
- independent variable X٠
- Ŷ: Z dependent variable
- last dependent variable

Table 1: List of variable definitions that are used in the plotting routine that outputs the curve in figure 2.

Therefore, at the start of the program, an arbitrary small value (0.01 in the example) is assigned to ΔX (D in the program). 1 is initialized to zero and X is set to X_{min} -D.

When the program first starts, X is incremented by D to yield X_{nto} . Y is then calculated, the point (X_1, Y_2) is plotted, and I is incremented by 1 to total the number of points that have been determined

Since two points are needed to have a slope, 1 is tested to see if two or more points have been determined yet. If not, the program skips to line 15 where the first calculated Y value is stored in Z. In line 16, the first X value is stored in W. Then the program returns to line 5 where X is incremented by the initial value of D, to yield the second value of X.

Next, the second value of Y is calculated, the point (X₂,Y₂) is plotted, and 1 is added to I. Since two points have now been determined (I = 2), the test in line 10 causes the program to continue to line 11, where the first slope and first slope angle are determined.

Since three points (two plotted line segments) are needed to determine a change in slope, the test in line 12 senses that only two points have been determined, and jumps to line 14 where the first plot angle is stored in P.

ent L.C Q: Ŀ 4-M:2-N 2 -5.01 → X 3: .01 - D 4: 1-0 5. "X = ":X + D-X 6 "Y = ":21X-Y 7: plf X,Y I+1→1 8: 9. If Y > 20; ato "Stop" if 1 < 1.5; gto "Y-Z" 10: atn ((N/M) (Y-Z)/(X-W))→Q 11: 12: if I<2.5; dto "O-P" 13: Lcos (O)/(1 + Cabs (P - O))-D 14-0-P.O-P "Y-2":Y-2 15: 16 $X \rightarrow W$ gto "X = " 17: 18: Slop":stp *32105

Listing 1: Essence of program listing that will run on a Hewlett-Packard 9825A desktop computer and plot a function on the Hewlett-Packard 9872A plotter. The program is written in Hewlett Packard's HPL language. The parameters in this particular listing will plot the curve in figure 2.

X₂ and Y₂ are then stored in W and Z, respectively, and the program again returns to line 5 where X₃ is computed. Then Y₂ is calculated, (X₂, Y₂) is plotted. I is incremented to a value of three, and in line 11 the plot angle from points (X2, Y2) and (X2, Y2) is computed.

Since there are three points plotted (two line segments and two plot angles), the value of change in plot angle may be calculated. The test in line 12 allows the program to continue to line 13 where the change in plot angle (|P-Q|) is computed as part of the ΔX calculation equation.

The program returns to line 5 where, for the first time, X is incremented by a calculated ΔX , rather than the initialized value of ΔX .

The program continues in this way until Y₁ is found to exceed Y in line 9, and then the program stops.

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Noniterative Digital Solution of Linear Transfer Functions

Bryan Finlay Chief of Biomedical Engineering University Hospital POB 5339, Postal Stn A London Ontario CANADA N6A 5A5

Introduction

This article will develop a technique for the precise, noniterative, digital solution of the time-domain response of linear transfer functions with constant coefficients. A computer program written in BASIC is provided for use on the Hewlett-Packard 9830A desktop computer. The program is suitable for solving equations that, in the Laplace domain, exhibit up to ten roots in either the numerator or denominator.

This program is shown to be at least ten times faster than certain iterative solutions when used for checking analog simulation data.

A complex second-order transfer function is used to demonstrate the use of the program in evaluating responses to impulse, step, ramp, and sinusoidal forcing functions.

Due to the availability of desktop computers it is thought that this relatively simple program could help to enhance educational courses in automatic control theory, as well as being of interest to personal computer users.

Most digital solutions of differential equations with constant coefficients involve iterative procedures. The efficient use of such procedures requires the operator to have a good knowledge of both the solution to the equations and the iterative procedure. A "feeling" for the time-course of the solution is particularly important when the response is oscillatory, otherwise an iterative solution can become quite inaccurate.

In the design and development of a complex automatic control system it is a common practice to use an analog computer simulation. The accuracy of the initial simulation is generally checked by comparing the analog results with those obtained from a digital solution of the equations. If the differential equations can be considered to have constant coefficients, then a noniterative solution of the time-domain response can be obtained by digital techniques.

Many automatic control theory problems present themselves in the form of the system transfer function and subsequent rearrangement to define the differential equations for iterative solution (as required by the Hewlett-Packard State Variables Pac). This can be a tedious, if not dissuading, process. It is the intention of this article to develop a technique that will permit the



Figure 1: Spring, mass, and damper model for a door-closing mechanism.



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digital solution of the time-domain response of linear transfer functions (or more generally Laplace transforms) by a noniterative process.

Analyzing the Response of Dynamic Systems

In order to emphasize the power of using transfer functions to analyze the response of dynamic systems, an example is given here to cover both the derivation and use of the transfer function. Consider a relatively massless object being moved by a spring and damper (dashpot) as shown in figure 1; this type of arrangement could characterize a door closing mechanism. An idealized spring exerts a force, f_s , that is directly proportional to the compression or extension, x, applied to it:

 $f_s = k x$

An idealized damper exhibits Newtonian viscosity such that the force, f_d , that it exerts is directly proportional to the rate of compression or extension:

 $f_d = k_1 \frac{dx}{dt}$

The constants of proportionality in these cases are k and k_1 and have units of N/m (lb/ft) and N per m/sec (lb per ft/sec) respectively.

Figure 2 shows the three forces acting on the mass and so permits us to apply Newton's second law of motion which tells us that "the summation of forces in a given direction is equal to the product of mass and acceleration that will take place in that direction."

$$f(t) - kx - k_1 \frac{dx}{dt} = M \frac{d^2x}{dt^2}$$

If the mass-acceleration term is small in relation to the other forces then this equation can be estimated as follows:

$$\frac{k_1 dx}{dt} + kx = f(t)$$

In the simplest case this equation can be solved by separation of variables and integration. However, the problem is compounded by the f^a ct that the applied force f(t) may be a time-dependent quantity itself. A few examples of such time-dependent functions are: impulse, step, ramp, or sine wave functions.

Virtually all automatic control systems contain elements that, in mathematical terms, require the use of differential equations. Consequently, aerospace, industrial, process-control and biological investigators have latched on to a convenient and consistent technique for solving these equations. The technique is summarized in the block diagram below:



Figure 2: Free-body diagram illustrating the total forces and the resultant mass-acceleration acting on the mass M of figure 1.

Using standard tables each element in the differential equation is transformed to its Laplace transform. The transformed equation is rearranged to form the transfer function which is defined as the Laplace transform of the output divided by the Laplace transform of the input. In the example, if we consider the force f(t) to be the input quantity and the displacement x to be the output then the transfer function is:

$$\frac{T(s)}{F(s)} = \frac{1}{k_1 s + k} = \frac{1/k}{1 + k_{1} s}$$

where X(s) and F(s) are the Laplace transforms of x and f(t) respectively. The transfer function is a simple version of the Laplace transform since it assumes that all initial conditions are zero. This assumption effectively says that it does not matter whether the spring moves from 50 cm to 100 cm or moves from 150 cm to 200 cm; the resultant movement is 50 cm and the assumption of ideal springs means that the changes in forces will be the same. Note that it is the changes in forces from a steady state that will determine the dynamic behavior.

In the absence of a computer, the normal procedure to follow from this stage would be to choose an input quantity f(t) and substitute its Laplace transform, F(s), into the transfer function. The transfer function could then be manipulated algebraically by separating it into partial fractions to produce standard forms that may be found in a table of Laplace transforms. This set of standard equations in the Laplace domain could then be retransformed back to the time domain. For those seeking a more complete approach with detailed examples the Thaler and Brown textbook will provide good reading. The major





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Figure 3: Time-domain response of system in figure 1 when subjected to a step change in the force f(t).

portion of this article provides a computer approach to the solution of the differential equations by means of the transfer function.

If the input, f(t), is a step change in force of unit value then the resulting value for x(t) is given by:

$$\mathbf{x}(t) = \frac{1}{k} (1 - e^{-t/\tau})$$

where τ is a characteristic of the system and is defined as the time constant; in fact it is the ratio k_1/k . The displacement *x* will be 63.2% complete after a time $t = \tau$ and will be 98% complete when $t = 4\tau$. Consequently, the facility to read a time constant from a transfer function is valuable in describing the time-domain response of a system. A typical displacement response to a step change in force for a system with a one second time constant and stiffness k of unit magnitude is shown in figure 3.

High fidelity enthusiasts will know that the performance of a system is not clearly conveyed by its response to a step change in input. The frequency response provides a more informative set of data and concerns the response of a system to the input of a sine wave. Any linear system when subjected to a sine wave input will produce a sine wave of the same frequency at its output. However, the output sine wave will have an amplitude that is dependent upon the applied frequency. The peak of the output wave may also occur at a different time to that of the applied input. This phase shift, as it is called, is also frequency dependent.

A good high fidelity system will have a constant plot of amplitude versus frequency over its desired operating range, usually around 50 Hz to 20 kHz. In practice a voltage variation of 30% is considered to be good and would be expressed in logarithmic terms as a 3 dB variation.

The transfer function is an extremely powerful tool in the plotting of frequency response data since it can be shown mathematically that the substitution of $j\omega$ for s in the transfer function gives the amplitude and phase for a given frequency ω radians per second (note $\omega = 2\pi f$), after initial transients have decayed.

The operator j is used to indicate a vector at 90°. A vector a would lie on the x-axis of a graph and go from zero to a. The vector ja goes from zero to a on the y-axis of a graph. A vector jja would mean that the vector a had been rotated through 90° and 90° again, or 180°. This means that j^2a , as a vector, has the same meaning as -a. Consequently, the operator j can be looked upon mathematically as $\sqrt{-1}$ (note $j^2 = -1$).

Applying this knowledge to the transfer function for the spring and damper system yields:

$$\frac{T(j\omega)}{1+i\omega\tau} = \frac{1/k}{1+i\omega\tau}$$

The denominator of this equation is a vector with a real part (x-axis) of unity and complex part (y-axis) of $\omega\tau$. For small values of ω this vector has a value of 1 and lies along the x-axis, indicating it has a phase of 0°. At very high frequencies the vector will have a magnitude of $\omega\tau$ and lie along the y-axis, indicating a 90° phase shift.

If we consider a system with a time constant of one second and unit stiffness of k then the resulting graphs of amplitude and phase versus frequency are shown in figures 4 and 5. When the amplitude versus frequency data are plotted on this log-log scale, the response is seen to approximate a horizontal low-frequency asymptote

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Text continued on page 155; figures on pages 150-154





Figure 4: Amplitude versus frequency data for the system in figure 1.

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Figure 5: Phase versus frequency data for the system in figure 1.



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Figure 6: Flow diagram and guide to the computer program which is provided in listing 1.



Text continued from page 148:

and a high-frequency asymptote with a slope of -20 dB/decade. The frequency at the point of intersection of these two asymptotes is 0.159 Hz in this example and, in general, is known as the break frequency and is given by:

$$\omega = \frac{1}{\tau}$$
 or $f = \frac{1}{2\pi\tau}$

It is at this frequency that the actual frequency response curve is 3 dB below the break point.

This simple example illustrates the use of transfer functions and helps to relate the response of a system in both the time domain and the frequency domain. The transfer function, therefore, provides a ready starting point for obtaining either time-domain or frequency-domain solutions. Since the substitution of $j\omega$ for s in the transfer function permits easy computation of the frequency response, it would be nice if a computer program was readily available to obtain plots of the time-domain response from the transfer function. It is the intent of this article to develop and illustrate the use of such a program.

General Solution of Laplace Transforms

Given a general Laplace transform F(s) which is the ratio of two polynomials:

F(s) = P(s)Q(s)

with the order of Q(s) equal to, or greater than, the order of P(s), then an inverse Laplace transform, may be magnitude and phase of each of the terms in the transfer function.

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        THPUT L
 150 IF E=0 THEN 240
160 FOR G=1 TO E
170 DISP "WHAT IS A("G")";
 190 DISP WHAT IS ACC / ,
190 DISP "WHAT IS B("G")";
 200 INFUT ECGI
 210 PRINT
220 NEXT G
                      "A("G")="}AEG]+"B("G")="}BEG]
210 NEXT G

220 HEXT G

230 FRINT

240 IF L=0 THEN 330

250 FOR H=1 TO L

260 DISP "WHAT IS C("H")";

270 INFUT C(H)

280 DISP "WHAT IS D("H")";

""" T D(H)
 270 INFOL
280 DISP "WHAT IS DK m /
290 INFUT DCHJ
200 FRINT_"C("H")=";C(HJ,"D("H")=";D(HJ
200 FRINT_"C("H")=";C(HJ,"D("H")=";D(HJ
 310 NEXT H
320 PRINT
 330 FOR G=1 TO L
340 F[G]=1
350 Q[G]=0
 360 IF E=0 THEN 450
370 FOR H=1 TO E
380 H=SOR({AEHJ=CEG])*2+(BEHJ=DEG])*2)
390 H=ATN((BEHJ=DEG])/(AEHJ=CEG])
        IF (ACHJ-CCGJ) >= 0 THEN 420
  400
  410 H=H-PI
  420 FCGJ=PCGJ#M
  430 QEG ]=QEG ]+N
440 NEXT H
  450 FOR R=1 TO L
460 IF R=5 THEN 530
470 H=SGR((CER)-CEG))+2+(DER)-DEG))+2)
480 H=SH((CER)-CEG))/(CER)-CEG))
  490 IF (CER)-CEG))
500 H=H-P1
                                       >= 0 THEN 510
  510 PEGJ=FEGJ:M
520 QEGJ=QEGJ=N
530 NEXT P
```

SHO NEXT G

550 EHD

```
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```

155



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evaluated to define the time-domain solution.

Inversion to the time domain may be accomplished by applying a partial fraction expansion and thus expanding F(s) to a sum of simpler expressions each of which may be found in tables of Laplace transforms (refer to W D Day's Tables of Laplace Transforms). This system is illustrated below for a relatively simple transform:

$$F(s) = \frac{4}{(s+2)(s+3)} = \frac{A_1}{(s+2)} + \frac{A_2}{(s+3)}$$
(1)

Giving
$$F(s) = \frac{4}{(s+2)} - \frac{4}{(s+3)}$$
 (2)

In equation 2, the value of A_1 has been derived by multiplying both sides of equation 1 by (s+2) and letting s=-2. Similarly, A_2 was obtained by multiplying by (s+3) and setting s=-3. More precisely:

$$A_{1} = \begin{vmatrix} F(s) \times (s+2) \\ g_{1d}, \\ A_{2} = \begin{vmatrix} F(s) \times (s+3) \end{vmatrix} = s = -2$$

$$A_{2} = \left| \begin{array}{c} F(s) \times (s+3) \\ s = - \end{array} \right|$$

for a general transform with n different non-complex roots in the denominator, then:

3

$$A_{x} = \begin{vmatrix} F(s) \times (s+r_{x}) \\ S = -r_{x} \end{vmatrix}$$
(3)

where r_x is the *x*th root.

an

The time-domain solution of equation 1 is:

$$f(t) = A_1 e^{-2t} + A_{2e}^{-3t}$$

or more generally:

$$f(t) = A_1 e^{-r_1 t} + A_2 e^{-r_2 t} + \dots A_n e^{-r_n t}$$
(4)

for a transform with *n* different non-complex roots in the denominator.

Combining equations 3 and 4, the general time-domain solution for a transform with n different non-complex roots is given by:

$$F(t) = \sum_{s=-r_1}^{-r_n} (s+r_s) \times F(s) \times e^{st} \qquad s=-r_s$$

where x is assigned each value from 1 to n. This form of solution is generally referred to as the Residue Theorem solution (refer to the Thaler and Brown text for details). Equation 5 clearly lends itself to digital programming. However, when equal or repeated roots exist in the

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Figure 8: Computed unit step response for the transfer function in figure 7. Computing/plotting interval is 0.04.



denominator of F(s), the inverse transform of all the terms due to the repeated root, r_x , may be found as follows:

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{(m-1)!} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{d^{m-1}}{ds^{m-1}} \left\{ (s+r_x) \times F(s) \times e^{st} \right\} \\ s = -r_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

where m is the number of times the root appears (for example: m=2 for two equal roots).

Listing 2: This is a listing of the program designed to compute the total response, M, of a system as given in equation 8.

10 DIM K,AC103,EC103,CC103,DC103,E1,L1,PC103,QC103,ZSC2013 20 DIAP "MMAT IS INTITAL TIME T(0)"; 50 INTUT 0 40 DISP "UMAT IS TIME INTERVAL DT"; 50 INFUT S 60 DISP "TOTAL TIME - MAX=T(0)+200*DT"; 70 INFUT T 90 PRINT "TIME INTERVAL=";S 100 PRINT "TIME INTERVAL=";S 100 PRINT "FIMAL TIME=";T 110 PRINT 120 FOR U=0 TO T STEP S 130 V=N=0 140 H=1:NTT(U=0)/S) 150 F(P G=1 TO L 160 X=PTG3=EXP(-CCG3+U) 170 Y=0(G3=DTG3+U) 180 V=V+X*(0S(T) 190 N=LT G 210 Z(H]=CSGN(V)*S0P(V+2+N+2) 230 DISP "COMPUTING" 230 MEXT U

Listing 2 continued on page 160



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Figure 9: Unit ramp response computed for the transfer function in figure 7. Computing/plotting interval is 0.02. The equal real parts of the transfer function of the unit ramp have been set to differ by an amount 1×10^{-8} .

Listing 2 continued: 240 DISP "INPUT MAX & MIN (0=YES 1=AUTO)"; 250 IF 1=1 THEH 320 270 DISP "MAX OUTPUT"; 250 INPUT N 290 DISP "MIN OUTPUT"; 200 DISP "NIN OUTPUT"; 200 HIPUT N 310 GOTO 120 320 H=1=2[1] 336 FOR U=0 TO T SIEP S 340 H=1=2[1] 336 FOR U=0 TO T SIEP S 340 H=1+(U=0)/S 350 H=2[H] 350 FOI 400 250 IF 2[H])M THEN 400 050 IF 2[H])M THEN 400 410 IF H 0 THEN 430 420 H=0

Solution by Residue Theorem

Digital programming of the differentiation of equation 6 is not the simplest process and, in practice, is unnecessary. Due to the number crunching capacity of small-scale desktop digital computers, the problem of two equal roots can be surmounted quite readily. When inputting the data on the roots, one of the two equal roots is changed by a relatively small amount (approximately 0.1 or 1%). While electronic control systems may employ components with tolerances causing a 1% error in the roots, experience tells us that the difference in the plotted curves will be virtually indistinguishable in any practical system.

The problem of repeated roots has effectively been

160 December 1979 © BYTE Publications Inc

solved, and it is necessary only to develop equation 5 to a form capable of handling complex roots.

If r_x is complex (of the form: -a - jb), then equation 5 tells us that the root r_x makes a contribution, $f_1(t)$, to the total response in the time domain at time t where:

$$f_1(t) = \left| (s+a+jb) \times F(s) \times e^{st} \right| s = -a-jb$$

giving: $f_1(t) = M_x e^{i\phi} e^{-\lfloor a+jb \rfloor t}$

or rearranging: $f_1(t) = M_x e^{-\alpha t} e^{i(\phi - bt)}$ (7)

The real (Re) and imaginary (Im) parts of $f_1(t)$ are respectively:

$$f_1(t) (Re) = M_x e^{-\alpha t} \cos(\phi - bt)$$

$$f_2(t) (Im) = M_x e^{-\alpha t} \sin(\phi - bt)$$

The total system response, M, at a specific time t is given by:

$$M = \sqrt{M_1^2 + M_2^2} \tag{8}$$

Where
$$M_1 = \sum_{x=1}^{n} M_x e^{-r_x} \cos(\phi_x - b_x t)$$
 (9)

and
$$M_2 = \sum_{x=1}^{n} M_x e^{-r_x t} \sin(\phi_x - b_x t)$$
 (10)

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Computer Program

The BASIC program developed for solving these equations is shown in listing 1. F(s) is assumed to have a maximum tenth-order numerator and/or denominator of the general form:

$$F(s) = \frac{K(s + A1 + jB1) (s + A2 + jB2) \dots (s + A10 + jB10)}{(s + C1 + jD1) (s + C2 + jD2) \dots (s + C10 + jD10)}$$

Obviously, any complex root must have a conjugate for the equation to have any meaning.

The flow diagram for the solution of the equations is given in figure 6. The program permits 201 output data points to be evaluated, or 200 time divisions. Full fourword accuracy is employed in the intermediate computations and, to save memory, two-word accuracy is employed in the stored values of the output.

In practice, three types of output have been found useful:

- A tabular printout of time and magnitude.
- A thermal printer plot of output versus time provides crude but rapid viewing of the unknown response and so permits optimizing the time interval and total time to achieve the most informative plot.
- A digital, pen-plotted output for formal presentation.

Use of link statements on the HP9830A allowed this program to be run with 2 K words of memory. However, a 4 K word memory permitted simultaneous loading of all program files onto the key files.

Results and Discussion

Consider the complex second-order transfer function with unity gain, damping factor (ζ) of 0.1, and natural angular frequency of 5 radians per second:

$$\frac{V_{\bullet}(s)}{V_{i}(s)} = \frac{25}{s^{2} + s + 25}$$
(11)

For a unit impulse, $v_i(t)$, then $V_i(s) = 1$ and:

$$V_{o}(s) = F(s) = 25$$

(s+0.5+i4.975) (s+0.5-i4.975)

Since the computer interprets the real parts of these roots as being equal, it is necessary to change one of them by a small amount (approximately 0.5001 in this case).

The impulse response of equation 11 is shown in figure 7. This curve was computed for 201 points from t = 0 to 8 at 0.04 intervals.

Frequently, a digital computer solution is required as a check on the accuracy of an analog computer simulation. The efficiency of this computer program in providing such data is illustrated in table 1. The test is to compute the output at 0.5-second intervals for the first 5 seconds of figure 7. The performance of the program was compared with a standard iterative procedure employed by the Hewlett-Packard Math Pac volume 1.

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Table 1: A measure of the efficiency of the computer program in verifying the accuracy of an analog computer simulation.

			UTPUT		
TIME	RESIDUE THEOREM		ITERATIVE SOLUT	ON	
(seconds)			Integration Time (sec	onds)	
1		0.5	0.1	0.01	0.005
0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 2.5 3.0 3.5 4.0 4.5 5.0	0.000 2.381 -2.943 2.194 -0.9269 -0.1850 0.7909 -0.8654 0.5901 -0.2045 -0.1051	0.000 9.375 -43.36 117.8 -161.9 -290.8 2775 -10265 22981 -15666 -130420	0.000 2.054 -2.757 2.433 -1.564 0.5962 0.1653 -0.5901 0.6902 -0.5620 0.3283	0.000 2.378 -2.940 2.195 -0.9322 -0.1778 0.7850 -0.8630 0.5914 -0.2083 -0.1010	0.001 2.380 -2.943 2.194 -0.9281 -0.1834 0.7895 -0.8648 0.5903 -0.2053 -0.1042
Total Time for Computation and Printout (seconds)	25	10	25	200	390

It is clear from table 1 that the cumulative errors for an iterative process with integration time, δt , of 0.1 produced inadequate results at t=5. Accuracies of 4% and 1% are obtained at t=5, for integration times of 0.01 and 0.005 seconds respectively. However, the total computing times of 200 and 390 seconds respectively are drastically larger than the 25 seconds associated with the Residue Theorem approach. By employing fast memory in the HP 9830A the total computing and printout time can be reduced to 15 seconds. Use of the Infotek FP 30,

fast processor, can reduce this total time even further to approximately 8 seconds.

A unit step input (ie: $V_i(s) = s^{-1}$) in equation 11 gives F(s) as:

$$F(s) = \frac{25}{(s+0+j0) (s+0.5001+j4.975) (s+0.5-j4.975)}$$
(12)

A unit ramp input (ie: $V_i(s) = s^{-2}$) in equation 11 gives F(s) as:

$$F(s) = \underbrace{25}_{(s+0+j0)(s+1\times10^{-8}+j0)(s+0.5001+j4.975)(s+0.5-j4.975)} (13)$$

Figure 10: Computed initial transients of the transfer function used in figure 7, when it is subjected to a unit sinusoidal forcing function of the same frequency (five radians per second) as the natural frequency of the system under test. Computing/plotting interval is 0.05. The equal real parts of the forcing function have been made to differ by an amount 1×10^{-8} .





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VERSATILITY: A 4MHZ Z80A microprocessor and CP/M give you the most powerful processor and operating system available today. 64K RAM is provided and parity checking is standard for critical applications. Up to four single or double density, 8 or 5 inch soft-sectored floppy disk drives are handled by the on-board controller. A video output gives dazzling displays on your TV set. A separate 6K bank of memory allows up to 256x192 pixel graphics without contending for main system memory. Text and

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made negligible (1×10^{-8}) in relation to the other roots. Due to the 12-point accuracy employed by the HP9830A, roots smaller than 1×10^{-8} should not be used when handling trigonometric functions such as arctangent. Similarly, any two roots must have a difference that is greater than 1×10^{-8} . While equation 13 may be solved using a value of 1×10^{-10} for the root at s=0, the accuracy decreases rapidly, and the solution becomes meaningless with a value of 1×10^{-12} . However, a root of 1×10^{-8} would represent a time constant of 3.17 years. If, for any reason, the time constants are in the order of months or years, then the whole problem should be timescaled before programming.

The solutions to equations 12 and 13 are plotted in figures 8 and 9 respectively.

In educational environments, these digital simulations help emphasize the transient behavior of systems subjected to sinusoidal forcing functions, without the possibility of causing a system overload. Figure 10 illustrates the effect of inputting equation 11 with a unit sine wave

$$v_i(t) = \sin(wt) V_i(s) = \frac{w}{s^2 + w^2}$$

with a frequency of 5 radians per second, that being equal to the natural frequency of the system. Since $\zeta = 0.1$, this is almost the resonant frequency.

Figure 11 illustrates the effect of inputting equation 11 with a unit, 10 radians per second sine wave, which is twice the natural frequency of the system.

While the axis labels in figures 7 thru 10 are most convenient for the presentation of those results, the printout employed in figure 11 is more versatile when a great number of amplitudes and time scales are expected. ■

REFERENCES

Day W D, Tables of Laplace Transforms, London: lliffe, 1966. Thaler G J and Brown R G, *Analysis and Design of Feedback Control Systems*, New York, McGraw-Hill, 1960, pages 9-29.



Model DMB-6400 Series dynamic 64k byte RAMS incorporate the features which are standard in the DM-6400 Series and adds bank select for multi-user-timesharing applications.

- ALPHA MICRO, CROMEMCO, and NORTH STAR output port bank select.
- Memory bank size can be incremented to 64k bytes in 16k increments.
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193311 C488

3rd Generation S-100: Chosen by Professionals, Supported by CompuPro

Why S-100? Because S-100 machines are not consumer-oriented. all-in-one microcomputers - but flexible, modular, professionallevel systems that are easy to upgrade, modify, and adapt to specific applications. As a result, over the years the S-100 buss has proven to be the ideal choice for commercial, industrial, and scientific applications. It doesn't obsolete itself, but simply adapts to innovation.

" NEW ! 📟 HIGH-PERFORMANCE S-100 MOTHERBOARDS

19 slot: \$174 unkit*, \$214 assm **12 slot:** \$129 unkit*, \$169 assm **6 slot:** \$ 89 unkit*, \$129 assm

Edge connectors and termination resistors are pre-soldered in place for assembly These 3rd generation motherboards, designed to work with the latest 5 and 10 MHz CPUs coming on line, exceed the latest 5-100 specs and offer superior performance. Includes true active termination (with half of the termination load at each end of every buss line), grounded Faraday shield between all buss signal lines to minimize crosstalk, and edge connectors included for all slots. All sizes fit Godbout, Vector, TEI, IMSAI, and similar enclosures. These high guality motherboards are a welcome addition to any system — or

the start of a great one.

2S "Interfacer" S-100 I/O board \$189 unkit. \$249 assm. \$324 CSC

Dual serial port with 2 full duplex parallel ports for RS-232 handshake; EIA232C line drivers and receivers (1488, 1489) along with current loop (20 mA) and TTL signals on both ports. On-board crystal controlled timebase with in-dependently selectable Baud rate generators for each port (up to 19.2 KBaud). Hardware UARTs don't tie up the CPU. And, there's much more... this is a noexcuses serial board that does things the others only dream about.

3P+S "Interfacer II" S-100 I/O board \$189 unkit, \$249 assm, \$324 CSC

Incorporates 1 channel of RS-232 serial I/O (with all the features of a port from the 2S "Interfacer", including handshaking), along with 3 full duplex parallel ports. The parallel section uses LSTTL octal latches for latched input and output data with 24 mA drive current, attention/enable/and strobe bits for each parallel port (with selectable polarity), interrupts for each input port, and separate 25 pin connectors with power for each channel along with a status port for interrupt mask and port status. All in all, this is an incredibly versatile and flexible board.

2708 S-100 EROM board \$85 unkit

4 independently addressable 4K blocks, with dipswitch selectable jump start built right into the board. Includes all support chips and manual, but does not included EROMs.

Active Terminator Board \$34.50 kit

Plugs into any S-100 motherboard (although ours don't need it) to reduce ring-ing, noise, crosstalk, and other buss-related problems. Here is an upgrade that is simple and effective.

The Godbout Box !

By the time you read this, we will be shipping our industrial-grade enclosure. It's perfectly suited to creating a powerful system based on our line of S-100 boards (or anyone else's, if you're so inclined). It's rack mount or desk mount (with sliders for pulling it out of the rack if desired), neat-looking, heavy duty, and comes with the back panel pre-punched to accept a variety of connectors. Oh yes, and let's not forget the power supply for powering all your boards; it comes with the box, too. See your computer store for details, or write us direct.

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We use the experience we've acquired in the past, coupled with the very best technology offered by the present, to build products for the future ... products that meet, and often exceed, the demands of the new wave of professional S-100 users. Our expanded S-100 line is the right approach at the right time; we invite you to write for further information.

- NEW!--"MEMORY MANAGER" S-100 board \$59 kit, \$85 assm, \$100 CSC

Now you can add bank select and extended addressing to older S-100 machines like the Altair, IMSAI, Sol, Polymorphic, etc. Either use this board with our new extended addressing boards, or retrofit our high density Econorams (the ones with phantom or extra qualifier lines) for use with the Memory Manager Board to get up to 1/2 a megabyte of memory space for your computer.

We supply memory

All our Econoram* memory is fully static, zips along at 4 MHz with the Z-80 or 5 MHz with the 8085, supports a number of popular busses, is available from us through computer stores world-wide, includes a 1 year limited warranty, and comes in three configurations to suit your needs. For lowest cost, choose an "unkit" with sockets and bypass caps pre-soldered in place for an easy, one-evening assembly. When you just can't wait to get going, order our assembled and tested version. For critical systems, specify boards qualified under our Certified System Component (CSC) high-reliability program. These boards are extensively tested, burned in for 200 hours, and are immediately replaced in event of failure within 1 year of invoice date. Refer to chart below for pricing.

Name	Buss & Notes	Unkit	Assm	CSC
8K Econoram IIA	S-100	\$149	\$179	\$239
16K Econoram IV	S-100	S269	S329	\$429
16K Econoram VIIA-16	S-100	\$279	\$339	\$439
24K Econoram VIIA-24	S-100	\$398	\$485	\$605
16K Econoram IX	Dig Grp	\$319	S379	n/a
32K Econoram IX	Dig Grp	\$559	S639	n/a
32K Econoram X	S-100	\$529	\$649	\$789
32K Econoram XI	SBC/BLC	n/a	n/a	\$1050
16K Econoram XII	S-100 (1)	\$329	\$419	\$519
24K Econoram XII	S-100 (1)	\$429	\$539	S649
32K Econoram XIII	S-100 (2)	\$559	\$699	\$849
16K Econoram XIV	S-100 (3)	S289	S349	\$448
16K Econoram XV-16	H8 (4)	\$329	\$395	n/a
32K Econoram XV-32	H8 (4)	\$599	\$729	n/a
16K Memory Expansion	(5)	\$87.20	n/a	n/a

16K x 16 or 32K x 8 Econoram XVI — coming soon!

 Notes

 (1) Bank select board — 2 independent banks addressable on 8K boundaries.

 (2) Bank select board — 2 independent banks addressable on 16K boundaries.

 (3) Extended addressing (24 address lines). Single block addressable on 4K boundaries.

 (4) Bank select option for implementing memory systems greater than 54K

 Bank select option for implementing memory systems greater than 64K. Chip set expands memory in Radio Shack 80, Apple, and Exidy Sorcerer machines.

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Microswitch keyboard, already encoded with upper and lower case ASCII. Silent switches (not reed type). Requires + 5 and - 12V. With edge connectors; just plug in and go. Normally \$99, but order merchandise worth \$50 or more and the keyboard is yours for only **\$49!**

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By Netronics

ASCII/BAUDOT, **STAND ALONE**

COMPLETE Computer FOR ONLY \$14995 Termina

The Netronics ASCII/BAUDOT Computer Terminal Kit is a microprocessor-controlled, stand alone keyboard/terminal requring no computer memory or software. It allows the use of either a 64 or 32 character by 16 line professional display for-mat with selectable baud rate, RS232-C or 20 ma. output, full cursor control and 75 ohm composite video output.

cursor control and 75 ohm composite video output. The keyboard follows the standard typewriter configuration and generates the entire I28 character ASCII upper/lower case set with 96 printable characters. Features include onboard regulators, selectable parity, shift lock key, alpha lock jumper, a drive capability of one TTY load, and the ability to mate directly with atmost any computer, including the new Ex-phorer/83 and ELF products by Netronics. The Computer Terminal requires no I/O mapping and includes 1k of memory, character generator, 2 key rollover, processor controlled cursor control, parallel ASCII/BAUDOT to serial conversion and serial to video processing-fully crystal controlled for superb accuracy. PC boards are the highest quality glass epoxy for the ultimate in reliability and long life.

long life.

VIDEO DISPLAY SPECIFICATIONS

The heart of the Netronics Computer Terminal is the micro-processor-controlled Netronics Video Display Board (VID) which allows the terminal to utilize either a parallel ASCII or BAUDOT signal source. The VID converts the parallel data to serial data which is then formatted to either RS232-C or 20 ma.

Serial data which is then formatted to either RS232-C or 20 ma. current loop output, which can be connected to the serial I/O on your computer or other interface, i.e., Modem. When connected to a computer, the computer must echo the character received. This data is received by the VID which processes the information, converting to data to video suitable to be displayed on a TV set (using an RF modulator) or on a video monitor. The VID generates the cursor, horizontal and vertical sync pulses and performs the housekeeping relative to which character and where it is to be displayed on the screen. Video Output: 1.5 P/P into 75 ohm (EIA RS-170) • Baud Rate: 110 and 300 ASC/1 • Outputs: RS232-C or 20 ma. current loop • ASCII Character Set: 128 printable characters-

abisebryhunteto20113021+2111++++ !"#\$%&'()*+,-./0123456789:;(=)? BODEFGHIJKUNDPUBSTUAAXYZ[\]^ abcdefghijklanoparstuvuxyz{}~ AUDOT Character Set: A BC DEFGHIIK LMNOFO R ST U V W X Y Z • ? • 3 S # (1) . , 9 0 1 4 ! 5 7 ; 2 / 6 8 • Cursor Modes: Home, Bockspace, Horizontal Tab, Line Feed, Vertical Tab, Carriage Return. Two special cursor sequences are provided for absolute and relative X-Y cursor addressing • Cursor Control: Erase. End of Line, Erase of Screen, Form Feed, Delete • Monitor Operation: 50 or 60Hz (jumper relevable) selectable.

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Text continued from page 82:

cates that double buffered animation is available, MAXC mode has 15 colors and 64 by 64 resolution, the display is in color, and MAXR mode has one color and 128 by 128 resolution.

8080/Dazzler Page

The PAGE routine takes advantage of the hardware requirement that refresh buffers start only on even page boundaries and are 2 K bytes long. The low-byte of the address is used for a free zero, while the HL register is incremented until H corresponds to the high-byte of the first address beyond the buffer.

8080/Dazzler Cursor

Since the same scaling routine is used for both CURSOR and LINE, CURSOR becomes an almost empty routine. Aside from preserving registers, all it does is call CU000 with the coordinates presented, and save the scaled result as the new software cursor position XPOS, YPOS.

The MODE byte engages in some trickery to indicate the desired mode efficiently. The numeric value associated with the mode is rotated right one bit position. The resultant value can be incremented up to 126 times and still remain negative if in MAXC or R64 mode, and positive if in MAXR or R128 mode. Since MAXR on the Dazzler is 128 by 128 resolution, and MAXC is 64 by 64, we have a simple test to determine which mode is in use.

The scale routine CU000 divides X and Y by 2, checks to see if R128 or MAXR is selected, and divides again if they are not.

8080/Dazzler DOT

This routine tends to be somewhat complex due to the convoluted mapping from bits in the byte to points on the screen used by the Dazzler in 128 by 128 resolution mode, and the dividing of the screen into four quadrants. Fortunately, if the 128 by 128 coordinates are divided by 2, the address and mask generated by applying the algorithm for 64 by 64 resolution yields the four bits corresponding to the four possible 128 by 128 points. The low-order bits of the X and Y coordinates lost in the division are then used to select the single bit corresponding to the desired point.

The four quadrant problem is similarly solved by using the high-order bit of each coordinate to determine the quadrant, and the remaining lower order bits to find the location inside the quadrant. Since these problems are unique to the Dazzler, they will not be discussed further. The interested reader is invited to trace the logic in the program listing.

One final comment on the DOT routine is appropriate. The DOT register restore sequence is also used by LINE and CHAR. If it is changed, the appropriate modifications will also be required in LINE and CHAR.

8080/Dazzler LINE

The LINE routine is almost a block-for-block encoding of the LINE algorithm. The variable name correspondence table (table 8) is provided as a cross-reference guide, since some of the variable names used in the algorithm were modified. Because the values of XP and YP are lost when the cursor adjustments for "move 0" and "move 1" are looked up, initialization of variables is moved to immediately after sector determination. TA and T0 are both 16-bit numbers because they represent the product of two 8-bit numbers. The only 16-bit arithmetic available on the 8080 is addition. To subtract X from T0, the 16-bit two's complement of X, DX, is calculated and added. Similarly, DY is the 16-bit representation of Y.

The cursor adjustments required for a "move 0" and a "move 1" are looked up in the table MXT. Entries are indexed by sector weight. Each entry is four bytes long (MOX, MOY, M1X, and M1Y for the particular sector), so the sector weight is multiplied by 4 (two shifts left) and added to the starting address of the table. The correct cursor adjustments are then retrieved and stored where access is more convenient.

The only other significant change to the logic is the placement of the test for completion. For efficiency, x is compared to X immediately after the point is displayed. This has the added advantage of occurring at the only time the stack is free of temporary variables.

8080/Dazzler CHAR

The CHAR routine, with the exception of control character processing, also follows its Nassi-Schneiderman chart rigorously. The major change has been to convert to a SELECT construct the string of IFs used for control character processing. This avoids a multitude of tests which are guaranteed to fail once the character has been recognized. The processing of control characters with similar actions has also been consolidated to reduce redundancy.

As is obvious from its Nassi-Schneiderman chart, CHAR is really two independent routines with a common entry point. The only common code is the register saving and parity stripping. By pushing the address of the restore register routine onto the top of the stack, the return (RET) instruction will jump to the restore register sequence, restore all registers, and then return to the calling program.

The character matrix table is indexed by ASCII value minus 32, ie: the first entry is a blank. Since each entry is

Table 8: Variable name definitions for LINE.

8080 Software	Algorithm Description
XT YT (not used) XP YP XPOS or XC YPOS or YC XF YF TA TA T0 DX DY M0X, M0Y M1X, M1Y	x y X YC XC YC XF TA TA T0 X + Y Cursor adjustment for a "Move 0" Cursor adjustment for a "Move 1"

Note: The table numbering sequence is continued from part 1.





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1642 S. Parker Road, Suite 300, Denver, Colorado 80231 (303) 755-9694 three bytes long, the index must be multiplied by 3 to get the offset into the table. (The format of the character table is fully defined in the comments preceding it in the listing.) The first byte of each entry contains all the flags describing the character. The width bits are masked off and the cursor value for the next character position calculated. If the width is 6 (including a blank pixel between characters) the special subroutine to generate the first column of a 5-column wide character is executed. The descender indicator flag is then checked and the cursor is adjusted if necessary.

The normal character generation code scans the character matrix row-by-row. Whenever a 1 is encountered, the DOT routine is called to display the pixel at that location. When all five rows are completed, the cursor value is set for the next character position as calculated earlier, and control returned to the calling program.

The special subroutine used for five wide characters generates only the first column. By incrementing the cursor position, the normal character generation sequence is used to generate columns 2 through 5 instead of the normal 1 through 4.

Control character handling proceeds in three phases. Phase 1 checks for any of the four mode controls and sets MODE as required. The Dazzler hardware must also be informed so it can change mode. Phase 2 is entered if the control character is not a mode control. This is an individual check for each of the carriage control characters. Note that to get to the top line, form feed must determine what resolution is in use. Phase 3, if reached, is current color selection. The value of the control character is first checked to verify that it actually is a color select character. If it is black, the COLOR byte is set to all zeros. If any other color, a check is made to determine if the Dazzler is in a color supporting mode (MAXC or R64). If not, COLOR is set to all ones (high-resolution white). If a color mode is in use, the bright bit is set and the loworder four bits are duplicated in the high-half of the byte to yield a COLOR byte with the desired color in both pixel fields. Conveniently, the Dazzler color bit definitions match the lower three bits of the color select character.

A word of caution is in order for anyone using the compiler hexadecimal output in the listing directly, rather than the source code. The character table contains more bytes per line than the compiler used allocates for listing purposes (hence the "D" error). One must load the character table from the source code rather than from the compiler's hexadecimal output.

8080/Dazzler ANIMAT

The ANIMAT routine's implementation is adequately described in the comments on the listing. The flag byte ANIM indicates whether the first 2 K buffer or the second (auxiliary) 2 K buffer is currently being filled. Note that if the buffer swap were made as soon as vertical blanking was detected rather than as soon as vertical blanking was detected following an absence of vertical blanking, it would be possible to swap buffers, modify the display, and swap buffers again—all during one vertical blanking period. The net result, of course, would be that the one buffer would never be displayed, a clearly undesirable circumstance.


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Photo 1: *Display generated by demonstration program number* 2 (see listing 2).

Demonstration Program

The demonstration program (see listing 2 on page 184) is provided for several purposes. Aside from demonstrating the power of the protocols, it serves as a tutorial in using the 8080 assembly language protocol and as a debugged, working user program for verifying successful implementation of the 8080 assembly language protocol. The photographs illustrating this article were all generated by this program and a Matrox ALT-256**2 display. The program contains four independent demonstrations and two utility subroutines. Equates are used to allow mnemonic references to the standard protocol's entry vectors, color controls, and display modes.

The first demonstration is a maximum-resolution exercise for the line generator. The identification message uses R64 resolution deliberately to get large characters. A series of maximum-length lines are drawn to generate the string art parabolas in each corner. The calculation of the endpoints of all the lines is simplified by the standard coordinate system. Their spacing is controlled by the value for MRSCLF returned by INITG. Because of the speed of generation, a variable delay utility subroutine, PAUSE, is used to give time to observe the display. These pauses may be extended indefinitely by setting the switch register to hexadecimal 01.

The second demonstration tests the generation of all 64 of the uppercase ASCII characters. Again, advantage is taken of the lowest resolution mode to display large characters. The 64 characters are drawn eight times, once in each color, in order to demonstrate the ability to vary the display dynamically. On the last iteration, the characters are drawn in black, leaving a clear screen. Rather than verify that the display is capable of selective erase, the PAGE routine is also called. The full range of available character sizes is then displayed using R64, MAXR, and R128 display modes for one line each. All mode changes are immediately followed by absolute cursor positioning commands to avoid erroneous results.



Photo 2: Display generated by demonstration program number 3 (see listing 2).

The third demonstration cycles through all available colors with the line generator. To avoid claiming Full Color Control on a monochrome display, the color bit in MAXCD is tested. MCCOLS is then checked to see how many colors or grey shades are available. All available colors are used, one at a time, as one end of each line is moved closer to (255,255). The attempt at mode RXXX, after shifting to R64, is ignored by the package in this article. The enhanced Dazzler package available from Cromemco uses it to select the Dazzler's 16-level grey scale mode.

The final demonstration is a short animation sequence. The header is inserted in both buffers. The auxiliary buffer must be cleared first, since this function is not included in the standard. If the display is not double buffered, this will also clear any warning messages generated by the graphics package.

The algorithm used to animate the figure will work with either double buffered displays or selectively erasable displays. For the former, the figure is backed up one step and drawn in black to erase it from the nondisplaying buffer (PAGE would require too much time and erase the header). The figure is then advanced two steps to get to the position past the one currently being displayed and drawn in white. Finally, ANIMAT is called to display the updated buffer, and the whole procedure is repeated until the screen is traversed. If the display is not double buffered (tested using the ANIM field in MAXRD), the ANIMAT routine is called anyway to delay until the start of vertical blanking. While the display is busy with vertical blanking, the old figure is erased and the new one displayed. If all the changes can be made before the affected memory is displayed, there will not be any flicker, and the animation will be as smooth as when double buffering is used.

The STRING subroutine is a convenient utility for displaying text strings. It calls the CHAR routine with each successive character in a string of ASCII characters until an ASCII '\$' (hexadecimal 24) is detected.

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Conclusion

The availability of a powerful graphics protocol immensely simplifies the design and coding of graphics programs. The limitations imposed by forcing individual capabilities to meet a common protocol are more than made up by the availability of precisely defined functions and controls. Furthermore, the protocol is sufficiently flexible to allow the installation and use of unique display features without adversely affecting the ability to run programs designed to the standard. For example, the

Graphics Interface Standard for FORTRAN

The following FORTRAN subroutine definitions extend the flexibility and hardware independence of the proposed microcomputer graphics standard to FOR-TRAN.

INITG (XMRSCL, YMRSCL, MRCOLS, XMCSCL, YMCSCL, MCCOLS, LANIM, LCOLOR)

Initialize graphics hardware and software to maximum resolution mode with all options disabled. The screen is cleared and the current color is set to white. Eight variables are used to return the display parameters:

XMRSCL (REAL*4) X dimension of physical display points in standard coordinates, maximum resolution mode.

YMRSCL (REAL*4) — as above except Y dimension.

MRCOLS (INTEGER*2) — colors (grey shades) available in maximum resolution mode.

XMCSCL (REAL*4) — X dimension of physical display points maximum colors mode.

YMCSCL (REAL*4) — as above except Y dimension.

MCCOLS (INTEGER*2) — colors (grey shades) available in maximum color selection mode.

LANIM (LOGICAL*1) — TRUE if double buffered animation available.

LCOLOR (LOGICAL*1) — TRUE if display is in color, FALSE implies monochrome.

PAGE

Clear the sreen

CURSOR (IX, IY)

Move the cursor to the coordinate position specified.

IX (INTEGER*2) — X (horizontal) coordinate desired. Value is in standard display coordinates (0 through 255). Out of range values are permitted but

Sample Program

- Example usage of FORTRAN Standard Graphics Calls LOGICAL*1 LANIM, LCOLOR C----
- Initialize graphics CALL INITG(XMRSCL, YMRSCL, MRCOLS, XMCSCL, C----1 YMCSCL, MCCOLS, LANIM, LCOLOR)
- C----Title display
- WRITE (10, 100) 100
- FORMAT(1H1, 'A SINE WAVE')
- Calculate and display a sine wave C----

package available from Matrox for its ALT-256**2 contains such enhancements as high-resolution positioning of low-resolution DOTs, choice of fixed or proportional character spacing, and up to 8 bits (256 combinations) color and/or grey scale for each pixel.

The author would like to thank John Rogers, Gary Johnsey, and especially Bart Schwartz for their help in making these articles possihle.

may have unpredictable results.

IY (INTEGER*2) — as above except Y (vertical) coordinate desired. Lower left-hand corner of the screen is the point 0,0.

DOT

Display a dot at the current cursor position using the current color.

LINE (IX. IY)

Display a line from the current cursor position to the coordinate position specified. IX and IY are defined as in CURSOR.

CHAR (ICHAR)

The ASCII character defined by the low-order 7 bits of ICHAR is displayed at the current cursor position. Control characters are interpreted as defined in the standard to change display mode, current color, etc.

ICHAR (INTEGER*2) — the ASCII character to be interpreted or displayed.

ANIM

Program execution is delayed until the start of the next vertical blanking period. If double buffered animation is supported, buffers are not switched until immediately before returning.

WRITE (10, nnn) var, var, ...

The logical unit number 10 is available for formatted output to the display. Binary output will result in an I/O (input/output) error. Input attempts will return End of File. Rewind, endfile, and backspace operations are no-ops. The display must be initialized by INITG before writing to LUN 10. The first character output on each line is interpreted as a standard FORTRAN printer control character (' ' for single space, '0' for double space, '1' for new page, and '+' to overprint the same line).

- Move to starting point C----
- CALL CURSOR (0, 128) C----Determine distance between X values INCR = IFIX (YMRSCL + 0.5) IF(INCR.LE.0)INCR = 1

C----Draw the actual curve DO 1000 IX = INCR, 255, INCR X = 3.14159*FLOAT(IX)/64.0

- Y = SIN(X) + 100.0IY = IFIX (Y + 128.0)
- CALL LINE (IX, IY) 1000 END

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CAN IT SEARCH AND REPLACE?

YES! But, there's more! AUTOTYPE al-YESI But, Inere smorel AUTOTYPE al-tows simple searches or search and re-place. AUTOTYPE also allows wild card characters in the search string for probable matching! A very simple fea-ture that AUTOTYPE makes very pow-erful!

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Listing 2 continued:						DISPLAY T	HE STRIN	IG OF ASCII CHARACTERS POINTED
0 732 62	NOM	H, D			-	TO BY	H. L. TERM	INATING VITH "S".
0733 2EI4	INH	Li 20			•	EXITS WIT	H H.L PO	INTING TO THE "S".
0735 CD1001	CALL	LINE	JL, 20 >> LEFT LEG	0791 F5	STR ING :	HSN4	SW	SAVE A AND FLAGS
0735 2625	INH	LJ 37	JLEFT SIDE OF BODY	0792 7E	STRGOGI	NOV A		GET CHAR
073A 67	NON	H, A		0793 FE24				TERMINATOR
0738 CD0A01	CALL	CURSOR	1X+1,37	0795 CA9F07		21	TR001	
073E 2E30	IVN	1,4 6		8796 CDI301		CALL	KAR J	OK SO DISPLAY IT
0740 CD1001	CALL	LINE	JX+1.48 >> LEFT BOD	6798 23		H XNI	-	NEXT CHAR
0743 2526	IVN	L, 38		079C C39207			TR030	
3745 91		ہ د د		1 1 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A	1100110	1		KESTURE A
8740 07 5755 CD1001		A M	1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2					
0140 10 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00		2.8	SAME FOR RIGHT SIDE		ISUBROUT	LINE PAUSE		
01 44 47	NUM	H. A				DELAY A B	IT AS	DETERMINED BY REGISTER B
0140 0705 0740 0705	J NW	L. 17				EXITS VIT	Н В=0.	
ATAR CDBAGL	CALL'	CURSOR	JX-1, 37			VARNING:	B = 0 IS	HAX, NOT ZERO, DELAY
0751 2E30	IVA	L. 45	•		•	SENSE SVI	TCHS SET	TO BIH CAUSE INFINITE PAUSE
6753 CD1601	CALL	LINE	JX-1. 48 ** RIGHT BOD					
9756 2226	INW	L135	•	07A1 E5	PAUSEI	PUSH H	•••	NEED A COUNT DOWN REGISTER
0758 81	ADD	U		07A2 F5		PUSH P	SV	
8759 67	NOM	H.A		07A3 210080		LXI H	- 8000H	MAKE UNIT DELAY SHOR
075A CD1001	CALL	LINE	JX-I+AS,38 >> RT ARM	07A6 2D	PAUSBBI	DCR	~	A 3 REGISTER COUNT DOWN
075D 04	INR	60	JFINALLY DO HEAD	07A7 C2A607		JNZ P	AUSOG	
075E 2E30	IVM	L145	JNOTE: B IS BACK TO	07AA 25		DCR		
			J ORIGINAL' VALUE - X	07AB C24607			AUSOG	
0760 60	MOV	Н, В		BTAE 85		DCR B		
0761 CD0A01	CALL	CURSOR		87AF C2A687		207	AUSUU	
0764 2E34	105	1.52			1 I AANWA			ALAU SENSE SV ADT FUEL FEF FO THE
0766 CD1001	CALL	LINE	JX, 52 >> NECK	8784 3D		DCR		ARE THEY SET TU UNE
0769 78 0765 5600	204	A, 8						
0104 D002	102					1. 3 3. 0 1. 0	n	
		471 ·						
8760 CD1881	CALL		J K = 2	61 PM CA	•	K2.T		
	100				041042.		2 12	
0//2 CD1001 0775 78	NOU NOU		0C 77-71					
0176 C602				0788 174259544	STRAG	V N	зтүш. чін	
0778 67	NON	HAA		07C7 475241504	BSTROL	80	GRAPHICS	
8779 CD1881	CALL	LINE	JX+2, 56	87DE 5354414E4	45TR02:	DB	STANDARD	
077C 2E34	INW	L, 52		87DD 1746554C4	ICSTR031	08 80	TULL. IH	5 • • •
877E CD1881	CALL	LINE	JX+2, 52	07E3 1143154F1	45TR041	DB 80	ED. C.Y	ELL O'LORN 'L'LCYN 'O'LBLU'RS'.
0761 60	NOM	8 7		97EE 1154124F1	35TR0401			ZK4 . U . 4 J 3K4 . N . 4 1 4 K4 . A . 4 I 5 K4 . L 5 4 .
0762 CD1001	CALL		JAN 32 AN LUU UF HEAD					12. MÁYD. 12.
0165 2EJ0		F 1 3 4						
19767 C602 1789 47	ADI	0 . H		0000 41454450 0815 434641524	LSTROR.		CHARACTE	
			1 Y + A. RA	8820 17414FA94	DSTRAG.		HING. IH	ATIONS .
		TOT.				2		
8798 C9	RET	-						
					J VARIABI	E STORAGE	AREA	
					1	-	•	
	JCOMMON SUBROU	T IN ES			MAXED		• ••	MAXE DISPLAY DISCRIPTOR Maxe Display Discriptor
	J EXCEPT	AS NOTED	ALL'REGISTERS ARE PRESERVED	082D		SO	1 HOO	STACK
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A User's Look at Tiny-c

As the microcomputer industry has responded to a rapidly growing market — a market composed of small business users and others who are less interested in computers than they are in using computers for particular applications — a considerable amount of good system-level software has become available. Unfortunately, any given computer hobbyist is able to use only a small portion of this software.

It is inevitable that the microprocessor that is chosen to be the central processing unit of a small computer will restrict the range of availChristopher O Kern 201 I St SW Apt V-839 Washington DC 20024

able software to the subset written for that microprocessor. But for the vast majority of computer hobbyists, there are two other impediments to using the system programs that are now on the market (assemblers, text editors and processors, language interpreters and compilers, and the like) that are far more important. First, available programs often require large amounts of memory and floppy disk storage; second, almost all of the software on the market requires that the user have a particular manufacturer's computer or, at the very least, a particular disk operating



system.

There is a simple way around these two restrictions. The software vendor can sell his product as source code for particular microprocessors, with directions for adapting the program to the end user's computer system. Given the economic pressures of the software market, this has not proved to be a popular approach. However, an intriguing experiment in selling a sophisticated system program on this basis is being carried out by tiny-c associates (the lower-case style is theirs). This program offers an interpreter (for an exceedingly modest price) for the structured programming language *tiny-c* that can be easily adapted to any 8080-family or LSI-11/PDP-11 computer.

Tiny-c is based on the C programming language, which was developed at Bell Laboratories, where it was used to write the UNIX operating system under which the C compiler can be run. As might be expected of a programming language that can be used to write operating systems, C mirrors the actual operation of a computer somewhat more closely than does a language like BASIC. Tiny-c follows C's example in this respect, as well as most others. For those familiar with C (I was not at the time I started using tiny-c on my home computer), I should point out that tiny-c is not a true subset of C. There are slight syntactical differences, and tiny-c has a comparatively restricted set of statements, fundamental data structures, and operators.

Tiny-c follows C's example in another way: a significant portion of the tiny-c language system is written in tiny-c itself. The actual interpreting of tiny-c code is done by a program that is written in 8080 or PDP-11 assembly language. But tiny-c pro*Suggested retail price. Substantial OEM and dealer discounts available

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grams are written, edited, and (in most cases) run under the supervision of a *program preparation system* that is written entirely in tiny-c. The importance of this should not be underestimated. It means that it is easy to change the way the user interacts with the tiny-c system by writing a new program preparation system in tiny-c. This new program preparation system can be tested and debugged

Tiny-c Program Example

Listing 1 is a tiny-c function to fill a buffer with ASCII text, such as might be required in a text processing program. The program fragment illustrates a number of features of tiny-c.

Buffer, cursor, and blockend are all global variables, which must be declared outside any function. Buffer is a pointer to an address in computer memory representing the start of the buffer. Cursor is a pointer to the address of the next byte of text to be printed. Blockend is a pointer to the address following the last byte of text that has been read from an external file; new text will be placed beginning at blockend.

The first two lines of the function declare local variables. Record count is an integer variable. Pointer is a character pointer, which will later be set to an address within the buffer. The byte it will point to is pointer(0).

In the third line of the function, a standard library function called movebl is called. Movebl will shift any text that is left over from the previous file record to the start of the buffer. Its arguments are a pointer to the first character to be moved, a pointer to the last character to be moved, and the distance to move the block (in this case, the negative distance represented by buffer-cursor).

Once the leftover text has been moved, the cursor and blockend pointers must be reset. The blockend pointer is moved back the same distance that the entire block was moved. In the same statement, the local pointer is set to the same address. Accomplishing the same setback, but somewhat more simply, the under the old version. While any changes in the way tiny-c programs are interpreted would have to be made as alterations to the assembly language code, the type of customizing that most users will probably be interested in can be done without reassembly. For the truly ambitious, the source code for the interpreter is available for alteration, substitution, or just general tinkering.

address of cursor is assigned the address of the start of the buffer.

The parentheses in the sixth line of the function set the order of evaluation inside the condition of the if statement. First, another standard library function, fread, is called to read a new record from the file. Fread's arguments are a pointer to the address showing where to place the new text (blockend), and a unit number designating the mass storage device. Fread returns the number of bytes

The Language

Before looking at the system in more detail, a description of the language is in order. Tiny-c is quite unlike BASIC. There are no line numbers. Variables can have names of any length (although only the first seven and last one letters of a variable or function name are actually used by the interpreter). Control flow is not limited to a sequence of individual

the new text. Then a while loop is used to excise any carriage returns in the text (tiny-c files as implemented in my system do not contain separate line feeds). Note how the byte pointer(0) can be evaluated as either an ASCII integer code (13 = carriage return) or a character (' ', or blank). Note also how the local pointer is incremented through the new text. When it reaches the address of blockend, the while condition fails and the loop is terminated. As it so

```
fillbuffer [
    int recordcount
    char pointer(0)
    movebl (cursor, blockend, (buffer - cursor))
    pointer = blockend = blockend + (buffer - cursor)
    cursor = buffer
    if ((recordcount = fread (blockend, 1)) > 0) [
        blockend = blockend + recordcount
        while (pointer < blockend) [
            if (pointer(0) = 13) pointer(0) = ' '
            pointer = pointer + 1
            ]
        J
        return recordcount
    }
}
</pre>
```

Listing 1

actually read, if any, or a negative number indicating that the end of the file has been reached (the endof-file record, by convention, contains no data). The local variable recordcount is set to the number of bytes read.

The statement subject to the if condition, enclosed in brackets, will be executed only if recordcount is positive (ie: if the record read contains new text). If it is, the condition is fulfilled and the code that is enclosed in the brackets is executed. First the blockend pointer is moved up to the end of happens, this is also the end of the if statement, hence the two successive closing brackets.

Now all that is left is to return control to the calling function. The return statement is entirely optional; one final bracket will do the job. But the calling function may need to know how many bytes have been placed in the buffer, so recordcount is returned. Recordcount becomes the numerical value of the function fillbuffer to the calling function. Fillbuffer could therefore be used to represent an integer in some tiny-c expression.



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statements, as is the case in BASIC, but includes the invocation of functions (the equivalent in this context to BASIC subroutines), either through explicit calls to a given function, or by using the function as an element in a more complex tiny-c expression.

All tiny-c programs are composed of functions. Tiny-c functions, in turn, are composed of other functions, tiny-c statements, and operators. The list of tiny-c statements is small but surprisingly flexible. It includes *if*, *if-else*, *while*, *return* (which provides an optional way for returning some computed value of a function to the calling function), and *break* (which terminates the innermost current *while* loop prematurely, ie: without waiting for the normal termination condition to be met).

There is no explicit "do" statement. Tiny-c functions are called directly by simply placing their names in the program text. They are invoked indirectly by their use as elements in a larger tiny-c expression. Within a logical expression, tiny-c functions take on whatever value the function returns, although a function is not required to return any value at all (the default is zero). A series of function calls, or any other series of tiny-c statements, can be turned into a compound statement and executed as a unit by enclosing it in brackets.

Tiny-c operators include unary minus (-), multiplication (*), integer division (/), remainder following division (%), addition (+), subtraction (-), less than (<), greater than (>), less than or equal (< =), equal (= =), not equal (!=), greater than or equal (> =), and assignment (=). Choosing the single equal (=) sign for assignment and the double equal (= =) for testing equality may seem rather odd at first, as does the choice of !=, instead of the more common <>, as the inequality operator. In practice, both choices are easy to adapt to and soon become intuitive.

The number of primitive tiny-c data structures, like the number of statements and operators, has been kept to a minimum. There are two fundamental types of data in tiny-c: 16-bit signed *integers* (which permits numbers from -32768 to 32767), and

8-bit *characters* (which can actually represent any 8-bit quantity). These two basic structures can be combined into arrays, but tiny-c does not provide any way to deal with arrays as a single entity; this must be done with functions. You cannot, for example, write [if (answer = = "Yes") then startgameover] in tiny-c because the character array "Yes" cannot be compared with anything using the equality operator. Instead you must write a function to perform a letter by letter comparison.

In addition to integers, characters, integer arrays, and character arrays, more complex data structures representing any combination of the fundamental structures can be created. On the other hand, tiny-c does not provide services to create or process these more complex data structures in the manner of the Pascal language. These must be developed and accessed by specific functions through the use of pointers, which provide an essentially convenient but rather lowlevel way of searching through memory.

Pointers are declared in tiny-c





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2670 CHERRY LANE WALNUT CREEK, CA 94596 (415) 938-2880 through the declaration of an array. An array is declared by declaring its *type* (integer or character) and its *last element*. All arrays begin with element 0, so the tiny-c declaration [int arrayofintegers(10)] creates an 11-element array of integers (2-byte values), and the declaration [char arrayofcharacters(10)] creates an 11-element array of single-byte values.

In either case, the pointer is simply the array name without a subscript. Therefore, the above integer declaration has simultaneously declared a pointer, arrayofintegers, which can be aimed at the start of any 2-byte value in the array by moving it, through a tiny-c expression, in 2-byte increments. The pointer, which is aimed at the zeroth element of the arrav at the time of declaration, can therefore be moved to the third element (the start of the third 2-byte integer) by setting [arrayofintegers = arrayofintegers + 3] without any requirement of capturing the data in the intervening two elements of the array. Similarly, the pointer arravofcharacters can be moved in 1-byte increments. There is no way to declare a pointer without declaring at least one element of an array, so when the array itself is not needed (eg: when the pointer is going to be used to keep track of data in a preexisting array such as a buffer), the tiny-c convention is to declare an array whose last element is 0.

This ability to declare pointers and move them around at will makes it possible to use tiny-c pointers to address any location in the computer's available memory. The addressing is, of course, relative to where the tiny-c interpreter decides to locate the first element of the array, but with a few lines of assembly language code it is possible to add the absolute addressing that many BASIC interpreters provide through PEEK and POKE commands.

Tiny-c is quite permissive about interchanging integer and character data, thus permitting reference to characters by their numerical ASCII codes. It also provides a powerful facility for generating interesting and often complex program bugs.

It should be fairly obvious that

tiny-c is not a very sophisticated language, and there are certainly features that I miss. Boolean operators would be handy, as would multipleprecision integer and floating-point arithmetic. I don't particularly miss the rather wide variety of mathematical functions that are provided as part of my BASIC interpreter, and I can duplicate the very useful stringhandling functions that are available in BASIC by either writing them in tiny-c or by adding machine language subroutines to the tiny-c system as described below.

The most important feature of tiny-c is one that is essentially unavailable in BASIC. This feature is the ability to create functions and then use or manipulate them without further thought as to what is inside. Tiny-c functions exist as independent worlds of their own. They have their own local variables, although it is also possible to define global variables and have all functions access them. They can accept arguments and manipulate them within the function, without changing the value that was passed by the calling function. In





fact, a tiny-c function is *not* able to change the value of a variable that is passed to it (except internally) *unless* an express provision is made.

This reliance on functions as fundamental building blocks of programs has three important consequences:

• Programs are easy to read. They are not only modular, but because control flow is altered only by the invocation of other tiny-c functions or the intervention of a few simple tiny-c statements, it is easy to follow what the program is doing. Combining this with the availability of long, descriptive variable and function names makes it possible to read tiny-c programs in a way that is almost as close to reading English text as it is to reading a program written in BASIC or FORTRAN.

 Programs are easy to alter. Since functions are atomic units as far as other functions are concerned, it is possible to change or substitute a function without worrying about unanticipated effects of the change on other parts of the program. Obviously, it is not possible to change a data structure used by other functions without ill effects, or blithely alter global variables (which are therefore best kept to a minimum). It is possible to rewrite a function to make it more efficient or to add a strictly local feature without resulting in the blowup of some other function.

• Tiny-c functions can be kept in a library, taken out in the future, and used in new programs. With a little care, it is possible to write a function in a way that maximizes its generality and its future utility. In many instances, it is convenient to think of previously written tiny-c functions, not simply as potential components of new programs, but as extensions to the language. The program preparation system and the machine language interface provided in the tiny-c system encourage this, so perhaps it is time to describe the system in detail.

The System

The program preparation system and the machine language interface are two of the six main parts of the tiny-c system. The others are the interpreter itself, a library of commonly used tiny-c functions, a library of special purpose functions that have been coded in machine language to increase execution speed, a set of input and output routines to service a console terminal and a mass storage device, which must be coded by the user for his own installation.

Everything except the I/O (input/output) routines is provided in source-code form (8080 or PDP-11 assembly language, or tiny-c) in the tiny-c owners manual, which is available from tiny-c associates. POB 269, Holmdel NJ 07733, and currently sells for \$40. The programs are also available on various machine-readable media in a number of formats. The one used by my computer, a Heath H8 with cassette mass storage, is not one of these, so I rather laboriously typed in the entire 8080 source code. Fortunately, the listings in the tiny-c owner's manual are quite legibly printed.

The interpreter is quite compact. Including the library of special functions that are coded in machine language and loaded along with it, the interpreter occupies a scant 4244 bytes in my system. There is no limitation on recursion (functions calling themselves, either directly or indirectly, where the function calls another function which calls the original calling function). But memory allocation is static. So, for example, a program that uses an unusually large number of active variables at one time might conceivably not run, even though plenty of extra memory was available in the section allocated for the program text. This would require that you stop the interpreter and reallocate memory. In practice, I have yet to have this happen. The internal operation of the interpreter is described in considerable detail in a chapter of the tiny-c owner's manual, which should facilitate making alterations.

I was slightly disappointed with the speed of execution of tiny-c. It is difficult to make comparisons with BASIC, mainly because the languages are so dissimilar, but also because my BASIC interpreter includes a large number of functions that speed up program execution considerably. Many of these functions, such as string handling functions, could be added to tiny-c as machine language subroutines, so any comparison that relies on the use of these special purpose BASIC functions is somewhat unfair. Still, when running through a





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BYTE December 1979 203





loop of simple variable assignments, tiny-c seemed to operate only a third as fast as my BASIC interpreter.

Functions in Machine Language

The machine language functions supplied with tiny-c perform a variety of tasks. One moves blocks of data around in memory, another counts the number of occurrences of a given character within a memory field, still others interface between tiny-c and the input/output routines supplied by the user. The user can add to this socalled "standard library" of machine language functions. Tiny-c provides several utility routines which are available to user-coded functions. These simplify the interface between tiny-c and machine language.

One thoughtful feature is a set of special calls to external subroutines which take place (if enabled) at the beginning of any program, at the start of every tiny-c statement within a program, and when the program finishes running. The manual suggests that these may be used to create a *debugger*, which could allow you to single-step through a tiny-c program, set breakpoints, or enable a *profiler* which could count how often each statement is executed.

Functions in tiny-c

Aside from the standard library of machine language functions, there is a standard library of functions coded in tiny-c. These are normally loaded with the program preparation system. Like the machine language functions, this standard library of tiny-c functions is a mixed bag. Some just dress up machine language functions (which are called by number) with a descriptive name. Others convert from ASCII to binary and vice versa, read and write strings to the console terminal, and load and dump files. Continuing the parallel with the machine language functions, the user can add his own functions to the tinyc library. This provides a convenient way to store functions that are used often at a given installation (eg: a function to drive a special device,



such as a digital plotter).

Program Preparation System

The program peparation system is the part of the tiny-c system that the user is most conscious of, because it mediates most interactions with the interpreter. As an editor, the program preparation system is quite adequate, but unexceptional. It provides commands for inserting text, moving a given number of lines up or down, locating a given line by number (tinv-c does not use line numbers, but the editor keeps count for its own purposes), locating a given string (the user may optionally specify whether the string being searched for is at the beginning or the end of a line), editing strings within a line, deleting lines, and reading and writing files (program text, plain text, or data). The one drawback to its being written in tiny-c is that the editor operates a bit slowly, but not so slowly as to be frustrating.

The program preparation system also permits you to execute any tiny-c function that is in the standard library or entered as program text. This means it is possible to run any program under the editor. For those who have floppy disks, that is not a particularly important advantage. For those, like myself, who depend on cassettes for mass storage, the freedom from having to shuttle programs in and out of memory is a big plus. The fact that the editor can be used to run a program also means that tiny-c, like BASIC, has a single operating environment. Programs can be written, tested, debugged, and run without the user having to consciously switch from one mode to another.

The program preparation system is entirely optional. It is provided in two forms. One is neatly formatted and commented, and occupies about 9000 bytes. The other is "crunched" stripped of all of its unnecessary indentations and spaces. Because tiny-c is essentially free-form, this has no effect on program function. However, it renders the "crunched" code relatively unreadable. The saving is about 5000 bytes which, for a program that resides in memory for the amount of time that program preparation system does, is a fair trade for legibility.

Programs which do not use the

program preparation system (ie: those that operate directly under the interpreter) must begin execution with a function named "main." Other than that, any program that will operate under the program preparation system will operate directly under the interpreter, although the library functions normally loaded along with the program preparation system will probably have to be loaded with other programs.

By dispensing with the amenities provided by the program preparation system, a given system can run a tinyc program that is roughly 5000 bytes longer than it could otherwise accept. With 24 K bytes of memory available on my system, I have approximately 8 K bytes of program space with everything loaded: the interpreter, a standard console driver, my I/O interface routines, and the program preparation system. One very useful improvement would be to provide text compression that would permit a series of spaces (which should be used liberally in a language like tiny-c for indenting) to be packed into a single byte. This, however, would require some changes to the interpreter.

Support Services

Before moving on to a brief description of the procedures for installing tiny-c, I should say a few words about the quality of the documentation and support for the tiny-c system. This is a rather low-priced item, but that fact is not reflected in the tiny-c owner's manual. The manual is slickly produced. As noted before, the quality of the printing is excellent. Comments in the assembly language code are a bit sparse, but the section on the internal operation of the interpreter explains each routine's purpose in acceptable detail. Since I was keystroking the entire source code anyway, I used the opportunity to merge in some of the documentation from the owner's manual text.

The manual provides a detailed description of the language, an operating guide to the program preparation system, several program examples along with comments on their style, the section on the internal operation of the interpreter, explicit installation instructions, and the various source codes. And it is written in coherent English.

Support is principally provided

through an occasional newsletter which provides fixes for program bugs, suggested improvements, and answers to commonly asked questions. When I found a minor bug in the way that the interpreter passed arguments between functions, my letter to tiny-c associates prompted a quick acknowledgement from author Tom Gibson, although he had no immediate solution.

Installation

As noted above, the user is required to code several installation routines. These provide an interface between the computer's operating system and tiny-c. The routines write a single character to a console terminal, read a single character from the terminal, check to see if a character has been input, open files for reading from or writing to a mass storage device (such as a cassette recorder or floppy disk), read and write single records, and close files when the reading or writing is done.

Many of these functions are likely to be already available in the computer's operating system. In some



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Available at Hamilton/Avnet, Kierulff Electronics, Byte Shops, Computerland, and your local computer store. Novation, Inc., 18664 Oxnard Street, Tarzana, California 91356 cases, the tiny-c interface will consist of nothing more than juggling the data left in particular registers to match up the requirements of the tiny-c interpreter and the operating system. In other cases, certain functions of the operating system may have to be substantially adapted to meet the specifications set out in the *tiny-c owner's manual*. Some users may have to write all of the input and output routines from scratch.

The user has a lot of latitude in designing the interface. He can simply meet the minimum specifications in the manual, or he can add features that will take advantage of the particular characteristics of his computer. In my case, I decided that I wanted to have a visual indication of all magnetic tape operations on the H8's front panel (a very useful feature of Heath's system). The interface provides that function on its own, without any intervention from the tiny-c interpreter.

While the installation instructions are quite explicit, coding the input and output routines is not a trivial task. Nevertheless, it should be well



within the competence of anyone with more than nominal experience in writing programs in assembly language, as long as the programmer is familiar with the internal functioning of the computer's operating system. A few "load and go" versions of tiny-c are available for specific computers, but many users will have to provide their own interface routines. While it may not seem like a particularly interesting chore, this is what gives tiny-c its generality, thus making it available for use on a large number of computer systems.

Once the interface routines are ready, the various components of the tiny-c system are loaded and linked. A program is provided in the manual for relocating the interpreter if the address supplied (hexadecimal 2000) is unacceptable. If you have typed in all of the source code, as I did, you can assemble the interpreter anywhere you want. Those users who buy machine-readable media can load the program preparation system as easily as the other parts of the system. In my case, the editor I used to enter the program preparation source code used a format that would have been indigestible to the tiny-c interpreter, so I had to write still another routine to reformat the file. Subsequent versions of the program preparation system are written under itself, so the problem only arose once.

I had a little trouble getting tiny-c up and running the first time, but all of the problems were my own. Most, as is usually the case, were the result of inattentive reading of the manual. They were all, fortunately, easy to correct. The entire project, from first reading of the manual through writing the interface routines through keystroking the source code through debugging, took most of my spare time for about three weeks.

There is something to be said for tackling a software project of this magnitude, even if most of the real work has been done by someone else. Although I would have undoubtably bought tiny-c in machine-readable form if it had been available for my computer, the work I did during the installation gave me a much better understanding of the way the software works. That, in turn, has reduced the sense of intimidation that I have felt in dealing with programs that are this large and this complex.

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International Computer Chess Association (ICCA)

The ICCA prints two newsletters a year about ICCA planned activities, future events of interest to its members, reviews of books or articles, interesting anecdotes, and short technical papers. The ICCA is considering establishing an international archive for organizing and storing materials on computer chess, and would be interested in hearing from potential donors of funds and materials. Membership is \$10 for one year. For more information, write to Professor B Mittman, Editor, ICCA Newsletter, Vogelback Computing Ctr, Northwestern University, Evanston IL 60201.

Washington Apple Pi

Washington Apple Pi, a group of Apple II owners and users, meets at George Washington University, Room 206, Tompkins Hall, 23rd and H St NW. Washington DC at 9:30 AM the fourth Saturday of each month. The meetings include discussions of available software, classes on assembly language, demonstrations and explanations of home-built and commercially available hardware, and they have had a discussion of the Apple II in Europe from a visiting Belgian owner. The group also publishes a monthly newsletter. For more information, write Washington Apple Pi, POB 34511, Washington DC 20034.

Central Ohio Apple Computer Hobbyists (COACH)

Meetings are on the third Saturday of each month from 1 to 5 PM. For more information, contact Tom Mimlitch, 1547 Cunard Rd, Columbus OH 43227, or phone (614) 237-3380.

New Canadian Apple Users Group

The Apples British Columbia Computer Society, #101-2044 W Third Ave, Vancouver British Columbia CANADA V6J 1L5, meets on the first Wednesday of every month. Dues are \$15 per year.

REDUCE Newsletter

The Symbolic Computation Group of the University of Utah publishes a quarterly newsletter devoted to REDUCE, a LISP-based computer algebra system designed for a variety of large computers. The newsletter is available from the University of Utah computer science department for \$100. For more information, contact the Department of Computer Science, University of Utah, Salt Lake City UT 84112.

Heath Users Group (HUG)

HUG Northshore is a computer club for Heathkit computer users (H8, H11, ET3400). The club provides a forum for exchanging ideas, programs and knowledge, with the intent of developing the full potential of the computer system. The club meets the second Wednesday of each month at 7 PM at the following address: Hill Tech Building, 88 Holten St, Danvers MA 01923. For a free copy of their monthly newsletter, write HUG Northshore, POB 112, Danvers MA 01923.

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Appleseed Newsletter

Appleseed Newsletter, c/o The Computer Shop, 6812 San Pedro, San Antonio TX 78216, covers the current and future events of this Apple users group's meetings, which center around swapping programs, discussions and the use of new products.

Sorcerer User's Newsletter (SUN)

Sorcerer User's Newsletter is published monthly by Steven J Long, 792 Laurie Ave, Santa Clara CA 95050. Included are short programs sent by users, notes on problems or fixes, comments on accessories, and anything else which is of general interest to Sorcerer users. A program library is available for use by subscribers. The subscription rate is \$10 per calendar year.

A New Apple Users Group

There is a new users group in New York City: The Big Apple User Group, 55 Water St, c/o Bruce Brewster, Drysdale Securities, New York NY 10004. For more information, contact Tony Cerreta, (914) 636-3417 or write to the above address. ■



Redundancy Rules These Pages...

Readers may have noted some redundancy in text on pages 8 and 10 of the November 1979 BYTE. As Murphy would have it, this was discovered in the final printed versions of BYTE, as opposed to the more typical discovery of such effects in the "blue line" proof copies we get of each issue. So, rest assured-if the paragraph beginning on page 10 looks familiar when you read it, it is indeed an inadvertent repeat of an incomplete paragraph at the bottom of page 8....CH





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Some Notes on Modular Assembly Programming

James Lewis Micro Logic Corp 100 Second St #213 Hackensack NJ 07602

James Lews is president of Micro Logic Corp, a Microcomputer application firm involved in microprocessor applications ranging from LASER beam controllers to office systems. Despite the dominance of BASIC over machine code (eg: assembly language) in the programming of personal microcomputers, a significant number of programs are written in machine code, and for many good reasons: machine programs usually run much faster than BASIC programs; machine coded programs do not require the overhead in memory space taken up by a BASIC interpreter; they often take less space than equivalent BASIC programs; and a BASIC interpreter may not be available on a given system.

The purpose here is not to further compare BASIC with machine code but rather to discuss a good way to use machine code, given that it has been selected as the language of choice. The method to be described focuses on an important aspect of machine coding: the use of subroutines.

Example

The technique is best explained and illustrated with an example. Although 8000 code will be used (and regardess of whether or not the reader is familiar with 8080 machine code), the overall philosophy applies to other machines. The problem is to write a program that generates pseudorandom notes of music through a DAC (digital to analog converter). Incidentally, the example was implemented on a TRS-80 using a TRS-80-DAC board

The Algorithm

The algorithm chosen to produce pseudorandom music is as follows:

- 1. Generate a pseudorandom number;
- Initialize a cycle count to 32:
- 3. Initialize note value of 16 mV;
- Count down from the pseudorandom number to 0 to produce a delay;
- 5. Output the voltage:
- 6. Multiply the voltage by -1;
- Decrement the cycle count and go to 4 if not 0;
- Return to the monitor if the shift key is down;
- 9. Otherwise go to 1.

This will produce random notes, each consisting of 32 square wave transitions and a voltage swing of +16 mV to -16 mV until the shift key is pressed to abort the program.

Listing 1: Nonmodular code for pseudorandom tone generator,

START	MVI MVI	8,1 C.16	8 - RUNNING RANDOM TOTAL C - DAC VOLTAGE D - CVCI 5 COUNT 500 A MOTE
LOOP1	MOV ADI MOV	A.B 187 8.A	A = LAST RANDOM NUMBER A = NEW RANDOM NUMBER B = NEW RANDOM NUMBER
LOOP2 DLY	MOV MOV DCR JNZ MOV OUT CMA INR MOV DCR JNZ LDA ORA JZ	E.D A,8 A DLY A,C DPORT A C,A E LOOP2 SHKEY A LOOP1	E = CYCLE COUNT FOR A NOTE A = NEW RANDOM MUNAGEMT MC DOWN FROM THE RANDOM NUMBER A = DAC VOLTAGE SET DAC VOLTAGE SET DAC VOLTAGE MULTIPLY BY -1 8 Y TAKING THE 25 COMPLEMENT DECREMENT CYCLE COUNT LOOP IF NOT 0 A = VALUE OF SHIFT KEY TEST A NEXT NOTE IF NOT PRESSED

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Nonmodular Code

Listing I is the 8080 implementation of the above algorithm without using the modular machine code practice. For simplicity, the trivial algorithm of adding an arbitrary number like 187 to a running total is used to produce pseudorandom numbers.

The code first initializes some parameters. It then generates a simple pseudorandom number. After setting up a cycle count, it sets up a pseudorandom delay count and then executes the pseudorandom delay. It then outputs and inverts the note value, decrements the count, and loops if necessary. Nex II chacks for a user abort with the shift key and either loops or goes to the monitor.

This style of coding has many disadvantagesover the modular style given in listing 2. It is relatively hard to follow, hard to explain, and hard to change. Compare it with the modular approach for yourself.

Listing 2: Modular code for pseudorandom tone generator. This form is better than the nonmodular form because each of the subroutines can be accessed separately and debugged more easily.

START	CALL CALL CALL JMP	RANDOM NOTE ABORT START	A • RANDOM NUMBER GENERATE NOTE USING IAJ AS FREQUENCY ABORT TO MONITOR IF SHIFT KEY DOWN LOOP FOR NEXT NOTE
RANDOM	LDA ADI STA RET	RANUM 187 RANUM	A • OLD RANDOM NUMBER A • NEW RANDOM NUMBER SA VE NEW RANDOM NUMBER RETURN TO CALLING PROGRAM
RANUM	DATA	1	INITIAL RANDOM NUMBER
NOTE LOOPN	PUSH MVI CALL CALL DCR JNZ POP RET	8 8,32 DELAY TOGGLE 8 LOOPN 8	SAVE 8 REGISTER VALUE 8 = 32 FOR CYCLE COUNT DELAY ACCORDING TO (AI REGISTER FLIP DAC FOR SQUARE WAVE DECREMENT CYCLE COUNT LOOP F NOTD RESTORE 8 REGISTER VALUE RETURN
DELAY LOOPD	PUSH DCR JNZ POP RET	PSW A LOOPD PSW	SAVE THE (A) REGISTER DECREMENT (A) LOOP IF NOT 0 RESTORE THE (A) REGISTER
TOGGLE	PUSH LDA CMA INR STA OUT POP RET	PSW VOLTAGE VOLTAGE DPORT PSW	SAVE THE (A) REGISTER A CURRENT VOLTAGE AULTIPLY BY - 1 BY TAKING THE 75 COMPLEMENT SAVE NEW VOLTAGE OUTPUT VOLTAGE TO DAC RESTORE THE (A) REGISTER GO BACK
VOLTAGE	DATA	16	INITIAL VOLTAGE VALUE
ABORT	LDA ORA JNZ RET	SHKEY A MONITOR	A • VALUE OF SHIFT KEY TEST VALUE GO TO MONITOR IF PRESSED ELSE RETURN

The Modular Code

We now show a different approach to the coding of the same program. Even though the code that generates the pseudorandom number is only three lines, we will make a subroutine out of it called RANDOM. We will also transform the 2 line DLY loop into a subroutine called DELAY and create a subroutine called TOGELE to invert the note value. A subroutine can also be set up to generate a note given a delay value called NOTE, which will call DELAY. Lasty we create a routine to check for a shift key abort called ADRT.

The result of modularizing the program in this way yields several advantages. Each of the subroutines is easily understood because of its simplicity, and will be useful, without changes, in more complex music synthesis programs and in unrelated programs. The code is easier to debug and modify. To be fair, it should be pointed out that the modular code in this case is longer and a bit slower, However these disadvantages are of little concern in this case in fact, in more complex programs, the modular approach usually produces shorter code than the nonmodular approach. Lastly, an important advantage of the modular style is a simplified main routine.

The main routine, START, is significantly easier to understand and modify than the original nonmodular version. Of course we still have to write the subroutines, but each one is so small that it will be simple to code.

The RANDOM routine is simple and, since it is in modular form rather than part of some nonmodular code, it can be used by other programs or extensions of the music program given here. (Actually it is a poor pseudorandom number generator, but the point of modularization still applies.)

The NOTE routine generates a note with frequency determined by the value of A. (Actually, A gives the period, but everything is random, anyway.) The NOTE routine uses both the TOGGLE and DELAY subroutines.

Although the NOTE routine is not completaly general (eg: cycle count is ficed), it can be used in programs other than the random note generator. The DELAY routine which NOTE calls is also straightforward. It is applicable to numerous situations – wherever a short variable delay is needed. The next routine toggles the note value and outputs a voltage to produce the square wave Lastly, ABORT finishes the program. This complets the modular implementation of the pseudorandom note generator program.

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Method Comparison

Note that the modular approach has generated several useful routines that can be used in either more complex music programs or even totally unrelated programs. This applies to every routine except the main routine, which is specific to the current application. Furthermore the main routine is easy to follow and hence modify. If one wanted to create, say, a melody generator, it would be a much easier task to do so with the subroutines than the nonmodular program. In some applications the increased size of the modular code would not be outweighed by the other advantages, but

in larger systems the modular approach usually generates less code. The modular version is also a little slower, but this is often of little concern.

Conclusion

The technique of breaking a machine language program down into very small logical subroutines yields numerous advantages and few disadvantages. It takes some practice to learn how to do this effectively and to see the benefits firsthand, but it is well worth the initial added effort.

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Yourdon Seminars. Yourdon Inc, 1133 Avenue of the Americas, New York NY 10036, is offering a series of seminars on software engineering, structure design and programming for microprocessors, data base modeling and design, programming in COBOL, and data base administration, throughout cities in the US during December.

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Datapro Seminars, Datapro Research Corp, 1805 Underwood Blvd, Delran NJ 08075, is holding various seminars covering such topics as data communication, distributed systems, data processing, word processing, minicomputers and small business computers, and more. The seminars will be held in major cities around the US. They are two-day courses.

December 2-6

MUSE North American Annual Meeting, Bahia Mar Hotel and Yachting Center, Ft Lauderdale FL. This conference of Modcomp Users Exchange (MUSE) will feature technical sessions, workshops and user/ manufacturer interface sessions on the use of Modcomp computers and their related software. Contact Kathy Black, MUSE, 4620 W Commercial Blvd, Suite 6C, Tamarac FL 33319.

December 3-5 Winter Simulation Conference, Holiday Inn, Em-

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barcadero, San Diego CA. This conference will feature papers and panel discussions on discrete and combined (discrete and continuous) simulations. Contact Professor Robert E Shannon, University of Alabama in Huntsville, School of Science and Engineering, POB 1247, Huntsville AL 35807.

December 3-5

Crime by Computer, San Francisco CA. The seminar will address the following topics of what is becoming a leading crime category: computer crime methods, changing nature of business crime, the computer criminal, vulnerability, security techniques, principles of safeguard, and the auditor's role and tools.

For more information, contact Infotech International Inc, 234 E Colorado Blvd, Pasadena CA 91101.

December 3-5 The Application of Computer Technology to Accounting Systems, Washington DC. The theme of the conference is "Information Systems as a Management Tool for the Financial Executive." The conference is sponsored by the Association of Government Accountants (AGA). Contact Ken Burroughs, DBD Systems Inc, 1500 N Beauregard St, Alexandria VA 22311.

December 3-5 Implementing Cryptography in Data Processing and Communications Systems, New York NY. Going beyond an introduction to cryptographic systems, the seminar will stress implementation of the DES and address public key implementation considerations. Contact Ms Jansen, Cryptotech, 12 Station Rd,

Bellport NY 11713, (516) 286-2626.

December 3-5 COMDEX '79, MGM Grand Hotel, Las Vegas NV. This conference and exposition for third-party sellers of computer systems, word processing systems, peripherals, software packages, and media will focus on solutions to business problems normally encountered in structuring a successful dealership and the operational aspects of the dealership from both the supplier and customer's side. Contact The Interface Group, 160 Speen St, Framingham MA 01701.

December 3-7 Pascal Programming for Mini and Microcomputers, Holiday Inn, Palo Alto CA. This course covers a general approach to the use of highlevel languages in small computers, including an intensive course in Pascal programming, a preview of ADA (the evolving Department of Defense standard real-time language), and an introduction to structured programming techniques.

For additional information, contact the Institute for Advanced Professional Studies, 1 Gateway Ctr, Newton MA 02158.

December 4-6 Understanding and Using Computer Graphics, New York NY. Computer users in business or engineering firms are invited to this conference covering computer graphics, data processing, systems analysis and design, financial management and analysis, and more. Contact Frost and Sullivan, Dept C-2 106 Fulton St, New York NY 10038.

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December 10-11 and December 13-14 New York NY and Washington DC, respectively, New User Documentation Workshops. These twoday workshops will focus on how to write good data processing user-manuals with emphasis on analysis of specific user needs, planning and outlining, effective writing, illustration and packaging of documentation. The program includes lectures on basic concepts followed by small group discussions.

Contact Progressive Communications Inc, The Alamo 310, 128 S Tejon St, Colorado Springs CO 80903.

December 10-11 Mini and Microcomputers in Control, Galt Ocean Mile Hotel, Ft Lauderdale FL. This symposium will cover computer architecture and hardware for control, languages for control, algorithms for control, hierarchical control, methodology, and other topics. Contact The Secretary, Computers in Control Symposium, POB 2481, Anaheim CA 92804.

December 10-12 Project Management for Computer Systems, Chicago IL. This seminar will illustrate techniques for planning, implementing, installing, and controlling projects. Contact The University of Chicago, 1307 E 60th St, Chicago IL 60637.

December 10-13 1979 Fall DECUS US Mini/Midi Symposium, San Diego CA. This symposium is an opportunity for Digital Equipment computer users to participate in a technical exchange. Contact DECUS, One Iron Way, MR2-3, Marlboro MA 01752.

December 10-14 IEEE Computer Society's Tutorial Week 79, Hotel Del Coronado, San Diego CA. Fifteen different one-day seminars will be offered throughout the week. Contact IEEE Computer Society, POB 639, Silver Spring MD 20901.

December 10-14 Advanced Programming Workshop, Lafayette IN. Course objectives include



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JANUARY 1980

lanuary 3-4 Hawaii International Conference on System Sciences, Honolulu HI. The conference will cover developments in theory or practice in software and hardware, and advanced computer systems applications in selected areas with emphasis on medical information processing and computer-based decision support systems for upper level managers in organizations. For more information. contact Perry G Patteson, Office of Management Programs, University of Hawaii, 2404 Maile Way, Honolulu HI 96822.

January 5-8 International Winter Consumer Electronics Show, Las Vegas Convention Center, Grand Ballroom of the Las Vegas Hilton and the Jockey Club Hotel, Las Vegas NV. The show will have over 850 exhibitors covering markets including audio systems, software, television and video tape and disk systems, home computers, calculators, and many more. Contact Consumer Electronics Shows, 2 Illinois Ctr, Suite 1607, 233 N Michigan, Chicago IL 60601.

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January 28-30 Communication Networks '80, Sheraton Washington Hotel, Washington DC. The program will offer 50 conference sessions in areas such as fiber optics, satellite communications, systems networks, and innovations in electronic mail and office administrative networks.

For further information on registration, speaking opportunities or exhibit space, contact William Leitch, The Conference Co, 60 Austin St, Newton MA 02160.

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January 30-February 1 MIMI '80 Asilomar, Asilomar Conference Grounds, Pacific Grove CA. This symposium covers all aspects of mini and microcomputers including technology, hardware, software engineering, languages, education and more. Contact The Secretary, MIMI '80 Asilomar, POB 2481, Anaheim CA 92804.

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Twenty-four Ways to Write a Loop

Dr Maurer Takes You Through a Loop

W D Maurer Professor Dept of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science George Washington University Washington DC 20052

To start with, let us look at table 1. There are several things about this table that should be surprising.

All we are trying to do is move some quantities from one place to another. There are N of them, and they are called P(1) thru P(N). We are trying to move them to Q(1) thru Q(N), which we could do, of course, using a POR statement in BASIC, as follows:

> 10 FOR J=1 TO N 20 Q(J)=P(J) 30 NEXT J

which should make sense even if you don't know BASIC. But we are trying to do this without a FOR statement. in order to learn how loops function; and immediately we are confronted with a wide variety of choices. Table 1 shows the first twenty-four of these. They are all different: they are all short; and they all do exactly the same thing. (Well, not quite exactly. At the end of some of them, J is equal to N+1: at the ends of others. I may be equal to N, or to 1, or to 0. But since we are presumably not going to use] after we finish the loop, this should make no difference.)

Why are there so many ways to write a loop? There are certain things Actually, 124 ways (or more) illustrate the endless variety of looping that simplest of programming techniques

we can do in either of two (or more) ways.

We can start with Q(1) and go up to Q(N) (first and second columns in table 1), or we can start with Q(N)and go down to Q(1) (third and fourth columns).

We have three things to do in the loop: setting Q(J) equal to P(J); increasing (or decreasing) J by one; and making a test. These three things may be arranged in any of six ways; denoting them by U, V, and W, we may arrange them as UVW, UWV, VUW, VWU, WUV, or WVU. Each of these six arrangements corresponds to one of the six rows of table 1.

What m^{ay} be further surprising about table 1 are the suble ways in which not everything is quite symum, the variable J is sometimes initialized to N, and sometimes to N+1. The latter takes a bit more time (unless N is really a constant, such as 0. In the first column, J is sometimes set to 1 and sometimes to 0, which on many computers takes a bit less time than setting it to 1.

It does not take much ingenuity, however, to see that in enumerating twenty-four ways to write a loop, we have really only scratched the surface. What are some of the other things we could have done?

Looking at the top of the second column, we see that we are testing whether J is less than or equal to N. We could just as easily have tested whether J is less than N+1. The same sort of change could have been made throughout the second and fourth columns, giving us a total of thirtysix ways to write a loop.

Most of the changes of this kind would rather obviously have been changes for the worse. It clearly takes more time testing against N +1 than it does testing against N, even if we set some new variable like N1 to N+1 before the loop and then test against N1 inside the loop. A possible exception to this is the one at the top of the last column, where we could have tested for J greater than 0. In assembly language on a 6800-based system using 8-bit signed integer data, you can do this with a branchif-greater-than-zero (BGT) instruction directly after the decrementing.

10 J = 1	10 J = 1	10 J = N	10 J = N
20 Q(J) = P(J)	20 Q(J) = P(J)	20 Q(J) = P(J)	20 Q(J) = P(J)
30 J = J + 1	30 J = J + 1	30 J = J − 1	30 J = J - 1
40 IF J < > N + 1 GOTO 20	40 ⊯ J < = N GOTO 20	40 IF J< >0 GOTO 20	40 IF J > = 1 GOTO 20
10 J = 1	10 J = 1	10 J = N	10 J = N
20 Q(J) = P(J)	20 Q(J)= P(J)	20 Q(J) = P(J)	20 Q(J) = P(J)
30 IF J = N GOTO 60	30 IF J > = N GOTO 60	30 IF J = 1 GOTO 60	30 IF J < = 1 GOTO 60
40 J = J + 1	40 J = J + 1	40 J = J - 1	40 J = J - 1
50 GOTO 20	50 GOTO 20	50 GOTO 20	50 GOTO 20
10 J=0	10 J = 0	10 J = N + 1	10 J = N + 1
20 J=J+1	20 J = J + 1	20 J = J - 1	20 J = J - 1
30 Q(J)=P(J)	30 Q(J) = P(J)	30 Q(J) = P(J)	30 Q(J) = P(J)
40 IF J<>N GOTO 20	40 IF J < N GOTO 20	40 IF J < > 1 GOTO 20	40 IF J > 1 GOTO 20
10 J = 0	10 J = 0	10 J = N + 1	10 J = N + 1
20 J = J + 1	20 J = J + 1	20 J = J − 1	20 J = J - 1
30 IF J = N + 1 GOTO 60	30 IF J > N GOTO 60	30 IF J = 0 GOTO 60	30 IF J < = 0 GOTO 60
40 Q(J) = P(J)	40 Q(J) = P(J)	40 Q(J) = P(J)	40 Q(J) = P(J)
50 GOTO 20	50 GOTO 20	50 GOTO 20	50 GOTO 20
10 J = 1	10 J = 1	10 J = N	10 J = N
20 IF J = N + 1 GOTO 60	20 IF J > N GOTO 60	20 ⊮ J = 0 GOTO 60	20 IF J < = 0 GOTO 60
30 Q(J) = P(J)	30 Q(J) = P(J)	30 Q(J) = P(J)	30 Q(J) = P(J)
40 J = J + 1	40 J = J + 1	40 J = J − 1	40 J = J - 1
50 GOTO 20	50 GOTO 20	50 GOTO 20	50 GOTO 20
10 J = 0	10 J=0	10 [°] J = N + 1	10 J = N + 1
20 IF J = N GOTO 60	20 IF J> = N GOTO 60	20 IF J = 1 GOTO 60	20 IF J < = 1 GOTO 60
30 J = J + 1	30 J=J+1	30 J = J - 1	30 J = J - 1
40 Q(J) = P(J)	40 Q(J) = P(J)	40 Q(J) = P(J)	40 Q(J) = P(J)
50 GOTO 20	50 GOTO 20	50 GOTO 20	50 GOTO 20

 Table 1: Twenty-four ways to write a loop in BASIC. These twenty-four basic methods can be expanded with a variety of small changes to produce over 124 different types of looping.

We can consider the possibility of setting Q(J+1) to P(J+1), or Q(J-1)to P(J-1), rather than Q(J) to P(J). In some cases, this would speed up some of the other operations in the loop. For example, at the top of the first column, we could have set J to 0 and tested J against N rather than N+1, if we set Q(J+1) equal to P(J+1). Both of these changes represent timing improvements.

It might seem that setting Q(J+1)to P(J+1) wastes a certain amount of time of its own, compared with setting Q(J) equal to P(J). This, however, is not so, or should not be so on a well-constructed system (although it might be so in some versions of BASIC). Any additive or subtractive constant in a subscript (such as J+1, above) does not have to be computed. To see why this is so, we need some knowledge of assembly language; those who know only BASIC may skip the following paragraph, in which the explanation is given.

Every time we make reference to t(v), for an array t and a variable v. we have to add the value of v to the address of t. On the 8080, this is done explicitly; we typically do an LXI H,t followed by a DAD D where the DE register contains v (that is, where the E register contains v and the D register contains 0) and then we can reference t(v) by doing ADD M or MOV r,M or MOV M,r or the like. On the 6502, it is done in the hardware; we do an LDA t,X or an STA t,X or an ADC t,X or the like, where the X register contains v, but the hardware adds the X register to the address given in the instruction, which effectively adds v to the address of t in this case. Every microcomputer has slightly different details, but the idea is the same in all cases. Now suppose we want to make a reference to t(v+k), where k is a constant. We have to add the value of v+k to the address of t — which is the same as adding the value of v to the address of t plus k. The point is

that both k and the address of t are constants; they do not change during the running of this program. Thus the address of t plus k is also a constant, and this addition can be done before the program starts. On the 8080, for instance, we would simply say LXI $H_{t}+k$ rather than LXI H_{t} ; this is a single instruction whose address field (second and third bytes of the instruction code) contains the 16-bit quantity obtained by adding k to the address of t. On the 6502, we might say LDA t + k, X and again we have a single instruction whose address field contains the address of t plus k. The same trick works, of course, for references to t(v-k) rather than t(v+k).

At any rate, by adding 1 or subtracting 1 in our subscripts, we have produced two new ways of writing a loop from every way we already have. We now have 108 ways to write a loop. Of course, theoretically, we could have set Q(J+2) equal to P(J+2), or Q(J-2) equal to P(J-2),

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and so on ad infinitum. There is now no bound at all (except for integer overflow considerations) on the number of new ways to write a loop we can set down.

One of these, by the way, has a certain amount of practical importance. The IM6100 microcomputer (or PIP-8) has an increment instruction, but no decrement instructions. Furthermore, the increment adoes a test against 0 (it is called 152, or increment and skip on 0). This does not correspond to anything in table 1 at all; if we are testing against 0, in table 1, we are always decrementing. However, consider the following loop:

> 10 J = -N20 Q(J+N+1)=P(J+N+1)30 J=J+140 IF J <> 0 GOTO 20

This time we cannot use the trick we mentioned earlier unless N is a constant. If N is a constant, however, the above loop does the same thing as all the other loops of table 1; and the last two instructions in it are meant to be secuted, on the IM6100, by the single instruction ISZ J, followed by a jump to the label 20.

Are we finished with all possible speed improvements in our loop? Not at all, Consider the following loop:

Suppose that N is 100. Then, inseed of going through this loop one hundred times, we would go through it fifty times. Each time, two elements of the Q array would be set to corresponding elements in the P array. The advantage it that J=I+2 is done only fifty times, where J=J+1 was done one hundred times in the loops of table 1; also, the IF statement is done only fifty times, instead of one hundred times.

In practice, the improvement here is not quite as good as it looks. The assignment J=J+2 is generally slower than J=J+1. In fact, on many microomputers, the fastest way to do J=J+2 is to do J=J+1 twice. On the 6502, the two array assignments can be done very neatly, one after the other, with

as soon as the value of J is in the X register. On the 8080, though, assuming that the address of P(J-1) is in DE and the address of Q(J-1) is in HL, you would have to do something like:

LDAX D
MOV M,A
INX D
INX H
LDAX D
MOV M,A
INX D
INX H

where the second INX D and INX H set up the DE and HL registers for the next time through the loop. Thus the only improvement here is in having fewer executions of the test at the end of the loop.

Obviously the same idea as above could be implemented by increasing the variable J by 3, by 4, or however many each time, although there will be a corresponding increase in the size of program memory. Another difficulty with these schemes is that they do not work unless I is a multiple of 2. or whatever the increment is. If this is not the case, then some extra elements will be transferred from one array to the other, and this may cause unpredictable results. The general technique (known as "unrolling" a loop) does, however, have some useful applications on big computers. Even on a small system it is often useful, particularly when N is a very small number, such as 3, to write:

10 Q(1) = P(1)	
20 Q(2) = P(2)	
30 O(3)-P(3)	

which is better than any of the loops we have so far discussed.

Another speed improvement in loops arises from an analysis of the case in which N=0. If we are moving N quantities, then, if N is 0, we should be moving no quantities: that is, we should be doing nothing at all. Many of our loops, however, either become endless, or they move a single quantity (P(1) or P(N)) in the case. In particular, this holds for all of the

loops in the first and third rows of table 1. The reason that this is a bit unsettling is that these are the only loops in table 1 which have three repeated statements in them (line numbers 20, 30, and 40). They are therefore the fastest of our loops, since all the other loops in table 1 have (our repeated statements (line numbers 20, 30, 40, and 50).

It would seem that we have a choice between slowing down our loops and having a loop that doesn't work for N=0. In FORTRAN, in fact, the choice that was made was to disregard the case N=0 in favor of a faster loop. (This could be called an 'institutionalized bug'' in FORTRAN. After all, the FOR-TRAN people reasoned, we can always check if N=0 just before starting the loop, if we are worried about this case. But there is a better way; we can write:

> 10 J=1 20 GOTO 50 30 Q(J)=P(J) 40 J=J+1 50 IFJ <=N GOTO 30

thus having only three repeated statements (line numbers 30, 40, and 50) and a loop which works properly if N=0.

It might seem as if the above loop is violating a sacred precept by jumping into the middle of the loop (at line number 20). In fact, however, the problems associated with jumping into the middle of a loop do not apply to the special case of jumping to one of the incrementation and testing statements at the end of the loop, provided that we know what we are doing. (If we have a FOR loop in BASIC, we still can't jump from outside the loop to the NEXT statement at the end of it; we are merely talking about ways in which the FOR loop might be implemented.)

Let us now take up the general subject of implementation of loops in machine language.

In the first place, there are a few computes that perform certain loops in hardware. That is, there is a single instruction that performs an entire loop. On the 280, the instructions LDIR, LDDR. CPLR, CPLR, INIR, NDR, OUTR, CPLR, and OUTDR are of this type. Single instructions that perform loops are also found on certain big computers; thus the UNIVAC 1106 and other computers of the 1100 series have block transfer, search. and masked search instructions, and the now obsolete UNIVAC 1103 had a special instruction called "repeat" that caused the instruction which followed it to be repeated a specified number of times. The trouble with such instructions is that each of them is an implementation of only one specific type of loop, although an admittedly common one. For example, on the Z80, as long as the value of N is in the double register BC, we can perform the data-moving operation of table 1 by either of the sequences:

> LD DE,Q LD HL,P LDIR

or:

LD DE,QEND LD HL, PEND LDDR

assuming that the arrays P and Q end at PEND and QEND respectively. (These two sequences correspond roughly to the second and fourth columns of table 1, respectively.) While this gives a significant speed improvement in this case, it is of no help if the repeated instruction, instead of Q(J)=P(J), is Q(J)=J or Q(J)=0 or R(J) = P(J) + Q(J), or if the count could have been kept in the B register while the C register is used to hold something else. The same sort of thing could also be done in one instruction on the UNIVAC 1106, using a block transfer instruction.

In the second place, even if an entire loop cannot be executed by means of a single instruction, some microcomputers have a single instruction which performs the functions associated with the loop index — that is, increasing it or decreasing it by 1 and then performing a conditional transfer. On the Z80, there is DJNZ, which decrements the B register by one and jumps (presumably back to the start of the loop) unless the B register has been decreased to 0. On the Signetics 2650, there is BDRR, which does the same thing with any specified register; there is also BDRA, which performs a jump to an absolute rather than a relative address, and BIRR and BIRA, which increment instead of decrementing. The EA9002's DRJ and IRJ are also similar. The 8080, the 6800, the 6502, and the COSMAC, however, have no instructions of this kind, although it is a technique very common on big computers.

Even though there may not be a single instruction on your processor that decreases a register by 1 and also does a conditional jump, this method of ending a loop is the one that is the most common on small systems. It corresponds to the loop at the top of the third column in table 1. Typically, you use the B register on the 8080 and 6800 and the Y register on the 6502. The decrementing instruction (DCRB on the 8080, DECB on the 6800, DEY on the 6502) sets the zero flag, so that a jump on nonzero (JNZ on the 8080 and BNE on the 6800 and 6502) can immediately follow. On the COSMAC, there is no zero flag; after decrementing, the register that was decremented must be moved to the D register before the branch on nonzero (BNZ).

One important difference between the typical loop and the one at the top of the third column in table 1 is that the movement of data in that loop proceeds backwards; that is, Q(N)first, then Q(N-1), and so on. In many loops the logic makes this impossible, and in any event it is unnecessary. Even if we have a register which decrements to 0 during a loop, we usually have one or more further indices which are initialized at the beginning of the loop and which increase, rather than decreasing, every time we start a new iteration.

Figure 1 illustrates the progress of such a loop. The loop moves the string DATA from one place to another in memory; it is given for the 8080 by:

> LOOP: LDAX D MOV M,A INX D INX H DCR B INZ LOOP





Figure 1: Progress through a loop to move the string "DATA" from one place in memory to another.

where the registers B, DE, and HL are presumed to be loaded before the loop starts. Specifically, register B is loaded with the number of characters to be moved (four, in this case); DE is loaded with the source starting address, or the address of the first character of the string in its old location; and HL is loaded with the destination starting address, or the address of the first character of the string in its new location. The six instructions of the loop are executed four times each, and the contents of the A, B, DE, and HL registers and the source and destination string area are illustrated. In the case of the DE and HL registers, an arrow is drawn from the register to the cell with address α , where the number α is currently in the given register. (We say that the register contains a pointer to that cell, or points to that cell.) The six instructions take 7, 7, 5, 5, 5, and 10 cycles respectively, giving a total timing of 39*n* cycles for *n* characters to be moved; in this case it would be 156 cycles, or 78 μ s if a 500 ns clock is used. To this must be added, of course, the time taken for initialization; using LXI D, α and LXI H, β and MVI B,4, the total time would become 93 μ s in this case.

If you are new at writing assembly language code, do not worry if it takes you a while to get used to loops. Endless loops, and loops which are supposed to be done n times but which in fact are done either n+1times or n-1 times, are quite commonly written by beginning programmers. The most important rules to remember are the following:

 When you jump back to the start of the loop, *never* jump back to the place where you set up the count or the starting addresses (registers B, DE, and HL in the example above). This will *always* result in an endless loop. You should jump back to the point immediately following this initialization, as it is called.

- Remember that sometimes a loop must start with the count set to N, sometimes to N+1, and sometimes to N-1, depending on the logic. You should "walk through" your loops a few times when you are just starting out, until you are sure of the proper starting values.
- If you are using a step size greater than one, try not to test for equal or unequal. For example, if you are looping for J=1 to 10 by steps of two (FOR J=1 TO 10 STEP 2 in BASIC) then the values of J will be 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, and so on; if your test at the end of the loop is a test for J=10, then J=10 will never hold and the loop will become endless. A test involving > or < (such as J<=10) will avoid this difficulty.■

Morse Code Trainer

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A commonly suggested application for microprocessors is translating text to Morse code. The subroutine described in figure 1 translates letters into Morse code and drives a speaker to serve as a Morse code trainer. Minor changes to the speaker driver routine would enable a microcomputer to key a transmitter directly.

The main entry to the routine is at hexadecimal address 0180. When the routine is called, the letter to be transmitted must be stored in register A as a number between decimal 0 and 25: 0=A, 1=B and 25=Z. By subtracting hexadecimal 41 from an ASCII letter code, this routine may be made compatible with ASCII text hand-ling programs.

The program in listing 1 is relocatable. A data table (table 1) is expected to start at hexadecimal location 0080. The table may be relocated by changing the address stored in hexadecimal memory locations 0181 and 0182 to point at the location before the first word of the table.

Since the translation routine alters the contents of all registers, the user must write the mainline logic defensively. Registers containing important information must be saved by the user before calling the Morse code translator.

Intermediate Code

The heart of the Morse code translator is a binary representation of Morse code, illustrated in figure 2. This representation is stored in a data table for each letter, starting at hexadecimal 0080. The first letter's code is stored in the first position, the second letter's code in the next position, and so forth through the alphabet.

The intermediate code (stored as a binary coded decimal number) is very simple. The four high order bits define the number of dots or dashes in the letter. The four low order bits determine the sequence of dots and dashes for the letter. The first dot or dash is stored in the low order bit, with a 1 indicating a dash and a 0 indicating a dot.



Figure 1: Flowchart for the Morse code translation routine.



Figure 2: Intermediate code used by the ASCIIto-Morse-code translator. The data is stored in binary coded decimal (BCD) format. The high order bit indicates how many characters are in the letter; the low order bit defines whether they are dashes or dots.

Figure 3: Simple circuit for connecting a speaker to the computer output port for listening to computer output in Morse code.

Address	110	Code	•	Op Code	Operand	Comments
0178	16			ТАВ		entry for byte splitter
01 79	84	OF		AND		get low byte
017B	54	54		LSR	LSR	shift right four times
017D	54	54		LSR	LSR	to get high order byte
017F	39			RTS		
0180	CE	00	7F	LDX		main entry: point X to byte
						before start of data table
0183	08			INX		
0184	4A			DEC	Α	point X to Ath entry
0185	2A	FC		BPL		
0187	A6	00		LDA	A	fetch intermediate code
0189	80	ED		BSR	_	call byte splitter (0178)
0188	50			ISI	В	all signals sent?
018C	26	01		BNE		
0186	39			RIS	_	all done
018F	85	01		BUI	A	check lowest bit of A
0191	27	04		BEQ		Jump If zero (dot)
0193	20	08		BSH		send a dash
0195	20	02		BHA		skip
0197	44	17		Don Len	•	send a dot
0199	44 E A			Lan	A	shift A to get next signal code
0194	20	EE		DEC	В	start apathar are through lapa
0196	20 CE	20	00			load timer for a dash
0190		20	00	SEI		start topo horo
0140	ng			DEX		start tone here
01A2	27	05		BEO		all done?
01A4	70	80	06	INC		increment PIA
01A7	20	F8		BRA		start a new loop
01A9	CE	10	00	LDX		start a pause after tone
01AC	09			DEX		loop for a while
01AD	26	FD		BNE		· - • F · · - · - · · · · ·
01AF	39			RTS		tone finished
01B0	CE	10	00	LDX		load timer for a dot
01 B 3	8D	EB		BSR		go to tone generator
0185	39			RTS		

Listing 1: Morse code conversion program written in 6800 assembler code. This program can be relocated without any change. The 2's bit gives the second dot or dash, if necessary, and so forth. For example, the code for A ($-\cdot$) is hexadecimal 22 (0010 0010).

How it Works

The subroutine in listing 1 loads the index register with the starting address of the intermediate code table. The code indicated by register A is fetched, and the four high order bits are split off by a call to the subroutine at hexadecimal 0178 and stored in register B.

The low order bit of register A, which contains the code for a dot or dash, is now tested. If a dash is to be sent, the dash generator routine is called (hexadecimal 019B). A dot is handled by the dot generator routine (hexadecimal 01B0). These routines drive a speaker. They may be rewritten to drive a transmitter interface.

The speaker driving routines begin by setting a timing value into the index register. The values given in listing 1 (dot=1000, dash=2000) result in sending speeds of about seven words per minute on my computer using a 614 kHz clock speed. Different speeds and dot-to-dash ratios may be obtained by changing these values.

Hexadecimal

Hexadecimal

Mnemonic

The speaker is actually driven by the instruction sequence beginning at hexadecimal 01A0. This loop subtracts 1 from the index register and adds 1 to an output port. The use of a peripheral interface adapter (PIA) is assumed by this program. The address of the output port is stored in hexadecimal locations 01A5 and 01A6 until the X register is 0. The initial value of the X register determines the length of the tone. The program assumes that the appropriate output port has been initialized. By adding 1 to the output port each time the routine loops, the low order bit (PBO) changes very rapidly, the second bit (PB1) only half as quickly, and so forth; each bit gives a different tone. The speaker is connected to one output bit via a buffer, which provides sufficient drive capacity to power the speaker arrangement in figure 3. Users may select any bit to fit their own tonal preference.

After each dot or dash is sent, the main subroutine performs a logical shift right on register A. This places the next dot or dash code into the low order bit. Register B is decremented, and the program tests whether it is 0. If so, the entire letter has been sent. If register B is not 0, the program loops until all dots and dashes have been sent. Control is then returned to the user's mainline program.

Hexadecimal Address	Hex Code	Letter	Morse
0080	22	А	•
0081	41	В	- • • •
0082	45	Ē	-·-·
0083	31	D	-··
0084	10	E	
0085	44	F	· · _ ·
0086	33	G	
0087	40	н	
0088	20	1	••
0089	4E	J	· – – –
A800	35	к	_·-
008B	42	L	· _ · ·
008C	23	M	— —
008D	21	N	_ ·
008 E	37	0	
008F	46	Р	· – – ·
0090	4B	Q	
0091	32	R	· – ·
0092	30	S	
0093	11	т	-
0094	34	U	· · -
0095	48	V	· · · _
0096	36	w	·
0097	49	x	-··-
0098	4D	Y	_·
0099	43	Z	· ·

Table 1: Intermediate code data table is expected by the program to start at hexadecimal memory location 0080.



Inexpensive Communications Via Meteor Trails

The hundreds of millions of meteors that enter the earth's atmosphere every day leave in their wake a very inexpensive communications medium - the meteor trail. This band of ionized particles is an effective alternative to satellites for communication. Meteor trails can be used to relay data on icebergs, pollution, earthquakes, oil reserves, and can link remote villages and distant sources of supplies and emergency assistance.

Meteor burst transmission has proven reliable and costeffective for the snow telemetry program operated by the US Department of Agriculture's Soil Conservation Service. By transmitting snowfall data from remote locations, the program has eliminated costly manual measurements.

Meteor burst transmission systems work in several stages. Remote sensors gather data while a microprocessor-controlled station emits a continuous radio signal, which bounces off a meteor trail whenever one occurs within range. When this signal reaches a transceiver at a remote site, data is transmitted via the meteor trail to the central station.

For more information, contact SRI International, 333 Ravenswood Ave, Menlo Park CA 94025.

Texas Instruments Has an Award Winning Bubble Memory

Texas Instruments has been awarded the 1979 Information Product of the Year Award for its Models 763 Bubble Memory Data

Terminal and 765 Portable Bubble Memory Data Terminal. Both terminals have a full 128-character alphanumeric keyboard. Up to 80,000 characters can be collected and stored in the nonvolatile bubble memory, then transmitted at rates from 110 to 9600 bits per second (bps) to a host computer system. Both units have a quiet 30 characters per second (cps) print speed and built-in acoustic couplers.

A bubble memory is a small electromagnetic circuit that stores digital information by changing the magnetic polarity of a thin, crystalline film. The bubbles are cylindrical magnetic islands polarized in a direction opposite from that of the film. Bubble memory has no moving parts, and, because it works magnetically, retains information when the power is turned off. If offers higher access speeds, smaller size, and less weight and power consumption over paper tape, cassette and floppy disk systems. Bubble memory

terminals can access any indexed record in memory in less than 15 ms - 10 times faster than on floppy disk. If the data location is unknown, the character string search speed is 1000 cps, about 4 times the speed of a cassette search.

For more information, contact Texas Instruments, POB 1444, M/S 7784, Houston TX 77001.

Coming up in BYTE

In the January 1980 issue of BYTE, the theme is "The Domesticated Computer" the idea of using computers around the home in various forms. A key part of that theme is played by Steve Ciarcia's article (written with some research aid from Ira Rampil) on adapting a widely sold and massproduced household electrical controller to the typical personal computer.

Thirty Days to a Faster Input

Arthur Armstrong 3345 Moore St Los Angeles CA 90066 Remember the last time you typed something into your computer? Did you look at the text to find out what to type, then at the keyboard to find out how to type it, then at the screen to see what you had typed? If you did, then it's time you learned to touch type. This is simply a means of learning the positions of the keys so well that typing becomes unconscious and automatic, and the material seems to flow directly from your mind to the page. The mechanical process becomes completely removed from the cerebral process, much like a musician playing an instrument.

Learning touch typing is not difficult. (Consider the millions of people who have mastered it.) All it takes is a convenient and permanent assignment of fingers to keys, some way of measuring progress, and a lot of systematic practice. Fortunately for you, your computer can perform all the tedious error checking and bookkeeping while you concentrate on the process. The program listed at the end of this article will help you become, if not rich and famous, at least less frustrated in your typing.

Admittedly, the traditional keyboard is not an efficient one. However, if that is what



Figure 1: Standard touch typing finger assignments for the conventional typewriter keyboard.

you have, you should use the conventional finger assignment shown in figure 1. Naturally, the keys work no matter what finger you use, but this scheme seems comfortable. The important thing is to always use the same finger for each key. Otherwise the process cannot become automatic.

The program will ask you what characters you want to practice. This allows you to learn groups rather than to attempt the entire keyboard at once. One good way is to start with the group ASDFG. When you have mastered these learn HJKL;. Then combine the entire row ASDFGHJKL; (Use lower case if your keyboard makes this easier. Don't complicate things with the shift key until later.) As you type, keep the tips of the fingers resting on the "home" keys ASDF JKL;. This gives you a fixed reference for reaching other keys. After you have gained facility with the home row, use groups that will allow you to keep a reference on the home keys. Try groups like OWASZX or TYGHBN. This gives you practice in reaching up and down the board. If you try to learn each row separately, you will lose the sense of distance between rows.

The program then asks, "How many in each word?" This means how many of the characters from your group should be presented at one time. When starting a new group of keys, use a word length of one character. When you have learned the individual characters, increase the word length using the same group: this will allow you to develop rhythm. The time interval between keystrokes should always be the same, and don't worry about speed. If you work on accuracy and rhythm, the speed will develop. As you gain facility, use long word lengths (20 to 30) and include spaces in your groups. This gives a sense of typing sets of words.

Stereotyping

The program asks if you want "echo." This means do you want to see the letters you are typing. Perhaps it is better to use echo until you have gained confidence but your goal should be to type with no echo and without looking at the keyboard. If you find yourself peeking at the board use smaller groups of letters. Learn to type while looking only at the text you are copying.
	Notes On the Pr	rógram
	Line Numbers	Commentary
	100-130	Establishes the values for one set of trials. WL is word length. NT is number of trials. E is echo flag.
	200-380	Constitutes the main loop presenting the trials. NP is the number of keystrokes possible.
	220	Sets A\$ to a null string. 230-260 select a random set of characters and form the word, A\$, to be presented.
	250	A catenation of strings. MID\$ (C\$.R, 1) selects one character of C\$ from position R.
	270	Prints the word.
	300-370	The input loop.
	310	Gets one character from the keyboard (decimal ASCII, no parity).
	315	Converts the value to a string.
	320	Checks for echo and prints the character if echo is on.
	350	Compares the input character with the appropriate character in the test word. If they are not the same, the program jumps to line 500 for error processing. If the character is correct, line 360 tallies the number right NB and 370 returns for the next input character.
	375	Checks the echo flag and prints a new line if echo is on.
	400-430	Presents the results of the trials. 400 calculates the percentage of correct keystrokes based on number right and number possible,
	405-410	Tabulates the characters missed.
	500-540	Keeps score on wrong characters. The missed character is in AS pointed to by I. This character is compared with the characters in CS using J as a pointer. When a match is found, line 515 tallies the miss in array A.
	520	Tells you which character you missed.
	530	A delay loop to allow time to respond to the error notice.
	540	Goes back to the main loop for the next trial.
-		

10 EEM TYPING DEILL 20 FEI AFT AFMSTFONG 30 FEM 9/8/77 52 CLEAR202 100 INPUT"WHAT CHAFACTEFS DO YOU WANT"; CS 105 L=LEN(CS): DIMA(L) HE INPUT HOW MANY IN EACH WOFC"; WL 120 INFUT"DO YOU WANT ECHO"; AS 125 IFLEFTS(AS, 1) = "Y"THENE=1 130 INPUT'HOW MANY TFIALS";NT 200 FORT= I TON T 210 NP=NP+ WL 220 AS="" 230 FORI=1TOWL 240 F=INT(L+FND(1)+1) 250 AS=AS+MIDS(CS, F, 1) 260 NEXT 270 PPINT: PFINTAS 300 FOFI=1TOWL 310 WAITE, 1, 1:X=INP(1) AND127 315 EI=CHPS(X) 320 IFE= 07/(EN350 330 PRINTES; 350 IFES<>MIDS(AS, 1, 1) THEN 500 362 NR=NF+1 370 NEXT 375 IFE= 1 THEN PPINT 380 NEXTT 400 PFINT: PFINT"YOUF SCOPE 15 "; INT(100+NF/NP); "%" 402 1 FN P=N PTH EN 415 405 PPINT"EFFOFS: ": FOFI= 1 TOL: 1 FA(1)= 0THEN410 407 PFINTMIDS(CS,I,1);A(I) 410 NEXT 415 PPINT: INPUT"AGAIN"; AS 420 IFLEFTS(AS, I) = "Y" THENFUN 430 END 500 FOPJ=1TOL 510 IFMIDS(C5,J, 1) <> MIDS(A5, 1, 1) THEN NEXT: G0T0520 515 A(J)=A(J)+1 520 PFINT: PPINT"ERFOR ON "IMIDS(AS, 1, 1) 530 FOPI=1T0300:NEXT 540 GOTO 380

Listing 1: A BASIC program designed to teach touch typing. The user inputs the subset of typing characters to be used in the drill, and the program responds with random combinations of these characters. The user then attempts to duplicate this string of characters by touch typing only (ie: without looking at the keyboard). Any mistakes are immediately signalled by the computer, and the score is printed out. The program was written for MITS 3.2 BASIC and requires 8 K of programmable memory. Any BASIC package that features numeric arrays, strings, and a random number generation capability will suffice.

BUN WHAT CHAPACTEPS DO YOU WANT? ASDFGHJKL; HOW MANY IN EACH WOFD? 6 DO YOU WANT ECHO? YES HOW MANY TFIALS? 3 SKFHKS 50 EPPOR ON K GLFGLF GLEGLE GEGDEA GEGDDS ERROP ON A YOUR SCOPE IS 66 % EPPORS: A 1 K 1 AGAIN? YES WHAT CHAPACTEPS DO YOU WANT? ASDFGHJKL; HOW MANY IN EACH WORD? 6 DO YOU WANT ECHO? NO HOW MANY TPIALS? 3 AAASIJ GL SD SF FPPOP ON S AAFFGF EPPOP ON G YOUR SCOPE IS 77 % ERPOPS: 51 G 1 AGAIN? YES WAT CHAPACTEPS DO YOU WANT? 5G HOW MANY IN EACH WOFD? 10 Do you want Echo? N HOW MANY TPIALS? 2 5655655665 GGGSGSGSSG YOUP SCORE IS 100 % AGAIN? NO

Listing 2: A sample touch typing program.

The program then asks, "How many trials?" This is the number of times the program will present you with a word before telling you your score.

After you have finished the set, the program will indicate your score and show you a tabulation of your errors. Note that the program checks each character as it is typed in. It doesn't wait for you to finish the word. As soon as you miss a character, the program tells you which one it was and gives you another word. This is to prevent learning wrong responses.

The program was written in MITS 3.2 8 K BASIC but should be easy to modify for other dialects if necessary.

One extension would be to modify the program to select words or phrases from DATA statements. This would allow you to practice on "real" words instead of random strings.

In any event, I hope this turns out to be your type of program!

SYSTEMS

Vhat's New?

C4P MF Personal Computer

Ohio Scientific has introduced the C4P MF computer which includes a 32 by 64 character display, a 24 K byte static random access memory which is expandable to 48 K bytes and two 5-inch floppy disks. The system features a line printer and modem interface, keyboard with lowercase, and software including a word processor and library of program development tools, highspeed animation, sound output, a digital-to-analog (D/A) converter for music and voice output, joystick interfaces, a home control operating system, an AC remote control interface, and a home security and fire alarm interface.

The price is \$1695. For further information, contact Nancy M Valent, Ohio Scientific, 1333 Chillicothe Rd, Aurora OH 44202.

Circle 578 on inquiry card.



System 8000 for Small Business

This microprocessor-based small system incorporates S-100 bus architecture and up to 64 K bytes of programmable memory. Called the System 8000, this product includes a Z80-based processor, a video terminal, a dot matrix printer, and a floppy disk subsystem ranging in storage from 180 K bytes to 2 M bytes. The video terminal has a 12-inch screen displaying 80 characters on each of 24 lines. The printer has a 7 by 7 dot matrix with bidirectional printing capability and rear tractor feed. Software used by the System 8000 consists of the CP/M operating system with an interpreted or compiled BASIC language. Some of the software options include FORTRAN, COBOL and APL. For further information, contact Computer Markets, 75 the Donway W #910, Don Mills, Ontario, CANADA M3C 2E9.

Circle 579 on inquiry card.

Z80 Microprocessor-Based System

Informer 3's hardware consists of a Z80 microprocessor; 48 K bytes of programmable memory; two RS-232 serial interface ports; one parallel interface port; a software monitor in 2 K bytes of programmable read-only memory; 8-inch floppy disk; and a 24-line by 80-character video terminal. The software includes Floppy BASIC (an extended disk BASIC); diagnostics; and basic utilities, which include file copy and disk copy for either single or multiple drive systems. The business software includes inventory management, payroll, accounts payable and receivable, word processing, customer mailing list, general ledger, program development, and others.

The Informer 3 system sells for less than \$4000. For further information, contact Digital Sport Systems, Division of Rohner Machine Works, 7th and Elm, W Liberty IA 52776.

Circle 580 on Inquiry card.



PERIPHERALS

What's New

Percom Adds Music Board to SS-50 Product Line



Percom Data Co has added the Newtech Model 68 Music Board to its SS-50 bus product line. The Music Board produces computer generated sounds such as melodies and rhythms, computer game sound effects, Morse code sounds, audible prompts for interactive computer operation, train sounds for model railroading, play-along and sing-along music, and sounds for many other applications.

The Music Board uses a single I/O (input/output) slot of Southwest Technical Products' 6800 computer and is supplied with a comprehensive user's manual that includes a theory of operation, a BASIC program for writing music scores, and an assembly language routine for program execution. The card includes address decoding, digital-toanalog conversion, audio amplification circuits, and its own speakers. The audio circuit includes a volume control. An auxiliary jack for connecting the ouput audio to a remote speaker or audio system is mounted at the top of the card.

Also available, on either cassette or 5-inch disk, is *Americana Plus*, 14 tunes including "The Entertainer" and Chopin's "Minute Waltz." The cassette version of *Americana Plus* is compatible with Percom's CIS-30+ cassette and data terminal interface unit and the SwTPC AC-30 unit. The disk version runs on Percom's LFD-400 system using MINIDOS-PLUSX. The *Americana Plus* programs are in machine language and do not require an assembler or interpreter program.

The Music Board sells for \$59.95 assembled and tested. The cassette version of *Americana Plus* (MC-1SW) is priced at \$15.95, and the disk version (MD-1PC) is \$19.95. For further information, contact Percom Data Co, 211 N Kirby, Garland TX 75042.

Circle 533 on inquiry card.

Thermal Strip Printer

The Model STSP-1 is a serial thermal strip printer which responds to an ASCII input by printing uppercase 5 by 7 dot matrix characters on a narrow paper strip. Originally designed for use with portable battery-powered items, the control circuit uses CMOS integrated circuits for low power consumption. The mechanism has only one moving part, and the printing process is silent. The last fifteen characters can be easily seen

Buffered Tabletop Teleprinter



Teletype Corp has announced a tabletop buffered teleprinter featuring a microprocessor-based controller. The

teleprinter comes with a send, edit and receive buffer, and with extensive useractivated options that make it attractive for a variety of applications. The tabletop Model 43 BSR (buffered send/receive) provides 16 K characters of solid-state storage. It can automatically send and receive data via its buffer at up to 180 characters per second. Simultaneously, data can be entered and edited off-line for future transmission.

The 43 BSR is designed for switched network timesharing and message switching applications where it can reduce transmission costs and computer connect time. The 43 BSR is also ideal for data base inquiry systems where several inquiries can be entered into the buffer off-line and then automatically sent to the host computer, which sends back information after each inquiry.

The price of the 132-column pin-feed teleprinter with 16 K buffer is \$2483. In an 80-column friction feed configuration, the price is \$2505. For further information, contact Teletype Corp, 5555 Touhy Ave, Skokie IL 60077. Circle 534 on inquiry card.





in the viewing area of the paper cassette. The parallel input port is at 5 V CMOS level. A busy line is provided to simplify interfacing.

The STSP-1 mechanism with control interface is priced at \$225; the STSP-1E mechanism with control interface, enclosure, power supply, and input cable sells for \$295; and a package of ten thermal print tape cassettes is \$25. For further information, contact Prentke Romich Co, RD 2, POB 191, Shreve OH 44676. Circle 535 on inquiry card.

Where Do New Products Items Come From?

The information printed in the new products pages of BYTE is obtained from 'new product" or "press release" copy sent by the promoters of new products. If in our judgement the information might be of interest to the personal computing experimenters and homebrewers who read BYTE, we print it in some form. We openly solicit releases and photos from manufacturers and suppliers to this marketplace. The information is printed more or less as a first in first out queue, subject to occasional priority modifications. While we would not knowingly print untrue or inaccurate data, or data from unreliable companies, our capacity to evaluate the products and companies appearing in the "What's New?" feature is necessarily limited. We therefore cannot be responsible for product quality or company performance.

PERIPHERALS

vnat's New

Disk Module Doubles Disk Storage of Vector Graphic Systems

A 630,000 character dual floppy disk module has been announced by Vector Graphic Inc, 31364 Via Colinas, Westlake Village CA 91361. Called MICRO-STOR, this unit is used to expand Vector Graphic MZ and Memorite II systems from 2 to 4 disk drives. The unit features 2 Micropolis MOD II quad-density disk drives in an attractive chassis, using the standard 5-inch. 16-sectored disk. The module simply plugs into the existing disk controller board. The operating systems presently in use on Vector Graphic hardware were prepared in advance to make use of 4 drives.

Tested and assembled, the MICRO-STOR is priced at \$1395. Circle 525 on inquiry card.

Intelligent Printer Features 96-Character Set



The Trendcom 100 Intelligent Printer provides the microcomputer user with 40-column hard copy on 41/2 inch (11.43 cm) wide paper. Interfaces are available for TRS-80, Apple II, PET and Sorcerer computers. The Trendcom 100 features bidirectional 40 character per second printing with a full 96-character ASCII set, including upper and lowercase letters, numerals, and punctuation marks. The 5 by 7 dot matrix characters are printed with either black or blue images, depending upon the paper used. The microprocessor-controlled unit is quiet, since it uses no print hammers, gears, or drive belts. This new printer uses a thick film thermal printhead to eliminate wear and reliability problems.

The Trendcom 100 is fully enclosed in a metal and high-impact plastic case and is available in both 115 V and 230 V AC versions. The printer is priced at \$375. For further information, contact Trendcom, 484 Oakmead Pky, Sunnyvale CA 94086.

Circle 526 on inquiry card



Four Printers from Dataroyal

These versions of the IPS-7000 series feature a 9-wire print head, a 7 by 9 dot matrix with full lowercase descenders, a 96 American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) character set that prints at 200 characters per second, and includes an 8-bit microprocessor. Models 7048 and 7248 feature a 500-character circular buffer, and Models 7049 and 7249 offer a 3500 character buffer. The new models include programmable vertical format control, an audible alarm, and a self-test switch.

New Terminal Supports Data Processing and Word **Processing Applications**



The Hazeltine 1420 computer terminal is designed to support small business systems using both data and word processing software. It features a typewriter-style keyboard arrangement with both upper and lowercase, making



The 7048 serial and 7248 parallel models are \$1594, and the 7049 serial and 7249 parallel models are \$1669. For further information, contact Dataroyal Inc, Main Dunstable Rd, Nashua NH 03061

Circle 527 on Inquiry card.

it suitable for fast and accurate entry, and high-intensity blink or nondisplay (zero intensity) modes.

The terminal also features a programfunction key mode as well as column and field tabs. All of the basic elements needed for up-to-date, fast data entry and data inquiry are included in the video terminal, including an enhanced separate numeric keypad. The Hazeltine 1420 operates with a standard EIA RS-232 interface with eight transmission rates up to 9600 bits per second (bps) which are switch selectable and accommodate all 128 ASCII codes.

The microprocessor design of the terminal permits utilization of fewer parts and increases its dependability. Its stateof-the-art design results in cool operating temperatures and makes possible the elimination of a fan.

For further information, contact Hazeltine Corp, Computer Terminal Equipment, Greenlawn NY 11740. Circle 528 on Inquiry card.



Add-on Disk Drives for TRS-80



A family of add-on disk drives for the TRS-80 has been introduced by Microcomputer Technology Inc, 2080 S Grand Ave, Santa Ana CA 92705. The MTI single-head disk drive family (TF-X) offers the user a choice of MPI, Pertec, or Shugart SA400 5-inch floppy disk drives. The Shugart drive is the same device offered by Radio Shack, while the Pertec provides quieter operation and the use of both sides of the disk. The MPI unit provides additional features normally found in the 8-inch size disk drives, such as door lock and automatic disk ejection.

Prices for the TF-X single-head units start at \$379. MTI's dual-headed units (TDH-X) provide the same capacity as two single-headed drives and are priced at \$675.

Circle 529 on Inquiry card.

Light Pen for Radio ShackTRS-80



This self-contained light pen which plugs directly into the TRS-80 bus con-

PERIPHERALS

Pen Plotter with Built-in Microcomputer-Based Controller



The Model 1553 is a compact, portable, desktop Digital Incremental Plotter with an integral microcomputerbased controller. The built-in RS-232 interface provides for on-line, off-line or remote operation via communication lines, as a timeshared terminal.

The unit's high speed (10 inches per second (ips) along axes, 14.14 ips diagonal movement) and the intelligence of the controller (hardware symbol and character generation, circle and arc generation, dot and dash generation, scale and rotate), make it suited for business graphics, process control and scientific analysis plotter applications. The resolution is 0.0025 inch for excellent line quality. A universal pen holder and dynamic adjuster allow the use of ballpoint, liquid roller, and fiber tip pens. Pen type and color changes can be accomplished easily during a plot through programmable plotter pause commands.

The price of the Digital Incremental Plotter is \$5950. For further information, contact Nicolet Zeta Corp, 2300 Stanwell Dr, Concord CA 94520. Circle 531 on Inquiry card.

Microprocessor-Based Cassette Terminal Features NCR Compatibility

This NCR-compatible, microprocessor-based cassette terminal is for applications including data communications, data logging, and program loading. The MFE Model 5450VRL Microprocessor Cassette Terminal is an 8080-based data storage system that features an optional variable record length read capability for compatibility with NCR's variable block length systems. The standard 5450 is compatible with Sweda, Texas Instruments, and all other RS-232-compatible systems. Accommodating ANSI/EMCA-compatible cassettes, all MFE terminals automatically perform read after write, cyclic redundancy check, and parity error checks to insure data integrity.

The storage capacity for the MFÉ 5450VRL varies with record length; for the 5450, capacity is 442 K formatted characters. The MFE product line also includes the Model 5000 (221 K characters), and the 2500 (350 K characters). All, except the 2500, incorporate high-speed skip, search, and edit capability. The terminals operate in full and half duplex modes; full duplex provides echoplex operation for each character. Dual RS-232C I/O (input/output) interfaces are standard; 20 mA current loop is optional.

MFE Microprocessor Cassette Terminals are priced from \$1995 each for the 5000 and 5450, and from \$1190 for the 2500; the VRL option for the 5450 is \$200. For further information, contact MFE Corp, Keewaydin Dr, Salem NH 03079.

Circle 532 on Inquiry card.



nector has been announced by the 3G Company Inc, Rt 3, POB 28a, Gaston OR 97119. The light pen makes it possible to bypass the TRS-80's keyboard and interact directly with the information displayed on the video screen. The light pen adds versatility to most graphics programs and makes possible unique games. A menu can be displayed on the screen, and the user can make a selection from that menu by using the light pen. This type of interaction makes it easy for the person who is not familiar with computers to use an applications program.

The light pen is completely assembled and ready to plug into the TRS-80. A sample program and programming instructions are included with the pen. The light pen sells for \$34.95 plus \$1.50 for postage and handling within the US (\$6 for foreign orders). The pen includes a 30-day unconditional money back guarantee.

Circle 530 on Inquiry card.

PERIPHERALS

Vhat's New?



Miniature Printer Prints Text and Graphics

Called the ESP-40, this miniature printer can print images transmitted by digital facsimile equipment or can be used with any keyboard to form a lowcost printer terminal. The ESP-40 utilizes a nonimpact matrix printing process, and prints on electrosensitive paper 4 inches (10.16 cm) wide at rates up to

New Terminal Fully Compatible with DEC VT-100



New Printers from Centronics





280 characters a second. A built-in microprocessor with a 320-character buffer memory enables the unit to print upper and lowercase characters (7 or 9 dots high) in a variety of styles and widths under program control. Between 5 and 20 characters per inch can be printed, and characters of different widths can be printed on the same line.

For plotting diagrams, the buffer output is applied directly to the printhead.

The DT80/1 video terminal offers full compatibility with Digital Equipment Corporation's VT-100. A key feature of the DT80/1 is its ability to interface with a printer in three different modes: on-line as data arrives; as a printer controller; and as a source for feeding data from the screen directly to the printer. The terminal offers a special display tube saver and self-diagnostics, and is protected by a one-year warranty.

For optimum space flexibility, the DT80/1 has a detachable keyboard. The capacity of its video screen is 24 lines by 80 or 132 characters, with light-emitting diode indicators for operator awareness and status. The DT80/1 screen also offers such functions as underline, blink, and dual-intensity. In addition, the user may employ a split screen, double-high

Centronics printers, Models 730-1 through 730-7, include such features as 50 character per second print speed, 80 column line length at 10 characters per inch (3.9 characters per cm), a full line buffer, high-speed carriage return, and 7 by 7 dot matrix printing. Each unit has a built-in tear bar for paper tear off within five lines of print and is capable of making three simultaneous copies.

The printers' typewriter-like platen takes hand fed 8.5 inch (21.6 cm) wide sheets in letter, legal size or longer lengths, standard international sized A4 sheets, and the fixed pins on the platen accept standard computer grade multipart or single-part fanfold paper 9 inches (23 cm) wide from pin-to-pin. This system also allows the use of 8.5 inch (21.6 cm) wide roll paper up to 5 This enables up to 8 vertical dots to be printed at 240 printhead positions across the width of the paper, and in this mode the line shift is 8 dots high. The unit can plot curves and circles with great accuracy, and produce maps, drawings, and copies of photographs as well as diagrams. The printing mechanism is controlled by a timing disk which synchronizes the printhead with the data buffer. This ensures that the quality of printing is unaffected by changes in voltage or in mechanical friction.

The ESP-40 is 8 by 8.3 by 4.1 inches (20.32 by 21.08 by 10.41 cm) without the cooling fan. An electronic watchdog monitors all functions and sounds an alarm in case of impending or actual failure. Used with a hand-held keypad, test routines for fault diagnosis are provided by the on-board software. For further information, contact English Numbering Machines Ltd, Printer Div, Queensway, Enfield EN3 4SB, Middlesex, ENGLAND.

Circle 536 on Inquiry card.

or double-wide characters, composite video input and output, and limited graphics. Reverse video is also keyboard selectable.

Other user convenience features include a typewriter-style keyboard, fixed and settable tabs, and bidirectional smooth scrolling. Internally, the DT80/1 houses a large-scale integrated technology video controller with two serial I/O (input/output) ports, which operate asynchronously with either RS-232C or 20 mA current loop. Communication speeds are up to 19,200 bits per second (bps).

For more information, contact Datamedia Corp, 7300 N Crescent Blvd, Pennsauken NJ 08110.

Circle 537 on Inquiry card.

inches (12.7 cm) in diameter.

The Model 730s can handle payroll checks on preprinted forms, inventory listings on computer-grade fanfold paper, direct-mail letters on cut sheets and general information on roll paper. Some other applications include electronic mail, message logging, technical and scientific data logging and reservation systems.

These units weigh less than 10 pounds (4.5 kg) and measure 14.5 inches (36.8 cm) wide by less than 12 inches (30.5 cm) deep and less than 5 (12.7 cm) inches tall. The parallel printers are \$995 and the serial printers are \$1045. Contact Chuck Clemente or Sterling Hager at Centronics, Hudson NH 03051.

Circle 538 on Inquiry card.

SOFTWARE

vhat's New

Pascal Business Software

A fully integrated system of Pascal business accounting packages has been announced by PS inc, Fargo ND. Standardized on the UCSD implementation of the language, the software includes a general ledger package that permits a company to name and number over 1000 of its own accounts, and to generate financial reports for the overall operation and for separate profit

Macroassembler and Text Editor for PET, Apple II or SYM

The 6502 Macroassembler and Text Editor (ASSM/TED) is written specifically for the PET, Apple II, and SYM microcomputers. This software package was written in assembly language and occupies 8 K bytes of memory starting at hexadecimal location 2000. ASSM/TED provides 27 commands and 20 pseudo operations. Specific features include macroinstructions and conditional assembly support;

Pascal for North Star Horizon

North Star Computers Inc has announced that Pascal is now available for use with the North Star Horizon computer and Micro Disk System (MDS). North Star Pascal incorporates the complete UCSD Pascal program development system. North Star's version of Pascal includes such standard language features as the four elementary data types: real and integer numbers, boolean (true and false), and char (characters). The programmer may also define custom data types. Both elementary and programmer-defined data types may be organized into arrays, records, sets, or sequential files.

Pascal programs are easily understandable since descriptive names may be given to variables, constants, procedures, and functions within a program. Several types of loops and two conditional statements are provided to control program execution. A restricted form of GOTO is also available. In addition, North Star Pascal includes several extensions which ease the task of writing major business and personal programs.

The North Star Pascal package includes its own operating system. Pascal programs are compiled into fast executing p-code and are executed at centers. Accounts payable with aging and cash requirements reporting; accounts receivable with aging and sales analysis; order entry; and inventory control are all tied into the general ledger. It is menu-oriented for ease of training and use.

PS inc can supply their software on floppy disk or cartridge disk media.

For more information, contact PS inc, 619 NP Ave, Fargo ND 58102. Circle 551 on inquiry card.

extensive text editing commands (which include automatic line numbering, and string search and replace); tape load; record and append commands; vectors for interfacing to disk systems; free format source input; source-code syntax similar to MOS Technology specifications, and other functions.

The user manual and cassette tape in either PET, Apple II or SYM (HS) format are available for \$35 plus \$2 for shipping and handling. For further information, contact C W Moser, 3239 Linda Dr, Winston-Salem NC 27106.

Circle 552 on inquiry card.

runtime by a program which simulates the operation of a hypothetical computer called the P-machine. The program development system is available on two single-density 5-inch disks or one double-density disk. Software provided with the system includes the P-machine simulator, Pascal operating system, Pascal compiler, and a screen-oriented text editor. A line-oriented text editor is also included with the system for use in situations where a suitable video terminal is not available.

For advanced applications, an auxiliary Pascal software package is available, containing a special assembler and numerous utility programs. With the assembler, it is possible to generate machine code procedures and functions which may be linked into compiled Pascal programs prior to execution. The auxiliary Pascal software package supplements the primary package described above.

The primary North Star package is \$49 including reference manual. The auxiliary software package is available for \$29. In ordering either package, specify whether single-density or doubledensity disk operation is desired. The system documentation package alone may be ordered for \$20. For further information, contact North Star Computers, 2547 Ninth St, Berkeley CA 94710.

Circle 553 on inquiry card.

Development and Debugging Software for 6800 Microcomputer Programming

Percom Data Co has expanded its 6800 microcomputer software products line to include additional support programs for use in program development and debugging. The six programs that have been added include an assemblerlinking loader, three disassemblers, a relocator, and a monitor with debugging conveniences. The programs are available on either cassette or disk, except the monitor which is in erasable read-only memory. Cassettes are Kansas City standard format at 300 bits per second (bps). The programs work with Percom operating systems. For prices and detailed description of the programs, write to Percom Data Co, 211 N Kirby, Garland TX 75042.

Circle 554 on inquiry card.

Software Packages for the USCD Pascal Operating System

Two new software packages are available for the UCSD Pascal operating system. The first package, FORMOUT, is a collection of routines to do formatted output from Pascal programs. Included routines allow formatted printing of strings and numbers, tabbing to a specific column, and printing an arbitrary number of spaces or some other printing character. FORMOUT allows the user to easily switch from one I/O (input/output) device to another so that programs can be switched between devices during processing.

CPMREAD, the second package, translates CP/M disk files to Pascal text files. It allows the user to investigate the CP/M disk directory and choose the files to be translated. Assembler and BASIC source code can be brought across and then modified for use on the Pascal system using the standard Pascal editors. Since CMPREAD is written completely in Pascal, it can run on any machine running the UCSD Pascal system, allowing LSI-11 (and other) systems to have access to CP/M files.

FORMOUT is available as a source listing with manual for \$20. A machinereadable copy of FORMOUT is available on an 8-inch soft-sectored, single-density disk, for an additional \$10. CPMREAD is distributed as an executable code file only and is available for \$25. For further information, contact Pickles and Trout, POB 1206, Goleta CA 93017.

Circle 555 on inquiry card.

Tiny Pascal for TRS-80

A compact version of Tiny Pascal fits in the standard 16 K byte TRS-80 system and consists of the compiler, text editor, runtime routines, p-code interpreter (which saves storage space), and a system monitor. Execution speed is about 4 times faster than Level II BASIC using integer variables. This verison is available from SuperSoft, POB 1628. Champaign IL 61820 for \$40. Circle 556 on inquiry card

Software for Texas Instruments

This software system is written in BASIC, works on floppy and hard disk systems and includes inventory control, order entry, sales analysis, general ledger, accounts payable, accounts receivable, and payroll.

Some of the capabilities of this software include invoice printing; back order reports; sales analysis by salesmen, customer, and product; purchase order journals and much more.

This system works on the Texas Instruments 990 and 771 computers. It is available from Kitzmiller Systems, 252 S Oxford Ave, Los Angeles CA 90004. Circle 557 on inquiry card.

Digital Research Introduces CP/M 2.0 and MP/M

Digital Research has announced two new disk operating systems that are adaptable to nearly any 8080 or Z80 computer system with disk backup storage. CP/M 2.0, an enhanced version of CP/M, release 1, can run simple floppy disk systems to large-capacity hard disk drives. Configuration is accomplished through a disk definition table which drives the file management algorithms, allowing simple field alteration.

MP/M is a CP/M compatible multiterminal operating system which supports real-time multiprogramming at each terminal, along with background and foreground modes. It can serve as a complete program development environment for one or more users, or as the nucleus of clustered terminals or processors accessing a common data base. MP/M device drivers can be altered in the field to operate with interrupt driven or polled I/O (input/output) devices.

CP/M 2.0 is \$150 and MP/M is \$300. which includes documentation and floppy disk in single-density 8-inch form. Contact Digital Research, POB 579, Pacific Grove CA 93950. Circle 558 on inquiry card.

8080 Simulator and Debug

Package for Apple II

Vhat's New

SOFTWARE

The Apple-80 is an 8080 simulator and debug package designed for the 6502-based Apple II computer. It allows any 16 K byte or larger Apple II to run programs written for the 8080, and can be used as a design and debugging aid for the development of original 8080 software

Apple-80 provides single step, trace, and run modes, and executes all valid 8080 op codes. Illegal op codes are rejected. All 8080 registers are visible on the Apple screen and may be modified at will. 8080 I/O (input/output) port addresses are arranged in a table for ease of user modification. Up to eight

Text Output Processor

Script-80 is an 8080 microcomputerbased text output processing program that is compatible with the Script text processors available on most large mainframe computers. Developed to handle form letters, document files, and mailing lists, Script-80 requires an 8080 or Z80-based microcomputer with at least 16 K bytes of memory, a printer or hard copy terminal, a floppy disk drive, and CP/M or a compatible (CDOS, IMDOS, etc) operating system. The Script-80 system supports over 50 standard Script commands for the combining of multiple files, formatting and right-justifying of text, margin and line length control, centering of title lines, spacing, immediate and conditional page eject, page headings, page footings, and several formats of page numbering. Text from up to 255 files may be nested and embedded in the ouput text as though they are a

Apple Releases New Software

Apple Computer Co has released volumes 3 through 5 of the Apple Software Bank, a library of user-contributed programs. The new programs include File Cabinet, a personal directory and record keeping system; Character Generator, a program to label highresolution graphic images; California Driver's Test, (a simulation of the actual exam); Integer Basic Renumber/Append; and 25 others.

Accompanying the 3 new volumes is a 90-page manual providing detailed descriptions and operating instructions for each of the programs. Called the Bonus Issue, the manual is an effective aid for Apple II users trying to establish or improve good programming techniques.

Apple also introduced 2 new graphicsoriented games, Apple Bowl and

breakpoints may be set to facilitate program debugging. 6502 subroutines may be called directly from 8080 programs. allowing full access to Apple monitor and user-written functions. Conversely, 8080 routines may be embedded in 6502 programs. Vectored interrupts are also simulated.

The complete Apple-80 package includes Apple-80 routines, a manual, an 8080 program which demonstrates Apple-80 features, and an Apple-80 ready-reference card. The package is priced at \$20 plus \$1.50 for shipping and handling. For further information, contact Dann McCreary, POB 16435-B, San Diego CA 92116.

Circle 559 on inquiry card.

part of the original file. Additional features include picture (pixel) processing, automatic multidisk search for embedded files, and extended upper and lowercase conversion capabilities.

The Script-80 Professional version extends page, multiple disk, and output device handling. The user's manual explains how to use Script-80 with BASIC for selective mailing of form letters. The Commercial version goes beyond the Professional version to support mass personalized-letter mailing techniques.

The single-drive Hobbyist version is \$45: the multidrive Professional version sells for \$125; the full Commercial version with two-year update and maintenance service is \$625; the manual alone (specify version) is priced at \$25. For further information, contact J Vilkaitis Consultants, POB 26, 417 High St Ext, Thomaston CT 06787.

Circle 560 on inquiry card.

Microchess. Both games use highresolution graphics. Apple Bowl creates a life-like simulation of bowling, including ball speed and spin control capabilities to help bowlers perfect their games. Microchess is a strategy game and includes 8 levels of ability, from which the user can select the one most closely matching their playing skill.

The Apple Software Bank usercontributed programs are available from Apple dealers. Users must provide their own blank disk or cassette tape for copying the programs. A copy fee of \$10 per disk or \$2 per program is charged. The Bonus Issue manual is free with the purchase of all or any programs. Microchess is priced at \$20 on cassette and \$25 on disk, and Apple 141 Bowl is priced at \$20 on cassette or disk. For further information, contact Apple Computer Inc, 10260 Bandley Dr, Cupertino CA 95014.

Circle 561 on inquiry card.

Circle 126 on inquiry card.

The DATA-TRANS 100

A completely refurbished **IBM** Selectric Terminal with built-in ASCII Interface.



Features:

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- Reliable heavy duty Selectric mechanism
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MICRO-PROCESSORS: FROM CHIPS TO SYSTEMS

This book cover all as-pects of microprocessors, from the basic concepts to advanced interfacing techniques, in a progressive presenta-tion. It is independent from any manufac-turer, and presents uniform standard principles and design techniques, including the interconnect of a standard system, as well as specific com-ponents. It intro-duces the MPU, how it works internally, the system components (ROM, RAM, UART, PIO. others), the system interconnect, applications, pro-gramming, and the problems and techniques of system development. By R. Zaks. SYBEX. Ref. C201. \$9.95

DATA-TRANS 2. All orders are shipped F.O.B. San Jose, CA 3. Deliveries are immediate

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PROCESSOR

INTERFACING

TECHNIQUES

Microprocessor in-

terfacing is no longer an art. It is a set of

techniques, and in some cases just a set

of components. This comprehensive book

introduces the basic

interfacing concepts

and techniques, then presents in detail the

implementation de-

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all the essential per

ipherals, from key-board to floppy disk,

as well as the stan-

dard buses (S100 to IEEE 488) and intro-

duces the basic trou-

bleshooting tech-niques. (2nd Exniques. (Žnd Ex panded Edition). By

Austin Lesea and R. Zaks. Ref. C207 SYBEX. \$11.95

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It covers all essential aspects of programming, as well as the advantages and dis-advantages of the 6502 and should bring the reader to the point where he can start writing complete applications complete applications programs. For the reader who wishes reader who wisnes more, a companion volume is available: The 6502 Applica-tions Book. By R. Zaks. 6502: Ref. C202; ZBO: Ref. C208, SYBEX. Each \$10,95 \$10.95



44 BUS MOTHER BOARD Has provisions for ten 44 pin (.156) connec-tors, spaced 3/4 of an inch apart. Pin 20 is connected to X, and

22 is connected to Z for power and ground. All the other pins are connected in parallel. This board also has provisions for bypass capacitors. Board cost \$15.00 Part No. Board 102. Connectors \$3.00 each Part No. Connectors



AN INTRODUCTION TO PERSONAL AND BUSINESS COMPUTING No computer back-

Unit E

ground is required. The book is designed to educate the reader in all the aspects of a system, from the se-lection of the microcomputer to the required peripherals. By Rodnay Zaks. Ref. C200, SYBEX \$6.95

TVT COOKBOOK Bk 1064 by Don Lancaster. Describes

the use of a standard television receiver as a microprocessor CRT terminal. Explains and describes character genera-tion, cursor control and interface information in typical, easy to-understand Lan cascaster style \$9.95



For orders and information

DATA-TRANS

Phone: (408) 263-9246

2154 O'Toole St.

San Jose, CA 95131



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cord and play programs

without bootstrap load-

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low cost recorder at

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any baud rate • S-100

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TTL & DTL compatible • Full 67 key array • Full 128 character ASCII output • Positive

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53 Keys popular ASR-33 format • Rugged G-10 P.C. Board • Tri-mode MOS encoding

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This bidirectional board is a direct replace-

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16 lines, 64 columns •

Upper and lower case

• 5x7 dot matrix • Se-

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Put a computer in your car, which gives you the most effective and functional cruise control ever designed, plus complete trip computing, fuel management sys-tems, and a remarkable accurate quartz crystal time system. So simple a child can operate, the new CompuCruise combines latest computer technology with state-of-the-art reliability in a package which will not likely be available on new cars. for years to come • Cruise Control • Time, E. T., Lap Timer, Alarm • Time, Distance, Fuel to Arrival • Time, Distance, Fuel to Empty • Time, Distance and Fuel on Trip • Current or Average MPG, GPH • Fuel Used, Distance since Fillup • Current and Aver-age-Vehicle Speed • Inside, Outside or Coolant Temperature Battery Voltage English or Me Display. \$199.95 Metric without cruise control \$159.95.





RS-232/20mA INTERFACE

This board has two passive, opto-isola-ted circuits. One con-verts RS-232 to 20mA, the other con-20mA, the other con-verts 20mA to RS-232. All connections go to a 10 pin edge connector. Requires go to a 10 pm. connector. Requires +12 and -12 volts. Board only \$9.95, part no. 7901, with parts \$14.95 Part



COMPUCOLOR II Model 3, 8K \$13 95, Model 4, 16K \$15 95, Model 5, 32K \$18 95 Prices include color monitor. computer. and one disk drive.







apple II

32K \$1059, 48K - \$1123. Disk & cont. \$589



PARALLEL TRIAC OUTPUT BOARD FOR APPLE II

This board has 8 triacs capable of switching 110 volt 6 amp loads (660 watts per channel) or a total of 5280 watts. Board only \$15.00 Part No. 210, with parts \$119.95 Part No. 210A.

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REMOVES RECORD-INGS IN ONE SEC-OND! The process eliminates static positive / negative ions and maintains original tone quality with minimal tape hiss • To improve tone quality • To reduce hissing • For quick and easy to erase • No battery or liquid required • Powerful and effective action • Unconditional 2 year guarantee. ERASER-8\$19.95.

16K RAMS

For the Apple, TAS-80 or Pet \$8 each Part No. 4116/ 2117



T.V. INTERFACE

 Converts video to AM modulated RF. Channels 2 or 3. So powerful almost no tuning is required. On board regulated power supply makes this extremely stable. Rated very highly in Doctor Dobbs' Journal Recommended by Apple ● Power required is 12 volts AC C.T., or +5 volts DC ● Board only \$7.60 part No. 107, with parts \$13.50 Part

TRS-80 E.S. SERIAL I/O Can input into basic Can use LLIST and LPRINT to output, or output continuously . RS-232 compatible • Can be used with or without the expansion bus On board switch selectable baud rates of 110, 150, 300, 600, 1200, 2400, parity or no parity odd or even, 5 to 8 data bits, and 1 or 2 stop bits. D.T.R. line • Requires +5. 12 VDC . Board only \$19.95 Part No. 8010, with parts \$59.95 Part No. 801 OA, assembled \$79.95 Part No. 8010 C. No connectors provided, see below

84/85-232 con

nector Part No. DB25P 56 00. wth

No DB25P9

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560

ble \$1095 Part

31

MODEM

Type 103 . Full or half duplex
 Works up to 300 baud ● Origi-nate or Answer ● No coils, only low cost components • TTL innut and output-serial Connect 8 Ω speaker and crystal mic. directly to board • Uses XR FSK demodulator • Requires +5 volts • Board only \$7.60 Part No. 109, with parts \$27.50 Part







Baud rate is continuously adjustable from O to 30,000 • Plugs into any peripheral connector • Low current drain. RS-232 input and output • On board switch selectable 5 to 8 data bits, 1 or 2 stop bits, and parity or no parity either odd or even

Jumper selectable address

SOFTWARE

Input and Output routine from monitor or BASIC to teletype or other serial printer • Program for using an Apple II for a video or an intelligent terminal. Also can output in correspondence code to nterface with some selectrics. • Also watches DTR • Board only \$15.00 Part No. 2, with parts \$42.00 Part No. 2A, assembled \$62.00 Part No. 2C

8K EPROM PIICEON

Saves programs on PROM permanently (until erased via UV light) up to BK bytes. Programs may be directly run from the program saver such as fixed routines or assemblers. • S-100 bus compatible • Room for BK bytes of EPROM non-volatile memory (2708's). • Onboard PROM programming • Address relocation of each 4K of memory to any 4K boundary within 64K • Power on jump and reset jump option for "turnkey" systems and computers without a front panel • Program saver software available

Solder mask both sides • Full silkscreen for easy assembly. Program saver software in 1 2708 EPROM \$25. Bare board \$35 including custom coil, board with parts but no EPROMS \$139, with 4 EPROMS \$179, with B EPROMS \$219.



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- MEM-1A BKx8 fully buffered, S-100, uses 2102 type RAMS. PCBD \$\$168 Kit
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- RTC-1 Realtime clock board. Two independ-ent interrupts. Software programmable. PCB0 \$25.95, \$60.95 Kit

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T.V. TYPEWRITER

Stand alone TVT 32 char/line, 16 lines, modifications for 64 char/line included Parallel ASCII (TTL) input
Video output 1K on board memory Output for computer controlled curser • Auto scroll
Nondestructive curser • Curser inputs: up. down. left, right, home, EOL, EOS Scroll up, down Requires +5 volts at 1.5 amps, and -12 at 1.5 amps, and -12 volts at 30 mA \oplus All 7400, TTL chips \oplus Char. gen. 2513 \oplus Upper case only \oplus Board only \$39.00 Part No. 106, with parts \$145.00 Part No. 106A

UART &

BAUD RATE

GENERATOR Converts serial to parallel and parallel to serial

 Low cost on board baud rate generator ● Baud rates: 110, 150, 300, 600, 1200, and 2400 • Low power drain +5 volts and -12 volts required • TTL com-patible • All characters contain a start bit, 5 to B data bits, 1 or 2 stop bits, and either odd or even parity. • All connections go to a 44 pin gold plated edge connector

Board only \$12.00 Part No. 101. with parts \$35.00 Part No. 101A, 44 pin edge connector \$4.00 Part No. 44F



TAPE INTERFACE

 Play and record Kansas City Standard tapes Converts a low cost tape recorder to a digital recorder
 Works up to 1200 baud • Digital in and out are TTLserial

 Output of board connects to mic. in of recorder • Earnhone of recorder connects to input on board No coils
 Requires +5 volts, low power drain • Board only \$7.60 Part No. 111, with parts \$27.50 Part No. 111A



HEX ENCODED **KEYBOARD** E.S

This HEX keyboard has 19 keys, 16 encod-ed with 3 user definable. The encoded TTL outputs, 8-4-2-1 and STROBEare debounced and available in true and complement form. Four onboard LEDs indicate the HEX code generated for each key depression. The board requires a single +5 volt supply. Board only \$15.00 Part No. HEX-3, with parts \$49.95 Part No. HEX-3A. 44 pin edge con-nector \$4.00 Part No. 44P



DC POWER SUPPLY

Board supplies a regulated +5 volts at 3 amps., +12, -12, and ~5 volts at 1 amp. • Power required is volts AC at 3 amps., and 24 volts AC C.T. at 1.5 amps. • Board only \$12.50 Part No. 6085, with parts excluding transformers \$42.50 Part No. 6085A



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PUBLICATIONS

What's New?

New Trackball Products Catalog



Trackball **Products**





tent Systems, Incorporate

Measurement Systems Inc has announced publication of their 12-page catalog of Trackball products. Trackballs are widely used for the human operator to perform positioning or contouring tasks on interactive displays either in computer peripherals or radar systems. Almost one half of the catalog contains technical and application data so that the reader gains a full understanding of this product. The balance of the catalog provides extensive data on specific standard items with options available. Fourteen trackballs are described, ranging in size from 2 to 31/2 inches in diameter (5.08 to 8.89 cm). For further information, contact Measurement Systems Inc, 121 Water St, Norwalk CT 06854.

Circle 539 on inquiry card

Free TIB0203 Data Book from Texas Instruments



Free Apple Software Catalog from Rainbow

This 45-page catalog includes over 100 games of all types, fifteen business applications, twelve demonstration programs from voice recognition and speech synthesis to high-resolution and color graphics, and software

PIPS for VIPS

PIPS written by Tom Swan contains 160 pages of programs and documentation for use on the RCA COSMAC VIP, and an appendix describing modifications which can be made to allow the PIPS programs to be run on the ELF computers.

The first program, "Character Designer," facilitates building and editing a complete American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) and graphics character set, the remaining three programs use the display capabilities generated by the "Character Designer" to build text files. "Messager" allows easy text and graphics display from within CHIP-8; Text Editor-21" is a general-purpose text editor, and "Disassembler-7" is an 1802 machine language disassembler. All these programs utilize a high-resolution display method described in PIPS. The remaining programs in the book are a "CHIP-8 Program Editor" and two games written in CHIP-8: Space Wars and Surround.

The book is available from Aresco, POB 1142, Columbia MD 21044, for \$19.95. The price includes a companion cassette containing all the PIPS programs.

Circle 542 on inquiry card.

A data book on the TIB0203 magnetic bubble memory has been announced by Texas Intruments Inc, POB 225012, Dallas TX 75265. The 48 page book, publication number LCC4430, contains complete specifications on the TIB0203 and, in addition, an 8 page discussion on the basic fundamentals and advantages of magnetic bubble memories. Also included in the manual are specification sheets for the interfacing integrated circuits which have been designed for use with the TIB0203. The additional data sheets include those for SN74LS361 function timing generator, SN75281 sense amplifier, SN75380 function driver, and SN75382 coil driver. Data sheets for standard devices which are needed for bubble memory system design, such as TSP102 thermistor and VSB53 Schottky-diode bridge, are also included.

Circle 540 on Inquiry card.

development programs. Rainbow's "Pot O' Gold" of 49 games and demonstrations is also featured.

Prices for programs on cassette and diskette average around \$10 to \$20. Write Rainbow Computing Inc at 9719 Reseda Blvd, Northridge CA 91324 or call (213) 349-5560 for your free catalog. Circle 541 on inquiry card.

New Book Series on Computers

Academic Press Inc, 111 5th Ave, New York NY 10003, is publishing a series of books that cover a wide range of topics in the computer field.

Physics of Computer Memory Devices, Artificial Intelligence, Computer Vision Systems, Pattern Recognition and Artificial Intelligence, and Associative Networks are some of the books now on the market.

The prices range from \$29 to \$39.50 Circle 543 on inquiry card.

Book on Microprocessors from Texas Instruments



Written in nontechnical language, Understanding Microprocessors covers the aspects of microcomputer systems which use a microprocessor chip as the central unit for processing and control. This book provides the layman with the basics of what comprises a microprocessor, how it fits into the microcomputer system, what other system parts are necessary and how the microcomputer system functions. It introduces the reader to digital electronics, integrated circuit functions and includes 8- and 16-bit microprocessor applications with exercises and solutions. It is priced at \$4.95 and is available from Texas Instruments Inc, POB 3640, MS 84, Dallas TX 75285.

Circle 544 on inquiry card.



PUBLICATIONS

What's New?

New COS/MOS Integrated Circuit Manual Issued by RCA



A new 168-page edition of the RCA COS/MOS Integrated Circuits Manual, CMS-272, is available for \$5 from RCA Solid State Division, Rt 202, Somerville NJ 08876. This manual provides detailed

Belais' Master Index to Computer Programs in BASIC

Source information and detailed reviews of 531 documented, ready-torun programs in 72 fields covering home and business are included in this book. Updates and reprints also are listed. The book utilizes technical and layman's languages to describe the programs.

This 192-page paperback is available for \$9.95 plus \$1 shipping from Falcon Publishing, Dept G, 140 Riverside Ave, POB 688, Ben Lomond CA 95005.

Circle 546 on inquiry card.



information on the design, operation, and application of COS/MOS digital integrated circuits ranging from simple gates to highly complex large-scale integrated devices.

The manual begins with the basic principles of complementary symmetry MOS integrated circuits, and then describes the circuit elements from which the more complex COS/MOS integrated circuits are developed. It gives the features and characteristics of current RCA A-series and B-series types as well as device handling and operating considerations. Design examples and performance data are given for COS/MOS devices in a wide variety of circuit applications, such as, astable and monostable multivibrators, crystal oscillators for digital timekeeping, shift registers and counters, display drivers, and digital frequency synthesizers.

New material includes an introduction to microprocessors and memory interfacing, as well as guidelines to the design of custom large-scale integrated circuits. The information in this manual is presented in thirteen well-illustrated, easy-to-read text sections.

Circle 545 on inquiry card.

PET Quick Reference Card

This card contains a complete summary of the Commodore PET BASIC language along with examples and definitions of every command and a table of the PET's graphic characters with their hexadecimal equivalents. Programmers will find a table of memory locations as well as information on the user port, PET sound, and the IEEE-488 interface bus.

The price is \$3.50. For more information, contact Leading Edge Computer Products, POB 3872, Torrance CA 90510.

Circle 547 on inquiry card.

Free Word Processing Supplies Guide

An 84-page illustrated Guide to Word Processing Accessories and Supplies, 1979 Edition, describing almost 1300 items for word and data processing installations, is available from American Word Processing Co, 18730 Oxnard St, Tarzana CA 91356. Included are many 5-inch and 8-inch disk storage systems, anti-static mats, video work stations, fireproof media safe, competitive brands of Diablo and Qume printer ribbons, various lines of durable plastic printwheels, thimbles, and ribbons for the NEC Spinwriter printers and more.

Circle 548 on inquiry card.

Management Guide to 100 Word Processors

This new report tells a manager which word processors are commonly used in different industries, which models are used in specific applications, who services the system after it is purchased, and which word processors are feasibly priced. In addition to charting this information for 100 models, the guide provides a directory of suppliers, which includes name, address, and phone number.

Word Processing Market Report is available for \$15 from Alltech Publishing Co, 212 Cooper Ctr, N Park Dr and Browning Rd, Pennsauken NJ 08109.

Circle 549 on inquiry card.

The First New England Microcomputer Resource Handbook



This guide to microcomputers for novices, prospective purchasers and system owners contains sections on product comparisons, application software, buying tips, support devices, computer stores, introductory information, publications, user groups, consultants, books, repair companies and a glossary which defines buzz words in terms of real-life situations. The, 115-page book is available for \$2 from New England computer stores or from The Boston Computer Society, 17 Chestnut St, Boston MA 02108.

Circle 550 on inquiry card.



ATTENTION ELF OWNERS: QUEST SUPER BASIC

Quest, the leader in inexpensive 1802 systems announces another first. Quest is the first company worldwide to ship a full size Basic for 1802 systems. A complete function Super Basic by Ron Cenker including floating point capability with scientific notation (number range ± . 17E²⁸). 32 bit integer ±2 billion. Multi dim arrays, String arrays, String manipulation, Cassette I/O. Save and load, Basic, Data and machine language proorams and over 75 Statements. Functions and Operators.

Easily adaptable on most 1802 systems. Re-guires 12K RAM minimum for Basic and user programs. Cassette version in stock now. ROM

RCA Cosmac Super Elf Computer \$106.95

Compare features before you decide to buy any other computer. There is no other computer on the market today that has all the desirable bene-fits of the Super Elf for so little money. The Super Elf is a small single board computer that does many big things. It is an excellent computer for training and for learning programming with its machine language and yet it is easily expanded with additional memory, Full Basic, ASCII Keyboards, video character generation, etc.

Before you buy another small computer, see if it includes the following features: ROM monitor State and Mode displays: Single step; Optional address displays; Power Supply; Audio Amplifier and Speaker; Fully socketed for all IC's; Real cost of in warranty repairs; Full documentation.

The Super Elf includes a ROM monitor for pro n loading, editing and execution with SINGLE STEP for program debugging which is not cluded in others at the same price. With SINGLE STEP you can see the microprocessor chip opera ting with the unique Quest address and data bus displays before, during and after executing instructions. Also, CPU mode and instruction cycle are decoded and displayed on 8 LED indicators.

An RCA 1861 video graphtes chip allows you to connectto your own TV with an inexpensive video modulator to do graphics and games. There is a speaker system included for writing your own music or using many music programs already written. The speaker amplifier may also be used to drive relays for control purposes.

able anywhere in 64K with built-in memory pro-

tect and a cassette interface. Provisions have

been made for all other options on the same board and it fits neatly into the hardwood cabinet

alongside the Super Elf. The board includes slots for up to 6K of EPROM (2708, 2758, 2716 or TI

2716) and is fully socketed. EPROM can be used

for the monitor and Tiny Basic or other purposes.

A IK Super BOM Monitor \$19.95 is available as

an on board option in 2708 EPROM which has

been preprogrammed with a program loader/ editor and error checking multi file cassette

read/write software. (relocatible cassette file) another exclusive from Quest. It includes register

save and readout, block move capability and video graphics driver with blinking cursor. Break

points can be used with the register save feature

to isolate program bugs quickly, then follow with single step. The Super Monitor is written with

tion for 1802 computer users is available by su scription for \$12.00 per year. Tiny Basic Cassette \$10.00, on ROM \$38.0 original Elf kit board \$14.95. 1802 softwar Moews Video Graphics \$3.50. Games and Mus \$3.00, Chip 8 Interpreter \$5.50. Super Expansion Board with Cassette Interface \$89.95 This istruly an astounding value! This board has been designed to allow you to decide how you want it optioned. The Super Expansion Board comes with 4K of low power RAM fully address-

Multi-volt Computer Power Supply 8v 5 amp, ± 18v .5 amp, 5v 1.5 amp, -5v .5 amp, 12v .5 amp, -12 option. ±5v, ±12v are regulated. Kit \$29.95. Kit with punched frame \$37.45, \$4.00 shipping. Woodgrain case \$10.00, \$1.50 shipping.

TERMS: \$5.00 min. order U.S. Funds. Califresidents add 6% tax. BankAmericard and Master Charge accepted. Shipping charges will be added on charge cards.

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versions coming soon with exchange privilege allowing some credit for cassette version. Super Basic on Cassette \$40,00 Tom Pittman's 1802 Tiny Basic Source listing now available. Find out how Tom Pittman wrote Tiny Basic and how to get the most out of it. Never offered before. \$19,00 S-100 Stot Expansion \$9,95 Coming Soon: Assembler and Editor; Elf II Adapter Board. High resolution alpha/numerics with color graphics expandable up to 256 x 192 resolution for less than \$100. 16K Dynam. RAM bd. expand. 32K; less than \$150. er \$106.95 A 24 key HEX keyboard includes 16 HEX keys plus toad, reset, run, walt, Input, memory pro- tect, monitor select and single step. Large, on board displays provide output and optional high and low address. There is a 44 pin standard connector stot for PC cards and a 50 pin connec- tor stot for the Quest Super Expansion Board. Power supply and sockets for all IC's are in- cluded in the price plus adteiled 127 pp. instruc- tion manual which now includes over 40 pgs. of software inflo. including a series of lessons to help get you started and a music program and graphics target game. Many schools and universities are using the Super Elf as a course of study. OEM's use it for training and research and development. Remember, other computers only offer Super Elf eatures at additional cost with drilled and labelled plexiplass forto panel \$24.95. Expansion Cabinet with room for 4 S-100 boards \$41.00. NICab Battery Memory Saver Kit \$6.95. All kits and options also completely assembled and tested. Questdata, a 12 page monthy software publica- tion for 1802 computer users is available by sub-	Proton Sc. LA279 Load LA279 Load LA279 Load LA279 Load LA279 LA2799 LA279 LA279 <
scription for \$12.00 per year. Tiny Basic Cassette \$10.00, on ROM \$38.00, original Elf kit board \$14.95, 1802 software; Moews Video Graphics \$3.50, Games and Music \$3.00, Chip 8 Interpreter \$5.50. ssette Interface \$89.95	Auto Clock Kit \$17.95 6502 based single board with full ASCII keyboard and 20 column thermal printer. 20 char, al- phanumeric display, ROM monitor, fully expand- able, \$375.00, 4K version \$450.00, 4K Assem- bler \$85.00, 8K Basic Interpreter \$100,00. Auto Clock Kit \$17.95 DC clock with 4-50° displays. Uses National MA-1012 module with alarm option. Includes light timere, crystal timebase PC boards. Fully regulated, comp. instructs. Add \$3.95 for beau- tiful dark gray case. Best value anywhere.
subroutines allowing users to take advantage of monitor functions simply by calling them up. Improvements and revisions are easily done with the monitor. If you have the Super Expansion Board and Super Monitor the monitor is up and running at the push of a button, Other on board options include Parallel Input and Dulout Ports with full badchate. They	thin briefcase with power supply \$485.00. Not a Cheap Clock Kit \$14.95 Includes everything except case. 2-P C boards. 6-50° LED Displays. 5314 clock chip, trans- former, all components and full instructions. Orange displays also avail. Same kit w/.80°
allow easy connection of an ASCII keyboard to the input port. RS 232 and 20 ma Current Loop for teletype or other device are on board and if you need more memory there are two S-100 slots for static RAM or video boards. Also a 1K Super	displays. Red only. 521.95 Case \$11.75 NICad Battery Fixer/Larger Kit Video Modulator Kit \$8.95 Convertyour TV set into a high quality monitor without affecting normal usage. Complete kit BROM Eracor
Monitor version 2 with video driver for full capa- bility display with Tiny Basic and a video interface	With this instructions. From Eraser Will erase 25 PROMs in 15 minutes. Ultra- violet: assembled \$34.50
TY 20 ma 1/F \$1.95, \$-100 \$4.50, A 50 pin connector set with ribbon cable is available at \$12.50 for easy connection between the Super Elf and the Super Expansion Board. Power Supply Kit for the complete system (see Multi-volt Power Supply below).	BK Static RAM Kit Godbout \$135.00 16K Static RAM Kit 265.00 24K Static RAM Kit 265.00 32K Dynamic RAM Kit 310.00 32K Static RAM Kit 310.00 32K Static RAM Kit 3475.00 64K Dynamic RAM Kit 470.00 84K Johnamic RAM Kit 470.00 98K Johnamic RAM Kit 5475.00 98K Johnam
Converts digital clocks from AC line frequency to crystal time base. Outstanding accuracy. Kit includes: PC board, IC, crystal, resistors, ca- pacitors and trimmer.	79 IC Update Master Manual \$35.00 Complete IC data selector, 2500 pg. master reference guide. Over 50,000 cross references. Free update service through 1979. Domestic postage \$3.50. No foreign orders.
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Just plug it into your game connector and make your present games more enjoyable. The APPLESTICK is a wonderful add-on for your Apple II. With an APPLESTICK

Dealer's Inquiries Invited



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The Vista V80 Mini Disk System requires Level II Basic with 16K RAM Expansion interface (it operates from the Radio Shack interface system. It comes complete with a dependable MPI Minifloppy disk drive, power supply, regulator board and vented case. It's shipped to you ready to run – simply take it out of the box and plug it in. You're in business. From the company that means business – Vista Computer Company.



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	Radio Hut 201 LOCHWOOD MALL • DALLAS. TEXAS 75218 ORDER BY PHONE—214-324-5509	PLEASE WRITE FOR CATALOG OR WHILE IN DALLAS, VISITOUR RETAIL STORE AT 201 LOCHWOOD MALL, DALLAS, TEXAS 75218 (GARLAND ROAD AT JUPITER).	ORDERING INFORMATION & TERMS: Orders under \$15.00 add 75¢ handling. No C.O.D. We accept Visa, MasterCharge, and American Express cards. Tex. Res. add 5% tax. Foreign orders (except Canada) add 20% P8H. 90 Day Money Back Guarantee on all items. Add 5% P8H, maximum \$5.00. ORDER BY PHONE—(214) 324-5509
1) 19/9	 The EXPANDORAM is available in versions rom 16K up to 64K, so for a minimum investment you can have a memory system that will grow with your needs. This is a dynamic memory with the invisible on-board refresh, and IT WORKS! Bank Selectable Phantom Power 8VDC, +16VDC, 5 Watts Lowest Cost Per Bit Uses Major Brand 16K RAMS PC Board is doubled solder masked and has silk-screened parts layout Extensive documentation clearly written 	SD EXPANDORAM	 Complete kit includes all Sockets for 64K Memory access time: 375ns, Cycle time: 500ns. No wait states required 16K boundaries and Protection, via Dip Switches Designed to work with Z-80, 8080, 8085 CPU's EXPANDORAM 64K Kit (16K Ram) WITHOUT MEMORY \$139.00 16K 209.00 32K 275.00 48K 340.00
UNE December 3	SD'S PROM 100 PROM Programmer Board The PROM-100 Programmer is a development tool for S-100 Bus computer systems. The Zero Insertion Force Programming Socket extends above the card cage height for easy access to PROM devices. Soft- ware verifies PROM erasure, verifies program loading and provides for reading of object file from Disk or PROM and programming into PROM/EPROM. Fea- tures include: On-board generated 25vdc Program- ming pulse, TTL compatible, maximum programming ime for 16,389 bits is 100 seconds. Programs: 2708, intel 2758, 2716, 2732 and TI 2516. DIP Selectable EPROM type. PROM-100 Board Kit \$149.95	SD'S MPB-100 Z80 CPU BOARD KIT The MPB-100 provides, a Z80 microprocessor based CPU for S-100 Bus systems. Front panel us- age is optional, making the MPB-100 suitable for upgrading existing systems to Z80 level. A PROM socket is provided on-board which makes the MPB- 100 adaptable to process control applications. Fea- tures include: Power-on Jump to 4K boundaries, 2 Megahertz or 4 Megahertz operation, optional wait states, on-board PROM socket. MPB-100 KIT	SD'S VERSAFLOPPY II • IBM 3740 Compatible Soft Sectored Format for Single Den- sity Drives • Operates with Single and Dual Sided Drives. Single or Double Density Drives and 5" & 8" Drives — in any combination of four simultaneously • Drive Select and Side Select Circuitry • S-100 Bus Compatible • Vectored Interrupt Operation Optional • Phase Locked Loop Data Recovery Cr- cuit • Operates with Z80 CPU's • Uses FD1791-1 Controller Chip • Ther Versafloppy II incorporates all the possible fea- tures of a flexible disk drive controller into one board. Capable of handling four drives simultaneously, combinations of any variety are possible, such as 5" single sided. Most popular drives are controlled directly with the Versafloppy II. The operating system for the Versafloppy II is the extremely powerful SDOS available for SD Systems. Diagnostic and control software available to complete your disk system.
Laers Received DER	SD'S VDB-8024 VIDEO DISPLAY BOARD The VDB-8024 features is own on-board Z80 microprocessor. This gives the capability of using soft- ware (included in ROM) to control functions and en- hancements without interference with the computer's CPU. Included in the special features: 80 characters by 24 lines display, keyboard power and interface, composite and separate video output. 2K on-board RAM, a total of 256 available characters, full cursor control, forward and reverse scrolling, underlining, field reverse, field protect enhancements, program- mable characters. VDB-8024 KIT \$289.00	SD'S "VERSAFLOPPY I" KIT FEATURES: IBM 3740 soft sectored compatible, S-100 BNS Compatible for Z-80 or 8080. Controls up to 4 drives (single or double sided). Directly controls the following drives: Sugart SA400/450 Mini Floppy • Shu- gart SA800/850 Standard Floppy • PERSCI 70 and 277 • MFE 700/750 • CDC 9404/9406 \$135.00	S290 Kir, \$385.00 ASSEMBLED & TESTED SUBJECT STATES AND ASSEMBLED & TESTED SINGLE BOARD SINGLE BOARD COMPUTER The SBC-100 The Z80 microprocessor is used as the heart of the SBC-100. The SBC-100 meets all the requirements of a Z80 CPU board with the added features of I/O ports. counter/ timer channels. on board RAM, provisions for PROW/ROM and a software programmable baud rate generator. S-100 Bus compatible, the SBC-100 features are: BK bytes of available PROM. 1024 bytes on-board RAM, Serail I/O with both syn- chronous and asynchronous operation. Parallel I/O ports, Operational Vectored Interrupts, and Four Counter/Timer Channels. SD Monitor available for RS-232 and Video Ter- minals. Disk based system software also available. BBC-100 KIT \$209.00
	TARBELL FLOPPY DISK INTERFACE Compatible with Z80 & 8080. S-100 Bus. Uses CPM operating system. Plugs directly into your IMSAI or ALTAIR • Fastest transfer rate KIT \$190.00 Assembled & Tested \$260.00 TARBELL CASSETTE INTERFACE Plugs directly into your IMSAI or ALTAIR • Fastest transfer rate • Extremely reliable • Phase encoded • 4 extra status & control lines	COMPUTER CORNER CPU'S 280 CPU'S \$10.99 2114 (300ns) \$55.99 280 PIO \$9.95 2708 \$7.99 4115 8/\$34.95 4116 8/\$38.00 1771 \$29.95 1791 \$37.95	IC SOCKETS SOLDER TIN LOW PROFILE PIN PIN 8 .12 16 .17 14 .15 18 .24 24 .32 40 .54 28 .39 20 .26
	KIT \$99.95 Z80 STARTER KIT Kit: \$219.95 Assembled & Tested \$369.95 SD System's Z80 Starter Kit enables the novice to build a complete microcomputer on a single board. Featuring the powerful Z80 microproces- sor, the Z80 Starter Kit fea- tures • Keyboard and Dis- play • Audio Interface • PROM Programmer • Ex- pansion and Wire Wrap Area • On Board RAM • 4 Channel Counter/Timer • Z-BUG Monitor in PROM • I/O Ports.	DIP Jumbo Red LED's 8/1.00 SWITCHES Jumbo Green LED's 4/.95 3 Pos. \$1.10 MV Red 10/1.00 4 Pos. \$1.12 DL 707 95 5 Pos. \$1.20 PL 747CA 65 6 Pos. \$1.20 FND 800CC 1.19 7 Pos. \$1.22 Red Filter 4" Bezel 2.50 8 Pos. \$1.36 4N25 1.60 10 Pos. \$1.30 4N25 1.25	S-100 CONNECTORS High-Quality Gold Pins \$2.99 EACH FLOPPY DISK SPECIAL 5.25" SOFT, 10 OR 16 SECTOR 10 FOR \$29.95 8" SOFT SECTORED IBM COMPATIBLE 10 FOR \$34.95
	 S-100 Bus Compatible Up to 4Mhz Operation Expandable Memory from 16K to 256K DIP Switch Selectable Boundaries Uses 16K (4116) or 64K (4164) Memory Devices Page Mode Operation Allows up to 8 Memory Boards on Bus Operates with Z80 CPU's Phantom Output Disable Invisible Refresh (Synchronized with Wait States) 	SD'S EXPANDORAM II The Randem Access Memory	SD Systems' ExpandoRAM II is a dynamic RAM board with capacities from 16K bytes (4116) to 256K bytes (4164). It operates on the industry S-100 Bus. The design allows 8 boards to op- erate from the same S-100 Bus. The Expando- RAM II is compatible with most S-100 CPU's based on the Z80 microprocessor. EXPANDORAM II KIT W/O
	RE December 31, 1979	or Orders Received BEFO	HOLIDAY SPECIALS F

RECKIAN EN	TFRE	PRISE	55 2	All Prime Quality	- New Parts Only
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100 Contact Center Contectors. 1020 13/26 S //E Imsai MIC: 1040 25/50 S//E 1050 25/50 S//E 1050 36/72 W/W Vector. 1065 36/72 S// Vector. 1070 40/80 S/F PET 1075 40/80 W/W PET 1080 40/80 S/T PET 1080 43/85 S//E Cos.ELF 1093 43/86 S/T Cos.ELF 1093 43/86 S/T Cos.ELF 1093 43/86 S/T Cos.ELF 1093 43/86 S// Cos.ELF 1093 43/86 S// Cos.ELF	140 140 200 200 4 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	$\begin{array}{ccccc} 2.10 & 1.85 \\ 2.95 & 2.75 \\ 3.00 & 2.80 \\ 4.80 & 4.60 \\ 4.00 & 3.75 \\ 4.80 & 4.50 \\ 5.00 & 4.65 \\ 4.90 & 4.65 \\ 5.00 & 4.75 \\ 5.10 & 4.85 \\ 4.95 & 4.70 \\ 5.50 & 5.20 \end{array}$	1.75 2.50 2.60 4.30 3.50 4.30 4.35 4.25 4.50 4.60 4.60 4.45	DC375 Female 4.90 DC375 Female 4.91 DC50P Male 4.44 DD50P Male 4.44 DD50S Female 4.91 DD51216-1 1pc. Grey Hood 2.31 DD10963-5 2pc. Grey Hood 2.41 D20418-2 Hardware Sets 0.71 CONNECTORS FOR CENTRONICS 700 Amhpenol 57-30360 For Back of Centr Price: \$9.00ea. 5 p WHISPER FANS: Excellent for Computer 5 p	0 4.30 BOBO PRIME 0 4.70 4.40 \$8.00 e a. 0 4.30 4.10 \$8.00 e a. 0 4.70 4.50 2.10 0 2.20 2.00 \$14.00 e a. 0 2.708 EPROMS PRIME \$14.00 e a. SERIES: onics '700' Series: c. cs. \$7.50ea. cabinet cooling. Extremely quiet.
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C/MOS (DIODE CLAMPED) 4(0)1 22 4023 75 40(20 - 45 73(20)3 - 95	4" x 6" DOL	ED CIRCUIT BO	DARD	TRANSISTOR SPECIALS 2N6233-NPN SWITCHING POWER \$ 1.95	Full Wave Bridges DIP SOCKETS PRV 2A 6A 25A 8 PIN .17 24 PIN .35
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	BOARD IN 8.00 ea EPOXY glass vec 1/16" thick with VERIPAX PC BC Our new Proto Avx & 51% single hold 40, 24, 11 There are three floating buss. There is 156" spacing. 7WATTLD-6	6" thick tor board 1/10" spacing. OARD, Source 1, 100" Source 1, 100" 0 (34 units), 14 0 USS, 100" 1		MRF-8004 a CB RF Transitor NPN 5 75 2N3772 NPN S, TO 3 \$1.00 2N1546 PNP QE TO.3 \$75 2N49718 NPN S, TO 3 \$100 2N5086 PNP S, TO 92 4 \$100 2N31717 NPN S, RF \$55 2N4919 NPN S, TO 3 Rf \$150 2N4737 NPN S, RF \$150 2N4737 NPN S, RF \$150 2N4747 NPN S, TO 5 \$375 2N4767 NPN S, TO 65 \$375 2N4767 NPN S, TO 18 \$ \$100 2N4767 NPN S, TO 3 \$ \$00 2N4767 NPN S, TO 3 \$ \$ \$00 2N4766 NPN S, TO 3 \$ \$ \$00 2N4767 NPN S, TO 3 \$ \$ \$ \$00 2N4767 NPN S, TO 3 \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$00 2N4767 NPN S, TO 3 \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	100 1.40 1.4 PIN .20 28 PIN .40 200 80 1.30 2.20 400 1.00 1.65 3.20 600 1.30 1.6 PIN .22 40 PIN .60 100 1.65 3.20 100 1.60 4.60 SANKEN AUDIO POWER AMPS 5.780 5.1019 G.10 WATTS 5.780 5.1020 2.20 WATTS \$15.70 5.1050 G.50 WATTS \$28.50 TANTULUM CAPACITORS 2.2UF 35V 5/51.00 6.6UP .35V 4/51.00 4.7UF .55V 5/51.00 10.UF 10V \$1.25
4007 72 4025 22 4011 20 74(15) 1 4007 72 4025 22 4011 20 74(15) 1 15 4007 23 4027 4027 25 14(15) 1 15 4007 23 4023 80 4011 -2 24 16 16 4011 27 4025 93 44011 -2 24 16 16 4011 27 4025 97 14(16) 27 14(13) 15 4012 22 4026 35 14(16) 27 14(13) 15 4011 12 4042 35 14(16) 17 16 17 4011 12 4042 35 14(16) 17 16 17 16 4111 105 4049 75 74(24) 97 16(15) 17 16 17 16 1201 <	EPOXY glass vee EPOXY glass vee I/16" thek with VERIPAX PC BE Gur new Proto Gur new Proto Avy a Gir Singer There is 156" spaces 7WATTLD-6 25 wati Infra Ree Laser Diode (Spee MINIATURE N 100, IK, 2K, 5 200K, IMeg, 2 21 20 3820 P FET	6" thick torboard 1/10" sPacing. Styping board is styping board is sided 1/16" G-10 bosser, instv a 22 pim edge ci SSLASER DIOL d Puise 1 SG 200 te sheet included) MULTI-TURN TR ix, 10K, 20K, 50P		MRF-8004 a CB RF Transition NPN 5 75 2N3772 NPN S, TO 3 \$1.00 2N1546 PNP QE TO.3 \$75 2N4704 NPN S, TO 3 \$1.00 2N5086 PNP S, TO 92 4 \$100 2N4317 NPN S, HF \$55 2N3919 NPN S, TO 3 RF \$150 2N4420 NPN S, TO 3 RF \$150 2N3427 NPN S, HF \$150 2N34267 NPN S, TO 3 RF \$150 2N3427 NPN S, TO 3 RF \$100 2N34267 NPN S, TO 3 \$60 2N3494 NPN S, TO 3 \$60 2N3494 NPN S, TO 92 \$6/\$ 1.00 2N3494 NPN S, TO 92 \$55 2N5286 NPN S, TO 220 \$55 2N5286 NPN S, TO 270 \$55 2N5384 PNP S, TO 5 \$51.00 MPSA 13 NPN SL \$4/\$ 1.00 TTL K SERIES 240 \$47	100 1.40 1.4 PIN .20 28 PIN .40 200 80 1.30 2.20 16 PIN .22 40 PIN .60 18 PIN .22 40 PIN .60 19 9.00 4.40 SankEn AUDIO POWER AMPS Si 1019 G 10 WATTS S 15.70 Si 1020 G 50 WATTS S28.50 TANTULUM CAPACITORS 2 220F 35V 5/51.00 6.80F 35V 4/51.00 6.80F 35V 5/51.00 100/F 10V \$.25 5.80F 35V 5/51.00 150/F 35V 3/51.00 3.30F 20V 4/51.00 150/F 35V 3/51.00 3.30F 20V 4/51.00 150/F 55V 55.00 3.40F 150V 5/51.00 150/F 55V 55.00 3.41F 35V 5/51.00 150/F 55V 55.00 7415 56RIES LINEAB CIRCUITS
4000 72 4025 72 4007 70 74(55) 17.5 4001 72 4025 22 4071 70 74(51) 17.5 4001 22 4071 55 74(51) 17.5 74(51) 17.5 4011 22 4030 55 97.0 72 74(51) 17.5 4011 22 4030 55 97.0 74(51) 1.50 4011 22 4030 57 74(52) 73 74(11) 1.50 4013 12 4034 57 74(21) 1.30 74(11) 1.50 4013 130 4034 435 1.2 74(21) 1.30 74(11) 1.50 4016 4.046 15 74(21) 1.30 74(51) 1.50 74(51) 1.10 4011 10 4035 1.10 74(21) 1.30 74(51) 1.50 74(51) 1.50 4011	EPOXY glass vec EPOXY glass vec Unfor thek with VERIPAX PC BE Our new Proto 447 x 61/2" single rold 40, 24, 11 Trioling puss. There is 150° spacing. EVATTLDES 25 wath Infra Rec Laser Diade (Spe- MINIATUREN 100, 11, 24, 5 200K, 1Meg, 21 20, 3820 P FET 20, 5457 N FEI 20,	6" thick the board 110" spacing. DABD Strong Deard 16 Strong Deard 16 Strong Deard 16 Strong Deard 16 Strong Deard 16 SUASER DIOU SUASER D		MRF-8004 a CB RF Transitor NPN 5 75 2N3772 NPN S, TO 3 \$1.00 2N1546 PNP QE TO.3 \$,75 2N4071 NPN S, TO 3 \$100 2N4547 NPN S, TO 3 \$100 2N4371 NPN S, FF \$55 2N3717 NPN S, FF \$55 2N3717 NPN S, FF \$55 2N3717 NPN S, FF \$55 2N37167 NPN S, FT 05 \$37 2N37167 NPN S, FT 05 \$5100 2N3705 NPN S, TO 18 \$5100 2N3705 NPN S, TO 18 \$5100 2N3705 NPN S, TO 20 \$500 2N3909 NPN S, TO 20 \$55 2N3909 NPN S, TO 20 \$55 2N46100 NAP S, TO 20 \$55 2N46100 NAP S, TO 5 \$5100 2N550 NPN S, TO 5 \$5100 2N550 NPN S, TO 5 \$5100 2N6100 NAP S, TO 5 \$100 2N6	100 1.40 1.40 IA PIN . 20 28 PIN . 40 200 80 1.30 2.30 16 PIN . 22 40 PIN . 60 400 1.00 1.80 4.40 18 PIN . 22 40 PIN . 60 500 1.30 4.40 18 PIN . 22 40 PIN . 60 18 PIN . 25 500 1.30 4.40 18 PIN . 25 57.80 51 010 G.00 WATTS \$ 7.80 \$ 7.80 51 1050 G.50 WATTS \$ 515.70 \$ 515.70 51 1050 G.50 WATTS \$ 528.50 \$ 7.80 722UF 55V 5/51.00 10 UF 10V S . 25 \$ 7.80 740/F 35V 5/51.00 18 UF 35V 4/51.00 10 UF 10V S . 25 \$ 7.80 740/F 35V 5/51.00 15 UF 35V 3/51.00 13 UF 6V S /51.00 \$ 7.80 740/F 35V 5/51.00 15 UF 15 V S . 95 \$ 7.95 \$ 7.00 \$ 7.00 740/F 35V 5/51.00 15 UF 15 V S . 95 \$ 7.00 \$ 7.00 \$ 7.00 \$ 7.00 741/F 35V 5/51.00 15 UF 15 V S . 95 \$ 7.00 \$ 7.00 \$ 7.00 70/F 15 V 5/51.00
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3	1.08	3.22	5.65	7	1.66	5.63	10.37
3.5	1.13	3.46	6.14	7.5	1.73	5.89	10.91
4	1.18	3.70	6.62	8	1.78	6.15	11.44
4.5	1.23	3.95	7.12	8.5	1.82	6.41	11.97
5	1.28	4.20	7.61	9	1.87	6.76	12.51
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nqu	ry No. Page	No. In	nqulı	y No. Pag	e No.	Inqu	iry No.	Page No.	Inqu	iry No.	Page No.
9	Aardvark Software 21	1 0	96	OG Electronic Develo	pment 99	217	Micro DaSys 239	1	341	SC Digital 136	
1	AB Computers 295		87 i	Digibyte Systems Co	rp 136	222	Micro Data Base	Systems 59	326	SCDP 237	
7	Ackerman Digital Sys	tems 280 8	88	Digital Engineering 1	30		Micro Diversions	15	329	Scelbi 186, 187	
8	Administrative System	ns 177 8	84 I PC I	Digital Marketing 200		223	Micro Mike's 212	,	330	Source Source Sources	ter 6 7
2	Advanced Access Gro	un 114 0	00 1	Digital Pathways 135 Digital Research Cou	- (CA) 236	226	Micro Music 94		327	Simulations Pub	inc (SPI) 139
4	Adv Computer Produc	ts 282, 283	97	Digitus Corp 111		227	Microsette 218		337	'68 Micro Journa	al 229
3	Aladdin Automation 2	07	98 i	Dontho Scientific 156	5	228	Microsette 272		287	Small Business	Applications 228
6	Altos 19	10	00 1	DRC (TX) 271		232	Microsoft 69	D (D)) (30	334	Small Business	Sys Group 196
13	American Square Con	nputers 280 10	05	Dynacomp 162		233	Micro Soft (Cons	Rumer Prod-Div) 179	336	Ken Smallwood	& Associates 270
12	Anderson Jacobson 1	2 11	20 1	Electronic Control Te	choology 132	209	Microtek 119	00	338	Smoke Signal B	roadcasting 21
17	Apple Computer 15	13	25	Electronic Systems 2	59.260.261	234	Microware 214		339	Smoke Signal B	roadcasting 225
10	Applied Computer Sys	stems Inc 99 13	30	Electronics Warehou	se 266	231	The Micro Works	3 226	342	Smoke Signal B	roadcasting 227
11	ASAP Computer Prod	ucts 297 13	31	Ellis Computing 208		237	Micro World 82	DI- 005	343	Smoke Signal B	roadcasting 229
23	Atari Personal Compu	iters 9 12	24	Escon 237		230	Millios 200	ter Peripherals 235	344	Smoke Signal B	roadcasting 231
18	Automated Simulation	ns 240 13	33	Evergreen 292		236	Mini Computer S	uppliers 240	348	Smoke Signal B	roadcasting 235
21	Avionic Enterprises (A	.E.I.) 218 13	34 I	XO Electronics 165	<u>*</u>	255	Morrow/Thinker	Toys 24, 25	351	Smoke Signal B	roadcasting 237
22	base 2 Inc 121			Factory Direct Sales	245	257	Mountain Hardw	are 58, 217	352	Smoke Signal B	roadcasting 239
24	Becklan Enterprises 2	13	35	FAIRCOM 226	- 74	280	MT Micro Svn //r	www.WetaTech	267	Softagon Inc 18	
25	Beta Business System	ns 2/4 1.	30	Farnsworth Compute	1	203	243	ormeny metallech)	357	Softech Micros	veteme 122
20	Bishon Graphics 78	14	41	FMG Corp 230	1	262	Multi Bus Comp	uter Systems 274	330	Softronics 216	310113 122
	BITS Inc 214, 219, 225	i i3	37 i	Fordham Radio Supp	ly 288	278	MVT Microcomp	uter Systems 218	•	Software Dev &	Training 210
36	BYTE Books 215, 291	14	40 I	Frederick Computer I	Products 292	282	NEECO 131	-	359	Software Dynam	lics 231
	BYTE WATS Line 272	13	39	H Geller Computer S	ystems 270	281	NEECO 149		360	The Software Ex	change 190, 191
33	CAS Electronics Mar	14 235 15	40 I 50 I	Giodal Parameters //	171	280	Netropics 173		333	The Soft Wareh	Irm 260
35	California Computer S	Systems 49 15	53	George Goode & Ass	oclates 102		Northern Techno	loav Books 223	361	The Software W	orks 212
39	California Digital 267	15	51 (Graham Dorian Cill		283	Novation 205		335	SSM 29	
38	Camelot Direct 109	10	06	4 & E Computronics	181	•	NRI Schools 193		302	SSM 30	
40	CAP Electronics 201	1	52	Hartmann-Lang 280	2 72	299	Ohio Scientific I	nstrument CIV	340	Solid State Sale	s 286
44	Christin Industries 169	3	•	Heath Company 17, 7	2,13	291	OK Machine and	Tool 137 178	340	Sorrento Valley	Associates 218
49	COMPCO 147	16	61 İ	euristics 216		288	Oliver Adv Engin	eering 239, 274	356	Southwest Tech	nical Prod Corp Cll
52	COMPRINT (Comp Pri	inters Intl) 152, 153 16	62	Hobby World 263		•	onComputing 65		362	Software Tech f	or Comp (STC) 292
53	Compucolor 33	16	65	Houston Instrument	53	289	Optimal Technol	ogy_235	353	SubLOGIC 133	
54	CompuMart 273	16	67 66	nouston instrument i	53	290	Oregon Software	100 w.Will 238	363	Summagraphics	161
55	Computer Case Co 27	ts of South Bay 289 16	69	ndustrial Micro Syst	ems 141	232	Owens Associate	es inc 128	304	Supersoft 35	mai zru
•	Computer Factory 275	5 17	70 1	nfinite inc 272		294	Pacific Exchange	es 274	349	Sybex 213	
58	Computer Furniture &	Accessories 96 17	74	nfinity Micro 189, 22	3	293	Page Dig Ital 293		364	Sybex 216	
75	Computerland 83	17	73	nformation Unlimited	1 195	297	PAIA Electronics	1 227	365	Sybex 221	01
88	Computer Mart of NJ Computer Service Cer	nter 274 17	77	ntecolor (Div Intellig	ent Sys) 41	304	PerCom Data 37	39	322	Synchro Sound	127
66	Computer Service Svs	Ntwk (CSSN) 159 17	79	nterface Inc 292		307	PerCom Data 51		350	System Design I	Lab 227
306	Computer Service Sys	: Ntwk (CSSN) 296 17	76	nternational Data Sy	stems 115	308	PerCom Data 16	3	366	TAD Enterprises	274
56	Computer Shopper 20	9 18	BO	ntertec Data System	s 57	301	Personal Softwa	re 183	367	Tano 157	
21	Computer Specialities	297 ational 90 10	- I 06	inaca intersystems i	nc 101, 232	202	Phase One Syste	amsinc 1/5	3/2	Tarbell Electron	ics 113
69	Computer Works 296	20	00 .	Jameco 276, 205		324	Practical Applica	tions 158	370	Tecmar loc 8	ina consultanta //
70	Computer World 118	20	05	Konan Corp 79		312	Priority 300, 30	1, 302	371	Terak Corp 117	
73	Computex 66		.	lfeboat Associates	57, 176, 200	315	Prodata Inc 105		368	3/M Company 23	j
76	Corporate Computer 1	10, 220, 237 20 Sveteme (CCS) 212 20	08 1	.obo Drives Internati	onal 143	331	Prodigy 125		380	Hobert Tinney G	raphics 31
83	Corvus Systems 55	20 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21	07	Loweco Computer 29	2	321	The Q-Kit/Div JP	Conwell Corp) 100	375	Total Informatio	n Serv (TIS) 220
79	Cover Craft 233	20	03 i	Macrotronics 272	-	286	Quality Software	220	376	TransNet Corp 1	40
78	CP Products 231	21	10	Mallbu Chess Press 2	274 🖌	313	Quantum Comm	unications Sys 112	309	Ucatan Compute	ar Store 272
81	The CPU Shop 299	2	11	Matchiess Systems 2	87	311	Quest Electronic	s 265		United Software	of America 295
86	CTC 202	21	י צי	Maxell Data Products	167 280	314	R& D Press 200	e 215	379	US Hobotics 126	204
	Cybernetics inc 234	21	13 İ	vieza aya a commona Vicro Alo 95	107, 200	317	Radio Hut 285	3213	381	Vista Computer	Company 284
89	Data Access Corp 238	3 21	18 İ	Micro Applications G	roup 127	318	Radio Shack 107		387	V R Data 298	Edd
90	DATABANK 272	21	14	Micro Architect 240		319	Ramsey Electron	lcs 206	388	Wameco 290	
91	Data Discount Center	233	.	vicrobiotic Computir	ig inc 272	320	Hascal Programs	212	386	WESCO Electron	NCS 292
93	Data Gards 220 Datasouth Computer	Com 60 22	10 I 24 I	Micro Computer Disc	0 292 0 0 281	295	RCA 42 45	OUDCIS 14Z	390	Wintek Corp 280	240
94	Data Speed 123	23	38	Alcrocomputer Tech	Inc (MTI) 294	323	Report Card 280		391	Worldwide Elect	ronics 272
126	Data Trans 259	22	25 I	Micro Control 43		325	RNB Enterprises	298	392	Xitex 151	
128	Delta Products 86	202	20	Micro DaSvs 13		316	S-100 239		401	Z _S Systems 229	
129	DES-MAR ENCTIONICS	232 22	2 1	vicro Dasys 4/		-	31 JUG8 292				

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ARTICLE

		1 490	Software
1	Ruckdeschel: Frequency Analysis of Data Using a Microcomputer	10	Congratulations to Mark Dahmke
2	Clarcia: Add Nonvolatile Memory to Your Computer	36	for his first place winning article
3	Dally: Faster Audio Processing with a Microprocessor	54	"Introduction to Multiprogram
4	Peterson: Text Compression	106	
5	Chancé: Analysis of Polynomial Functions with the TI-59 Calculator	120	ming, September,page 20. An
6	Bowker: Minimizing Curve-Plotting Calculation	134	extremely close second place was
7	Finlay: Noniterative Digital Solution of Linear Transfer Functions	144	taken by Steve Ciarcia's "Joystick
8	Kern: A User's Look at Tiny-C	196	Interfaces " nage 10 with third place
9	Lewis: Some Notes on Modular Assembly Programming	222	Leter and the Milliam Device
10	Maurer: Twenty-Four Ways to Write a Loop	241	being awarded to william Powers,
11	Bernstein: Morse Code Trainer	247	"The Nature of Robots," Part 4,
12	Armstrong: Thirty Days to Faster Input	250	page 96.■

September BOMB

Page

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6	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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